

Research Article

The Classes of Mutual Compactificability

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Received 17 June 2004; Revised 28 November 2005; Accepted 13 February 2006

Recommended by Lokenath Debnath

Two disjoint topological spaces X, Y are mutually compactifiable if there exists a compact topology on $K = X \cup Y$ which coincides on X, Y with their original topologies such that the points $x \in X, y \in Y$ have disjoint neighborhoods in K . The main problem under consideration is the following: which spaces X, Y are so compatible such that they together can form the compact space K ? In this paper we define and study the classes of spaces with the similar behavior with respect to the mutual compactificability. Two spaces X_1, X_2 belong to the same class if they can substitute each other in the above construction with any space Y . In this way we transform the main problem to the study of relations between the compactificability classes. Some conspicuous classes of topological spaces are discovered as the classes of mutual compactificability. The studied classes form a certain “scale of noncompactness” for topological spaces. Every class of mutual compactificability contains a T_1 representative, but there are classes with no Hausdorff representatives.

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1. The notation and terminology

By a space we always mean a topological space. Throughout the paper we mostly use the standard topological notions as in [1] with the exception that all spaces are assumed without any separation axioms in general. Especially compactness and its modifications are understood without Hausdorff. Regarding the notions related to the Wallman compactification, our main source was [2]. Finally, we take from [3, 4] the terminology related to θ -regularity. Let S be a set. We denote by $|S|$ the cardinality of S . We will usually denote by τ or τ_X a topology of a space X (in case that we will work simultaneously with more topological spaces). In a space X a point $x \in X$ is in the θ -closure of a set $A \subseteq X$

$(x \in \text{cl}_\theta A)$ if every closed neighborhood of x intersects A . The point x belongs to the θ -interior of A ($x \in \text{int}_\theta A$) if x has a closed neighborhood $G \subseteq A$. The filter base Φ θ -converges to its θ -limit x if for every closed neighborhood H of x there is $F \in \Phi$ such that $F \subseteq H$. A net $\varphi(B, \geq)$ has a θ -cluster point (a θ -limit) $x \in X$ if x is a θ -cluster point (a θ -limit) of the derived filter base $\{\{\varphi(\alpha) \mid \alpha \geq \beta\} \mid \beta \in B\}$. We say that a space X is (countably) θ -regular if every (countable) filter base in X with a θ -cluster point has a cluster point. For more detailed characterization of θ -regularity, the reader is referred to [3, 4]. Recall that the preorder of specialization is a reflexive and transitive binary relation on X defined by $x \leq y$ if and only if $x \in \text{cl}\{y\}$. This relation is antisymmetric and hence is a partial ordering if and only if X is a T_0 space. The points x, y in a space X are T_0 -separable if there is an open set containing only one of the points x, y . The points x, y are T_2 -separable if they have open disjoint neighborhoods. In this notation, the space X is said to be S_2 [2] if every two T_0 -separable points of X are T_2 -separable. We say that the space X is R_1 [3] if for every $x, y \in X$ satisfying $\text{cl}\{x\} \neq \text{cl}\{y\}$ the sets $\text{cl}\{x\}, \text{cl}\{y\}$ have disjoint neighborhoods. Obviously, the separation axioms R_1 and S_2 are equivalent and slightly weaker than Hausdorff. Let X be a space. Two disjoint sets $A, B \subseteq X$ are said to be pointwise separated in X if every $x \in A, y \in B$ are T_2 -separable in X . In this paper we say that a space is (strongly) locally compact if its every point has a compact (closed) neighborhood. We denote by **Slc** the class of strongly locally compact spaces. A filter in a space X is said to be ultraclosed (ultraopen, resp.) if it is maximal among all filters in X having a base consisting of closed (open, resp.) sets [2]. By the Wallman compactification of X we mean that the set $\omega X = X \cup \{y \mid y \text{ is a nonconvergent ultraclosed filter in } X\}$. The sets $\mathcal{S}(U) = U \cup \{y \mid y \in \omega X \setminus X, U \in y\}$, where U is open in X , constitute an open base of ωX (see [2]).

2. Preliminaries and introduction

The class of compact Hausdorff spaces is widely accepted as one of the most important and best investigated classes of topological spaces. However, the situation completely changes if the Hausdorff separation axiom is omitted. Some topologists hold the view that non-Hausdorff spaces are less interesting—perhaps because some traditional mathematical disciplines, such as geometry or mathematical and functional analyses, very rarely offer important examples of non-Hausdorff topologies. But there is also another reason, sometimes acknowledged with some hesitation and reluctance. It is extremely difficult to handle a topological space, even with a compact one, and derive some deep results about it, if no separation is available. However, the latest developments in computer science motivated topology, domain theory, and also in modern physics lying beyond the standard model witness the importance of this way, apart from how difficult and troublesome it can sometimes be.

The interesting paper of Herrlich [5] is one of the opening papers which systematically studies the notion of non-Hausdorff compactness and contains really nontrivial results. In this paper, Herrlich introduces a useful gradation of compactness. A space X is said to be k -complete provided that any filter on X , which contains an element of each cover of X by less than $k + 1$ open sets, converges in X , where $k = 1, 2, \dots, \omega$. It is not difficult to show that every compact Hausdorff space is 2-complete and the compactness itself is

equivalent to ω -completeness. In this way the compact spaces may be classified by their “degree of compactness,” represented by k -completeness. The study of the properties of compactifications (and, of course, of k -completions of [5]) touches the problem from another side. For instance, in [6], Hušek proved that the well-known reflection properties of the Čech-Stone compactification have no analogue in the realm of non-Hausdorff spaces—there exist spaces having no (weak) reflection in compact spaces (for the precise definition, see [6] or [7]). This result was improved and generalized in [7]: a space has a weak reflection in compact spaces if and only if its growth in the Wallman compactification is finite. The properties of the growth of a noncompact space in some compactification may carry important information about the space and “how far” it is from compactness. Besides this, there exist scientific papers which study a rather fascinating question: *when is it possible to replace a growth of a space in some compactification by another space?* Some preliminary results are well known and reader can find a brief introduction to this topic, at least for locally compact spaces, for instance, in [1]. Unfortunately, the role of a space and its growth is strongly nonsymmetric, which sometimes may be viewed as a disadvantage. Therefore, it is very natural to study also the symmetrical case.

In this paper we will continue evolving the idea of mutual compactifiability, introduced in the previous paper [8]. The following simple fact, proved already in [9], was the main source of inspiration for writing the paper [8]: *if X is a θ -regular space, then X and $\omega X \setminus X$ are pointwise separated in ωX .* Then X may be considered as a fragment of some compact space. But the things also work in the reverse way: *let $K = X \cup Y$ be a compact space, which is a disjoint union of subspaces X, Y , such that every two points $x \in X, y \in Y$ have open disjoint neighborhoods in K . Then both X and Y are θ -regular.* An alternative approach to θ -regularity is to consider it as a special kind of a separation axiom—the points can be separated from the closed filter bases having no cluster point by open disjoint neighborhoods [4]. Thus taking θ -regularity as a tool for investigating the non-Hausdorff compactness is a certain compromise between the requirement of a sufficient level of generality and the convenience of leaving some kind of separation, latently contained in every compact space, still as a part of the game.

Now, let us recall the precise definition of mutual compactifiability.

Definition 2.1. Let X, Y be spaces with $X \cap Y = \emptyset$. The space X is said to be *compactifiable* by the space Y or, in other words, X, Y are called *mutually compactifiable* if there exists a compact topology on $K = X \cup Y$ extending the topologies of X and Y such that the sets X, Y are pointwise separated in K . Let X and Y be disjoint and mutually compactifiable. Then any compact topology on $K = X \cup Y$ which induces the original topologies on X, Y such that X, Y are in K pointwise separated is called *\mathcal{C} -acceptable* for the spaces X, Y .

Note that taking some additional conditions for the topology of the space K in Definition 2.1 we can modify the notion of mutual compactifiability in a natural and sensible way. For instance, we may request K to be Hausdorff, connected, manifold, and so forth. In this way we can obtain the notions of T_2 -mutually compactifiable spaces, connectedly mutually compactifiable spaces, manifold mutually compactifiable spaces, and so forth. The reader can find in a few theorems and examples of [8] some very initial

comparison of the properties of the mutual compactificability and its T_2 modification. However, a more detailed and complex study of these modifications will be presented in some future paper(s). Now, let us summarize some of the most important results of [8] and take them as our starting point. For the proofs, the reader is referred to [8].

THEOREM 2.2 (see [8]). *The following statements hold.*

- (i) *For a space X there exists a space Y such that X, Y are mutually compactifiable if and only if X is θ -regular.*
- (ii) *If X is a regular space on which every continuous real-valued function is constant, then X is compactifiable by no S_2 space.*
- (iii) *Any two disjoint strongly locally compact spaces are mutually compactifiable.*
- (iv) *If X is compactifiable by some compact space Y , then X is strongly locally compact.*

Note that the class of spaces considered in (ii) yields another argument for studying θ -regular spaces and the mutual compactificability. Regular spaces, as well as the properties of various compactifications and their growths, are widely accepted as legitimate objects of study. Thus consider $Y = \omega X \setminus X$, where X belongs to class mentioned above. It is a θ -regular space which is not regular, and, moreover, it can be replaced by no Hausdorff or regular space. This fact is completed by two other observations, recapitulated in the following example.

Example 2.3 (see [8]). *The following statements hold.*

- (i) *There exists a regular non- $T_{3,5}$ space which is compactifiable by the infinite countable discrete space.*
- (ii) *There exists a nonlocally compact space T_2 -compactifiable by a strongly locally compact space.*

3. The classes of mutual compactificability

Having two general topological spaces, it might be a difficult problem to determine whether their disjoint union admits any \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology (we already know that in such a case, both of the spaces must be at least θ -regular). However, the situation could be easier if we know that the behavior of these spaces is, in some way, similar to that of the spaces which are more familiarly known, which can be simply constructed, and which satisfy, if possible, some stronger separation axioms. This considerations naturally lead to the following definition.

Definition 3.1. Let **Top** be the class of all topological spaces. For any $X, Z \in \mathbf{Top}$, define $X \sim Z$ if for every nonempty space $Y \in \mathbf{Top}$ disjoint from the spaces X, Z the space X is compactifiable by Y if and only if Z is compactifiable by Y . It can be easily seen that \sim is reflexive, symmetric, transitive, and hence it is an equivalence relation. Denote by $\mathcal{C}(X)$ the equivalence subclass of **Top** with respect to \sim containing X and call it the *compactificability class* of X . Now, for any $X, Z \in \mathbf{Top}$, put $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$ if for every nonempty space $Y \in \mathbf{Top}$, the following holds: if the space X is compactifiable by Y disjoint from the spaces X, Z , then Z is compactifiable by Y . Obviously, the relation \succcurlyeq is reflexive, antisymmetric, transitive, and hence it is an order relation between the compactificability

classes. If for some $X, Z \in \mathbf{Top}$ it holds $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$ but $\mathcal{C}(X) \neq \mathcal{C}(Z)$, write $\mathcal{C}(X) \succ \mathcal{C}(Z)$.

One of the aims of the presented theory is to give a description of the compactificability classes of spaces which are relatively familiar—for example, the spaces constructed from the real line, the Cantor and Tykhonov cubes, and so forth. But to be able to do it, we need some more general results, which we will present in the current paper. The author will present the results which are more specific and concern the spaces mentioned above, in the next two forthcoming papers.

The following theorem is quite clear and so we can omit its proof.

THEOREM 3.2. *The spaces X, Z are mutually compactifiable if and only if any two representatives $P \in \mathcal{C}(X), Q \in \mathcal{C}(Z)$ are mutually compactifiable. In particular, the space X is compactifiable by a copy of itself if and only if the class $\mathcal{C}(X)$ contains two mutually compactifiable representatives.*

In this connection we can speak about *mutually compactifiable classes*. The fact mentioned in the following example is an immediate consequence of (iii) of Theorem 2.2.

Example 3.3. For any two strongly locally compact spaces X, Z , the classes $\mathcal{C}(X), \mathcal{C}(Z)$ are mutually compactifiable.

Remark that the analogous notions of T_2 -compactificability classes, connected compactificability classes, or manifold compactificability classes may be also very naturally defined and studied. It is an important question whether there exists more than one different classes and whether at least one of the classes contains more than one homeomorphism subclasses. To prove it, the following lemma will be useful.

LEMMA 3.4. *Let X be a θ -regular space. Suppose that there exists a space Z with $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$. Then for every $z \in Z$, there is a compact set $K_z \subseteq X$ such that $X = \bigcup_{z \in Z} K_z$.*

Proof. Let C be any compactification of X such that X and $F = C \setminus X$ are pointwise separated in C . Since X is θ -regular, such compactification always exists; one can take $C = \omega X$ for example. Denote $J = [0, 1]$ and $J_0 = [0, 1)$ and consider these real intervals with the Euclidean topology. We put $K = J \times C, Y = K \setminus (\{1\} \times X)$. The spaces Y and $\{1\} \times X$ are pointwise separated and $\{1\} \times X$ is homeomorphic to X . Hence, the product topology τ_K on K is \mathcal{C} -acceptable for the spaces $\{1\} \times X$ and Y . For every $x \in X, t \in J_0$, we define $\zeta_x(t) = (t, x)$. Consider the net $\zeta_x(J_0, \succcurlyeq)$. It converges to $(1, x)$ for every $x \in X$, but it has no cluster point in Y since the spaces $\{1\} \times X$ and Y are pointwise separated.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $Y \cap Z = \emptyset$ (otherwise, one can take another homeomorphic copy of Z disjoint from Y). Since $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$ by the assumption, there exists some \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology τ_L on $L = Y \cup Z$. For every $z \in Z$, we put $M_z = \{x \mid x \in X, \zeta_x \text{ has a cluster point } z \text{ in } L\}$. Notice that

$$X = \bigcup_{z \in Z} M_z, \tag{3.1}$$

since for every $x \in X$ the net ζ_x has a cluster point in the compact space L . We will show that every M_z has a compact closure in X .

Suppose that there exists a net $\varphi(A, \geq)$ with values in M_z and a cluster point $l \in F$. Let $W_L \in \tau_L$ be any open neighborhood of $(1, l) \in Y$. The set $W_L \cap Y$ is open in Y and so there exists $W_K \in \tau_K$ such that $W_L \cap Y = W_K \cap Y$. Since $K = J \times C$ there are $(a, 1] \in \tau_J$, $U \in \tau_C$ such that $(1, l) \in (a, 1] \times U \subseteq W_K$. It follows that there exists some $\beta \in A$ such that $\varphi(\beta) \in U$. Now, let $V \in \tau_L$ be such that $z \in V$. We put $x = \varphi(\beta)$. Then $x \in M_z$ and so $\zeta_x(J_0, \geq)$ has a cluster point z . Obviously, there exists $t \in J_0$ such that $t > a$ and $\zeta_x(t) \in V$. But $\zeta_x(t) = (t, \varphi(\beta)) \in (a, 1] \times U \subseteq W_K$. On the other hand, $\zeta_x(t) \in Y$ and so $\zeta_x(t) \in W_K \cap Y = W_L \cap Y \subseteq W_L$. It follows that $W_L \cap V \neq \emptyset$. Hence, the points $(1, l) \in Y$ and $z \in Z$ have no disjoint neighborhoods in L , which contradicts to the assumption that the topology τ_L is \mathcal{C} -acceptable. Hence, no net with values in M_z has a cluster point in F , which implies that $\text{cl}_C M_z \subseteq X$ and obviously, $K_z = \text{cl}_X M_z = \text{cl}_C M_z$ is compact. \square

THEOREM 3.5. *Let X, Z be infinite discrete spaces with the cardinalities $|Z| < |X|$. Then $\mathcal{C}(Z) \succ \mathcal{C}(X)$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $Z \subsetneq X$. Firstly, suppose that there is some space $P \neq \emptyset$, $P \cap X = \emptyset$ which is compactifiable by Z . Then there exists a \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology on $M = P \cup Z$, say τ_M . We denote $S = X \setminus Z$. Let $p \in P$ be a point and let σ be a family consisting exactly of the following sets:

- (1) $U \in \tau_M$ for $p \notin U$,
- (2) $U \cup (S \setminus F)$ for $p \in U \in \tau_M$ and $F \subseteq S$ finite,
- (3) $\{x\}$ for $x \in S$.

We will show that σ is a base of some \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology on $N = P \cup X$. One can easily check that σ is closed under finite intersections and covers N , so it is a base of some compact topology τ_N on N . Obviously, the sets P and X are pointwise separated, the topology on M induced from N coincides with τ_M and the singletons of S are open in τ_N . Let $x \in Z$. Since P and Z are pointwise separated, there is some $U \in \tau_M$ such that $x \in U$ but $p \notin U$. Then $U \in \tau_N$ and hence, $\{x\} = U \cap X$ is open in the topology of X induced from N . Hence, the induced topology of X is discrete, which means that τ_N is \mathcal{C} -acceptable for the spaces P, X . Then $\mathcal{C}(Z) \succ \mathcal{C}(X)$. Now, suppose that also $\mathcal{C}(X) \succ \mathcal{C}(Z)$. In the notation of Lemma 3.4, the sets K_z are finite since τ_X is discrete. Then X is covered by $|Z|$ many finite sets, which is impossible. Hence, it follows $\mathcal{C}(Z) \succ \mathcal{C}(X)$. \square

COROLLARY 3.6. *The compactifiability classes do not form a set.*

The next two results are immediate or easy consequences of Theorem 2.2. However, we should state them because of completeness. At least, they can point out that there exist compactifiability classes containing more than one homeomorphism subclasses.

THEOREM 3.7. *Non- θ -regular spaces form a compactifiability class.*

We call the class of non- θ -regular spaces *improper* because no element of that class is compactifiable by any space, wherefore this theory can say nothing more regarding such spaces. We will call other classes *proper*. Another important compactifiability class is the class **Comp** of all compact spaces.

THEOREM 3.8. *The class **Comp** forms a class of compactifiability.*

Proof. Indeed, let X be compact and suppose that X is compactifiable by some space Z . Then Z is strongly locally compact by Theorem 2.2(iv). If Y is a strongly locally compact space, then by Theorem 2.2(iii), Y is compactifiable by Z . Hence, $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Y)$. In particular, for a compact space Y , it follows $\mathcal{C}(X) = \mathcal{C}(Y)$. \square

THEOREM 3.9. *Let Z be a noncompact θ -regular space. Then $\mathcal{C}(Z) \not\prec \mathbf{Comp}$. If Z is in addition locally compact, then $\mathbf{Comp} \succ \mathcal{C}(Z)$.*

Proof. Since Z is θ -regular, Z and $\omega Z \setminus Z$ are pointwise separated (see [9] or [8]). Let $I = [0, 1]$, $J = (0, 1]$. We put $L = I \times \omega Z$, $Y = L \setminus (\{0\} \times Z)$. Then Y and $\{0\} \times Z$ are pointwise separated and $\mathcal{C}(Z) = \mathcal{C}(\{0\} \times Z)$. Suppose that $\mathcal{C}(Z) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(X)$ for some compact X disjoint from Y . Then there exists a \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology on $K = X \cup Y$, say τ_K . Let $\varphi(A, \succcurlyeq)$ be a net in Z with a limit $z \in \omega Z \setminus Z$. For every $\alpha \in A$, $t \in J$, let $\psi_\alpha(t) = (t, \varphi(\alpha))$. It is clear that $(0, \varphi(\alpha))$ is a limit of the net $\psi_\alpha(J, \leq)$. Since Y and $\{0\} \times Z$ are pointwise separated, it follows that $\psi_\alpha(J, \leq)$ has no cluster point in Y . Since K is compact, $\psi_\alpha(J, \leq)$ has a cluster point $\xi(\alpha) \in X$. But X is compact and so the net $\xi(A, \succcurlyeq)$ has a cluster point $x \in X$. Since X and Y are pointwise separated, there are $U, V \in \tau_K$ such that $x \in U$, $(0, z) \in V$, and $U \cap V = \emptyset$. The set $V \cap Y$ is open in Y and so there exists $W \in \tau_L$ such that $V \cap Y = W \cap Y$. Then $(0, z) \in W$ and hence, there is some $\alpha \in A$ such that for every $\beta \succcurlyeq \alpha$, we have $(0, \varphi(\beta)) \in W$. Then, there exists $t_\beta \in J$ such that for $0 < t \leq t_\beta$, it follows $\psi_\beta(t) \in W \cap Y \subseteq V$. Choose $\beta \in A$, $\beta \succcurlyeq \alpha$ such that $\xi(\beta) \in U$. There is some $t \in (0, t_\beta]$ with $\psi_\beta(t) \in U$. Then $\psi_\beta(t) \in U \cap V$, which is a contradiction. It follows $\mathcal{C}(Z) \not\prec \mathcal{C}(X)$.

Let Z be locally compact. Then Z is strongly locally compact since it is θ -regular. Using the same consideration as in the proof of the previous theorem, we obtain $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$. Hence, $\mathcal{C}(X) \succ \mathcal{C}(Z)$. \square

COROLLARY 3.10. *The class \mathbf{Comp} is a maximal element in \succcurlyeq among all proper classes of compactifiability.*

On proper classes, the relation \succcurlyeq can be interpreted as a scale for various kinds of “noncompactness.” If $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$ for θ -regular spaces X, Z , then the space X can be considered to be closer to be compact than the space Z . This works best for strongly locally compact spaces since among their classes the class \mathbf{Comp} is the greatest element. The compactifiability class of a nonstrongly locally compact space may be incomparable with \mathbf{Comp} .

LEMMA 3.11. *Let C be a compact T_2 space containing a dense nonopen subspace $X \subseteq C$. Then $\mathcal{C}(X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Z)$ are comparable for no strongly locally compact Z .*

Proof. We put $K = I \times C$, where $I = [0, 1]$ has the Euclidean topology, $Y = K \setminus (\{0\} \times X)$. Suppose that Z is a strongly locally compact space such that $Y \cap Z = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{C}(X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$. The space $\{0\} \times X$ is homeomorphic to X , so we also have $\mathcal{C}(\{0\} \times X) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(Z)$. The product topology τ_K on K is \mathcal{C} -acceptable for the spaces $\{0\} \times X, Y$ since K is Hausdorff. Then there exists also some \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology on $L = Y \cup Z$, say τ_L . We will show that $\{0\} \times (C \setminus X) \subseteq \text{cl}_L Z \setminus Z$.

Let $y \in C \setminus X$. Since X is dense in C , there is a net $\varphi_y(A, \succcurlyeq)$ with values in X converging to y . Denote $J = (0, 1]$. For every $\alpha \in A$, $t \in J$, let $\psi_\alpha(t) = (t, \varphi_y(\alpha))$. The net $\psi_\alpha(J, \leq)$

has a limit $(0, \varphi_y(\alpha)) \in \{0\} \times X$ which is its unique cluster point in the Hausdorff space K . In particular, $\psi_\alpha(J, \leq)$ has no cluster point in Y . Since L is compact, it follows that $\psi_\alpha(J, \leq)$ has a cluster point $\zeta(\alpha) \in Z$. Let $z \in Z$ be a cluster point of the net $\zeta(A, \geq)$. Suppose that $z \neq (0, y)$. Since Y is T_2 , $(0, y) \in Y$, and Y, Z are pointwise separated in L , there exist $U, V \in \tau_L$ such that $z \in U$, $(0, y) \in V$ and $U \cap V \cap Y = \emptyset$. The set $V \cap Y$ is open in Y , so there is $W \in \tau_K$ such that $V \cap Y = W \cap Y$. Then $(0, y) \in W$, which implies that there exists $\alpha \in A$ such that $(0, \varphi_y(\beta)) \in W$ for every $\beta \geq \alpha$. But then there exists $t_\beta \in J$ such that for every $0 < t \leq t_\beta$, it follows $\psi_\beta(t) \in W \cap Y = V \cap Y$. Let us take $\beta \in A$, $\beta \geq \alpha$ such that $\zeta(\beta) \in U$. There exists $t \in (0, t_\beta]$ such that $\psi_\beta(t) \in U$, which contradicts $U \cap V \cap Y = \emptyset$. Hence, $z = (0, y)$ and so, $(0, y) \in \text{cl}_L Z \setminus Z$. It follows $\{0\} \times (C \setminus X) \subseteq \text{cl}_L Z \setminus Z$.

It follows that Z and $\text{cl}_L Z \setminus Z$ are pointwise separated in the compact space $\text{cl}_L Z$. Since Z is strongly locally compact, it follows that Z is an open subspace of $\text{cl}_L Z$, $\text{cl}_L Z \setminus Z$ is closed in $\text{cl}_L Z$ and hence compact. Further, one can easily check that $\{0\} \times (C \setminus X)$ is a closed subspace of Y . Because $\{0\} \times (C \setminus X) \subseteq \text{cl}_L Z \setminus Z \subseteq Y$, it follows that $\{0\} \times (C \setminus X)$ is a closed subspace of $\text{cl}_L Z \setminus Z$ and hence compact. Then $C \setminus X$ is compact as well and, consequently, closed in the Hausdorff space C . Then X is an open subspace of C , which is a contradiction. Hence, $\mathcal{C}(X) \not\asymp \mathcal{C}(Z)$. Suppose that $\mathcal{C}(Z) \succ \mathcal{C}(X)$. Then X is compactifiable by a singleton, which is impossible since X is not locally compact. It follows $\mathcal{C}(Z) \not\asymp \mathcal{C}(X)$ as well. \square

As an immediate consequence of the previous lemma, we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.12. *Let X be a $T_{3.5}$ space which is not locally compact and let Z be a strongly locally compact (not necessarily T_2) space. Then $\mathcal{C}(X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Z)$ are not comparable in the order \succ .*

The study of some compactificability class could be easier if the class contains a representative satisfying some separation axiom. Unfortunately, there exist compactificability classes with no Hausdorff representatives. As we already mentioned above, the next result follows directly from Theorem 2.2(ii).

COROLLARY 3.13. *Let X be a regular space on which every continuous real-valued function is constant. Then $\mathcal{C}(\omega X \setminus X)$ contains no Hausdorff representative.*

On the other hand, it can be proved that every proper compactificability class contains a T_1 representative. Of course, the improper class contains even Hausdorff representatives—the T_2 spaces which are not regular. Let X be a space. We say that $Y \subseteq X$ is a *minimal* subspace of X , if every element of Y is minimal in the preorder of specialization of X and every element of X is comparable with some element of Y . More precisely, $Y \subseteq X$ is a minimal subspace of X if and only if the following conditions are satisfied.

- (1) If $y \in Y$ and $x \leq y$ for some $x \in X$, then $y \leq x$.
- (2) If $x \in X$, then there is $y \in Y$ with $y \leq x$.

It can be easily seen that if X is T_0 and Y is a minimal subspace of X , then every singleton $\{y\}$, where $y \in Y$, is closed in X and, consequently, Y is T_1 in the induced topology.

LEMMA 3.14. *Let X be a θ -regular space. Then X contains a minimal subspace which is T_1 in the induced topology.*

Proof. At first, suppose that X is T_0 . Then the preorder \leq of specialization of X is antisymmetric and hence is an order on X . Let $M \subseteq X$ be any linearly ordered chain with respect to \leq . Pick some fixed element $x \in M$ and take any closed neighborhood G of x . For any $y \in M$, $y \leq x$, it follows $y \in \text{cl}\{x\} \subseteq G$. Hence, the net $\text{id}_M(M, \leq)$ θ -converges to x . Since X is θ -regular, $\text{id}_M(M, \leq)$ has a cluster point, say $z \in X$. Let U be an open neighborhood of z and $t \in M$. There is some $s \in M$ such that $s \leq t$ and $s \in U$ since z is a cluster point of $\text{id}_M(M, \leq)$. Since $s \in \text{cl}\{t\}$, we have $t \in U$, which means that $z \in \text{cl}\{t\}$. Hence, $z \leq t$. Therefore, z is a lower bound of M . By Zorn's lemma, every element of X is comparable with some minimal element with respect to \leq . Let Y be the set of all minimal elements of X . Then Y is a minimal subspace of X , which is T_1 in the induced topology.

If X is not T_0 , we put $x \sim y$ if and only if $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$ for every $x, y \in X$. The relation \sim is an equivalence relation on X . Let $X_0 \subseteq X$ be a subspace of X such that the intersection of X_0 with every equivalence class is a singleton. The points that belong to the same equivalence class have the same open neighborhoods in X . Hence, X_0 is θ -regular and is T_0 , so by the previous paragraph, there is a minimal subspace Y of X_0 which is T_1 in the induced topology. It is easy to check that Y is also a minimal subspace of X . \square

THEOREM 3.15. *Every proper compactificability class contains a θ -regular T_1 representative.*

Proof. Let X belong to some proper compactificability class. Then X is θ -regular and by Lemma 3.14, there exists a minimal T_1 subspace $X_1 \subseteq X$. We will show that $\mathcal{C}(X) = \mathcal{C}(X_1)$.

Suppose that there is some Y with $X \cap Y = \emptyset$ which is compactifiable by X_1 . Let τ_{K_1} be any \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology on $K_1 = X_1 \cup Y$ with respect to X_1, Y . We put $K = X \cup Y$ and $\tau_K = \{W \mid W \subseteq K, W \cap K_1 \in \tau_{K_1}, W \cap X \in \tau_X\}$. It is easy to check that τ_K is a topology on K . Let $\tau_{K/X}, \tau_{K/K_1}$, and $\tau_{K/Y}$ be the corresponding induced topologies on X, K_1 , and Y . It is clear that $\tau_{K/X} \subseteq \tau_X$ and $\tau_{K/K_1} \subseteq \tau_{K_1}$. Conversely, let $U \in \tau_{K_1}$. Then $U \cap X_1 \in \tau_{X_1}$ and so there exists $V \in \tau_X$ such that $U \cap X_1 = V \cap X_1$. We put $W = (U \cap Y) \cup V$. Then $W \cap K_1 = (U \cap Y \cap K_1) \cup (V \cap K_1) = (U \cap Y) \cup (V \cap X \cap K_1) = (U \cap Y) \cup (V \cap X_1) = (U \cap Y) \cup (U \cap X_1) = U \cap (Y \cup X_1) = U \cap K_1 = U \in \tau_{K_1}$. Further, $W \cap X = V \cap X = V \in \tau_X$. Hence, $W \in \tau_K$ and then $U \in \tau_{K/K_1}$. It follows that $\tau_{K/K_1} = \tau_{K_1}$ and, consequently, $\tau_{K/Y} = \tau_Y$. Let $V \in \tau_X$. Then $V \cap X_1 \in \tau_{X_1}$, so there exists $U \in \tau_{K_1}$ such that $V \cap X_1 = U \cap X_1$. Again, we put $W = (U \cap Y) \cup V$. Similarly as at the previous step, $W \in \tau_K$ and $V = W \cap X$, which gives $V \in \tau_{K/X}$. Then $\tau_{K/X} = \tau_X$. We will show that K is compact. Let Ω be a τ_K -open cover of K . Since K_1 is a compact subspace of K , there are $U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k \in \Omega$ such that $K_1 \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i$. Let $x \in K \setminus K_1 = X \setminus X_1$. There exists $x_1 \in X_1$ such that $x_1 \in \text{cl}_X\{x\}$. Also, there is some $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ such that $x_1 \in U_i$. But then $x \in U_i$ which means that $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i$. Hence, K is compact. Finally, we will show that X, Y are pointwise separated in K . Let $x \in X, y \in Y$. Firstly, we will construct such open sets $U, V, P \in \tau_K$ such that

- (1) $x \in V \subseteq U$,
- (2) $y \in P$,

- (3) $\text{cl}_X(V \cap X) \subseteq U$,
- (4) $P \cap U \cap K_1 = \emptyset$.

For every $t \in X_1$, there are $Q_t, S_t \in \tau_{K_1}$ such that $y \in Q_t$, $t \in S_t$, and $Q_t \cap S_t = \emptyset$ since X_1 and Y are pointwise separated in K_1 . Then, for every $t \in X_1$, there exist $P_t, U_t \in \tau_K$ such that $Q_t = P_t \cap K_1$ and $S_t = U_t \cap K_1$. Put $\Omega_y = \{U_t \mid t \in X_1\}$. It is not difficult to check that Ω_y is a cover of X . Since X is θ -regular, there exists $R \in \tau_X$ such that $x \in R$ and $\text{cl}_X R$ can be covered by finitely many elements of Ω_y . Let $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m \in X_1$ be such elements that $\text{cl}_X R \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^m U_{t_j}$ and $T \in \tau_K$ such that $R = T \cap X$. We put

$$P = \bigcap_{j=1}^m P_{t_j}, \quad U = \bigcup_{j=1}^m U_{t_j}, \quad V = U \cap T. \tag{3.2}$$

We leave the reader to verify that U, V, P satisfy the conditions (1)–(4). Now we put $M = Y \cup \text{cl}_X X_1$ and

$$W = [M \setminus \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)] \cup [(X \setminus M) \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)]. \tag{3.3}$$

We claim that $W \in \tau_K$, $y \in W$, and $W \cap V = \emptyset$. It is clear that $K_1 \subseteq M$. Then $(X \setminus M) \cap K_1 = \emptyset$, which gives $W \cap K_1 = K_1 \cap [M \setminus \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)] \in \tau_{K_1}$. Further, $M \cap X = \text{cl}_X X_1$, $X \setminus M = X \setminus \text{cl}_X X_1$. Then $W \cap X = [\text{cl}_X X_1 \setminus \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)] \cup [(X \setminus \text{cl}_X X_1) \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)]$. But the set $\text{cl}_X X_1 \setminus \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)$ is open in $\text{cl}_X X_1$ since $\text{cl}_X X_1$ is a subspace of M . But $\text{cl}_X X_1$ is also a subspace of X , so there is $S \in \tau_X$ such that $\text{cl}_X X_1 \setminus \text{cl}_M(U \cap M) = S \cap \text{cl}_X X_1$. Then $W \cap X = (S \cap \text{cl}_X X_1) \cup [(X \setminus \text{cl}_X X_1) \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)]$. On the other hand, from (3) it follows $\text{cl}_X X_1 \cap \text{cl}_X(V \cap X) \subseteq M \cap \text{cl}_X(V \cap X) \subseteq M \cap U \subseteq \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)$. Then $(S \cap \text{cl}_X X_1) \cap \text{cl}_X(V \cap X) = (S \cap \text{cl}_X X_1) \cap [\text{cl}_X X_1 \cap \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)] \subseteq [\text{cl}_X X_1 \setminus \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)] \cap \text{cl}_M(U \cap M) = \emptyset$. Then $W \cap X = [(S \cap \text{cl}_X X_1) \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)] \cup [(X \setminus \text{cl}_X X_1) \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)] = [(S \cap \text{cl}_X X_1) \cup (X \setminus \text{cl}_X X_1)] \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X) = [S \cup (X \setminus \text{cl}_X X_1)] \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X) \in \tau_X$. Hence, $W \in \tau_K$. Now we will show that $y \in W$. Since $y \in Y$, it follows $y \in M$. We will check that $y \notin \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)$. It follows from (4) that $U \cap P \cap X_1 = \emptyset$ and $U \cap P \cap Y = \emptyset$. Then also $U \cap P \cap \text{cl}_X X_1 = \emptyset$, since the case $p \in U \cap P \cap \text{cl}_X X_1$ for some p implies that $p \in U \cap P \cap X \in \tau_X$ and hence $(U \cap P \cap X) \cap X_1 \neq \emptyset$, which is a contradiction. It follows $U \cap P \cap M = (U \cap P \cap Y) \cup (U \cap P \cap \text{cl}_X X_1) = \emptyset$. But then $P \cap M \in \tau_M$ is a neighborhood of y which does not meet $U \cap M$, so $y \notin \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)$. Then $y \in W$. Finally, $W \cap V = [(V \cap M) \setminus \text{cl}_M(U \cap M)] \cup [(V \cap (X \setminus M)) \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)] \subseteq [(V \cap M) \setminus (U \cap M)] \cup [(V \cap X) \setminus \text{cl}_X(V \cap X)] = (V \setminus U) \cap M = \emptyset$. Hence, τ_K is a \mathcal{C} -acceptable topology on K with respect to X, Y which means that $\mathcal{C}(X_1) \succcurlyeq \mathcal{C}(X)$.

Conversely, let $X \cap Y = \emptyset$ and suppose that X is compactifiable by Y . We put $K_1 = X_1 \cup Y$ with the topology induced from K . Let Ω_1 be an open cover of K_1 . For every $V \in \Omega_1$, there exists $U(V) \in \tau_K$ such that $V = U(V) \cap K_1$. We put $\Omega = \{U(V) \mid V \in \Omega_1\}$. Let $x \in K$. If $x \in K_1$, there is some $V \in \Omega_1$ such that $x \in V \subseteq U(V)$. Suppose that $x \in K \setminus K_1 = X \setminus X_1$. Since X_1 is a minimal subspace of X , there is some $x_1 \in X_1$ such that $x_1 \in \text{cl}_X \{x\}$. There is $V \in \Omega_1$ such that $x_1 \in V \subseteq U(V)$. But then $x \in U(V)$. Therefore, Ω is a cover of K . Since K is compact, there exist V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n such that $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n U(V_i)$, which implies that $K_1 \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n V_i$. Hence, K_1 is compact and τ_{K_1} obviously is a \mathcal{C} -acceptable

topology on K_1 . Then X_1 is compactifiable by Y , which means that $\mathcal{C}(X) \succ \mathcal{C}(X_1)$. Together with the result of the previous paragraph, we have $\mathcal{C}(X) = \mathcal{C}(X_1)$. \square

The continuation of this paper is the forthcoming paper “The compactifiability classes of certain spaces” in which we will study the compactifiability classes of some spaces constructed from the real line and Cantor or Tykhonov cubes.

Acknowledgment

This research is supported by the research intention of the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic MSM0021630503 (MIKROSYN).

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