

GAPS BETWEEN COMPACTNESS DEGREE AND COMPACTNESS DEFICIENCY FOR TYCHONOFF SPACES

By

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1. Introduction.

In this paper we assume that all spaces are Tychonoff. For a space X , $\dim X$ denotes the Čech-Lebesgue dimension of X (see [3]).

J. de Groot proved that a separable metrizable space X has a metrizable compactification αX with $\dim(\alpha X \setminus X) \leq 0$ iff X is rim-compact (see [4]). A space X is *rim-compact* if each point of X has arbitrarily small neighborhoods with compact boundary. Modified the concept of rim-compactness, he defined the *compactness degree* of a space X , $\text{cmp } X$, inductively, as follows.

A space X satisfies $\text{cmp } X = -1$ iff X is compact. If n is a non-negative integer, then $\text{cmp } X \leq n$ means that each point of X has arbitrarily small neighborhoods U with $\text{cmp } \text{Bd } U \leq n - 1$. We put $\text{cmp } X = n$ if $\text{cmp } X \leq n$ and $\text{cmp } X \not\leq n - 1$. If there is no integer n for which $\text{cmp } X \leq n$, then we put $\text{cmp } X = \infty$.

By the *compactness deficiency* of a Tychonoff space (resp. a separable metrizable space) X we mean the least integer n such that X has a compactification (resp. a metrizable compactification) αX with $\dim(\alpha X \setminus X) = n$. We denote this integer by $\text{def}^* X$ (resp. $\text{def } X$). We allow n to be ∞ .

Thus, with this terminology, J. de Groot's result above asserts that $\text{cmp } X \leq 0$ iff $\text{def } X \leq 0$ for every separable metrizable space X . The general problem whether $\text{cmp } X \leq n$ iff $\text{def } X \leq n$ for arbitrary separable metrizable space X has been known as J. de Groot's conjecture, and was unsolved for a long time.

However, in 1982 R. Pol [7] constructed a separable metrizable space X such that $\text{cmp } X = 1$ and $\text{def } X = 2$. In the class of separable metrizable spaces, another example X with the property that $\text{cmp } X \neq \text{def } X$ seems to be still unknown but Pol's example above.

On the other hand, in the class of Tychonoff spaces, M. G. Charalambous [1] has already constructed a space X such that $\text{cmp } X = 0$ and $\text{def}^* X = n$ for each $n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$. J. van Mill [6] has constructed a Lindelöf space X such that $\text{cmp } X = 1$ and $\text{def}^* X = \infty$.

In this paper we construct a countably compact space X such that $\text{cmp } X = m$ and