

## Additivity of the ideal of microscopic sets

Following J. Appell, we call a set  $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  *microscopic* if for each  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists a sequence of intervals  $(J_n)_{n \in \omega}$  covering  $M$  and such that  $|J_n| \leq \varepsilon^{n+1}$  for each  $n \in \omega$  (cf. [1]).

During the talk I will consider the family  $\mathcal{M}$  of all microscopic sets as well as two of its generalizations – families of picoscopic sets ( $\mathcal{P}$ ) and nanoscopic sets ( $\mathcal{N}$ ). In particular, I will show that, in contrast to  $\mathcal{M}$ , families  $\mathcal{N}$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  do not form ideals. This will lead us to the main result showing (in ZFC) that the additivity of  $\mathcal{M}$  is exactly  $\omega_1$ .

- [1] J. Appell, *Insiemi ed operatori "piccoli" in analisi funzionale*, Rend. Instit. Mat. Univ. Trieste, **33**, (2001), 127–199.