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On Densely Complete Metric Spaces and Extensions of Uniformly Continuous Functions in ZF

A metric space \mathbf{X} is called densely complete if there exists a dense set D in \mathbf{X} such that every Cauchy sequence of points of D converges in \mathbf{X} . One of the main aims of this work is to prove that the countable axiom of choice, **CAC** for abbreviation, is equivalent to the following statements:

- (1) Every densely complete (connected) metric space \mathbf{X} is complete.
- (2) For every pair of metric spaces \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} , if \mathbf{Y} is complete and \mathbf{S} is a dense subspace of \mathbf{X} , while $f: \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$ is a uniformly continuous function, then there exists a uniformly continuous extension $F: \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$ of f .
- (3) Complete subspaces of metric spaces have complete closures.
- (4) Complete subspaces of metric spaces are closed.

It is also shown that the restriction of (i) to subsets of the real line is equivalent to the restriction **CAC**(\mathbb{R}) of **CAC** to subsets of \mathbb{R} . However, the restriction of (ii) to subsets of \mathbb{R} is strictly weaker than **CAC**(\mathbb{R}) because it is equivalent to the statement that \mathbb{R} is sequential. Moreover, among other relevant results, it is proved that, for every positive integer n , the space \mathbb{R}^n is sequential if and only if \mathbb{R} is sequential. It is also shown that $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Q}$ is not densely complete if and only if **CAC**(\mathbb{R}) holds.

Keywords: Countable axiom of choice, complete metric spaces, connected metric spaces, sequential spaces.

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