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In Memoriam Ms. Isabel Caravaca

ABSTRACT. We give a partial answer to a question by David P. Bellamy, Leobardo Fernández, and Sergio Macías by showing that if $f: X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ is an atomic map between continua, then the cardinality of the \mathcal{T} -closed sets of X is equal to the cardinality of the \mathcal{T} -closed sets of Y . We present an example showing that the converse implication is not true.

1. INTRODUCTION

\mathcal{T} -closed sets have been considered by several authors (see for example [2] and [8]), the first study of the properties of this type of sets is in [1]. We present a partial answer to [1, Question 3.18] by showing that if $f: X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ is an atomic map between continua, then the cardinality of the \mathcal{T} -closed sets of X is equal to the cardinality of the \mathcal{T} -closed sets of Y (Theorem 3.6). We present an example showing that the converse implication is not true (Example 3.7). We also extend [1, Theorem 4.12] to atomic maps between continua (Corollary 3.8).

2. DEFINITIONS

If Z is a metric space, then given a subset A of Z , the interior of A is denoted by $Int_Z(A)$ and the boundary of A is denoted by $Bd_Z(A)$. A *map* is a continuous function.

A *continuum* is a compact, connected, metric space. A continuum is *decomposable* if it is the union of two of its proper subcontinua. A

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