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# MATHEMATICS

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**Abstract**

**Full Text**

**MATHEMATICS**

**P. K. OSMATESKU**

**A GENERALIZATION OF A THEOREM OF P. S. ALEXANDROV ON ONE-POINT BICOMPACTIFICATION**

*(Presented by Academician P. S. Alexandrov, 11 II 1964)*

The well-known theorem of P. S. Alexandrov on one-point bicomactification <sup>(1)</sup>, p. 390, Theorem 9, is generalized to  $T_1$ -spaces for noncontractible bicomact extensions <sup>(2)</sup>, Definition 1. I give this definition.

**Definition\***. A bicomact  $T_1$ -extension  $bX$  of a space  $X$  is called **noncontractible** if for no closed set  $F \subset X$  does there exist a bicomact space  $\Phi \subset bX$  such that

$$[F]_{bX} \supset \Phi \supset F; \quad \Phi \neq [F]_{bX}.$$

**Theorem.** *Every non-bicomact  $T_1$ -space  $X$  can be noncontractibly bicomactified in a unique way, up to homeomorphism, by adjoining one point  $\xi \notin X$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $X$  be a  $T_1$ -space. Put

$$\alpha X = X \cup \xi, \quad \xi \notin X.$$

Define a topology in  $\alpha X$  as follows: the open sets in  $\alpha X$  not containing the point  $\xi$  are all the open sets in  $X$ , and only them, while the open sets in  $\alpha X$  containing the point  $\xi$  are the sets of the form

$$\xi \cup (X \setminus \Phi),$$

where  $\Phi \subset X$  is a closed bicomact set. It is easily verified that the axioms of a topological space are satisfied in  $\alpha X$ .

The space  $\alpha X$  is bicomact. Indeed, let  $\{U_\alpha\}$  be an arbitrary open covering of the space  $\alpha X$ . From  $\{U_\alpha\}$  one can choose a finite subcovering of the space  $\alpha X$ , because among the sets  $U_\alpha$  there is some set

$$U_0 = U_0\xi = \xi \cup (X \setminus \Phi),$$

and from the remaining sets of the system  $\{U_\alpha\}$ , which cover at least  $\Phi$ , one can choose a finite system of sets

$$U_1, U_2, \dots, U_s,$$

covering  $\Phi$ , since  $\Phi$  is bicomact. Then the sets

$$U_0, U_1, U_2, \dots, U_s$$

together cover the whole space  $\alpha X$ . Thus the bicomactness of the space  $\alpha X$  is proved. It is obvious that  $\alpha X$  is an extension of the space  $X$ .

Let us prove the noncontractibility of  $\alpha X$ . Let  $F$  be an arbitrary closed set of the space  $X$ . If  $F$  is not bicomact, then, by the definition of the topology in  $\alpha X$ ,

$$[F]_{\alpha X} = F \cup \xi.$$

Obviously, if the space  $b'F$  is bicomact and

$$[F]_{\alpha X} \supset b'F \supset F,$$

then

$$b'F = F \cup \xi,$$

and, consequently,

$$[F]_{\alpha X} = b'F.$$

If, however,  $F$  is bicomact, then

$$[F]_{\alpha X} = F,$$

since  $\xi \cup (X \setminus F)$  is a neighborhood of the point  $\xi$  not intersecting  $F$ . Therefore, in accordance with the definition,  $\alpha X$  is noncontractible.

**Uniqueness.** Let  $\alpha X$  and  $\alpha' X$  be two one-point noncontractible bicomact extensions of the space  $X$ . We shall prove that they are homeomorphic. Denote by  $\tau$  and  $\tau'$  the topologies in  $\alpha X$  and, respectively, in  $\alpha' X$ . Take an arbitrary  $U \in \tau$  for which  $\xi \in U$ . Then from the definition of the topologies  $\tau$  and  $\tau'$  it follows that  $U \in \tau'$ . Now take any such

$$V \in \tau, \quad V \supset \xi.$$

Then the set  $\alpha X \setminus \Phi$  is closed,  $\Phi \subset X$ .

By the noncontractibility of the bicomact extension  $\alpha X$ , the set  $\Phi$  is bicomact. Hence the set  $V \in \tau'$ , consequently,

$$\tau \subset \tau'.$$

One may interchange the roles of  $\alpha X$  and  $\alpha' X$ ; therefore

$$\tau \supset \tau'.$$

Thus we have proved that

$$\tau = \tau',$$

i.e.  $\alpha X$  and  $\alpha' X$  are homeomorphic. The theorem is proved.

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\* Introduced by A. V. Arhangel' skii.

In the case of locally bicomact Hausdorff spaces, this unique noncontractible bicomactification by one point coincides with the well-known bicomactification by one point of P. S. Aleksandrov.

For valuable advice in carrying out this work, I express my sincere gratitude to A. V. Arhangel' skii.

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4 II 1964

### CITED LITERATURE

1. P. S. Aleksandrov, *Introduction to the General Theory of Sets and Functions*, Moscow–Leningrad, 1948.
2. P. K. Osmatesku, *Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta*, ser. mathematics and mechanics, No. 6, 45 (1963).

*Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.*

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