Some properties of the Stone-Cech compactification.

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In this note, we shall investigate some topological and uniform properties of Tychonoff space X (completely regular T_1 -space) in connection with the properties of the Stone-Čech compactification βX .

The existence of compactification, the complete regularity and the uniformizability are equivalent each other, so that the Stone-Čech compactification may reasonably be expected to play an important role in the theory of uniform spaces. The consideration of uniformity $U = \{V_{\alpha}\}$ in $\beta X \times \beta X$ leads us to consider the set $\mathbf{R} = \bigcap_{\alpha} \widetilde{V}_{\alpha}$, where \widetilde{V}_{α} denotes the interior of the closure of V_{α} taken in $\beta X \times \beta X$. The set **R** defined above will be called throughout as the radical of uniform space (X, \mathcal{Q}) . We shall show that the radical determines topologically the completion \hat{X} of (X, U). In fact, \hat{X} is obtained as a quotient space \overline{X}/\mathscr{R} (with the quotient topology), where $\overline{X} =$ $\{p \in \beta X; (p, p) \in \mathbf{R}\}$ and \mathcal{R} is the relation on \overline{X} defined by the radical \mathbf{R} . The completeness will be characterized in terms of the radical as follows: (X, U) is complete if and only if $\mathbf{R} = \mathcal{I}_{x}$. As a direct consequence of this, we shall obtain a necessary and sufficient condition for an entirely normal space to be topologically complete (Theorem 2.2). (We call the space Xentirely normal if the family of all neighborhoods of the diagonal of $X \times X$ forms a uniformity for X.) The condition is stated as a property of points contained in $\beta X - X$ (points at infinity). A slightly stronger condition will be examined as well, and the relationship between entire normality and paracompactness will be made clear in a simple form (Theorem 2.3).

The idea to treat the completion of uniform space in connection with the compactification is due to H. Nakano [11]. We shall be concerned with the completion of uniform space in §3 and discuss some topological properties of the completion of uniform space in terms of the radical.

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