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A NOTE ON TOTALLY BOUNDED QUASI-UNIFORMITIES

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Dedicated to the memory of Professor D. Doitchinov

ABSTRACT. We present the original proof, based on the Doitchinov completion, that a totally bounded quiet quasi-uniformity is a uniformity. The proof was obtained about ten years ago, but never published. In the meantime several stronger results have been obtained by more direct arguments [8, 9, 10]. In particular it follows from Künzi's [8] proofs that each totally bounded locally quiet quasi-uniform space is uniform, and recently Déak [10] observed that even each totally bounded Cauchy quasi-uniformity is a uniformity.

1. Introduction. The purpose of this note is to continue the study of D -complete and quiet quasi-uniformities, which were introduced by D. Doitchinov in [2], [3] and [4]. We consider these quasi-uniformities in the class of totally bounded spaces, and our principal results are that every totally bounded D -complete space is compact, and that every totally bounded quiet quasi-uniformity is a uniformity. The first of these results might easily be anticipated because of an analogous result for totally bounded complete quasi-uniform spaces, but the second result

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shows the surprising strength of quiet quasi-uniformities. Throughout this note, all topological spaces are presumed to be T_1 spaces.

2. Preliminaries. We make use of the following definitions and notation, which are due to D. Doitchinov [2]. Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a quasi-uniform space. A filter \mathcal{G} on X is a *D-Cauchy filter* provided that there is a filter \mathcal{F} on X , called a *co-filter* of \mathcal{G} , such that for each U in \mathcal{U} there exists an F in \mathcal{F} and a G in \mathcal{G} with $F \times G \subseteq U$. When \mathcal{F} is a co-filter of \mathcal{G} , we write $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow 0$; we say that (X, \mathcal{U}) is *D-complete* provided every *D-Cauchy filter* converges. The space (X, \mathcal{U}) is *quiet* provided that for each U in \mathcal{U} there is an entourage V in \mathcal{U} such that if \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are filters on X and x and y are points of X such that $V(x) \in \mathcal{G}$ and $V^{-1}(y) \in \mathcal{F}$ and $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow 0$, then $(x, y) \in U$. If V satisfies the above conditions, we say that V is *quiet for U*. A space (X, \mathcal{U}) is *uniformly regular* provided that for each $U \in \mathcal{U}$ there is a $V \in \mathcal{U}$ such that for each $x \in X$, $\overline{V(x)} \subseteq U(x)$ [1].

3. Totally bounded spaces.

Proposition 1. *Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a totally bounded D-complete quasi-uniform space. Then $(X, \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{U}))$ is compact.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{F} be an ultrafilter on X and let $U \in \mathcal{U}$. Since \mathcal{U} is totally bounded, there is a finite cover $\{A_i : i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ of X such that $A_i \times A_i \subseteq U$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. There exists k with $1 \leq k \leq n$ such that $A_k \in \mathcal{F}$. Consequently, $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow 0$ and so \mathcal{F} converges. \square

An alternative proof of Proposition 1 may be obtained by observing that every totally bounded quasi-uniformity is Cauchy bounded in the sense of R. Kopperman [7]. The result then follows since every Cauchy-bounded *D-complete* quasi-uniform space is compact [7, Theorem 6].

Our next proposition obtains an extension of Proposition 1 for the class of regular spaces; although the gap between Propositions 1 and 2 is small, it is significant.

Proposition 2. *Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a D-complete regular quasi-uniform space and suppose that Y is a dense subset of X such that $\mathcal{U}|_{Y \times Y}$ is totally bounded. Then (X, \mathcal{U}) is compact.*

Proof. It suffices to show that every open ultrafilter on X converges. Let \mathcal{F} be such a filter. Let $\mathcal{F}|_Y$ be the restriction of \mathcal{F} to Y , let \mathcal{G} be an ultrafilter on Y containing $\mathcal{F}|_Y$ and let $\mathcal{H} = \{H \subseteq X : G \subseteq H \text{ for some } G \in \mathcal{G}\}$. Then \mathcal{H} is a filter on X , and we show that $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow 0$.

Let $V \in \mathcal{U}$ and let $W \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $W^2 \subseteq V$ and $W(x) \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{U})$ for each $x \in X$. Then $W \cap (Y \times Y) \in \mathcal{U}|_{Y \times Y}$ and so there is a finite cover $\{A_i : i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ of Y such that for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $A_i \times A_i \subseteq W \cap (Y \times Y)$. There exists k with $1 \leq k \leq n$ such that $A_k \in \mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$. Since \mathcal{F} is an open ultrafilter, either $W(A_k) \in \mathcal{F}$ or $X - \overline{W(A_k)} \in \mathcal{F}$, and since $A_k \in \mathcal{G}$, $X - \overline{W(A_k)} \notin \mathcal{F}$. Thus $W(A_k) \in \mathcal{F}$ and $A_k \in \mathcal{H}$. Moreover, since $A_k \times A_k \subseteq W \cap (Y \times Y) \subseteq W$, $A_k \times W(A_k) \subseteq W^2 \subseteq V$. Therefore, $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow 0$ and so \mathcal{F} converges. \square

Corollary. *Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a totally bounded quiet quasi-uniform space and let $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\mathcal{U}})$ be its D -completion. Then $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ and \mathcal{U} are point symmetric.*

Proof. Since $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\mathcal{U}})$ is compact, the corollary follows from [6, Propositions 2.24 and 2.26]. \square

Proposition 3. *Every totally bounded quiet quasi-uniformity is a uniformity.*

Proof. Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a totally bounded quiet quasi-uniform space and let $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\mathcal{U}})$ be its D -completion. Clearly (X, \mathcal{U}^{-1}) is totally bounded and by [2, Theorem 5] (X, \mathcal{U}^{-1}) is quiet. Thus, by the previous corollary both $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1}$ are point symmetric. By arguments given by D. Doitchinov in [2], we may assume that $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1}$ are quasi-uniformities on the same set X and so by [6, Proposition 2.21 (d)] $\mathcal{T}(\widehat{\mathcal{U}}) = \mathcal{T}(\widehat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1}) = \mathcal{T}(\widehat{\mathcal{U}} \vee \widehat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1})$. Since $(X, \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{U}))$ is a compact Hausdorff space, it follows from [6, Theorem 1.20] that $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$, and hence \mathcal{U} , is a uniformity. \square

Corollary. *Every totally bounded uniformly regular D -complete Hausdorff quasi-uniformity is a uniformity.*

Proof. Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a totally bounded uniformly regular D -complete quasi-uniform space. In light of Proposition 3, it suffices to show that \mathcal{U} is quiet. By Proposition 1, $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{U})$ is compact and so \mathcal{U} is point symmetric [6, Propositions 2.24 and 2.26]. But it is known that every point-symmetric, D -complete, uniformly regular quasi-uniform space is quiet [5, Theorem 2.1].

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