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On sequential countably compact topological semigroups

In our report all topological spaces will be assumed to be Hausdorff. We shall follow the terminology of [1, 2, 3]. A topological space S that is algebraically semigroup with a continuous semigroup operation is called a *topological semigroup*. A topological space X is called *countably compact* if any countable open cover of X contains a finite subcover [3]. A topological space X is called *sequential* if each non-closed subset A of X contains a sequence of points $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ that converges to some point of $x \in X \setminus A$ [3].

Theorem 1 *The bicyclic semigroup does not embed into a sequential countably compact topological semigroup.*

Theorem 2 *Let S be a countably compact topological semigroup which contains the bicyclic semigroup $\mathcal{C}(p, q)$ as a dense subsemigroup. Let $e \in \text{cl}_S(E(\mathcal{C}) \setminus E(\mathcal{C}))$. Then*

- (i) *the map $h: \mathcal{C}(p, q) \rightarrow S$ defined by the formula $h(x) = e \cdot x$ is a continuous homomorphism;*
- (ii) *e is the identity in $S \setminus \mathcal{C}(p, q)$;*
- (iii) *the map $h: S \rightarrow S$ defined by the formula $h(x) = e \cdot x$ is a continuous homomorphism;*
- (iv) *$h(\mathcal{C}(p, q))$ is a dense subgroup of $S \setminus \mathcal{C}(p, q)$, moreover $h(\mathcal{C}(p, q))$ is algebraically isomorphic to the additive group of integers;*
- (v) *$S \setminus \mathcal{C}(p, q)$ is a commutative subsemigroup in S .*

Theorem 3 *The closure of a subgroup in a countably compact sequential topological semigroup is a subgroup.*

Theorem 4 *The inversion on a Clifford countably compact topological semigroup is sequentially continuous.*

Theorem 5 *A T_3 -sequential countably compact topological semigroup S is completely simple if and only if S is topologically isomorphic to a topological paragroup $[X, G, Y]_\sigma$ for some T_3 -sequential countably compact topological spaces X and Y and sequential countably compact topological group G .*

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