Note di Matematica **27,** n. 1, 2007, 145–152.

A study of some spaces related to β-open sets

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Received: 11/05/2006; accepted: 22/10/2006.

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to introduce weakly β-R_0 spaces, β-US spaces and to obtain their basic properties. It is shown that weakly β-R_0 and β-US spaces are preserved under pre-β-closed injection and pre-β-closed bijection respectively.

Keywords: weakly semi-R_0 spaces, weakly β-R_0 spaces, β-US spaces

MSC 2000 classification: 54C10, 54D10

1 Introduction and preliminaries

In 1986, Monsef et al. [2] defined and studied β-closure of a set in topological spaces. In this paper, using β-closure, we introduce weakly β-R_0 spaces for non trivial topology, β-US spaces and obtained preservation theorems for weakly β-R_0 spaces and β-US spaces. Several characterizations and fundamental properties are obtained. Throughout the present paper, X and Y always mean topological spaces on which no separation axiom is assumed unless explicitly stated.

Let A be a subset of a space X. The closure of A and interior of A are denoted by $\mathrm{Cl}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Int}(A)$ respectively.

Here we recall the following definitions, which will be used often throughout the paper.

1 Definition. A subset A of a topological space X is said to be β-open [1] (resp. semi-open [7], α-open [11]) if $A \subseteq \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{Int}(\mathrm{Cl}(A)))$ (resp. $A \subseteq \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{Int}(A))$, $A \subseteq \mathrm{Int}(\mathrm{Cl}((\mathrm{Int}(A)))))$. The complement of a β-open (resp. semi-open) set is said to be β-closed [1](resp. semi-closed [5]) and β-closure [2] (resp. semi-closure [5]) of a set A, denoted by $\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(A)$ (resp. $\mathrm{SCl}(A)$), is the intersection of all β-closed (resp. semi-closed) sets containing A. A is said to be β-clopen [13] if it is β-open as well as β-closed.

2 Weakly β-R_0 spaces

2 Definition. A topological space X is said to be *semi-R_0* [8] if and only if for each $x \in X$, $\mathrm{SCl}(\{x\}) \subseteq G$, where G is an open subset of X.

3 Definition. A topological space X is said to be *weakly semi-R_0* [4] if and only if $\cap \mathrm{SCl}(\{x\})\colon x \in X = \emptyset$.

4 Definition. A topological space X is said to be *weakly β-R_0* if and only if $\cap \beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{x\})\colon x \in X = \emptyset$.

5 Theorem. *Every weakly semi-R_0 space is weakly β-R_0.*

Proof. The proof is obvious in view of the fact that

$$\cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{x\}) : x \in X\} \subset \cap\{\mathrm{SCl}(\{x\}) : x \in X\}.$$

QED

The converse of the above theorem is not true as can be seen from the following example:

6 Example. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$, $T = \{\emptyset, X, \{a, b\}\}$. It is evident that

$$\cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{x\}) : x \in X\} = \emptyset \text{ but } \cap\{\mathrm{SCl}(\{x\}) : x \in X\} = \{c\} \neq \emptyset.$$

7 Theorem. *If a space X is weakly β-R_0 then for every space Y, the product space $X \times Y$ is weakly β-R_0.*

Proof. Using [2, Theorem 2.10], we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{x, y\}) : (x, y) \in X \times Y\} \\
&\qquad \subseteq \cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{x\}) \times \beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{y\}) : (x, y) \in X \times Y\} \\
&\qquad = \cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{x\}) : x \in X\} \times \cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{y\}) : y \in Y\} \subseteq \emptyset \times Y = \emptyset.
\end{aligned}$$

QED

8 Definition. A function $f\colon X \to Y$ is said to be *pre-β-closed* [9] if the image of each β-closed subset of X is β-closed in Y.

9 Theorem. *Let $f\colon X \to Y$ be a pre-β-closed injective function. If X is weakly β-R_0, then so is Y.*

Proof. Using [9, Theorem 3.3 (ii)], we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{y\}) : y \in Y\} \subseteq \cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{f(x)\}) : x \in X\} \\
&\qquad \subseteq f\left(\cap\{\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(\{x\}) : x \in X\}\right) = f(\emptyset) = \emptyset.
\end{aligned}$$

QED

10 Definition. Let (X, T) be a topological space and let $x \in X$. The β-*Kernel* of x is denoted and defined by

$$\beta\text{-}\ker(x) = \cap \{U : U \text{ is } \beta\text{-open in } X \text{ and } x \in U\}.$$

11 Theorem. *A topological space X is weakly β-R_0 if and only if β-$\ker(x) \neq X$ for each $x \in X$.*

Proof. Let x_0 be a point of X such that β-$\ker(x_0) = X$. This means that x_0 does not belong to any proper β-open subset of X. Therefore x_0 belongs to every proper β-closed subset of X. Hence x_0 belongs to the β-closure of every singleton. Therefore $x_0 \in \cap\{\beta \operatorname{Cl}(\{x\}) : x \in X\} = \emptyset$, as by assumption X is weakly β-R_0. This is a contradiction.
Conversely, assume that β-$\ker(x) \neq X$ for each $x \in X$. If there is a point x_0 in X such that $x_0 \in \beta \operatorname{Cl}(\{x\})$ then, every β-open set containing x_0 must contain every point of X. Therefore, the unique β-open set containing x_0 is X. Hence β-$\ker(x_0) = X$, which is a contradiction. Thus X is weakly β-R_0. QED

3 β-US-spaces

The concept of US-space was introduced by Slepian [15] and was further studied by Cullen [6], Murudeshwar, Naimpally [10] and Wilansky [16]. A space X is said to be a US-*space* if every sequence in X converges to a unique point. In this section, we introduce a weaker concept namely the concept of β-US spaces by making use of β-open sets.

12 Definition. A sequence $\langle x_n \rangle$ is said to *s-converge* [3] to a point of x if $\langle x_n \rangle$ is eventually in every semi-open set containing x.

13 Definition. A sequence $\langle x_n \rangle$ is said to β*-converge* to a point x if $\langle x_n \rangle$ is eventually in every β-open set containing x.

14 Definition. A space X is said to be *semi*-US [3] if every sequence in X s-converges to a unique point. Every US-space is semi-US but not conversely [3, Example 1.5].

15 Definition. A space X is said to be β-US if every sequence in X β-converges to a unique point.

Clearly, every semi-US space is β-US but not conversely as can be seen from the following example:

16 Example. Let $X = \{a,b,c,d\}$ and let $T = \{\emptyset, X, \{a,b,c\}, \{b,c,d\}, \{b, c\}\}$ then (X, T) is β-US space but not semi-US space, not even T_1.

17 Definition. A space X is said to be β-T_1 (respectively, β-T_2) [9] if for any two distinct points x and y of X, there exist β-open sets U and V such that

$x \in U$ and $y \notin U$, $y \in V$ and $x \notin V$ (resp. $x \in U$,$y \in V$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$).

18 Theorem. *Every β-US space is β-T_1.*

Proof. Let X be β-US. Let x and y be two distinct points of X. Consider the sequence $\langle x_n \rangle$ where $x_n = x$ for every n. Clearly $\langle x_n \rangle$ β-converges to x. Also, since $x \neq y$ and X is β-US, $\langle x_n \rangle$ cannot β-converge to y. That is, there exists a β-open set V containing y but not x. Similarly if we consider the sequence $\langle y_n \rangle$ where $y_n = y$ for all n and proceeding as before, we get a β-open set U containing x but not y. Thus X is β-T_1. QED

The converse of the above theorem need not be true as can be seen from the following example:

19 Example. Let X be a countably infinite set and T be the cofinite topology on X. Then (X, T) is T_1, hence β-T_1 but not β-US since the every sequence of distinct points of X converges to more than one point.

20 Theorem. *Every β-T_2 space is β-US.*

Proof. Let X be β-T_2 and let $\langle x_n \rangle$ be a sequence in X. If possible, suppose that $\langle x_n \rangle$ β-converges to two points x and y. That is, $\langle x_n \rangle$ is eventually in every β-open set containing x and also in every β-open set containing y. This is not possible since X is β-T_2. Thus $x = y$. QED

Converse of the above theorem need not be true as can be seen from the following example:

21 Example. Let X be an uncountable set and let T be the cocountable topology on X. Then (X, T) is β-US but not β-T_2. The above example also shows that a US-space need not be β-T_2.

22 Definition. *A* set B is said to be sequentially *β-closed* if every sequence in B β-converges to a point in B.

23 Theorem. *A space X is β-US if and only if the diagonal Δ is a sequentially β-closed subset of $X \times X$.*

Proof. Let X be β-US. Let $\langle x_n,x_n \rangle$ be a sequence in Δ. Suppose that $\langle x_n,x_n \rangle$ β-converges to $\langle x, y \rangle$. That is, $\langle x_n \rangle$ β-converges to x and y. Therefore $x = y$. Hence Δ is sequentially β-closed. Conversely, let Δ be sequentially β-closed. Let a sequence $\langle x_n \rangle$ β-converges to x and y. Hence, $\langle x_n,x_n \rangle$ β-converges to $\langle x, y \rangle$. Since Δ is sequentially β-closed, $\langle x, y \rangle \in \Delta$, which means that $x = y$. QED

24 Definition. A subset Y of a space X is said to be *sequentially β-compact* if every sequence in Y has a subsequence which β-converges to a point in Y.

25 Theorem. *In a β-US space, every sequentially β-compact set is sequentially β-closed.*

Proof. Let X be β-US. Let Y be a sequentially β-compact subset of X. Let $\langle x_n\rangle$ be a sequence in Y. Suppose that $\langle x_n\rangle$ β-converges to a point in $X \backsim Y$. Let $\langle x_{np}\rangle$ be a subsequence of $\langle x_n\rangle$. Since Y is sequentially β-compact, there exists a subsequence $\langle x_{np}\rangle$ of $\langle x_n\rangle$ such that $\langle x_{np}\rangle$ β-converges to a point y in Y. Also, a subsequence of $\langle x_n\rangle$,$\langle x_{np}\rangle$ β-converges to $x \in X \backsim Y$. Since $\langle x_{np}\rangle$ is a sequence in β-US space X,$x = y$. Thus, Y is sequentially β-closed. QED

26 Theorem. *Product of arbitrary family of β-US spaces is β-US.*

Proof. Let $X = \underset{\lambda\in\Delta}{\Pi} X_\lambda$ where each X_λ is β-US. Let a sequence $\langle x_n\rangle$ in X β-converges to $x = (x_\lambda)$ and $y = (y_\lambda)$. Then the sequence $\langle x_{n\lambda}\rangle$ β-converges to x_λ and y_λ for each $\lambda \in \Delta$. For, suppose that there exists a $\mu \in \Delta$ such that $\langle x_{n\mu}\rangle$ does not β-converge to x_μ. Then there exists a τ_μ-β-open set U_μ containing x_μ such that $\langle x_{n\mu}\rangle$ is not eventually in U_μ. Consider the set $U = \underset{\lambda\neq\mu}{\Pi} X_\lambda \times U_\mu$. Then U is a β-open subset of X [2, Lemma 2.1] and $\langle x_n\rangle$ is not eventually in U which contradicts the fact that $\langle x_n\rangle$ β-converges to x. Thus we get $\langle x_{n\lambda}\rangle$ β-converges to x_λ and y_λ for each $\lambda \in \Delta$. Since X_λ is β-US, $x_\lambda = y_\lambda$ for each $\lambda \in \Delta$. Thus $x = y$. Hence, X is β-US. QED

27 Corollary. *Product of arbitrary family of β-T_2 space is β-T_2.*

28 Theorem. *Every α-open-subset of β-US space is β-US.*

Proof. Let $Y \subseteq X$ be an α-open set. Let $\langle x_n\rangle$ be a sequence in Y. Suppose that $\langle x_n\rangle$ β-converges to x and y in Y. We shall prove that $\langle x_n\rangle$ β-converges to x and y in X. Let U be any β-open subset of X containing x and V be any β-open subset of X containing y. Then $U \cap Y$ and $V \cap Y$ are β-open subsets of Y [1, Lemma 2.5]. Therefore $\langle x_n\rangle$ is eventually in $U \cap Y$ and $V \cap Y$ and hence in U and V. Since X is β-US, $x = y$. Hence Y is β-US. QED

29 Corollary. *Every α-open-subset of β-T_2 space is β-T_2.*

30 Remark. The subset $\{a, c\}$ considered in Example 6 is not β-T_2. This shows that an arbitrary subset of β-T_2 space need not be β-T_2.

4 Some functions

31 Theorem. *The image of a β-US space under a bijective pre-β-closed function is β-US.*

Proof. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a bijective and pre-β-closed function and let X be β-US. Let $\langle y_n\rangle$ be a sequence in Y. Suppose that $\langle y_n\rangle$ β-converges to two points y_1 and y_2. In that case we shall prove that the sequence $\langle f^{-1}(y_n)\rangle$ β-converges to $f^{-1}(y_1)$ and $f^{-1}(y_2)$. Let U be a β-open set containing $f^{-1}(y_1)$. Then $f(U)$ is a β-open set containing y_1 and hence $\langle y_n\rangle$ is eventually in $f(U)$. Therefore

$\langle f^{-1}(y_n)\rangle$ is eventually in U. Hence $\langle f^{-1}(y_n)\rangle$ β-converges to $f^{-1}(y_1)$. Similarly we can prove that $\langle f^{-1}(y_n)\rangle$ β-converges to $f^{-1}(y_2)$. This is not possible since X is β-US. Hence Y is β-US. QED

32 Corollary. *The image of a β-T_2 space under a bijective pre-β-closed function is β-T_2.*

33 Definition. A function $f\colon X \to Y$ is said to be totally β-continuous if the inverse image of every open subset of Y is a β-clopen subset of X.

34 Theorem. *A space X is β-T_2 if for any two distinct points x and y of X, there exist β-open sets U and V such $x \in U$,$y \in V$ and $\beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(U) \cap \beta\,\mathrm{Cl}(V) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. It is Lemma 2.3 of [14]. QED

35 Lemma. *Let $f\colon X \to Y$ be a totally β-continuous injection. If Y is T_0, then X is β-T_2.*

Proof. Let a and b be any pair of distinct points of X. Then $f(a) \neq f(b)$. Since Y is T_0, there exists an open set U containing $f(a)$ but not $f(b)$. Then $a \in f^{-1}(U)$ and $b \notin f^{-1}(U)$. As f is totally β-continuous, $f^{-1}(U)$ is a β-clopen subset of X. Also $a \in f^{-1}(U)$ and $b \in X \backsim f^{-1}(U)$. By Theorem 34, X is β-T_2. QED

36 Theorem. *Let $f\colon X \to Y$ be a totally β-continuous injection. If Y is T_0, then X is β-*US.

Proof. Immediate in view of Theorem 20 and Lemma 35. QED

37 Definition. A function $f\colon X \to Y$ is said to be

(i) *Sequentially β-continuous* at $x \in X$ if $f(x_n)$ β-converges to $f(x)$ whenever x_n is a sequence β-converges to x. If f is sequentially β-continuous for all x in X, then f is sequentially β-continuous.

(ii) *Sequentially nearly β-continuous* if for each x in X and each sequence x_n in X β-converging to x, there exists a subsequence x_{nk} of x_n such that $f(x_{nk})^{\beta} \to f(x)$

(iii) *Sequentially sub β-continuous* if for each x in X and each sequence x_n in X β-converging to x, there exists a subsequence x_{nk} of x_n and a point y in Y such that $f(x_{nk})^{\beta} \to y$.

(iv) *Sequentially β-compact preserving* if the image $f(C)$ of every sequentially β-compact set C of X is sequentially β-compact set in Y.

38 Theorem. *Let $f\colon X \to Y$ and $g\colon X \to Y$ be two sequentially β-continuous functions. If Y is β-*US*, then the set $E = \{x \mid f(x) = g(x)\}$ is sequentially β-closed.*

Proof. Suppose that Y is β-US and $\langle x_n \rangle$ is a sequence in E β-converging to x in X. By hypothesis f and g are sequentially β-continuous functions, so $f(x_n)^\beta \to f(x)$ and $g(x_n)^\beta \to g(x)$. Since $x_n \in E$ for each n and Y is β-US, $f(x) = g(x)$ and hence $x \in E$. This shows that the set E is sequentially β-closed. QED

39 Lemma. *Every function $f\colon X \to Y$ is sequentially sub β-continuous if Y is sequentially β-compact.*

Proof. Assume that $\langle x_n \rangle$ is a sequence in X β-converging to x in X. It follows that $\{f(x_n)\}$ is a sequence in Y. Since Y is sequentially β-compact, there exists a subsequence $\{f(x_{nk})\}$ of $\{f(x_n)\}$ β-converging to a point y in Y. Therefore $f\colon X \to Y$ is sequentially sub β-continuous. QED

40 Theorem. *Every sequentially nearly β-continuous function is sequentially β-compact preserving.*

Proof. Let $f\colon X \to Y$ be a sequentially nearly β-continuous function and C be any sequentially β-compact subset of X. We show that $f(C)$ is a sequentially β-compact set of Y. Assume that $\langle y_n \rangle$ be any sequence in $f(C)$. Then for each positive integer n, there exist a point x_n in C such that $f(x_n) = y_n$. Now $\langle x_n \rangle$ is a sequence in a sequentially β-compact set C. Thus there exists a subsequence $\langle x_{nk} \rangle$ of $\langle x_n \rangle$ β-converging to a point x in C. Since f is sequentially nearly β-continuous, there exists a subsequence $\langle x_j \rangle$ of $\langle x_{nk} \rangle$ such that $f(x_j)^\beta \to f(x)$. So there exists a subsequence $\langle y_i \rangle$ of $\langle y_n \rangle$ β-converging to $f(x)$ in $f(C)$. This implies that $f(C)$ is a sequentially β-compact set of Y. QED

41 Theorem. *Every sequentially β-compact preserving function is sequentially sub β-continuous.*

Proof. Suppose that $f\colon X \to Y$ is a sequentially β-compact preserving function. Let x be any point of X and x_n be any sequence in X β-converging to x. We denote the set $\{x_n \mid n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ by A and put $K = A \cup \{x\}$. Since x_n β-converges to x, K is sequentially β-compact, by hypothesis, f is sequentially β-compact preserving and hence $f(K)$ is a sequentially β-compact set of Y. Since $\{f(x_n)\}$ is a sequence in $f(K)$, there exists a subsequence $\{f(x_{nk})\}$ of $\{f(x_n)\}$ β-converging to a point $y \in f(K)$. This implies that f is sequentially sub β-continuous. QED

42 Theorem. *A function $f\colon X \to Y$ is a sequentially β-compact preserving function if and only if $f \mid K\colon K \to f(K)$ is sequentially sub β-continuous for each sequentially β-compact subset K of X.*

Proof. Necessity. Suppose that $f\colon X \to Y$ is a sequentially β-compact preserving function. Then $f(K)$ is sequentially β-compact in Y for each sequentially β-compact set K of X. Therefore by Lemma 39, $f \mid K\colon K \to f(K)$ is sequentially sub β-continuous.

Sufficiency. Let K be any sequentially β-compact set of X, we show that $f(K)$ is sequentially β-compact in Y. Let y_n be any sequence in $f(K)$. Then for each positive integer n, there exists a point $x_n \in K$ such that $f(x_n) = y_n$. Since $\langle x_n \rangle$ is a sequence in a sequentially β-compact set K, there exists a subsequence $\langle x_{nk} \rangle$ of $\langle x_n \rangle$ β-converging to a point $x \in K$. By hypothesis, $f \mid K \colon K \to f(K)$ is sequentially sub β-continuous and hence there exists a subsequence of the sequence $\langle y_{nk} \rangle$ β-converging to $y \in f(K)$. This implies that $f(K)$ is sequentially β-compact in Y. Thus, $f \colon X \to Y$ is sequentially β-compact preserving. QED

Acknowledgements. The author is deeply grateful to Dr. Arya for her valuable suggestions and remarks. Also author conveys his heartful thanks to the referee for his guidance that improved the quality of the paper.

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