

Fuzzy weakly⁵⁵ semi-irresolute mappings

Ma Baoguo

departement of Mathmatics, Yanan University, Yanan China
71600

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to introduce and discuss the fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute mapping.

Keywords: Fuzzy semi-irresolute mapping, Fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute mapping, Fuzzy semi-q-neighborhood, Fuzzy semi- θ -cluster, Fuzzy s-closed spaces.

1. Introduction

Throughout the paper, by (X, T) and (Y, T_1) (or simply X and Y) we shall mean fuzzy topological spaces (fts, for short) in Chang's [2] sense. A fuzzy singleton [4] with the singleton support $x \in X$ and the value α ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$) at x will be denoted by x_α . For two fuzzy set A and B , we shall write AqB to mean that A is quasi-coincident (q-coincident, for short) [4] with B . B is a quasi-neighborhood (q-nbd, for short) of A iff there exists a fuzzy open set $U \leq B$ such that AqU . A fuzzy set A in an fts X is called fuzzy semi-open (semi-closed) iff there exists a fuzzy open (resp, fuzzy closed) set B such that $B \leq A \leq B^-$ (resp. $B^o \leq A \leq B$) [6]. For a fuzzy set A in X , A^- , A^o and A' , will respectively denote the closure and interior and complement in X of A .

Definition 1.1 A mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be fuzzy semi-irresolute (fuzzy irresolute, fuzzy strongly

irresolute, fuzzy strongly semi-irresolute) iff for any fuzzy singleton x_α in X and for any fuzzy semi-open set V in Y containing $f(x_\alpha)$, there exists a fuzzy semi-open set U in X containing x_α such that $f(U) \leq V$ [1]. ($f(U) \leq V$, $f(U_-) \leq V$ [5], $f(U_-) \leq V_-$ [9]).

Definition 1.2 A fuzzy set A in X is said to be a semi- q -nbd of x_α iff there exists a fuzzy semi-open set $V \leq A$ in X such that $x_\alpha \in V$.

Theorem 1.3 A mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is fuzzy semi-irresolute (irresolute, strongly irresolute, strongly semi-irresolute) iff for each fuzzy singleton x_α in X and each semi-open semi- q -nbd V of $f(x_\alpha)$ there exists a fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd U of x_α in X such that $f(U) \leq V$ ($f(U) \leq V$, $f(U_-) \leq V$ [5], $f(U_-) \leq V_-$).

2. Fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute mappings

Let us now define as follows.

Definition 2.1 A mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute iff for any fuzzy singleton x_α in X and for any semi-open set V in Y containing $f(x_\alpha)$, there exists a fuzzy semi-open set U in X containing x_α such that $f(U) \leq V^-$.

We first show that in the above definition, containment by fuzzy semi-open set can be replaced by semi- q -nbd.

Theorem 2.2 A mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute iff for each fuzzy singleton x_α in X and each semi-open semi- q -nbd V of $f(x_\alpha)$, there exists a fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd U of x_α in X such that $f(U) \leq V^-$.

proof. The proof being similar to that of Theorem 1. 2 omitted.

Remark 2.3 It is obvious that fuzzy semi-irresolute \rightarrow fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute.

We have the following diagram:

fuzzy strongly irresolute \rightarrow strongly semi-irresolute

\downarrow

fuzzy irresolute

\downarrow

\downarrow

fuzzy semi-irresolute \rightarrow fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute

Theorem 2.4 For a mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ following are equivalent:

(a) f is fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute;

(b) $f^{-1}(V) \leq (f^{-1}(V^-))_o$, for each fuzzy semi-open set V in X ;

(c) $(f^{-1}(V))^- \leq_{x_\alpha} q f^{-1}(U) \leq f^{-1}(V^-)$, for each fuzzy semi-open set V in X .

Proof. It is immediate.

Theorem 2.5 A mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute iff for every fuzzy semi-open set U in Y , then $x_\alpha q f^{-1}(U)$ such that $x_\alpha q (f^{-1}(U^-))_o$.

Proof. Let f be fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute and U be any fuzzy semi-open set in Y , such that $x_\alpha q f^{-1}(U)$, then $f(x_\alpha) q U$. By hypothesis, there exists a fuzzy semi-open set V in X , such that $x_\alpha q V$ and $f(V) \leq U^-$, this means $V \leq f^{-1}(U^-)$, and since V is semi-open set in X , we have $V = V_o \leq (f^{-1}(U^-))_o$, hence $x_\alpha q (f^{-1}(U^-))_o$.

Conversely, let x_α be any fuzzy singleton in X , and U any fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd in Y containing $f(x_\alpha)$.

Then $x_\alpha \in q(f^{-1}(U))$, say $f^{-1}(U) \circ = V$, then by hypothesis, V be semi-open semi-q-nbd of x_α and $f(V) \leq f(f^{-1}(U)) \circ \leq U$. Hence f is fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute.

Definition 2.6 A fuzzy singleton x_α is said to be a fuzzy θ -cluster point of a fuzzy set A in X iff the fuzzy closure of every fuzzy open q-nbd of x_α is q-coincident with A . The union of all fuzzy θ -cluster points of A is called the fuzzy θ -closure of A and is denoted by $[A]_\theta$. A fuzzy set A called fuzzy θ -closed iff $A = [A]_\theta$, and complement of a fuzzy θ -closed set is fuzzy θ -open.

Theorem 2.7 Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute, then the following statements are valid:

- (a) $(f^{-1}(B))_\theta \leq f^{-1}([B]_\theta)$, for each fuzzy set B in Y ;
- (b) $f(A) \leq [f(A)]_\theta$, for each fuzzy set A in X ;
- (c) $f((f^{-1}(B))_\theta) \leq [B]_\theta$, for each fuzzy set B in Y ;
- (d) $f^{-1}(F)$ is fuzzy semi-closed for every fuzzy θ -closed set F in Y ;
- (e) $f^{-1}(U)$ is fuzzy semi-open for every fuzzy θ -open set U in Y .

Proof. It is immediate.

3. Application

Definition 3.1 An fts X is said to be fuzzy s-regular iff for each fuzzy singleton x_α in X and each fuzzy semi-open semi-q-nbd U of x_α , there exists a fuzzy semi-open semi-q-nbd V of x_α such that $V \leq U$.

Let us now define as follows.

Definition 3.2 An fts X is said to be fuzzy r -regular iff for each fuzzy singleton x_α in X and each fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd U of x_α , there exists a fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd V of x_α such that $V^- \leq U$.

Theorem 3.3 Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a mapping, if f is a fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute and Y is fuzzy r -regular, then f is fuzzy irresolute.

Proof. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute and Y is fuzzy r -regular. Let x_α be any fuzzy singleton in X and V any fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd of $f(x_\alpha)$, since Y is fuzzy r -regular, there exists a fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd U of $f(x_\alpha)$ such that $U^- \leq V$, by fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute property of f , there is a fuzzy semi-open semi- q -nbd W of x_α such that $f(W) \leq U^- \leq V$, then by Theorem 2.2 [1] f is fuzzy irresolute.

Theorem 3.4 Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a mapping. If f is a fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute, X is s -regular and Y is fuzzy r -regular, then f is fuzzy strongly irresolute.

proof. The proof being similar to that of Theorem 3.3 is omitted.

In [1] Chang defined an fts X to be fuzzy compact iff every fuzzy open cover of X has a finite subcover. In a similar manner, one can call an fts X fuzzy semi-compact iff every fuzzy semi-open cover of X admits a finite subcover.

Definition 3.5 An fts X is said to be fuzzy s -closed iff for every fuzzy semi-open cover $\{U_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ of X , there exists a finite subset Λ_0 of Λ such that $\{U_\alpha^- : \alpha \in \Lambda_0\}$ is a fuzzy cover of X .

Theorem 3.6 Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a fuzzy weakly semi-irresolute surjection, If X is fuzzy semi-compact, then Y is fuzzy s-closed.

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