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On a semitopological polycyclic monoid

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Abstract. We study algebraic structure of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ and its topologizations. We show that the λ-polycyclic monoid for an infinite cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ has similar algebraic properties so has the polycyclic monoid P_n with finitely many $n \geqslant 2$ generators. In particular we prove that for every infinite cardinal λ the polycyclic monoid P_λ is a congruence-free combinatorial 0-bisimple 0-E-unitary inverse semigroup. Also we show that every non-zero element x is an isolated point in (P_λ, τ) for every Hausdorff topology τ on P_λ, such that (P_λ, τ) is a semitopological semigroup, and every locally compact Hausdorff semigroup topology on P_λ is discrete. The last statement extends results of the paper [33] obtaining for topological inverse graph semigroups. We describe all feebly compact topologies τ on P_λ such that (P_λ, τ) is a semitopological semigroup and its Bohr compactification as a topological semigroup. We prove that for every cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ any continuous homomorphism from a topological semigroup P_λ into an arbitrary countably compact topological semigroup is annihilating and there exists no a Hausdorff feebly compact topological semigroup which contains P_λ as a dense subsemigroup.

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1. Introduction and preliminaries

In this paper all topological spaces will be assumed to be Hausdorff. We shall follow the terminology of [8, 11, 14, 32]. If A is a subset of a topological space X, then we denote the closure of the set A in X by $\mathrm{cl}_X(A)$. By ω we denote the first infinite cardinal.

A semigroup S is called an *inverse semigroup* if every a in S possesses an unique inverse, i.e. if there exists an unique element a^{-1} in S such that

$$aa^{-1}a = a \quad \text{and} \quad a^{-1}aa^{-1} = a^{-1}.$$

A map which associates to any element of an inverse semigroup its inverse is called the *inversion*.

A *band* is a semigroup of idempotents. If S is a semigroup, then we shall denote the subset of all idempotents in S by $E(S)$. If S is an inverse semigroup, then $E(S)$ is closed under multiplication. The semigroup operation on S determines the following partial order $\leqslant$ on $E(S)$: $e \leqslant f$ if and only if $ef = fe = e$. This order is called the *natural partial order* on $E(S)$. A *semilattice* is a commutative semigroup of idempotents. A semilattice E is called *linearly ordered* or a *chain* if its natural order is a linear order. A *maximal chain* of a semilattice E is a chain which is properly contained in no other chain of E. The Axiom of Choice implies the existence of maximal chains in any partially ordered set. According to [36, Definition II.5.12] chain L is called ω-chain if L is isomorphic to $\{0, -1, -2, -3, \ldots\}$ with the usual order $\leqslant$. Let E be a semilattice and $e \in E$. We denote ${\downarrow}e = \{f \in E \mid f \leqslant e\}$ and ${\uparrow}e = \{f \in E \mid e \leqslant f\}$.

If S is a semigroup, then we shall denote by $\mathscr{R}$, $\mathscr{L}$, $\mathscr{J}$, $\mathscr{D}$ and $\mathscr{H}$ the Green relations on S (see [16] or [11, Section 2.1]):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a\mathscr{R}b & \text{if and only if} & aS^1 = bS^1; \\ a\mathscr{L}b & \text{if and only if} & S^1a = S^1b; \\ a\mathscr{J}b & \text{if and only if} & S^1aS^1 = S^1bS^1; \\ & \mathscr{D} = \mathscr{L}\circ\mathscr{R} = \mathscr{R}\circ\mathscr{L}; & \\ & \mathscr{H} = \mathscr{L}\cap\mathscr{R}. & \end{array}$$

A semigroup S is said to be:

- *simple* if S has no proper two-sided ideals, which is equivalent to $\mathscr{J} = S \times S$ in S;
- 0-*simple* if S has a zero and S contains no proper two-sided ideals distinct from the zero;
- *bisimple* if S contains a unique $\mathscr{D}$-class, i.e., $\mathscr{D} = S \times S$ in S;

- 0-*bisimple* if S has a zero and S contains two $\mathscr{D}$-classes: $\{0\}$ and $S\setminus\{0\}$;
- *congruence-free* if S has only identity and universal congruences.

An inverse semigroup S is said to be

- *combinatorial* if $\mathscr{H}$ is the equality relation on S;
- *E-unitary* if for any idempotents $e,f\in S$ the equality $ex=f$ implies that $x\in E(S)$;
- 0-*E-unitary* if S has a zero and for any non-zero idempotents $e,f\in S$ the equality $ex=f$ implies that $x\in E(S)$.

The bicyclic monoid $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ is the semigroup with the identity 1 generated by two elements p and q subjected only to the condition $pq=1$. The distinct elements of $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ are exhibited in the following useful array

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
1 & p & p^2 & p^3 & \cdots \\
q & qp & qp^2 & qp^3 & \cdots \\
q^2 & q^2p & q^2p^2 & q^2p^3 & \cdots \\
q^3 & q^3p & q^3p^2 & q^3p^3 & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots
\end{array}$$

and the semigroup operation on $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ is determined as follows:

$$q^kp^l\cdot q^mp^n=q^{k+m-\min\{l,m\}}p^{l+n-\min\{l,m\}}.$$

It is well known that the bicyclic monoid $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ is a bisimple (and hence simple) combinatorial E-unitary inverse semigroup and every non-trivial congruence on $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ is a group congruence [11]. Also the nice Andersen Theorem states that *a simple semigroup S with an idempotent is completely simple if and only if S does not contains an isomorphic copy of the bicyclic semigroup* (see [1] and [11, Theorem 2.54]).

Let λ be a non-zero cardinal. On the set $B_\lambda=(\lambda\times\lambda)\cup\{0\}$, where $0\notin\lambda\times\lambda$, we define the semigroup operation "$\cdot$" as follows

$$(a,b)\cdot(c,d)=\begin{cases} (a,d), & \text{if } b=c;\\ 0, & \text{if } b\neq c,\end{cases}$$

and $(a,b)\cdot 0=0\cdot(a,b)=0\cdot 0=0$ for $a,b,c,d\in\lambda$. The semigroup B_λ is called the *semigroup of $\lambda\times\lambda$-matrix units* (see [11]).

In 1970 Nivat and Perrot proposed the following generalization of the bicyclic monoid (see [35] and [32, Section 9.3]). For a non-zero cardinal λ, the polycyclic monoid P_λ on λ generators is the semigroup with zero given by the presentation:

$$P_\lambda = \left\langle \{p_i\}_{i\in\lambda}, \left\{p_i^{-1}\right\}_{i\in\lambda} \mid p_i p_i^{-1} = 1, p_i p_j^{-1} = 0 \text{ for } i \neq j \right\rangle.$$

It is obvious that in the case when $\lambda = 1$ the semigroup P_1 is isomorphic to the bicyclic semigroup with adjoined zero. For every finite non-zero cardinal $\lambda = n$ the polycyclic monoid P_n is a congruence free, combinatorial, 0-bisimple, 0-E-unitary inverse semigroup (see [32, Section 9.3]).

We recall that a topological space X is said to be:

- *compact* if each open cover of X has a finite subcover;
- *countably compact* if each open countable cover of X has a finite subcover;
- *countably compact at a subset* $A \subseteq X$ if every infinite subset $B \subseteq A$ has an accumulation point x in X;
- *countably pracompact* if there exists a dense subset A in X such that X is countably compact at A;
- *feebly compact* if each locally finite open cover of X is finite.

According to Theorem 3.10.22 of [14], a Tychonoff topological space X is feebly compact if and only if each continuous real-valued function on X is bounded, i.e., X is pseudocompact. Also, a Hausdorff topological space X is feebly compact if and only if every locally finite family of non-empty open subsets of X is finite. Every compact space is countably compact, every countably compact space is countably pracompact, and every countably pracompact space is feebly compact (see [3] and [14]).

A *topological* (*inverse*) *semigroup* is a Hausdorff topological space together with a continuous semigroup operation (and an inversion, respectively). Obviously, the inversion defined on a topological inverse semigroup is a homeomorphism. If S is a semigroup (an inverse semigroup) and τ is a topology on S such that (S,τ) is a topological (inverse) semigroup, then we shall call τ a (*inverse*) *semigroup topology* on S. A *semitopological semigroup* is a Hausdorff topological space together with a separately continuous semigroup operation.

The bicyclic semigroup admits only the discrete semigroup topology and if a topological semigroup S contains it as a dense subsemigroup then $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ is an open subset of S [13]. Bertman and West in [7] extended this result for the case of semitopological semigroups. Stable and Γ-compact topological semigroups do not contain the bicyclic semigroup [2, 30]. The problem of an embedding of the bicyclic monoid into compact-like topological semigroups discussed in [5, 6, 27]. In [13] Eberhart and Selden proved that if the bicyclic monoid $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ is a dense subsemigroup of a topological monoid S and $I = S \setminus \mathscr{C}(p,q) \neq \varnothing$ then I is a two-sided ideal of the semigroup S. Also, there they described the closure the bicyclic monoid $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ in a locally compact topological inverse semigroup. The closure of the bicyclic monoid in a countably compact (pseudocompact) topological semigroups was studied in [6].

In [15] Fihel and Gutik showed that any Hausdorff topology τ on the extended bicyclic semigroup $\mathscr{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that $(\mathscr{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \tau)$ is a semitopological semigroup is discrete. Also in [15] studied a closure of the extended bicyclic semigroup $\mathscr{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ in a topological semigroup.

For any Hausdorff topology τ on an infinite semigroup of $\lambda\times\lambda$-matrix units B_λ such that (B_λ, τ) is a semitopological semigroup every non-zero element of B_λ is an isolated point of (B_λ, τ) [22]. Also in [22] was proved that on any infinite semigroup of $\lambda\times\lambda$-matrix units B_λ there exists a unique feebly compact topology τ_A such that (B_λ, τ_A) is a semitopological semigroup and moreover this topology τ_A is compact. A closure of an infinite semigroup of $\lambda\times\lambda$-matrix units in semitopological and topological semigroups and its embeddings into compact-like semigroups were studied in [18, 22, 23].

Semigroup topologizations and closures of inverse semigroups of monotone co-finite partial bijections of some linearly ordered infinite sets, inverse semigroups of almost identity partial bijections and inverse semigroups of partial bijections of a bounded finite rank studied in [9, 10, 17, 20, 23–25, 28, 29].

To every directed graph E one can associate a graph inverse semigroup $G(E)$, where elements roughly correspond to possible paths in E. These semigroups generalize polycyclic monoids. In [33] the authors investigated topologies that turn $G(E)$ into a topological semigroup. For instance, they showed that in any such topology that is Hausdorff, $G(E) \setminus \{0\}$ must be discrete for any directed graph E. On the other hand, $G(E)$ need not be discrete in a Hausdorff semigroup topology, and for certain graphs E, $G(E)$ admits a T_1 semigroup topology in which $G(E) \setminus \{0\}$ is not discrete. In [33] the authors also described the algebraic structure and possible cardinality of the closure of $G(E)$ in larger topological semigroups.

In this paper we show that the λ-polycyclic monoid for in infinite cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ has similar algebraic properties so has the polycyclic monoid P_n with finitely many $n \geqslant 2$ generators. In particular we prove that for every infinite cardinal λ the polycyclic monoid P_λ is a congruence-free, combinatorial, 0-bisimple, 0-E-unitary inverse semigroup. Also we show that every non-zero element x is an isolated point in (P_λ, τ) for every Hausdorff topology on P_λ, such that P_λ is a semitopological semigroup, and every locally compact Hausdorff semigroup topology on P_λ is discrete. The last statement extends results of the paper [33] obtaining for topological inverse graph semigroups. We describe all feebly compact topologies τ on P_λ such that (P_λ,τ) is a semitopological semigroup and its Bohr compactification as a topological semigroup. We prove that for every cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ any continuous homomorphism from a topological semigroup P_λ into an arbitrary countably compact topological semigroup is annihilating and there exists no a Hausdorff feebly compact topological semigroup which contains P_λ as a dense subsemigroup.

2. Algebraic properties of the λ-polycyclic monoid for an infinite cardinal λ

In this section we assume that λ is an infinite cardinal.

We repeat the thinking and arguments from [32, Section 9.3].

We shall give a representation for the polycyclic monoid P_λ by means of partial bijections on the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ over the cardinal λ. Put $A=\{x_i\colon i\in\lambda\}$. Then the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ over the cardinal λ is isomorphic to the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ over the set A. Next we define for every $i\in\lambda$ the partial map $\alpha\colon \mathscr{M}_\lambda\to\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ by the formula $(u)\alpha_i=x_iu$ and put that $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ is the domain and $x_i\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ is the range of α_i. Then for every $i\in\lambda$ we may regard so defined partial map as an element of the symmetric inverse monoid $\mathscr{I}(\mathscr{M}_\lambda)$ on the set $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$. Denote by I_λ the inverse submonoid of $\mathscr{I}(\mathscr{M}_\lambda)$ generated by the set $\{\alpha_i\colon i\in\lambda\}$. We observe that $\alpha_i\alpha_i^{-1}$ is the identity partial map on $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ for each $i\in\lambda$ and whereas if $i\neq j$ then $\alpha_i\alpha_j^{-1}$ is the empty partial map on the set $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$, $i,j\in\lambda$. Define the map $h\colon P_\lambda\to I_\lambda$ by the formula $(p_i)h=\alpha_i$ and $(p_i^{-1})h=\alpha_i^{-1}$, $i\in\lambda$. Then by Proposition 2.3.5 of [32], I_λ is a homomorphic image of P_λ and by Proposition 9.3.1 from [32] the map $h\colon P_\lambda\to I_\lambda$ is an isomorphism. Since the band of the semigroup I_λ consists of partial identity maps, the identifying the semilattice of idempotents of I_λ with the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0$ with adjoined zero admits the following partial order on $\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0$:

$$\begin{gathered} u\leqslant v \quad \text{if and only if} \quad v \text{ is a prefix of } u \quad \text{for } u,v\in\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0, \\ \text{and} \quad 0\leqslant u \quad \text{for every } u\in\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0. \end{gathered} \tag{1}$$

This partial order admits the following semilattice operation on $\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0$:

$$u*v=v*u=\begin{cases} u, & \text{if } v \text{ is a prefix of } u;\\ 0, & \text{otherwise,}\end{cases}$$

and $0 * u = u * 0 = 0 * 0 = 0$ for arbitrary words $u, v \in \mathscr{M}_\lambda^0$.

Remark 2.1. We observe that for an arbitrary non-zero cardinal λ the set $\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0 \setminus \{0\}$ with the dual partial order to (1) is order isomorphic to the λ-ary tree T_λ with the countable height.

Hence, we proved the following proposition.

Proposition 2.2. *For every infinite cardinal λ the semigroup P_λ is isomorphic to the inverse semigroup I_λ and the semilattice $E(P_\lambda)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0, *)$.*

Let n be any positive integer and $i_1, \ldots, i_n \in \lambda$. We put

$$P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle = \left\langle p_{i_1}, \ldots, p_{i_n}, p_{i_1}^{-1}, \ldots, p_{i_n}^{-1} \mid p_{i_k} p_{i_k}^{-1} = 1, p_{i_k} p_{i_l}^{-1} = 0 \text{ for } i_k \neq i_l \right\rangle.$$

The statement of the following lemma is trivial.

Lemma 2.3. *Let λ be an infinite cardinal and n be an arbitrary positive integer. Then $P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle$ is a submonoid of the polycyclic monoid P_λ such that $P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle$ is isomorphic to P_n for arbitrary $i_1, \ldots, i_n \in \lambda$.*

Our above representation of the polycyclic monoid P_λ by means of partial bijections on the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ over the cardinal λ implies the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *Let λ be an infinite cardinal. Then for any elements $x_1, \ldots, x_k \in P_\lambda$ there exist $i_1, \ldots, i_n \in \lambda$ such that $x_1, \ldots, x_k \in P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle$.*

Theorem 2.5. *For every infinite cardinal λ the polycyclic monoid P_λ is a congruence-free combinatorial* 0*-bisimple* 0*-E-unitary inverse semigroup.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.2 the semigroup P_λ is inverse.

First we show that the semigroup P_λ is 0-bisimple. Then by the Munn Lemma (see [34, Lemma 1.1] and [32, Proposition 3.2.5]) it is sufficient to show that for any two non-zero idempotents $e, f \in P_\lambda$ there exists $x \in P_\lambda$ such that $xx^{-1} = e$ and $x^{-1}x = f$. Fix arbitrary two non-zero idempotents $e, f \in P_\lambda$. By Lemma 2.4 there exist $i_1, \ldots, i_n \in \lambda$ such that $e, f \in P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle$. Lemma 2.3, Theorem 9.3.4 of [32] and Proposition 3.2.5 of [32] imply that there exists $x \in P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle \subset P_\lambda$ such that $xx^{-1} = e$ and $x^{-1}x = f$. Hence the semigroup P_λ is 0-bisimple.

The above representation of the polycyclic monoid P_λ by means of partial bijections on the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ over the cardinal λ implies that the $\mathscr{H}$-class in P_λ which contains the unity is a singleton. Then since the polycyclic monoid P_λ is 0-bisimple Theorem 2.20 of [11] implies that every non-zero $\mathscr{H}$-class in P_λ is a singleton. It is obvious that $\mathscr{H}$-class in P_λ which contains zero is a singleton. This implies that the polycyclic monoid P_λ is combinatorial.

Suppose to the contrary that the monoid P_λ is not 0-E-unitary. Then there exist a non-idempotent element $x \in P_\lambda$ and non-zero idempotents $e, f \in P_\lambda$ such that $xe = f$. By Lemma 2.4 there exist $i_1, \ldots, i_n \in \lambda$ such that $x, e, f \in P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle$. Hence the monoid $P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle$ is not 0-E-unitary, which contradicts Lemma 2.3 and Theorem 9.3.4 of [32]. The obtained contradiction implies that the polycyclic monoid P_λ is a 0-E-unitary inverse semigroup.

Suppose the contrary that there exists a congruence $\mathfrak{C}$ on the polycyclic monoid P_λ which is distinct from the identity and the universal congruence on P_λ. Then there exist distinct $x, y \in P_\lambda$ such that $x\mathfrak{C}y$. By Lemma 2.4 there exist $i_1, \ldots, i_n \in \lambda$ such that $x, y \in P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \ldots, i_n \rangle$. By Lemma 2.3 and Theorem 9.3.4 of [32], since the polycyclic monoid P_n is congruence-free we have that the unity and zero of the polycyclic monoid P_λ are $\mathfrak{C}$-equivalent and hence all elements of P_λ are $\mathfrak{C}$-equivalent. This contradicts our assumption. The obtained contradiction implies that the polycyclic monoid P_λ is a congruence-free semigroup. □

From now for an arbitrary cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ we shall call the semigroup P_λ the λ-*polycyclic monoid*.

Fix an arbitrary cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ and two distinct elements $a, b \in \lambda$. We consider the following subset $A = \{b^i a \colon i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$ of the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$. The definition of the above defined partial order $\leqslant$ on $\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0$ implies that two arbitrary distinct elements of the set A are incomparable in $(\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0, \leqslant)$. Let $B(b^i a)$ be a subsemigroup of I_λ generated by the subset

$$\left\{\alpha \in I_\lambda \colon \operatorname{dom}\alpha = b^i a\mathscr{M}_\lambda \text{ and } \operatorname{ran}\alpha = b^j a\mathscr{M}_\lambda \text{ for some } i, j \in \omega\right\}$$

of the semigroup I_λ. Since two arbitrary distinct elements of the set A are incomparable in the partially ordered set $(\mathscr{M}_\lambda^0, \leqslant)$ the semigroup operation of I_λ implies that the following conditions hold:

(i) $\alpha\beta$ is a non-zero element of the semigroup I_λ if and only if $\operatorname{ran}\alpha = \operatorname{dom}\beta$;

(ii) $\alpha\beta = 0$ in I_λ if and only if $\operatorname{ran}\alpha \neq \operatorname{dom}\beta$;

(iii) if $\alpha\beta \neq 0$ in I_λ then $\operatorname{dom}(\alpha\beta) = \operatorname{dom}\alpha$ and $\operatorname{ran}(\alpha\beta) = \operatorname{ran}\beta$;

(iv) $B(b^i a)$ is an inverse subsemigroup of I_λ, for arbitrary $\alpha, \beta \in B(b^i a)$.

Now, if we identify ω with the set of all non-negative integers $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots\}$, then simple verifications show that the map $\mathfrak{h}\colon B(b^i a) \to B_\omega$ defined in the following way:

(a) if $\alpha \neq 0$, $\operatorname{dom}\alpha = b^i a \mathscr{M}_\lambda$ and $\operatorname{ran}\alpha = b^j a \mathscr{M}_\lambda$, then $(\alpha)\mathfrak{h} = (i, j)$, for $i, j \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots\}$;

(b) $(0)\mathfrak{h} = 0$,

is a semigroup isomorphism.

Hence we proved the following proposition.

Proposition 2.6. *For every cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ contains an isomorphic copy of the semigroup of $\omega\times\omega$-matrix units B_ω.*

Proposition 2.7. *For every non-zero cardinal λ and any $\alpha, \beta \in P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$, both sets $\{\chi \in P_\lambda \colon \alpha \cdot \chi = \beta\}$ and $\{\chi \in P_\lambda \colon \chi \cdot \alpha = \beta\}$ are finite.*

Proof. We show that the set $\{\chi \in P_\lambda \colon \alpha \cdot \chi = \beta\}$ is finite. The proof in other case is similar.

It is obvious that

$$\{\chi \in P_\lambda \colon \alpha \cdot \chi = \beta\} \subseteq \left\{\chi \in P_\lambda \colon \alpha^{-1} \cdot \alpha \cdot \chi = \alpha^{-1} \cdot \beta\right\}.$$

Then the definition of the semigroup I_λ implies there exist words $u, v \in \mathscr{M}_\lambda$ such that the partial map $\alpha^{-1} \cdot \beta$ is the map from $u\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ onto $v\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ defined by the formula $(ux)(\alpha^{-1} \cdot \beta) = vx$ for any $x \in \mathscr{M}_\lambda$. Since $\alpha^{-1} \cdot \alpha$ is an identity partial map of $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ we get that the partial map $\alpha^{-1} \cdot \beta$ is a restriction of the partial map χ on the set $\operatorname{dom}(\alpha^{-1} \cdot \alpha)$. Hence by the definition of the semigroup I_λ there exists words $u_1, v_1 \in \mathscr{M}_\lambda$ such that u_1 is a prefix of u, v_1 is a prefix of v and χ is the map from $u_1\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ onto $v_1\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ defined by the formula $(u_1 x)(\alpha^{-1} \cdot \beta) = v_1 x$ for any $x \in \mathscr{M}_\lambda$. Now, since every word of free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$ has finitely many prefixes we conclude that the set $\{\chi \in P_\lambda \colon \alpha^{-1} \cdot \alpha \cdot \chi = \alpha^{-1} \cdot \beta\}$ is finite, and hence so is $\{\chi \in P_\lambda \colon \alpha \cdot \chi = \beta\}$. □

Later we need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.8. *Let λ be any cardinal $\geqslant 2$. Then an element x of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ is $\mathscr{R}$-equivalent to the identity 1 of P_λ if and only if $x = p_{i_1} \ldots p_{i_n}$ for some generators $p_{i_1}, \ldots, p_{i_n} \in \{p_i\}_{i\in\lambda}$.*

Proof. We observe that the definition of the $\mathscr{R}$-relation implies that $x\mathscr{R}1$ if and only if $xx^{-1} = 1$ (see [32, Section 3.2]).

($\Rightarrow$) Suppose that an element x of P_λ has a form $x = p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_n}$. Then the definition of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ implies that

$$xx^{-1} = (p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_n})(p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_n})^{-1} = p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_n} p_{i_n}^{-1} \dots p_{i_1}^{-1} = 1,$$

and hence $x\mathscr{R}1$.

($\Leftarrow$) Suppose that some element x of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ is $\mathscr{R}$-equivalent to the identity 1 of P_λ. Then the definition of the semigroup P_λ implies that there exist finitely many $p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_n} \in \{p_i\}_{i\in\lambda}$ such that x is an element of the submonoid $P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \dots, i_n \rangle$ of P_λ, which is generated by elements $p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_n}$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} &P_n^\lambda \langle i_1, \dots, i_n \rangle \\ &\quad = \left\langle p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_n}, p_{i_1}^{-1}, \dots, p_{i_n}^{-1} : p_{i_k} p_{i_k}^{-1} = 1,\ p_{i_k} p_{i_l}^{-1} = 0 \ \text{ for } \ i_k \neq i_l \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 9.3.1 of [32] implies that the element x is equal to the unique string of the form $u^{-1}v$, where u and v are strings of the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_{\{p_{i_1},\dots,p_{i_n}\}}$ over the set $\{p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_n}\}$. Next we shall show that u is the empty string of $\mathscr{M}_{\{p_{i_1},\dots,p_{i_n}\}}$. Suppose that $u = a_1 \dots a_k$ and $v = b_1 \dots b_l$, for some $a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_l \in \{p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_n}\}$ and u is not the empty-string of $\mathscr{M}_{\{p_{i_1},\dots,p_{i_n}\}}$. Then the definition of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} xx^{-1} &= \left(u^{-1}v\right)\left(u^{-1}v\right)^{-1} = u^{-1}vv^{-1}u \\ &= (a_1 \dots a_k)^{-1}(b_1 \dots b_l)(b_1 \dots b_l)^{-1}(a_1 \dots a_k) \\ &= a_k^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1} b_1 \dots b_l b_l^{-1} \dots b_1^{-1} a_1 \dots a_k \\ &\dots \\ &= a_k^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1} 1 a_1 \dots a_k \\ &= a_k^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1} a_1 \dots a_k \neq 1, \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts the assumption that $x\mathscr{R}1$. The obtained contradiction implies that the element x has the form $x = p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_n}$ for some generators $p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_n}$ from the set $\{p_i\}_{i\in\lambda}$. $\square$

3. On semigroup topologizations of the $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$-polycyclic monoid

In [13] Eberhart and Selden proved that if τ is a Hausdorff topology on the bicyclic monoid $\mathscr{C}(p,q)$ such that $(\mathscr{C}(p,q),\tau)$ is a topological semigroup then τ is discrete. In [7] Bertman and West extended this results for the case when $(\mathscr{C}(p,q),\tau)$ is a Hausdorff semitopological semigroup. In [33] there proved that for any positive integer $n>1$ every non-zero element in a Hausdorff topological n-polycyclic monoid P_n is an isolated point. The following proposition generalizes the above results.

Proposition 3.1. *Let λ be any cardinal $\geqslant 2$ and τ be any Hausdorff topology on P_λ, such that P_λ is a semitopological semigroup. Then every non-zero element x is an isolated point in (P_λ,τ).*

Proof. We observe that the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ is a 0-bisimple semigroup, and hence is a 0-simple semigroup. Then the continuity of right and left translations in (P_λ,τ) and Proposition 2.7 imply that it is complete to show that there exists an non-zero element x of P_λ such that x is an isolated point in the topological space (P_λ,τ).

Suppose to the contrary that the unit 1 of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ is a non-isolated point of the topological space (P_λ,τ). Then every open neighbourhood $U(1)$ of 1 in (P_λ,τ) is infinite subset.

Fix a singleton word x in the free monoid $\mathscr{M}_\lambda$. Let ε be an idempotent of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ which corresponds to the identity partial map of $x\mathscr{M}_\lambda$. Since left and right translation on the idempotent ε are retractions of the topological space (P_λ,τ) the Hausdorffness of (P_λ,τ) implies that εP_λ and $P_\lambda\varepsilon$ are closed subsets of the topological space (P_λ,τ), and hence so is the set $\varepsilon P_\lambda\cup P_\lambda\varepsilon$. The separate continuity of the semigroup operation and Hausdorffness of (P_λ,τ) imply that for every open neighbourhood $U(\varepsilon)\not\ni 0$ of the point ε in (P_λ,τ) there exists an open neighbourhood $U(1)$ of the unit 1 in (P_λ,τ) such that

$$U(1)\subseteq P_\lambda\setminus(\varepsilon P_\lambda\cup P_\lambda\varepsilon), \qquad \varepsilon\cdot U(1)\subseteq U(\varepsilon) \quad \text{and} \quad U(1)\cdot\varepsilon\subseteq U(\varepsilon).$$

We observe that the idempotent ε is maximal in $P_\lambda\setminus\{1\}$. Hence any other idempotent $\iota\in P_\lambda\setminus(\varepsilon P_\lambda\cup P_\lambda\varepsilon)$ is incomparable with ε. Since the set $U(1)$ is infinite there exists an element $\alpha\in U(1)$ such that either $\alpha\cdot\alpha^{-1}$ or $\alpha^{-1}\cdot\alpha$ is an incomparable idempotent with ε. Then we get that either

$$\varepsilon\cdot\alpha=\varepsilon\cdot(\alpha\cdot\alpha^{-1}\cdot\alpha)=(\varepsilon\cdot\alpha\cdot\alpha^{-1})\cdot\alpha=0\cdot\alpha=0\in U(\varepsilon)$$

or

$$\alpha\cdot\varepsilon=(\alpha\cdot\alpha^{-1}\cdot\alpha)\cdot\varepsilon=\alpha\cdot(\alpha^{-1}\cdot\alpha\cdot\varepsilon)=\alpha\cdot 0=0\in U(\varepsilon).$$

The obtained contradiction implies that the unit 1 is an isolated point of the topological space (P_λ,τ), which completes the proof of our proposition. □

A topological space X is called *collectionwise normal* if X is T_1-space and for every discrete family $\{F_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in\mathscr{J}}$ of closed subsets of X there exists a discrete family $\{S_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in\mathscr{J}}$ of open subsets of X such that $F_\alpha \subseteq S_\alpha$ for every $\alpha \in \mathscr{J}$ [14].

Proposition 3.2. *Every Hausdorff topological space X with a unique non-isoloated point is collectionwise normal.*

Proof. Suppose that a is a non-isolated point of X. Fix an arbitrary discrete family $\{F_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in\mathscr{J}}$ of closed subsets of the topological space X. Then there exists an open neighbourhood $U(a)$ of the point a in X which intersects at most one element of the family $\{F_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in\mathscr{J}}$. In the case when $U(a) \cap F_\alpha = \varnothing$ for every $\alpha \in \mathscr{J}$ we put $S_\alpha = F_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \mathscr{J}$. If $U(a) \cap F_{\alpha_0} \neq \varnothing$ for some $\alpha_0 \in \mathscr{J}$ we put $S_{\alpha_0} = U(a) \cup F_{\alpha_0}$ and $S_\alpha = F_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \mathscr{J} \setminus \{\alpha_0\}$. Then $\{S_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in\mathscr{J}}$ is a discrete family of open subsets of X such that $F_\alpha \subseteq S_\alpha$ for every $\alpha \in \mathscr{J}$. □

Propositions 3.1 and 3.2 imply the following corollary.

Corollary 3.3. *Let λ be any cardinal $\geqslant 2$ and τ be any Hausdorff topology on P_λ, such that P_λ is a semitopological semigroup. Then the topological space (P_λ, τ) is collectionwise normal.*

In [33] there proved that for arbitrary finite cardinal $\geqslant 2$ every Hausdorff locally compact topology τ on P_λ such that (P_λ, τ) is a topological semigroup, is discrete. The following proposition extends this result for any infinite cardinal λ.

Proposition 3.4. *Let λ be an infinite cardinal and τ be a locally compact Hausdorff topology on P_λ such that (P_λ, τ) is a topological semigroup. Then τ is discrete.*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that there exist a Hausdorff locally compact non-discrete semigroup topology τ on P_λ. Then by Proposition 3.1 every non-zero element the semigroup P_λ is an isolated point in (P_λ, τ). This implies that for any compact open neighbourhoods $U(0)$ and $V(0)$ of zero 0 in (P_λ, τ) the set $U(0) \setminus V(0)$ is finite. Hence zero 0 of P_λ is an accumulation point of any infinite subset of an arbitrary open compact neighbourhood $U(0)$ of zero in (P_λ, τ).

Put R_1 is the $\mathscr{R}$-class of the semigroup P_λ which contains the identity 1 of P_λ. Then only one of the following conditions holds:

(1) there exists a compact open neighbourhood $U(0)$ of zero 0 in (P_λ,τ) such that $U(0)\cap R_1=\varnothing$;
(2) $U(0)\cap R_1$ is an infinite set for every compact open neighbourhood $U(0)$ of zero 0 in (P_λ,τ).

Suppose that case (1) holds. For arbitrary $x\in R_1$ we put

$$R[x]=\left\{a\in R_1\colon x^{-1}a\in U(0)\right\}.$$

Next we shall show that the set $R[x]$ is finite for any $x\in R_1$. Suppose to the contrary that $R[x]$ is infinite for some $x\in R_1$. Then Lemma 2.8 implies that $x^{-1}a$ is non-zero element of P_λ for every $a\in R[x]$, and hence by Proposition 2.7,

$$B=\left\{x^{-1}a\colon a\in R[x]\right\}$$

is an infinite subset of the neighbourhood $U(0)$. Therefore, the above arguments imply that $0\in \operatorname{cl}_{P_\lambda}(B)$. Now, the continuity of the semigroup operation in (P_λ,τ) implies that

$$0=x\cdot 0\in x\cdot \operatorname{cl}_{P_\lambda}(B)\subseteq \operatorname{cl}_{P_\lambda}(x\cdot B).$$

Then Lemma 2.8 implies that $xx^{-1}=1$ for any $x\in R_1$ and hence we have that

$$x\cdot B=\left\{xx^{-1}a\colon a\in R[x]\right\}=\{a\colon a\in R[x]\}=R[x]\subseteq R_1.$$

This implies that every open neighbourhood $U(0)$ of zero 0 in (P_λ,τ) contains infinitely many elements from the class R_1, which contradicts our assumption.

Suppose that case (2) holds. Then the set $\{0\}$ is a compact minimal ideal of the topological semigroup (P_λ,τ). Now, by Lemma 1 of [31] (also see [8, Vol. 1, Lemma 3,12]) for every open neighbourhood $W(0)$ of zero 0 in (P_λ,τ) there exists an open neighbourhood $O(0)$ of zero 0 in (P_λ,τ) such that $O(0)\subseteq W(0)$ and $O(0)$ is an ideal of $\operatorname{cl}_{P_\lambda}(O(0))$, i.e., $O(0)\cdot \operatorname{cl}_{P_\lambda}(O(0))\cup \operatorname{cl}_{P_\lambda}(O(0))\cdot O(0)\subseteq O(0)$. But by Proposition 3.1 all non-zero elements of P_λ are isolated points in (P_λ,τ), and hence we have that $\operatorname{cl}_{P_\lambda}(O(0))=O(0)$. This implies that $O(0)$ is an open-and-closed subsemigroup of the topological semigroup (P_λ,τ). Therefore, the topological λ-polycyclic monoid (P_λ,τ) has a base $\mathscr{B}(0)$ at zero 0 which consists of open-and-closed subsemigroups of (P_λ,τ). Fix an arbitrary $S\in\mathscr{B}(0)$. Then our assumption implies that there exists $x\in S\cap R_1$. Since $x\in R_1$, Lemma 2.8 implies that $xx^{-1}=1$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $x^{-1}x \neq 1$, because S is a proper ideal of P_λ. Put $\mathbb{B}(x) = \langle x, x^{-1}\rangle$. Then Lemma 1.31 of [11] implies that $\mathbb{B}(x)$ is isomorphic to the bicyclic monoid, and since by Proposition 3.1 all non-zero elements of P_λ are isolated points in (P_λ, τ), $\mathbb{B}^0(x) = \mathbb{B}(x) \sqcup \{0\}$ is a closed subsemigroup of the topological semigroup (P_λ, τ), and hence by Corollary 3.3.10 of [14], $\mathbb{B}^0(x)$ with the induced topology $\tau_{\mathbb{B}}$ from (P_λ, τ) is a Hausdorff locally compact topological semigroup. Also, the above presented arguments imply that $\langle x\rangle \cup \{0\}$ with the induced topology from (P_λ, τ) is a compact topological semigroup, which is contained in $\mathbb{B}^0(x)$ as a subsemigroup. But by Corollary 1 from [19], $(\mathbb{B}^0(x), \tau_{\mathbb{B}})$ is the discrete space, which contains a compact infinite subspace $\langle x\rangle \cup \{0\}$. Hence case (2) does not hold.

The presented above arguments imply that there exists no non-discrete Hausdorff locally compact semigroup topology on the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ. □

The following example shows that the statements of Proposition 3.4 does not extend in the case when (P_λ, τ) is a semitopological semigroup with continuous inversion. Moreover there exists a compact Hausdorff topology $\tau_{\mathsf{A\text{-}c}}$ on P_λ such that $(P_\lambda, \tau_{\mathsf{A\text{-}c}})$ is semitopological inverse semigroup with continuous inversion.

Example 3.5. Let λ is any cardinal $\geqslant 2$. Put $\tau_{\mathsf{A\text{-}c}}$ is the topology of the one-point Alexandroff compactification of the discrete space $P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$ with the narrow $\{0\}$, where 0 is the zero of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ. Since $P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$ is a discrete open subspace of $(P_\lambda, \tau_{\mathsf{A\text{-}c}})$, it is complete to show that the semigroup operation is separately continuous in $(P_\lambda, \tau_{\mathsf{A\text{-}c}})$ in the following two cases:

$$x \cdot 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \cdot x,$$

where x is an arbitrary non-zero element of the semigroup P_λ. Fix an arbitrary open neighbourhood $U_A(0)$ of the zero in $(P_\lambda, \tau_{\mathsf{A\text{-}c}})$ such that $A = P_\lambda \setminus U_A(0)$ is a finite subset of P_λ. By Proposition 2.7,

$$R_x^A = \{a \in P_\lambda \colon x \cdot a \in A\} \quad \text{and} \quad L_x^A = \{a \in P_\lambda \colon a \cdot x \in A\}$$

are finite not necessary non-empty subsets of the semigroup P_λ. Put $U_{R_x^A}(0) = P_\lambda \setminus R_x^A$, $U_{L_x^A}(0) = P_\lambda \setminus L_x^A$ and $U_{A^{-1}} = P_\lambda \setminus \{a \colon a^{-1} \in A\}$. Then we get that

$$x \cdot U_{R_x^A}(0) \subseteq U_A(0), \quad U_{L_x^A}(0) \cdot x \subseteq U_A(0) \quad \text{and} \quad (U_{A^{-1}})^{-1} \subseteq U_A(0),$$

and hence the semigroup operation is separately continuous and the inversion is continuous in $(P_\lambda, \tau_{\textsf{A-c}})$.

Proposition 3.6. *Let λ is any cardinal $\geqslant 2$ and τ be a Hausdorff topology on P_λ such that (P_λ, τ) is a semitopological semigroup. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

(i) $\tau = \tau_{\textsf{A-c}}$*;*
(ii) (P_λ, τ) *is a compact semitopological semigroup;*
(iii) (P_λ, τ) *is a feebly compact semitopological semigroup.*

Proof. Implications $(i) \Rightarrow (ii)$ and $(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)$ are trivial and implication $(ii) \Rightarrow (i)$ follows from Proposition 3.1.

$(iii) \Rightarrow (ii)$ Suppose there exists a feebly compact Hausdorff topology τ on P_λ such that (P_λ, τ) is a non-compact semitopological semigroup. Then there exists an open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in\mathscr{J}}$ which does not contain a finite subcover. Let U_{α_0} be an arbitrary element of the family $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in\mathscr{J}}$ which contains zero 0 of the semigroup P_λ. Then $P_\lambda \setminus U_{\alpha_0} = A_{U_{\alpha_0}}$ is an infinite subset of P_λ. By Proposition 3.1, $\{U_{\alpha_0}\} \cup \left\{\{x\} \colon x \in A_{U_{\alpha_0}}\right\}$ is an infinite locally finite family of open subset of the topological space (P_λ, τ), which contradicts that the space (P_λ, τ) is feebly compact. The obtained contradiction implies the requested implication. □

It is well known that the closure $\operatorname{cl}_S(T)$ of an arbitrary subsemigroup T in a semitopological semigroup S again is a subsemigroup of S (see [37, Proposition I.1.8(ii)]). The following proposition describes the structure of a narrow of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ in a semitopological semigroup.

Proposition 3.7. *Let λ is any cardinal $\geqslant 2$, S be a Hausdorff semitopological semigroup and P_λ is a dense subsemigroup of S. Then $S \setminus P_\lambda \cup \{0\}$ is a closed ideal of S.*

Proof. First we observe by Proposition I.1.8(iii) from [37] the zero 0 of the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ is a zero of the semitopological semigroup S. Hence the statement of the proposition is trivial when $S \setminus P_\lambda = \varnothing$.

Assume that $S \setminus P_\lambda \neq \varnothing$. Put $I = S \setminus P_\lambda \cup \{0\}$. By Theorem 3.3.9 of [14], I is a closed subspace of S. Suppose to the contrary that I is not an ideal of S. If $I \cdot S \nsubseteq I$ then there exist $x \in I \setminus \{0\}$ and $y \in P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$ such that $x \cdot y = z \in P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$. By Theorem 3.3.9 of [14], y and z are isolated points of the topological space S. Then the separate continuity of the semigroup operation in S implies that there exists an open neighbourhood $U(x)$ of the point x in S such that $U(x) \cdot \{y\} = \{z\}$. Then we get that $|U(x) \cap P_\lambda| \geqslant \omega$

which contradicts Proposition 2.7. The obtained contradiction implies the inclusion $I \cdot S \subseteq I$. The proof of the inclusion $S \cdot I \subseteq I$ is similar.

Now we shall show that $I \cdot I \subseteq I$. Suppose to the contrary that there exist $x, y \in I \setminus \{0\}$ such that $x \cdot y = z \in P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$. By Theorem 3.3.9 of [14], z is an isolated point of the topological space S. Then the separate continuity of the semigroup operation in S implies that there exists an open neighbourhood $U(x)$ of the point x in S such that $U(x) \cdot \{y\} = \{z\}$. Since $|U(x) \cap P_\lambda| \geqslant \omega$ there exists $a \in P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$ such that $a \cdot y \in a \cdot I \nsubseteq I$ which contradicts the above part of our proof. The obtained contradiction implies the statement of the proposition. □

4. Embeddings of the λ-polycyclic monoid into compact-like topological semigroups

By Theorem 5 of [23] the semigroup of $\omega\times\omega$-matrix units does not embed into any countably compact topological semigroup. Then by Proposition 2.6 we have that for every cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ does not embed into any countably compact topological semigroup too.

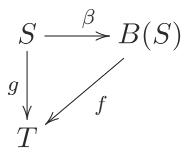
A homomorphism $\mathfrak{h}$ from a semigroup S into a semigroup T is called *annihilating* if there exists $c \in T$ such that $(s)\mathfrak{h} = c$ for all $s \in S$. By Theorem 6 of [23] every continuous homomorphism from the semigroup of $\omega\times\omega$-matrix units into an arbitrary countably compact topological semigroup is annihilating. Then since by Theorem 2.5 the semigroup P_λ is congruence-free Theorem 6 of [23] and Theorem 2.5 imply the following corollary.

Corollary 4.1. *For every cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ any continuous homomorphism from a topological semigroup P_λ into an arbitrary countably compact topological semigroup is annihilating.*

Proposition 4.2. *For every cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ any continuous homomorphism from a topological semigroup P_λ into a topological semigroup S such that $S \times S$ is a Tychonoff pseudocompact space is annihilating, and hence S does not contain the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ.*

Proof. First we shall show that S does not contain the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ. By [4, Theorem 1.3] for any topological semigroup S with the pseudocompact square $S \times S$ the semigroup operation $\mu\colon S \times S \to S$ extends to a continuous semigroup operation $\beta\mu\colon \beta S \times \beta S \to \beta S$, so S is a subsemigroup of the compact topological semigroup βS. Therefore the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ is a subsemigroup of compact topological semigroup βS which contradicts Corollary 4.1. The first statement of the proposition implies from the statement that P_λ is a congruence-free semigroup. $\square$

Recall [12] that a *Bohr compactification of a topological semigroup S* is a pair $(\beta, B(S))$ such that $B(S)$ is a compact topological semigroup, $\beta\colon S \to B(S)$ is a continuous homomorphism, and if $g\colon S \to T$ is a continuous homomorphism of S into a compact semigroup T, then there exists a unique continuous homomorphism $f\colon B(S) \to T$ such that the diagram



commutes.

By Theorem 2.5 for every infinite cardinal λ the polycyclic monoid P_λ is a congruence-free inverse semigroup and hence Corollary 4.1 implies the following corollary.

Corollary 4.3. *For every cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ the Bohr compactification of a topological λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ is a trivial semigroup.*

The following theorem generalized Theorem 5 from [23].

Theorem 4.4. *For every infinite cardinal λ the semigroup of $\lambda{\times}\lambda$-matrix units B_λ does not densely embed into a Hausdorff feebly compact topological semigroup.*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that there exists a Hausdorff feebly compact topological semigroup S which contains the semigroup of $\lambda{\times}\lambda$-matrix units B_λ as a dense subsemigroup.

First we shall show that the subsemigroup of idempotents $E(B_\lambda)$ of the semigroup $\lambda{\times}\lambda$-matrix units B_λ with the induced topology from S is compact. Suppose to the contrary that $E(B_\lambda)$ is not a compact subspace of S. Then there exists an open neighbourhood $U(0)$ of the zero 0 of S such that $E(B_\lambda) \setminus U(0)$ is an infinite subset of $E(B_\lambda)$. Since the closure of semilattice in a topological semigroup is subsemilattice (see [21, Corollary 19]) and every maximal chain of $E(B_\lambda)$ is finite, Theorem 9 of [38] implies that the band $E(B_\lambda)$ is a closed subsemigroup of S. Now, by Lemma 2 from [22] every non-zero element of the semigroup B_λ is an isolated point in the space S, and hence by Theorem 3.3.9 of [14], $B_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$ is an open discrete subspace of the topological space S. Therefore we get that $E(B_\lambda) \setminus U(0)$ is an infinite open-and-closed discrete subspace of S. This contradicts the condition that S is a feebly compact space.

If the subsemigroup of idempotents $E(B_\lambda)$ is compact then by Theorem 1 from [23] the semigroup of $\lambda{\times}\lambda$-matrix units B_λ is closed subsemigroup of S and since B_λ is dense in S, the semigroup B_λ coincides with the topological semigroup S. This contradicts Theorem 2 of [22] which states that there exists no a feebly compact Hausdorff topology τ on the semigroup of $\lambda{\times}\lambda$-matrix units B_λ such that (B_λ, τ) is a topological semigroup. The obtained contradiction implies the statement of the theorem. □

Lemma 4.5. *Every Hausdorff feebly compact topological space with a dense discrete subspace is countably pracompact.*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that there exists a feebly compact topological space X with a dense discrete subspace D such that X is not countably pracompact. Then every dense subset A in the topological space X contains an infinite subset B_A such that B_A hasn't an accumulation point in X. Hence the dense discrete subspace D of X contains an infinite subset B_D such that B_D hasn't an accumulation point in the topological space X. Then B_D is a closed subset of X. By Theorem 3.3.9 of [14], D is an open subspace of X, and hence we have that B_D is a closed-and-open discrete subspace of the space X, which contradicts the feeble compactness of the space S. The obtained contradiction implies the statement of the lemma. □

Theorem 4.6. *For arbitrary cardinal $\lambda \geqslant 2$ there exists no Hausdorff feebly compact topological semigroup which contains the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ as a dense subsemigroup.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 4.5 it is suffices to show that there does not exist a Hausdorff countably pracompact topological semigroup which contains the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ as a dense subsemigroup.

Suppose to the contrary that there exists a Hausdorff countably pracompact topological semigroup S which contains the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ as a dense subsemigroup. Then there exists a dense subset A in S such that every infinite subset $B \subseteq A$ has an accumulation point in the topological space S. By Proposition 3.1, $P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$ is a discrete dense subspace of S and hence Theorem 3.3.9 of [14] implies that $P_\lambda \setminus \{0\}$

is an open subspace of S. Therefore we have that $P_\lambda \setminus \{0\} \subseteq A$. Now, by Proposition 2.6 the λ-polycyclic monoid P_λ contains an isomorphic copy of the semigroup of $\omega\times\omega$-matrix units B_ω. Then the countable pracompactness of the space S implies that every infinite subset C of the set $B_\omega\{0\}$ has an accumulating point in X, and hence the closure $\mathrm{cl}_S(B_\omega)$ is a countably pracompact subsemigroup of the topological semigroup S. This contradicts Theorem 4.4. The obtained contradiction implies the statement of the theorem. □

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