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## A note on the pseudo-compactness of the product of two spaces

By

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As is well known, the Stone-Čech compactification of a product space is not generally identical (more precisely, homeomorphic) with the product of the Stone-Čech compactifications of coordinate spaces. M. Henriksen and J. R. Isbell [5] pointed out that the relation  $\beta(X \times Y) = \beta X \times \beta Y^{1}$  implies the pseudo-compactness of the product  $X \times Y^{2.3}$ . Recently, the converse has been established by I. Glicksberg [4]. He proved more generally that the relation  $\beta(\Pi X_{\alpha}) = \Pi \beta X_{\alpha}$  holds true if and only if  $\Pi X_{\alpha}^{4}$  is pseudo-compact.

In this note, we shall restrict ourselves to consider the product of two spaces, and give some conditions equivalent to that the relation  $\beta(X \times Y) = \beta X \times \beta Y$  hold. We shall show that  $\beta(X \times Y) =$  $\beta X \times \beta Y$  if and only if the tensor product  $C^*(X) \otimes C^*(Y)$  is dense in  $C^*(X \times Y)$ .

The pseudo-compactness of the product  $X \times Y$  implies the pseudo-compactness of each coordinate space. However, it is not true that the product of pseudo-compact spaces must be pseudo-compact<sup>5</sup>. Several additional conditions sufficient to insure the pseudo-compactness of the product of pseudo-compact spaces are given and discussed in [1], [4] and [5]. We shall generalize those results in somewhat unific form.

<sup>1)</sup> Throughout, we shall consider X as a subspace of  $\beta X$ .

<sup>2)</sup> The trivial case that X or Y is a finite set will be excluded throughout. If X is a finite set, then  $\beta(X \times Y) = \beta X \times \beta Y$  for any space Y.

<sup>3)</sup> T. Ishiwata [7] has proved that if  $\beta(X \times X) = \beta X \times \beta X$ , then X is totally bounded for any uniform structure of X. (X is pseudo-compact if and only if it is totally bounded for any uniform structure of X. C. f. T. Ishiwata: On uniform spaces, Sugaku Kenkyuroku, Vol. 2 (1953) (in Japanese).)

<sup>4)</sup>  $\Pi X_{\alpha}$  denotes the product of  $X_{\alpha}$ .

<sup>5)</sup> C.f. [9], [10].