

26. Tychonoff Functor and Product Spaces

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(Communicated by Kôzaku YOSIDA, M. J. A., April 12, 1978)

1. Introduction. In this paper a space means a topological space with no separation axiom unless otherwise specified. We use the term "Tychonoff functor" in the sense of K. Morita [2] and denote it by τ which is the epi-reflective functor from the category of all spaces and continuous maps onto the category of all Tychonoff spaces and continuous maps.

For any spaces X and Y , we denote by $f_{X,Y}$ the unique continuous map from $\tau(X \times Y)$ onto $\tau(X) \times \tau(Y)$ which makes the following diagram commutative, where the symbol ϕ_X follows [2].

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times Y & \xrightarrow{\phi_X \times \phi_Y} & \tau(X) \times \tau(Y) \\ \phi_{X \times Y} \searrow & & \nearrow f_{X,Y} \\ & \tau(X \times Y) & \end{array}$$

The equality $\tau(X \times Y) = \tau(X) \times \tau(Y)$ means that $f_{X,Y}$ is a homeomorphism. Concerning this equality, the following theorems are known.

Theorem 1 (K. Morita). $\tau(X \times Y) = \tau(X) \times \tau(Y)$ is valid if and only if every cozero set of $X \times Y$ can be expressed as the union of rectangular cozero sets of $X \times Y$.

A subset V of $X \times Y$ is called a rectangular cozero set if it is expressed as $V = V_X \times V_Y$, where V_X and V_Y are cozero sets of X and Y respectively.

Theorem 2 (R. Pupier [3]). If X is a locally compact Hausdorff space, then $\tau(X \times Y) = X \times \tau(Y)$ is valid for any space Y .

The purpose of this paper is to show that the converse of Theorem 2 is valid in case X is a Tychonoff space. More generally, we can prove the following theorem.

Theorem 3. Let X be a space. If $\tau(X)$ is not locally compact, then there exists a Hausdorff space Y such that $\tau(X \times Y) \neq \tau(X) \times \tau(Y)$.

Combining Theorem 3 with Theorem 2, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 4. Let X be a Tychonoff space. Then the following conditions are equivalent.

- (1) X is locally compact.
- (2) $\tau(X \times Y) = X \times \tau(Y)$ for any space Y .

2. Preliminaries. Hereafter the symbol N denotes the set of all