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**WALLMAN COMPACTIFICATIONS ON *E*-COMPLETELY
REGULAR SPACES**

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WALLMAN COMPACTIFICATIONS ON E -COMPLETELY REGULAR SPACES

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The Wallman space on E -completely regular spaces is considered. Let \mathcal{F} be the family of all E -closed subsets of an E -completely regular space X . Then the Wallman space $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a compactification of X . In particular, if E is such that $I = [0, 1]$ is E -completely regular, then $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is an E -compactification. An example is given to show that I being E -completely regular is necessary.

Recently, the relations between Stone-Čech compactifications and Wallman compactifications, and those between realcompactifications and Wallman compactifications have been studied by Frink [7], Njåstad [11], the Steiners [12], [13], Alo and Shapiro [1], [2], [3], [4], and some others.

Frink [7] introduced the concept of a normal base. (A normal base in a T_1 -space X is a base, \mathcal{F} , for the closed subsets of X such that (i) \mathcal{F} is disjointive, i.e., given any closed set F in X and any point x in $X \setminus F$, there is a member A of \mathcal{F} which contains x and is disjoint from F ; (ii) \mathcal{F} is a ring, i.e., \mathcal{F} contains all finite unions and intersections of its members; and (iii) any two disjoint members A and B of \mathcal{F} are separated by disjoint complements of two members of \mathcal{F} , i.e., there exist elements C and D of \mathcal{F} such that $A \subset X \setminus C$, $B \subset X \setminus D$, and $(X \setminus C) \cap (X \setminus D) = \emptyset$.) Frink showed that if X has a normal base \mathcal{F} , equivalently X is Tychonoff, then the Wallman space $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$, consisting of the \mathcal{F} -ultrafilters, is a Hausdorff compactification of X . Hence, the Stone-Čech compactification is always such a Wallman compactification. Njåstad [11] came along and gave a condition for a Hausdorff compactification to be of the Wallman type as defined by Frink. The condition is that the corresponding proximity admits a productive base consisting of closed subsets. Alo and Shapiro [2]* used another approach for the results. While Alo and Shapiro in [1]* imposed some conditions on the normal base \mathcal{F} (see Theorem 2, [1]), and gave similar results for a wider class of compactifications, Njåstad showed that Alexandroff, Stone-Čech, Freudenthal [6], Fan-Gottesman [5], and Gould [9] compactifications satisfy the conditions in his theorem.

In [3]*, Alo and Shapiro used a delta normal base on a Tychonoff

* The authors wish to express their thanks to the referee for calling these articles to their attention.

space X . (A delta normal base \mathcal{F} is a normal base which is closed under countable intersections, and such that for each $A \in \mathcal{F}$ there exist $B_1, B_2, \dots \in \mathcal{F}$ with $Z = X \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$). They show that the subspace $\rho(X, \mathcal{F})$ of $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ which consists of all \mathcal{F} -ultrafilters with the countable intersection property assigned is realcompact. They [4] also used the notion of \mathcal{F} -ultrafilters in a countably productive normal base \mathcal{F} to introduce a new space $\eta(X, \mathcal{F})$ consisting of all those \mathcal{F} -ultrafilters with the countable intersection property. They showed that if \mathcal{F} is the collection of all zero-sets, then $\eta(X, \mathcal{F})$ is precisely the Hewitt realcompactification. However, the Steiners [13] provided an example to show that not every realcompactification can be obtained as an $\eta(X, \mathcal{F})$. They also gave an example of a space which is an $\eta(X, \mathcal{F})$ but not realcompact.

E. F. Steiner [12] generalized Frink's results and established the necessary and sufficient conditions for a Wallman space to be a compactification. The Steiners [13] used the notion of separating (see Definition 3) nest generated intersection rings (see (1.1), [13]) and studied the Wallman compactification $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ and the Wallman realcompactification $\nu(X, \mathcal{F})$. Incidentally, the concept of a delta normal base, introduced by Alo and Shapiro [3], is equivalent to that of separating nest generated intersection rings for collections \mathcal{F} of closed sets.**

This note is to consider the Wallman compactification of an E -completely regular space. (See [10].) We have found a class of Hausdorff spaces, E , for which the Wallman compactification arising out of the ring of all E -closed subsets of X is an E -compactification. In light of the examples in [13], we know that not every E -compactification can be obtained as a Wallman compactification.

We first recall some terminologies from [10].

DEFINITION 1. Let E be any Hausdorff space. A T_1 -space X is said to be E -completely regular if $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C(X, E^n)$ separates the closed subsets and points in X . Here, $C(X, E^n)$ is the set of all continuous functions from X into the Cartesian product E^n .

Note that this is equivalent to saying that for each closed subset A of X and for each $p \in (X \setminus A)$, there is a positive integer n and a continuous function $f \in C(X, E^n)$ such that $f(p) \notin \text{cl } f[A]$. This is also equivalent to saying that X is homeomorphic to a subset of E^α for some cardinal α . (See [10].)

We will always assume that E is a Hausdorff space.

DEFINITION 2. A subset A in a space X is called an E -closed

** The authors wish to thank the referee for pointing out this fact.

subset of X if there is a positive integer n and a continuous function $f \in C(X, E^n)$ such that $A = f^{-1}[F]$ for some closed subset F of E^n .

One can easily show that a finite union and a finite intersection of E -closed subsets of X is E -closed. (See 3.18 [10].) That is, the family of all E -closed subsets of X forms a ring.

Combining these two definitions, we have:

LEMMA 1. *A T_1 -space X is E -completely regular if and only if each closed subset F of X and each point $x \in X \setminus F$ are separated by disjoint E -closed sets; i.e., there are disjoint E -closed subsets A and B of X such that $x \in A$ and $F \subset B$.*

Proof. Necessity. By definition of E -complete regularity, there is a positive integer n and a continuous function $f \in C(X, E^n)$ such that $f(x) \notin \text{cl}_{E^n} f[F]$. Let $A = f^{-1}[f(x)]$ and $B = f^{-1}[\text{cl}_{E^n} f[F]]$. Then $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and A and B are E -closed subsets of X .

Sufficiency. Let F be a closed subset in X and $x \notin F$. By assumption, there are disjoint E -closed sets A and B such that $x \in A$, $F \subset B$ and $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Since B is E -closed, there exist a positive integer n , and an $f \in C(X, E^n)$ such that $B = f^{-1}[D]$, for some closed subset D in E^n . Now, since $x \notin B = f^{-1}[D]$, $f(x) \notin D$. This implies that $f(x) \notin \text{cl}_{E^n} f[B]$ as $\text{cl}_{E^n} f[B] \subset D$. Hence, X is E -completely regular.

Before stating our next result, we give the following:

DEFINITION 3. A family \mathcal{F} of closed subsets of a space X is called *separating* if for each closed subset F of X and each point $x \in X \setminus F$, there are disjoint elements A and B of \mathcal{F} such that $x \in A$ and $F \subset B$. (See [12].)

E. F. Steiner in [12] proved:

THEOREM 2. *If X is a T_1 -space and \mathcal{F} is a separating family, then the Wallman space $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a compactification. If the Wallman space $W(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a compactification, then X is T_1 and the ring generated from \mathcal{F} is separating.*

Now, suppose X is E -completely regular. Then there is a cardinal α , and a homeomorphism, h , from X into E^α . Let \mathcal{S} denote the family of all E -closed subsets of E^α , and $\mathcal{F} = \{F \subset X: F = h^{-1}(F'), \text{ for some } F' \in \mathcal{S}\}$. Then we have:

THEOREM 3. *The Wallman space $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a compactification of X .*

Proof. By Theorem 2, we only have to show that \mathcal{F} is a separating ring. However, by remark of Definition 2, \mathcal{S} is a ring, so that \mathcal{F} is a ring. Now, let F be any closed of X , and $x \in X \setminus F$. Then that $h(x) \notin \text{cl}_{E^\alpha} h[F]$ is clear. Since E^α is E -completely regular, $h(x)$ and $\text{cl}_{E^\alpha} h[F]$ are separated by two disjoint E -closed sets, say A_1 and A_2 , where $h(x) \in A_1$ and $\text{cl}_{E^\alpha} h[F] \subset A_2$. Then $B_i = h^{-1}[A_i]$, $i = 1, 2$ are in \mathcal{F} and $x \in B_1$ and $F \subset B_2$.

THEOREM 4. *Let X be a T_1 space and \mathcal{F} be the family of all E -closed subset of X . Then the Wallman space $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a compactification of X if and only if X is E -completely regular.*

Proof. Sufficiency. We know that \mathcal{F} is a ring, and by Lemma 1, \mathcal{F} is separating. Hence, $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a compactification.

Necessity. If $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a compactification of X , then the ring \mathcal{F} is separating by Theorem 2, and, and by Lemma 1, X is E -completely regular.

In general, we do not know if $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is E -completely regular.

Next, we would like to determine under what conditions the Wallman compactification defined by the ring of all E -closed subsets of an E -completely regular space is an E -compactification.

We recall that an E -completely regular space X is E -compact if and only if X is homeomorphic to a closed subset of E^α for some cardinal α . Hence, each compact E -completely regular space is E -compact. Then we have:

THEOREM 5. *If E , a Hausdorff space, is such that $I = [0, 1]$ with the usual topology is E -completely regular, then if X is an E -completely regular space, the Wallman space $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ generated by the ring \mathcal{F} of all E -closed subsets of X is an E -compactification of X .*

Proof. By Theorem 2, $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is T_2 -compact. Since I is E -completely regular and compact, I is E -compact and $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is I -compact. Thus, $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is E -compact by (4.6) [10]. Hence, it is an E -compactification of X .

REMARK. (1) We know that there exists a space E such that I is E -completely regular. For example, let E_1 be any Hausdorff space. Define E to be the topological sum of I and E_1 . Then I is clearly E -completely regular, as I is homeomorphic with a subspace (namely I) of E . Note that as long as E_1 is Hausdorff and not completely regular, E is not completely regular.

(2) Next we point out that the condition that I be E -completely regular cannot be omitted, for consider $E = X$, where X is the space of Knaster and Kuratowski. We still recall it here (see p. 210 of [14]). Let C denote the Cantor middle third set, and Q the end points in C . Let $p = (1/2, 1/2) \in R^2$, and for each $x \in C$, denote by L_x the straight line segment joining p and x .

Define

$$L_x^* = \begin{cases} \{(x_1, x_2) \in L_x: x_2 \text{ is rational}\}, & \text{if } x \in Q \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in L_x: x_2 \text{ is irrational}\}, & \text{if } x \in C \setminus Q. \end{cases}$$

Then $E = X = \bigcup_{x \in C} L_x^* \setminus \{p\}$. Here $\bigcup_{x \in C} L_x^*$ is connected, while $E = X$ is T_2 , totally disconnected, and $\dim X = \dim E \neq 0$ (see 29.8 [14]). It is then clear that I is not E -completely regular, since E^α is totally disconnected and so is any subset of E^α . (See 29.3 [14].)

Now, X is E -completely regular, a metric space (see 29.8 [14]), and is hence normal. Consider \mathcal{F} , the family of all E -closed subsets of X . \mathcal{F} , in fact, consists of all closed subsets of X . Thus, the Wallman compactification $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is βX , the Stone-Ćech compactification (see [8], p. 269).

Finally, βX is T_2 compact space, but βX is not totally disconnected, for otherwise by Theorem 16.17 in [8], we would have $\dim \beta X = 0$. But Theorem 16.11 [8] says that $\dim \beta X = \dim X$, and we know that $\dim X \neq 0$.

Therefore, $X = \mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ cannot be E -completely regular, and is thus not an E -compact space.

In view of Remark (2), we have:

COROLLARY 6. *For a Hausdorff space E , if X is a T_1 zero-dimensional normal space having more than one point and such that every closed subset of X is E -closed, then the Wallman space $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ generated by the ring of all closed subsets of X is an E -compactification of X .*

Proof. Since $\dim X = 0$, $\dim \beta X = 0$. Also, $\beta X = \mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ since X is normal. Now, $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is T_1 and zero-dimensional. One can easily show that it is E -completely regular. Hence, $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is E -compact.

COROLLARY 7. *If X is discrete, then $\mathcal{W}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is an E -compactification of X , where \mathcal{F} is the family of all closed subsets of X .*

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Vol. 45, No. 1

September, 1973

William George Bade, <i>Complementation problems for the Baire classes</i>	1
Ian Douglas Brown, <i>Representation of finitely generated nilpotent groups</i>	13
Hans-Heinrich Brungs, <i>Left Euclidean rings</i>	27
Victor P. Camillo and John Cozzens, <i>A theorem on Noetherian hereditary rings</i>	35
James Cecil Cantrell, <i>Codimension one embeddings of manifolds with locally flat triangulations</i>	43
L. Carlitz, <i>Enumeration of up-down permutations by number of rises</i>	49
Thomas Ashland Chapman, <i>Surgery and handle straightening in Hilbert cube manifolds</i>	59
Roger Cook, <i>On the fractional parts of a set of points. II</i>	81
Samuel Harry Cox, Jr., <i>Commutative endomorphism rings</i>	87
Michael A. Engber, <i>A criterion for divisoriality</i>	93
Carl Clifton Faith, <i>When are proper cyclics injective</i>	97
David Finkel, <i>Local control and factorization of the focal subgroup</i>	113
Theodore William Gamelin and John Brady Garnett, <i>Bounded approximation by rational functions</i>	129
Kazimierz Goebel, <i>On the minimal displacement of points under Lipschitzian mappings</i>	151
Frederick Paul Greenleaf and Martin Allen Moskowitz, <i>Cyclic vectors for representations associated with positive definite measures: nonseparable groups</i>	165
Thomas Guy Hallam and Nelson Onuchic, <i>Asymptotic relations between perturbed linear systems of ordinary differential equations</i>	187
David Kent Harrison and Hoyt D. Warner, <i>Infinite primes of fields and completions</i>	201
James Michael Hornell, <i>Divisorial complete intersections</i>	217
Jan W. Jaworowski, <i>Equivariant extensions of maps</i>	229
John Jobe, <i>Dendrites, dimension, and the inverse arc function</i>	245
Gerald William Johnson and David Lee Skoug, <i>Feynman integrals of non-factorable finite-dimensional functionals</i>	257
Dong S. Kim, <i>A boundary for the algebras of bounded holomorphic functions</i>	269
Abel Klein, <i>Renormalized products of the generalized free field and its derivatives</i>	275
Joseph Michael Lambert, <i>Simultaneous approximation and interpolation in L_1 and $C(T)$</i>	293
Kelly Denis McKennon, <i>Multipliers of type (p, p) and multipliers of the group L_p-algebras</i>	297
William Charles Nemitz and Thomas Paul Whaley, <i>Varieties of implicative semi-lattices. II</i>	303
Donald Steven Passman, <i>Some isolated subsets of infinite solvable groups</i>	313
Norma Mary Piacun and Li Pi Su, <i>Wallman compactifications on E-completely regular spaces</i>	321
Jack Ray Porter and Charles I. Votaw, <i>$S(\alpha)$ spaces and regular Hausdorff extensions</i>	327
Gary Sampson, <i>Two-sided L_p estimates of convolution transforms</i>	347
Ralph Edwin Showalter, <i>Equations with operators forming a right angle</i>	357
Raymond Earl Smithson, <i>Fixed points in partially ordered sets</i>	363
Victor Snaith and John James Ucci, <i>Three remarks on symmetric products and symmetric maps</i>	369
Thomas Rolf Turner, <i>Double commutants of weighted shifts</i>	379
George Kenneth Williams, <i>Mappings and decompositions</i>	387