

βR IS A TOPOLOGICAL GALOIS SPACE

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ABSTRACT. The result given in the title of this note is proved. An example of two nonhomeomorphic Hausdorff Galois spaces having isomorphic homeomorphism groups follows.

Fletcher and Snider [3] introduced the class of topological Galois spaces and conjectured that any two Hausdorff spaces of this class would be homeomorphic if the full homeomorphism groups of the spaces were isomorphic. Later, Fletcher and McCoy [2] doubted the validity of this conjecture and suggested some special subclasses of the above-mentioned class, where the conjecture might possibly hold.

In this note we prove that βR is a topological Galois space and that consequently R and βR are two nonhomeomorphic Galois spaces having isomorphic full homeomorphism groups. Note that the space βR is not representable in the sense of [2] and thus the validity of this conjecture in the class of representable Galois spaces remains undetermined.

$H(X)$ will denote the group of all homeomorphisms of a topological space X . Recall that a topological space X is called a *topological Galois space*, provided, given any $x \in X$ and closed F not containing x , there exists $h \in H(X)$ such that $h(y) = y$ for each $y \in F$ and $h(x) \neq x$.

R denotes the real line with its usual topology and βR is its Stone-Čech compactification. The underlying set of βR is the set of closed ultrafilters on R , and we will not distinguish between a fixed closed ultrafilter and the corresponding point of R , so that we let $R \subset \beta R$. Since the only points of βR having a countable neighborhood base are the points of R , $H(R)$ and $H(\beta R)$ can be easily seen to be isomorphic [4].

THEOREM 1. βR is a Hausdorff Galois space.

PROOF. Let \mathfrak{F}_0 be a closed ultrafilter on R and let Z_0 be any closed subset of R such that $Z_0 \notin \mathfrak{F}_0$. Then $\{\mathfrak{F} \in \beta R: Z_0 \in \mathfrak{F}\}$ is an arbitrary basic closed subset of βR not containing the point \mathfrak{F}_0 of βR . Let

$$A = \{x \in R: 2n \leq x \leq 2n + 1 \text{ for some integer } n\},$$

and

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$$B = \{x \in R: 2n - 1 \leq x \leq 2n \text{ for some integer } n\}.$$

Then $A \cup B = R \in \mathfrak{F}_0$ and so at least one of A and B is in \mathfrak{F}_0 . Without loss of generality, we suppose $A \in \mathfrak{F}_0$. As $Z_0 \notin \mathfrak{F}_0$ we can find $F_0 \in \mathfrak{F}_0$ such that $F_0 \cap Z_0 = \emptyset$. Then $F = F_0 \cap A \in \mathfrak{F}_0$ and $F \cap Z_0 = \emptyset$. We can find an open set G of R containing F such that (i) $\bar{G} \cap Z_0 = \emptyset$, and (ii) G contains no interval of length greater than 2. This is clearly possible because the closed set F is contained in A and is disjoint from Z_0 . Express G as a union of countable number of pairwise disjoint open intervals $I_n = (a_n, b_n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. As $a_n, b_n \notin F$ and F is closed in R , we can find a closed interval $[c_n, d_n] \subset (a_n, b_n)$ such that $F \cap (a_n, b_n) \subset [c_n, d_n]$. Now define a function $g: R \rightarrow R$ as follows:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \notin G, \\ \frac{c_n - a_n}{d_n - a_n}(x - a_n) + a_n & \text{if } a_n < x < d_n, \\ \frac{c_n - b_n}{d_n - b_n}(x - b_n) + b_n & \text{if } d_n \leq x < b_n. \end{cases}$$

Clearly g is a one-to-one mapping from R onto R ; and as g and g^{-1} are monotonically increasing, $g \in H(R)$. Also $g(E) = E$ for each $E \subset Z_0$ and $g(F) \cap F = \emptyset$. Let g^* be the Stone extension of g to βR . Then $g^* \in H(\beta R)$, $g^*(\mathfrak{F}) = \mathfrak{F}$ for each \mathfrak{F} containing Z_0 and $g^*(\mathfrak{F}_0) \neq \mathfrak{F}_0$. The proof is now complete.

NOTATION. Let X be a Tychonoff space. Then $\gamma X = \beta X - X$, where βX is the Stone-Čech compactification of X . The subspace of R consisting of all nonnegative real numbers is denoted by R^+ .

THEOREM 2. γR and γR^+ are Hausdorff Galois spaces.

PROOF. Let $h \in H(\beta R)$. Then $h|_{\gamma R} \in H(\gamma R)$; and it clearly follows that γR and each of its connected components are Hausdorff Galois spaces. It is well known [for example, see Gillman and Jerison, *Rings of continuous functions*, p. 92] that the disconnected space γR is the union of two disjoint continua each homeomorphic to γR^+ . It follows that γR^+ is a Hausdorff Galois space. The following corollary should be compared to Theorem 2 of [1].

COROLLARY. Let $X = [0, 1)$; then γX is a Hausdorff Galois space.

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