

DIETER LESEBERG

## Erratum to “Improved nearness research II” [Rostock. Math. Kolloq. 66, 87–102 (2011)]

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KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. LEADER proximity; supertopological space; LODATO space; supernear space; superclan space; Bounded Topology.

**Theorem 2.32** *states that the category CG-SN is bicoreflective in G-SN.*

But this theorem has to be replaced by the following one:

**Theorem 2.32** *The category CG-SN is bireflective in G-SN.*

*Proof.* For a supergrill space  $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)$  we set for each  $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ :

$$N_C(B) := \{\rho \subset \underline{P}X : \{cl_n(F) : F \in \rho\} \subset \bigcup N(B)\}.$$

Then  $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_C)$  is a conic supergrill space and  $1_X : (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_C)$  to be the bireflection in demand. First, we only show that  $N_C$  satisfies (sn<sub>7</sub>): Let be  $\{cl_{N_C}(A) : A \in \mathcal{A}\} \in N_C(B)$  for  $B \in \mathcal{B}^X, \mathcal{A} \subset \underline{P}X$ , we have to verify  $\mathcal{A} \in N_C(B)$  which means  $cl_N(A) \in \bigcup N(B)$  for each  $A \in \mathcal{A}$ .  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  implies  $cl_N(cl_{N_C}(A)) \in \bigcup N(B)$  by hypothesis. We claim now that the statement  $cl_{N_C} \subset cl_N(A)$  is valid.  $x \in cl_{N_C}(A)$  implies  $\{A\} \in N_C(\{x\})$ , hence  $cl_N(A) \in \bigcup N(\{x\})$ . We can find  $\rho \in N(\{x\})$  such that  $cl_N(A) \in \rho$ . Consequently  $\{cl_N(A)\} \in N(\{x\})$  follows, which shows  $\{A\} \in N(\{x\})$ , hence  $x \in cl_N(A)$  results. Altogether we get  $cl_N(cl_{N_C}(A)) \subset cl_N(A)$  implying  $cl_N(A) \in \bigcup N(B)$ , because by hypothesis  $cl_N(cl_{N_C}(A)) \in \rho_1$  for some  $\rho_1 \in N(B)$ . Secondly, we prove  $\bigcup N_C(B) \in GRL(X)$  for each  $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ . Let be given  $B \in \mathcal{B}^X$ , evidently  $\emptyset \notin \bigcup N_C(B)$ . Now, if  $F_1 \in \bigcup N_C(B)$  and  $F_1 \subset F_2 \subset X$ , then there exists  $\rho \in N_C(B)$   $F_1 \in \rho$ . Consequently,  $cl_N(F_1) \in \rho_1$  for some  $\rho_1 \in N(B)$ . By hypothesis we can find  $\gamma \in N(B) \cap GRL(X)$  with  $cl_N(F_1) \in \gamma$ . Consequently  $cl_N(F_2) \in \gamma$  follows, and  $\{cl_N(F_2)\} \in N(B)$  is valid. Hence  $F_2 \in \bigcup N_C(B)$  results. At last let be  $F_1 \cup F_2 \in \bigcup N_C(B)$  then there exists  $\rho \in N_C(B)$  with  $F_1 \cup F_2 \in \rho$ . By definition of  $N_C$  we get  $\{cl_N(F) : F \in \rho\} \subset \bigcup N(B)$ . Hence  $cl_N(F_1 \cup F_2) \in \mathcal{A}$  for some

$\mathcal{A} \in N(B)$ . Moreover we can choose  $\gamma \in GRL(X) \cap N(B)$  with  $cl_N(F_1) \cup cl_N(F_2) \in \gamma$ . Consequently the statement  $cl_N(F_1) \in \gamma$  or  $cl_N(F_2) \in \gamma$  results. But then  $cl_N(F_1) \in \bigcup N(B)$  or  $cl_N(F_2) \in \bigcup N(B)$  is valid showing that  $\{F_1\} \in N_C(B)$  or  $\{F_2\} \in N_C(B)$ , which concludes this part of proof. Evidently,  $1_X : (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_C)$  is sn-map. Now, let be given  $(Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M) \in Ob(CG - SN)$  and sn-map  $f : (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M)$ , we have to prove  $f : (X, \mathcal{B}^X, N_C) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{B}^Y, M)$  is sn-map. For  $\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{B}^Y$  and  $\mathcal{A} \in N_C(B)$  we have to show  $f\mathcal{A} \in M(f[B])$ . Therefore it suffices to verify that the inclusion  $f\mathcal{A} \subset \bigcup M(f[B])$  holds. For  $A \in \mathcal{A}$   $cl_N(A) \in \rho$  for some  $\rho \in N(B)$ . Since  $f$  is sn-map we get  $f\rho \in M(f[B])$ . But  $\{cl_M(f[A])\} \ll \{f[cl_N(A)]\} \in f\rho$ . Consequently  $\{cl_M(f[A])\} \in M(f[B])$  follows implying  $\{f[A]\} \in M(f[B])$ . But then  $f[A] \in \bigcup M(f[B])$  results.

**Definition 2.12** *explains when a given round paranear space  $(X, \mathcal{B}^X, N)$  is LOproximal.*

The condition (LOp) has to be corrected as follows:

**(LOp)**  $B \in \mathcal{B}^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $\rho \subset p_N(B)$  and  $\{B\} \cup \rho \subset \bigcap \{p_N(F) : F \in \rho \cap \mathcal{B}^X\}$  imply  $\rho \in N(B)$ , where  $Bp_N A$  iff  $\{A\} \in N(B)$ .

## References

[1] **D. Leseberg** : *Improved nearness research II*. Rostock. Math. Kolloq. **66**, 87–102(2011)

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