

# Products of uniform realcompactifications

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By a uniform realcompactification we mean a realcompactification of a uniform space  $(X, \mu)$  defined by a certain family of real-valued uniformly continuous functions. In particular, a uniform realcompactification is always a topological subspace of the Samuel compactification  $s_\mu X$ , that is, the smallest compactification of the uniform space such that every bounded real-valued uniformly continuous function can be continuously extended to the compactification.

We will consider the following uniform realcompactifications of  $(X, \mu)$ :

1.  $K(X)$ , which is the  $G_\delta$ -closure of  $X$  in its Samuel compactification  $s_\mu X$ ;
2. the Samuel realcompactification  $H(U_\mu(X))$ , which is the smallest realcompactification of  $X$  such that every real-valued uniformly continuous function can be continuously extended to it;
3.  $e_\mu X$ , which is the completion of the uniform space  $(X, e\mu)$  where  $e\mu$  denotes the countable modification of the uniformity  $\mu$ .

In general, all of these realcompactifications are different, and we are interested here in studying, for each one, the corresponding problem of the product. Namely, given two uniform spaces  $(X, \mu)$  and  $(Y, \nu)$ , we want to find necessary and sufficient conditions in order to guarantee the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} K(X \times Y) &\approx K(X) \times K(Y) \\ H(U_{\mu \times \nu}(X \times Y)) &\approx H(U_\mu(X)) \times H(U_\nu(Y)) \\ e_{\mu \times \nu}(X \times Y) &\approx e_\mu X \times e_\nu Y \end{aligned}$$

While obtaining sufficient conditions is not very complicated, to find necessary conditions has not a very precise answer, in general.

Finally, we will also present a recent result obtained in [4], related to the corresponding problem of the product of the Lipschitz realcompactifications in the realm of metric spaces. Recall that, for a metric space  $(X, d)$ , its Lipschitz realcompactification  $H(Lip_d(X))$  is the smallest realcompactification of the metric space such that every real-valued Lipschitz function can be continuously extended to it.

## References

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