S — COMPACTNESS VIA IDEALS

By

M.E. ABD EL-MONSEF, E.F. LASHIEN and A.A. NASEF
Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt.

ABSTRACT

Compactness modulo as an ideal has not been widely studied. Many new sorts of weak compactness have been introduced to topological spaces in the last twenty years but have not been studied using ideals. So, the main aim of our work is to study relations between ideals and some types of weak compactness. We initiate types of compactness modulo an ideal that generalize semi-compactness, S-closeness, S-Lindelöfness and other types of compactness. Moreover, we study some of their properties and characterizations.

INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

The concept of compactness modulo an ideal was first introduced by Newcomb [27] in 1967, and Rancin [32] in 1972 and was studied by Hamlett and Jankovic [17] in 1990. In this paper, we use the concept of semi-open sets [21] to introduce new sorts of compactness modulo an ideal, namely SI-compactness and countably SI-compactness. Throughout this note, (X,τ) and (Y,σ) (or simply X and Y) denote topological spaces on which no separation axiom is assumed unless explicitly stated. Let W be a subset of X. Clτ(W) (resp. Intτ(W)) will denote the closure (resp. interior) of W with respect to τ (we will omit τ if there is no possibility of confusion). The complement of W will be denoted by (X−W). A subset W of X is said to be semi-open [21] (resp. preopen [24], α−open [28], β−open [1]) if W $\subset$ Cl (Int (W)) (resp. W $\subset$ Int (Cl(W)), W $\subset$ Int (Cl (Int (W))), W $\subset$ Cl (Int (Cl (W)))). The complement of a semi-open set (resp. preopen) is called semi-closed [21] (resp. preclosed [24]). The intersection of all semi-closed sets containing W $\subset$ X is called the semi-closure [12] of W and denoted by s-Cl(W). Recall that W is said to be regular open (resp. regular closed) if W = Int (Cl (W)) (resp. W = Cl(Int(W))). W $\subset$ X is said to be regular semi-open (Cameron, 1978 [10] if there exists a regular open set U of X such that U $\subset$ W $\subset$ Cl(U). The family of all regular open (resp. regular closed, semi-open, preopen, α-open, β-open) sets of (X, τ) is denoted by RO (X,τ) (resp. RC(X, τ), SO(X, τ), PO(X, τ), τ^{α}, βO(X, τ)). It is shown in [28] that τ^{α} is a topology on X and $\tau \subset \tau^{\alpha}$. Given a set X, a collection I of subsets of X is called an ideal [20] on X if:

(i) A $\in$ *I* and B $\subseteq$ A implies B $\in$ *I* (heredity), and

(ii) A $\in$ *I* and B $\in$ *I* implies A $\cup$ B $\in$ *I* (additivity)

If X $\in$ *I*, then *I* is said to be a proper ideal. Observe that in this case {A: X−A $\in$ *I*} is a filter, and hence proper ideals are sometimes called dual filters. We will denote by (X,τ,*I*) a nonempty set X, a topology τ on X, and an ideal *I* on X. The following notations will be used in this paper:

$< \emptyset >$: The simplest ideal on X

I_f : The ideal of finite subsets of X

I_c : The ideal of countable subsets of X

I_n : The ideal of nowhere dense sets in (X, τ)

          (W $\in$ I_n if Int (Cl(W)) = ϕ)

$\tau|A$: The relative (or subspace) topology on A $\subseteq$ X

$I|A$: The restriction of *I to* A, i.e.

          $I|A$ = {E $\cap$ A : E $\in$ *I*}. Note that $I|A$ is an ideal [17]

$\tau(A)$: The simple extension of τ by A $\subseteq$ X, where,

          $\tau(A)$ = {G $\cup$ (G'$\cap$A) : G,G' $\in$ τ, A $\in$ τ} [22]

$\tau[A]$: The local discrete extension of τ by A where

          $\tau[A]$ = {U−B : U $\in$ τ, B $\subseteq$ A) for each A $\subseteq$ X [34]

$\tau(\mathfrak{I})$: The filter extension of τ by a filter $\mathfrak{I}$ on X where

          $\tau(\mathfrak{I})$ = {U $\cap$ F : U $\in$ τ, F $\in$ $\mathfrak{I}$ } [6]

Given a function f: (X, τ) $\rightarrow$ (Y, σ), f is said to be irresolute [13] (resp. β-irresolute [23]) if for every semi-open (resp. β-open) set B $\subseteq$ Y, f^{-1}(B) is semi-open (resp. β-open) in X, and f is said to be pre-semi-open [13] if for every semi-open set W $\subseteq$ X, f (W) is semi-open in Y. A subset W of X is said to be semi-compact [16] (resp. RS-compact [30], S-closed [29], N-closed [11], Quasi H-closed (abbreviated QHC [31]) subset relative to X if for each semi-open (resp. regular semi-open, semi-open, open, open) cover {U$_\alpha$: $\alpha \in \nabla$} of W, there exists a finite subfamily ∇_o of ∇ such that W $\subseteq \cup$ {U$_\alpha$: $\alpha \in \nabla_o$} (resp. W $\subseteq \cup$ {Int (U$_\alpha$) : $\alpha \in \nabla_o$ }, W $\subseteq \cup$ {Cl(U$_\alpha$) : $\alpha \in \nabla_o$}, W $\subseteq \cup$ {Int (Cl(U$_\alpha$)) : $\alpha \in \nabla_o$}, W $\subseteq \cup$ {Cl (U$_\alpha$) : $\alpha \in \nabla_o$}). A space is said to be semi-compact [16] (resp. S-closed [33], s-closed [15] if each semi-open cover of the space contains a finite subcollection whose union (resp. closures, semi-closure) covers the space. A space is said to be QHC [31] (resp. strongly compact [2]), α-compact [25], β-compact [3] if every open (resp. preopen, α-open, β-open) cover of the space contains a finite subcollection whose closure (resp. union) covers the space. A space (X,τ) is called Lindelof (resp. S-Lindelof [14]) if every open (resp. semi-open) cover contains a countable subcover. A space is called lightly compact [8] if any countable open cover of the space has a finite subfamily, the closures of whose members cover the space. Recall that a space (X, τ) is resolvable [19] if there is a dense subset D $\subseteq$ X for which X − D is also dense. A space which is not resolvable is called irresolvable. Spaces having

only the property that their dense subsets are open are called submaximal [9]. Clearly every submaximal space is irresolvable. A space (X, τ) is called extremely disconnected (briefed E.D.) if the closure of every open set is open. A subset W of a space (X, τ, I) is said to be I-compact [27] if for every open cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of W, there exists a finite subcollection $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1, 2, ..., n\}$ such that $W - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1, 2, ..., n\} \in I$. (X, τ, I) is said to be I-compact if X is I-compact as a subset. A space (X, τ, I) is said to be countably I-compact or countably-compact modulo I) [27], [18]iff for every countable open cover $\{U\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of X there exists a finite subfamily $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1, 2, ..., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1, 2, .., n\} \in I$. Observe that the usual definition of countable compactness coincides with countable $<\phi>$-compactness.

Countable I-compactness (countably-compact modulo I) has been studied extensively in [18] and [27].

SI-COMPACT SPACES

Definition 2.1: A space (X, τ, I) is said to be SI-compact if for every semi-open cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of X there exists a finite subfamily $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1, 2 .., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1, 2 .., n\} \in I$.

Remark 2.1: From the above definition, we observe that:

(i) The class of SI-compactness is contained in the class of I-compactness.

(ii) A space is $S <\phi>$ - compact iff it is semi-compact.

Theorem 2.1: A space (X, τ) is semi-compact iff (X, τ, I_f) is SI_f-compact.

Lemma 2.1: [28] SO (X, τ) is a topology iff (X, τ) is extremely disconnected.

Lemma 2.2: [4] If (X, τ) is submaximal, and extremely disconnected, then $\tau = $ SO $(X, \tau) = $ PO $(X, \tau) = \tau^\alpha = \beta O$ (X, τ).

Theorem 2.2: Suppose (X, τ) is a space. Consider the following:

(i) (X, τ) is $S <\phi>$ - compact. (ii) (X, τ) is SI_f-compact. (iii) (X, τ) is I-compact. (iv) (X, τ) is compact. (v) (X, τ) is semi-compact. (vi) (X, τ) is strongly compact. (vii) (X, τ) is α-compact. (viii) (X, τ) is β-compact.

1. If (X, τ) is E.D., then the properties from (i) to (v) are equivalent.

2. By adding the condition of submaximality then the properties from (i) to (viii) are equivalent.

The following results are immediate and the obvious proofs are ommitted.

Theorem 2.3: Let (X, τ, I) be SI-compact. If J is an ideal on X with $I \subseteq J$, then (X, τ, J) is SJ−compact.

Theorem 2.4: If (X, τ, I_f) is SI_f-compact, then (X, τ) is s-closed.

Corollary 2.1: (i) If (X, τ, I_f) is SI_f-compact, then (X, τ) is S-closed. (ii) If (X, τ, I_f) is SI_f-compact, then (X, τ) is QHC.

Theorem 2.5: Let (X, τ, I) be a space. If $I_n \subseteq I$ and (X, τ) is S-closed, then (X, τ) is SI-compact.

Proof: Immediate.

Theorem 2.6: Let (X, τ) be a space. Then (X, τ) is SI_n-compact iff (X, τ) is S-closed.

Proof: (Necessity) Suppose that $\{\cup \alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a semi-open cover of X, then there exists a finite subcollection $\{U\alpha i : i = 1,2 .., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{U\alpha i : i = 1, 2 .., n\} \in I_n$ which implies $X = \cup \{Cl(Int (U\alpha i)): i = 1,2 .., n\} = \phi$. Hence $X = \cup \{Cl (Int (U\alpha i)) : i = 1,2 .., n\} = \cup \{Cl (U\alpha i)): i = 1,2 .., n\}$.

(Sufficiency): Let $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ be a semi-open cover of X, then there exists a finite subcover $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}$ such that $X = \cup \{Cl (U_{\alpha i})): i = 1,2 ..., n\}$. So $X - \cup \{Cl (Int (U_{\alpha i})): i = 1,2 ..., n\} = \phi$. Hence $Int (Cl(X - \cup \{(U_{\alpha i}): i = 1,2 .., n\})) = \phi$, and therefore $XC - \cup \{(U\alpha i): i = 1,2 .., n\} \in I_n$, which completes the proof.

Theorem 2.7: If (X, τ, I_c) is SI_c-compact, then (X, τ) is S-Lindelöf.

Proof: Assume that $\{U\alpha: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a semi-open cover of X, then there exists a finite subfamily $\{U_{\alpha i}): i = 1,2 .., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{(U_{\alpha i}): i = 1,2 .., n\} \in I_c$ which means that $X - \cup \{(U_{\alpha i}): i = 1,2 .., n\}$ has a countable subcover. Hence (X, τ) is S-Lindelöf.

Corollary 2.2: If (X, τ, I_c) is SI_c-compact, then (X, τ) is Lindelöf.

The following lemma is very useful in studying the preservation of SI-compactness by certain types of functions.

Lemma 2.3: [17] Let f: $(X, \tau, I) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be a function. Then $f(I) = \{f(E) : E \in I\}$ is an ideal on Y.

Theorem 2.8: Let f: $(X, \tau, I) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be an irresolute surjection. If (X, τ) is SI-compact, then (Y, σ) is S $f(I)$-compact.

Proof: Let $\{V_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ be a σ-semi-open cover of Y, then $\{f^{-1}(V_\alpha) : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a τ-semi-open cover of X by irresoluteness. By hypothesis, there exists a finite subcollection, $\{f^{-1}(V_{\alpha i}): i = 1,2 ..., n\}$. Such that $X - \cup \{f^{-1}(V_{\alpha i}): i = 1,2 .., n\} \in I$. This implies, $Y - \cup \{V_{\alpha i}: i = 1,2 .., n\} \in f(I)$. Therefore (Y, σ) is Sf

(I)-compact.

Theorem 2.9: Let f : $(X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be β-irresolute from an SI-compact space X, in which every β-open set is closed into Y. Then f (X) is Sf(I)-compact relative to Y. The proof is clear.

The following lemma gives a sufficient condition for the inverse image of an ideal to be an ideal.

Lemma 2.4: [17] If f: $(X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is an injection and J is an ideal on Y, then $f^{-1}(J)$ is an ideal on X.

Theorem 2.10: If $f\colon (X,\tau) \to (Y, \sigma, J)$ is a pre-semi-open bijection and (Y, σ) is S J-compact, then (X, σ) is S $f^{-1}(J)$-compact.

The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.8.

Theorem 2.11: Let (X, τ, I) be a space. If (X, τ^{*s}) is SI-compact, then (X, τ) is SI-compact, where τ^{*s} (I) is the topology generated by the subbasis $\{U-E : U \in$ SO (X) and $E \in I\}$ [7].

Proof: The result is immediate from the observation that $\tau \subseteq \tau^{*s}$ (I) (see [7]).

Theorem 2.12: Let (X, τ, I) be a space. The following are equivalent:

(i) (X, τ) is SI-compact.

(ii) For every family $\{F_{\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla \}$ of semi-closed sets of X for which $\cap \{F\alpha: \alpha \in \nabla\} = \phi$, there exists a finite subfamily $\{F_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 .., n\}$ such that $\cap \{F_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\} \in I$.

Proof: To show that (i) implies (ii), let $\{F\alpha: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ be a family of semi closed sets for which $\cap \{F_{\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla\} = \phi$. Then $\{X-_{F\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a semi-open cover of X. By (i), there exists a finite subcollection $\{X-F_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{(X - F\alpha i): i = 1,2 .., n\} \in I$. Hence $\cap \{F_{\alpha i}: i = 1,2 ..., n\} \in I$.

(ii) implies (i): Suppose that $\{U\alpha: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a semi-open cover of X. Then $\{X-U_{\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a collection of semi-closed sets and $\cap \{(X-U_{\alpha}): \alpha \in \nabla\} = \phi$. Hence there exists a finite subcollection $\{(X - U_{\alpha i}): i = 1,2 ..., n\}$ such that $\cap \{(X-U_{\alpha i}): i = 1.2 .., n\} \in I$. From De Morgan's Law, we have $X - \cap \{(U\alpha i): i = 1,2 .., n\} \in I$. Thus (X, τ) is SI-compact.

Remark 2.2: If $I = \{\phi\}$ in the previous theorem, we obtain the standard characterizations of semi compactness.

Theorem 2.13: If (X, τ, I) is SI-compact, then for every cover $\{U_{\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of regular closed sets of X, there exists a finite subfamily $\{(U_{\alpha i}: i = 1,2 .., n\}$, such that $X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 .., n\} \in I$.

Theorem 2.14: For a space (X, τ, I), if (X, τ) is SI-compact, then any preopen cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of X has a finite subcover $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 \dots, n\}$, such that $X - \cup \{Cl(U_{\alpha i}) : i = 1,2 \dots, n\} \in I$.

Proof: Follows directly from the fact that, the closure of each preopen set is semi-open.

Corollary 2.3: If (X, τ, I) is SI-compact, then any preclosed family $\{P_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ for which $\cap \{P_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\} = \phi$, has a finite subfamily $\{P_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 \dots, n\}$ such that $\cap \{(Int (P_{\alpha i}) : i = 1,2 \dots, n\} \in I$.

Lemma 2.5: [28] If (X, τ) is a space, then: SO $(X, \tau) =$ SO (X, τ^α).

Theorem 2.15: A space (X, τ, I) is SI-compact iff (X, τ^α, I) is SI-compact.

Proof: Let $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ be a τ^α − semi-open cover of X. Then there exists a finite subfamily $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 \dots, n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 \dots, n\} \in I$ (Lemma 2.5). Hence, (X, τ^α) is SI-compact. The converse is obvious.

Theorem 2.16: The property of being SI-compact is a semi-topological property.

Proof: Obvious from Lemma 2.5.

Lemma 2.6 [5]: If A is τ-dense and τ-semi-open, then SO $(X, \tau) =$ SO $(X, \tau (A))$.

Theorem 2.17: A space (X, τ, I) is SI-compact iff $(X, \tau (A), I)$ is SI-compact, where A is τ-dense and τ-semi-open.

Proof: Follows directly from Lemma 2.6.

In 1969, J.S. Miodnszewski, et al. [26] proved the following lemma:

Lemma 2.7: If $\tau \subseteq \tau'$, then RO $(X, \tau) =$ RO (X, τ') iff $Cl_\tau (W) = Cl_{\tau'} (W)$ for every $W \in \tau'$.

By making use of Lemma 2.7, we introduce the following result:

Corollary 2.4: For a space (X, τ) and $A \subseteq X$, we have: RO $(X, \tau) =$ RO $(X, \tau [A])$, consequently, RC $(X, \tau) =$ RC $(X, \tau [A])$, if $A \cap U = \varnothing$ for every $U \in \tau$ and $U \neq X$.

Theorem 2.18: Let (X, τ) be SI-compact. Then $(X, \tau [A])$ is SI-compact if $A \cap U = \phi$, for every $U \in \tau$ and $U \neq X$.

Proof: Obvious, by using corollary 2.4.

Lemma 2.8 [6]: If (X, τ) is an irresolvable space, $\tau (\mathfrak{I})$ is a filter extension of τ by a filter $\mathfrak{I}$ on X and $F \in$ SO (X, τ), for every $F \in \mathfrak{I}$, then SO $(X, \tau) =$ SO $(X, \tau (\mathfrak{I}))$.

Theorem 2.19: If (X, τ, I) is SI-compact and $\tau(\mathfrak{J})$ is a filter extension of τ by a filter $\mathfrak{J}$ on X, then $(X, \tau(\mathfrak{J}), I)$ is SI-compact iff (X, τ) is irresolvable and $F \in SO(X, \tau)$ for every $F \in \mathfrak{J}$.

Proof: Let $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ be a semi-open cover of X by $\tau(\mathfrak{J})$-semi-open sets. Then $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a τ-semi-open cover. Since (X, τ) is irresolvable (Lemma 2.8) and $F \in SO(X, \tau)$ for every $F \in \mathfrak{J}$, and (X, τ) is SI-compact, there exists a finite subcollection $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\} \in I$. Hence $(X, \tau(\mathfrak{J}), I)$ is SI-compact.

SI-COMPACT SUBSETS RELATIVE TO A SPACE

Definition 3.1: A subset W of a space (X, τ, I) is said to be SI-compact relative to X if for every semi-open cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of W, there exists a finite subcollection $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}$ such that $W - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\} \in I$.

Theorem 3.1: The following are equivalent for a subset W of X.

(i) W is SI_f-compact.
(ii) W is $S < \phi >$ - compact.
(iii) W is semi-compact.

Theorem 3.2: For a subset W of an E.D. space X, the following are equivalent:

(i) W is SI_f - compact relative to X.
(ii) W is RS-compact relative to X.
(iii) W is S-closed relative to X.
(iv) W is N-closed relative to X.
(v) W is QHC relative to X.

Theorem 3.3: If W_i, $i = 1,2$, are SI-compact sets relative to a space (X, τ, I), then $W_1 \cup W_2$ is an SI-compact set relative to X.

Corollary 3.1: The intersection of two open sets having SI-compact complements is also an open set having an SI-compact complement.

Theorem 3.4: Let (X, τ) be a space with an ideal I on X and let $W \in \tau^\alpha$. W is SI-compact iff $(W, \tau \mid W)$ is $SI \mid W$-compact.

Proof: (Necessity) Let $\{U_\alpha \cap W\}$ be a $\tau \mid W$-semi-open cover of W, where $U\alpha \in SO(X, \tau)$ for each α. Now $\{U_\alpha\}$ is a τ-semi-open cover of W and hence there exists a finite subfamily $\{U\alpha i\}$ such that $W - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\} \in I$. This implies $W \cap (W - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}) \in I \cap W$, and we have $W \cap (W - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}) = W - \cup \{(W \cap U_{\alpha i}) : i = 1,2, ..., n\} \in I \mid W$. Thus, $(W, \tau \mid W)$ is $SI \mid W$-compact.

(**Sufficiency**) Let $\{U_{\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ be a τ-semi-open cover of W. Then $\{U\alpha \cap W\}$ is a τ | W semi-open cover of W. Hence there exists a finite subfamily $\{U_{\alpha i} \cap W\}$ such that $W - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} \cap W: i = 1,2, ..., n\} \in I \mid W \subseteq I$. Hence W is S$I$-compact.

Theorem 3.5: A subset W of a space (X, τ, I) is SI-compact relative to X, if for every cover $\{U_{\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of W such that $U\alpha \in \beta O(X)$, there exists a finite subcollection $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}$ such that $W - \cup \{Cl (U_{\alpha i}) : i = 1,2 ..., n\} \in I$.

COUNTABLY SI-COMPACT SPACES

Definition 4.1: A space (X, τ, I) is said to be countably SI-compact or countably S-compact modulo I iff for every countable semi-open cover $\{U_{\alpha}: \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of X, there exists a finite subfamily $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 .., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 .., n\} \in I$.

Remark 4.1: From the above definition, we observe that:

1. The ordinary definition of S-Lindelöf coincides with countably $S < \phi >$ -compactness.
2. Every SI-compact space is countably SI-compact.
3. A space (X, τ) is S-Lindelöf iff it is countable SI_f-compact.
4. Every countably SI-compact space is countably I-compact.

Theorem 4.1: If (X, τ, I) is countably SI-compact and J is an ideal on X such that $I \subseteq J$, then (X, τ, J) is countably SJ-compact.

Theorem 4.2: If (X, τ, I) is countably SI-compact and S-Lindelof, then (X, τ, I) is SI-compact.

Definition 4.2: [27] Given a space (X, τ, I), I is called a τ boundary if $\tau \cap I = \{\emptyset\}$.

Theorem 4.3: If (X, τ, I) is countably SI-compact and I is a τ boundary, then (X, τ) is lightly compact.

Proof: Assume that $\{U_{\alpha i} : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ is a countable open cover of X, then it is a semi-open cover, there exists a finite subcollection $\{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}$ such that $X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\} = E \in I$. Since I is a τ-boundary, then Int $(E) = \emptyset$, implies, Int $(X - \cup \{U_{\alpha i} : i = 1,2 ..., n\}) = $ Int $(E) = \emptyset$. Hence $X = \cup \{Cl(U_{\alpha i}) : i = 1,2 ..., n\}$. Therefore (X, τ) is lightly compact.

Theorem 4.4: The following are equivalent for a space (X, τ, wI).

(i) (X, τ) is countably SI-compact.
(ii) For every countable family $\{F_{\alpha} : \alpha \in \nabla\}$ of semi-closed sets such that $\cap \{F_{\alpha} : \alpha = 1,2 ..., \infty\} = \phi$ there exists a finite subfamily $\{F\alpha i : i = 1,2 .., n\}$ such

that $\cap$ {Fαi : i = 1,2 ..., n} $\in$ *I*.

Proof: It is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.12.

Corollary 4.1: If (X, τ) is countably S*I*-compact then for every countable family {Fα: $\alpha \in \triangledown$} of regular closed sets such that $\cap$ {Fα : α = 1,2 ...,∞} = ϕ there exists a finite subfamily {Fαi : i = 1,2 ..., n} such that $\cap$ {Fαi : i = 1,2 ..., n} $\in$ *I*.

The obvious proofs of the following theorems are omitted.

Theorem 4.5: Let f: $(X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ be an irresolute surjection. If (X, τ, I) is countably S*I*-compact, then (Y, σ) is countably S f(*I*)-compact.

Theorem 4.6: If f: $(X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, J)$ is a pre-semi-open bijection and (Y, σ) is countably SJ-compact, then (X, τ) is countably S f^{-1}(J)-compact.

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دراسـة بعض مفـاهيم التـراص عن طريق المثاليـات

عبد المنصـف و لاشـين و ناصـف

تم خلال العقدين الماضيين إدخال أنواع عديدة من مفاهيم التراص الضعيف في الفضاءات التبولوجية إلا أنه لم تتم دراسة مفهوم التراص بالنسبة لمثالي جبري في هذه الفضاءات بصـورة موسعة . ندرس في هذا البحـث العلاقات بين المثاليات وبعض مفاهيم التراص الضعيف .