

THE WEIGHT OF T_0 -TOPOLOGIES ON n -ELEMENT SET THAT CONSISTENT WITH CLOSE TO
THE DISCRETE TOPOLOGY ON $(n - 1)$ -ELEMENT SET

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The topologies on an n -element set with weight $k > 2^{n-1}$ (k is the number of the elements of the topology) are called close to the discrete topology. In [1] all T_0 -topologies have been listed using the topology vector, an ordered set of the nonnegative integers $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, α_i is one less than the number of the elements in the minimum neighborhood M_i of the element x_i . In [2] T_0 -topologies on an n -element set with the vectors $(0, \dots, 0, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n)$ and $(0, \dots, 0, 1, 1, \alpha_n)$ in the case $M_{n-1} \cap M_{n-2} = \emptyset$ have been investigated. These T_0 -topologies are consistent with close to the discrete topology on $(n-1)$ -element set with the vectors $(0, \dots, 0, \alpha_{n-1})$ and the vector $(0, \dots, 0, 1, 1)$ in the case $M_{n-1} \cap M_{n-2} = \emptyset$. The question about T_0 -topologies which are consistent with close to the discrete topology on $(n-1)$ -element set with vectors $(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_k, 1, \dots, 1)$, $1 \leq k \leq n-3$, where all $n-1-k$ two-element minimum

neighborhoods have only one common point, remains unresolved. This work we found the weight of these T_0 -topologies.

So, the vector of T_0 -topologies has the form: $(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_k, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-k-1}, \alpha_n)$, $1 \leq k \leq n-3$, $2 \leq \alpha_n \leq n-1$

and $\bigcap_{m=k+1}^{n-1} M_m = \{x_1\}$. The following cases are possible for the minimum neighborhood M_n of the element x_n :

1. $\bigcap_{m=k+1}^{n-1} M_m \cap M_n = \{x_1\}$, so $M_n = \{x_1, \dots, x_d, \underbrace{x_{n-(\alpha_n-d)}, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n}_{\alpha_n-d}\}$. The general formula for

the weight has the form $|\tau| = 2^{n-2} + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-d} + 2^{k-d} \cdot (2^{n-k-(\alpha_n-d+1)} - 1)$.

2. $\bigcap_{m=k+1}^{n-1} M_m \cap M_n = \emptyset$. The general formula for the weight has the form $|\tau| = 2^{n-2} + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-\alpha_n} + 2^{k-(\alpha_n+1)} \cdot (2^{n-k-1} - 1)$.

REFERENCES

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