

Soft g^* -closed sets in Soft Topological Spaces

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Abstract

The focus of this paper is to introduce Soft g^* -closed sets in soft topological spaces which are defined over an initial universe with a fixed set of parameters. Moreover we investigate the relationship of soft g^* - closed sets with other soft closed sets. Further the new separation axioms namely soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ – space and soft ${}^*_1T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ – space are introduced and its basic properties are discussed.

Keywords: soft g^* -closed , soft g^* -open, soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ – space , soft ${}^*_1T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ – space

1.INTRODUCTION

Molodstov[6] initiated the concept of soft set theory as a new mathematical tool for dealing with uncertainty problems. Soft systems provide a general framework with the involvement of parameters. In recent years the development in the field of soft set theory and its application has been taking place in a rapid pace. Muhammad Shabir and Munazza Naz [7]introduce the notion of soft topological spaces which are defined over an initial universe with a fixed set of parameters.

Levine [4] introduced g -closed sets in general topology. Kannan [3] introduced soft g -closed sets in soft topological spaces. In the present study, we introduce some new concepts in soft topological such as soft g^* -closed sets and soft g^* -open sets and derive some of its properties. soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ – space , soft ${}^*_1T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ – space

2.PRELIMINARIES

Definition :2.1[6] Let U be the initial universe and $P(U)$ denote the power set of U .Let E denote the set of all parameters .Let A be a non-empty subset of E .A pair (F,A) is called a soft set over U , where F is a mapping given by $F : A \rightarrow P(U)$.In other words ,a soft set over U is a parameterized family of subsets of the universe U . For $\varepsilon \in A, F(\varepsilon)$ may be considered as the set ε – approximate elements of the soft set (F,A) .

Definition :2.2[6]For two soft sets (F,A) and (G,B) over a common universe U , we say that (F,A) is a soft subset of (G,B) if (1) $A \subset B$ and (2)for all $e \in A, F(e)$ and $G(e)$ are identical approximations .We write $(F,A) \subset (G,B)$. (F,A) is said to be a soft super set of (G,B) ,if (G,B) is a soft subset of (F,A) .We denote it by $(F,A) \supset (G,B)$.

Definition :2.3[5] Two soft sets (F,A) and (G,B) over a common universe U are said to be soft equal if (F,A) is soft subset of (G,B) and (G,B) is a soft subset of (F,A)

Definition :2.4[5] The union of two soft sets of (F,A) and (G,B) over the common universe U is the soft set (H,C) where $C = A \cup B$ and for all $e \in C$,

$$H(e) = \begin{cases} F(e) & \text{if } e \in A - B \\ G(e) & \text{if } e \in B - A \\ F(e) \cup G(e) & \text{if } e \in A \cap B \end{cases}$$

We write $(F,A) \cup (G,B) = (H,C)$

Definition :2.5[6] The intersection (H,C) of two soft sets of (F,A) and (G,B) over the common universe U denoted $(F,A) \cap (G,B)$, is defined as $C = A \cap B$ and $H(e) = F(e) \cap G(e)$ for all $e \in C$

Definition :2.6[7] Let τ be the collection of soft sets over X , then τ is said to be a soft topology on X if(1) Φ, X belong to τ ,(2)the union of any number of soft sets in τ belongs to τ ,(3)the intersection of any two soft sets in τ belongs to τ .The triplet (X, τ, E) is called a soft topological space over X . Let (X, τ, E) be a soft space over X , then the members of τ are said to be soft open sets in X

Definition :2.7[8]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called soft regular closed (soft r-closed),if $cl(int(A,E)) = (A,E)$.The complement of soft regular closed is soft regular set

Definition :2.8[9] The finite union of soft regular open sets is said to be soft π -open .The complement of soft π -open is said to be soft π -closed.

Definition :2.9[3]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft generalized closed(soft g-closed) if $cl(A,E) \subset (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \subset (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft open in X .

Definition :2.10[1]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft regular closed(soft r-closed) if $cl(int((A,E))) = (A,E)$.The complement of soft regular closed set is soft regular open set.

Definition :2.11[9]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft πg -closed in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) if $cl(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft π -open in X .

Definition :2.12[9]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft πg -closed in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) if $scl(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft π -open in X .

Definition :2.13[9]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft gpr -closed in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) if $pcl(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft regular open in X .

Definition :2.14[8]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft regular generalised-closed (soft rg -closed) in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) , if $cl(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft regular open in X .

Definition :2.15[1]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft generalised-semi closed (soft gs -closed) in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) , if $scl(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft open in X .

Definition :2.16[1]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft α generalised-closed (soft αg -closed) in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) , if $\alpha cl(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft open in X .

Definition :2.17[1]A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called a soft generalized β closed (soft $g\beta$ -closed) in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) , if $\beta cl(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(A,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is soft open in X .

3.SOFT g^* -CLOSED SET

Definition :3.1A subset (F,E) of a soft topological space (X, τ, E) is called a soft g^* -closed set, if $cl(F,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ whenever $(F,E) \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and (U,E) is g -open in X .

Proposition :3.2

- i) Every soft closed set is soft g^* -closed.
- ii) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft g -closed.
- iii) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft gs -closed.

- iv) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft πg -closed.
- v) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft $g\beta$ -closed.
- vi) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft rg -closed.
- vii) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft αg -closed.
- viii) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft πsg -closed.
- ix) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft gpr -closed.
- x) Every soft g^* -closed set is soft πgb -closed.

Proof:

i) Let (F, E) be soft closed set in (X, τ, E) and (U, E) be soft g -open in X , such that $(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Then $cl(F, E) = (F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Hence (F, E) is soft g^* -closed

ii) Let (F, E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) . Let (U, E) be soft open in X such that $(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Since every soft open set is soft g -open, we have $cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Hence (F, E) is soft g -closed

iii) Let (F, E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) . Let (U, E) be soft open in X such that $(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Since every soft open set is soft g -open, we have $cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. But $scl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Hence (F, E) is soft gs -closed

iv) Proof is obvious and straight forward.

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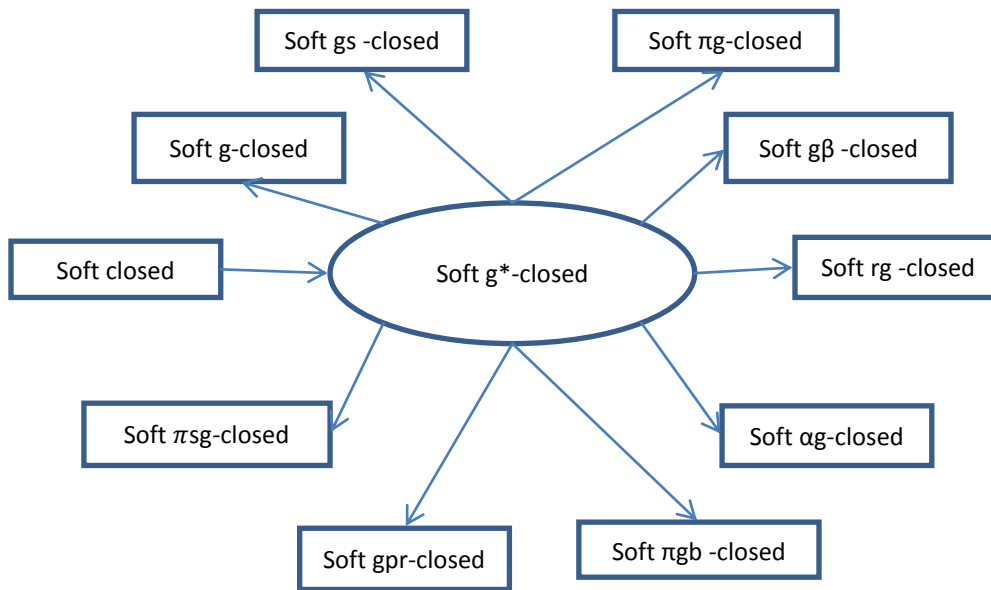
vi) Let (F, E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) . Let (U, E) be soft regular open in X such that $(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Since every soft regular open set is soft g -open, we have $cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Hence (F, E) is soft rg -closed

vii) Let (F, E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) . Let (U, E) be soft open in X such that $(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Since every soft open set is soft αg -open, we have $cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. But $\alpha cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Hence (F, E) is soft αg -closed

viii) Let (F, E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) . Let (U, E) be soft π -open in X such that $(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Since every soft π -open set is soft g -open, we have $cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. But $scl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F, E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U, E)$. Hence (F, E) is soft πsg -closed

ix) Let (F,E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) . Let (U,E) be soft regular open in X such that $(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Since every soft regular open set is soft g -open, we have $cl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. But $pcl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Hence (F,E) is soft gpr -closed

x) Let (F,E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) . Let (U,E) be soft π -open in X such that $(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Since every soft π -open set is soft g -open, we have $cl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. But $sbcl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Hence (F,E) is soft πgb -closed



Theorem :3.3 Every finite union of soft g^* -closed set is soft g^* -closed

Proof: Let (F,A) and (G,B) be two soft g^* -closed subset of X . Let (U,E) be a soft g -open set in (X, τ, E) , such that $(F,A) \cup \tilde{\cup} (G,B) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Then $cl(F,A) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ and $cl(G,B) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Therefore $cl((F,A) \cup \tilde{\cup} (G,B)) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F,A) \cup \tilde{\cup} cl(G,B) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. This implies $cl((F,A) \cup \tilde{\cup} (G,B)) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Hence $(F,A) \cup \tilde{\cup} (G,B)$ is soft g^* -closed.

Theorem :3.4 If (F,E) is a soft g^* -closed set of X such that $(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (G,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F,E)$, then (G,E) is a soft g^* -closed.

Proof:

Let $(G,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ where (U,E) is soft g -open. Then $(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (G,E)$ implies $(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Since (F,E) is a soft g^* -closed set, $cl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Given $(G,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(U,E)$. Hence $cl(G,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(cl(F,E)) \subset \tilde{\subset} cl(F,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$ which implies $cl(G,E) \subset \tilde{\subset} (U,E)$. Therefore (G,E) is a soft g^* -closed set.

Theorem :3.5 A soft set (G,E) is soft g^* -closed if and only if $cl(G,E) - (G,E)$ contains only null soft g -closed set.

Proof: Necessity part Let (G,E) be a soft g^* -closed set. Let (F,E) be soft g -closed such that $(F,E) \subset \tilde{cl}(G,E) - (G,E)$. Then $(F,E) \subset \tilde{cl}(G,E)$ and $(F,E) \subset (G,E)^C$. This implies $(G,E) \subset \tilde{cl}(F,E)^C$. Then $cl(G,E) \subset (F,E)^C$ as $(F,E)^C$ is a soft g -open set. This implies $(F,E) \subset (cl(G,E))^C$. Therefore $(F,E) \subset \tilde{cl}(G,E) \cap (cl(G,E))^C$. Hence (F,E) is a null soft g -closed set.

Theorem :3.6 If (A,E) is soft g -open and soft g^* -closed, then (A,E) is soft closed.

Proof: Obvious

4.SOFT g^* -OPEN SET

Definition :4.1 A subset (A,E) of a topological space X is called soft g^* -open in a soft topological space (X, τ, E) , if $(F,E) \subset \tilde{int}(A,E)$ whenever $(F,E) \subset (A,E)$ and (F,E) is soft g -closed in X .

Theorem :4.2 If (A,E) is a soft g^* -open set of X and $\tilde{int}(A,E) \subset (B,E) \subset (A,E)$, then (B,E) is also soft g^* -open set of X .

Proof: Let (A,E) be soft g^* -open in X . Suppose (G,E) is soft g -closed set such that $(G,E) \subset (B,E)$. By assumption, $(B,E) \subset (A,E)$, we have $(G,E) \subset (A,E)$. Since (A,E) be soft g^* -open set, $(G,E) \subset \tilde{int}(A,E)$. Then $\tilde{int}(\tilde{int}(A,E)) \subset (B,E)$ implies that $\tilde{int}(A,E) \subset \tilde{int}(B,E)$. Hence $(G,E) \subset \tilde{int}(A,E) \subset \tilde{int}(B,E)$ implies that $(G,E) \subset \tilde{int}(B,E)$. Then (B,E) is soft g^* -open set of X .

Theorem :4.3 If (F,A) and (G,B) are soft g^* -open sets, then $((F,A) \cap (G,B))$ is also soft g^* -open set

Proof: Let (F,A) and (G,B) be soft g^* -open sets. Suppose (H,E) is soft g -closed set such that $(H,E) \subset ((F,A) \cap (G,B))$. Then $(H,E) \subset (F,A)$ and $(H,E) \subset (G,B)$. Since (F,A) and (G,B) are soft g^* -open sets, $(H,E) \subset \tilde{int}(F,A)$ and $(H,E) \subset \tilde{int}(G,B)$. Therefore $(H,E) \subset \tilde{int}(F,A) \cap \tilde{int}(G,B)$. Thus $(H,E) \subset \tilde{int}((F,A) \cap (G,B))$. Hence $((F,A) \cap (G,B))$ is a soft g^* -open set.

5.SOFT $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ -SPACE AND SOFT $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ -SPACE

Definition:5.1 A Soft topological space (X, τ, E) is called a soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ space if every g^* -closed set is soft closed

Theorem :5.2 Every soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ space is soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ space.

Proof : Let (X, τ, E) be a soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ space and let (A, E) be soft g^* -closed set in (X, τ, E) .By proposition 3.2(ii), (A, E) is soft g -closed. Since (X, τ, E) is soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ space, (A, E) is soft closed in

Theorem :5.3 For a space (X, τ, E) ,the following conditions are equivalent

- 1) (X, τ, E) is a soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ space
- 2) Every singleton of X is either soft g -closed set or soft open.

Proof :(1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $x \in X$ and suppose $\{x\}$ is not soft g -closed set of (X, τ, E) .Then $X - \{x\}$ is not soft g -open. This implies X is the only soft set containing $X - \{x\}$. So $X - \{x\}$ is a soft g^* -closed set of (X, τ, E) .. Since (X, τ, E) is a soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}^*$ space ,then $X - \{x\}$ is soft closed or equivalently $\{x\}$ is soft open in (X, τ, E) .

(2) \Rightarrow (1) Let A be a soft g^* -closed set of (X, τ, E) .Trivially $(A, E) \subset \tilde{cl}(A, E)$. Let $x \in \tilde{cl}(A, E)$. By (2), $\{x\}$ is either soft g -closed or soft open.

Case (i) : Suppose $\{x\}$ is soft g -closed. If $x \notin A$,then $\tilde{cl}(A, E) - (A, E)$ contains a non – empty soft g -closed set .But this is not possible according to the theorem 3.5 as A is a soft g^* -closed set. Therefore $x \in A$.

Case (ii) :Suppose $\{x\}$ is soft open. Since $x \in \tilde{cl}(A, E)$,then $\{x\} \cap A \neq \emptyset$.so $x \in (A, E)$

Therefore $x \in (A, E)$.So in any case $\tilde{cl}(A, E) \subset (A, E)$.Thus $\tilde{cl}(A, E) = (A, E)$ or equivalently (A, E) is a soft closed set of (X, τ, E)

Definition:5.4 A Soft topological space (X, τ, E) is called a soft ${}_{\frac{1}{2}}^*T$ space if every soft g^* -closed set is soft g -closed

Theorem :5.5 Every soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ space is soft ${}_{\frac{1}{2}}^*T$ space.

Proof : Let (X, τ, E) be a soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ space .Let (A, E) be soft g -closed set of (X, τ, E) .Since (X, τ, E) is soft $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ space, (A, E) is soft closed in (X, τ, E) . By proposition 3.2(i), (A, E) is soft g^* -closed.

Therefore (X, τ, E) is a soft ${}_{\frac{1}{2}}^*T$ space.

Theorem :5.6 If (X, τ, E) is a soft ${}_{\frac{1}{2}}^*T$ space ,then $x \in X$, $\{x\}$ is either soft closed or soft g^* -open.

Proof : Suppose (X, τ, E) is a soft ${}_{\frac{1}{2}}^*T$ space . $x \in X$ and assume that $\{x\}$ is not soft closed.

Then $X - \{x\}$ is not a soft open set .This implies $X - \{x\}$ is a g -closed set since X is the only soft open set which contains $X - \{x\}$.Since (X, τ, E) ,then $X - \{x\}$ is a soft g^* -closed or equivalently $\{x\}$ is a soft g^* -open.

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