A New Type of Quasi-open and Quasi-closed functions in Topological Spaces

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to introduce the concepts of Quasi semi*δ-open and Quasi semi*δ-closed functions using semi*δ-open sets and investigate their basic properties. We also discuss their relationships with already existing concepts.

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I INTRODUCTION

Levine [2] offered a new and useful notion in General Topology that is the notion of a generalized closed set. This notion has been studied extensively in recent years by many topologists. The investigation of generalized closed sets has led to several new and interesting concepts. After the introduction of generalized closed sets there are many research papers which deal with different types of generalized closed sets. Dunham[1] additionally defined a new closure operator cl* by using generalized closed sets. Quite recently S.Pious Missier and C.Reena [4] introduced a new notion of generalized closed sets called semi*δ-closed sets.

In this paper, we will continue the study of related functions by involving semi*δ-open set. We introduce and characterize the concept of quasi semi*δ-open and quasi semi*δ-closed functions.

II PRELIMINARIES

Throughout this paper (X, τ), (Y, σ) and (Z, η) will always denote topological spaces on which no separation axioms are assumed, unless otherwise mentioned. When A is a subset of (X, τ), cl (A) and int (A) denote the closure and the interior of A respectively. We recall some known definitions needed in this paper.

Definition 2.1: A subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is called a semi*δ-open set [4] if there exists a δ-open set U in X such that U⊆AcCl*(U).

Definition 2.2: The semi*δ-interior [4] of A is defined as the union of all semi*δ-open sets of X contained in A. It is denoted by s*δInt(A).

Definition 2.3: A is semi*δ-closed [5] if Int*(δCl(A))⊆A.

Definition 2.4: The semi*δ-closure [5] of A is defined as the intersection of all semi*δ-closed sets in X containing A. It is denoted by s*δCl(A).

Definition 2.5: A function f: X→Y is said to be semi*δ-continuous [6] if f⁻¹(V) is semi*δ-open in (X, τ) for every open set V in (Y, σ).

Definition 2.6: A function f: X→Y is said to be semi*δ-irresolute [6] if f⁻¹(V) is semi*δ-open in X for every semi*δ-open set V in Y.

Definition 2.7: A function f: X→Y is said to be semi*δ-open [7] if f(U) is semi*δ-open in Y for every open set U in X.

Definition 2.8: A function f: X→Y is said to be pre-semi*δ-open [7] if f(U) is semi*δ-open in Y for every semi*δ-open set U in X.

Definition 2.9: A function f: X→Y is said to be semi*δ-closed [7] if f(F) is semi*δ-closed in Y for every closed set F in X.

Definition 2.10: A function f: X→Y is said to be pre-semi*δ-closed [7] if f(F) is semi*δ-closed in Y for every semi*δ-closed set F in X.
III QUASI SEMI*δ - OPEN FUNCTIONS

Definition 3.1: A function \( f: (X, τ) \rightarrow (Y, σ) \) is said to be quasi semi*δ-open if the image of every semi*δ-open set in \( X \) is open in \( Y \).

Example 3.2: Let \( X = Y = \{a, b, c\}, τ = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, X\} \) and \( σ = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}, X\} \). In this space \( S^*δ \ O(X, τ) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{c, a\}\} \) and \( S^*δ \ O(Y, σ) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{c, a\}\} \). Let \( f: (X, τ) \rightarrow (Y, σ) \) be defined by \( f(a) = a, f(b) = f(c) = c \). Clearly, \( f \) is quasi S*δ open.

Theorem 3.3: A function \( f: (X, τ) \rightarrow (Y, σ) \) is quasi semi*δ-open if and only if for every subset \( U \) of \( X \), \( f(\text{s}^*\text{δ-int} (U) \subset \text{int} (f(U)) \).

Proof: Let \( f \) be quasi semi*δ-open function. Now we have \( \text{int} (U) \subset U \) and \( S^*δ-\text{int}(U) \) is a semi*δ-open set. Hence we obtain that, \( s^*\text{δ-int}(U) \subset \text{int} (f(U)) \). Conversely, Assume that \( U \) is a semi*δ-open set in \( X \). Then \( f(U) = f(\text{s}^*\text{δ-int}(U)) \subset \text{int} (f(U)) \) but \( \text{int}(f(U)) \subset f(U) \). Consequently, \( f(U) = \text{int}(f(U)) \) and \( f \) is quasi semi*δ-open.

Lemma 3.4: If a function \( f: (X, τ) \rightarrow (Y, σ) \) is quasi semi*δ-open, then \( s^*\text{δ-int}(f^{-1}(V)) \subset f^{-1}(\text{int}(V)) \) for every subset \( V \) of \( Y \).

Proof: Let \( V \) be any arbitrary subset of \( Y \) then \( s^*\text{δ-int}(f^{-1}(V)) \) is a semi*δ-open set in \( X \) and \( f \) is quasi semi*δ-open.

Then \( f(s^*\text{δ-int}(f^{-1}(V)) \subset \text{int} (f(f^{-1}(V)) \subset \text{int} (V) \) and \( s^*\text{δ-int}(f^{-1}(V)) \subset f^{-1}(\text{int}(V)) \).

Definition 3.5: A subset \( S \) is called a semi*δ-neighbourhood of a point \( x \) of \( X \) if there exists a semi*δ-open set \( U \) such that \( x \in U \subset S \).

Theorem 3.6: Let function \( f: (X, τ) \rightarrow (Y, σ) \) be a function, then the following are equivalent.

(i) \( f \) is quasi semi*δ-open function
(ii) for each subset \( U \) of \( X \), \( f(s^*\text{δ-int} (U)) \subset \text{int} (f(U)) \)
(III) for each \( x \in X \) and each semi*δ-neighbourhood \( U \) of \( x \) in \( X \), there exists a neighbourhood \( V \) of \( f(x) \) in \( Y \) such that \( V \subset f(U) \).

Proof: (i) \( \Rightarrow \) (ii) It follows from the theorem 3.3.

(ii) \( \Rightarrow \) (iii): Let \( x \in X \) and \( U \) be an arbitrary semi*δ-neighbourhood of \( x \) in \( X \). Then there exists a semi*δ-open set \( V \) in \( X \) such that \( x \in V \subset U \). Then by (ii) we have \( f(V) = f(s^*\text{δ-int}(V)) \subset \text{int}(f(V)) \) and hence \( f(V) = \text{int}(f(V)) \). Therefore, it follows that \( f(V) \) is open in \( Y \) such that \( f(x) \in f(V) \subset f(U) \).

(iii) \( \Rightarrow \) (i): Let \( U \) be an arbitrary semi*δ-open set in \( X \). Then for each \( y \in f(U) \), by (iii) there exists a neighbourhood \( V_y \) of \( y \) in \( Y \) such that \( V_y \subset f(U) \). As \( V_y \) is a neighbourhood of \( y \), there exists an open set \( W_y \) in \( Y \) such that \( y \in W_y \subset V_y \). Thus, \( f(U) = \bigcup \{W_y: y \in f(U)\} \) which is a open set in \( Y \) which implies \( f \) is a quasi semi*δ-open function.

Theorem 3.7: A function \( f: (X, τ) \rightarrow (Y, σ) \) is quasi semi*δ-open function iff for any subset \( B \) of \( Y \) and for any semi*δ-closed set \( F \) of \( X \) containing \( f^{-1}(B) \), there exists a closed set \( G \) of \( Y \) containing \( B \) such that \( f^{-1}(G) \subset F \).

Proof: Suppose \( f \) is a quasi semi*δ-open function. Let \( B \subset Y \) and \( F \) be a semi*δ-closed set containing \( f^{-1}(B) \). Put \( G = Y - f(X - F) \). It is clear that \( f^{-1}(B) \subset F \) implies \( B \subset G \). Since \( f \) is quasi semi*δ-open. We obtain, \( G \) as a closed set of \( Y \). Moreover, we have \( f^{-1}(G) \subset F \).

Conversely, let \( U \) be an arbitrary semi*δ-open set of \( X \) and put \( B = Y - f(U) \). Then \( X - U \) is a semi*δ-closed set in \( X \) containing \( f^{-1}(B) \). By hypothesis, there exists a closed set \( F \) of \( Y \) such that \( B \subset F \) and \( f^{-1}(F) \subset (X - U) \). Hence, we obtain \( f(U) \subset (Y - F) \). On the other hand, it follows that \( B \subset F \), \( Y - F \subset Y - B = f(U) \). Thus, we obtain \( f(U) = Y - F \) which is open and hence, \( f \) is a quasi semi*δ-open function.

Theorem 3.8: A function \( f: (X, τ) \rightarrow (Y, σ) \) is a quasi semi*δ-open function iff \( f^{-1}(\text{cl}(B)) \subset s^*\text{δ-cl}(f^{-1}(B)) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \).
Proof: Suppose that \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open. Then for any subset \( B \) of \( Y \), \( f^{-1}(B) \subset s^{*}\delta cl(f^{-1}(B)) \). Therefore by theorem 3.7, there exists a closed set \( F \) in \( Y \) such that \( B \subset F \) and \( f^{-1}(F) \subset s^{*}\delta cl(f^{-1}(B)) \). Hence we obtain \( f^{-1}(cl(B)) \subset f^{-1}(F) \subset s^{*}\delta cl(f^{-1}(B)) \).

Conversely, let \( B \subset Y \) and \( F \) be quasi semi*\( \delta \) closed set of \( X \) containing \( f^{-1}(B) \). Put \( W = cl_{Y}(B) \), then we have \( B \subset W \) and \( W \) is a closed and \( f^{-1}(W) \subset s^{*}\delta cl(f^{-1}(B)) \subset F \). Then by theorem 3.7, \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open.

**Theorem 3.9:** Let \( f: X \rightarrow Y \) and \( g: Y \rightarrow Z \) be function and \( g \circ f: X \rightarrow Z \) is a quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open. If \( g \) is continuous injective, then \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open.

**Proof:** Let \( U \) be a semi*\( \delta \) -open set in \( X \). Since \((g \circ f)\) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open, \( g \circ f(U) \) is open in \( Z \). Again \( g \) is injective continuous function, \( f(U) = g^{-1}(g \circ f(U)) \) is open in \( Y \). This shows that \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open.

**Theorem 3.10:** Let \( f: X \rightarrow Y \) and \( g: Y \rightarrow Z \) be any two functions. Then the following properties hold:

(i) If \( f \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open and \( g \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open function, then \( g \circ f \) is open function.

(ii) If \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open and \( g \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open function, then \( g \circ f \) is pre semi*\( \delta \) -open function.

(iii) If \( f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \) -open function and \( g \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open, then \( g \circ f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open.

**Proof:**

(i) Let \( V \) be any open set in \( X \). Since \( f \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open function, \( f(V) \) is a semi*\( \delta \) -open in \( Y \). Since \( g \) is a quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open, \( g(f(V)) \) is open set in \( Z \). That is, \( g \circ f(V) = g(f(V)) \) is open in \( Z \) and hence \( g \circ f \) is open function.

(ii) Let \( V \) be any semi*\( \delta \) -open set in \( X \). Since \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -open, \( f(V) \) is open in \( Y \). Since \( g \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open function, \( g(f(V)) \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open in \( Z \). That is, \( g \circ f(V) = g(f(V)) \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open in \( Z \) and hence \( g \circ f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \) -open.

(iii) Let \( V \) be any semi*\( \delta \) -open set in \( X \). Since \( f \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open, \( f(V) \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open in \( Y \). Since \( g \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open function, \( g(f(V)) \) is semi*\( \delta \) -open in \( Z \). Hence \( g \circ f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \) -open.

**IV QUASI SEMI*\( \delta \) - CLOSED FUNCTIONS**

**Definition 4.1:** A function \( f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma) \) is said to be quasi semi*\( \delta \) -closed if the image of every semi*\( \delta \) -closed set in \( X \) is closed in \( Y \).

**Example 4.2:** Let \( X = Y = \{a, b, c, d\} \), \( \tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}, \{b, d\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\}\} \) and \( \sigma = \{Y, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\}\} \). In this space \( S^{*}\delta C(X, \tau) = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\}\} \) and \( S^{*}\delta C(Y, \sigma) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\}\} \).

**Remark 4.3:** Any semi*\( \delta \) -closed functions need not be quasi semi*\( \delta \) -closed as shown by following example.

**Example 4.4:** Let \( X = Y = \{a, b, c, d\} \), \( \tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{c\}, \{c, d\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\} \) and \( \sigma = \{Y, \emptyset, \{d\}, \{d, c\}, \{d, a\}, \{d, a, c\}\} \). In this space, \( S^{*}\delta C(X, \tau) = \{X, \emptyset, \{d\}, \{d, c\}, \{d, a\}, \{d, a, c\}\} \) and \( S^{*}\delta C(Y, \sigma) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, d, c\}\} \).

**Theorem 4.5:** If \( f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma) \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \) -closed, then \( f^{-1}(\text{Int}(B)) \subset s^{*}\delta \text{Int}(f^{-1}(B)) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \).

**Proof:** This proof is similar to proof of lemma [3.4].
Theorem 4.6: A function \( f(X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma) \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed function iff for any subset \( B \) of \( Y \) and for semi*\( \delta \)-open set \( G \) of \( X \) containing \( f^{-1}(B) \), there exists an open set \( U \) of \( Y \) containing \( B \) such that \( f^{-1}(U) \subset G \).

**Proof:** This proof is similar to the theorem [3.7]

Theorem 4.7: Let \( f: X \rightarrow Y \) and \( g: Y \rightarrow Z \) be any two functions. Then the following properties hold:

(i) If \( f \) is semi*\( \delta \)- closed and \( g \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed function, then \( g \circ f \) is closed function.

(ii) If \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed and \( g \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed, then \( g \circ f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \)-closed function.

(iii) If \( f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \)-closed function and \( g \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed, then \( g \circ f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed.

**Proof:**

(i) Let \( B \) be a closed set in \( X \). Since \( f \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed, \( f(B) \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed in \( Y \). Since \( g \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed, \( g(f(B)) \) is closed in \( Z \). That is, \( g \circ f(B) = g(f(B)) \) is closed in \( Z \) and hence, \( g \circ f \) is a closed function.

(ii) Let \( B \) be any semi*\( \delta \)-closed set in \( X \). Since \( f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed, \( f(B) \) is closed in \( Y \). Since, \( g \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed, \( g(f(B)) \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed in \( Z \). That is, \( g \circ f(B) = g(f(B)) \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed in \( Z \). Hence \( g \circ f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \)-closed function.

(iii) Let \( B \) be any semi*\( \delta \)-closed set in \( X \). Since, \( f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \)-closed, \( f(B) \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed in \( Y \). Also since \( g \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed, \( g(f(B)) \) is closed in \( Z \), that is, \( g \circ f(B) = g(f(B)) \) is closed in \( Z \). Hence \( g \circ f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed.

Theorem 4.8: Let \( f: X \rightarrow Y \) and \( g: Y \rightarrow Z \) be any two functions such that \( g \circ f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed.

(i) If \( f \) is semi*\( \delta \)-irresolute surjective, then \( g \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed.

(ii) If \( g \) is semi*\( \delta \)-continuous injective, then \( f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \)-closed function.

**Proof:**

(i) Suppose that \( F \) is any semi*\( \delta \)-closed set in \( Y \). As \( f \) is semi*\( \delta \)-irresolute, \( f^{-1}(F) \) is semi*\( \delta \)-closed in \( X \). Since, \( g \circ f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed and \( f \) is surjective, \( (g \circ f)(f^{-1}(F)) = g(F) \), which is closed in \( Z \). This implies that \( g \) is a quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed function.

(ii) Suppose \( F \) is any semi*\( \delta \)-closed in \( X \). Since, \( g \circ f \) is quasi semi*\( \delta \)-closed, \( g \circ f(F) \) is closed in \( Z \). Again, \( g \) is a semi*\( \delta \)-continuous injective, \( g^{-1}(g \circ f(F)) = f(F) \), which is semi*\( \delta \)-closed in \( Y \). This shows that \( f \) is pre-semi*\( \delta \)-closed function.

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