

QUASI-REGULAR NEARNESS SPACES AND EXTENSIONS OF NEARNESS-PRESERVING MAPS

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Every basic nearness (or quasi-nearness) induces a Čech closure operator. There is a 1-1 correspondence between the cluster generated Riesz nearnesses on a given T_1 closure space and the principal (or strict) T_1 extensions of the space. (In particular linkage compact extensions correspond to proximal nearnesses, F -linkage compact extensions correspond to contigual nearnesses, while ordinary compact extensions correspond to cluster generated weakly contigual nearnesses.)

In this paper we discuss conditions under which a nearness-preserving map between nearness spaces can be extended to a continuous map between the corresponding principal extensions of the induced closure spaces. The concept of a quasi-regular nearness space plays an important role in this connection. The general results on extensions of nearness-preserving maps are used to obtain results on extension of continuous maps into regular linkage compact and F -linkage compact spaces.

1. Introduction. Nearnesses on a topological space can be used as a means of introducing extensions of the space. Work of Bentley [1], Bentley and Herrlich [2], Herrlich [8], Naimpally [11] and Reed [12] show that every Lodato nearness on a given T_1 topological space gives rise to a principal (or strict) T_1 extension of the space, and all the principal T_1 extensions can be obtained in this way. (Compact extensions correspond to contigual nearnesses and linkage compact (or clan complete) extensions correspond to proximal nearnesses.) A nearness-preserving map between nearness spaces can be extended to a continuous map between the corresponding extensions of the underlying topological space, if suitable regularity conditions are imposed on the image space.

Basic nearnesses (quasi-nearnesses in the terminology of Herrlich [8]) induce closure spaces rather than topological spaces. It was recently shown by Chattopadhyay, Njåstad and Thron [4] that the above correspondence between Lodato nearnesses and principal extensions can be extended: Every Riesz nearness on a given T_1 closure space gives rise to a principal T_1 extension of the space, and all the principal T_1 extensions can be obtained in this way. (Linkage compact extensions correspond to proximal nearnesses, F -linkage compact extensions correspond to contigual nearnesses, while compact extensions correspond to weakly contigual cluster generated nearnesses.)

In the present paper we discuss conditions under which a nearness-preserving map between (basic) nearness spaces can be extended to a continuous map between the corresponding principal extensions of the

induced closure spaces. The concept of a quasi-regular nearness space, which generalizes the concept of a regular nearness space, plays an important role. Our results include earlier known results for the case that the induced closure spaces are topological.

The general results on extension are used to obtain results on extension of continuous maps into regular linkage compact and F -linkage compact spaces. These results are given a categorical formulation.

2. Preliminaries.

2.1. A *closure operator* c on a set X is a function from $\mathcal{P}X$ into $\mathcal{P}X$ satisfying the following conditions:

$$\text{C1: } c\emptyset = \emptyset,$$

$$\text{C2: } cA \supset A,$$

$$\text{C3: } c(A \cup B) = cA \cup cB.$$

A pair (X, c) , where c is a closure operator on X , is called a *closure space*. Closure spaces are studied in detail in Čech [5]. (A topological space is a closure space where the closure operator in addition satisfies $ccA = cA$.)

The *interior* of a set B is defined by $iB = X - c(X - B)$. The set V is called a *neighborhood* of the point x if $x \in iV$. All the neighbourhoods of x form a filter $\mathcal{F}(c, x)$, the *neighbourhood filter* of x .

The closure space (X, c) is said to be a T_1 space if $c\{x\} = \{x\}$ for every $x \in X$, a T_2 space if any two distinct points have disjoint neighbourhoods. For topological spaces these definitions clearly coincide with the usual ones.

A *grill* \mathcal{G} on X is a family of subsets satisfying

$$\emptyset \notin \mathcal{G}, \quad B \supset A \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{G}, \quad A \cup B \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{G} \quad \text{or} \quad B \in \mathcal{G}.$$

For every family \mathcal{C} of subsets of X let $\text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ denote the family $\{D \subset X: D \cap C \neq \emptyset \text{ for all } C \in \mathcal{C}\}$. The function $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ establishes a 1-1 correspondence between the set of filters on X and the set of grills on X : If \mathcal{F} is a filter then $\text{sec } \mathcal{F}$ is a grill, if \mathcal{G} is a grill then $\text{sec } \mathcal{G}$ is a filter, and $\text{sec}^2 \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$, $\text{sec}^2 \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}$. For every point x of the closure space (X, c) the family $\mathcal{G}(c, x) = \text{sec } \mathcal{F}(c, x) = \{A: x \in cA\}$ is a grill, and is called the *adherence grill* of x .

2.2. A grill \mathcal{G} is said to be *F-linked* if $\bigcap_{k=1}^n cA_k \neq \emptyset$ for every finite subfamily $\{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ of \mathcal{G} . It is said to be *linked* if $cA \cap cB \neq \emptyset$ for every two elements A, B of \mathcal{G} . The space (X, c) is said to be *F-linkage compact* if every *F-linked* grill is contained in some adherence grill $\mathcal{G}(c, x)$, *linkage compact* if every *linked* grill is contained in some $\mathcal{G}(c, x)$. For more details see Chattopadhyay, Njåstad and Thron [4]. *F-linkage compactness* coincides with compactness when (X, c) is a topological space.

Linkage compact topological spaces were considered by Reed [12] (she called them clan complete spaces). Linkage compactness coincides with compactness when (X, c) is a topological T_2 space.

2.3. A collection $\nu \subset \mathcal{P}^2 X$ is called a nearness (or a basic nearness) on X if it satisfies the following conditions:

$$\text{N1: } \mathcal{Q} < \mathfrak{B} \in \nu \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \in \nu,$$

$$\text{N2: } \bigcap \{A : A \in \mathcal{Q}\} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \in \nu,$$

$$\text{N3: } \mathcal{Q} \in \nu \Rightarrow \emptyset \notin \mathcal{Q},$$

$$\text{N4: } \mathcal{Q} \vee \mathfrak{B} \in \nu \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \in \nu \text{ or } \mathfrak{B} \in \nu.$$

Here $\mathcal{Q} < \mathfrak{B}$ means that each set in \mathcal{Q} contains a set in \mathfrak{B} , and $\mathcal{Q} \vee \mathfrak{B}$ denotes the family $\{A \cup B : A \in \mathcal{Q}, B \in \mathfrak{B}\}$.

A pair (X, ν) , where ν is a (basic) nearness, is called a *nearness space*. Every (basic) nearness ν on X induces a closure operator c_ν , as follows:

$$c_\nu A = \{x : \{\{x\}, A\} \in \nu\}.$$

A nearness ν which in this way induces a closure operator c (i.e. for which $c_\nu = c$) is said to be compatible with c .

We shall call ν a T_1 nearness if (X, c_ν) is a T_1 space, a T_2 nearness if (X, c_ν) is a T_2 space.

What we have called a (basic) nearness is called a *quasi-nearness* by Herrlich [8]. A collection which in addition to N1–N4 also satisfies the condition

$$\text{N5: } \{c_\nu A : A \in \mathcal{Q}\} \in \nu \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \in \nu$$

is called a nearness by Herrlich [8]. We find it convenient in this paper to use the term nearness for collections satisfying N1–N4, and the term *Lodato nearness* for collections satisfying N1–N5 (cf. e.g. Reed [12]).

Structures equivalent to (basic) nearnesses, but formulated in terms of micromeric families (that is in terms of the families $\text{sec } \mathcal{Q}$, $\mathcal{Q} \in \nu$) were studied by Katětov [9] under name *merotopic structures*, see also Herrlich [8, p. 76].

A nearness ν which in addition to N1–N4 satisfies the condition

$$\text{N6: } \{c_\nu A : A \in \mathcal{Q}\} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \in \nu$$

we shall call a *Riesz nearness*. The condition N6 is clearly weaker than the condition N5.

A Lodato nearness always induces a topological closure space. The closure space (X, c_ν) may be topological also if the space (X, ν) is not a Lodato space.

A grill belonging to ν is called a (ν) -clan. A maximal family in ν is called a (ν) -cluster. Every ν -cluster is a ν -clan. A nearness ν is easily seen to be a Riesz nearness iff for all $x \in X$ the adherence grills $\mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)$ are ν -clusters. Clusters of the form $\mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)$ are called *principal clusters*.

2.4. A nearness ξ is called a *contigual* nearness if it satisfies the condition

$$\mathcal{Q} \in \xi \quad \text{iff every finite subfamily of } \mathcal{Q} \text{ belongs to } \xi.$$

A nearness π is called a *proximal* nearness if it satisfies the condition

$$\mathcal{Q} \in \pi \quad \text{iff } \mathcal{Q} \text{ is contained in a grill } \mathcal{G} \text{ every two-set} \\ \text{subfamily of which belongs to } \pi.$$

Every proximal nearness is contigual.

For every T_1 closure space (X, c) there exists at least one compatible nearness ν . In particular there is a smallest (in the set theoretic sense) Riesz nearness $\nu(c)$, a smallest contigual Riesz nearness $\xi(c)$ and a smallest proximal Riesz nearness $\pi(c)$ compatible with c . These nearnesses are defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{Q} \in \nu(c) \quad \text{iff } \bigcap \{cA : A \in \mathcal{Q}\} \neq \emptyset,$$

$$\mathcal{Q} \in \xi(c) \quad \text{iff } \bigcap_{k=1}^n cA_k \neq \emptyset \text{ for every finite subfamily } \{A_1 \cdots A_n\} \\ \text{of } \mathcal{Q},$$

$$\mathcal{Q} \in \pi(c) \quad \text{iff } \mathcal{Q} \text{ is contained in a grill } \mathcal{G} \text{ such that} \\ cA \cap cB \neq \emptyset \text{ for every pair } A, B \text{ of elements in } \mathcal{G}.$$

For more detailed information on the concepts discussed in §2, see Chattopadhyay and Thron [3], Chattopadhyay, Njåstad and Thron [4], Herrlich [8], Thron [14].

3. Regularity concepts. For nearness-preserving maps to have continuous extensions, some kind of regularity property related to the original regularity concept for topological spaces is needed. In this section we discuss some such concepts for nearness spaces, and their relationship to regularity of the underlying closure spaces.

3.1. DEFINITION. A closure space (X, c) is said to be *regular* if for each $A \subset X$ and each $x \notin cA$ there exist disjoint neighbourhoods U and V of x and A respectively (i.e.: $U \cap V = \emptyset$, $x \notin c(X - U)$, $A \cap c(X - V) = \emptyset$).

This definition was used by Čech [5, p. 492]. If a closure space is regular and topological, then it is clearly a regular topological space in the usual sense.

3.2. EXAMPLE. For further reference we describe this example of a regular, non-topological closure space. (Cf. Čech [5, p. 495].)

Set $X_n = \{(1, 1/n), (2, 1/n), \dots, (m, 1/n), \dots\}$, for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, $J = \{1, 2, \dots, n, \dots\}$, $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$, $Z = J \cup \{\omega\}$, $X = Y \cup Z$. (Here ω is an element not belonging to $Y \cup J$.)

We define

$$c_1A = A \cup \{n \in J: A \cap X_n \text{ is infinite}\} \quad \text{if } A \text{ is a subset of } Y,$$

$$c_2A = A \quad \text{if } A \text{ is a finite subset of } Z,$$

$$c_2A = A \cup \{\omega\} \quad \text{if } A \text{ is an infinite subset of } Z.$$

Finally for each subset A of X we define

$$cA = c_1(A \cap Y) \cup c_2(A \cap Z).$$

Clearly c is a closure operator on X , and the closure space (X, c) is a T_1 space. Note that $cY = c_1Y = Y \cup J$ and $ccY = c_1Y \cup c_2J = X$. Hence $cY \neq ccY$, and thus (X, c) is not a topological space.

Now suppose that $A \subset X$, $x \notin cA$.

First assume that $x \in Y$. Set $U = \{x\}$, $V = X - \{x\}$. Then clearly $c(X - U) = cV = V$, $c(X - V) = cU = \{x\}$.

Next assume that $x = n \in J$. Set $U = (X_n - A) \cup \{n\}$, $V = X - U = (X_n \cap A) \cup (\cup \{X_k: k \neq n\}) \cup (Z - \{n\})$. Clearly $cU = U$, and hence $A \cap c(X - V) = A \cap cU = A \cap U = \emptyset$. Since $n \notin cA$ the set $A \cap X_n$ is finite, and therefore $c(X - U) = c(X_n \cap A) \cup c(\cup \{X_k: k \neq n\}) \cup c(Z - \{n\}) = (X_n \cap A) \cup (\cup \{X_k: k \neq n\}) \cup (Z - \{n\}) = V$. Thus $x = n \notin c(X - U)$.

Finally assume that $x = \omega$. Set $U = Z - A$ and $V = X - U = Y \cup (Z \cap A)$. Clearly $cU = U$, since $\omega \in U$. Since $\omega \notin cA$ the set $A \cap Z$ is finite, and therefore $c(X - U) = cV = Y \cup J$. Thus $x = \omega \notin c(X - U)$.

So in all three cases, U and V are neighbourhoods of x and A in (X, c) , and $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

Hence (X, c) is a regular closure space.

3.3. DEFINITION. A nearness space (X, ν) is said to be *regular* if the family \mathcal{A} belongs to ν whenever the family $\{B \subset X: B \text{ is a } \nu\text{-neighbourhood of some } A \text{ in } \mathcal{A}\}$ belongs to ν . (A ν -neighbourhood of A is a set B such that $\{A, X - B\} \notin \nu$.)

This definition was introduced by Herrlich [8, p. 88]. It can easily be shown that if (X, ν) is a regular nearness space, then (X, ν) is a Lodato nearness space, and (X, c_ν) is a regular topological space. Structures equivalent to regular nearnesses were studied by Morita [9] and Steiner and Steiner [13].

Every uniform space (given by a collection of uniform covers) determines a nearness space (X, ν) , where a family \mathcal{A} belongs to ν iff the family $\{X - A: A \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is not a uniform cover. We may thus talk about a uniform nearness space. It is well known that every uniform nearness space is regular. (See Herrlich [8, p. 78–89].)

3.4. DEFINITION. A nearness space (X, ν) is said to be an *R-nearness space* if for each $A \subset X$ and $x \notin c_\nu A$ there exists a set V such that $\{\{x\}, V\} \notin \nu$ and $[A, X - V] \notin \nu$. The *R-nearnesses* were introduced by Naimpally [11, p. 242], and are modelled after the *R-proximities* of Harris [6]. Actually Naimpally also assumed (X, ν) to be a T_1 Lodato nearness space. It is easily seen that if (X, ν) is an *R-nearness space*, then (X, c_ν) is a regular topological space, even without assuming the nearness space (X, ν) to be a Lodato space.

3.5. In the following, a nearness space (X, ν) is always assumed to be a *Riesz nearness space*. We define X^ν to be the set of all ν -clusters. For every subset A of X we define $A^\nu = \{\mathcal{C} \in X^\nu: A \in \mathcal{C}\}$. We shall denote by Π the set of all principal ν -clusters (that is the set of all c_ν -adherence grills). Furthermore Ω (or Ω_ν if explicit reference to the nearness ν is necessary) shall always denote a set of clusters containing Π , i.e.: $\Pi \subset \Omega \subset X^\nu$. For a given Ω we define $A^* = A^\nu \cap \Omega$, and $A^+ = \{\mathcal{G}(c_\nu, a): a \in A\} \cup (A^* - \Pi)$.

We shall later construct extensions of the closure space (X, c_ν) where the elements of Ω represent the points of the extension and where for each element \mathcal{C} of Ω the family $\text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ represents the trace on X of the neighbourhood filter of the element \mathcal{C} . We shall introduce a regularity concept on the nearness space (X, ν) which in a sense is reflected in the regularity property of this closure space extension. Thus this kind of regularity of (X, ν) will insure that the closure space extension is a regular closure space. (See Proposition 4.2.)

3.6. DEFINITION. A nearness space (X, ν) is said to be Ω -*quasi-regular* if for each $\mathcal{C}_0 \in \Omega$ and each $A \notin \mathcal{C}_0$ there exist disjoint subsets U, V of X such that $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0$ and $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^+$.

Note that if $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2$, then if (X, ν) is Ω_2 -regular it is also Ω_1 -quasi-regular. A X^ν -quasi-regular space is simply called *quasi-regular*. Thus if the space (X, ν) is quasi-regular then it is Ω -quasi-regular for every Ω .

3.7. PROPOSITION. *A regular nearness space is quasi-regular.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{C}_0 be a cluster and A_0 a subset of X such that $A_0 \notin \mathcal{C}_0$. Then $\{A_0\} \cup \mathcal{C}_0 \notin \nu$. Since $\{B \subset X: B \text{ is a } \nu\text{-neighbourhood of } A_0 \text{ or } B \text{ is a } \nu\text{-neighbourhood of some } A \in \mathcal{C}_0\} \notin \nu$ (by definition of regularity), it follows that $\{B \subset X: B \text{ is a } \nu\text{-neighbourhood of } A_0\} \not\subset \mathcal{C}_0$. Thus there is a ν -neighbourhood U of A_0 such that $U \notin \mathcal{C}_0$. Set $V = X - U$. Then $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0$. If $\mathcal{C} \in A_0^*$ (in particular if $\mathcal{C} \in A_0^+$), then $X - U \notin \mathcal{C}$ since $\{A_0, X - U\} \notin \nu$, and hence $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$. Since $U \cap V = \emptyset$ this shows that (X, ν) is quasi-regular. \square

3.8. PROPOSITION. *If (X, ν) is Ω -quasi-regular then (X, c_ν) is a regular closure space.*

Proof. Let $x \notin c_\nu A$. Then $A \notin \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x) \in \Omega$. Hence there exist disjoint subsets U, V of X such that $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x) = \mathcal{F}(c_\nu, x)$ and $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^+$. Since for each $a \in A$, $\mathcal{G}(c_\nu, a) \in A^+$, it follows that $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, a) = \mathcal{F}(c_\nu, a)$ for each $a \in A$. Thus U is a neighbourhood of x and V is a neighbourhood of A , which shows that (X, c_ν) is a regular closure space. \square

3.9. REMARK. We may define the nearness space (X, ν) to be *strongly Ω -quasi-regular (strongly quasi-regular)* if for every cluster $\mathcal{C}_0 \in \Omega$ (every cluster $\mathcal{C}_0 \in X^\nu$) and every $A \notin \mathcal{C}_0$ there exist disjoint subsets U, V of X such that $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0$ and $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^*$ (for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^\nu$). Then the following relationships hold:

(i) From the proof of Proposition 3.7 it immediately follows that a regular nearness space is strongly quasi-regular.

(ii) If (X, ν) is an Ω -quasi-regular Lodato nearness space, then (X, ν) is strongly Ω -quasi-regular. (Let $\mathcal{C}_0 \in \Omega$, $A \notin \mathcal{C}_0$. Then $c_\nu A \notin \mathcal{C}_0$ since \mathcal{C}_0 is a cluster in a Lodato nearness space. Hence there exist disjoint sets U, V such that $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0$, $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in (c_\nu A)^+$, and *a fortiori* for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^*$, since clearly $A^* \subset (c_\nu A)^+$.)

(iii) If (X, ν) is strongly Ω -quasi-regular, then (X, c_ν) is a (regular) topological closure space, whether (X, ν) is a Lodato space or not. (Let $x \notin c_\nu A$. Then $A \notin \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)$, and so there exist disjoint subsets U, V of X such that $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)$, $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^*$. In particular $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, a)$ for all $a \in c_\nu A$. Then $c_\nu A \cap c_\nu(X - U) = \emptyset$ and $x \notin c_\nu(X - U)$. It follows that $c_\nu A \subset V \subset X - U$ and hence $c_\nu c_\nu A \subset c_\nu(X - U)$. Consequently $x \notin c_\nu c_\nu A$, which means that (X, c_ν) is topological.)

We may sum up the situation as follows:

Regular nearness spaces are strongly quasi-regular, and strongly quasi-regular nearness spaces are quasi-regular. Furthermore quasi-regular Lodato nearness spaces are strongly quasi-regular. We have no results relating R -nearness spaces to regular, strongly quasi-regular or quasi-regular nearness spaces.

Furthermore quasi-regular nearness spaces induce regular closure operators. Strongly quasi-regular nearness spaces, regular nearness spaces and R -nearness spaces all induce regular *topological* closure operators. Moreover, regular nearness spaces are always Lodato nearness spaces, while this need not be the case for R -nearness spaces or strongly quasi-regular nearness spaces.

3.10. PROPOSITION. *Let (X, ν) be a nearness space and assume that (X, c_ν) is a regular closure space. Then (X, ν) is Π -quasi-regular.*

Proof. Let $A \notin \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)$. Then $x \notin c_\nu A$. Since (X, c_ν) is regular there are disjoint subsets U, V of X such that $x \notin c_\nu(X - U)$ and $A \cap c_\nu(X - V) = \emptyset$. Clearly $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)$ and $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, a)$ for all $a \in A$. Since $A^+ = \{\mathcal{G}(c_\nu, a) : a \in A\}$ when $\Omega = \Pi$ it follows that (X, ν) is Π -quasi-regular. \square

3.11. We recall the definition of the nearness $\nu(c)$ (see §2.4). Note that if (X, c) is a T_1 space, then $(X, \nu(c))$ is a nearness space such that $c_{\nu(c)} = c$ and Π is the set of all $\nu(c)$ -clusters. Thus in view of Proposition 3.10 we have the following corollary.

3.12. COROLLARY. *If (X, c) is a regular T_1 closure space then $(X, \nu(c))$ is a quasi-regular nearness space.*

3.13. EXAMPLE. Let (X, c) be the closure space of Example 3.2, and let Y and J have the same meaning as in that example. We shall use this space to construct an example of a quasi-regular nearness which induces a nontopological closure space, and an example of a topological closure space which is induced by a nearness which is not a Lodato nearness.

(i) Let ν be the nearness $\nu(c)$ on X . It follows from Corollary 3.12 that (X, ν) is a quasi-regular nearness space. Since $c_{\nu(c)} = c$ this gives an example of a quasi-regular nearness inducing a non-topological closure space.

(ii) Let μ be the restriction of ν to the subset $Y \cup J = X - \{\omega\}$ of X . Note that the nearness μ induces a topological closure space $(Y \cup J, c_\mu)$. The nearness space $(Y \cup J, \mu)$ is not a Lodato nearness space, however, in view of Remark 3.9. (Or by direct argument: Let the family \mathfrak{B} on $Y \cup J$ be defined by

$B \in \mathfrak{B}$ iff B contains the union of an infinite number of the sets X_n .

Set $B_1 = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} X_{2m}$, $B_2 = \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} X_{2m+1}$. Then clearly $B_1, B_2 \in \mathfrak{B}$, $cB_1 \cap cB_2 = \emptyset$, and hence $\mathfrak{B} \notin \mu$. On the other hand, $\omega \in c_\nu c_\mu B$ for every $B \in \mathfrak{B}$, hence $\{c_\mu B : B \in \mathfrak{B}\} \in \mu$. Thus condition N5 is not satisfied). So this gives an example of a topological closure space which is induced by a nearness which is not a Lodato nearness.

4. Principal extensions. When a topological closure space (X, c) is densely embedded in a topological closure space (Y, k) , this latter space is said to be a principal (or strict) extension of (X, c) if the closures in Y of the subsets of X form a base for the closed sets in (Y, k) . For T_1 spaces

the points of Y are in 1-1 correspondence with the trace system on X of (Y, k) . (That is: A point y of Y corresponds to the family of sets on X whose closures in Y contain y .)

For a non-topological closure space this procedure does not in general lead to an extension of the space. However, by modifying the approach, principal extensions with properties to a certain extent similar to those of principal extensions of topological closure spaces can be obtained. In this section we discuss the construction of such principal extensions when the trace system is a given set Ω of ν -clusters, where ν is a nearness compatible with the given closure space.

4.1. Let (X, ν) be a T_1 Riesz nearness space. We recall the notations introduced in §3.5. In particular Ω shall denote a set of ν -clusters, $\Pi \subset \Omega \subset X^\nu$. We define

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x) &= \mathfrak{G}(c_\nu, x) \quad \text{for all } x \in X, \\ d\alpha &= \bigcap \{A^*: A^* \supset \alpha\} \quad \text{for all } \alpha \subset \Omega, \\ g\alpha &= (\psi^{-1}(\alpha))^* \cup d(\alpha - \psi(X)) \quad \text{for all } \alpha \subset \Omega. \end{aligned}$$

(We write ψ_ν, d_ν, g_ν when it is necessary to refer explicitly to the nearness ν .) The map ψ may be considered as a map from X into Ω for arbitrary Ω . When (X, ν) is a T_1 nearness space, then (Ω, g) is a T_1 closure space, $\psi(X)$ is dense in Ω , and ψ is a homeomorphism of (X, c_ν) onto a subspace of (Ω, g) . (A map $f: (X_1, c_1) \rightarrow (X_2, c_2)$ is continuous if $f(c_1 A) \subset c_2 f(A)$ for all $A \subset X_1$, and is a homeomorphism if it is continuous and has a continuous inverse.) This means that $(\psi, (\Omega, g))$ is an extension of the closure space (X, c_ν) . This extension is called the *principal (or strict) extension of (X, c_ν) with trace system Ω* .

If in particular (Ω, g) is a topological space (this is the case if ν is a Lodato nearness), then it is easily seen that $g\alpha = \bigcap \{A^*: A^* \supset \alpha\}$ for all $\alpha \subset \Omega$, so that in this case $(\psi, (\Omega, g))$ is the classical principal (or strict) extension with trace system Ω .

The closure space (X^ν, g) is F -linkage compact iff ν is a contigual nearness, it is linkage compact iff ν is a proximal nearness.

For more details, see Chattopadhyay, Njåstad and Thron [4].

4.2. PROPOSITION. *If (X, ν) is an Ω -quasi-regular T_1 nearness space, then the principal extension $(\psi, (\Omega, g))$ is a regular closure space. (In particular, if (X, ν) is quasi-regular then $(\psi, (X^\nu, g))$ is regular.)*

Proof. Let $\alpha \subset \Omega$, $\mathcal{C}_0 \in \Omega$ and $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin g\alpha$. Then $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin (\psi^{-1}(\alpha))^*$, and there exists an $A \subset X$ such that $A^* \supset \alpha - \psi(X)$ and $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin A^*$. Then $\psi^{-1}(\alpha) \cup A \notin \mathcal{C}_0$. Since (X, ν) is Ω -quasi-regular and $\mathcal{C}_0 \in \Omega$ it follows

that there exist disjoint subsets U, V of X such that $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0, V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in (\psi^{-1}(\alpha) \cup A)^+$. Set $\tilde{U} = \Omega - (X - U)^+, \tilde{V} = \Omega - (X - V)^+$. Since $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0$ it follows that $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin (X - U)^*$. Now $\Omega - \tilde{U} = (X - U)^+$, and therefore $(\Omega - \tilde{U}) \cap \psi(X - U) = \psi(X - U)$ and $(\Omega - \tilde{U}) - \psi(X - U) = (X - U)^* - \psi(X)$. Thus $(\psi^{-1}(\Omega - \tilde{U}))^* = (X - U)^*$, and $(\Omega - \tilde{U}) - \psi(X) \subset (X - U)^*$. It follows that $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin g(\Omega - \tilde{U})$, which means that \tilde{U} is a neighbourhood of \mathcal{C}_0 .

Let $\mathcal{C} \in \alpha$. Then either there is an $x \in X$ such that $\mathcal{C} = \psi(x)$, in which case $x \in \psi^{-1}(\alpha)$, or $\mathcal{C} \in \alpha - \psi(X)$, in which case $\mathcal{C} \in A^*$ so that $A \cup \psi^{-1}(\alpha) \in \mathcal{C}$. Thus in any case $\mathcal{C} \in (A \cup \psi^{-1}(\alpha))^+$, hence $X - V \notin \mathcal{C}$, and consequently $\mathcal{C} \notin (X - V)^*$. As above we conclude that $\mathcal{C} \notin g(\Omega - \tilde{V})$. Thus $\alpha \cap g(\Omega - \tilde{V}) = \emptyset$, which means that \tilde{V} is a neighbourhood of α .

Now let $\mathcal{C} \in \tilde{U}$. Then $\mathcal{C} \notin (X - U)^+$.

First assume that \mathcal{C} is principal. Then there is an $x \in U$ such that $\psi(x) = \mathcal{C}$. Since $x \in U \subset X - V$ it follows that $\mathcal{C} \notin \tilde{V}$.

Next assume that \mathcal{C} is non-principal. Then $(X - U) \notin \mathcal{C}$ and hence $X - V \in \mathcal{C}$, since $(X - U) \cup (X - V) = X$. Consequently $\mathcal{C} \in (X - V)^* - \psi(X) \subset (X - V)^+$, so that $\mathcal{C} \notin \tilde{V}$.

Therefore \tilde{U}, \tilde{V} are disjoint neighbourhoods of \mathcal{C}_0 and α respectively, and so (Ω, g) is regular. \square

4.3. PROPOSITION. *Let (X, ν) be a T_1 nearness space. If the principal extension $(\psi, (\Omega, g))$ is regular, then (X, ν) is Ω -quasi-regular. (In particular, if $(\psi, (X^\nu, g))$ is regular then (X, ν) is quasi-regular.)*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{C}_0 \in \Omega, A \subset X$ and $A \notin \mathcal{C}_0$. Then $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin A^* = g\psi(A)$. Since $g(A^+) = g\psi(A) \cup g(A^* - \psi(X)) = A^* \cup g(A^* - \psi(X)) \subset A^*$, it follows that $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin g(A^+)$. Since (Ω, g) is regular it follows that there are disjoint subsets β, δ of Ω such that $\mathcal{C}_0 \notin g(\Omega - \beta)$ and $A^+ \cap g(\Omega - \delta) = \emptyset$. Clearly $\psi^{-1}(\Omega - \beta) \notin \mathcal{C}_0$ and hence $\psi^{-1}(\beta) \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0$. Let $\mathcal{C} \in A^+$. Then $\mathcal{C} \notin g(\Omega - \delta)$, hence $\psi^{-1}(\Omega - \delta) \notin \mathcal{C}$ and consequently $\psi^{-1}(\delta) \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$. Therefore $\psi^{-1}(\delta) \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^+$ and $\psi^{-1}(\beta) \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_0$. Also $\psi^{-1}(\beta) \cap \psi^{-1}(\delta) = \emptyset$, and so (X, ν) is Ω -quasi-regular. \square

4.4. REMARK. Before proving the next result we note the following fact: A regular T_1 closure space is a T_2 space. This follows immediately from the definition of regularity, since in a T_1 space (X, c) we have $c\{y\} = \{y\}$ for every point $y \in X$.

4.5. PROPOSITION. *Let (X, ν) be a Ω -quasi-regular T_1 nearness space. Then each grill on X is contained in at most one element of Ω .*

Proof. By Proposition 3.8, (X, c_ν) is a regular closure space, hence also a T_2 space. Let \mathcal{G}_0 be a grill on X and $\mathcal{G}_0 \subset \mathcal{C}_1 \cap \mathcal{C}_2$, where \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 belong to Ω .

First assume that both \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 are principal, e.g. $\mathcal{C}_1 = \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)$, $\mathcal{C}_2 = \mathcal{G}(c_\nu, y)$. Suppose $x \neq y$. Then there exist disjoint neighbourhoods U, V of x, y respectively. Clearly $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_1 \subset \text{sec } \mathcal{G}_0$, $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_2 \subset \text{sec } \mathcal{G}_0$, and so $\emptyset = U \cap V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}_0$, which is a contradiction. Thus $x = y$ and $\mathcal{C}_1 = \mathcal{C}_2$.

Next assume that at least one of \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 are non-principal. Let e.g. \mathcal{C}_2 be non-principal, and assume $\mathcal{C}_1 \neq \mathcal{C}_2$. Let $A \in \mathcal{C}_2 - \mathcal{C}_1$. Since $A \notin \mathcal{C}_1$ there exist disjoint subsets U, V of X such that $U \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_1$ and $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in A^+$. In particular $V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{C}_2$. Thus $\emptyset = U \cap V \in \text{sec } \mathcal{G}_0$, which again is a contradiction. Thus $\mathcal{C}_1 = \mathcal{C}_2$ also in this case. \square

4.6. REMARK. For every family \mathcal{A} let $\nu(\mathcal{A})$ denote the family $\{B: \{B\} \cup \mathcal{A} \in \nu\}$. The nearness space (X, ν) is said to be *separated* if $\nu(\mathcal{A})$ is in ν whenever \mathcal{A} and $\text{sec } \mathcal{A}$ are in ν . Every regular nearness space is separated. In a separated nearness space every clan is contained in exactly one cluster. See Herrlich [8, p. 87].

We may call the space (X, ν) quasi-separated if every clan is contained in at most one cluster. With this terminology Proposition 4.5 implies: A quasi-regular T_1 space is quasi-separated.

4.7. DEFINITION. A subset Y of a nearness space (X, ν) is said to be *Ω -clan-covered* if each clan on the subspace (Y, ν_Y) of (X, ν) is contained in a cluster in Ω . If Y is X^ν -clan-covered, we say that Y is *clan-covered*. (We also say that (X, ν) is clan-covered if X is clan-covered.)

4.8. REMARK. According to Remark 4.6 every separated nearness space is clan-covered. In particular this is true for all regular nearness spaces, and *a fortiori* for all uniform nearness spaces, cf. §3.3. A quasi-regular nearness space need not be clan-covered, however, as the following example shows.

4.9. EXAMPLE. Let (X, c) be the non-topological regular T_1 closure space of Example 3.2, and let $X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$, have the same meaning as in that example. Let \mathcal{U}_i be a non-principal ultrafilter on X containing X_i , for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$. Set $\mathcal{G}_n = \cup \{\mathcal{U}_i: i \neq 2^n, 2^{n+1}, \dots\}$ for all $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Since $\mathcal{U}_i \neq \mathcal{U}_j$ for $i \neq j$ it follows that $\mathcal{G}_n \subsetneq \mathcal{G}_{n+1}$ for all $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

We define a nearness σ on (X, c) by $\mathcal{A} \in \sigma$ iff $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{G}(c, x)$ for some $x \in X$ or $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{G}_n$ for some $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

Clearly (X, σ) is a Riesz nearness space and $c_\sigma = c$. Assume that there exists a non-principal cluster \mathcal{C} . Then $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{G}_n$ for some n , because $\mathcal{C} \notin \nu(c)$

(recall the definition of $\nu(c)$ in §2.4, cf. Example 3.13.). This is clearly impossible, since $\mathcal{G}_n \subset \mathcal{G}_{n+1}$. Thus $X^\sigma = \{\mathcal{G}(c, x) : x \in X\}$.

Now every \mathcal{G}_n is a clan, and \mathcal{G}_n is not contained in a cluster. Hence (X, σ) is not clan-covered.

Since (X, c_σ) is regular and $X^\sigma = \Pi$, it follows from Proposition 3.10 that (X, σ) is quasi-regular.

5. Extension of nearness-preserving maps. In this section we prove our main extension theorems. A map $f: (X, \nu) \rightarrow (Y, \mu)$ is said to be *nearness-preserving* if $f(\mathcal{C}) \in \mu$, for every $\mathcal{C} \in \nu$.

5.1. THEOREM. *Let f be a nearness-preserving map from a T_1 nearness space (X, ν) into a Ω_μ -quasi-regular T_1 nearness space (Y, μ) and assume that $f(X)$ is Ω_μ -clan-covered. Then there exists a unique continuous extension \bar{f} of f from (X^ν, g_ν) into (Ω_μ, g_μ) .*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, \nu) & \xrightarrow{f} & (Y, \mu) \\ \psi_\nu \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi_\mu \\ (X^\nu, g_\nu) & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & (\Omega_\mu, g_\mu) \end{array}$$

Proof. We first describe the construction of the map \bar{f} . Let $\mathcal{C} \in X^\nu$. Then $\mathcal{H} = \{f(A) : A \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is a grill on $f(X)$ and $\mathcal{H} \in \mu$ since f is nearness-preserving. Thus \mathcal{H} is a clan on the subspace $(f(X), \mu_{f(X)})$ of (Y, μ) . Then there is a \mathcal{G}_0 in Ω_μ such that $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{G}_0$, since $f(X)$ is Ω_μ -clan-covered. Then also $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{G}_0$, where $\mathcal{H} = \{B \subset Y : B \supset f(A) \text{ for some } A \in \mathcal{C}\}$. Since \mathcal{H} is a grill on Y and (Y, μ) is Ω_μ -quasi-regular it follows that \mathcal{G}_0 is the only element in Ω_μ containing \mathcal{H} . We write $\bar{f}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{G}_0$. This defines a map \bar{f} .

Clearly $\bar{f}(\psi_\nu(x)) = \bar{f}(\mathcal{G}(c_\nu, x)) = \mathcal{G}(c_\mu, f(x)) = \psi_\mu(f(x))$ for all $x \in X$. Thus \bar{f} may be considered as an extension of f .

We shall prove that f is continuous. Let $\alpha \subset X^\nu$, $\mathcal{C} \in X^\nu$ and $\bar{f}(\mathcal{C}) \notin g_\mu \bar{f}(\alpha)$. We are going to show that $\mathcal{C} \notin g_\nu \alpha$. Since $f(\psi_\nu^{-1}(\alpha)) \subset \psi_\mu^{-1}(\bar{f}(\alpha))$ we have

$$(i) \psi_\nu^{-1}(\alpha) \notin \mathcal{C}.$$

This shows that $\mathcal{C} \notin (\psi_\nu^{-1}(\alpha))^*$.

Now since

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}(\mathcal{C}) \notin g_\mu \bar{f}(\alpha) &= [\psi_\mu^{-1}(\bar{f}(\alpha))]^* \\ &\cup \left[\bigcap \{B^* : B \subset Y, B \supset \bar{f}(\alpha) - \psi_\mu(Y)\} \right], \end{aligned}$$

it follows that $\psi_\mu^{-1}(\bar{f}(\alpha)) \notin \bar{f}(\mathcal{C})$ and there exists a $D \subset Y$ such that $D^* \supset \bar{f}(\alpha)$ and $D \notin \bar{f}(\mathcal{C})$. Set $E = \psi_\mu^{-1}(\bar{f}(\alpha)) \cup D$. Then $E \notin \bar{f}(\mathcal{C})$. Since (Y, μ) is an Ω_μ -quasi-regular nearness space and $\bar{f}(\mathcal{C}) \in \Omega_\mu$ it follows that there exist disjoint subsets U, V of Y such that $U \in \text{sec } \bar{f}(\mathcal{C})$ and $V \in \text{sec } \mathfrak{B}$ for all $\mathfrak{B} \in E^+$.

Let \mathcal{Q} be an arbitrary element of α . Then $\bar{f}(\mathcal{Q}) \in \bar{f}(\alpha)$. First assume that $\bar{f}(\mathcal{Q})$ is principal. Then there is a $y \in Y$ such that $\bar{f}(\mathcal{Q}) = \psi_\mu(y) = \mathcal{G}(c_\mu, y)$. Since $\psi_\mu(y) \in \bar{f}(\alpha)$ it follows that $y \in \psi_\mu^{-1}(\bar{f}(\alpha)) \subset E$. Thus $\bar{f}(\mathcal{Q}) \in E^+$. Next assume that $\bar{f}(\mathcal{Q})$ is non-principal. Then $f(\mathcal{Q}) \in f(\alpha) - \psi_\mu(Y) \subset D^* \subset E^*$, and hence $\bar{f}(\mathcal{Q}) \in E^+$, since $f(\mathcal{Q}) \in \Omega_\mu - \psi_\mu(Y)$.

Thus in any case $\mathcal{Q} \in \alpha$ implies $\bar{f}(\mathcal{Q}) \in E^+$. It follows that $V \in \text{sec } \bar{f}(\mathcal{Q})$. Hence $X - f^{-1}(V) \notin \mathcal{Q}$, so that $\mathcal{Q} \in (f^{-1}(V))^v$. This means

$$(ii) \alpha \subset (f^{-1}(V))^v.$$

Also $U \in \text{sec } \bar{f}(\mathcal{C})$ so that $Y - U \notin \bar{f}(\mathcal{C})$, and hence $V \notin \bar{f}(\mathcal{C})$. Then $f^{-1}(V) \notin \mathcal{C}$ and consequently

$$(iii) \mathcal{C} \notin (f^{-1}(V))^v.$$

This shows that there exists a set $A \subset X$ such that $\alpha \subset A^v, \mathcal{C} \notin A^v$.

Now $g_\nu \alpha = [\psi_\nu^{-1}(\alpha)]^v \cup [\bigcap \{A^v: A \subset X, A^v \supset \alpha\}]$. By the foregoing results ((i), (ii) and (iii)) it follows that $\mathcal{C} \notin g_\nu \alpha$. Consequently $\bar{f}(g_\nu \alpha) \subset g_\mu \bar{f}(\alpha)$. This shows that \bar{f} is continuous.

Since (Ω_μ, g_μ) is a regular T_1 space by Proposition 4.2 it follows that (Ω_μ, g_μ) is a T_2 space. Furthermore $\psi_\nu(X)$ is dense in (X^v, g_ν) , and consequently the continuous extension \bar{f} is unique. \square

5.2. THEOREM. *Let f be a nearness-preserving map from a T_1 nearness space (X, ν) into a quasi-regular clan-covered T_1 nearness space (Y, μ) . Then there exists a unique continuous extension \bar{f} of f from (X^v, g_ν) into (Y^μ, g_μ) .*

We have stated this important special case of Theorem 5.1 as a separate theorem. The proof is immediate.

Concerning the following result, cf. Herrlich [8, p. 95–96].

5.3. COROLLARY. *Let f be a nearness-preserving map from a T_1 Lodato nearness space (X, ν) into a regular T_1 Lodato nearness space (Y, μ) . Then there exists a unique continuous extension \bar{f} of f from (X^v, g_ν) into (Y^μ, g_μ) .*

Proof. Since (Y, μ) is a regular nearness space it is also quasi-regular and clan-covered (cf. Remark 4.8), and so the result follows immediately from Theorem 5.2. \square

5.4. DEFINITION. A subspace (Y, η_2) of a nearness space $(\lambda Y, \eta_1)$ is said to be *relatively clan complete* in $(\lambda Y, \eta_1)$ if for every η_2 -clan \mathcal{C} in (Y, η_2) there exists an $x \in \lambda Y$ such that $\{\{x\}\} \cup \mathcal{C} \in \eta_1$.

This definition was introduced by Naimpally [11, p. 249]. From Theorem 5.1 we can now easily obtain the following extension theorem of Naimpally [11, p. 251]. (For the meaning of $\nu(k)$, see §2.4.)

5.5. THEOREM. *Let (X, c) be a dense subspace of a topological T_1 space $(\alpha X, k)$ and let ν be the restriction to X of the nearness $\nu(k)$ on αX . Let $(\lambda Y, \mu)$ be an R -nearness space such that $(\lambda Y, c_\mu)$ is a T_1 space, and let (Y, μ_0) be a subspace of $(\lambda Y, \mu)$ which is relatively clan complete in $(\lambda Y, \mu)$. Then every nearness-preserving map $f: (X, \nu) \rightarrow (Y, \mu_0)$ has a unique continuous extension $F: (\alpha X, k) \rightarrow (\lambda Y, c_\mu)$.*

Proof. Let $\tau(x) = \{A \subset X: x \in kA\}$ for all $x \in \alpha X$. Then $X^\nu = \{\tau(x): x \in \alpha X\}$ is the set of ν -clusters. We first show that $\tau: (\alpha X, k) \rightarrow (X^\nu, g_\nu)$ is continuous. Let $x \in \alpha X$, $C \subset \alpha X$, and assume $\tau(x) \notin g_\nu \tau(C)$. Then $\tau(x) \notin D^\nu$, where $D = \psi_\nu^{-1}(\tau(C)) = C \cap X$, and there exists a set $E \subset X$ such that $E^\nu \supset \tau(C) - \psi_\nu(X)$ and $\tau(x) \notin E^\nu$. Since $D \notin \tau(x)$ and $E \notin \tau(x)$ we also have $D \cup E \notin \tau(x)$. This means by definition of the map τ that $x \notin k(D \cup E)$. Clearly $kD \supset C \cap X$, and we also have $kE \supset C - X$. (For let $y \in C - X$. Then $\tau(y) \in \tau(C) - \psi_\nu(X) \subset E^\nu$, hence $E \in \tau(y)$ which means $y \in kE$. Thus $C - X \subset kE$.) It follows that $k(D \cup E) \supset (C \cap X) \cup (C - X) = C$, and therefore also $k(D \cup E) \supset kC$, which implies $x \notin kC$. It follows that τ is continuous.

Since Y is relatively clan complete in $(\lambda Y, \mu)$ and $f(X) \subset Y$, we infer that $f(X)$ is Ω_μ -clan-covered, where $\Omega_\mu = \{\mathcal{G}(c_\mu, y): y \in \lambda Y\}$. Since $(\lambda Y, \mu)$ is an R -nearness space it follows that $(\lambda Y, c_\mu)$ is a regular topological space (see Section 3.4). Hence $(\lambda Y, \mu)$ is Ω_μ -quasi-regular, by Proposition 3.10. Furthermore $(\lambda Y, c_\mu)$ is homeomorphic to (Ω_μ, g_μ) . Therefore by Theorem 5.1 there is a continuous extension $\bar{f}: (X^\nu, g_\nu) \rightarrow (\lambda Y, c_\mu)$ of f , in the sense that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, \nu) & \xrightarrow{f} & (Y, \mu_0) \\ \psi_\nu \downarrow & & \downarrow i_Y \\ (X^\nu, g_\nu) & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & (\lambda Y, c_\mu) \end{array}$$

Also τ is a continuous map on $(\alpha X, k)$, so that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & (X, c_\nu) \\ & i_X \swarrow & \searrow \psi_\nu \\ (\alpha X, k) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & (X^\nu, g_\nu) \end{array}$$

Thus $F = f \circ \tau$ is a continuous map such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (X, \nu) & & \xrightarrow{f} & & (Y, \mu_0) \\
 i_X \downarrow & \searrow \psi_\nu & & & \downarrow i_Y \\
 (\alpha X, k) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & (X^\nu, g_\nu) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & (\lambda Y, c_\mu)
 \end{array}$$

Since $(\lambda Y, c_\mu)$ is a T_2 space and X is dense in $(\alpha X, k)$ it follows that the continuous extension is unique. \square

5.6. **REMARK.** Earlier known extension results related to our main theorems have been proved only for Lodato nearness spaces. We shall show that there exist non-Lodato nearness spaces where the conditions of our Theorem 5.2 are satisfied. Thus our results cover situations where earlier known results do not apply.

Let (X, c) be the closure space of Example 3.2, and let ν be the nearness $\nu(c)$ on X (cf. §2.4). In Example 3.13 we showed that (X, ν) is a quasi-regular T_1 nearness space such that the induced closure space (X, c_ν) equals (X, c) and is therefore non-topological. The space (X, ν) is evidently clan-covered, since every clan is contained in some principal cluster. In view of Theorem 5.2 every nearness-preserving map from a T_1 nearness space (Z, ζ) into (X, ν) has a unique extension to a continuous map $\tilde{f}: (Z^\zeta, g_\zeta) \rightarrow (X, c_\nu)$. (Here $X^\nu = \Pi$, and (Π, g_ν) is homeomorphic to (X, c_ν) .)

Let Y and J have the same meaning as in Example 3.2. Let ρ be the restriction of the nearness ν to $Y \cup J = X - \{\omega\}$. The space $(Y \cup J, \rho)$ is then quasi-regular and clan-covered. Again the space is not a Lodato space, even though the closure space $(Y \cup J, c_\rho)$ is topological. Again it follows from Theorem 5.2 that every nearness-preserving map from a T_1 nearness space (Z, ζ) into $(Y \cup J, \rho)$ has a unique extension to a continuous map $\tilde{f}: (Z^\zeta, g_\zeta) \rightarrow (X, c_\nu)$. (The principal extension $((J \cup Y)^\rho, g_\rho)$ is easily seen to be homeomorphic to (X, ν) .)

6. Extension of continuous maps. We shall now discuss continuous extension of *continuous* maps to closure space extensions which are linkage compact or F -linkage compact (cf. §2.2). In order to be able to obtain such extensions we need to introduce conditions on closure spaces more stringent than regularity. These conditions are formulated in terms of the nearnesses $\xi(c)$ and $\pi(c)$, but are clearly statements about the closure space (X, c) . (For the definition of the nearnesses $\xi(c)$ and $\pi(c)$ see Section 2.4.)

6.1. DEFINITION. A T_1 closure space (X, c) is called *C-regular* if the contigual nearness space $(X, \xi(c))$ is quasi-regular.

6.2. PROPOSITION. A T_1 *F-linkage compact closure space* is *C-regular* iff it is regular.

Proof. If (X, c) is *C-regular* then $(X, \xi(c))$ is quasi-regular and $c_{\xi(c)} = c$. Hence by Proposition 3.8, (X, c) is regular.

Next suppose that (X, c) is regular. Let \mathcal{C} be a $\xi(c)$ -cluster. Then $\{cA : A \in \mathcal{C}\}$ has the finite intersection property. Since (X, c) is *F-linkage compact* there is an $x \in X$ such that $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{G}(c, x)$, and so $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{G}(x, c)$ since $\mathcal{G}(c, x)$ is a $\xi(c)$ -cluster. Hence $\{\mathcal{G}(c, x) : x \in X\}$ is the set of all $\xi(c)$ -clusters. By Proposition 3.10 it now follows that $(X, \xi(c))$ is quasi-regular, which means that (X, c) is *C-regular*. \square

6.3. PROPOSITION. A T_1 closure space (X, c) is *C-regular* iff the *F-linkage compact principal extension* $(\psi_{\xi(c)}, (X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)}))$ is *C-regular*.

Proof. Let (X, c) be *C-regular*. Then $(X, \xi(c))$ is quasi-regular. Hence by Proposition 4.2, $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$ is regular. Since $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$ is an *F-linkage compact regular T_1 space* it follows by Proposition 6.2 that $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$ is *C-regular*.

Next assume that $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$ is *C-regular*. Then it is also regular by Proposition 6.2. Hence by Proposition 4.3, $(X, \xi(c))$ is quasi-regular, which means that (X, c) is *C-regular*. \square

6.4. PROPOSITION. Let (X, c) and (Y, d) be T_1 closure spaces. A map $f: (X, c) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ is continuous iff $f: (X, \xi(c)) \rightarrow (Y, \xi(d))$ is a nearness-preserving map.

Proof. Let $f: (X, \xi(c)) \rightarrow (Y, \xi(d))$ be a nearness-preserving map. Assume $x \in cA$. Then $\{\{x\}, A\} \in \xi(c)$ and hence $\{\{f(x)\}, f(A)\} \in \xi(d)$, and consequently $f(x) \in df(A)$. Thus $f(cA) \subset df(A)$, which means that f is continuous from (X, c) to (Y, d) .

Next assume that $f: (X, c) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ is continuous. Let $\mathcal{Q} \in \xi(d)$, and let $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ be an arbitrary finite subfamily of \mathcal{Q} . Then there is an $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n cA_i$. Since f is continuous, $f(x) \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n df(A_i)$. Since $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ is an arbitrary finite subfamily of \mathcal{Q} it follows that $f(\mathcal{Q}) \in \xi(d)$. Thus the map $f: (X, \xi(c)) \rightarrow (Y, \xi(d))$ is nearness-preserving. \square

6.5. **THEOREM.** *Let (X, c) be a T_1 closure space and let (Y, d) be a regular F -linkage compact T_1 closure space. Let $f: (X, c) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ be a continuous map. Then there exists a unique continuous extension \tilde{f} of f from $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$ into (Y, d) .*

Proof. By Proposition 6.4, $f: (X, \xi(c)) \rightarrow (Y, \xi(d))$ is a nearness-preserving map. By Proposition 6.2, (Y, d) is C -regular. Therefore $(Y, \xi(d))$ is quasi-regular. Since (Y, d) is F -linkage compact, $Y^{\xi(d)} = \{\mathcal{G}(d, y) : y \in Y\}$. Clearly $(Y, \xi(d))$ is clan-covered. So by Theorem 5.2, there is a unique continuous extension $f: (X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)}) \rightarrow (Y^{\xi(d)}, g_{\xi(d)})$ of f . Finally note that (Y, d) is homeomorphic to $(Y^{\xi(d)}, g_{\xi(d)})$. Hence there is a unique continuous extension $\tilde{f}: (X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)}) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ of f , since (Y, d) is a T_2 space and $\psi_{\xi(c)}(X)$ is dense in $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$. \square

6.6. Let C -REG denote the category of C -regular T_1 closure spaces and continuous maps. (For categorical background, see e.g. Herrlich and Strecker [7].) Let FLC-REG denote the category of regular F -linkage compact T_1 closure spaces and continuous maps. In view of Proposition 6.2 we may say that FLC-REG is a full subcategory of C -REG. Note that if (X, c) is a C -regular T_1 closure space, then by Proposition 6.3, $(\psi_{\xi(c)}, (X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)}))$ is an F -linkage compact C -regular extension of (X, c) . In view of Theorem 6.5 we then have the following result:

6.7. **THEOREM.** *FLC-REG is epi-reflective in C -REG. The reflection of an object (X, c) of C -REG in FLC-REG is $(\psi_{\xi(c)}, (X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)}))$.*

6.8. **DEFINITION.** A T_1 closure space (X, c) is called P -regular if the proximal nearness space $(X, \pi(c))$ is quasi-regular.

By arguments analogous to the preceding ones we get the following results:

6.9. **PROPOSITION.** *A T_1 linkage compact closure space is P -regular iff it is regular.*

6.10. **PROPOSITION.** *A T_1 closure space (X, c) is P -regular iff the linkage compact principal extension $(\psi_{\pi(c)}, (X^{\pi(c)}, g_{\pi(c)}))$ is P -regular.*

6.11. **PROPOSITION.** *Let (X, c) and (Y, d) be T_1 closure spaces. A map $f: (X, c) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ is continuous iff $f: (X, \pi(c)) \rightarrow (Y, \pi(d))$ is a nearness-preserving map.*

6.12. THEOREM. Let (X, c) be a T_1 closure space and let (Y, d) be a regular linkage compact T_1 closure space. Let $f: (X, c) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ be a continuous map. Then there exists a unique continuous extension f of f from $(X^{\pi(c)}, g_{\pi(c)})$ into (Y, d) .

6.13. Let P -REG denote the category of P -regular T_1 closure spaces and continuous maps. Let LC -REG denote the category of regular linkage compact T_1 closure spaces and continuous maps. By Proposition 6.9, it follows that LC -REG is a full subcategory of P -REG. If (X, c) is a P -regular T_1 closure space then by Proposition 6.10, $(\psi_{\pi(c)}, (X^{\pi(c)}, g_{\pi(c)}))$ is a linkage compact P -regular extension of (X, c) . In view of Theorem 6.12 we then have the following result:

6.14. THEOREM. LC -REG is epi-reflective in P -REG. The reflection of an object (X, c) of P -REG in LC -REG is $(\psi_{\pi(c)}, (X^{\pi(c)}, g_{\pi(c)}))$.

6.15. REMARK. For a topological T_1 space (X, c) the extension $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$ is equivalent to the classical Wallman compactification. If (X, c) is also C -regular, then the extension $(X^{\xi(c)}, g_{\xi(c)})$ is a T_2 compactification, and so by Theorem 6.5 it is equivalent to the Stone-Čech compactification. It follows that (X, c) in this case is a normal space.

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