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Some Weak and Strong Form of Fuzzy Super Closed Set

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Abstract: In the present paper we extend the concept of fuzzy closed sets in fuzzy topology and introduce new class of fuzzy weak and strong form super closed set and its characterization in fuzzy topology

Key Words: fuzzy super closure, fuzzy super interior, fuzzy super closed, fuzzy super open set, fuzzy continuity, fuzzy super continuity.

Aberrations: Fuzzy semi super open (FSSO), fuzzy semi super closed (FSSC), Fuzzy pre super open (FPSO), fuzzy pre super closed (FPSC), fuzzy α -super open (FaSO), fuzzy α -super closed (FaSC), fuzzy generalized continuous (FG-continuous), fuzzy semi generalized continuous (FSG-continuous), fuzzy generalized semi generalized super neighborhood (FGSGS-nhd), fuzzy generalized semi pre continuous (FGSP-continuous), fuzzy super closed (FSC), fuzzy semi generalized super closed (FSGSC), fuzzy generalized semi pre super closed (FGSPSC), fuzzy generalized super closed (FGSC), fuzzy semi generalized super open (FSGSO), fuzzy semi super open (FSSO), fuzzy semi super closed (FSSC), fuzzy weak super closed (F ω SC), fuzzy generalized weak super closed (FG ω SC) etc..

I. INTRODUCTION

Several generalization of Fuzzy Super open and super closed sets Let X be a nonempty set and I = [0,1]. A fuzzy set on X is a mapping from X to I. The null fuzzy set 0 on X into I which assumes only the values 0 and the whole fuzzy set 1 is a mapping from X on to [0, 1] which takes the values 1 only. The union (resp. intersection) of family $\{A_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ of fuzzy set of X is defined to be the mapping $\sup A_\alpha$ (resp. $\inf A_\alpha$). A fuzzy set A of X is contained in a fuzzy set B of X if $A(x) \leq B(x)$ for each $x \in X$. A fuzzy point x_β in X is a fuzzy set defined by $x_\beta(y) = \beta$ for $y = x$ and $x(y) = 0$ for $y \neq x$, $\beta \in [0,1]$ and $y \in X$. A fuzzy point x_β is said to be quasi-coincident with the fuzzy set A denoted by $x_\beta q A$ if and only if $\beta + A(x) > 1$. A fuzzy set A is quasi coincident with a fuzzy set B is denoted by $A_q B$ if and only if there exists a point $x \in X$ such that $A(x) + B(x) > 1$. $A \leq B$ if and only if $\bigcap A_q B^c$. A family τ of fuzzy set of X is called the fuzzy topology on X if 0 and 1 belongs to τ and τ is closed with respect to arbitrary union and finite intersection. The member of τ are called fuzzy open sets and their compliment are fuzzy closed sets. For a fuzzy set A of X the closure of A (denoted by $cl(A)$) is the intersection of all the fuzzy closed super set of A and the interior of A (denoted by $int(A)$) is the union of all fuzzy open subsets of A.

II. PRELIMINARIES

A. *Definition 2.1:* A subset A of a fuzzy topological space (X, τ) is called

- 1) Fuzzy Super closure $scl(A) = \{x \in X : cl(U) \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$
- 2) Fuzzy Super interior $sint(A) = \{x \in X : cl(U) \leq A \neq \emptyset\}$
- 3) Fuzzy super closed (FSC) if $scl(A) \leq A$.
- 4) Fuzzy super open (FSO) set if $1 - A$ is fuzzy super closed $sint(A) = A$
- 5) Fuzzy pre super open set (FPSO) if $A \leq int(cl(A))$ and fuzzy pre-Super closed (FPSC) set if $cl(int(A)) \leq A$.
- 6) Fuzzy semi super open (FSSO) set if $A \leq cl(int(A))$ and fuzzy semi super closed (FSSC) set if $int(cl(A)) \leq A$.

B. *Definition 2.3:* A fuzzy set A of (X, τ) is called:

- 1) FSSO if $A \leq cl(int(A))$ and a FSSC if $int(cl(A)) \leq A$.
- 2) FPSO if $A \leq int(cl(A))$ and a FPSC if $cl(int(A)) \leq A$.
- 3) F ω SO if $A \leq int(cl(Int(A)))$ and a F α SC if $cl(int(cl(A))) \leq A$.
- 4) FSPSO if $A \leq cl(int(cl(A)))$ and a FSPSC if $int(cl(int(A))) \leq A$.

C. *Lemma 2.1:* Let A be a fuzzy set in a fuzzy topological space (X, τ) . Then

- 1) $\text{spcl}(A) \leq \text{scl}(A) \leq \alpha\text{cl}(A) \leq \text{cl}(A) \leq \text{r cl}(A)$
- 2) $\text{spcl}(A) \leq \text{pcl}(A) \leq \alpha \text{cl}(A)$

D. *Definition 2.4:* A fuzzy set A of (X, τ) is called:

- 1) FGSC if $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSO in X;
- 2) FSGSC if $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSSO in X.
- 3) FGSSC if $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSO set in X;
- 4) F_{α} GSC if $\alpha\text{-cl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is F_{α} SO set in X;
- 5) F_{α} GSC if $\alpha\text{-cl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSO set in X;
- 6) FGSPSC if $\text{spcl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSO set in X;
- 7) FGSPSC if $\text{pcl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSO set in X;
- 8) F_{ω} SC if $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$, whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSSO set in X.

E. *Definition 2.5:* A fuzzy topological space (X, τ) is called a

- 1) Fuzzy $T_{1/2}$ space if every FGSC set is FSC.
- 2) Fuzzy T_{ω} space if every F_{ω} SC set is FSC.
- 3) Fuzzy T_b space if every FGSSC set is fuzzy super closed.

F. *Definition 2.6 :* A mapping $f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be:

- 1) FG-continuous if $f^{-1}(V)$ is FSC set in X, for every FSC set V in Y .
- 2) FSG-continuous if $f^{-1}(V)$ is FSGSC in X, for each FSC set V in Y;
- 3) FGSP-continuous if $f^{-1}(V)$ is FGSPSC in X, for every FSC set V in Y ;

G. *Definition 2.7:* A fuzzy set A of (X, τ) is called a FGSGSC set if $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$ whenever $A \leq H$ and H is FSGSO in X.

H. *Lemma 2.1. :* Every FSC set is FGSGSC.

I. *Proof:* Let A be FSC set and H be any FSGSO set such that $A \leq H$. Since A is FSC , $\text{cl}(A) = A \leq H$. Hence A is FGSGSC.

J. *Lemma 2.2:* Every FGSGSC set is FGSC.

K. *Proof:* Let A be any FGSGSC set and H be any FSO set such that $A \leq H$. Since every FSO set is FSGSO and A is FGSGSC, we have $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$. Hence A is FGSC.

L. *Lemma 2.3:* Every FGSGSC set is F_{ω} SC.

M. *Proof:* Let A be any FGSGSC set and H be any FSSO set such that $A \leq H$. Since every FSSO set is FSGSO and A is FGSGSC, we have $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$. Hence A is F_{ω} SC.

$\leq H$. Hence A is FGSPSC and

III. CHARACTERIZATION OF FGSGSC SETS AND FSGSGO SETS

In this section we study several interesting characterizations of FGSGSC sets and FSGSGO.

1) *Definition 3.1:* A fuzzy set A in (X, τ) is called FGSGS -nhd of a fuzzy point x_{λ} if there exists a FSGSGO set B such that $x_{\lambda} \in B \leq A$. A FGSG-nhd , A is said to be FSGSGO-nhd (resp. FGSGSC-nhd) if and only if A is FSGSGO (resp. FGSGSC).

2) *Definition 3.2:* A fuzzy set A in (X, τ) is called FGSG-q-nhd of a fuzzy point x_{λ} (resp. fuzzy set B), if there exists a FSGSGO set U in (X, τ) such that $x_{\lambda} q U \leq A$ (resp. $B q U \leq A$).

3) *Theorem 3.1:* If A and B are FGSGSC sets in (X, τ) then $A \cup B$ is FGSGSC.

Let A and B be two fuzzy FGSGSC sets in (X, τ) and let H be any FSGSO set such that $A \leq H$ and $B \leq H$. Therefore we have $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$ and $\text{cl}(B) \leq H$. Since $A \leq H$ and $B \leq H$, we have $A \cup B \leq H$. Now $\text{cl}(A \cup B) = \text{cl}(A) \cup \text{cl}(B) \leq H$. Hence $A \cup B$ is FGSGSC.

4) *Theorem 3.2:* If A and B are FSGSGO sets in (X, τ) then $A \cap B$ is FSGSGO.

a) *Proof.* Let A and B be two fuzzy FSGSGO sets in (X, τ) . Then $1-A$ and $1-B$ are FGSGSC. By above Theorem $(1-A) \cap (1-B)$ is FGSGSC. Since $(1-A) \cup (1-B) = 1-(A \cap B)$. Hence $A \cap B$ is FSGSGO.

E. *Theorem 3.3.:* If a fuzzy set A is FGSGSC in (X, τ) and $\text{cl}(A) (1 - \text{cl}(A)) = 0$ then $\text{cl}(A) - A$ does not contain any non-zero FSGSC set in (X, τ) . Let A be FGSGSC in (X, τ) and $\text{cl}(A) \cap (1 - \text{cl}(A)) = 0$. We prove the result by contradiction. Let B be any

FSGSC in (X, τ) such that $B \leq \text{Cl}(A) - A \cap B = 0$. This gives $B \leq \text{cl}(A)$ and $B \leq 1-A$. We have $A \leq 1-B$, which is FSGSO. Since A is FGSGSC, we have $\text{cl}(A) \leq 1-B$. This implies $B \leq 1-\text{cl}(A)$. Therefore $B \leq \text{cl}(A) \cap 1-\text{cl}(A) = 0$. That is $B = 0$, which is a contradiction. Hence $\text{cl}(A) - A$ does not contain any non-zero FSGSC set in (X, τ) .

5) *Theorem 3.4:* If a fuzzy set A is FGSGSC in (X, τ) and $\text{cl}(A) \cap (1-\text{cl}(A)) = 0$ then $\text{cl}(A) - A$ does not contain any non-zero FSC set in (X, τ) .

6) *Proof:* It follows from the above theorem and the fact that every FSC set is FSGSC.

F. Theorem 3.5: If A is FGSGSC set in (X, τ) and $A \leq B \leq \text{cl}(A)$ then B is FGSGSC in (X, τ) .

1) *Proof:* Let H be FSGSO set such that $B \leq H$. Since $A \leq B$, we have $A \leq H$. Since A is FGSGSC set, $\text{cl}(A) \leq H$. But $B \leq \text{cl}(A)$ implies $\text{cl}(B) \leq \text{cl}(\text{cl}(A)) = \text{cl}(A) \leq H$. Hence B is FGSGSC.

7) *Theorem 3.6:* If A is FGSGSO set in (X, τ) and $\text{int}(A) \leq B \leq A$, then B is FGSGSO in (X, τ) .

1) *Proof:* Let A is FGSGSO set in (X, τ) and $\text{int}(A) \leq B \leq A$. Then $1-A$ is FGSGSC and $1-A \leq 1-\text{cl}(A) \leq \text{cl}(1-A)$. Then $1-B$ is FGSGSC. Hence B is FGSGSO.

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