Research Article
On the S-Invariance Property for S-Flows

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We define an equivalence relation on a topological space which is acted by topological monoid \( S \) as a transformation semigroup. Then, we give some results about the \( S \)-invariant classes for this relation. We also provide a condition for the existence of relative \( S \)-invariant classes.

1. Introduction

The invariance theory is one of the principal concepts in the topological dynamics system, see [1, 2]. In [3], Colonius and Kliemann introduced the concept of a control set which is relatively invariant with respect to a subset of the phase space of the control system. From a more general point of view, the theory of control sets for semigroup actions was developed by San Martin and Tonelli in [4].

In this paper, we define an equivalence relation on a topological space which is acted by topological monoid \( S \) as a transformation semigroup. Then, we provide the necessary and sufficient conditions for the equivalence classes to be \( S \)-invariant classes which correspond with the control sets for control systems. Then, we study the \( S \)-invariant classes for this relation in \( X \), in particular, and we provide the conditions for the existence and uniqueness of \( S \)-invariant classes.

Throughout this paper, \( \text{cl}(A) \) will denote the closure set of a set \( A \), and \( \text{int}(A) \) will denote the interior set of \( A \) and all topological spaces involved Hausdorff.

Definition 1.1 (see [2]). Let \( S \) be a monoid with the identity element \( e \) and also a topological space. Then, \( S \) will be called a topological monoid if the multiplication operation of: \( (s, t) \to st \) is continuous mapping from \( S \times S \) to \( S \).
Definition 1.2 (see [4]). Let $S$ be a topological monoid and $X$ a topological space. We say that $S$ acts on $X$ as a transformation semigroup if there is a continuous map $a : S \times X \to X$ between the product space $S \times X$ and $X$ satisfying
\[ a(st, x) = a(s, a(t, x)), \quad \forall s, t \in S, x \in X, \]  
we further require that $a(e, x) = x$ for all $x \in X$. The triple $(S, X, a)$ is called an $S$-flow; $s \in X$ will denote $a(s, x)$. In particular, an $S$-flow $(S, X, a)$ is called $S$-phase flow if $S$ is a compact space.

The orbit of $x \in X$ under $S$ is the set $O_a(x) = \{s \in X : s \in S\}$. For a subset $M$ of $X$, $S(M)$ denotes the set $\{s \in M : s \in S, m \in M\}$. And a subset $M$ is called an $S$-invariant set if $M \neq \emptyset$ and $S(M) \subseteq M$. A control set for $S$ on $X$ is a subset $C$ of $X$ which satisfies
(1) $\text{int}(C) \neq \emptyset$,  
(2) for all $x \in C$, $C \subseteq \text{cl}(O_a(x))$,  
(3) $C$ is a maximal with these properties.

Then, we say that a subset $M \subseteq X$, satisfies the no-return condition if $y \in \text{cl}(O_a(x))$ for some $x \in M$ and $\text{cl}(O_a(y)) \cap M \neq \emptyset$, then $y \in M$.

Lemma 1.3 (see [5, Zorn’s Lemma]). If each chain in a partially ordered set has an upper bound, then there is a maximal element of the set.

2. $S$-Invariant Classes

Let $(S, X, a)$ be an $S$-flow. From the action on $X$, we can define the relation $\sim$ on $X$ by
\[ x \sim y \quad \text{if} \quad x \in O_a(y), \quad y \in O_a(x), \quad x, y \in X. \]  
(2.1)

It is clear that the relation $\sim$ is an equivalence relation, and $[X]$ will denote the set of all equivalence classes induced by $\sim$ on $X$. We observe that $[x] \subseteq O_a(x)$ for all $x \in X$, and if $y \in O_a(x)$, then $O_a(y) \subseteq O_a(x)$ for all $x, y \in X$.

The following theorem shows that an equivalence class with nonempty interior set is a control set for $S$ on $X$.

Theorem 2.1. Let $(S, X, a)$ be an $S$-phase flow. A class $[x] \in [X]$ with $\text{int}_X([x]) \neq \emptyset$ is a control set for $S$ on $X$.

Proof. It is clear that $[x] \subseteq O_a(x) \subseteq O_a(y) \subseteq \text{cl}(O_a(y))$ for all $y \in [x]$. Let $C$ be a subset of $X$ satisfying the property
\[ C \subseteq \text{cl}(O_a(z)), \quad \forall z \in C, \quad [x] \subseteq C. \]  
(2.2)

Now if $\omega \in C$ then $\omega \in \text{cl}(O_a(z))$ for all $z \in C$. Since $S$ is a compact space, $X$ is a Hausdorff space and by the continuity of the action $a$, then the orbit $O_a(x)$ is a closed subset of $X$ for all
Let \( z \in X \) (i.e., \( \text{cl}(O_a(x)) = O_a(x) \) for all \( x \in X \)). Then, \( \omega \in O_a(z) \) for all \( z \in C \). Since \( x \in C \), then \( \omega \in O_a(x) \). On the other hand, since \( x \in [x] \subset C \subset O_a(\omega) \), then \( \omega \in [x] \). Hence, \( C = [x] \). □

In the following lemma, we give necessary and sufficient conditions for the equivalence classes to be \( S \)-invariant classes.

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \((S, X, a)\) be an \( S \)-flow. A class \([x] \in [X]\) is an \( S \)-invariant class if and only if \([x] = O_a(x)\).

**Proof.** Suppose that \([x] \in [X]\) is an \( S \)-invariant and let \( y \in O_a(x) \), then \( y = s\alpha x \) for some \( s \in S \). Since \( x \in [x] \), then \( y \in S([x]) \subset [x] \). Hence, \( O_a(x) \subset [x] \), and we have \([x] \subset O_a(x)\). Therefore, \([x] = O_a(x)\).

Conversely, let \([x] = O_a(x)\) and \( y \in S([x]) \), then \( y = s\alpha z \) for some \( s \in S \), \( z \in [x] \). Hence, \( z \in O_a(x) \). Take \( z = s'\alpha x \) for some \( s' \in S \). Hence

\[
y = s\alpha z = s\alpha(s'\alpha x) = ss'\alpha x \in O_a(x) = [x].
\] (2.3)

Therefore, \([x] \) is an \( S \)-invariant class. □

**Theorem 2.3.** Let \((S, X, a)\) be an \( S \)-phase flow. Then, for all \( x \in X \), there exists an \( S \)-invariant class \([y] \subset O_a(x)\).

**Proof.** For \( x \in X \), consider the family of subsets

\[
E_x = \{z : O_a(z) \subset O_a(x)\}.
\] (2.4)

We can define the relation \( \leq \) on \( E_x \) by

\[
x_1 \leq x_2, \text{ if } O_a(x_2) \subset O_a(x_1) \text{ for } x_1, x_2 \in E_x.
\] (2.5)

Then, it is clear that the family \( E_x \) with \( \leq \) is a partially order set. Let \( \{z_i : i \in \Lambda\} \) be a linearly ordered subset of \( E_x \), where \( \Lambda \) is an index set. Since \( S \) is a compact space, \( X \) is a Hausdorff space and by the continuity of the action \( a \), then the orbit \( O_a(x) \) is a compact closed subset of \( X \) for all \( x \in X \). Hence we have a chain \( \{O_a(z_i) : i \in \Lambda\} \) of closed subsets of a compact \( O_a(x) \). Hence the intersection

\[
\bigcap_{i \in \Lambda} O_a(z_i) \neq \emptyset.
\] (2.6)

Take \( r \in O_a(z_i) \) for all \( i \in \Lambda \). Then, \( O_a(r) \subset O_a(z_i) \) for all \( i \in \Lambda \), implies that \( O_a(r) \) is a lower bound of the chain \( \{O_a(z_i) : i \in \Lambda\} \) (i.e., \( r \) is an upper bound of the linearly order subset \( \{z_i : i \in \Lambda\} \) of \( E_x \)). Hence, Zorn’s lemma implies that the family \( E_x \) has a maximal element, say \( y \). Then, \([y] \subset O_a(y) \subset O_a(x)\).

Now, we show that \([y]\) is an \( S \)-invariant. Let \( z \in O_a(y) \), then \( z \in O_a(z) \subset O_a(x) \) and \( y \leq z \), but by the maximality of \( y \), we get that \( z \leq y \), this implies \( y \in O_a(z) \). Hence, \( z \in [y] \) (i.e., \( O_a(y) \subset [y] \)) and we have that \([y] \subset O_a(y)\). Then, by Lemma 2.2, \([y]\) is an \( S \)-invariant class. □
Now, we propose an open problem that whether $S$-invariant class is unique?

**Theorem 2.4.** Let $(S, X, a)$ be an $S$-phase flow. Every $[x] \in [X]$ satisfies the no-return condition for all $x \in X$.

*Proof.* Since $S$ is a compact space, $X$ is a Hausdorff space and by the continuity of the action $a$, then the orbit $O_a(x)$ is a compact closed subset of $X$ for all $x \in X$ (i.e., $\text{cl}(O_a(x)) = O_a(x)$ for all $x \in X$). Let $z \in O_a(y)$ for some $y \in [x]$ and $O_a(z) \cap [x] \neq \emptyset$. Take $\omega \in O_a(z)$ and $\omega \in [x]$. Hence,

$$x \in O_a(x) \subset O_a(\omega) \subset O_a(z).$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.7)

On the other hand, $z \in O_a(y)$ for some $y \in [x]$, we have

$$z \in O_a(z) \subset O_a(y) \subset O_a(x).$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.8)

Hence, $z \in [x]$. \hfill \Box

The next theorem states that if $M$ has the no-return condition, then any class $[x]$ is entirely contained in $M$ or $M^c$. Further $M$ is also an $S$-invariant if $[x]$ an $S$-invariant class for all $x \in M$.

**Theorem 2.5.** Let $(S, X, a)$ be $S$-phase flow and $M$ be a subset of $X$ has no-return condition. Then, $M$ is an $S$-invariant set if $[x]$ is an $S$-invariant class for all $x \in M$.

*Proof.* It is clear that $M \subset \bigcup_{x \in M} [x]$ because $x \in [x]$. Since $S$ is a compact space, $X$ is a Hausdorff space and by the continuity of the action $a$, then the orbit $O_a(x)$ is a compact closed subset of $X$ for all $x \in X$ (i.e., $\text{cl}(O_a(x)) = O_a(x)$ for all $x \in X$). Let $y \in \bigcup_{x \in M} [x]$, then $y \in [x]$ for some $x \in M$. Hence, $[x] = [y]$ (i.e., $x \in O_a(y)$ and $y \in O_a(x))$. Since $x \in M$, then $O_a(y) \cap M \neq \emptyset$. By the no-return condition, we have that $y \in M$. Hence,

$$M = \bigcup_{x \in M} [x].$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.9)

Now, we show that $M$ is an $S$-invariant set. Let $y \in S(M)$. Then, $y = s\bar{a}x$ for some $x \in M$. Hence, $y \in O_a(x)$. Since $[x]$ is an $S$-invariant class then by Lemma 2.2, $[x] = O_a(x)$ and by (2.9), we get that $y \in [x] \subset M$. Hence, $M$ is an $S$-invariant. \hfill \Box

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