

CLOPEN REALCOMPACTIFICATION OF A MAPPING

TAKESI ISIWATA

In this note, we give a necessary and sufficient condition on $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ for $\nu\varphi$ to be an open perfect mapping of νX onto νY and other related results.

Throughout this paper, by a space we mean a completely regular Hausdorff space and mappings are continuous and we assume familiarity with [1] whose notation and terminology will be used throughout. We denote by $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ a map of X onto Y , by βX (νX) the Stone-Ćech compactification (Hewitt realcompactification) of X and by $\beta\varphi$ ($\nu\varphi = (\beta\varphi)|_{\nu X}$) the Stone extension (realcompactification) over βX (νX) of φ .

Concerning clopenness of $\nu\varphi$ of a clopen map $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ the following results are known.

THEOREM A (Ishii [4]). *If $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ is an open quasi-perfect map, then $\nu\varphi$ is an open perfect map of νX onto νY .*

THEOREM B (Morita [8]). *If $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ is a clopen map such that the boundary of each fiber is relatively pseudocompact, then $\nu\varphi$ is also a clopen map of νX onto νY .*

In §2, concerning Theorem A we give a necessary and sufficient condition on φ for $\nu\varphi$ to be an open perfect map of νX onto νY without using the theory of hyper-spaces (Theorem 2.3 below) and a necessary and sufficient condition on φ for $\nu\varphi$ to be an open *RC*-preserving map of νX onto νY under some condition (Theorem 2.6 below).

We use the following notation and abbreviation: $C(X)$ is the set of real-valued continuous functions defined on X , $C(X; \varphi) = \{f \in C(X); f \text{ is } \varphi\text{-bounded}\}$, $\text{Bd } A$ = the boundary of A , *usc* = upper semicontinuous, *lsc* = lower semicontinuous and ω (ω_1) = the first infinite (uncountable) ordinal, *clopen* = closed and open.

1. Definitions and Lemmas.

1.1. **DEFINITION.** Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$. $f \in C(X)$ is said to be φ -bounded if $\sup\{|f(x)|; x \in \varphi^{-1}(y)\} < \infty$ for every $y \in Y$. Whenever f is φ -bounded,