

EXTENSIONS IN BOUNDED TOPOLOGY

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Abstract. In a series of papers, Leseberg has studied and examined several fundamental aspects of generalized nearness in the realm of bounded topology. This paper deals with an alternate, detailed description of so-called bounded nearness and bounded topology by certain subdensity spaces and related maps. This type of spaces contains, in particular, b -near spaces as well as b -topological spaces in a nice fashion. Moreover, we found a one-to-one correspondence between suitable subdensity spaces and the related strict topological extensions. We point out that this newly established connection generalize the extensions which were studied by Bentley, Hušek, Ivanova, Ivanov, Lodato and Smirnov.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the paper, we study b -nearness spaces as well as b -topological spaces in the realm of bounded topology. These spaces can be nicely described by the so-called subdensity spaces and corresponding maps. Thus, they may be considered as generalizations of some classical concepts like quasi-nearness spaces or quasi-topological spaces [11]. In this regard, we will find a one-to-one correspondence between suitable subdensity spaces and the related strict topological extensions. Thus, the newly established connection will generalize the extensions which were studied by Bentley [3], Hušek [9], Ivanova and Ivanov [10], Lodato [19] and Smirnov [22].

2. BASIC CONCEPTS

As usual, $\underline{P}X$ denotes the power set of a set X , and we call a subset $\mathcal{B}^X \subseteq \underline{P}X$ a *boundedness* (on X) if it possesses the following properties:

- (b₀) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{B}^X$;
- (b₁) $B_2 \subseteq B_1 \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $B_2 \in \mathcal{B}^X$;
- (b₂) $x \in X$ implies $\{x\} \in \mathcal{B}^X$.

The elements of \mathcal{B}^X are called *bounded sets*. Given boundednesses \mathcal{B}^X and \mathcal{B}^Y , a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called *bounded* if it satisfies the condition

- (b) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $f[B] \in \mathcal{B}^Y$.

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This paper is dedicated to my dear colleague Harry Poppe on the occasion of his 81st birthday and in addition to my very good friend René Bartsch.

We denote by BOUND the corresponding category and mention here its convenient properties that make it a topological universe. Further, we call a bounded function *bi-bounded* if it is, moreover, *rebounced*, i.e., satisfies

$$(rb) \quad B \in \mathcal{B}^Y \text{ implies } f^{-1}[B] \in \mathcal{B}^X.$$

Then, we introduce the following denotation: For subsets $\rho, \rho_1, \rho_2 \subseteq \underline{P}X$, we put:

$$\rho_2 \ll \rho_1 \text{ if and only if } \forall F_2 \in \rho_2 \exists F_1 \in \rho_1 \quad F_1 \subseteq F_2;$$

$$\rho_1 \vee \rho_2 := \{F_1 \cup F_2 : F_1 \in \rho_1, F_2 \in \rho_2\};$$

$$\bigcap \rho := \bigcap \{F \subseteq X : F \in \rho\}.$$

Definition 2.1. We call a triple (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) consisting of a set X , boundedness \mathcal{B}^X and a function $N : \mathcal{B}^X \rightarrow \underline{P}(\underline{P}(\underline{P}X))$ a *subdensity space* (shortly *sd-space*) if the following axioms are satisfied:

- (sd₁) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $cl_N(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$, where in general $cl_N(B) := \{x \in X : \{B\} \in N(\{x\})\}$;
- (sd₂) the conditions $\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X$, $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in N(B)$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ imply $\rho \in N(B)$;
- (sd₃) the conditions $\rho_2 \ll \rho_1 \in N(B)$, $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ and $\rho_2 \subseteq \underline{P}X$ imply $\rho_2 \in N(B)$;
- (sd₄) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $\mathcal{B}^X \notin N(B) \neq \emptyset$;
- (sd₅) $\rho \in N(\emptyset)$ implies $\rho = \emptyset$;
- (sd₆) $x \in X$ implies $\{\{x\}\} \in N(\{x\})$;
- (sd₇) $\emptyset \neq B_2 \subseteq B_1 \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $N(B_2) \subseteq N(B_1)$;
- (sd₈) $\{cl_N(F) : F \in \rho\} \in N(B)$, $\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X$, $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $\rho \in N(B)$.

Given subdensity spaces (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) and (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M) , a bi-bounded function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called a *density map* (shortly *d-map*) if it satisfies

$$(d) \quad B \in \mathcal{B}^X \text{ and } \rho \in N(B) \text{ imply } f\rho := \{f[F] : F \in \rho\} \in M(f[B]).$$

We denote by SD the category of *sd-spaces* and *d-maps*.

Remark 2.2. Subdensity spaces are special cases of a density space, which is called hypernear space in [17]. Then, nearness and topology may be considered as a certain kind of so-called *saturated* hypernear spaces. We will extend the concepts of topology and nearness by deleting the requirement of saturation to obtain so-called *b-quasineariness* and *b-quasitopologies*, respectively. It will be shown that both of these fundamental notions can be described by suitable subdensity spaces in a nice fashion.

Remark 2.3. As already observed, hypertopologies or, equivalently, quasitopologies appear in connection with certain interior operators studied by Kent and Min [11]. Hereby, a function $h : \underline{P}X \rightarrow \underline{P}X$ is called a *quasitopological operator* on X , and the pair (X, h) is called a *quasitopological space* (shortly a qtopological space) if h satisfies the following conditions:

- (h₁) $h(\emptyset) = \emptyset$;
- (h₂) $A \in \underline{P}X$ implies $A \subseteq h(A)$;
- (h₃) $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \in \underline{P}X$ imply $h(A_1) \subseteq h(A_2)$;
- (h₄) $A \in \underline{P}X$ implies $h(h(A)) \subseteq h(A)$.

Given quasitopological spaces (X, h_1) , (Y, h_2) , a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called *continuous* if it satisfies the following property:

$$(c) \quad A \subseteq \underline{P}X \text{ implies } f[h_1(A)] \subseteq h_2(f[A]).$$

We denote by QTOP the category of qtopological spaces and continuous functions. Analogously, it is possible to consider *quasineariness spaces* defined by the below listed properties.

For a set X , $\xi \in \underline{P}(\underline{P}(PX))$ is called a *quasineariness* (on X), and the pair (X, ξ) is called a *quasineariness space* (shortly qnear space) if the following axioms hold:

- (n₁) $\mathcal{A}_2 \ll \mathcal{A}_1 \in \xi$ and $\mathcal{A}_2 \subseteq \underline{P}X$ imply $\mathcal{A}_2 \in \xi$;
- (n₂) $\{\emptyset\} \notin \xi$ and $\emptyset \in \xi$;
- (n₃) $\cap \mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$ implies $\mathcal{A} \in \xi$;
- (n₄) $\{cl_\xi(A) : A \in \mathcal{A}\} \in \xi, \mathcal{A} \subseteq \underline{P}X$ imply $\mathcal{A} \in \xi$, where $cl_\xi(A) := \{x \in X : \{\{x\}, A\} \in \xi\}$.

The *nearness preserving maps* are defined in an obvious way. We denote by QN-EAR the category of qnear spaces and nearness preserving maps. Let us mention the fact that each symmetric qtopological space (X, h) induces a qnear space (X, ξ_h) by setting:

$$\xi_h := \{\mathcal{A} \in \underline{P}X : \bigcap \{h(A) : A \in \underline{P}X\} \neq \emptyset\}.$$

In this connection, we recall that h is *symmetric* if it satisfies the corresponding condition

- (s) for all $x, z \in X$, $x \in h(\{z\})$ implies $z \in h(\{x\})$.

So it is possible to describe completely symmetric qtopological spaces by their corresponding qnear spaces (see also [7]). Now, we will extend the above concepts of quasitopology and quasineariness to more *general* settings by introducing *bounded nearness* and *bounded topology*, respectively.

Definition 2.4. Let \mathcal{B}^X be a boundedness on X . A function $h : \mathcal{B}^X \rightarrow \underline{P}X$ is called a *b-quasitopological operator* (shortly *b-qtopology*) (on X) if the following axioms are satisfied:

- (b-t₁) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $h(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$;
- (b-t₂) $h(\emptyset) = \emptyset$;
- (b-t₃) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $B \subseteq h(B)$;
- (b-t₄) $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $h(B_1) \subseteq h(B_2)$;
- (b-t₅) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $h(h(B)) \subseteq h(B)$.

Then, the triple (X, \mathcal{B}^X, h) is called a *b-qtopological space*.

For b-qtopological spaces (X, \mathcal{B}^X, h_1) , (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, h_2) , a bi-bounded function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called *b-continuous* if it satisfies the condition

- (b-c) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $f[h_1(B)] \subseteq h_2(f[B])$.

We denote by b-QTOP the category of b-qtopological spaces and b-continuous functions.

Remark 2.5. For each qtopological space (X, h) , $(X, \underline{P}X, h)$ is a b-qtopological space. Moreover, if \mathcal{B}^X is a boundedness, then the set $\mathcal{B}_h^X := \{D \subseteq X : \exists B \in \mathcal{B}^X D \subseteq h(B)\}$ is a boundedness too. Thus, $(X, \mathcal{B}_h^X, h^b)$ defines a b-qtopological space where $h^b := h|_{\mathcal{B}_h^X}$ is the *restriction* of h to \mathcal{B}_h^X .

Definition 2.6. Let \mathcal{B}^X be a boundedness on a set X . A subset $\xi \subseteq \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^X$ is called a *b-quasineariness* and the triple (X, \mathcal{B}^X, ξ) is called a *b-quasineariness space* (shortly *b-qnear space*) if following axioms are valid:

- (b-n₁) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $cl_\xi(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$, where $cl_\xi(B) := \{x \in X : \{\{x\}, B\} \in \xi\}$;
- (b-n₂) $\mathcal{A}_2 \ll \mathcal{A}_1 \in \xi$ and $\mathcal{A}_2 \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^X$ imply $\mathcal{A}_2 \in \xi$;
- (b-n₃) $\{\emptyset\} \notin \xi$ and $\emptyset \in \xi$;
- (b-n₄) $x \in X$ implies $\{\{x\}\} \in \xi$;
- (b-n₅) $\{cl_\xi(A) : A \in \mathcal{A}\} \in \xi$ and $\mathcal{A} \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^X$ imply $\mathcal{A} \in \xi$.

For b-qnear spaces (X, \mathcal{B}^X, ξ) , (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, η) , a bi-bounded function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called a *b-near map* (shortly a *b-nmap*) if it satisfies the condition

- (b-n) $A \in \xi$ implies $fA \in \eta$.

We denote by b-QNEAR the category of b-qnear spaces and b-nmaps.

Remark 2.7. For each qnear space (X, ξ) , $(X, \underline{P}X, \xi)$ is a b-qnear space. Moreover, if \mathcal{B}^X is a boundedness, then $(X, \mathcal{B}_{cl_\xi}^X, \xi^b)$ is a b-qnear space where $\xi^b := \{\rho \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}_{cl_\xi}^X : \rho \in \xi\}$. Let us mention the fact that each symmetric b-topological space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, h) induces a b-qnear space $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, \xi_h)$ by setting:

$$\xi_h := \{\mathcal{A} \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^X : \bigcap \{h(A) : A \in \mathcal{A}\} \neq \emptyset\}$$

(compare with Remark 2.3). This connection generalizes the classical one, see [7].

3. IMPORTANT ISOMORPHISMS

First, we will find a full embedding of the category b-QTOP into SD:

Proposition 3.1. *For a b-qtopological space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, h) , we set $N_h(\emptyset) := \{\emptyset\}$ and $N_h(B) := \{\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X : B \cap (\bigcap \{h(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}) \neq \emptyset\}$ if $B \neq \emptyset$. Then, (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_h) is a subdensity space so that $h = cl_{N_h}^b$, where $cl_{N_h}^b$ denotes the restriction of cl_{N_h} to \mathcal{B}^X .*

Proof. (sd₁): For $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$, we have $h(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$ according to (b-t₁). It remains to verify that $cl_{N_h}(B) \subseteq h(B)$. But $x \in cl_{N_h}(B)$ implies $\{B\} \in N_h(\{x\})$, hence, $x \in h(B)$ because $\{B\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X = \{B\}$.

(sd₂): For $\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, let $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in N_h(B)$. Hence, there exists $x \in B$ with $x \in \bigcap \{h(F) : F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Consequently, $x \in \bigcap \{h(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$ follows, which yields $\rho \in N_h(B)$.

(sd₃): Let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho_2 \ll \rho_1 \in N_h(B)$, $\rho_2 \subseteq \underline{P}X$. By the hypothesis, we can find an element $x \in B$ with $x \in \bigcap \{h(F_1) : F_1 \in \rho_1 \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. For $F_2 \in \rho_2 \cap \mathcal{B}^X$, there exists $F_1 \in \rho_1$ such that $F_1 \subseteq F_2$, hence, $F_1 \in \rho_1 \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ is valid, and $x \in h(F_1) \subseteq h(F_2)$ results implying $\rho_2 \in N_h(B)$.

(sd₄)–(sd₇): are clear.

(sd₈): Let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\{cl_{N_h}(F) : F \in \rho\} \in N_h(B)$, $\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X$. We have to show that $\rho \in N_h(B)$. By the hypothesis, we can choose $x \in B$ with $x \in \bigcap \{h(A) : A \in \{cl_{N_h}(F) : F \in \rho\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Now, let $F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$. Then, we get $x \in h(cl_{N_h}(F))$. It remains to verify that $cl_{N_h}(F) \subseteq h(F)$ because, then, $x \in h(F)$ is valid. $z \in cl_{N_h}(F)$ implies $\{F\} \in N_h(\{z\})$ and, consequently, $z \in h(F)$ because $\{F\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X = \{F\}$. To prove the equation $h = cl_{N_h}^b$, let $x \in h(B)$ for $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$. Then, $\{B\} \in N_h(\{x\})$ and thus $x \in cl_{N_h}(B)$, which means $x \in cl_{N_h}^b(B)$. Conversely, $x \in cl_{N_h}^b(B)$ implies $x \in cl_{N_h}(B)$, hence, $\{B\} \in N_h(\{x\})$. Consequently, $x \in h(B)$. □

Remark 3.2. By the definition of N_h , the subdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_h) has an additional property, which we will now take into account.

Definition 3.3. Let us call a subdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) *qtopological* if N possesses the following property:

$$(qt) \quad B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\} \text{ and } \rho \in N(B) \text{ imply the existence of } x \in B \text{ with } x \in \bigcap \{cl_N(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}.$$

We denote by QT-SD the full subcategory of SD whose objects are the qtopological spaces.

Remark 3.4. Let us note that, given a qtopological space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) , the triple $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, cl_N^b)$ defines a b-qtopological space where cl_N^b denotes the restriction of cl_N to \mathcal{B}^X .

Proposition 3.5. *For a qtopological subdensity space (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M) , the triple $(Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, cl_M^b)$ is a b-qtopological space such that $M = N_{cl_M^b}$.*

Proof. $(Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, cl_M^b)$ defines a b-qtopological space according to Remark 3.4. To prove the above mentioned equality, let $\rho \in N_{cl_M^b}(B)$ and $B \neq \emptyset$. We can choose $x \in B$ with $x \in \bigcap \{cl_M^b(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. By (sd₆), $\{\{x\}\} \in M(\{x\})$ and $\{cl_M(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\} \ll \{\{x\}\}$. According to (sd₃), $\{cl_M(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\} \in M(\{x\})$ and $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in M(\{x\})$ is valid with respect to (sd₈). But $M(\{x\}) \subseteq M(B)$ holds by (sd₇), and so, $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in M(B)$. By applying (sd₂), we get $\rho \in M(B)$. Conversely, let $\rho \in M(B)$. Since M satisfies (qt), we can choose $x \in B$ with $x \in \bigcap \{cl_M(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Consequently, $x \in \bigcap \{cl_M^b(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$ so that $\rho \in N_{cl_M^b}(B)$. \square

Theorem 3.6. *The categories b-QTOP and QT-SD are isomorphic.*

Proof. Because of the previous propositions, it only remains to prove that the following statement is valid: For b-qtopological spaces (X, \mathcal{B}^X, h_1) and (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, h_2) , a bi-bounded function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is b-continuous if and only if it is a d-map between the subdensity spaces $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_{h_1})$ and $(Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, N_{h_2})$. By the assumption, f is bi-bounded. Now, let f be b-continuous. We have to verify that f is a d-map. Let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho \in N_{h_1}(B)$. Hence, by the definition of N_{h_1} , we can find an element $x \in B$ with $x \in \bigcap \{h_1(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. It remains to show that, for $A \in f\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^Y$, $f(x) \in h_2(A)$. Now, if $A \in f\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^Y$, then $A = f[F]$ for some $F \in \rho$ with $A \in \mathcal{B}^Y$. Hence, $f^{-1}[A] = f^{-1}[f[F]] \in \mathcal{B}^X$, and $F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ is valid. Consequently, $x \in h_1(F)$ and thus $f(x) \in h_2(f[F]) = h_2(A)$. Conversely, let f be a d-map and $y \in f[h_1(B)]$ for $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$. We have to show that $y \in h_2(f[B])$. But $y = f(x)$ for some $x \in h_1(B)$, hence, $\{B\} \in N_{h_1}(\{x\})$ is valid. By the assumption, $\{f[B]\} \in N_{h_2}(\{f(x)\})$, which means that $y \in h_2(f[B])$. The proof is complete. \square

Proposition 3.7. *For a b-qnear space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, ξ) we set:*

$$N_\xi(\emptyset) := \{\emptyset\} \text{ and } N_\xi(B) := \{\rho \in \underline{P}X : \{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi\}, \text{ if } B \neq \emptyset.$$

Then, $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_\xi)$ is a subdensity space so that $cl_{N_\xi}^b = cl_\xi$, where $cl_{N_\xi}^b$ denotes the restriction of cl_{N_ξ} to \mathcal{B}^X .

Proof. (sd₁): $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $cl_\xi(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$. If $x \in cl_{N_\xi}(B)$, then $\{B\} \in N_\xi(\{x\})$ by the definition so that $\{\{x\}\} \cup (\{B\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$. But $\{\{x\}, B\} \subseteq \{\{x\} \cup (\{B\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X)$, hence, $\{\{x\}, B\} \in \xi$ results, which yields $x \in cl_\xi(B)$. Consequently, $cl_{N_\xi}(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$ is valid, according to (b₁).

(sd₂): If $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in N_\xi(B)$, $\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, then $\{B\} \cup ((\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$ follows, so $\rho \in N_\xi(B)$.

(sd₃): is evident.

(sd₄): If $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, then $\{B\} \in N_\xi(B)$ because $\{B\} \ll \{\{x\}\} \in \xi$ for some $x \in B$. Further, we have $\emptyset \in N_\xi(\emptyset)$. Now, suppose that $\mathcal{B}^X \in N_\xi(B)$ for some $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Then, $\{\emptyset\} \in \xi$, which is a contradiction.

(sd₅): is evident by the definition of N_ξ .

(sd₆): Compare with (sd₄).

(sd₇): is evident according to (b-n₃).

(sd₈): For $\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, let $\{cl_{N_\xi}(F) : F \in \rho\} \in N_\xi(B)$. We have to verify that $\{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$. By the hypothesis, we get $\{B\} \cup (\{cl_{N_\xi}(F) : F \in \rho\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$. Now, we will show that $\{cl_\xi(A) : A \in \{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X)\} \ll \{B\} \cup (\{cl_{N_\xi}(F) : F \in \rho\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X)$. Namely, if this statement is true, then, $\{cl_\xi(A) : A \in \{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X)\} \in \xi$ according to (b-n₃), and $\{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$ is valid by applying (b-n₆). Let $cl_\xi(A)$ be chosen for $A \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$. Then, $cl_{N_\xi}(A) \in \{cl_{N_\xi}(F) : F \in \rho\}$ and, moreover, $cl_{N_\xi}(A) \in \mathcal{B}^X$ because $cl_{N_\xi}(A) \subseteq cl_\xi(A) \in \mathcal{B}^X$ (compare with the proof of (sd₁)). Taking this into account, we get the desired result.

For each $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$, we have $cl_{N_\xi}^b(B) \subseteq cl_\xi(B)$. Conversely, let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ and $x \in cl_\xi(B)$. Then, $\{\{x\}, B\} \in \xi$, hence, $\{\{x\}\} \cup (\{B\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$. Consequently, $x \in cl_{N_\xi}(B) = cl_{N_\xi}^b(B)$, which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 3.8. By the definition of N_ξ , the subdensity space $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_\xi)$ has an additional property, which we will take into account now.

Definition 3.9. Let us call a subdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) *qnear* iff N possesses the following property:

(qn) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho \in N(B)$ imply $\{B\} \cup \rho \in \bigcap \{N(F) : F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cup \{B\}\}$. We denote by QN-SD the full subcategory of SD whose objects are the qnear subdensity spaces.

Lemma 3.10. *The subdensity space $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_\xi)$ is qnear.*

Proof. For $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, let $\rho \in N_\xi(B)$. We have to verify that $\{B\} \cup \rho \in \bigcap \{N_\xi(F) : F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cup \{B\}\}$. Let $F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cup \{B\}$. We have to show that $\rho \in N_\xi(F)$. First, if $F = B$, we get $\{F\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$ by the hypothesis, hence, $\rho \in N_\xi(F)$. Second, if $F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$, we have $\{F\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \ll \{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$. Consequently $\{F\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$, which results in $\rho \in N_\xi(F)$. \square

Proposition 3.11. *Every qnear subdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) is closed, i.e., satisfying the following condition:*

(clo) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $N(cl_N(B)) = N(B)$.

Proof. If $\rho \in N(cl_N(B))$ for $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$, then, $\{cl_N(B)\} \cup \rho \in N(cl_N(B))$ according to (qn). Since $\{cl_N(A) : A \in \{B\} \cup \rho\} \ll \{cl_N(B)\} \cup \rho$ we get $\{cl_N(A) : A \in \{B\} \cup \rho\} \in N(cl_N(B))$ by applying (sd₃). Hence, $\{B\} \cup \rho \in N(cl_N(B))$ according to (sd₈). In the same way, we obtain $\{cl_N(B)\} \cup (\{B\} \cup \rho) \in N(B)$ with $\rho \ll \{cl_N(B)\} \cup (\{B\} \cup \rho)$. Hence, by (sd₃), we get the desired result. The converse inclusion holds by (sd₃) and (sd₇). \square

Proposition 3.12. *For a qnear subdensity space (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M) , the triple $(Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, \eta_M)$ is a b-qnear space such that $M = N_{\eta_M}$ where $\eta_M := \{\mathcal{A} \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^Y : \mathcal{A} \in \bigcap \{M(A) : A \in \mathcal{A}\}\}$.*

Proof. (b-n₁): For $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$, we will show that the inclusion $cl_{\eta_M}(B) \subseteq cl_M(B)$ is valid. $x \in cl_{\eta_M}(B)$ implies $\{\{x\}, B\} \in \eta_M$, hence, $\{\{x\}, B\} \in M(\{x\})$ and $\{B\} \ll \{\{x\}, B\}$. Consequently, $\{B\} \in M(\{x\})$ follows, showing that $x \in cl_M(B)$. By the hypothesis, $cl_M(B) \in \mathcal{B}^Y$ is valid, and $cl_{\eta_M}(B) \in \mathcal{B}^Y$ results.

(b-n₂): Now, let $\mathcal{A}_2 \ll \mathcal{A}_1 \in \eta_M$, $\mathcal{A}_2 \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^Y$. For $A_2 \in \mathcal{A}_2$, we can choose $A_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1$ such that $A_1 \subseteq A_2$. Hence, $\mathcal{A}_1 \in M(A_1) \subseteq M(A_2)$ resulting in $\mathcal{A}_2 \in M(A_2)$, and $\mathcal{A}_2 \in \eta_M$ follows.

(b-n₃): is evident.

(b-n₄): is evident.

(b-n₅): For $\mathcal{A} \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^Y$, let $\{cl_{\eta_M}(A) : A \in \mathcal{A}\} \in \eta_M$. We have to verify that $\mathcal{A} \in \eta_M$. So, let $A \in \mathcal{A}$. We will show that $\mathcal{A} \in M(A)$. By the hypothesis, we get $\mathcal{A} \in M(cl_{\eta_M}(A)) \subseteq M(cl_M(A)) = M(A)$. By Proposition 3.11, we obtain the desired result.

Finally, we have to verify that the equation $N_{\eta_M} = M$ is valid. Let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. “ \leq ”: $\rho \in N_{\eta_M}(B)$ implies $\{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \eta_M$, hence, $\{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in M(B)$. Therefore, $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in M(B)$. But, then, $\rho \in M(B)$ according to (sd₂). “ \geq ”: $\rho \in M(B)$ implies $\{B\} \cup \rho \in \bigcap \{M(F) : F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cup \{B\}\}$ according to (qn). We have to show that $\{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \eta_M$. So, let $F \in \{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X)$. If $F = B$, then we have $\{B\} \cup \rho \in M(F)$ and, consequently, $\{B\} \cup (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in M(F)$ by (sd₃). If $F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$, we also have $\{B\} \cup \rho \in M(F)$ and, by the same argument as above, we get the desired result. \square

Corollary 3.13. *For a qnear space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, ξ) the equation $\eta_{N_\xi} = \xi$ is valid.*

Proof. “ \leq ”: $\mathcal{A} \in \eta_{N_\xi}$ implies $\mathcal{A} \in \bigcap \{N_\xi(F) : F \in \mathcal{A}\}$. Let $\mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$. Choose $A \in \mathcal{A}$, hence, $\mathcal{A} \in N_\xi(A)$. This implies $\{A\} \cup (\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$. But $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}^X = \mathcal{A}$, and, consequently, $\mathcal{A} \in \xi$ follows.

“ \geq ”: Conversely, let $\mathcal{A} \in \xi$ and $F \in \mathcal{A}$. Then, $\{F\} \cup (\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$ by the hypothesis and so $\mathcal{A} \in N_\xi(F)$, which concludes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.14. *The categories b-QNEAR and QN-SD are isomorphic.*

Proof. According to the previous statements, the above constructed connection is bijective and, moreover, a b-near map can be easily described by its corresponding d-map. \square

4. BOUNDED TOPOLOGY AND BOUNDED NEARNESS

Now, we will fill the gap between b-quasitopologies and b-topologies and, analogously, that between b-quasineariness and b-nearness by introducing a further important property for subdensity spaces.

Definition 4.1. For a given subdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) , we call N *bonded* if it possesses the following property:

$$(bon) \quad B \in \mathcal{B}^X \text{ and } \rho_1 \vee \rho_2 \in N(B) \text{ imply } \rho_1 \in N(B) \text{ or } \rho_2 \in N(B).$$

Remark 4.2. Now, in this context, we also give two corresponding properties for b-qtopological and b-qnear spaces as follows:

Definition 4.3. A b-qtopological space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, h) is called a *b-topological space* if \mathcal{B}^X is bornology in the sense of [8] and h satisfies the condition

$$(b-t_6) \quad B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}^X \text{ imply } h(B_1 \cup B_2) \subseteq h(B_1) \cup h(B_2).$$

We denote by b-TOP the full subcategory of b-QTOP whose objects are the b-topological spaces.

Example 4.4. For a set X , let \mathcal{B}_f^X denote the set of all finite subsets of X . Thus, \mathcal{B}_f^X defines a bornology on X : Here, a *bornology* \mathcal{B}^X is subset of $\underline{P}X$ possessing the following properties:

- (b₀) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{B}^X$;
- (b₁) $B_2 \subset B_1 \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $B_2 \in \mathcal{B}^X$;
- (b₂) $B \subset X$ finite implies $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$;
- (b₃) $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $B_1 \cup B_2 \in \mathcal{B}^X$.

Then, for a fixed element $x \in X$, we establish a b-topology $t^x : \mathcal{B}^X \rightarrow \underline{P}X$ by setting:

$$t^x(\emptyset) := \emptyset \text{ and}$$

$$t^x(B) := B \cup \{x\} \text{ if } B \neq \emptyset.$$

Definition 4.5. Now, we call a qtopological subdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) a *topological subdensity space* if \mathcal{B}^X is bornology and N is bonded. We denote by T-SD the full subcategory of QT-SD whose objects are the topological subdensity spaces.

Theorem 4.6. *The categories b-TOP and T-SD are isomorphic.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.6, it only remains to show that N_h is satisfying the condition (bon). From $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho_1 \vee \rho_2 \in N_h(B)$ it follows that there is an element $x \in B$ such that $x \in \bigcap \{h(F) : F \in (\rho_1 \vee \rho_2) \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Assuming $\rho_1, \rho_2 \notin N_h(B)$, we can find a set $F_1 \in \rho_1 \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ and a set $F_2 \in \rho_2 \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ such that $x \notin F_1 \cup F_2$. But $F_1 \cup F_2 \in (\rho_1 \vee \rho_2) \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ is valid, hence, $x \in F_1 \cup F_2$, which is a contradiction. \square

Remark 4.7. Here, we point out that above considered spaces are special cases of the so-called supernear spaces in the sense of [12]. But, in that general context, only the usual topological spaces (given by the Kuratowski closure operators) can be considered as particular saturated supernear spaces, in which the set X is an element of the given boundedness \mathcal{B}^X . But here, we obtain a *better* result, because

even arbitrary b-topological spaces are now involved in this new theory presented. Moreover, we will show that this fact can analogously be extended to the so-called *b-nearness spaces*.

Definition 4.8. We call a b-qnear space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, ξ) a *b-nearness space* or shortly a *b-near space* if \mathcal{B}^X is a bornology and ξ satisfies the condition

$$(b-n_6) \quad \rho_1, \rho_2 \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^X \text{ and } \rho_1 \vee \rho_2 \in \xi \text{ imply } \rho_1 \in \xi \text{ or } \rho_2 \in \xi.$$

We denote by b-NEAR the full subcategory of b-QNEAR whose objects are the b-near spaces.

Remark 4.9. If we consider a symmetric b-topological space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, t) , then the triple $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, \xi_t)$, where $\xi_t := \{\rho \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^X : \bigcap \{t(F) : F \in \rho\} \neq \emptyset\}$, defines a b-near space. Note that, in this case, we have $cl_{\xi_t} = t$. Recall that each b-topological space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, t) induces a symmetric b-topological space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, t^s) where $t^s(B) := \{z \in X : \exists x \in B(x \in t(\{z\})) \text{ and } z \in t(\{x\})\}$.

Definition 4.10. We call a qnear subsdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) a *near subsdensity space* if \mathcal{B}^X is a bornology and N is bonded. We denote by N-SD the full subcategory of QN-SD whose objects are the near subsdensity spaces. If $\rho \in N(B)$ for some $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$, then we call ρ a *B-near collection* in N .

Theorem 4.11. *The categories b-NEAR and N-SD are isomorphic.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.14, it only remains to verify that N_ξ is bonded. Let $\rho_1 \vee \rho_2 \in N_\xi(B)$, $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$, $\rho_1, \rho_2 \subseteq \underline{P}X$. Then, $\{B\} \cup ((\rho_1 \vee \rho_2) \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$. But $\{B\} \cup (\rho_1 \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \vee \{B\} \cup (\rho_2 \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \ll \{B\} \cup ((\rho_1 \vee \rho_2) \cap \mathcal{B}^X)$ and, according to (b-n₆), we get $\{B\} \cup (\rho_1 \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$ or $\{B\} \cup (\rho_2 \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \in \xi$ showing that $\rho_1 \in N_\xi(B)$ or $\rho_2 \in N_\xi(B)$.

Conversely, let $\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2 \in \eta_M$, $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2 \in \underline{P}\mathcal{B}^X$ and suppose $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2 \notin \eta_M$. Then, we can find $A_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1$ with $\mathcal{A}_1 \not\subseteq M(A_1)$ and $A_2 \in \mathcal{A}_2$ with $\mathcal{A}_2 \not\subseteq M(A_2)$. But $A_1 \cup A_2 \in \mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2$ where $\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2 \in M(A_1 \cup A_2)$ by the hypothesis. Since M is bonded, we obtain $\mathcal{A}_1 \in M(A_1 \cup A_2)$ or $\mathcal{A}_2 \in M(A_1 \cup A_2)$. In the first case, we get $\{A_1 \cup A_2\} \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \in M(A_1)$ by (qn) so that $\mathcal{A}_1 \in M(A_1)$, which is a contradiction. The second case is analogous. \square

Remark 4.12. The spaces considered above are *special* cases of the so-called paranear spaces in the sense of [15]. But, in that general context, only the well-known nearness spaces can be considered as saturated paranear spaces. So, we again obtain a better result because now even arbitrary b-nearness spaces are being involved in this new theory presented.

5. TOPOLOGICAL EXTENSIONS AND RELATED SD-SPACES

We will now deal with the problem of finding a one-to-one correspondence between certain topological extensions and their related sd-spaces. First, we define the category BTEXT of the so-called *bornotopological extensions* – shortly *btop-extensions* – and related morphisms as follows:

Definition 5.1. The objects of BTEXT are triples $E := (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y)$ where $X := (X, t_X)$ and $Y := (Y, t_Y)$ are topological spaces (given by closure operators t_X

and t_Y , respectively), \mathcal{B}^X is a bornology such that $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $t_X(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$, and

$e : X \rightarrow Y$ is a function satisfying the following conditions:

(bt x_1) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $t_X(B) = e^{-1}[t_Y(e[B])]$, where e^{-1} denotes the *inverse* image under e .

(bt x_2) $t_Y(e[X]) = Y$, which means that the image of X under e is *dense* in Y .

The morphisms in BTEXT are of the form $(f, g) : (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y) \rightarrow (e', \mathcal{B}^{X'}, Y')$ where $f : X \rightarrow X'$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Y'$ are continuous maps such that f is bi-bounded, and the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{e} & Y \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ X' & \xrightarrow{e'} & Y'. \end{array}$$

If $(f, g) : (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y) \rightarrow (e', \mathcal{B}^{X'}, Y')$ and $(f', g') : (e', \mathcal{B}^{X'}, Y') \rightarrow (e'', \mathcal{B}^{X''}, Y'')$ are BTEXT-morphisms, then they can be *composed* according to the rule $(f', g') \circ (f, g) := (f' \circ f, g' \circ g) : (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y) \rightarrow (e'', \mathcal{B}^{X''}, Y'')$, where “ \circ ” denotes the *composition* of maps.

Remark 5.2. Observe that the axiom (bt x_1) in Definition 5.1 is automatically satisfied if $e : X \rightarrow Y$ is a topological embedding. Moreover, we consider an ordinary bornology \mathcal{B}^X , which need not coincide with the power set $\underline{P}X$.

Definition 5.3. We call a btop-extension $E := (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y)$

(i) *strict* [1] if it satisfies

(str) $\{t_Y(e[A]) : A \subseteq X\}$ forms a *base* for the *closed* subsets of Y ;

(ii) *symmetric* [3] if it satisfies

(sy) $x \in X$ and $y \in t_Y(\{e(x)\})$ imply $e(x) \in t_Y(\{y\})$.

Examples 5.4. (i) For a bornotopological extension $E := (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y)$ we consider the triple (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_e) , where N_e is defined by setting:

$N_e(\emptyset) := \{\emptyset\}$ and

$N_e(B) := \{\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X : \exists y \in e[B] \ y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}\}$ if $B \neq \emptyset$.

(ii) For a symmetric bornotopological extension $E := (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y)$ we consider the triple (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e) where N^e is defined by setting:

$N^e(\emptyset) := \{\emptyset\}$ and

$N^e(B) := \{\rho \subseteq \underline{P}X : \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cup \{B\}\} \neq \emptyset\}$ if $B \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 5.5. *The triple (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e) is a near sd-space such that $cl_{N^e}(B) = t_X(B)$ for each $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$.*

Proof. First, we will verify that $cl_{N^e}(B) = t_X(B)$ for each $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$. To this end, let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$.

“ \subseteq ”: $x \in cl_{N^e}(B)$ implies $\{B\} \in N^e(\{x\})$. Hence, we can find $y \in t_Y(\{e(x)\})$ with $y \in t_Y(e[B])$. By (sy), we get $e(x) \in t_Y(\{y\})$, and $e(x) \in t_Y(e[B])$ follows because t_Y is topological. Consequently, $x \in e^{-1}[t_Y(e[B])]$ is valid, which shows that $x \in t_X(B)$ by (bt x_1).

“ \supseteq ”: Conversely, if $x \in t_X(B)$, then we get $x \in e^{-1}[t_Y(e[B])] by (btx_1). Hence, $e(x) \in t_Y(e[B])$ and, consequently, $\{B\} \in N^e(\{x\})$. Therefore, $x \in cl_{N^e}(B)$.$

Now, (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e) evidently satisfies (sd₁), since $t_X(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$ for each $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ according to Definition 5.1.

(sd₂): For $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho \subseteq \underline{PX}$, Let $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in N^e(B)$. Then, there exists an element $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ such that $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. But $(\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cap \mathcal{B}^X = \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$, and $\rho \in N^e(B)$ follows.

(sd₃): $\rho_2 \ll \rho_1 \in N^e(B)$, $\rho_2 \subseteq \underline{PX}$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ imply the existence of $y \in t_Y(e[F])$ with $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F_1]) : F_1 \in \rho_1 \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Now, let $F_2 \in \rho_2 \cap \mathcal{B}^X$. Then, we can choose $F'_1 \in \rho$ such that $F'_1 \subseteq F_2$. It follows that $F'_1 \in \mathcal{B}^X$ by applying (b₁). Hence, $y \in t_Y(e[F_1]) \subseteq t_Y(e[F_2])$ results so that $\rho_2 \in N^e(B)$ is valid.

(sd₄): For $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$, suppose that $\mathcal{B}^X \in N^e(B)$. In the case $B = \emptyset$, this contradicts the definition of N^e . In the case $B \neq \emptyset$, there exists $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ such that $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in \mathcal{B}^X\}$. But then, $y \in t_Y(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ follows, which is also a contradiction. We have $\emptyset \in N^e(\emptyset)$ and, if $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, we can choose $x \in B$. Hence, $e(x) \in t_Y(e[B])$ follows and $\{B\} \in N^e(B)$ results. Consequently, the axiom (sd₆) is also fulfilled. By the definition of N^e , (sd₅) is valid.

(sd₇): If $\emptyset \neq B_2 \subseteq B_1 \in \mathcal{B}^X$ and $\rho \in N^e(B_2)$, $\rho \subseteq \underline{PX}$, then we can choose $y \in t_Y(e[B_2])$ with $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. But $t_Y(e[B_2]) \subseteq t_Y(e[B_1])$ results in $\rho \in N^e(B_1)$.

(sd₈): Let $\{cl_{N^e}(F) : F \in \rho\} \in N^e(B)$, $\rho \subseteq \underline{PX}$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Then, we can find an element $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ such that $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[A]) : A \in \{cl_{N^e}(F) : F \in \rho\} \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Now, if $F' \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$, then $cl_{N^e}(F') \in \{cl_{N^e}(F) : F \in \rho\}$. Moreover, we have $cl_{N^e}(F') \in \mathcal{B}^X$. Hence, $y \in t_Y(e[cl_{N^e}(F')])$. Since $cl_{N^e}(F') = t_X(F')$, we get $y \in t_Y(e[t_X(F')]) \subseteq t_Y(t_Y(e[F'])) \subseteq t_Y(e[F'])$ because t_Y is topological. Consequently, $\rho \in N^e(B)$.

(qn): For $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, let $\rho \in N^e(B)$. We have to show that $\{B\} \cup \rho \in \bigcap \{N^e(F) : F \in (\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cup \{B\}\}$. To this end, let $\rho \in N^e(B)$. Then, there exists $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ such that $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. We have $\{B\} \cup \rho \in N^e(B)$ because, for $A \in (\{B\} \cup \rho) \cap \mathcal{B}^X$, $y \in t_Y(e[A])$ by the hypothesis. On the other hand, if $A \in (\{B\} \cup \rho) \cap \mathcal{B}^X$, then we also have $\{B\} \cup \rho \in N^e(A)$. Therefore, (qn) is valid.

We have shown that (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e) is a qnear sd-space. But then, (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e) is a near sd-space because \mathcal{B}^X is a bornology and N^e is bonded. This can be verified as follows: For $\rho_1, \rho_2 \subseteq \underline{PX}$, let $\rho_1 \vee \rho_2 \in N^e(B)$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Suppose that $\rho_1, \rho_2 \notin N^e(B)$. By the hypothesis, we can find $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ with $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. On the other hand, there exists $F_1 \in \rho_1 \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ with $y \notin t_Y(e[F_1])$ and $F_2 \in \rho_2 \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ with $y \notin t_Y(e[F_2])$. Hence, $F := F_1 \cup F_2 \in (\rho_1 \vee \rho_2) \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ because \mathcal{B}^X is a bornology. Consequently, $y \in t_Y(e[F])$. But $t_Y(e[F]) = t_Y(e[F_1 \cup F_2]) = t_Y(e[F_1]) \cup t_Y(e[F_2])$, hence, $y \in t_Y(e[F_1]) \cup t_Y(e[F_2])$, which is a contradiction. \square

Definition 5.6. For a subdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) , let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. A subset $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \underline{PX}$ is called a *B-clan in N* if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (bcla₁) $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{C}$;
- (bcla₂) $C_1 \in \mathcal{C}$ and $C_1 \subseteq C_2 \in \underline{PX}$ imply $C_2 \in \mathcal{C}$;
- (bcla₃) $C_1 \cup C_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ implies $C_1 \in \mathcal{C}$ or $C_2 \in \mathcal{C}$;

(bcla₄) $B \in \mathcal{C} \in N(B)$;

(bcla₅) $A \in \mathcal{C}$ and $A \subseteq cl_N(F)$, $F \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $F \in \mathcal{C}$.

Remark 5.7. For a subsdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) and each $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ with $x \in B$, $x_N := \{A \subseteq X : x \in cl_N(A)\}$ is a B-clan in N . Moreover, we note that x_N is a maximal element in $N(\{x\}) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ with respect to set inclusion.

Definition 5.8. A subsdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) is called a *clan space* if it satisfies the following condition:

(cla) $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho \in N(B)$ imply the existence of a B-clan \mathcal{C} in N with $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \subseteq \mathcal{C}$.

Remark 5.9. Every topological subsdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) is a clan space, which can be shown as follows: For $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, let $\rho \in N(B)$. Then, there exists an element $x \in B$ with $x \in \bigcap \{cl_N(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. We will show that the inclusion $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \subseteq x_N$ is valid. But $F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $x \in cl_N(F)$, hence, $F \in x_N$. By Remark 5.7, x_N is a B-clan in N . Further, we state that the near subsdensity space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e) is a clan space, too. In fact, given $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho \in N^e(B)$, there exists $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ such that $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Now, we set $\mathcal{C}_y := \{C \subseteq X : y \in t_Y(e[C])\}$. Evidently, $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \subseteq \mathcal{C}_y$ is valid. It remains to verify that \mathcal{C}_y satisfies the axioms (bcla₁) to (bcla₅) for being a B-clan in N^e .

(bcla₁): is evident.

(bcla₂): $C_1 \in \mathcal{C}_y$ and $C_1 \subseteq C_2 \in \underline{PX}$ imply $y \in t_Y(e[C_1]) \subseteq t_Y(e[C_2])$, hence, $C_2 \in \mathcal{C}_y$ is valid.

(bcla₃): $C_1 \cup C_2 \in \mathcal{C}_y$ implies $y \in t_Y(e[C_1 \cup C_2])$. But $t_Y(e[C_1 \cup C_2]) = t_Y(e[C_1]) \cup t_Y(e[C_2])$ and the statement $C_1 \in \mathcal{C}_y$ or $C_2 \in \mathcal{C}_y$ is valid.

(bcla₄): $\mathcal{C}_y \in N^e(B)$ because $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ and $F \in \mathcal{C}_y \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $y \in t_Y(e[F])$. So, we have $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[A]) : A \in (\mathcal{C}_y \cap \mathcal{B}^X) \cup \{B\}\}$. Thus, $\mathcal{C}_y \in N^e(B)$.

(bcla₅): $A \in \mathcal{C}_y$, $A \subseteq cl_{N^e}(F)$ and $F \in \mathcal{B}^X$ imply $y \in t_Y(e[A])$. But $t_Y(e[A]) \subseteq t_Y(e[cl_{N^e}(F)]) = t_Y(e[t_X[F]])$ according to Lemma 5.5.

By (bt_{X1}), we get $t_Y(e[t_X(F)]) \subseteq t_Y(t_Y(e[F])) \subseteq t_Y(e[F])$, since t_Y is topological. Taking this into account, we obtain $y \in t_Y(e[F])$, hence, $F \in \mathcal{C}_y$ is valid, which concludes the proof.

Convention 5.10. We denote by SYBTEXT the full subcategory of BTEXT whose objects are the symmetric btop-extensions and by NCLA-SD the full subcategory of SD whose objects are the near clan spaces.

Theorem 5.11. Let $H : SYBTEXT \rightarrow NCLA-SD$ be defined by

(a) For a SYBTEXT-object $E := (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y)$ we put $H(E) := (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e)$;

(b) for a BTEXT-morphism $(f, g) : E \rightarrow E'$ we put $H(f, g) := f$.

Then, $H : SYBTEXT \rightarrow NCLA-SD$ is a functor.

Proof. We already know that the image of H lies in NCLA-SD. Now, let $(f, g) : (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y) \rightarrow (e', \mathcal{B}^{X'}, Y')$ be a BTEXT-morphism. It has to be shown that f is a d-map. By the hypothesis, f is bi-bounded. Let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $\rho \in N^e(B)$. We have to verify that $f\rho \in N^{e'}(f[B])$. By the hypothesis, we can choose $y \in t_Y(e[B])$ with $y \in \bigcap \{t_Y(e[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. We put $y' := g(y)$, hence,

$y' \in t_{Y'}(f[B])$ because $g(y) \in g(t_Y(e[B])) \subseteq t_{Y'}(g[e[B]])$ as g is continuous. By the hypothesis, the corresponding diagram commutes. Hence, $g[e[B]] = e'[f[B]]$, and thus $t_{Y'}(g[e[B]]) = t_{Y'}(e'[f[B]])$. Consequently, $y \in t_{Y'}(e'[f[B]])$ is valid. On the other hand, let $A \in f\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^{X'}$ be an element. We have to verify that $y' \in t_{Y'}(e'[A])$.

Suppose $A = f[F]$ for some $F \in \rho$. Since $A \in \mathcal{B}^{X'}$, we have $f^{-1}[A] = f^{-1}[f[F]] \supseteq F \in \mathcal{B}^X$ because f is rebounded and (b₁) holds. Hence, $y \in t_Y(e[F])$ can be deduced from the hypothesis. But then, $y' = g(y) \in g(t_Y(e[F])) \subseteq t_{Y'}(g[e[F]])$ because g is continuous, and $t_{Y'}(g[e[F]]) = t_{Y'}(e'[f[F]]) = t_{Y'}(e'[A])$ by the commutativity of the corresponding diagram. Consequently, $y' \in t_{Y'}(e'[A])$ is valid, which concludes the proof. Evidently, H fulfills the remaining properties for being a functor. \square

6. STRICT BORNOTOPOLOGICAL EXTENSIONS

In the previous section, we have found a functor H from SYBTEXT to NCLA-SD. Now, we are going to introduce a related one in the opposite direction.

Lemma 6.1. *Let (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) be a near sd-space. We set $X^C := \{\mathcal{C} \subseteq \underline{P}X : \mathcal{C} \text{ is a B-clan in } N \text{ for some } B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}\}$ and, for each $A^C \subseteq X^C$, we put: $t_{X^C}(A^C) := \{\mathcal{C} \in X^C : \Delta A^C \subseteq \mathcal{C}\}$ where $\Delta A^C := \{F \in \mathcal{B}^X : \forall \mathcal{C} \in A^C, F \in \mathcal{C}\}$. (By convention, $\Delta A^C = \mathcal{B}^X$ if $A^C = \emptyset$). Then, $t_{X^C} : \underline{P}X^C \rightarrow \underline{P}X^C$ is a topological closure operator.*

Proof. First, we note that $t_{X^C}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ because $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{C}$ for each $\mathcal{C} \in X^C$. Let A^C be a subset of X^C and consider $\mathcal{C} \in A^C$. Then, $F \in \Delta A^C$ implies $F \in \mathcal{C}$, hence, $A^C \subseteq t_{X^C}(A^C)$ is valid. If $A_1^C \subseteq A_2^C$, then $\Delta A_2^C \subseteq \Delta A_1^C$ implying $t_{X^C}(A_1^C) \subseteq t_{X^C}(A_2^C)$. For arbitrary subsets $A_1^C, A_2^C \subseteq X^C$, we consider an element $\mathcal{C} \in X^C$ such that $\mathcal{C} \notin t_{X^C}(A_1^C) \cup t_{X^C}(A_2^C)$. Then, we get $\Delta A_1^C \not\subseteq \mathcal{C}$ and $\Delta A_2^C \not\subseteq \mathcal{C}$. We can choose $F_1 \in \Delta A_1^C$ with $F_1 \notin \mathcal{C}$ and $F_2 \in \Delta A_2^C$ with $F_2 \notin \mathcal{C}$. By (bcla₃), we get $F_1 \cup F_2 \notin \mathcal{C}$. On the other hand, $F_1 \cup F_2 \in \mathcal{B}^X$, and $F_1 \cup F_2 \in \Delta A_1^C \cap \Delta A_2^C \subseteq \Delta(A_1^C \cup A_2^C)$ imply $\mathcal{C} \notin t_{X^C}(A_1^C \cup A_2^C)$. Finally, let \mathcal{C} be an element of $t_{X^C}(t_{X^C}(A^C))$, $A^C \subseteq X^C$, and suppose $\mathcal{C} \notin t_{X^C}(A^C)$. We can choose $F \in \Delta A^C$ with $F \notin \mathcal{C}$. By the assumption, we have $\Delta t_{X^C}(A^C) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, hence, $F \notin \Delta t_{X^C}(A^C)$. Consequently, there exists $\mathcal{D} \in t_{X^C}(A^C)$ with $F \notin \mathcal{D}$. But this implies $\Delta A^C \subseteq \mathcal{D}$, and $F \in \mathcal{D}$ results, which is a contradiction. \square

Theorem 6.2. *For near sd-spaces (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) , (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M) , let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a d-map. Define a function $f^C : X^C \rightarrow Y^C$ by setting $f^C(\mathcal{C}) := \{D \subseteq Y : f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \in \mathcal{C}\}$ for each $\mathcal{C} \in X^C$. Then, the following statements are valid:*

- (1) f^C is a continuous map from (X^C, t_{X^C}) to (Y^C, t_{Y^C}) ;
- (2) The composites $f^C \circ e_X$ and $e_Y \circ f$ coincide where $e_X : X \rightarrow X^C$ denotes that function which assigns the $\{x\}$ -clan x_N to each $x \in X$.

Proof. First, let \mathcal{C} be a B-clan in N . We will show that $f^C(\mathcal{C})$ is a $f[B]$ -clan in M . It is easy to verify that $f^C(\mathcal{C})$ satisfies the conditions (bcla₁) to (bcla₃) in Definition 5.6. In order to prove (bcla₄), we observe that $B \in \mathcal{C} \in N(B)$ is valid by the hypothesis. Now, we will verify that $\{cl_M(D) : D \in f^C(\mathcal{C})\} \ll f\mathcal{C}$. (Note that f is a d-map by the assumption). For any $D \in f^C(\mathcal{C})$, we have

$f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \in \mathcal{C}$, hence, $cl_M(D) \supseteq f[f^{-1}[cl_M(D)]] \in f\mathcal{C}$. Since $B \in \mathcal{C}$ and $B \subseteq f^{-1}[f[B]] \subseteq f^{-1}[cl_M(f[B])]$, we get $f[B] \in f^C(\mathcal{C})$.

(bcla₅): $D \in f^C(\mathcal{C})$, $D \subseteq cl_M(F)$ and $F \in \mathcal{B}^Y$ imply $f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \in \mathcal{C}$. But $cl_M(D) \subseteq cl_M(cl_M(F)) \subseteq cl_M(F)$ imply $f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \subseteq f^{-1}[cl_M(F)]$, and $f^{-1}[cl_M(F)] \in \mathcal{C}$ results showing that $F \in f^C(\mathcal{C})$. Taking all these facts into account, we conclude that $f^C(\mathcal{C})$ defines a $f[B]$ -clan in M , and thus $f^C(\mathcal{C}) \in Y^C$ is valid.

(1): Let $A^C \subseteq X^C$, $\mathcal{C} \in t_{X^C}(A^C)$ and suppose $f^C(\mathcal{C}) \notin t_{Y^C}(f^C[A^C])$. Then, $\Delta f^C[A^C] \not\subseteq f^C(\mathcal{C})$, hence, $D \notin f^C(\mathcal{C})$ for some $D \in \Delta f^C[A^C]$, which means $f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \notin \mathcal{C}$. Since $\Delta A^C \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, we get $f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \notin \mathcal{D}$ for some $\mathcal{D} \in A^C$. Consequently, $D \notin f^C(\mathcal{D})$ results, which is a contradiction because $D \in \Delta f^C[A^C]$ is valid.

(2): Now, let x be an element of X . We will prove the validity of $f^C(e_X(x)) = e_Y(f(x))$. To this end, let $D \in e_Y(f(x))$. Then, $f(x) \in cl_M(D)$, hence, $x \in f^{-1}[cl_M(D)]$ and, consequently, $f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \in x_N = e_X(x)$. Thus, $D \in f^C(e_X(x))$ proving the inclusion $e_Y(f(x)) \subseteq f^C(e_X(x))$. We have $\{cl_M(D) : D \in f^C(e_X(x))\} \ll fe_X(x)$ and, since f is a d-map by the hypothesis, we get $f^C(e_X(x)) \in M(\{f(x)\} \setminus \{\emptyset\})$. But $e_Y(f(x))$ is maximal in $M(\{f(x)\} \setminus \{\emptyset\})$ ordered by set inclusion, and the desired equality follows. \square

Theorem 6.3. *We obtain a functor $G : NCLA\text{-}SD$ to $SYBTEXT$ by setting:*

- (a) $G(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) := (e_X, \mathcal{B}^X, X^C)$ for any near clan space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) with $X := (X, cl_N)$ and $X^C := (X^C, t_{X^C})$;
- (b) $G(f) := (f, f^C)$ for any d-map $f : (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) \longrightarrow (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M)$.

Proof. (a): According to (sd₁), $cl_N : \underline{P}X \longrightarrow \underline{P}X$ is a topological closure operator. Here, we only verify the validity of the axiom (h₄) in Remark 2.2. Since $x \in cl_N(cl_N(A))$ and $A \in \underline{P}X$ imply $\{cl_N(A)\} \in N(\{x\})$, we have $\{A\} \in N(\{x\})$ by applying (sd₈) and (b₂). Thus, $x \in cl_N(A)$. Hence, we get the topological closure operator t_{X^C} on X^C . Therefore, we obtain topological spaces with a bornology \mathcal{B}^X such that $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $cl_N(B) \in \mathcal{B}^X$ according to (sd₁), and $e_X : X \longrightarrow X^C$ is a function satisfying (bt_{x1}) and (bt_{x2}). To prove (bt_{x1}), let $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ and suppose $x \in cl_N(B)$. Then, we get $\Delta e_X[B] \subseteq x_N$, hence, $e_X(x) \in t_{X^C}(e_X[B])$, which means $x \in e_X^{-1}[t_{X^C}(e_X[B])]$. Conversely, let x be an element of $e_X^{-1}[t_{X^C}(e_X[B])]$. Then, by the definition we have $\Delta e_X[B] \subseteq x_N$. Since $B \in \Delta e_X[B]$ we get $x \in cl_N(B)$.

To prove (bt_{x2}), let $\mathcal{C} \in X^C$ and suppose $\mathcal{C} \notin t_{X^C}(e_X[X])$. By the definition, we get $\Delta e_X[X] \not\subseteq \mathcal{C}$ so that there exists a set $F \in \Delta e_X[X]$ with $F \notin \mathcal{C}$. But then, $X \subseteq cl_N(F)$ follows. Since $B \in \mathcal{C}$ for some $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, we get $B \subseteq cl_N(F)$, hence, $F \in \mathcal{C}$ because \mathcal{C} is satisfying (bcla₅). But this is a contradiction and, thus, $\mathcal{C} \in t_{X^C}(e_X[X])$ is valid. To show that $(e_X, \mathcal{B}^X, X^C)$ is symmetric, let x be an element of X such that $\mathcal{C} \in t_{X^C}(\{e_X(x)\})$. We have to prove $x_N \in t_{X^C}(\{\mathcal{C}\})$. By the hypothesis, we have $x_N \cap \mathcal{B}^X \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, and $\mathcal{C} \in N(B)$ for some $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. We are to show that $\Delta\{\mathcal{C}\} \subseteq x_N$. To this end, let $F \in \Delta\{\mathcal{C}\}$. Then, $F \in \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{B}^X$. We already know that $\{x\} \in \mathcal{C}$. Since N satisfies (q_N), we get $\mathcal{C} \in N(\{x\})$. Hence, $\{F\} \in N(\{x\})$ by (sd₃), and so $x \in cl_N(F)$ is valid showing that $F \in x_N$. By the hypothesis, $f : (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) \longrightarrow (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M)$ is a d-map so that f is continuous and

bi-bounded. It remains to prove that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{e_X} & X^C \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f^C \\ Y & \xrightarrow{e_Y} & Y^C. \end{array}$$

To this end, let x be an element of X . We are to show the equality $(f^C \circ e_X)(x) = (e_Y \circ f)(x)$.

“ \leq ”: $D \in (f^C \circ e_X)(x)$ implies $D \in f^C(x_N)$, which means $f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \in x_N$, hence, $x \in cl_N(f^{-1}[cl_M(D)])$. Since f is continuous, we have $f(x) \in cl_M(f[f^{-1}[cl_M(D)]]) \subseteq cl_M(D)$, and $D \in f(x)_M = e_Y(f(x))$ follows.

“ \geq ”: $D \in e_Y(f(x))$ implies $f(x) \in cl_M(D)$, hence, $x \in f^{-1}[cl_M(D)]$ follows, and $x \in cl_N(f^{-1}[cl_M(D)])$ is valid. Thus, $f^{-1}[cl_M(D)] \in e_X(x)$, which means $D \in f^C(e_X(x))$. Thus, the composition of d-maps is preserved by G . Finally, we will show that the image of G is also contained in the full subcategory STBTEXT of BTEXT whose objects are the *strict* bornotopological extensions. \square

Corollary 6.4. *The image of G is contained in STBTEXT.*

Proof. Consider $\mathcal{C} \notin X^C$ and let A^C be closed in X^C with $\mathcal{C} \notin A^C$. Then, $\mathcal{C} \notin t_{X^C}(A^C)$, hence, $\Delta A^C \not\subseteq \mathcal{C}$. We can find some $F \in \Delta A^C$ such that $F \notin \mathcal{C}$. Now, for each $\mathcal{D} \in A^C$ we have $F \in \mathcal{D}$, which implies $\Delta e_X[F] \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ and, therefore, $\mathcal{D} \in t_{X^C}(e_X[F])$. On the other hand, since $F \notin \mathcal{C}$, we have $\Delta e_X[F] \not\subseteq \mathcal{C}$, hence, $\mathcal{C} \notin t_{X^C}(e_X[F])$, which proves the statement. \square

Theorem 6.5. *Let $H : SYBTEXT \rightarrow NCLA\text{-}SD$ and $G : NCLA\text{-}SD \rightarrow STBTEXT$ be the above defined functors. For each object (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) of $NCLA\text{-}SD$, let $t_{(\mathcal{B}^X, N)}$ denote the identity map $id_X : H(G(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)$. Then, $t : H \circ G \rightarrow 1_{NCLA\text{-}SD}$ is a natural equivalence from $H \circ G$ to the identity functor $1_{NCLA\text{-}SD}$, i.e., $id_X : H(G(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)$ is d-map in both directions for each object (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) , and the following diagram commutes for each d-map $f : (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M)$:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H(G(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)) & \xrightarrow{id_X} & (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H(G(Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M)) & \xrightarrow{id_Y} & (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M). \end{array}$$

Proof. The commutativity of the diagram is obvious because $H(G(f)) = f$. It remains to prove that $id_X : H(G(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)$ is a d-map in both directions. Since $H(G(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)) = (X, \mathcal{B}^X N^{e_X})$ by the definitions of G and H , it suffices to show that for each $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ we have $N^{e_X}(B) \subseteq N(B) \subseteq N^{e_X}(B)$. To this end, assume $\rho \in N^{e_X}(B)$. Then, there exists $\mathcal{C} \in t_{X^C}(e_X[B])$ such that $\rho \in \bigcap \{t_{X^C}(e_X[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$. Hence, $\Delta e_X[B] \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. We get $B \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{C} \in N(B_1)$ for some $B_1 \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Since N satisfies (q_N) , we obtain $\{B_1\} \cup \mathcal{C} \in N(B)$ with $\mathcal{C} \ll \{B_1\} \cup \mathcal{C}$, hence, $\mathcal{C} \in N(B)$. But $A \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$ implies $\mathcal{C} \in t_{X^C}(e_X[A])$, hence, $\Delta e_X[A] \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. Since $A \in \Delta e_X[A]$, we get $A \in \mathcal{C}$, and $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^C \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ results. Consequently, $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \in N(B)$ is valid implying $\rho \in N(B)$ according to (sd_2) .

Conversely, let $\rho \in N(B)$. Since (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) is a clan space, we can choose a B-clan \mathcal{C} in N such that $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. In order to show $\rho \in N^{ex}(B)$ we need to verify

- (1) $\mathcal{C} \in t_{X^C}(e_X[B])$;
- (2) $\mathcal{C} \in \bigcap \{t_{X^C}(e_X[F]) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$.

(1): Let D be an element of $\Delta e_X[B]$. Then, $B \subseteq cl_N(D)$, which implies $D \in \mathcal{C}$ according to (bcla₄) and (bcla₅).

(2): Let F be an element of $\rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X$. We are to show that $\Delta e_X[F] \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. $A \in \Delta e_X[F]$ implies $F \subseteq cl_N(A)$. By the hypothesis, $F \in \mathcal{C}$ implies $A \in \mathcal{C}$ according to (bcla₅), which concludes the proof. □

Corollary 6.6. *For a btop- T_1 extension $E := (e, \mathcal{B}^X, Y)$ where e is a topological embedding and Y is a T_1 -space, (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N^e) is separated by satisfying*

(sep) $x, z \in X$ and $\{\{z\}\} \in N^e(\{x\})$ imply $x = z$.

Proof. Let $\{\{z\}\} \in N^e(\{x\})$. Then, there exists $y \in t_Y(\{e(x)\}) \cap t_Y(\{e(z)\})$. By the hypothesis, $e(x) = y = e(z)$, hence, $x = z$ because e is injective. □

Corollary 6.7. *For a separated sd-space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) , the function $e_X : X \rightarrow X^C$ is injective.*

Proof. For $x, z \in X$, let $e_X(x) = e_X(z)$. Then, $z \in cl_N(\{x\})$, and thus $\{\{x\}\} \in N(\{z\})$. By the hypothesis, $x = z$ is valid. □

Remark 6.8. To make Theorem 6.5 more transparent, we claim that a near sd-space (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) is a clan space if and only if it can be regarded as a subspace of a topological space Y such that the B-near collections in N are characterized by the fact that the meet of their closures of bounded members in Y meets the closure of B in Y . In the case when \mathcal{B}^X is saturated, that means $X \in \mathcal{B}^X$, the near sd-spaces essentially coincide with the nearness spaces up to isomorphism. Hence, the above theorem generalizes one of Bentley presented by him in [3] where bunch-determined nearness spaces are playing an important role. With respect to Section 3, it is also possible to define corresponding b-contiguities or b-proximities, respectively and to consider their related topological extensions. But these attempts seem to be superflous because we would get special cases of Theorem 6.5. The above mentioned facts also immediately concern the still more specific spaces such as the contiguity spaces or the proximity spaces and their related extensions studied by several authors in the past (see References). So, we have found a unique topological concept, by which all these previously considered cases can be easily described.

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