

MAPPINGS AND DECOMPOSITIONS OF CONTINUITY ON ALMOST LINDELÖF SPACES

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A topological space X is said to be almost Lindelöf if for every open cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ of X there exists a countable subset $\{\alpha_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \Delta$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_n})$. In this paper we study the effect of mappings and some decompositions of continuity on almost Lindelöf spaces. The main result is that a θ -continuous image of an almost Lindelöf space is almost Lindelöf.

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1. Introduction

Among the various covering properties of topological spaces a lot of attention has been given to those covers which involve open and regularly open sets. In 1982 Balasubramanian [4] introduced and studied the notion of nearly Lindelöf spaces and in 1984 Willard and Dissanayake [21] gave the notion of almost Lindelöf spaces. Then in 1996 Cammaroto and Santoro [5] studied and gave further new results about these spaces which are considered as one of the main generalizations of Lindelöf spaces.

Moreover, decompositions of continuity have been recently of major interest among general topologists. They are being studied by many authors, including Singal and Singal [19], Popa and Stan [16], Noiri [14], Long and Herrington [11], Mashhour et al. [12], Abd El-Monsef et al. [1], Dontchev [6], Dontchev and Przemski [7], Nasef and Noiri [13], Park and Ha [15], and Baker [2, 3]. In fact, mathematicians introduced in several papers different and interesting new decompositions of continuity as well as generalized continuous functions.

Throughout the present paper, spaces always mean topological spaces on which no separation axioms are assumed unless explicitly stated. The topological space (X, τ) will be replaced by X if there is no chance for confusion. The interior and the closure of any subset A of (X, τ) will be denoted by $\text{Int}(A)$ and $\text{Cl}(A)$, respectively.

The purpose of this paper is to study the effect of mappings and some decompositions of continuity on almost Lindelöf spaces. We also show that some mappings preserve this property. The main result is that the image of an almost Lindelöf space under a θ -continuous function is almost Lindelöf.

2. Preliminaries

Recall that a subset $A \subseteq X$ is called regularly open (regularly closed) if $A = \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(A))$ ($A = \text{Cl}(\text{Int}(A))$). The topology generated by the regularly open subsets of a space (X, τ) is called the semiregularization of (X, τ) and is denoted by (X, τ_s) . A space (X, τ) is said to be semiregular if the regularly open sets form a base for the topology or equivalently $\tau = \tau_s$. It is called almost regular if for any regularly closed set C and any singleton $\{x\}$ disjoint from C , there exist two disjoint open sets U and V such that $C \subseteq U$ and $x \in V$. Note that a space X is regular if and only if it is semiregular and almost regular [17]. Moreover, a space X is said to be submaximal if every dense subset of X is open in X and it is called extremally disconnected if the closure of each open set of X is open in X . A space X is said to be mildly normal [20] if whenever A and B are disjoint regularly closed sets in X , then there are two disjoint open sets U and V with $A \subseteq U$ and $B \subseteq V$. And it is called nearly paracompact [18] if every regularly open cover of X admits an open locally finite refinement.

Definition 2.1 (see [4]). A topological space X is said to be nearly Lindelöf if for every open cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ of X , there exists a countable subset $\{\alpha_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \Delta$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_n}))$. That is, every regularly open cover of X admits a countable sub-cover.

Mappings and decompositions of continuity on nearly Lindelöf spaces were recently studied by the authors in [8].

Definition 2.2. Let (X, τ) and (Y, σ) be topological spaces. A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be

- (1) almost continuous [19] if $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X for every regularly open set V in Y ;
- (2) precontinuous [12] (resp., β -continuous [1]) if $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(V)))$ (resp., $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq \text{Cl}(\text{Int}(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(V))))$) for every open set V in Y ;
- (3) almost precontinuous (resp., almost β -continuous) [13] if for each $x \in X$ and each regularly open set V in Y containing $f(x)$, there exists a set U in X containing x with $U \subseteq \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(U))$ (resp., $U \subseteq \text{Cl}(\text{Int}(\text{Cl}(U)))$) such that $f(U) \subseteq V$;
- (4) δ -continuous [14] (resp., almost δ -continuous) if for each $x \in X$ and each regularly open set V of Y containing $f(x)$, there exists a regularly open set U of X containing x such that $f(U) \subseteq V$ (resp., $f(U) \subseteq \text{Cl}(V)$);
- (5) θ -continuous [9] (resp., strong θ -continuous [11]) if for every $x \in X$ and every open subset V of Y containing $f(x)$, there exists an open subset U in X containing x such that $f(\text{Cl}(U)) \subseteq \text{Cl}(V)$ (resp., $f(\text{Cl}(U)) \subseteq V$);
- (6) weakly quasicontinuous [16] if for each $x \in X$, each open set G of X containing x and each open set V of Y containing $f(x)$, there exists an open set U of X such that $\phi \neq U \subseteq G$ and $f(U) \subseteq \text{Cl}(V)$;
- (7) contra-continuous [6] if $f^{-1}(V)$ is closed in X for every open set V in Y ;
- (8) subcontra-continuous [3] if there exists an open base \mathcal{B} for the topology on Y such that $f^{-1}(V)$ is closed in X for every $V \in \mathcal{B}$.

Note that almost δ -continuity is equivalent to weakly δ -continuity due to Baker [2]. Also, in [8], the following diagram in which none of its implications is reversible, is given.

It illustrates the relations among some of these mappings:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{Continuous} & \longrightarrow & \text{Precontinuous} & \longrightarrow & \beta\text{-continuous} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{Almost continuous} & \longrightarrow & \text{Almost precontinuous} & \longrightarrow & \text{Almost } \beta\text{-continuous}
 \end{array} \quad (2.1)$$

Moreover, it is clear that every strong θ -continuous mapping is θ -continuous and δ -continuous. It is clear also, that every δ -continuous mapping is almost δ -continuous but the converse is not true as Example 3.5 below shows. Contra-continuity implies subcontra-continuity but the converse, in general, is not true (see [3]). So, with Lemma 3.12 and Example 3.13 below, we obtain the following diagram in which none of these implications is reversible:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Strong } \theta\text{-continuous} & \longrightarrow & \theta\text{-continuous} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \delta\text{-continuous} & \longrightarrow & \text{Almost } \delta\text{-continuous}
 \end{array} \quad (2.2)$$

3. Almost Lindelöf spaces

Definition 3.1 (see [21]). A topological space X is said to be almost Lindelöf if for every open cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ of X there exists a countable subset $\{\alpha_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \Delta$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_n})$.

Note that every Lindelöf space is nearly Lindelöf and every nearly Lindelöf space is almost Lindelöf but the converses, in general, are not true (see [5]). Moreover, it is well known that the continuous image of a Lindelöf space is Lindelöf and in [8] it was shown that the δ -continuous image of a nearly Lindelöf space is nearly Lindelöf. In the case of almost Lindelöf spaces we give the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a θ -continuous surjection from X into Y . If X is almost Lindelöf, then Y is almost Lindelöf.*

Proof. Let $\{V_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ be an open cover of Y . Let $x \in X$ and V_{α_x} be an open set in Y such that $f(x) \in V_{\alpha_x}$. Since f is θ -continuous, there exists an open set U_{α_x} of X containing x such that $f(\text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_x})) \subseteq \text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_x})$. Now $\{U_{\alpha_x} : x \in X\}$ is an open cover of the almost Lindelöf space X . So there exists a countable subset $\{U_{\alpha_{x_n}} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})$. Thus

$$Y = f(X) = f\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})\right) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(\text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_{x_n}}). \quad (3.1)$$

This implies that Y is almost Lindelöf and completes the proof. \square

COROLLARY 3.3. *The θ -continuous image of an almost Lindelöf space is almost Lindelöf.*

LEMMA 3.4 (see [10]). *If $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is almost continuous, then f is θ -continuous.*

4 Mappings on almost Lindelöf spaces

The converse of Lemma 3.4 is not true, in general, as the following example shows.

Example 3.5. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$. Define on X the following two topologies $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{b\}, \{b, c\}, X\}$ and $\sigma = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, X\}$. Let $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (X, \sigma)$ be a function defined as follows: $f(a) = b$ and $f(b) = f(c) = c$. Then f is θ -continuous but it is not almost continuous since $f^{-1}(\{b\}) = \{a\}$ is not open in (X, τ) whereas $\{b\}$ is regularly open in (X, σ) . Since f is θ -continuous, by Lemma 3.12 below, f is almost δ -continuous but it is not δ -continuous since, there is a regularly open set $\{b\}$ of Y containing $f(\{a\})$ but there is no regularly open set U of X containing $\{a\}$ such that $f(U) \subseteq \{b\}$.

COROLLARY 3.6. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an almost continuous surjection from X into Y . If X is almost Lindelöf, then Y is almost Lindelöf.*

Since every continuous function is almost continuous and by Lemma 3.4, we conclude the following corollary.

COROLLARY 3.7. *Almost Lindelöf property is a topological property.*

Note also that an almost regular space is almost Lindelöf if and only if it is nearly Lindelöf (see [4]). Moreover, an almost regular and nearly Lindelöf space is nearly paracompact and mildly normal (see [5]). Thus we have the following corollary by using Theorem 3.2.

COROLLARY 3.8. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be θ -continuous surjection from X into an almost regular space Y . If X is almost Lindelöf, then Y is nearly Lindelöf, mildly normal, and nearly paracompact.*

PROPOSITION 3.9. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be strong θ -continuous surjection from X into Y . If X is almost Lindelöf, then Y is Lindelöf.*

Proof. Let $\{V_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ be an open cover of Y . Let $x \in X$ and V_{α_x} be an open set in Y such that $f(x) \in V_{\alpha_x}$. Since f is strong θ -continuous, there exists an open set U_{α_x} of X containing x such that $f(\text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_x})) \subseteq V_{\alpha_x}$. Now $\{U_{\alpha_x} : x \in X\}$ is an open cover of the almost Lindelöf space X . So there exists a countable subset $\{U_{\alpha_{x_n}} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})$. Thus

$$Y = f(X) = f\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})\right) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f\left(\text{Cl}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})\right) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} V_{\alpha_{x_n}}. \quad (3.2)$$

This implies that Y is Lindelöf and completes the proof. \square

COROLLARY 3.10. *The strong θ -continuous image of an almost Lindelöf space is Lindelöf.*

Note that if $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is a strong θ -continuous function, then f is continuous but the converse is not true, in general, as in Example 3.5.

Next we prove that almost δ -continuous image of a nearly Lindelöf space is almost Lindelöf.

PROPOSITION 3.11. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an almost δ -continuous surjection from X into Y . If X is nearly Lindelöf, then Y is almost Lindelöf.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{V} = \{V_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ be an open cover of Y . Let $x \in X$ and $V_{\alpha_x} \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $f(x) \in V_{\alpha_x} \subseteq \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_x}))$. Since f is almost δ -continuous and $\text{Int}(\text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_x}))$ is regularly open in (Y, σ) containing $f(x)$, then for every $x \in X$, there exists a regularly open subset U_{α_x} of X containing x such that $f(U_{\alpha_x}) \subseteq \text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_x})$. So $\{U_{\alpha_x} : x \in X\}$ is a regularly open cover of the nearly Lindelöf space X . Thus there exists a countable subset $\{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_{\alpha_{x_n}}$. So

$$Y = f(X) = f\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_{\alpha_{x_n}}\right) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(U_{\alpha_{x_n}}) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_{x_n}}). \quad (3.3)$$

This shows that Y is almost Lindelöf. \square

Now we prove that θ -continuity implies almost δ -continuity.

LEMMA 3.12. *If $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is θ -continuous, then f is almost δ -continuous.*

Proof. Let $x \in X$ and V be a regularly open subset of Y containing $f(x)$. Since f is θ -continuous, there exists an open subset U of X containing x such that $f(\text{Cl}(U)) \subseteq \text{Cl}(V)$. Thus $U \subseteq \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(U))$ and $\text{Int}(\text{Cl}(U))$ is a regularly open subset of X containing x such that $f(\text{Int}(\text{Cl}(U))) \subseteq f(\text{Cl}(U)) \subseteq \text{Cl}(V)$. This implies that f is almost δ -continuous and completes the proof. \square

The converse of Lemma 3.12 is not true, in general, as the following example shows.

Example 3.13. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $Y = \{x, y, z\}$. Then we define the topologies $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{c\}, \{d\}, \{a, c\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, X\}$, $\sigma = \{\emptyset, \{x\}, \{y\}, \{x, y\}, Y\}$ on X, Y , respectively. Now if $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is a function defined as $f(a) = z$ and $f(b) = f(c) = f(d) = y$, then f is almost δ -continuous but it is not θ -continuous.

Next we prove the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.14. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a weakly quasicontinuous and precontinuous surjection from X into Y . If X is nearly Lindelöf, then Y is almost Lindelöf.*

Proof. Let $\{V_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ be an open cover of Y . So $\{f^{-1}(V_\alpha) : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ is a cover of X . Since f is precontinuous, $f^{-1}(V_\alpha) \subseteq \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(V_\alpha)))$. So $\{\text{Int}(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(V_\alpha))) : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ is a regularly open cover of the nearly Lindelöf space X . It follows that there exists a countable subset $\{\alpha_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \Delta$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_n})))$. Since f is weakly quasicontinuous, $\text{Int}(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_n}))) \subseteq f^{-1}(\text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_n}))$ (see [15, Theorem 3.3]). So $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^{-1}(\text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_n}))$. Thus

$$Y = f(X) = f\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^{-1}(\text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_n}))\right) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f\left(f^{-1}(\text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_n}))\right) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}(V_{\alpha_n}). \quad (3.4)$$

This implies that Y is almost Lindelöf. \square

We also prove the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.15. *The image of an almost Lindelöf space under a precontinuous and subcontra-continuous mapping is Lindelöf.*

6 Mappings on almost Lindelöf spaces

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a subcontra-continuous and precontinuous function from X to Y . Assume that X is almost Lindelöf. Let \mathcal{B} be an open base for the topology on Y for which $f^{-1}(V)$ is closed in X for every $V \in \mathcal{B}$. Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ be an open cover of $f(X)$. For each $x \in X$, let $U_{\alpha_x} \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $f(x) \in U_{\alpha_x}$. Then there exists $V_{\alpha_x} \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $f(x) \in V_{\alpha_x} \subseteq U_{\alpha_x}$. Since f is subcontra-continuous, $f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x})$ is closed in X . Since f is precontinuous, $f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x}) \subseteq \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x}))) = \text{Int}(f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x}))$. So $f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x}) = \text{Int}(f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x}))$. It follows that $f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x})$ is clopen and hence $\{f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_x}) : x \in X\}$ is a clopen cover of the almost Lindelöf space X . So there exists a countable subfamily $\{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ for which

$$X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Cl}\left(f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_{x_n}})\right) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^{-1}(V_{\alpha_{x_n}}) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^{-1}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}}). \quad (3.5)$$

Thus we have

$$f(X) = f\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^{-1}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})\right) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(f^{-1}(U_{\alpha_{x_n}})) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_{\alpha_{x_n}}. \quad (3.6)$$

This implies that $f(X)$ is Lindelöf and completes the proof. \square

Since contra-continuous functions are subcontra-continuous, we have the following corollary.

COROLLARY 3.16. *The image of an almost Lindelöf space under a contra-continuous and precontinuous mapping is Lindelöf.*

The following two propositions are analogous results of nearly Lindelöf spaces (see [8]).

PROPOSITION 3.17. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an almost β -continuous surjection. If X is submaximal, extremally disconnected, and almost Lindelöf, then Y is almost Lindelöf.*

Proof. The proof follows immediately from [13, Theorem 4.3] and Corollary 3.6. \square

PROPOSITION 3.18. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an almost precontinuous surjection. If X is submaximal and almost Lindelöf, then Y is almost Lindelöf.*

Proof. The proof follows immediately from [13, Theorem 4.4] and Corollary 3.6. \square

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