

SOME EXTENSION THEOREMS FOR CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

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1. Introduction. In a recent paper, J. Dugundji proved [11, Th. 4.1] that every convex subset Y of a locally convex topological linear space has the following property:

(1) If X is a metric space, A a closed subset of X , and f a continuous function from A into Y , then f can be extended to a continuous function from X into Y .

Let us call a topological space Y which has property (1) an *absolute extensor for metric spaces*, and let *absolute extensor for normal (or paracompact, etc.) spaces* be defined analogously. According to Dugundji's theorem above, the supply of spaces which are absolute extensors for metric spaces is quite substantial, and it becomes reasonable to ask the following question:

(2) Suppose that Y is an absolute extensor for metric spaces. Under what conditions is it also an absolute extensor for normal (or paracompact, etc.) spaces?

Most of this paper (§§ 2-6) will be devoted to answering this question and related questions. The related questions arise in connection with the concepts of absolute retract, absolute neighborhood retract, and absolute neighborhood extensor (in § 2 these are all defined and their interrelations and significance explained), and it is both convenient and natural to answer all the questions simultaneously. Assuming that the space Y of (2) is metrizable, we are able to answer these questions completely (thereby solving some heretofore unsolved problems of Arens [2, p. 19] and Hu [18]) in Theorems 3.1 and 3.2 of § 3; §§ 4 and 5 are devoted to proving these theorems. In § 6 we show by an example that things can go completely awry if Y is not assumed to be metrizable.

Our final section (§ 7), which is also based on Dugundji's [11, Th. 4.1], deals with *simultaneous* extensions of continuous functions. It is entirely independent of §§ 2-6, and is the only part of this paper which might interest those readers who are interested only in metric spaces.

We conclude this introduction with a summary of some of the less familiar

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