

# BORNOLOGICAL ALGEBRAS WHICH INDUCE A TOPOLOGY THAT GIVE A TOPOLOGICAL ALGEBRA STRUCTURE

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A *bornology* on a set  $X$  is a collection  $\mathcal{B}$  of subsets of  $X$  which satisfies the following conditions:

- (a)  $X = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{B}} B$ ;
- (b) If  $B \in \mathcal{B}$  and  $C \subseteq B$ , then  $C \in \mathcal{B}$ ;
- (c) If  $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ , then  $B_1 \cup B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ .

A bornology on a vector space over  $\mathbb{K}$  where  $\mathbb{K}$  is the field of real or complex numbers is called a *vector bornology* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (d) If  $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ , then  $B_1 + B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ ;
- (e) If  $B \in \mathcal{B}$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ , then  $\lambda B \in \mathcal{B}$ ;
- (f)  $\bigcup_{|\lambda| \leq 1} \lambda B \in \mathcal{B}$  for every  $B \in \mathcal{B}$ .

Moreover, when  $X$  is an algebra we shall say that  $(X, \mathcal{B})$  is a *bornological algebra* if  $(X, \mathcal{B})$  satisfies the conditions (a) – (f) and

- (g) If  $a \in X$  and  $B \in \mathcal{B}$ , then  $aB, Ba \in \mathcal{B}$ .

I will talk about some results which answer the question:

When a bornological algebra  $(E, \mathcal{B})$  induces a topology  $\tau$  on  $E$  such that  $(E, \tau)$  is a topological algebra?

Moreover, I will give some results about bornological algebras which are inductive limit of bornological algebras.

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