

Provided for non-commercial research and educational use.  
Not for reproduction, distribution or commercial use.

# Serdica

## Mathematical Journal

# Сердика

## Математическо списание

---

The attached copy is furnished for non-commercial research and education use only.  
Authors are permitted to post this version of the article to their personal websites or institutional repositories and to share with other researchers in the form of electronic reprints.  
Other uses, including reproduction and distribution, or selling or licensing copies, or posting to third party websites are prohibited.

For further information on  
Serdica Mathematical Journal  
which is the new series of  
Serdica Bulgaricae Mathematicae Publicationes  
visit the website of the journal <http://www.math.bas.bg/~serdica>  
or contact: Editorial Office  
Serdica Mathematical Journal  
Institute of Mathematics and Informatics  
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences  
Telephone: (+359-2)9792818, FAX:(+359-2)971-36-49  
e-mail: [serdica@math.bas.bg](mailto:serdica@math.bas.bg)

## A NOTE ON TOTALLY BOUNDED QUASI-UNIFORMITIES

P. Fletcher, W. Hunsaker

*Communicated by J. Jayne*

### 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

---

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: 54E15

*Key words*:  $D$ -complete, quiet

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].

## REFERENCES

- [1] Á. CSÁSZÁR. Extensions of quasi-uniformities. *Acta. Math. Hungar.* **37** (1981), 121-145.
- [2] D. DOITCHINOV. On completeness of quasi-uniform spaces. *C. R. Acad. Bulgare Sci.* **41**, 7 (1988), 5-8.

- [3] D. DOITCHINOV. On completeness of quasi-metric spaces. *Topology Appl.* **30** (1988), 127-148.
- [4] D. DOITCHINOV. A concept of completeness of quasi-uniform spaces. *Topology Appl.* **38** (1991), 205-217.
- [5] P. FLETCHER, W. HUNSAKER. Uniformly regular quasi-uniformities. *Topology Appl.* **37** (1990), 285-291.
- [6] P. FLETCHER, W. F. LINDGREN. Quasi-Uniform Spaces. Lecture Notes Pure Appl. Math. vol. **77**, Dekker, New York and Basel, 1982.
- [7] R. KOPPERMAN. Total boundedness and compactness for filter pairs. *Ann. Univ. Sci. Budapest. Eötvös Sect. Math.* **33** (1990), 25-30.
- [8] H. P. A. KÜNZI. Totally bounded quiet quasi-uniformities. *Topology Proc.* **15** (1990), 113-115.
- [9] H. P. A. KÜNZI, M. MRŠEVIĆ., I. L. REILLY, M. K. VAMANAMURTHY. Convergence, precompactness and symmetry in quasi-uniform spaces. *Math. Japonica* **38** (1993), 239-253.
- [10] J. DEÁK. Short notes on quasi-uniform spaces. IV: Cauchy type properties. *Acta Math. Hungar.* **70** (4) (1996), 317-327.

P. Fletcher  
Mathematics Department  
Virginia Tech  
Blacksburg, VA 24061-0123  
USA

W. Hunsaker  
Mathematics Department  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, IL 62901-4408  
USA

Received February 10, 1997