

## Tightness of compact Hausdorff spaces and normality of product spaces

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Let  $X$  be a topological space. The *tightness* of  $X$ , denoted by  $t(X)$ , is less than or equal to the cardinal number  $\tau$  if  $M \subset X$  and  $x \in Cl(M)$  imply the existence of  $N \subset M$  such that the cardinality of  $N$  is  $\leq \tau$  and  $x \in Cl(N)$ . This important notion was introduced by A.V. Arhangel'skiĭ [1] and has been investigated by many mathematicians. Arhangel'skiĭ also gave a characterization of the tightness of compact spaces (see Lemma 4 below). In this paper we give another characterization. We show that the tightness of a compact space  $X$  is characterized by the normality of the product space of  $X$  with a space of ordinal numbers.

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### § 1. Preliminaries.

The symbol  $\tau$  denotes an infinite cardinal number and  $\tau^+$  denotes the smallest cardinal number greater than  $\tau$ . Ordinal numbers are denoted by  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . The initial ordinal number of  $\tau$  is denoted by  $\omega(\tau)$ . Let  $X$  be a topological space. Then the set  $\{x_\alpha : x_\alpha \in X \text{ and } \alpha < \omega(\tau)\}$  is called a free sequence in  $X$  of length  $\tau$  if  $Cl(\{x_\alpha : \alpha < \beta\}) \cap Cl(\{x_\alpha : \alpha \geq \beta\}) = \emptyset$  for any  $\beta < \omega(\tau)$ . A space is called strongly  $\tau$ -compact if the closure of any subset of cardinality  $\leq \tau$  is compact ([4], p. 762).

In the arguments below, all spaces are assumed to be completely regular and  $T_1$ .

LEMMA 1 ([3], Theorem 4). *Let  $X$  be a compact space and  $Y$  be a pseudo-compact space. Then  $X \times Y$  is pseudo-compact.*

LEMMA 2 ([3], Theorem 1). *Let  $X \times Y$  be pseudo-compact. Then  $\beta(X \times Y) = \beta X \times \beta Y$ , where  $\beta X$  is the Stone-Čech compactification of  $X$ .*

LEMMA 3. *Let  $M$  and  $N$  be disjoint closed sets in a normal space  $X$ . Then  $Cl_{\beta X}(M) \cap Cl_{\beta X}(N) = \emptyset$ .*

LEMMA 4 ([2], Theorem 1). *For any infinite compact space  $X$ ,  $t(X) = \sup\{\tau : \text{there exists a free sequence in } X \text{ of length } \tau\}$ .*

LEMMA 5 ([5], Theorem 1.4). *Let  $X$  be a paracompact space with  $t(X) \leq \tau$*