Topo-Groups and a Tychonoff Type Theorem

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ABSTRACT: We define a topo-system on a group as a set of subgroups satisfying certain topology-like conditions. We study some fundamental properties of groups equipped with a topo-system (topo-groups) and using a suitable formalization of a subgroup filter, we prove a Tychonoff type theorem for the direct product of topo-compact topo-groups.

Keywords: Topo-groups; Topo-systems; Filters of subgroups; Subgroup ultra-filter

1. Introduction

In this article, we introduce an interesting topology-like concept concerning groups (which, by almost the same method, can be defined for other algebraic systems, see [1]). Given an arbitrary group G, we define a topo-system on G, as a set of subgroups satisfying certain conditions like a topology on a set. We will call such a group a topo-group. These topo-groups are not rare and as we will see, there are many examples of topo-groups. We investigate fundamental notions concerning topo-groups and we see that many basic concepts of topology can be introduced in the frame of topo-groups. A filter of subgroups of a group G will be defined in such a way that we will be able to formulate a Tychonoff type theorem for the direct product of topo-compact topo-groups. Throughout this article, Sub(G) and Sub*(G) will be used for the set of subgroups and the set of non-identity subgroups of G, respectively. Also, for a set of subgroups S={A_i} in Sub(G), the notation <A_i : i ∈ I> represents the subgroup generated by S. For basic concepts of group theory, the reader can see [2].

Definition 1.1. Let G be a group and T ∈ Sub(G) be a set satisfying:

a) 1 and G ∈ T,

b) if {A_i} is a family of elements of T, then <A_i : i ∈ I> ∈ T, and

c) if A and B are elements of T, then A ∩ B ∈ T.

Then we call T a topo-system on G and the pair (G, T) a topo-group. Elements of T will be called T-open subgroups.

Example 1.2. It is quite easy to find many examples of topo-groups. Here, we give a list of such examples:

1- The set T = Sub(G) is a topo-system and we call it the discrete topo-system on G.

2- The set T = {1, G} is a topo-system and we call it the trivial topo-system.
3- Let $B \subseteq G$ and $T_B = \{A \leq G : B \leq A\} \cup \{1\}$. This is the principal topo-system associated with $B$.

4- Let $T_c = \{A \leq G : [G : A] < \infty\} \cup \{1\}$, where $[G : A]$ is the index of $A$ inside $G$. This is the cofinite topo-system on $G$.

5- Let $T_t = \{A \leq G : A \text{ is normal in } G\}$. This is the normal topo-system on $G$.

6- Let $T_{char} = \{A \leq G : A \text{ is characteristic in } G\}$. This is the characteristic topo-system on $G$. Recall that $A$ is a characteristic subgroup of $G$ if it is invariant under every automorphism of $G$.

7- Let $G$ be a topological group and $T$ be the set of all open subgroups of $G$ together with the identity subgroup. Then $T$ is a topo-system on $G$.

8- Let $V$ be a variety of groups and $T_V = \{A \in G : G/A \in V\} \cup \{1\}$. Then $T_V$ is a topo-system on $G$ and, in fact, we have $T_V = T_H \cap T_n$, where $H = O^\omega(G)$ is the $\omega$-residual of $G$ (i.e., the smallest normal subgroup of $G$, such that $G/H$ belongs to $V$).

**Definition 1.3.** A subgroup $A \leq G$ is $T$-closed if for all $x \in G \setminus A$, there exists $B \in T$ such that $x \in B$ and $A \cap B = 1$.

It is easy to verify that $1$ and $G$ are $T$-closed, and the intersection of any family of $T$-closed subgroups is $T$-closed. Let $X \leq G$ and $x \in X$. Suppose there is a $T$-open $A$ with $x \in A \leq X$. Then we say that $x$ is an interior element of $X$. The set of all interior elements of $X$ is denoted by $X^o$ and it is called the interior of $X$. Clearly, the interior of $X$ is a $T$-open subgroup. As an example, in the case of the normal topo-system (see the above example), we have $X^o = X_o$, the core of $X$ (i.e., the maximal normal subgroup of $G$ included in $X$). In the case of the co-finite topo-system, it can be verified that $X = 1$ or $X$. For any subgroup $X$, the boundary is $\partial X = X \setminus X^o$. A point $x \in G$ is a limit point of $X$, if for all $T$-open $A$ containing $x$, we have $|A \cap X| \geq 2$. The T-closure of $X$ is the subgroup generated by $X$ and its limit points. Clearly, it is $T$-closed.

Unlike the ordinary topology, there is no symmetry between the concepts of $T$-open and $T$-closed subgroups. For example, if any subgroup of a topo-group $G$ is $T$-open, we cannot say that any subgroup is $T$-closed as well. For example, consider the group $G = Z \times Z_2$, with the discrete topo-system. Then the subgroup $A = \langle (0,2) \rangle$ is not $T$-closed. In general, we have the following proposition.

**Proposition 1.4.** Let all cyclic subgroups of $G$ be $T$-closed. Then all non-identity elements of $G$ have prime orders.

**Proof.** Let $x \in G$ be a non-identity element. Then $A = \langle x^a \rangle$ is $T$-closed. If $x$ does not belong to $A$, then there is a $B \in T$ containing $x$ such that $A \cap B = 1$. So, $\langle x^a \rangle \cap A = 1$ and hence $x^a = 1$. If $x \in A$, then $x$ has finite order $n$. Suppose $n = ab$. Then $\langle x^a \rangle$ is $T$-closed and hence

$$x \in \langle x^a \rangle \text{ or } \langle x^a \rangle \cap \langle x^a \rangle = 1.$$  

(1)

In the first case we have $x^b = 1$ and in the second case, we have $x^a = 1$. So, $n$ is a prime.

**Definition 1.5.** A subgroup $X \leq G$ is a topo-compact subgroup if any $T$-open covering of $X$ has a finite sub-covering, i.e., if $X \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$, with $A_i \in T$, then there is a finite subset $f \subseteq I$, such that $X \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in f} A_i$. In the special case $X = G$, we say that $G$ is topo-compact.

For example, a group is topo-compact with respect to the discrete topo-system if it is a finite union of cyclic subgroups. In fact, such a group is finite or infinite cyclic as the next proposition shows.

**Proposition 1.6.** Let $(G,T)$ be topo-compact and suppose that $T$ is the discrete topo-system. Then $G$ is finite or infinite cyclic.

**Proof.** We have $G = \bigcup_{x \in G} \langle x \rangle$ and all $\langle x \rangle$ are $T$-open. So, by topo-compactness,

$$G = \langle x_1 \rangle \cup \langle x_2 \rangle \cup \cdots \cup \langle x_n \rangle,$$

(2)

for some finite set of elements. Now by a theorem of Neumann (see [2], page 120), we may assume that any $\langle x \rangle$ has a finite index. Suppose $G$ is infinite. Then all $\langle x \rangle$ are infinite as they have finite index, and hence $G$ is torsion free. Assume $H \leq G$ to be a non-identity subgroup and $h \in H$ to be a non-identity element. Then, there is an index $i$ such that $h \in \langle x_i \rangle$ and therefore $\langle x_i \rangle : \langle h \rangle$ is finite. So, already $[G : \langle h \rangle]$ is finite and hence $H$ has finite index. A theorem of Fedorov (see [3], page 446) says that if any non-trivial subgroup of an infinite group has finite index, then the group is isomorphic to the infinite cyclic group $Z$. This completes the proof.

The concept of topo-compact groups may have many interesting interpretations if we consider different topo-systems. It can be verified that a $T$-closed subgroup of a topo-compact group is a topo-compact subgroup.

If $(G,T)$ is a topo-group and $H \leq G$, then the set $S = \{A \cap H : A \in T\}$ generates a topo-system on $H$, which is an induced topo-system on $H$. We denote this topo-system by $T_{ind}$. We give a recursive construction of the elements of $T_{ind}$. Let $T_0 = S$ and for any ordinal $\alpha$ (see [4])

$$T_{\alpha+1} = \left\{ \bigcap_{i=1}^n \{B_{ij} : j \in I_i\} : n \geq 1, \{B_{ij}\}_{j \in I_i} \subseteq T_\alpha \right\}$$

Also for limit ordinals we set

$$T_{\lambda+1} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} T_{\alpha+1}.$$
Then it can be shown that $T_{\text{ind}} = \bigcup_{\beta} T_{\beta}$. Now, if $(H,T_{\text{ind}})$ is a topo-compact topo-group, then it can be proved that $H$ is a topo-compact subgroup of $G$. The converse situation is very complicated because the $T$-open subgroups of $(H,T_{\text{ind}})$ have very complex structures. Also if $H \subseteq G$, then one checks that the set 

$$T' = \left\{ \frac{AH}{H} : A \in T \right\}$$

is a topo-system on the quotient group $G/H$. So, we call it the quotient topo-system. If $\{(G,T_i)_{i\in I}\}$ is a family of topo-groups and $G = \prod_i G_i$, then the set 

$$\left\{ \prod_i A_i : A_i \leq G_i, \text{and almost all } A_i = G_i \right\}$$

is a topo-system on $G$. Note that, the situation here is much better than the case of ordinary product topology because of the following two trivial equalities:

1. $(\prod_i A_i) \cap (\prod_i B_i) = \prod_i (A_i \cap B_i)$
2. $< \prod_i A_{ij} : j \in J >= \prod_i < A_{ij} : j \in J >$

**Definition 1.7.** Let $(G,T)$ and $(H,S)$ be two topo-groups. A continuous map (or a topomorphism) is any homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ with the property $f^{-1}(B) \in T$, for all $B \in S$. An invertible topomorphism with a continuous inverse is a topopeomorphism.

Clearly, the projections $\pi_i : \prod_i G_i \rightarrow G_i$ are topomorphisms and also the natural map $q : G \rightarrow G/H$ is also a topomorphism. If $H$ is a subgroup of a topo-group $(G,T)$, then the inclusion map $j : (H,T_{\text{ind}}) \rightarrow (G,T)$ is a topomorphism, too.

**Remark 1.8.** Let $(G,T)$ be a topo-group. We can define a topology on $G$ with the basis $T$. Let us denote this topology by $T'$. A subset $X \subseteq G$ is open if $X$ is a union of elements of $T$. This topology is never Hausdorff but $G$ is compact if and only if $G$ is topo-compact. For a subgroup $H \subseteq G$ with the induced topo-system $T_{\text{ind}}$, we have $(T'_{\text{ind}}) \subseteq (T_{\text{ind}})'$.

We close this section with two more examples of interesting topo-systems on arbitrary groups.

**Example 1.9.** Let $G$ be a group and $H \leq K \leq G$. We define 

$$T^{HK} = \{ A \leq G : [A,K] \leq H \} \cup \{ G \},$$

where $[A,K]$ is the commutator subgroup generated by all commutators $[a,b] = aba^{-1}b^{-1}$, with $a \in A$ and $b \in K$. Clearly, 1 and $G$ belong to $T^{HK}$. This set is closed under intersection, so let $\{A_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of elements of $T^{HK}$. Suppose $a_1,\ldots,a_n$ are elements from the union of $A_i$’s and $x \in K$. We have

$$[a_1 a_2 \ldots a_n, x] = a_1 \ldots a_n a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} \ldots a_n^{-1} x^{-1}. \quad (4)$$

Now, for any $u \in K$, we have $a_u a^{-1}_u \in H$, so for some $h_u \in H$,

$$[a_1 a_2 \ldots a_n, x] = a_1 \ldots a_{n-1}(h_u x) a_{n-1}^{-1} \ldots a_1^{-1} x^{-1}. \quad (5)$$

Continuing this way, for some $h_{u-1} \in H$, we have

$$[a_1 a_2 \ldots a_n, x] = a_1 \ldots a_{n-2}(h_{u-1} h_u x) a_{n-2}^{-1} \ldots a_1^{-1} x^{-1}. \quad (6)$$

Finally, we get

$$[a_1 a_2 \ldots a_{n-1}, x] = h_1 h_2 \ldots \prod_i A_i \in T^{HK}.$$ 

**Example 1.10.** Let $G$ be group and $H \leq G$ be a fixed subgroup. Define

$$T_{\text{conj}(H)} = \{ A \leq G : H \leq N(A) \},$$

where $N(A)$ is the normalizer of $A$ in $G$. It can be verified that $T_{\text{conj}(H)}$ is a topo-system on $G$.

**Hausdorff topo-groups**

Suppose $(G,T)$ is a topo-group and for any $x,y \in G$ with $x \preceq y$, there exist $A,B \in T$ with the properties $x \in A$, $y \in B$, and $A \cap B = 1$. Then we say that $(G,T)$ is a Hausdorff topo-system. A subgroup $A \leq G$ is \textit{weak} $T$-\textit{closed}, if for all $x$ with $x \preceq A = 1$, there exists $B \in T$ such that $A \cap B = 1$. Recall that, in each ordinary Hausdorff topological space, every compact subset is closed. By a similar argument as in the ordinary topological spaces, one can see that the following proposition holds.
Proposition 2.1. Let \((G,T)\) be a Hausdorff topo-group and \(A\) be a topo-compact subgroup. Then \(A\) is weak \(T\)-closed.

Clearly, any discrete topo-group is Hausdorff. If \(G\) is infinite and \((G,T_p)\) is Hausdorff, then for all non-identity \(x,y \in G\), we have
\[
<x> \cap <y> \neq 1
\]
so the intersection of any two non-trivial subgroups of \(G\) is non-trivial. Clearly, such a group is torsion free or a \(p\)-group for some prime. The groups \(Z\), \(Q\) and \(Zp\) are examples of such groups. Torsion free non-abelian groups with this property are constructed by Adian and Olshanskii, [5]. An elementary argument shows that \(G\) can be embedded in \(Q\) if \(G\) is an \(R\)-group (i.e., a group satisfying \(x^m = y^n \Rightarrow x = y\) for any non-zero \(m\)). The next proposition shows that the \(p\)-group case can be investigated by a very elementary argument, and so the hardest part of the problem is the case of torsion free groups which are not \(R\)-groups.

Proposition 2.2. Let \(G\) be an infinite \(p\)-group which is Hausdorff with respect to the topo-system \(T_p\). Then \(G\) has a unique subgroup of order \(p\). The converse is also true.

Proof. Let \(G\) be a \(p\)-group and the intersection of any two non-trivial subgroups of \(G\) be non-trivial. Suppose \(x\) is a non-identity element of \(G\). Then \(<x>\) has a subgroup \(A\) of order \(p\). For any non-identity subgroup \(B \subseteq G\), the intersection \(A \cap B\) is non-trivial, so \(A \subseteq B\), and hence \(A\) is a unique subgroup of \(G\) of order \(p\). Conversely, suppose \(G\) has a unique subgroup of order \(p\), say \(A\). Then clearly, for any non-trivial subgroup \(B\), we have \(A \subseteq B\), and hence every two non-trivial subgroups of \(G\) have a non-trivial intersection.

Note that the subgroup \(A\) in the proof of the above proposition is minimum in the set of non-trivial normal subgroups of \(G\). Therefore, by a well-known theorem of Birkhoff (see [1]), such a group \(G\) is sub-directly irreducible.

Corollary 2.3. Any infinite \(p\)-group which is Hausdorff with respect to the topo-system \(T_p\) is sub-directly irreducible.

For any group \(G\), the normal topo-group \((G,T_p)\) is Hausdorff if and only if \(G\) satisfies
\[
<x> \cap <y> = 1 \Rightarrow <x^p> \cap <y^p> = 1,
\]
where \(<x^p>\) and \(<y^p>\) denote the normal closure of \(<x>\) and \(<y>\), respectively. In the next theorem, we give some properties of this kind of groups. Note that a \(Q\)-group is a group in which every element \(x\) has a unique \(m\)-th root \(x^{1/m}\), for every non-zero integer \(m\).

Theorem 2.4. Let \(G\) be a torsion free group which is Hausdorff with respect to the topo-system \(T_p\). Then for any \(x,u \in G\), there are non-zero integers \(m\) and \(k\) such that \(ux^iu^{-1} = x^m\). Further, if \(G\) is also a \(Q\)-group, then there exists a family of normal subgroups \(A_i\), such that
1- \(G = \bigcup_i A_i\),
2- \(A_i \cong Q\),
3- \(A_i \cap A_j = 1\).
As a result, \(G\) is abelian.

Proof. Let \(A = G \setminus 1\) and define a binary relation on \(A\) by
\[
x \equiv y \iff <x> \cap <y> \neq 1.
\]
This is an equivalence relation on \(A\). Let \(E(x)\) be the equivalence class of \(x\) and \(\{E_i = E(x_i) : i \in I\}\) the set of all such classes. Then we have
\[
G = \bigcup_{y \in E_i} <y>.
\]
Now, since
\[
<x> \cap <y> = 1 \Rightarrow <x^p> \cap <y^p> = 1,
\]
so,
\[
<x^p> \subseteq \bigcup_{y \in E(x)} <y>.
\]
Let \(u \in G\) be arbitrary. Then there is \(y \in E(x)\) such that \(uxu^{-1} \in <y>\). Hence, for some \(i, m\) and \(k\) we have \(uxu^{-1} = y^i\), \(x^m = y^k\).
Therefore, for any \(x,u \in G\), there are non-zero integers \(m\) and \(k\) such that \(ux^iu^{-1} = x^m\). Now, suppose \(G\) is a \(Q\)-group. Then, we have
\[
E_i = \{y \in G : \exists m,k \text{ (non-zero)} \ x^m = y^k\}
\subseteq \{x^a : a \in Q\}
\subseteq G.
\]
Suppose \( A_i = \{ x_i^\alpha : \alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \} \). Then, any \( A_i \) is a subgroup of \( G \) and clearly, we have 1-2-3. Note that, since for any \( u \in G \) we have \( u x u^{-1} = x^u \), for some \( \alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \), so \( A_i \) is a normal subgroup. Now, \( \{ A_i, A_i \} \subseteq A_i \cap A_j \), so, by 3, we have \([ A_i, A_i ] = 1\). This shows that \( G \) is abelian.

We can use the Malcev completion of torsion free locally nilpotent groups (see [6] and [7]) to prove the next result on Hausdorff groups with respect to \( T_n \).

**Theorem 2.5.** Let \( G \) be a torsion free locally nilpotent group which is Hausdorff with respect to \( T_n \). Then \( G \) is abelian.

**Proof.** The same argument as above shows that for any \( x, u \in G \), there are non-zero integers \( m \) and \( k \) such that \( uv^m = x^u \). Now, suppose \( G^* \) is the Malcev completion of \( G \). We know that \( G^* \) is a Q-group. By the notations of the above proof, let \( A_i = \{ x_i^\alpha : \alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \} \), which is a subgroup of \( G^* \). A similar argument shows that

\[
1 - G = \bigcup_i A_i, \\
2 - A_i \cong \mathbb{Q}, \\
3 - A_i \cap A_j = 1.
\]

Since \( x_i x_j x_j^{-1} = x_i^\alpha \), for some \( \alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \), so \( [x_i, x_j] \in A_i \) and similarly it also belongs to \( A_j \). This shows that \( x_i \) and \( x_j \) are commuting. Therefore, we have \( [x^p, x^q] = 1 \) for all \( p, q \in \mathbb{Q} \). So, \( [A_i, A_j] = 1 \), which shows that \( G \) is abelian.

**Filters of Subgroups**

For standard notions of filter theory, the reader could use [8]. A filter of subgroups (or a subgroup filter) is any subset \( F \subseteq \text{Sub}^*(G) \), with the following properties:

a) \( G \in F \).

b) If \( A \leq B \leq G \) and \( A \in F \), then \( B \in F \).

c) If \( A \) and \( B \in F \), then \( A \cap B \in F \).

**Example 3.1.** For any group \( G \), the sets \( \{ G \} \) and \( \text{Sub}^*(G) \) are trivial examples of subgroup filters. For each \( x \in G \), there exists the principal filter of subgroups

\[
F_x = \{ A \in \text{Sub}^*(G) : x \in A \}.
\]

If \( G \) is an infinite group, then the set

\[
F_{co} = \{ A \leq G : [G : A] < \infty \}
\]

is the co-finite filter of subgroups.

Like ordinary filters, any filter of subgroups has finite intersection property (“fip” for short):

\[
A_1, ..., A_n \in F \Rightarrow \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i \neq 1.
\]

On the other hand, a subset \( S \subseteq \text{Sub}^*(G) \) with fip is contained in a unique minimal filter of subgroups (which is the subgroup filter generated by \( S \)); if we define

\[
S_* = \{ \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i : n \geq 1 \text{ and } A_i \in S \}
\]

then the subgroup filter generated by \( S \) is equal to

\[
F_S = \{ B \leq G : A \subseteq B \text{ for some } A \in S_* \}.
\]

Let \( P(G) \) be the power set of \( G \) and \( F_1 \subseteq P(G) \) be an ordinary filter. Then clearly the set \( F = F_1 \cap \text{Sub}^*(G) \) is a filter of subgroups. The converse is also true:

**Proposition 3.2.** Let \( F \subseteq \text{Sub}^*(G) \) be a subgroup filter. Then there is an ordinary filter \( F_1 \subseteq P(G) \) such that

\[
F = F_1 \cap \text{Sub}^*(G).
\]

**Proof.** Let

\[
F_1 = \{ X \subseteq G : A \in X \text{ for some } A \in F \}.
\]

It can be easily verified that \( F_1 \) is an ordinary filter and \( F = F_1 \cap \text{Sub}^*(G) \).

**Definition 3.3.** An ultra-filter of subgroups is a subgroup filter \( F \subseteq \text{Sub}^*(G) \) such that for any finite set of subgroups \( A_1, ..., A_n \), the condition \( \bigcup A_i \in F \) implies \( A_i \in F \), for some \( i \).

**Proposition 3.4.** Let \( F_1 \subseteq P(G) \) be an ordinary ultra-filter. Then \( F = F_1 \cap \text{Sub}^*(G) \) is an ultra-filter of subgroups.

**Proof.** Suppose \( A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_n \in F_1 \), where \( A_1, A_2, ..., A_n \) are subgroups. Suppose by contrary that none of \( A_i \)s belong to \( F \). Then, clearly, none of \( A_i \)s belong to \( F_1 \), and as \( F_1 \) is an ordinary ultra-filter, we have \( G \setminus A_1, G \setminus A_2, ..., G \setminus A_n \in F_1 \). This means that
Theorem 3.8. Let \((G,T)\) be a topo-group. Then \(G\) is topo-compact if and only if any ultra-filter of subgroups converges to some point in \(G\).

Proof. Let \(G\) be topo-compact and \(F\) be an ultra-filter of subgroups on \(G\). Suppose by contrary that \(F\) does not converge to any element of \(G\). So, for all \(y \in G\), there exists a \(T\)-open subgroup \(A_y \leq G\) such that \(y \in A_y\) and \(A_y\) does not belong to \(F\). We have \(G = \bigcup A_i\), so \(G\) can be covered by a finite number of \(A_i\)'s, say \(A_{y_1}, \ldots, A_{y_n}\). Hence

\[ A_{y_1} \cup \ldots \cup A_{y_n} = G \in F \]

and therefore \(A_{y_i} \in F\), for some \(i\), since \(F\) is an ultra-filter. This is a contradiction, so \(F\) has at least one convergence point in \(G\).

Now, suppose that \(G\) is not topo-compact. Hence, there is a covering \(G = \bigcup_{i \in J} A_i\), where each \(A_i\) is \(T\)-open and \(G \neq \bigcup_{i \in J} A_i\) for any finite subset \(J \subseteq I\). This means that the set

\[ S = \{G \setminus A_i : i \in I\} \]

has ‘set-fip’ (i.e., the intersection of any finite number of its elements is non-empty) and so there exists an ordinary ultra-filter \(F_1\) containing \(S\). Let \(F = F_1 \cap \operatorname{Sub}^*(G)\). Then \(F\) is a subgroup ultra-filter. For any \(y \in G\), we have \(y \in A_i\) for some \(i\). But as \(F_1\) is an ultra-filter, \(A_i\) does not belong to \(F_1\) and already it does not belong to \(F\). This shows that \(F\) does not converge to \(y\).

We say that two elements \(x\) and \(y\) in a group \(G\) are cyclically distinct if \(\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle = 1\). So, the above theorem says that a topo-system is topo-compact if and only if every ultra-filter of subgroups has at least one point of convergence up to the cyclic distinction. A similar assertion holds for Hausdorff topo-groups.

Theorem 3.9. A topo-group \((G,T)\) is Hausdorff if and only if any ultra-filter of subgroups in \(G\) converges to at most one point (up to cyclic distinction).
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Proof. Let $F$ be an ultra-filter of subgroups in $G$ and $(G,T)$ be Hausdorff. Let $x$ and $y$ be cyclically distinct but $F \rightarrow x$ and in the same time $F \rightarrow y$. We know that there are $A, B \in T$ containing $x$ and $y$, respectively and $A \cap B = 1$. But then we have also $A, B \in F$ and so $1 = A \cap B \in F$, which is impossible.

Conversely, let $(G,T)$ be not Hausdorff. Then there are cyclically distinct $x$ and $y$, such that for all $T$-open subgroups $A$ and $B$ with $x \in A$ and $y \in B$, we have $A \cap B \neq 1$. Suppose $S = F \cup F'$. Then clearly $S$ has fip and hence there exists an ultra-filter of subgroups, say $F$, such that $S \not\subseteq F$. Now suppose $A \in T$ and $x \in A$. Then $A \in S \subseteq F$ and therefore $F \rightarrow x$. Similarly, we have $F \rightarrow y$.

A Tychonoff Type Theorem

It seems that many known theorems of topology have versions in topo-groups. Once we prove such a theorem, it is possible to translate it into the language of groups and find an interesting theorem of group theory. In this section, we prove an analogue of the compactness theorem of Tychonoff (see [8]) for topo-groups.

Theorem 4.1. Let $\{(G_i,T_i)\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topo-compact topo-groups. Then $G = \prod_i G_i$ is also topo-compact.

Proof. Let $F \subseteq \text{Sub}^*(G)$ be a subgroup ultra-filter. We prove that it converges to at least one point in $G$. Note that $(\pi_i)_*(F)$ is an ultra-filter of subgroups in $G_i$ and since $G_i$ is topo-compact, so it converges to some point $x_i \in G_i$. Suppose $x = (x_i) \in G$. We prove that $F \rightarrow x$. Let $A \leq G$ be $T$-open and $x \in A$. We may assume that $A = \prod_i A_i$, with $A_i \in T_i$ and such that almost all $A_i = G_i$. Since $x_i \in A_i$, so $A_i \in (\pi_i)_*(F)$, i.e. $\pi_i^{-1}(A_i) \in F$. Now, clearly

$$A = \bigcap_i \pi_i^{-1}(A_i),$$

and the intersection consists of finitely many non-trivial elements of $F$, so it belongs to $F$ and this shows that $F \rightarrow x$, therefore $G$ is topo-compact.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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