On Kasaj-b-open Sets and Kasaj-regular-open Sets in Kasaj Topological Spaces

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Abstract : Recently, We defined Kasaj-topological space and weak open sets namely Kasaj-pre-open sets, Kasaj-semi-open sets, Kasaj-alpha-open sets, Kasaj-beta-open sets in Kasaj topological spaces and analyzed their basic properties. Also we defined new types of continuous functions namely Kasaj-continuous function, Kasaj-pre-continuous function, Kasaj-semi-continuous function, Kasaj-alpha-continuous function and Kasaj-beta-continuous function in Kasaj topological spaces. The purpose of this paper is to define new classes of sets called Kasaj-b-open(KS-b-open) sets, Kasaj-regular-open(KS-regular-open) sets and a new types of continuous functions namely Kasaj-b-continuous function in Kasaj topological spaces. We shall investigate their basic properties and also analyze relation among Kasaj-open sets, Kasaj-pre-open sets, Kasaj-semi-open sets, Kasaj-alpha-open sets, Kasaj-beta-open sets, Kasaj-b-open sets and Kasaj-regular-open sets.

Index Terms - Kasaj topological space, Kasaj-b-open set, Kasaj-regular-open set.

I. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARY

In recent times many people have introduced new topological space and it is studied very well. For example, nano topological space was introduced by L. Thivagar et al. [3]. S. Chandrasekar [5] introduced Micro topological spaces which are extension of nano topological spaces. He has used Levine's simple extension concepts in nano topological spaces. The notations of Semi-open sets, Pre-open sets, α-open sets, β-open sets, b-open sets and regular-open sets were introduced by Levine [4], Mashhour et al. [1], M. Caldas [6], M. E. Abd El-Monsef et al. [7], D. Andrijevic [9] and K.F. porter [10] respectively. We defined and studied Kasaj-topological space and weak open sets namely Kasaj-pre-open sets and Kasaj-semi-open sets in Kasaj topological spaces, also we defined [11] Kasaj-α-open sets and Kasaj-β-open sets in Kasaj topological spaces and analyze their basic properties. Also we defined new types of continuous functions namely Kasaj-continuous function, Kasaj-pre-continuous function, Kasaj-semi-continuous function, Kasaj-α-continuous function and Kasaj-β-continuous function in Kasaj topological space. In this paper, we shall define new classes of sets on Kasaj topological spaces namely Kasaj-b-open (KS-b-open) sets and Kasaj-regular-open (KS-regular-open) sets and find the relation of these new classes with existing classes.

Definition : 1 A subset P of a topological space (X, τ) is called

• a semi-open set [4] if \( P \subseteq \text{cl} (\text{int}(P)) \).
• a pre-open set [1] if \( P \subseteq \text{int}(\text{cl}(P)) \).
• a α-open set [6] if \( P \subseteq \text{int}(\text{cl}(P)) \).
• a β-open set [7] if \( P \subseteq \text{cl}(\text{int}(P)) \).
• a b-open set [9] if \( P \subseteq \text{int}(\text{cl}(P)) \cup \text{cl}(\text{int}(P)) \).
• A regular-open set [10] if \( A = \text{int}(\text{cl}(P)) \).

The complement of a semi-open set (pre-open set, α-open set, β-open set, b-open set, regular-open set) in a space X is called semi-closed set (pre-closed set, α-closed set, β-closed set, b-closed set, regular-closed set) in X.

II. NANO TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Definition: 2 Let \( Ω \) be a non-empty Universal set and \( ℜ \) be an equivalence relation on \( Ω \) and it is named as the indiscernibility relation. As \( ℜ \) is an equivalence relation, we get disjoint partition and each equivalence class is indiscernible with one another. The pair \( (Ω, ℜ) \) is called as approximation space. Let \( X \subseteq Ω \).

• The lower approximation of X with respect to \( ℜ \) is denoted by \( ℰ \) (X) and is defined by \( ℰ \) (X) = \( \bigcup_{x \in Ω} \{ P(x) : P(x) \subseteq X \} \) where \( P(x) \) denotes the equivalence relation which contains \( x \in Ω \).
• The upper approximation of X with respect to \( ℜ \) is denoted by \( ℰ \) (X) and is defined by \( ℰ \) (X) = \( \bigcup_{x \in Ω} \{ P(x) : P(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset \} \) where \( P(x) \) denotes the equivalence relation which contains \( x \in Ω \).
• The boundary region of X with respect to \( ℜ \) is denoted by \( ℰ \) (X) and is defined by \( ℰ \) (X) = \( ℰ \) (X) ⋃ \( ℰ \) (X).

Definition: 3 Let \( Ω \) be an universal set. \( ℜ \) be an equivalence relation on \( Ω \), \( X \subseteq Ω \) and \( τ₀(X) = \{ Ω, \emptyset, ℰ(X), ℰ(X), ℰ(X) \} \) which satisfies the following axioms.

• \( Ω, \emptyset \in τ₀(X) \).
• The union of elements of any subcollection of \( τ₀(X) \) is in \( τ₀(X) \).
• The intersection of any finite subcollection of elements of \( τ₀(X) \) is in \( τ₀(X) \).

Then \( (Ω, τ₀(X)) \) is called nano topological space. The members of \( τ₀(X) \) are called nano open sets.
III. MICRO TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Definition: 4 [5] Let \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X)) \) be a nano topological space and micro topology is defined by
\[
\mu_S(X) = \{ K \cup (K' \cap S) : K, K' \in \tau_S(X), \text{fixed } S \notin \tau_S(X) \}.
\]

Definition: 5 [5] The Micro topology \( \mu_S(X) \) satisfies the following postulates:
- \( \Omega, \emptyset \in \mu_S(X) \).
- The union of elements of any subcollection of \( \mu_S(X) \) is in \( \mu_S(X) \).
- The intersection of any finite subcollection of elements of \( \mu_S(X) \) is in \( \mu_S(X) \).

Then \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X), \mu_S(X)) \) is called Micro topological spaces and the members of \( \mu_S(X) \) are called Micro open sets (\( \mu \)-open sets) and the complement of a \( \mu \)-open set is called a \( \mu \)-closed set.

IV. KASAJ TOPOLOGICAL SPACE

Definition: 6 [8] Let \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X)) \) be a nano topological space. Then Kasaj topology is defined by
\[
KS_S(X) = \{ (K \cap S) \cup (K' \cap S') : K, K' \in \tau_S(X), \text{fixed } S, S' \notin \tau_S(X), S \cup S' = \Omega \}.
\]

Definition: 7[8] The Kasaj topology \( KS_S(X) \) satisfies the following postulates:
- \( \Omega, \emptyset \in KS_S(X) \).
- The union of elements of any subcollection of \( KS_S(X) \) is in \( KS_S(X) \).
- The intersection of any finite subcollection of elements of \( KS_S(X) \) is in \( KS_S(X) \).

Then \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X), KS_S(X)) \) is called Kasaj topological space and the members of \( KS_S(X) \) are called Kasaj open sets (KS-open sets) and the complement of a Kasaj-open set is called a Kasaj-closed (KS-closed) set and the collection of all Kasaj-closed sets is denoted by KSCS(X).

Definition: 8[8] The Kasaj closure and the Kasaj interior of a set \( P \) is denoted by \( KS_a(P) \) and \( KS_{\text{int}}(P) \), respectively. It is defined by
\[
KS_a(P) = \cap \{ Q : P \subset Q, Q \text{ is KS-closed} \} \text{ and } KS_{\text{int}}(P) = \cup \{ Q : Q \subset P, Q \text{ is KS-open} \}.
\]

Remark: 9[8]
- \( KS_a(P) \) is the largest KS-open set contained in \( P \).
- \( KS_{\text{int}}(P) \) is the smallest KS-closed set containing \( P \).

Definition: 10[8] For any two subsets \( P, Q \) of \( \Omega \) in a Kasaj topological space \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X), KS_S(X)) \),
- \( P \) is a Kasaj-closed set if and only if \( KS_a(P) = P \).
- \( P \) is a Kasaj-open set if and only if \( KS_{\text{int}}(P) = P \).
- If \( P \subset Q \), then \( KS_a(P) \subset KS_a(Q) \) and \( KS_{\text{int}}(P) \subset KS_{\text{int}}(Q) \).
- \( KS_a(KS_a(P)) = KS_a(P) \) and \( KS_{\text{int}}(KS_{\text{int}}(P)) = KS_{\text{int}}(P) \).
- \( KS_a(P) \cup KS_a(Q) \subset KS_a(P \cup Q) \).
- \( KS_{\text{int}}(P \cup Q) \subset KS_{\text{int}}(P) \cap KS_{\text{int}}(Q) \).

Definition: 11[8] Let \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X), KS_S(X)) \) be a Kasaj topological space and \( P \subset \Omega \). Then \( P \) is called Kasaj-pre-open(KS-pre-open) set if \( P \subset KS_a(KS_a(P)) \) and Kasaj-pre-closed(KS-pre-closed) set if \( KS_a(KS_{\text{int}}(P)) \subset P \). The set of all Kasaj-pre-open sets is denoted by KSPS(\( \Omega, X) \).

Definition: 12[8] Let \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X), KS_S(X)) \) be a Kasaj topological space and \( P \subset \Omega \). Then \( P \) is called Kasaj-semi-open(KS-semi-open) set if \( P \subset KS_a(KS_{\text{int}}(P)) \) and Kasaj-semi-closed(KS-semi-closed) set if \( KS_a(KS_a(P)) \subset P \). The set of all Kasaj-semi-open sets is denoted by KSSO(\( \Omega, X) \).

Definition: 13[8] Let \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X), KS_S(X)) \) be a Kasaj topological space and \( P \subset \Omega \). Then \( P \) is called Kasaj-a-open(KS-a-open) set if \( P \subset KS_a(KS_a(P)) \) and Kasaj-a-closed(KS-a-closed) set if \( KS_a(KS_{\text{int}}(P)) \subset P \). The set of all Kasaj-a-open sets is denoted by KSaS(\( \Omega, X) \).

Definition: 14[8] Let \( (\Omega, \tau_S(X), KS_S(X)) \) be a Kasaj topological space and \( P \subset \Omega \). Then \( P \) is called Kasaj-\( \beta \)-open(KS-\( \beta \)-open) set if \( P \subset KS_a(KS_a(P)) \) and Kasaj-\( \beta \)-closed(KS-\( \beta \)-closed) set if \( KS_a(KS_{\text{int}}(P)) \subset P \). The set of all Kasaj-\( \beta \)-open sets is denoted by KSB(\( \Omega, X) \).

Example: 15 Let \( \Omega = \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \} \) with \( \Omega/\Re = \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \} \) and \( X = \{ \pi, \kappa \} \subset \Omega \). Then \( \tau_S(X) = \{ \emptyset, \Omega, \{ \lambda \}, \{ \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \} \} \). If we consider \( S = \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu \} \) and \( S' = \{ \pi, \kappa \} \), then
- \( KS_S(X) = \{ \emptyset, \{ \lambda \}, \{ \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu \} \} \).
- KSPO(\( \Omega, X) = \{ \emptyset, \{ \lambda \}, \{ \theta \}, \{ \nu \}, \{ \pi, \kappa \}, \{ \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta \}, \{ \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \theta, \pi, \nu, \kappa \} \} \).
### V. Kasaj-b-open Sets

In this section, we define and study the forms of Kasaj-b-open (KS-b-open) sets.

**Definition:** 17 Let $(\Omega, \tau_b(X), KS_b(X))$ be a Kasaj topological space and $P \in \Omega$. Then $P$ is said to be Kasaj-b-open (KS-b-open) set if $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_b(P)) \cup KS_b(KS_{s\cap}(P))$. The complement of KS-b-open set is called KS-b-closed set. The set of all KS-b-open set is denoted by $SBS_{b}(\Omega, X)$.

**Remark:** 18

- In Example 15, we have $KS_{b}(\Omega, X) = \{\phi, (\Omega, \{\pi\}), (\Omega, \{\pi, \kappa\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi, \kappa\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi, \kappa\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi, \kappa\})\}$.

- In Example 16, we have $KS_{b}(\Omega, X) = \{\phi, (\Omega, \{\pi\}), (\Omega, \{\pi, \kappa\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi, \kappa\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi, \kappa\}), (\Omega, \{\lambda, \pi, \kappa\})\}$.

**Theorem:** 19 $KS_b(X) \subseteq SBS_b(\Omega, X)$.

**Proof:** Let $P \in KS_b(X)$, i.e., $P = KS_{s\cap}(P)$. Since $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(P)$ for all $P \in \Omega$, therefore, $P = KS_{s\cap}(P) \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_{s\cap}(P))$.

Hence $P \subseteq SBS_b(\Omega, X)$.

**Remark:** 20 In general, $SBS_b(\Omega, X) \not\subseteq KS_b(X)$. In Example 16, one can see that $[\pi] \in KS_b(X)$ but $[\pi] \notin KS_b(X)$.

**Theorem:** 21

1. $KS_{b}(\Omega, X) \subseteq SBS_b(\Omega, X)$.
2. $SBS_b(\Omega, X) \subseteq KS_b(\Omega, X)$.

**Proof(I):** Let $P \in KS_{b}(\Omega, X)$ (i.e., $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_b(P))$) which implies that $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_{s\cap}(P)) \cup KS_{b}(KS_{s\cap}(P))$. Hence $P \subseteq SBS_b(\Omega, X)$.

**Proof(II):** Let $P \in SBS_b(\Omega, X)$ (i.e., $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_{s\cap}(P))$) which implies that $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_{s\cap}(P)) \cup KS_{b}(KS_{s\cap}(P))$. Hence $P \subseteq KS_b(\Omega, X)$.

**Remark:** 22 In general, $KS_b(\Omega, X) \not\subseteq KS_{b}(\Omega, X)$. In Example 16, one can see that $[\lambda, \pi] \in KS_b(\Omega, X)$ but $[\lambda, \pi] \notin KS_{b}(\Omega, X)$ and $[\lambda, \pi] \notin KS_{b}(\Omega, X)$.

**Theorem:** 23 $KS_{s\cap}(\Omega, X) \subseteq KS_b(\Omega, X)$.

**Proof:** By Theorem 3.6 of [10] and Theorem 21, the proof follows.

**Theorem:** 24 $KS_b(\Omega, X) \subseteq KS_b(\Omega, X)$.

**Proof:** Let $P \in KS_b(\Omega, X)$, i.e., $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_b(P)) \cup KS_{s\cap}(KS_{s\cap}(P))$. Since $P \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(P)$ for all $P \subseteq \Omega$ and by Definition 10, we observe that $KS_{s\cap}(KS_{s\cap}(P)) \subseteq KS_{s\cap}(KS_{s\cap}(P))$. Hence $P \subseteq KS_{b}(\Omega, X)$.

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Theorem: 31
Proof:

\[ \text{which implies that} \]

\[ P \subseteq \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \cup \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \subseteq \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \]

Hence, \( P \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \).

Remark: 25
In general, \( \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \not\subset \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \).

Definition: 26
The Kasaj-b-closure and Kasaj-b-interior of a set \( P \) are denoted by \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \) and \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \), respectively and are defined by

- \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) = \bigcap \{ Q : P \subseteq Q \text{ and } Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \} \)
- \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) = \bigcup \{ Q : P \subseteq Q \text{ and } Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \} \)

Remark: 27
It is clear that \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \) is the smallest closed set containing \( P \) and \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \) is the largest open set contained in \( P \).

Theorem: 28
I. \( P = \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \) iff \( P \in \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(\Omega, X) \).
II. \( P = \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \) iff \( P \in \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(\Omega, X) \).

Proof(I): \( \Rightarrow \) Let \( P \in \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(\Omega, X) \). Then \( P \subseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \) and \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) = \bigcap \{ Q : P \subseteq Q \text{ and } Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \} \). Since \( P \in \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(\Omega, X) \), \( P \) is an element of \( \bigcap \{ Q : P \subseteq Q \text{ and } Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \} \). Thus, \( P \in \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \).

Proof(II): \( \Leftarrow \) Let \( P \in \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(\Omega, X) \). Then \( P \subseteq \bigcup \{ Q : P \subseteq Q \text{ and } Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \} \). Hence, \( P \subseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \).

Proposition: 28
If \( P \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \) and \( Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \), then \( P \cup Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \).

Proof: Assume that \( P \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \) and \( Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \), i.e., \( P \subseteq \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \) and \( Q \subseteq \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(Q)) \). By Theorem 21, \( P \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \), i.e., \( P \subseteq \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \cup \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(Q)) \). Now,

\[
\begin{align*}
P \cup Q &= (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \cup \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P))) \cup (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(Q)) \cup \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(Q))) \\
&= (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \cup (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(Q)) \cup \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P))) \\
&\subseteq (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P)) \cup (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(Q)) \cup \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P))) \\
&\subseteq (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P) \cup Q) \cup (\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P) \cup Q))) \\
\end{align*}
\]

Hence \( P \cup Q \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \).

Theorem: 29
\( \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} P_{\alpha} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( P_{\alpha} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \) and \( \Lambda \) is an index set.

Proof: Let \( \{ P_{\alpha} : \alpha \in \Lambda \} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \), i.e., for each \( \alpha \), \( P_{\alpha} \subseteq \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P_{\alpha})) \cup \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P_{\alpha})) \). Now,

\[
\begin{align*}
\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} P_{\alpha} &= \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \{ \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P_{\alpha})) \} \\
&\subseteq \{ \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(P_{\alpha})) \} \\
&\subseteq \{ \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} P_{\alpha}) \} \\
&\subseteq \{ \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\text{KS}_{\alpha}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} P_{\alpha})) \} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Hence, \( \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} P_{\alpha} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \).

Theorem: 30
\( \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} P_{\alpha} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( P_{\alpha} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \) and \( \Lambda \) is an index set.

Proof: Let \( \{ P_{\alpha} : \alpha \in \Lambda \} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \), i.e., for each \( \alpha \), \( P_{\alpha} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \). By Theorem 29, \( \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (P_{\alpha})^{\alpha} \in \text{KS}_{\alpha}(\Omega, X) \) which implies that \( \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} P_{\alpha} = (\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (P_{\alpha})^{\alpha})^{\alpha} \). So, we get desired.

Theorem: 31
I. \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P \cup Q) \supseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \cup \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \).
II. \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P \cap Q) \subseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \cap \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \).

Proof(I): We know that \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \subseteq P \) and \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \subseteq Q \) implies \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \cup \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \subseteq P \cup Q \). Since \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \subseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \subseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \cup \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \subseteq P \cup Q \). Hence by Theorem 29, \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P \cup Q) \subseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \cup \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \). And \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P \cap Q) \subseteq P \cup Q \). Since \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P \cup Q) \) is the largest KS-b-open set contained in \( P \cup Q \). It follows that \( \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P \cup Q) \supseteq \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(P) \cup \text{KS}_{b\alpha}(Q) \).
Proof(II): Let \( x \in KS_{b\text{-}uni}(P \cap \Omega) \). Then there is a KS-b-open set \( D \) such that \( x \in D \subseteq P \cap \Omega \), i.e., there exists a KS-b-open set such that \( x \in D \subseteq P \) and \( x \in D \subseteq \Omega \). Hence \( x \in KS_{b\text{-}uni}(P) \) and \( x \in KS_{b\text{-}uni}(\Omega) \). Thus, \( KS_{b\text{-}uni}(P \cap \Omega) \subseteq KS_{b\text{-}uni}(P) \cap KS_{b\text{-}uni}(\Omega) \). Similarly, we can prove reverse inclusion.

VI. KASAJ-REGULAR-OPEN SET

In this section, we define and study the forms of Kasaj-regular-open (KS-regular-open) sets.

Definition: 32
Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) be a Kasaj topological space and \( P \subseteq \Omega \). Then \( P \) is said to be Kasaj-regular-open (briefly, KS-regular-open) set if \( P = KS_{\text{a}}(KS_{\text{a}}(P)) \). The complement of KS-regular-open set is called KS-regular-closed set. The set of all KS-regular-open set is denoted by \( KSRO(\Omega, X) \).

Remark: 33
- In Example 15, we have \( KSRO(\Omega, X) = \{ \emptyset, \{ \lambda \}, \{ \emptyset, \pi, \kappa \}, \{ \lambda, \pi, \kappa \}, \Omega \} \).
- In Example 16, we have \( KSRO(\Omega, X) = \{ \emptyset, \{ \emptyset \}, \{ \kappa, \pi, \nu \}, \{ \lambda, \emptyset, \kappa \}, \{ \pi, \nu, \kappa \}, \{ \emptyset, \pi, \nu \}, \Omega \} \).

Remark: 34 From these examples one can observe that \( KSRO(\Omega, X) \) is not closed under union.

Theorem: 35 \( KSRO(\Omega, X) \subseteq KS_{\text{a}}(X) \).
Proof: Let \( P \in KSRO(\Omega, X) \), i.e., \( P = KS_{\text{a}}(KS_{\text{a}}(P)) \). Then \( KS_{\text{a}}(P) = KS_{\text{a}}(KS_{\text{a}}(KS_{\text{a}}(P))) = KS_{\text{a}}(KS_{\text{a}}(P)) \). Hence \( P \in KS_{\text{a}}(X) \), i.e., \( P \) is open set.

Remark: 36 In general, \( KS_{\text{a}}(X) \nsubseteq KSRO(\Omega, X) \). In Example 16, \( \{ \emptyset, \kappa \} \in KS_{\text{a}}(X) \) but \( \{ \emptyset, \kappa \} \notin KSRO(\Omega, X) \).

VII. KASAJ-B-CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

Definition: 37[8] Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) and \((\Omega', \tau_\text{s}(Y), KS_{\text{a}}(Y))\) be two Kasaj topological spaces, \( X \subseteq \Omega \) and \( Y \subseteq \Omega' \). Then \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) is Kasaj-continuous (KS-continuous) function if \( f^{-1}(D) \in KS_{\text{a}}(X) \) whenever \( D \in KS_{\text{a}}(Y) \).

Theorem: 38[8] Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) and \((\Omega', \tau_\text{s}(Y), KS_{\text{a}}(Y))\) be two Kasaj topological spaces, \( X \subseteq \Omega \) and \( Y \subseteq \Omega' \). Then \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) is KS-continuous function if and only if \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSCL(X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \).

Definition: 39[8] Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) and \((\Omega', \tau_\text{s}(Y), KS_{\text{a}}(Y))\) be two Kasaj topological spaces, \( X \subseteq \Omega \) and \( Y \subseteq \Omega' \). Then \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) is Kasaj-pre-continuous function if \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSPCL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \).

Definition: 40[8] Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) and \((\Omega', \tau_\text{s}(Y), KS_{\text{a}}(Y))\) be two Kasaj topological spaces, \( X \subseteq \Omega \) and \( Y \subseteq \Omega' \). Then \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) is Kasaj-semi-continuous function if \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSCL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \).

Definition: 41[11] Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) and \((\Omega', \tau_\text{s}(Y), KS_{\text{a}}(Y))\) be two Kasaj topological spaces, \( X \subseteq \Omega \) and \( Y \subseteq \Omega' \). Then \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) is Kasaj-a-continuous function if \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSA\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \).

Definition: 42[11] Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) and \((\Omega', \tau_\text{s}(Y), KS_{\text{a}}(Y))\) be two Kasaj topological spaces, \( X \subseteq \Omega \) and \( Y \subseteq \Omega' \). Then \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) is Kasaj-\(b\)-continuous function if \( f^{-1}(D) \in KS\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \).

Now, we define KS-b-continuous function.

Definition: 43[11] Let \((\Omega, \tau_\text{s}(X), KS_{\text{a}}(X))\) and \((\Omega', \tau_\text{s}(Y), KS_{\text{a}}(Y))\) be two Kasaj topological spaces, \( X \subseteq \Omega \) and \( Y \subseteq \Omega' \). Then \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) is Kasaj-b-continuous function if \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSB\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \).

Theorem: 44 Every KS-continuous function is KS-b-continuous function.
Proof: Let \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) be a KS-continuous function, i.e., \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSCL(X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). By Theorem 19, Therefore \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSB\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) for all \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). Hence, \( f \) is KS-b-continuous function.

Theorem: 45 Every KS-b-continuous function is KS-\(b\)-continuous.
Proof: Let \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) be a KS-b-continuous function, i.e., \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSB\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). By Theorem 24, Therefore \( f^{-1}(D) \in KS\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) for all \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). Hence, \( f \) is KS-\(b\)-continuous function.

Theorem: 46 Every KS-a-continuous function is KS-b-continuous.
Proof: Let \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) be a KS-a-continuous function, i.e., \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSA\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). By Theorem 23, Therefore \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSB\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) for all \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). Hence, \( f \) is KS-b-continuous function.

Theorem: 47 Every KS-pre-continuous function is KS-b-continuous.
Proof: Let \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) be a KS-pre-continuous function, i.e., \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSPCL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). By Theorem 21, Therefore \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSB\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) for all \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). Hence, \( f \) is KS-b-continuous function.

Theorem: 48 Every KS-semi-continuous function is KS-b-continuous.
Proof: Let \( f: \Omega \to \Omega' \) be a KS-semi-continuous function, i.e., \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSSCL(\Omega, X) \) whenever \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). By Theorem 21, Therefore \( f^{-1}(D) \in KSB\text{-}CL(\Omega, X) \) for all \( D \in KSCL(Y) \). Hence, \( f \) is KS-b-continuous function.
VIII. CONCLUSION

From theorems of Section V, VI and theorems of the paper [8] and [11] we have the following implications.

\[ KSRO(\Omega, X) \subseteq KS\sigma(X) \subseteq KS\alphaO(\Omega, X) \subseteq KS\betaO(\Omega, X), \]
\[ KS\sigmaO(\Omega, X) \subseteq KSPO(\Omega, X) \subseteq KSbO(\Omega, X) \]
\[ KS\alphaO(\Omega, X) \subseteq KSPO(\Omega, X) \subseteq KS\betaO(\Omega, X) \]

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