

On topologization of the extended bicyclic semigroup

Oleg Gutik

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Universytetska 1, Lviv, 79000, Ukraine

E-mail: oleg.gutik@lnu.edu.ua

Oleksandra Lysetska

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Universytetska 1, Lviv, 79000, Ukraine

E-mail: oleksandra.lysetska@lnu.edu.ua

Marharyta Zolotar

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Universytetska 1, Lviv, 79000, Ukraine

E-mail: marharyta.zolotar@lnu.edu.ua

Every Hausdorff shift-continuous topology on the (extended) bicyclic semigroup is discrete [1, 3, 4]. Conditions under which a T_1 -topology on the bicyclic monoid is discrete are given in [2].

Example 1. On the extended bicyclic semigroup $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ the following non-discrete T_1 -topologies are constructed:

- (i) a semigroup inverse topology;
- (ii) a Baire left-continuous (right-continuous) topology;
- (iii) a locally compact left-continuous (right-continuous) topology.

Proposition 2. *On the extended bicyclic semigroup $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ there does not exist a countably compact left-continuous (right-continuous) T_1 -topology.*

We give conditions under which a T_1 -topology on the extended bicyclic semigroup $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is discrete.

Theorem 3. *A left-continuous (right-continuous) T_1 -topology τ on $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is discrete if and only if there exists a sequence $\{(i_n, j_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of isolated points in $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \tau)$ such that the sequence $\{i_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ($\{j_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$) is strictly increasing.*

Theorem 4. *A shift-continuous T_1 -topology τ on $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is discrete if and only if the space $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \tau)$ contains an isolated point.*

A topological space X is called *quasi-regular* at $x \in X$ if for any open neighbourhood $U(x)$ of x in X there exists an open nonempty subset V of X such that $\text{cl}_X(V) \subseteq U(x)$.

Theorem 5. *If the T_1 -space of a topological inverse semigroup $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \tau)$ has a point x such that $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \tau)$ is quasi-regular at x , then τ is discrete.*

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