

A subset of a product space is thin if every two its distinct points are distinct in at least two coordinates. A subset of a product space is very thin if every two its distinct points are distinct in all coordinates. The thesis summarizes the basic properties of thin-type dense sets in products of topological spaces. Sufficient and necessary conditions of their existence are given and several examples are shown. The main result of the thesis is a construction showing that under the continuum hypothesis, for every natural $n \geq 1$, there exists a countable T_3 dense-in-itself space X such that X^n contains an n -thin dense subset, but X^m , $n < m < 2n$, doesn't. Besides, X^m , $n < m < \omega$, does not contain any $(n + 1)$ -thin dense subset. A weaker form of the theorem is proven under Martin's axiom.