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COMPLETIONS OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES AND MULTIVALUED MAPPINGS

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Abstract. Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a compact uniform space and $C(X)$ the space of all uniformly continuous real-valued functions on X with the topology of uniform convergence. We consider a completion $C_{\mathcal{V}}(X)$ of $C(X)$.

1. Let X be a metrizable compact space with a given metric d . This metric implies a metric ρ on the product $X \times \mathbb{R}$:

$$\rho((x_1, t_1), (x_2, t_2)) = \max\{d(x_1, x_2), |t_1 - t_2|\}.$$

Let $\exp_c(X \times \mathbb{R})$ be the set of all non-empty compact subsets of $X \times \mathbb{R}$. The metric space $(\exp_c(X \times \mathbb{R}), \rho_H)$, where ρ_H is the Hausdorff metric for the metric ρ , is complete and locally compact.

Let $C(X)$ be the set of all continuous real-valued functions on X . If we identify every function $\varphi \in C(X)$ with its graph $\text{Gr}(\varphi)$, then we can consider the set $C(X)$ as a subset of $\exp_c(X \times \mathbb{R})$. The topology of the Hausdorff metric on $C(X)$ coincides with the sup-norm topology. But the metric space $(C(X), \rho_H)$ is never complete if X is infinite.

For a uniform space (X, \mathcal{U}) , where the uniformity \mathcal{U} consists of uniform coverings, we denote by $\exp \mathcal{U}$ the uniformity on the hyper-space $\exp X$ such that its base of entourages consists of sets

$$E_u = \{(A, B) \in \exp X \times \exp X : A \subset \text{st}_u B, B \subset \text{st}_u A\},$$

where $u \in \mathcal{U}$.

Let $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$ be the natural metric uniformity on \mathbb{R} . Then for a uniform space (X, \mathcal{U}) we denote by $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{U})$ the uniformity $\exp(\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}})$ on $\exp(X \times \mathbb{R})$. The uniformity $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{U})$ generates on the set $C(X, \mathcal{U})$ of all uniformly continuous real-valued functions on X the topology of uniform convergence (see [1]). We denote by $C_{\mathcal{V}}(X, \mathcal{U})$ a completion of the space $C(X, \mathcal{U})$ with respect to the uniformity $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{U})$. For a compact space X there is the unique uniformity \mathcal{U} . So in this case we denote the uniformity $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{U})$ by \mathcal{V}

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and the space $C_V(X, \mathcal{U})$ by $C_V(X)$. If X is a metrizable compact space, the uniformity V coincides with the uniformity generated by the Hausdorff metric ρ_H on $\exp_c(X \times \mathbb{R})$ for any metric d on X .

2. For any topological spaces X and Y we denote by $USC(X, Y)$ (respectively by $USCC(X, Y)$) the set of all compact-valued upper semi-continuous mappings $F: X \rightarrow Y$ (respectively with connected fibers $F(x)$). If we identify every mapping $F \in USC(X, Y)$ with its graph $Gr(F)$, we can consider the set $USC(X, Y)$ and its subset $USCC(X, Y)$ as subsets of $\exp(X \times Y)$. Below we assume that the sets $USC(X, Y)$ and $USCC(X, Y)$ are equipped by the Vietoris topology. For $Y = \mathbb{R}$ we denote these spaces by $USC(X)$ and $USCC(X)$.

PROPOSITION 1. For any Hausdorff compact space X we have

$$C_V(X) = [C(X)]_{USC(X)}$$

PROPOSITION 2. For any locally connected Hausdorff compact space X ,

$$C_V(X) \subset USCC(X).$$

THEOREM 1. For any locally connected Hausdorff compact space X with no isolated points we have $C_V(X) = USCC(X)$.

Since every locally connected Hausdorff compact space X for any its open cover u has a monotone u -mapping onto a metrizable compact space, it is easy to reduce the proof of Theorem 1 to the metrizable case. In this case the proof is based on Proposition 2, on the existence of a locally convex metric on X [2] and on Michael's selection theorem for a lower semi-continuous convex-valued mapping into a Banach space [3].

THEOREM 2. For any zero-dimensional Hausdorff compact space X with no isolated points, $C_V(X) = USC(X)$.

A proof of this theorem is based on zero-dimensional Michael's selection theorem [4].

3. **THEOREM 3.** For any non-degenerate Peano continuum X the space $C_V(X)$ is homeomorphic to $Q \times [0, 1)$, where Q is the Hilbert cube.

By Theorem 1 and Chapman's theorem on complements of Z -sets in Q [5] it is enough to prove that $Y = USCC(X, I)$ is homeomorphic to Q . For this first of all we need Y to be an absolute retract. But Y has even stronger property: there is a base of closed neighborhoods in Y such that any non-empty intersection of finitely many members of this base is contractible. After this one needs only to check that Y satisfies

Torunczyk's general position characterization of the Hilbert cube [6].

COROLLARY 1. For any infinite locally connected metrizable compact space X the spaces $C_{\vee}(X)$ and $USCC(X)$ are homeomorphic to $Q \times [0,1)$.

4. For a non-metrizable Hausdorff compact space X the space $C_{\vee}(X)$ is never an absolute retract. Moreover, its Alexandroff's compactification $\alpha(C_{\vee}(X))$ is not a dyadic compact. Indeed, a dense subset $C(X)$ in $\alpha(C_{\vee}(X))$ consists of points of countable character in $\alpha(C_{\vee}(X))$. So being dyadic $\alpha(C_{\vee}(X))$ is metrizable by Efimov's theorem [7]. But it is easy to verify that for a non-metrizable Hausdorff compact space X the space $C_{\vee}(X)$ is non-metrizable.

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KOMPLETIRANJE FUNKCIONALNIH PROSTORA I VIŠEZNAČNA PRESLIKAVANJA

Za kompaktni uniformni prostor X neka $C(X)$ označava prostor svih uniformno neprekidnih realnoznačnih preslikavanja sa topologijom uniformne konvergencije. Razmatra se kompletiranje $C_{\vee}(X)$ prostora $C(X)$.

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