# A NOTE ON $\beta \mathbf{D}-\mathrm{D}$ 

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#### Abstract

Let $U(\kappa)$ be the space of ultrafilters on the infinite regular cardinal $\kappa$ and let $\mathrm{SL}_{\kappa}$ be the generalization of "Solovay's Lemma" $\mathrm{SL}_{\omega}$ to $\kappa$. Our main result is to show that, assuming $\mathrm{SL}_{\omega}$, every cellular family of fewer than $2^{\kappa}$ open subsets of $U(\kappa)$ has a $C^{*}$-embedded selection. Further results are provided which are intended to exhibit the need for assuming $\mathrm{SL}_{\kappa}$ in the above result.


1. Introduction. In this paper we present some results concerning the $C^{*}$-embedding of subsets of $\beta D-D . \beta D-D$ (also denoted $\left.D^{*}\right)$ denotes the remainder of the Cech-Stone compactification of the discrete space $D$, and a subset is said to be $C^{*}$-embedded if every bounded continuous real-valued function on the subspace can be extended to one on the entire space. For backgound on $C^{*}$-embedding and Cech-Stone compactifications the reader is referred to $[5,9]$.

There are many known related results. Before stating some of the known results, we introduce some notation.

## Definition.

(i) A cellular family of subsets of a space is a family, any two members of which are pairwise disjoint.
(ii) A clopen subset is one that is both closed and open.
(iii) If $\kappa$ is an infinite cardinal, then a uniform ultrafilter on a set of size $\kappa$ is an ultrafilter all of whose members has cardinality $\kappa$. Given a discrete set $D$ of size $\kappa$, the subspace of $\beta D-D$ consisting of the uniform ultrafilters is denoted $U(\kappa)$. Thus, $U(\omega)=\beta N-N$.
(iv) If $\kappa$ is an infinite cardinal, then Solovay's Lemma for cardinal $\kappa$ (denoted $\mathrm{SL}_{\kappa}$ ) is the following statement: Suppose $\lambda$ is an infinite cardinal for which $\lambda<2^{\kappa}$. Let $\left\{F_{i}\right\}_{i<\lambda}$ and $\left\{G_{j}\right\}_{j<\lambda}$ be collections of subsets of $\kappa$ such that if $j<\kappa$ and $S$ is a subset of $\kappa$ for which $|S|<\kappa$, then $\left|G_{j}-\cup_{i \in S} F_{i}\right|=\kappa$. Then there is a set $B \subset \kappa$ such that, for any $i<\kappa,\left|B \cap F_{i}\right|<\kappa$ and $\left|B \cap G_{i}\right|=\kappa$.

Spaces of the form $U(\kappa)$ have been studied in detail in [3]. Solovay's

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