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PSEUDOCOMPACT AND STONE-WEIERSTRASS PRODUCT SPACES

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In 1960 H. Tamano proved that for pseudocompact completely regular spaces X and Y , (i) $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact if and only if pr_X is z -closed, and (ii) $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact if one of X and Y is a k -space.

In 1979 C. E. Aull asked if every product of functionally regular SW spaces is an SW space, and he proved that for a family of functionally regular SW spaces, (iii) their product is an SW space if and only if it is pseudocompact.

The main results of this paper will answer Aull's question affirmatively and prove that (i), (ii), and (iii) hold for strongly functionally Hausdorff spaces.

A topological space X is said to be *functionally Hausdorff* if $C(X)$ (or $C^*(X)$), the set of (bounded) continuous real valued functions defined on X , is point separating; given a functionally Hausdorff space X , wX will denote the completely regular space which has the same points and continuous real valued functions as those of X . A functionally Hausdorff space X will be called an SW space if every point separating subalgebra of $C^*(X)$ which contains the constants is uniformly dense in $C^*(X)$ (or, equivalently, if wX is compact). A Hausdorff space X will be called *functionally regular* (*strongly functionally Hausdorff*) if for each point $p \in X$ and neighborhood V of p (such that $V = \text{Cl}(\text{Int}(V))$) there is a zero set Z of X with $p \in Z \subset V$.

In addition to the above, a proof will be given that every feebly compact product of SW spaces is an SW space (which will partially answer another question of Aull), and an example will be given of a non SW product space each of whose finite subproducts is an SW strongly functionally Hausdorff space. This example will show that there exists a sequence $\{X_n\}$ of strongly functionally Hausdorff spaces whose product $X = \prod \{X_n\}$ and whose finite subproducts $X_F = \prod \{X_n : n \in F\}$, F finite, have the following curious properties: each $wX_F = \prod \{wX_n : n \in F\}$ and is compact, but wX fails to be pseudocompact and thus does not equal $\prod \{wX_n\}$.

We will obtain several of these results by proving the following for a product space $X = \prod \{X_a\}$, where each X_a is a pseudocompact strongly functionally Hausdorff space: If X is pseudocompact, or if each factor space X_a is functionally regular, then $wX = \prod \{wX_a\}$.

2. Some recent results. By a P -closed space, where P is some property of topologies, one just means a P -space X such that X is a closed subspace of every P -space in which it can be embedded. Now we can state a characterization theorem.

THEOREM 1. *Let X be a functionally Hausdorff space. The following are equivalent.*

- (i) X is functionally Hausdorff-closed.
- (ii) wX is compact.
- (iii) X is an SW space.

In 1947 E. Hewitt proved that every completely regular SW space is compact [13], and in 1957 B. Banaschewski used Hewitt's result to establish the equivalence of (ii), (iii), and a filter condition [4]. The equivalence of (i) with (ii) was obtained by me [16] several years later.

In 1966 we began trying to determine if the property SW is productive but succeeded only in showing that the product of SW spaces is an SW space if all but one of the factors are compact. Two results obtained later are the following.

THEOREM 2. [18] *Let X and Y be SW spaces. The following are equivalent.*

- (i) $X \times Y$ is an SW space.
- (ii) $pr_X: X \times Y \rightarrow X$ is z -closed, i.e., for every zero set Z of $X \times Y$, $pr_X(Z)$ is a closed subset of X .
- (iii) $w(X \times Y) = wX \times wY$.

THEOREM 3. [19] *Let $X = \prod \{X_a: a \in A\}$, where each X_a is an SW space. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) X is an SW space.
- (ii) For any finite set $B \subset A$, $pr_B: X \rightarrow \prod \{X_b: b \in B\}$ is z -closed.
- (iii) $wX = \prod \{wX_a: a \in A\}$.

One interesting consequence of Theorem 2 is that if X and Y are SW spaces, one of which is a k -space, then $X \times Y$ is an SW space [18]. Thus, every finite product of first countable SW space is an SW space. So far as I know, the following question has not been answered.

Question 4. [19] *Is every product of first countable SW spaces an SW space?*

Recently, Aull discovered that there is a close relationship between pseudocompact and SW product spaces, at least for a large

family of spaces, namely, van Est's functionally regular spaces [22]. (It might be mentioned here that included among functionally regular spaces are, besides completely regular spaces, all spaces and products of spaces in which points are zero sets; e.g., see [1].)

THEOREM 5. [2] *A product of functionally regular SW spaces is an SW space if and only if it is pseudocompact.*

In view of Theorem 5, it is natural to ask the following.

Question 6. [2] (i) Is every pseudocompact product of SW spaces an SW space, and (ii) is every product of functionally regular SW spaces an SW space?

3. Some new results. Partial answers to Questions 4 and 6 will be given, and we will obtain the results listed in the introduction.

A topological space is called *feebly compact* [15] (or lightly compact [3]) if every locally finite system of open sets is finite. It is well known that feeble compactness implies pseudocompactness, and in completely regular spaces the two concepts are equivalent.

LEMMA 7. *Let X and Y be topological spaces, and suppose that $X \times Y$ is feebly compact. Then $pr_X: X \times Y \rightarrow X$ is z -closed.*

In [21] Tamano proved this (and more) for completely regular spaces. The short proof in [8] of the "only if" part of Tamano's theorem can be used here without modification to establish Lemma 7.

THEOREM 8. *Let $X = \prod \{X_a: a \in A\}$, where each X_a is an SW space, and suppose that X is feebly compact. Then X is also an SW space.*

Proof. For any subset B of A , $pr_B: X \rightarrow \prod \{X_b: b \in B\}$ is z -closed by Lemma 7, and so by Theorem 3, X is an SW space.

Since it is known that every product of first countable feebly compact spaces is feebly compact [15], Theorem 8 improves the result obtained in [19] that every product of first countable feebly compact SW spaces is an SW space.

It might also be mentioned that since feeble compactness of a product is determined by feeble compactness of countable subproducts, one can prove that X satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 8 by just proving that each countable subproduct of X satisfies it.

LEMMA 9. *Let X be a pseudocompact Hausdorff space, and suppose that $P \subset C(X)$ is such that for each point $x \in X$ and neighborhood V of x in X there exists $f \in P$ with $f(x) \notin f(X \setminus \bar{V})$. Let pX denote the completely regular space whose points are those of X and whose topology is the weak topology determined by P . Then $pX = wX$.*

Proof. Since $P \subset C(X)$, every open set of pX is open in wX . To show that each open subset of wX is open in pX , it suffices to prove that every zero set of X is a closed subset of pX .

Let Z be a zero set of X . Consider an arbitrary point x in $X \setminus Z$. We will prove that there is a neighborhood W_x of x in pX with $W_x \cap Z = \emptyset$.

There exists a neighborhood V of x in X with $\bar{V} \cap Z = \emptyset$. By hypothesis one can find a function $f \in P$ with $f(x) \notin f(X \setminus \bar{V})$. Because X is pseudocompact and $f \in C(X)$ (since $P \subset C(X)$), it follows from an argument in [2] (see also [14]) that $f(Z)$ is a closed subset of $f(X)$. Thus there is a continuous mapping h of $f(X)$ into the unit interval which vanishes at $f(x)$ and equals 1 on $f(Z)$. The mapping $i = h \circ f$ is in $C(pX)$, and so $W_x = i^{-1}([0, 1))$ is an open neighborhood of x in pX with $W_x \cap Z = \emptyset$.

It will be convenient to use the easily verified fact that a Hausdorff space X is strongly functionally Hausdorff provided that for each point $x \in X$ and neighborhood V of x there exists $f \in C(X)$ with $f(x) \notin f(X \setminus \bar{V})$. We also note that strongly functionally Hausdorff is a topological and productive property which is slightly weaker than functionally regular, though equivalent with it in regular spaces. Its usefulness is illustrated below.

LEMMA 10. *Let $X = \prod \{X_a : a \in A\}$, where each X_a is strongly functionally Hausdorff, and suppose that X is pseudocompact. Then $wX = \prod \{wX_a : a \in A\}$.*

Proof. The ring P generated by $\{f \circ p r_a : a \in A \text{ and } f \in C(X_a)\}$ satisfies the hypothesis of Lemma 9, so it follows that the space $pX = \prod \{wX_a : a \in A\}$ is the same as wX .

Combining Lemma 10 and Theorem 3, one obtains the following extension of Aull's theorem [2].

THEOREM 11. *A product of strongly functionally Hausdorff SW spaces is an SW space if and only if it is pseudocompact.*

The next theorem strengthens an analogous result obtained by Tamano in [21] for completely regular spaces.

THEOREM 12. *Let X and Y be pseudocompact spaces.*

(i) *If X and Y are strongly functionally Hausdorff spaces, then $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact if and only if pr_x is z -closed.*

(ii) *If X is a Hausdorff k -space and Y is a strongly functionally Hausdorff space, then $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact.*

Proof. (i) According to [17, 4.8(i), due to the referee], if X and Y are pseudocompact spaces and pr_x is z -closed, then $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact. Conversely, suppose $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact. Then the completely regular spaces wX and wY have a pseudocompact product, and so by Tamano's theorem, the mapping $pr_{wX}: wX \times wY \rightarrow wX$ is z -closed. Since $wX \times wY$ and $X \times Y$ have the same zero sets by Lemma 10, it follows that $pr_x: X \times Y \rightarrow X$ is z -closed.

(ii) The proof needed here is similar to the corresponding one in [21]. Let Z be a zero set of $X \times Y$, and consider any compact subset K of X . The space $K \times Y$ is a pseudocompact product of strongly functionally Hausdorff spaces, so by Lemma 10, $K \times Y$ and $K \times wY$ have the same zero sets. Thus $Z \cap (K \times Y)$ is a zero set of the feebly compact space $K \times wY$, and hence by Lemma 7, the set $K \cap pr_x(Z) = pr_x(Z \cap (K \times Y))$ is a closed subset of K . Therefore, $pr_x(Z)$ is a closed subset of X , and $pr_x: X \times Y \rightarrow X$ is z -closed. By [17, 4.8(i)], $X \times Y$ must be pseudocompact.

In [20] it was shown that the property SW is not productive an example was constructed of a countably compact SW space X such that $X \times X$ is not even pseudocompact. We will now show that there exists a strongly functionally Hausdorff product space X such that each finite subproduct of X is an SW space, but X itself is not an SW space. In either of these two constructions, the space X can also be used as an example to show that not every strongly functionally Hausdorff space is functionally regular.

EXAMPLE 13. Let N denote the set of natural numbers, with the discrete topology, and let $G_n = N \cup T_n$, where $N \cap T_n = \phi$, be a subspace of βN , $n \in N$, such that $\bigcap \{T_n: n \in N\} = \phi$, but for each finite set $B \subset N$, the product space $\prod \{G_n: n \in B\}$ is pseudocompact. By a construction of W. W. Comfort [7], such spaces exist.

Let B_n be the space whose points are those of βN and whose topology is the collection of all sets of the form $S \cup (W \cap (\beta N \setminus T_n))$, where S and W are open subsets of βN . Let $I = \{1, 2\}$ have the discrete topology, $P_n = B_n \times I$ have the product topology, and $Y_n = G_n \times \{1\} \cup B_n \times \{2\}$ have the topology it inherits from P_n . Let R_n be the equivalence relation on Y_n defined by the rule $(v, i)R_n(w, j)$ if (i) $v = w$ and $i = j$, or (ii) $v = w \in T_n$. Denote the quotient space Y_n/R_n by X_n . We will continue to use the symbols (v, i) for the

points of X_n ; thus, $(v, 1) = (v, 2)$ for $v \in T_n$.

The spaces X_n , $n \in N$, have the following properties.

(i) Each X_n is a strongly functionally Hausdorff SW space.

(ii) Each $G_n \times \{1\}$ is feebly compact, and each $B_n \times \{2\}$ is a Hausdorff-closed space.

(iii) For each finite subset B of N , $X_B = \prod \{X_n : n \in B\}$ is a feebly compact and (hence) an SW space.

(iv) The space $X = \prod \{X_n : n \in N\}$ is not pseudocompact.

(v) Each X_n fails to be functionally regular.

Proof. (i) The proofs that each X_n is functionally Hausdorff and SW are very similar to corresponding proofs given in [20].

To see that X_n is strongly functionally Hausdorff, first note that each point of $G_n \times I$ has a neighborhood base consisting of clopen sets. Next, consider a point $(v, 2) \in X_n$, where $v \notin G_n$, and a basic open neighborhood of $(v, 2)$, say

$$V = W \cap ((\beta N \setminus T_n) \times \{2\}).$$

It is easy to show that $\bar{V} = K \setminus (N \times \{1\})$, where K is the clopen set $X_n \cap (\text{Cl}_{\beta N} W) \times \{1, 2\}$. Let $g, f_k, k \in N$, be the $\{0, 1\}$ valued functions in $C(X_n)$ determined by the rules $g(x) = 0$ if and only if $x \in K$, and $f_k(y) = 1$ if and only if $y = (k, 1)$. Then $f = g + \sum 2^{-k} f_k$ is in $C(X_n)$ and satisfies $f(v, 2) = 0 \notin f(X_n \setminus \bar{V})$.

(ii) It is known (and not difficult to prove) that (1) every open filter base on a space such as $B_n \times \{2\}$ has an adherent point (e.g., see [6] or [5]), and (2) a Hausdorff space is Hausdorff-closed if and only if every open filter base on the space has an adherent point ([5], [6], [23, 17K]). In [7] Comfort proves that each of the completely regular spaces G_n is pseudocompact. Thus $G_n \times \{1\}$ is feebly compact.

(iii) To prove that X_B is an SW space, it suffices (by Theorem 8 or 11) to prove that X_B is feebly compact. Since any finite union of feebly compact spaces is feebly compact, it is enough to note that X_B is a union of $2^{|B|}$ spaces, each topologically having the form $A \times F$, where A is a product of Hausdorff-closed spaces, and F is a finite (hence feebly compact) subproduct of the space in [7]. For, the property Hausdorff-closed is productive [23, 17L], and given a Hausdorff-closed space A and feebly compact space F , one can show that for a countable open filter base \mathcal{U} on $A \times F$ and adherent point f of $pr_F(\mathcal{U})$, if $a \in A$ is any adherent point of the open filter base

$$pr_A(\{U \cap pr_F^{-1}(V) : V \text{ is open, } f \in V, U \in \mathcal{U}\}),$$

then (a, f) is an adherent point of \mathcal{U} , i.e., $A \times F$ is feebly compact.

(iv) The proof needed here is a modification of one in [7]. For each $n \in N$ let U_n be the clopen set

$$\{x \in X: x(i) = (n, 1), i \in N \text{ and } i \leq n\},$$

and let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_n: n \in N\}$. Then, as in [7], because $\bigcap \{T_n: n \in N\} = \phi$, one can prove the family \mathcal{U} is locally finite. For each $n \in N$ let f_n be the characteristic function of U_n , and define $f = \sum n f_n$. By the local finiteness of \mathcal{U} , $f \in C(X) \setminus C^*(X)$.

(v) This is an immediate consequence of Lemma 22 and Remark 23.

REMARK 14. If A is an uncountable set and $\{X_a: a \in A\}$ is a family of topological spaces such that $X = \prod \{X_a: a \in A\}$ fails to be pseudocompact, then for some countably infinite subset B of A , $\prod \{X_b: b \in B\}$ must fail to be pseudocompact. Thus, by Theorem 11, if a product $X = \prod \{X_a: a \in A\}$ of strongly functionally Hausdorff SW spaces fails to be an SW space, and if A is uncountable, then for some countably infinite subset B of A , $\prod \{X_b: b \in B\}$ must also fail to be an SW space. Example 13 shows that the previous statement has no finite-countable analogue.

Before obtaining our main product theorem, we consider briefly a family of spaces which contains several useful examples.

It will be convenient below to call a space X : *completely regular at a point x* if for each neighborhood V of x in X there exists a function $f \in C(X)$ which vanishes at x and equals 1 on $X \setminus V$; and *e-completely regular* if there is a dense subset D of X such that X is completely regular at each point of D .

While many examples of SW spaces are strongly functionally Hausdorff, several well known spaces which are SW spaces fail to be strongly functionally Hausdorff. For instance, Tychonoff's regular-closed but not completely regular space T is an SW space [18], but one can show that if p is the point at which T fails to be completely regular, then the definition of strongly functionally Hausdorff is not satisfied by p and neighborhoods of p ; however, T is certainly *e-completely regular*-its isolated points are dense. Likewise, the same is true of: S. H. Hechler's noncompact example [11] of a first countable regular-closed space which can be shown to be an SW space; and an example due to H. Herrlich [12] of a regular SW space which is not regular-closed. Theorem 15 shows that for such spaces Question 6(i) has an affirmative answer.

LEMMA 14. *Let X be a pseudocompact space which is e-completely regular. Then X is feebly compact.*

Proof. If $\mathcal{U} = \{U_n: n \in N\}$ is a 1-1 listing of a locally finite family of nonempty open sets, find continuous mappings $f_n: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ so that f_n vanishes on the complement of U_n and equals 1 at some point in U_n , $n \in N$, and note that $f = \sum n f_n \in C(X)/C^*(X)$. (By the local finiteness of \mathcal{U} , for each point $x \in X$ there is an open neighborhood V of x on which f equals a mapping in $C(X)$, namely, $f_1 + \cdots + k f_k$, for some $k \in N$.)

THEOREM 15. *A product of e -completely regular SW spaces is an SW space if and only if it is pseudocompact.*

Proof. The property e -completely regular is productive, and thus the result follows from Lemma 14 and Theorem 8.

Since every product of first countable feebly compact spaces is feebly compact [15] (see also [10]), Question 4 can be answered for e -completely regular spaces.

THEOREM 16. *Every product of first countable e -completely regular SW spaces is an SW space.*

One can easily obtain some extensions of results in [21] and [17] to e -completely regular spaces.

THEOREM 17. *Let X and Y be pseudocompact spaces.*

(i) *If X and Y are e -completely regular spaces, then $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact if and only if pr_x is z -closed.*

(ii) *If X is a k -space and Y is an e -completely regular space, then $X \times Y$ is pseudocompact.*

THEOREM 18. *Every product of first countable e -completely regular pseudocompact spaces is pseudocompact.*

REMARK 19. In Example 21 a simple example will be given of a functionally regular SW space which fails to be e -completely regular.

Let us return now to functionally regular spaces. Some lemmas will be obtained, and then several positive results will be given concerning products of functionally regular SW or pseudocompact spaces. We will conclude by generalizing Theorem 5 and answering Question 4 affirmatively for strongly functionally Hausdorff spaces.

NOTATION. Given a functionally Hausdorff space X , the closure in X of a set V will continue to be denoted by \bar{V} , and the closure in wX of V will be denoted by $Cl_{wX} V$; the interior in wX of V

will be denoted by $\text{Int}_{wX}V$.

LEMMA 20. *Let X be a pseudocompact functionally Hausdorff space, and suppose that V is an open subset of the space wX . Then \bar{V} is pseudocompact.*

Proof. Suppose, on the contrary, that there exists a mapping $f \in C(\bar{V})$ with $\sup f(\bar{V}) = \infty$. Since V is dense in \bar{V} , there then exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in V such that $\{f(x_n)\}$ is an increasing unbounded sequence of real numbers. Since the topology on the completely regular space $w(\bar{V})$ is finer than (or equal with) the subspace topology induced on the set $w(\bar{V})$ by wX , the set V is an open subset of the space $w(\bar{V})$. Thus, for each $n \in N$, there is an open subset V_n of $w(\bar{V})$ such that $x_n \in V_n \subset V$ and $f(V_n) \subset (f(x_{n-1}), f(x_{n+1}))$. Let $\mathcal{V} = \{V_n : n \in N\}$.

Clearly, because $f \in C(\bar{V})$, \mathcal{V} must be locally finite in \bar{V} . Since \bar{V} is a closed subset of X , \mathcal{V} is also locally finite in X .

By the complete regularity of $w(\bar{V})$, choose, for each $n \in N$, a mapping $f_n \in C(w(\bar{V}))$ such that f_n vanishes on $\bar{V} \setminus V_n$ and equals 1 at some point of V_n . Since each V_n is open in X and $f_n(\bar{V} \setminus V) = 0$, one may extend f_n to a function $g_n \in C(X)$ by defining

$$g_n(x) = \begin{cases} f_n(x) & \text{if } x \in \bar{V} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in X \setminus \bar{V} \end{cases}$$

By the local finiteness of \mathcal{V} in the space X , $\sum ng_n \in C(X) \setminus C^*(X)$, in contradiction of the assumption that X is pseudocompact.

Although every open subspace of a pseudocompact completely regular space is known to have pseudocompact closure, Example 21 shows that a similar result does not hold, in general, even for functionally regular SW spaces.

EXAMPLE 21. The type of construction given here is due to H. Herrlich.

Let H be a compact ordered space having greatest element m and pairwise disjoint, dense subsets E_1, E_2 , and E_3 such that $m \in E_3$ and $H = E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3$. Denote by $I = I(H)$ the space whose points are those of H and whose topology has as a subbase $\mathcal{L} \cup \{E_2, E_3\}$, where \mathcal{L} = the order topology on H . Then one can easily show that $wI = H$, so I is an SW space.

If one takes $H = [0, 1]$, then I is a second countable, functionally regular SW space, but (as noted in [17]) if $a \in E_3$ and $V = E_2$, then V is an open subset of I and \bar{V} is not pseudocompact, since $f(x) = 1/(x - a)$ defines a function in $C(\bar{V}) \setminus C^*(\bar{V})$.

LEMMA 22. *Let X be a pseudocompact functionally regular space, and suppose that V is an open subset of wX . Then $\bar{V} = \text{Cl}_{wX} V$.*

Proof. Since each open subset of wX is open in X , $\bar{V} \subset \text{Cl}_{wX} V$. To see that $\text{Cl}_{wX} V \subset \bar{V}$, consider any point $x \in X \setminus \bar{V}$. By the functional regularity of X , there exists $f \in C(X)$ with $f(x) \notin f(\bar{V})$. By Lemma 20, \bar{V} is pseudocompact. Thus, $f(\bar{V})$ is compact, and so using f , one can find a mapping $h \in C(X)$ which vanishes at x and equals 1 on \bar{V} . Therefore, $x \notin \text{Cl}_{wX} V$.

REMARK 23. In Lemma 22, functionally regular cannot be weakened to strongly functionally Hausdorff. In the strongly functionally Hausdorff SW space X_n in Example 13 let $V = N \times \{1\}$. Then V is open in wX_n , but $(\beta N \setminus G_n) \times \{2\} \subset (\text{Cl}_{wX} V) \setminus \bar{V}$.

As in [18], a functionally Hausdorff space X will be called *weakly absolutely closed* provided that every open filter base on wX has an adherent point in X . It is easily seen that every weakly absolutely closed space is an SW space. In [18] the following theorem was obtained.

THEOREM 24 [18]. *Let X be a weakly absolutely closed space. If Y is any SW space, then $X \times Y$ is an SW space.*

We will see that the concept, weakly absolutely closed, is also quite helpful in the consideration of products of functionally regular SW spaces.

LEMMA 25. *Let X be a topological space. The following are equivalent.*

- (i) X is weakly absolutely closed.
- (ii) X is an SW space, and for every open subset V of wX , $\bar{V} = \text{Cl}_{wX} V$.

Proof. (i) implies (ii). We will prove that $\text{Cl}_{wX} V \subset \bar{V}$. Consider any point $p \in \text{Cl}_{wX} V$. Let \mathcal{U} be an open neighborhood base for p in wX , and let \mathcal{V} be the restriction of \mathcal{U} to V . Then \mathcal{V} is an open filter base on wX and hence must have an adherent point q in X . Since q is also an adherent point of \mathcal{V} in wX , q must be p . Thus $p \in \bar{V}$.

(ii) implies (i). Let \mathcal{W} be an open filter base on wX . Since wX is compact, \mathcal{W} has an adherent point in wX , but by the second statement in (ii), any adherent point of \mathcal{W} in wX is also an adherent point of \mathcal{W} in X .

EXAMPLE 26. In Example 21, let H denote the one-point compactification of Alexandroff's long line, and let m be the added point. Then for any zero set Z with $m \in Z$, and for any neighborhood V of m in I with $V \subset E_3$, one has $\phi \neq Z \cap (I \setminus (E_1 \cup E_3)) \subset Z \cap (I \setminus \bar{V})$; for, any function in $C(H) = C(I)$ is eventually constant. Note, however, that I satisfies Lemma 25 (ii).

COROLLARY 27. *Every functionally regular SW space is weakly absolutely closed, but not every weakly absolutely closed space is strongly functionally Hausdorff.*

LEMMA 28. *Let X be a functionally Hausdorff space. The following are equivalent.*

- (i) For each open subset V of wX , $\bar{V} = \text{Cl}_{wX} V$.
- (ii) For each open subset B of X , $B \subset \text{Int}_{wX} (\text{Cl}_{wX} B)$.

Proof. (i) implies (ii). Let $W = \text{Cl}_{wX} B$ and $V = wX \setminus W$. By (i), $\bar{V} = \text{Cl}_{wX} V$. Now consider any point $x \in B$. Since B and V are disjoint open subsets of X , one has $x \notin \bar{V} = \text{Cl}_{wX} V$. Thus, x has a neighborhood in wX which misses V , i.e., $x \in \text{Int}_{wX} (wX \setminus V) = \text{Int}_{wX} (\text{Cl}_{wX} B)$.

(ii) implies (i). Suppose that V is an open subset of wX . We will prove that $\bar{V} \supset \text{Cl}_{wX} V$.

Since $X \setminus \bar{V}$ is an open subset of X , it follows from (ii) that

$$X \setminus \bar{V} \subset \text{Int}_{wX} (\text{Cl}_{wX} (X \setminus \bar{V})) = \text{Int}_{wX} (X \setminus \text{Int}_{wX} (\bar{V})) = X \setminus \text{Cl}_{wX} (\text{Int}_{wX} (\bar{V})) .$$

Hence $\bar{V} \supset \text{Cl}_{wX} (\text{Int}_{wX} \bar{V})$, and since V is open in wX , we also have $\text{Cl}_{wX} (\text{Int}_{wX} (\bar{V})) \supset \text{Cl}_{wX} V$. Therefore, $\bar{V} \supset \text{Cl}_{wX} V$.

The next result gives the primary reason for our interest in the conditions in Lemma 28.

LEMMA 29. *Let $X = \prod \{X_a : a \in A\}$, where each X_a is a functionally Hausdorff space such that for every open set B_a of X_a , one has $B_a \subset \text{Int}_{wX_a} (\text{Cl}_{wX_a} B_a)$. Then $wX = \prod \{wX_a : a \in A\}$.*

Proof. For an open subset B_a of a factor X_a , $\text{Int}_{wX_a} (\text{Cl}_{wX_a} B_a)$ will be denoted $*B_a$. Let T denote $\prod \{wX_a : a \in A\}$.

In order to establish Lemma 29, it will be enough to prove that $C(X) \subset C(T)$, for $T = wX$ if and only if $C(X) = C(T)$. Consider any function $f \in C(X)$.

Let $x = \{x_a\} \in X$, and let P_1 and P be open subsets of the real line such that $\bar{P}_1 \subset P$ and $f(x) \in P_1$. There exist a finite set $F = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} \subset A$ and a basic open subset B of X , $B = \cap \{p\tau_{\alpha_i}^{-1}(B_{\alpha_i}) :$

$\alpha \in F$ }, such that $x \in B$ and $f(B) \subset P_i$. We will prove that f is continuous at x with respect to the space T by proving that x also has a basic open neighborhood B' in T such that $f(B') \subset P$, namely, the set $B' = \cap \{pr_{\alpha}^{-1}(*B_{\alpha}) : \alpha \in F\}$.

Select open sets $P_i, i = 2, \dots, n$, such that $\bar{P}_i \subset P_{i+1}, i = 1, \dots, n - 1$, and $\bar{P}_n \subset P$. Then one can prove that for each $i, i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$(\#)_i: f((\cap \{pr_{\alpha_j}^{-1}(*B_{\alpha_j}) : j \leq i\}) \cap (\cap \{pr_{\alpha_j}^{-1}(B_{\alpha_j}) : i < j \leq n\})) \subset \bar{P}_i .$$

For, suppose that i is a positive integer $\leq n$ and $(\#)_k$ is true for each positive integer $k < i$. Take and fix an arbitrary point $p = \{p_{\alpha}\}$ in $\prod \{X_{\alpha} : \alpha \neq \alpha_i\}$ such that for each positive integer $j < i$, $p_{\alpha_j} \in *B_{\alpha_j}$, and for any $i < j \leq n, p_{\alpha_j} \in B_{\alpha_j}$. The function g determined by the rule $g(t) = f(t')$, where

$$t'_a = \begin{cases} p_a, & \text{if } a \neq \alpha_i \\ t, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is in $C(X_{\alpha_i})$. Furthermore, $g(B_{\alpha_i}) \subset P_i$. Since $g \in C(X_{\alpha_i}) = C(wX_{\alpha_i})$, one must have $g(*B_{\alpha_i}) \subset g(\text{Cl}_{wX} B_{\alpha_i}) \subset \bar{P}_i$. Because the latter holds for any such point p and corresponding function $g, (\#)_i$ is true.

By $(\#)_n$, we have $f(B') \subset \bar{P}_n \subset P$. Also, $x \in B'$, for $x \in B$, and, by hypothesis, $B \subset B'$. So, B' is a neighborhood of x in T , and $f(B') \subset P$, which shows that f is continuous at x with respect to T . Thus $f \in C(T)$.

Our main theorem can now be given.

THEOREM 30. *Every product of weakly absolutely closed spaces is weakly absolutely closed.*

Proof. Let $X = \prod \{X_{\alpha} : \alpha \in A\}$, where each X_{α} is weakly absolutely closed. It is enough to prove that condition (ii) of Lemma 25 is satisfied.

By Theorem 3 and Lemmas 25, 28, and 29, X is an SW space and $wX = \prod \{wX_{\alpha} : \alpha \in A\}$.

Consider any open subset V of wX . We wish to prove that $\bar{V} \supset \text{Cl}_{wX} V$. Let x be an arbitrary point of $X \setminus \bar{V}$. There exists a basic open neighborhood of x in X , say

$$B = \cap \{pr_f^{-1}(B_f) : f \in F\} ,$$

where F is finite and each $B_f, f \in F$, is an open subset of X_f , such that $V \cap B = \phi$. Because V is an open subset of wX , it follows from the latter that $V \cap \text{Cl}_{wX} B = \phi$. Thus $V \cap \text{Int}_{wX}(\text{Cl}_{wX} B) = \phi$. Since $wX = \prod \{wX_{\alpha} : \alpha \in A\}$, we have

$$\text{Int}_{wX}(\text{Cl}_{wX}B) = \bigcap \{pr_f^{-1}(\text{Int}_{wX_f}(\text{Cl}_{wX_f}(B_f))) : f \in F\},$$

which contains B (each X_f satisfies Lemma 28 (ii)). Therefore, $x \notin \text{Cl}_{wX}V$, for there exists an open subset of wX which contains x and misses V , namely, the set $\text{Int}_{wX}(\text{Cl}_{wX}B)$.

COROLLARY 31. *Every product of functionally regular SW spaces is an SW space.*

COROLLARY 32. *Every product of SW spaces in which points are zero sets is an SW space.*

REMARK 33. In a strongly functionally Hausdorff first countable space X each point is a zero set, for if $\{V_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a neighborhood base at x , and if $f_n : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is chosen from $C(X)$ with $f_n(x) = 0 \notin f_n(X \setminus \bar{V}_n)$, then $f = \sum 2^{-n}f_n \in C(X)$ and $f^{-1}(0) = \{x\}$. Likewise, in a weakly absolutely closed first countable space X each point must be a zero set, for if \mathcal{U} is a neighborhood base in X for a point x , then $\{\text{Int}_{wX}(\text{Cl}_{wX}V) : V \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is a neighborhood base in wX for x . Thus, Corollary 32 answers Question 4 for products of weakly absolutely closed and strongly functionally Hausdorff spaces.

We will give an example below which shows that there exists a first countable SW space containing a point that is not a zero set. First a lemma is needed.

LEMMA 34. *Every weakly absolutely closed, e -completely regular space X is Hausdorff-closed.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{U} be an open filter base on X . For each set $U \in \mathcal{U}$, it follows from the e -complete regularity of X that the open subset $\text{Int}_{wX}U$ of wX has the property that, with respect to the space X , it is a dense open subset of U . Thus $\mathcal{W} = \{\text{Int}_{wX}U : U \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is an open filter base on wX , and, in the space X , \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{W} have the same adherent points. Since X is weakly absolutely closed, \mathcal{W} and, hence, \mathcal{U} must have an adherent point in the space X .

Although it is well known that every regular, Hausdorff-closed space is compact, I do not know the answer to the following.

Question 35. Is every regular, weakly absolutely closed space compact?

EXAMPLE 36. Let X be the noncompact, separable, first countable regular space (S, \mathcal{S}) in [11] which Hechler proved is a regular-

closed space. Each point $x \in X \setminus \{a\}$ has a neighborhood base consisting of compact clopen sets. Let aX be the one-point compactification of $X \setminus \{a\}$, where aX has the same points as those of X . Then every open subset of the compact space aX is open in X , so X is functionally Hausdorff, as well as regular-closed, and hence is an SW space ([4], [6]). Since its isolated points form a dense subset, X is e -completely regular. Therefore, by Lemma 34, $\{a\}$ cannot be a zero set, for if it were then every point of X would be a zero set, and X itself would be functionally regular and thus compact.

Some other product theorems which can be obtained are these.

THEOREM 37. *Let X be a weakly absolutely closed space. If Y is any pseudocompact space, then so is $X \times Y$.*

Proof. This theorem is a consequence of [17, 4.10] and can also be obtained directly from a short argument (similar to the proof of Lemma 29) which shows that $C(X \times Y) = C(wX \times Y)$.

THEOREM 38. *Let $X = \prod \{X_a : a \in A\}$, where each X_a is a pseudocompact functionally regular space. Then $wX = \prod \{wX_a : a \in A\}$.*

COROLLARY 39. *Let $X = \prod \{X_a : a \in A\}$, where each X_a is a pseudocompact space in which points are zero sets. Then X is pseudocompact.*

Proof. A G_δ -point in a pseudocompact completely regular space has a countable neighborhood base [10], so each wX_a is first countable, and $\prod \{wX_a : a \in A\}$ is pseudocompact.

REMARK 40. Some of the results above might lead one to conclude that weakly absolutely closed spaces must be very close to being compact. On the contrary, an example in [17, 3.5] is a first countable space X such that $wX = [0, 1]$, but which contains non-empty open subsets $\{U_n : n \in N\}$ such that each $U_n \supset \bar{U}_{n+1}$ and $\bigcap \{U_n : n \in N\} = \phi$.

On the other hand, as C. E. Aull and the referee have pointed out, if an SW space Y is so close to being compact that it is Hausdorff-closed, then Y must also be a strongly functionally Hausdorff space. To verify their result, recall that sY , the semiregularization of a Hausdorff-closed, functionally Hausdorff space Y , is compact (e.g., see [6]), and hence for any open neighborhood V in Y of a point y , the set $W = (\bar{V})^\circ$ is open in $sY = wY$ and has the property that $\bar{W} = \bar{V}$; thus, there exists $f \in C(wY)$ which vanishes at y and equals 1 on $Y \setminus W$, and so one has $f(y) \notin f(Y \setminus \bar{V})$.

In [18, Example 10] an example was given of a countably compact, Hausdorff-closed SW space Y which fails to be a k -space. Since every function in $C(Y)$ is eventually constant, the space Y can also be used to show that although every Hausdorff-closed SW space must be strongly functionally Hausdorff, such a space may fail to be functionally regular- Y fails to be functionally regular at the first uncountable ordinal.

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