

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327444615>

Limit Sets and Cartan D – space

Article · November 2017

DOI: 10.29304/jqcm.2017.9.2.305

CITATION

1

READS

2

3 authors, including:



Habeeb Kareem Abdullah
University Of Kufa

12 PUBLICATIONS 1 CITATION

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Ahmed Talip Hussein
University of Al-Qadisiyah

8 PUBLICATIONS 3 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Approximation of Interpolation Methods in Two Dimension [View project](#)



Uniformity in d-algebras [View project](#)

Limit Sets and Cartan D – space

Habeeb Kareem Abdulla

Haider Jebur Ali

Ahmed Talip Hussein

University of Kufa
College of Education for Girls

Al Mustansiriyah University
College Of Science

Al Mustansiriyah University
College of Computer Science and
Information Technology

Department of Mathematics

Department of Mathematics

Department of Mathematics

Habeebk.abdullah@uokufa.edu.iq

Haiderali@yahoo.com

Ahmed.talip@qu.edu.iq

Recived : 24/8/2017

Revised : 20/9/2017

Accepted : 19/10/2017

Abstract:

The main goal of this work is to create a general type of D – space , namely, Cartan D – space and a new type of limit sets , namely, limit sets $\Lambda(x)$, $J(x)$ and, give some properties and some equivalent statement of these concept also we explain the relationship among the definitions Cartan D – space and $\Lambda(x)$, $J(x)$

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010:51H05

Introduction:.

Y. I m a i and K. I s e k i [4] and K. I s e k i [5] introduced two classes of abstract algebras: namely, BCK-algebras and BCI-algebras. It is known that the class of BCK algebras is a proper subclass of the class of BCI-algebras. In [2], [3] Q. P. Hu and X. Li introduced a wide class of abstract algebras: BCH-algebras. They have shown that the class of BCI-algebras is a proper subclass of the class of BCH-algebras. J. N e g g e r s and H. S. K i m [6] introduced the notion of d-algebras which is another generalization of BCK-algebras, and investigated relations between d-algebras and BCK-algebras. They studied the various topologies in a manner analogous to the study of lattices. However, no attempts have been made to study the topological structures making the star operation of d – algebra continuous. Theories of topological groups, topological rings and topological modules are well known and still investigated by many mathematicians. Even topological universal algebraic structures have been studied by some authors. In section one we initiate the study of topological d – algebras. We need some preliminary materials that are necessary for the development of the paper. In section two, we define the sets $\Lambda(x)$, $J(x)$ and prove its

properties, also we give some equivalent statement of $\Lambda(x)$, $J(x)$.In section three, we defines thin sets and Cartan D – space and give some propositions and theorems which related with this concepts and shown the relationship among the Cartan D – space and the sets $\Lambda(x)$ and $J(x)$.

1. Preliminaries

1.1 Definition: A non-empty set X together with a binary operation * and a zero element 0 is said to be a d – algebra if the following axioms are satisfied for all x, y ∈ X

- 1) $x * x = 0$
- 2) $0 * x = 0$
- 3) $x * y = 0$ and $y * x = 0$ imply that $x = y$.

1.2 Definition: An element e of D is called a left identity if $e * a = a$, a right identity if $a * e = a$ for all $a \in D$ and $a \neq e$. If e is both left and right identity then we called e is an identity element.

1.3 Example:

- i) Let D be any non – empty set and P(D) is power set of D then $(P(D), -)$ is d – algebra and ϕ is right identity in $(P(D), -)$.
- ii) let $D = \{ 0, a, b, c \}$ and define the binary operation * on D by the following table:

*	0	a	b	c
0	0	0	0	0
a	a	0	0	a
b	b	b	0	b
c	c	c	C	0

Then it is clear that the pair $(D, *)$ is d – algebra with identity element.

1.4 Definition : Let $(D, *)$ be a d – algebra and T be a topology on D . The triple $(D, *, T)$ is called a topological d – algebra (denoted by Td – algebra) if the binary operation $*$ is continuous.

1.5 Example:

i) Let $D = \{0, a, b, c\}$ and $*$ be define by the following table:

*	0	a	b	c
0	0	0	0	0
a	0	0	b	c
b	0	b	0	a
c	0	c	a	0

It is clear that $(D, *)$ is d – algebra and $T = \{\emptyset, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{0, a\}, \{b, c\}, \{0, a, b\}, \{0, a, c\}, D\}$ is a topology on D such that the triple $(D, *, T)$ is a topological d – algebra.

ii) Let R be a set of real number and $*$ is a binary operation which define by $a*b = a.(a-b)$ then $(R, *, T)$ is Td – algebra where T is the usual topology on R .

1.7 Definition: A topological transformation d - algebra is a triple (D, X, φ) where D is a topological d – algebra, X is a topological space and $\varphi : D \times X \rightarrow X$ is a continuous function such that $\varphi(d_1, \varphi(d_2, x)) = \varphi(d_1 d_2, x)$ for all $d_1 \neq d_2$ and $d_1, d_2 \in D, x \in X$, and if $(D, *)$ is a topological d – algebra with identity, we say that the triple (D, X, φ) is a topological transformation d – algebra with identity if $\varphi(e, x) = x$ for all $x \in X$, where e is the identity element of D .

1.8 Example: Let $(R, *, U)$ be a Td – algebra, where $a*b = a(a-b)$ for all $a, b \in R$ and (R, U) is the usual space. Then (R, R, φ) is a topological transformation d – algebra where $\varphi(a, b) = b$ for all $a, b \in R$.

1.9 Remark:

- The function φ is called an action of D on X and the space X together with φ is called a D – space (or more precisely left D – space) and if $(D, *)$ is a topological d – algebra with identity the space X together with φ , then $(D, *)$ is called a D – space with identity.
- Since φ is understood from the context we shall often use the notation $d.x$ for $\varphi(d, x)$ and $d_1.(d_2.x) = (d_1 d_2).x$ for $\varphi(d_1, \varphi(d_2, x)) = \varphi(d_1 d_2, x)$.
- Similarly, for $H \subseteq D$ and $A \subseteq X$ we put $HA = \{da / d \in H, a \in A\}$ for $\varphi(H, A)$.
- For $d \in D$, let $\varphi_d : X \rightarrow X$ be the continuous function defined by $\varphi_d(x) = \varphi(d, x) = d.x$. Thus $\varphi_{d_1} \varphi_{d_2} = \varphi_{d_1 d_2}$ and if X is D – space with identity then $\varphi_e = I_X$, the identity function of X .

2 – limit sets of a point:

From now on, in this section by D – space is meant a completely regular topological T_2 – space X on which an locally compact, non – compact, T_2 – topological d – algebra D with right identity 0 (where 0 is zero element in D) acts continuously on the left.

2.1 Definition: Let X be a D – space and $x \in X$. Then:

- $\Lambda(x) = \{y \in X : \text{there is a net } (d_g)_{g \in G} \text{ in } D \text{ with } d_g \longrightarrow \infty \text{ such that } d_g x \longrightarrow y\}$ is called limit set of x .
- $J(x) = \{y \in X : \text{there is a net } (d_g)_{g \in G} \text{ in } D \text{ and there is a net } (\chi_d)_{d \in D} \text{ in } X \text{ with } d_g \longrightarrow \infty \text{ and } \chi_d \longrightarrow x \text{ such that } d_g x \longrightarrow y\}$ is called first prolongation limit set of x .

2.2 Proposition: Let X be a D – space and $x \in X$. Then:

- The orbit Dx is closed if and only if $\Lambda(x)$ is a subset of Dx .
- If $x \notin \Lambda(x)$, then the stabilizer d – sub algebra D_x of D is compact.
- if $\Lambda(x) = \emptyset$, for each $x \in X$. Then the orbit Dx is not compact.
- $\overline{Dx} = Dx \cup \Lambda(x)$
- If X is discrete G – space, then $\Lambda(x) = J(x)$ for each $x \in X$.

Proof:

i) \Rightarrow Let $y \in \Lambda(x)$, then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in D such that $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$ and $d_g x \longrightarrow y$. Since $d_g x \in D_x$ and $(d_g x)_{g \in G}$ is a net in D_x , then by Proposition (1.8) $y \in \overline{D_x}$. But D_x is closed then $y \in D_x$ so $\Lambda(x) \subseteq D_x$.

\Leftarrow Let $y \in \overline{D_x}$. Then there exists $(y_g)_{g \in G}$ is a net in D_x such that $y_g \longrightarrow y$, then $\forall g \in G$ there is $d_g \in D$ such that $y_g = d_g x$. Then $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ is a net in D and $d_g x \longrightarrow y$. Now either $d_g \longrightarrow d$ or $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$. If $d_g \longrightarrow d$ then $d_g x \longrightarrow dx = y$, which implies that $y \in D_x$. If $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$, then $y \in \Lambda(x) \subseteq D_x$, then D_x is closed.

(ii) Let $x \notin \Lambda(x)$ and suppose that D_x is not compact. Then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in G such that $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$. Since $d_g x = x$, i.e. $d_g x \longrightarrow x$ then $x \in \Lambda(x)$ which is a contradiction, thus D_x is compact.

(iii) Suppose that D_x is compact. Since D is not compact, then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in D with $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$. But D_x is compact and $(d_g x)_{g \in G}$ is a net in D_x then by Proposition (1.7) $d_g x \longrightarrow y$ for some $y \in X$. Hence $y \in \Lambda(x)$, which is a contradiction with $\Lambda(x) = \emptyset$.

(iv) The proof of (iv) is obvious.

(v) The proof of (v) is obvious.

2.3 Proposition: Let X be an D – space and $x \in X$. Then $x \notin \Lambda(x)$ if and only if there is a neighborhood U of x and a compact neighborhood V of 0 , 0 is the right identity in D , such that $dx \notin U$ for each $d \notin V$.

Proof: Let $x \notin \Lambda(x)$ and suppose that the resulting statement is not true. i.e. for each neighborhood U of x and for each compact neighborhood V of 0 , there is point $d \notin V$ and $dx \in U$. Since X is completely regular, then there is a sequence $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ of an open neighborhood of x such that $U_{n+1} \subset U_n \subseteq \dots$ and $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} U_n = \{x\}$. Since $x \notin \Lambda(x)$, then by Proposition(2.2,ii) D_x is compact. Since D is locally compact. Then there is a compact neighborhood V of e such that $D_x \subseteq V$. Thus for each n , there is $d_n \notin V$ and $d_n x \longrightarrow x$. By the hypothesis $x \notin \Lambda(x)$,

then $(d_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has an convergent subnet of $(d_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. Say itself. i.e. there is $d \in D$ such that $d_n \longrightarrow d$, and hence $d_n x \longrightarrow dx = x$ which means

that $d \in D_x \subseteq V$ thus for $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, $d_n \in V$ for each $n \geq n_0$, which contradiction that $d_n \notin V$, therefore that the statement is true.

Conversely: Let the statement be true. We suppose that $x \in \Lambda(x)$ then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in D such that $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$ and $d_g x \longrightarrow x$, by hypothesis there exists U be a neighborhood of x and a compact neighborhood of 0 such that $dx \notin U$ for each $d \notin V$. Since $d_g x \longrightarrow x$ then there is $g_0 \in G$ such that $d_g x \in U$, for each $g \geq g_0$, therefore that $d_g \in V$, which is an compact, thus the net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ has an convergent sub net, say itself, i.e., there is a point $d \in D$ such that $d_g \longrightarrow d$ which is contradiction, since $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ has no convergent sub net, thus $x \notin \Lambda(x)$.

2.4 Notation: Let X be a D – space and A, B be two subset of X . We mean by $((A, B))$ the set $\{d \in D / dA \cap B \neq \emptyset\}$.

2.5 Proposition: Let X be an D – space and $x, y \in X$. If there is a neighborhood U of y and a compact neighborhood V of 0 , such that $dx \notin U$ for each $d \notin V$, then $y \notin \Lambda(x)$.

Proof:

Suppose that $y \in \Lambda(x)$, then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in D with $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$ such that $d_g x \longrightarrow y$. Then by hypothesis there is a neighborhood U of y and compact neighborhood V of 0 , such that $d_g x \notin U$ for each $d \notin V$. Since $d_g x \longrightarrow y$, then there is $g_0 \in D$ such that $d_g x \in U$ for each $g_0 \geq g$, therefore $d_g \in V$, which is compact, then $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ has a convergent subnet, which contradictions that $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$. Hence $y \notin \Lambda(x)$.

2.6 Theorem: Let X be D – space and $x \in X$. Then $x \notin J(x)$ if and only if there is a neighborhood U of x and there is a neighborhood V of 0 , where 0 is the right identity element of D , such that $dU \cap U = \emptyset$ for each $d \notin V$.

Proof: \Rightarrow We suppose that the above statement is not true, i.e., for each neighborhood U of x and for each compact neighborhood V of 0 there is $d \notin V$ such that $dU \cap U \neq \emptyset$. We can choose $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ to be sequence of an open neighborhood of x such that $U_{n+1} \subset U_n \subset \dots$ and $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} U_n = \{x\}$. Since D is locally compact, then there is a compact neighborhood of 0 , such that $D_x \subset V$. Thus for each n there is $d_n \notin V$ such that $d_n U_n \cap U_n \neq \emptyset$ i.e., there is $\chi_n \in U_n$ and $d_n \chi_n \in U_n$. Since $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} U_n = \{x\}$, then we have $\chi_n \longrightarrow x$, $d_n \chi_n \longrightarrow x$ and by hypothesis the sequence $(d_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has a convergent sub sequence, say itself, thus there is a point $d \in D$ such that $d_n \longrightarrow d$, and since the action is continuous. Then we get $d_n \chi_n \longrightarrow dx = x$ and hence $d \in D_x \subset V$, therefore $d_n \in V$ for $n \geq n_0$, which is a contradiction. Thus the statement is true.

Conversely: \Leftarrow Let the statement be true, we suppose that $x \in J(x)$. Then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in G with $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$ and there is a net $(\chi_g)_{g \in G}$ in X with $\chi_g \longrightarrow x$ such that $d_g \chi_g \longrightarrow x$. Then by hypothesis, there exists U be a neighborhood of x and V be an compact neighborhood of 0 such that $dU \cap U = \emptyset$ for each $d \notin V$. Since $(\chi_g)_{g \in G}$ and $(d_g \chi_g)_{g \in G}$ are convergent to x , thus there is $g_0 \in G$ such that $\chi_g \in U$ and $d_g \chi_g \in U$ for each $g \geq g_0$ and hence $d_g \in ((U, U))$, therefore $d_g \in V$, which is compact, this it must have a convergent sub net which is a contradiction $x \notin J(x)$.

3 –Cartan D - space

3.1 Definition: Let X be a D – space .A subset A of X is said to be thin relative to a subset B of X if the set $((A, B)) = \{d \in D / dA \cap B \neq \emptyset\}$ has a neighborhood whose closure is compact in D . If A is thin relative to itself, then it is called thin.

3.2 Remark: The thin sets have the following properties:

- (i) If A and B are relative thin and $K_1 \subseteq A$ and $K_2 \subseteq B$, then K_1 and K_2 are relatively thin.
- (ii) Let X be a D – space and K_1, K_2 be compact subset of X . Then $((K_1, K_2))$ is closed in D .
- (iii) If K_1 and K_2 are compact subset of D – space X such that K_1 and K_2 are relatively thin, then $((K_1, K_2))$ is a compact subset of D .

Proof: The prove of (i) and (iii) are obvious.

(ii) Let $d \in ((K_1, K_2))$. Then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in $((K_1, K_2))$ such that $d_g \longrightarrow d$. Then we have net $(k_g^1)_{g \in G}$ in K_1 , such that $d_g k_g^1 \in K_2$, since K_2 is compact, then there exists a subnet $(d_{g_m} k_{g_m}^1)$ of $(d_g k_g^1)$ such that $d_{g_m} k_{g_m}^1 \longrightarrow k_o^2$, where $k_o^2 \in K_2$. But $(k_{g_m}^1)$ in K_1 and K_1 is compact, thus there is a point $k_o^1 \in K_1$ and a subnet of $k_{g_m}^1$ say itself such that $k_{g_m}^1 \longrightarrow k_o^1$. Then $d_{g_m} k_{g_m}^1 \longrightarrow dk_o^1 = k_o^2$, which mean that $d \in ((K_1, K_2))$, therefore $((K_1, K_2))$ is closed in D .

3.3 Theorem: Let X be D – space and $x \in X$. Then $x \in J(x)$ if and only if x has no thin neighborhood.

Proof: \Rightarrow Let $x \in J(x)$ and suppose that x has thin neighborhood, then there is a neighborhood U of x such that the set $((U, U))$ has compact closure .By hypothesis $x \in J(x)$, then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in D with $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$ and a net $(\chi_g)_{g \in G}$ in X with $\chi_g \longrightarrow x$ such that $d_g \chi_g \longrightarrow x$, since U is a neighborhood of x , thus there is $g_0 \in G$ such that $\chi_g \in U$ and $d_g \chi_g \in U$ for each $g \geq g_0$. Thus $d_g \in ((U, U))$, $\forall g \geq g_0$, which is compact, and hence the net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ must have a convergent subset, which is a contradiction, therefore x has no thin neighborhood.

Conversely: \Leftarrow Let x has no thin neighborhood. We suppose that $x \notin J(x)$, then by Theorem (2.5) there is an neighborhood U of x and a compact neighborhood V of e such that $dU \cap U = \emptyset$ for each $d \notin V$. In the other words, if $dU \cap U \neq \emptyset$, then $d \in V$, thus $((U, U)) \subseteq V$ which is compact, therefore U is an thin neighborhood of x , which is a contradiction, and hence $x \in J(x)$.

3.4 Theorem: Let X be a D – space and x, y be two points of X such that x is periodic and $Dx \neq Dy$. Then $y \notin J(x)$ if and only if there is a neighborhood U of x , a neighborhood W of y and a compact neighborhood V of 0 , where 0 is the identity element of D , such that $dU \cap W = \emptyset$ for each $d \notin V$.

Proof: \Rightarrow Let $y \notin J(x)$ such that x is periodic and $\gamma(x) \neq \gamma(y)$. We suppose that the statement is not true, i.e., for each neighborhood U of x , for each neighborhood W of y and each compact neighborhood V of 0 , there is $d \notin V$ and $dU \cap W \neq \emptyset$. We can choose $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ a sequence of an open neighborhood of x such that $U_{n+1} \subset U_n \subset \dots$ and

$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_n = \{x\}$ and $\{W_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ be a sequence of an open neighborhood of y such that $W_{n+1} \subset$

$W_n \subset \dots$ and $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} W_n = \{y\}$, also we choose V as a compact neighborhood of 0 . Thus for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is $d_n \notin V$ and $d_n U_n \cap W_n \neq \emptyset$ i.e., there is $\chi_n \in U_n$ and $d_n \chi_n \in W_n$, since

$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_n = \{x\}$, then we have $\chi_n \longrightarrow x$ and

$d_n \chi_n \longrightarrow y$, by hypothesis $y \notin J(x)$, then the sequence $(d_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has a convergent subsequence, (say itself), i.e., there is a point $d \in D$ such that $d_n \longrightarrow d$ thus $d_n \chi_n \longrightarrow dx = y$, which means that $Dx = Dy$, which is a contradiction. Thus the statement is true.

Conversely: \Leftarrow Let the statement be true, suppose that $y \in J(x)$. Then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in G with $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$ and a net $(\chi_g)_{g \in G}$ in X with $\chi_g \longrightarrow x$ such that $d_g \chi_g \longrightarrow y$. By hypothesis, there exist neighborhood U of x , W is a neighborhood of y and V is a compact neighborhood of 0 such that $dU \cap W = \emptyset$ for each $d \notin V$. Thus for $g_o \in G$ we have $\chi_g \in U$ and $d_g \chi_g \in W$ for each $g \geq g_o$, then $d_g \in V$, which is compact, therefore the net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ has convergent subnet, which is contradiction. Thus $y \notin J(x)$.

3.5 Proposition: Let X be a periodic D – space. Then $J(x) = \emptyset$ for each $x \in X$ if and only if every pair of point $x, y \in X$ such that $Dx \neq Dy$ has relatively thin neighborhood.

Proof: \Rightarrow Let $J(x) = \emptyset$ for each $x \in X$ and y be any point in X . Thus $(y \notin J(x))$. Then by Theorem (3.4) there is a neighborhood U of x and a neighborhood W of y , and a compact neighborhood V of 0 such that $dU \cap W = \emptyset$ for each $d \notin V$, in the other words, $dU \cap W \neq \emptyset$ then $d \in V$ i.e., $((U, W))$ has compact closure, therefore U and W are relatively thin neighborhood.

Conversely: \Leftarrow Let $x, y \in X$. Then by hypothesis, there are relative thin neighborhood U of x and W of y . Thus $((U, W))$ has compact closure. If $V_1 = \overline{((U, W))}$ and V_2 be a compact neighborhood of D_x , then $V = V_1 \cup V_2$ is a compact neighborhood of 0 and each $d \in V$, then $dU \cap W \neq \emptyset$ this means that $y \in J(x)$. But x and y are arbitrary, thus we have $J(x) \neq \emptyset$ for each $x \in X$.

3.6 Definition: A D – space X is said to be a Cartan D – space if every point in X has a thin neighborhood.

3.7 Proposition: If X is Cartan D – space, then each stabilizer D_x of D is compact.

Proof: Let $x \in X$, then there exists a thin neighborhood V of x . Clearly D_x is closed in D and since $D_x \subseteq ((V, V))$. Hence D_x is compact.

3.8 Proposition: If X is an Cartan D -space, H is a closed d – sub algebra of D and Y is an H -invariant subspace of X , then Y is a Cartan H -space.

Proof: Since D is locally compact and H is a closed d –sub algebra of D , then H is locally compact. Now to show that Y is an H -space. Define $\pi : H \times Y \rightarrow Y$ such that $\pi(h, y) = hy$ for each $h \in H$ and $y \in Y$.

i) π is continuous.

ii) $\pi(e, y) = ey = y$.

iii) $\pi(h_1, \pi(h_2, y)) = \pi(h_1, h_2 y) = h_1 h_2 y = \pi(h_1 h_2, y)$.

Hence Y is an H -space. At the present time we are going to prove that Y is Cartan. Let $y \in Y$. Then $y \in X$. Since X is a Cartan D – space then y has U as a thin neighborhood in X . Since $U \cap Y$ is a neighborhood of y in Y . So $U \cap Y$ is a thin neighborhood of y in Y . Hence Y is an Cartan H -space.

3.9 Proposition: Let X and Y be D – spaces. Then $X \times Y$ is a Cartan D – space if at least one of X or Y is Cartan.

Proof: At first we shall show that $X \times Y$ is a D – space. Since X is a D – space, then D acts on X by $\pi_1 : D \times X \rightarrow X$ such that $\pi_1(d, x) = dx$ for each $d \in D$ and $x \in X$. Since Y is a D – space, then D acts on Y by $\pi_2 : D \times Y \rightarrow Y$ such that $\pi_2(d, y) = dy$ for each $d \in D$ and $y \in Y$. Define $\pi : D \times X \times Y \rightarrow X \times Y$ such that $\pi(d, (x, y)) = d(x, y) = (dx, dy)$ for each $d \in D, x \in X$ and $y \in Y$.

i) π is continuous .

ii) $\pi (e,(x,y)) = e (x,y) = (ex , ey) = (x,y)$

iii) $\pi (d_1 , \pi (d_2 ,(x,y)) = \pi (d_1 , d_2 (x,y)) = d_1 d_2 (x,y) = (d_1 d_2 x, d_1 d_2 y) = \pi (d_1 d_2 , (x,y))$. Hence $X \times Y$ is a D – space. Now to prove that $X \times Y$ is Cartan. Let $(x,y) \in X \times Y$. Since $x \in X$ and X is Cartan, then there exists U a thin neighborhood of x . Then we get $U \times Y$ as a neighborhood of (x,y) in $X \times Y$. Because we have $((U,U)) = ((U \times Y, U \times Y))$. So, $((U \times Y, U \times Y))$ is relatively compact , which means that $X \times Y$ is a Cartan D – space.

3.8 Theorem: Let X be a D – space. Then X is Cartan D – space if and only if $x \notin J (x)$ for each $x \in X$.

Proof: \Rightarrow If X is a Cartan D – space. Let $x \in J (x)$, then there is a net $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ in D with $d_g \longrightarrow \infty$ and there is a net $(\chi_g)_{g \in G}$ in X with $\chi_g \longrightarrow x$ such that $d_g \chi_g \longrightarrow x$. Since $x \in X$ and X is a Cartan D – space, then x has an open neighborhood U such that $((U, U))$ is relative thin. Then $((U, U))$ is relative compact. Thus there is $g \in G$, χ_g and $d_g \chi_g$ are in U . So that d_g is in $((U, U))$. Then $(d_g)_{g \in G}$ contains a convergent subnet, this is contradiction.

\Leftarrow Suppose that X is not an Cartan D – space. Then there is a point x in X such that x has no neighborhood relative thin. Since X is completely regular, then by the point x has a sequence $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ of an open neighborhood such that $U_{n+1} \subset U_n \subset \dots$ and $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} U_n = \{x\}$. Then $((U_n, U_n))$ is not relative thin. We can choose an open neighborhood U of 0 in D such that $D_x \subseteq U$ and it is relative compact. Then there is a sequence $(d_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $((U_n, U_n)) - U$. Since d_n in D then there is a sequence $(\chi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in U_n such that $d_n \chi_n$ is in U_n . Since $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} U_n = \{x\}$,

then $\chi_n \longrightarrow x$ and $d_n \chi_n \longrightarrow x$. Since $x \notin J (x)$, then $(d_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has a convergent subsequence, say (d_{n_k}) with $d_{n_k} \longrightarrow d$.

Thus $d_{n_k} \chi_{n_k} \longrightarrow x$, $\chi_{n_k} \longrightarrow x$ and $d_{n_k} \longrightarrow d$, imply that $x = xd$. Hence d is in D_x and hence d_{n_k} is in U for large n_k and this is contradiction.

References

- [1] Bourbaki, N., Elements of Mathematics, "General Topology", Chapter 1- 4, Springer – Verlag, Heidelberg, New-York, Paris, Tokyo, 2nd Edition(1989).
- [2] HU, Q. P.—LI, X.: On BCH-algebras, Math. Sem. Notes, Kobe Univ. 11 (1983), 313-320.
- [3] HU, Q. P.—LI, X.: On proper BCH-algebras, Math. Japon. 30 (1985), 659-661.
- [4] IMAI, Y.—ISEKI, K.: On axiom systems of propositional calculi XIV, Proc. Japan Acad.Ser. A Math. Sci. 42 (1966), 19-22.
- [5] ISEKI, K.: An algebra related with a propositional calculus, Proc. Japan Acad. Ser. A Math. Sci. 42 (1966), 26-29.
- [6] Joseph Neggers; Young Bae Jun; Hee Sik Kim: On d-ideals in d-algebras Mathematica Slovaca, Vol. 49 (1999), No. 3, 243--251
- [7] Kelley, J.L., "General Topology "VANNOS TRAND, PRINCETON.
- [8] Navalagi, G.B., "Definition Bank in General Topology", (54) G (1991).
- [9] NEGGERS, J.—KIM, H. S.: On d-algebras, Math. Slovaca 49 (1999), 19-26.
- [10] Sharma, J.N., " Topology" , Published by Krishna prakashan Mandir, Meerut (U.P), printed at Manoj printers, Meerut,(1977).
- [11] Willard , S. ;"General Topology “ ; Addition ,_____ wesley publishing company ,Inc.(1970) .

نقاط الغاية و فضاء D - كارتن

احمد طالب حسين جامعة المستنصرية كلية العلوم قسم الرياضيات Ahmed.talip@qu.edu.iq	حبيب كريم عبد الله جامعة الكوفة كلية التربية قسم الرياضيات Habeebk.abdullah@uokufa.edu.iq	حيدر جبر علي جامعة المستنصرية كلية العلوم قسم الرياضيات Haiderali@yahoo.com
---	---	---

المستخلص :
في هذا البحث قدمنا نوع جديد من الفضاءات يسمى بفضاء D لكارتن وكذلك أعطينا نوع جديد لنقاط الغاية $J(x) \wedge (x)$, وبعض الخصائص لها والعلاقة مع هذا الفضاء