

## PARA-UNIFORMITIES, PARA-PROXIMITIES, AND H-CLOSED EXTENSIONS

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**ABSTRACT.** A generalized uniformity, called a para-uniformity, and its induced generalized proximity, called a para-proximity, are introduced and applied to the investigation of  $H$ -closed spaces and  $H$ -closed extensions of Hausdorff spaces.

$H$ -closed spaces are characterized in terms of these structures, and the  $H$ -closed extensions of a Hausdorff space are characterized in terms of extensions of these structures. Moreover, collections of para-uniformities called superstructures are used to obtain all strict  $H$ -closed extensions of a non- $H$ -closed Hausdorff space. Thus, the  $S$ -equivalence classes of  $H$ -closed extensions are described by a method similar to that of Fedorčuk for describing the  $R$ -equivalence classes.

**0. Introduction.** Alexandroff [1] remarked in 1960 that no method of systematically determining the  $H$ -closed extensions of a Hausdorff space had been found. In classifying (the isomorphism classes of) such extensions, the introduction of two equivalence relations discussed in [18] is helpful. We declare two  $H$ -closed extensions of a given space to be  $R$ -equivalent if they are  $\theta$ -isomorphic and to be  $S$ -equivalent if their corresponding strict (or simple) extensions are isomorphic. In attempts to answer Alexandroff's remark, various authors have sought methods for obtaining all isomorphism classes, all  $R$ -equivalence classes, or all  $S$ -equivalence classes. (See, for instance, [2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 17 or 21].)

Fedorčuk [7] refers to the particular problem of constructing the  $H$ -closed extensions of a given Hausdorff space by means of uniformity or proximity-like structures as "Tychonoff's problem." He [7], Porter and Votaw [18] have shown that in general there are not enough such structures on a set to yield all isomorphism classes of either semiregular  $H$ -closed extensions or strict  $H$ -closed extensions of one of its Hausdorff topologies. According to results in [18] this implies that neither the  $R$ -equivalence classes nor the  $S$ -equivalence classes can be obtained in this manner, and

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