## A NOTE ON $\beta D-D$

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ABSTRACT. Let  $U(\kappa)$  be the space of ultrafilters on the infinite regular cardinal  $\kappa$  and let  $SL_{\kappa}$  be the generalization of "Solovay's Lemma"  $SL_{\omega}$  to  $\kappa$ . Our main result is to show that, assuming  $SL_{\omega}$ , 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  $SL_{\kappa}$  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  $D^*$ ) 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  $\operatorname{SL}_{\kappa}$ ) is the following statement: Suppose  $\lambda$  is an infinite cardinal for which  $\lambda < 2^{\kappa}$ . Let  $\{F_i\}_{i < \lambda}$  and  $\{G_j\}_{j < \lambda}$  be collections of subsets of  $\kappa$  such that if  $j < \kappa$  and S is a subset of  $\kappa$  for which  $|S| < \kappa$ , then  $|G_j - \bigcup_{i \in S} F_i| = \kappa$ . Then there is a set  $B \subset \kappa$  such that, for any  $i < \kappa$ ,  $|B \cap F_i| < \kappa$  and  $|B \cap G_i| = \kappa$ .

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

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