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Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, Ulugbek 100214, Uzbekistan. *Fully Regular Sets of an Imaginary Space.*

A notion of sets of the imaginary points is defined if and only if the very space in which they exist separates them into two groups. The first group includes internally disclosed sets, each of which corresponds to one pair of algebraical and geometrical objects of latent unification. The second group consists of internally undisclosed sets in which there is no single object of unification. This gives the mathematical definitions of fully regular and casual sets, an imaginary space and the latent algebraical object of unification. We discuss a theory in which appears an imaginary number axis defined at the level of imaginary space, allowing one to formulate and prove the theorem on the basis of its internal disclosure. This introduces a notion of the full compactness of sets of an imaginary space. Thereby, one must follow the mathematical logic of the commutativity law in an imaginary space from the viewpoint of mutually crossing curved lines of images of a selected pair of elements of a set. We derive the two pairs of relations such that we can formulate four more definitions, two lemmas and one theorem, including a discussion of its proof and everything that is connected to a latent geometrical object of unification within a set of an imaginary space. (Received March 03, 2021)