

Soft Generalized α ii-Closed Sets in Soft Topological Spaces

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Abstract. This work presented a novel kind of soft generalized closed sets and soft generalized open sets, which we will call soft generalized α ii-closed sets and soft generalized α ii-open sets in right now paper. The relationships between these two families and several other forms of soft sets, like soft generalized closed, soft generalized ii-closed, soft generalized α -closed, and soft semi-generalized closed sets, are studied and clarified through proofs and evidences such as such as, Theorem8 (If $(T, Z) \subseteq (W, Z) \subseteq (X, \eta, Z)$ is such that (T, Z) is a sG α ICs in (X, η, Z) , then (T, Z) is sG α ICs in relation to (W, η_W, Z)), Theorem9 (If $(T_1, Z), (T_2, Z)$ are sG α ICs, then so is their intersection) and Theorem10 (Each sG α ICs is a sGICs).

1. Introduction

Mohammed A.A. & Abdullah B.S. introduced inter-open & ii-open set types during 2019[1]. Molodtsov along with many other experts presented the idea of soft sets and their characteristics in 1999, 2011 and 2015 [2,3,4]. Chen, B. & Kannan, K. defined "soft semi-open sets" and "soft-open sets" separately in the context of soft topological spaces in (2012, 2013) [5,6]. Askandar, S. W. & Mohammed, A. A. introduced the concept of soft i-open sets, soft ii-open sets, and soft ii-continuity in 2020 and 2022 [7, 8], which will be used in this study.

(sTs) is denoted by soft topological space (X, η, Z) in this article. Additionally, we indicate the soft set using the symbol (sS) and, in turn, the soft interior, soft closure, $\text{Int}(T, Z)$, $\text{Cl}(T, Z)$, and (T, Z) of the (sS). We refer to the η elements as soft open sets (sSs). Additionally, their complements are referred to as closed soft sets, (sCs). \emptyset_z, X_z Indicate the soft void and soft absolute sets privately.

We give out the fundamental theories of soft sets and soft topological spaces in Section 1. Furthermore, the basic definitions of a number of soft generalized closed, soft i-open, soft i-closed, soft ii-open, and soft ii-closed sets are provided. We define new concepts of soft generalized closed sets as soft generalized α ii-closed sets in the second segment and discuss some of its interesting applications. The third section describes soft generalized α ii-open sets and yields several important conclusions.

1.1 Preliminaries

Definition1. [2] X will be considered as the initial universe, where $P(X)$ is the power set of X , L is a set of parameters, also $(\emptyset \neq A \subseteq L)$. A pair (Q, L) is a soft set over X where Q is defined as mapping $Q: A \rightarrow P(X)$. A soft set is a parameterized collecting with X subsections. Since $Q(l)$ in Particular $l \in A$ is seen as a soft set (Q, A) regardless of whether $l \notin A$, $Q(l) = \emptyset$, or $Q_A = \{Q(l): l \in A \subseteq L, Q: A \rightarrow P(X)\}$. All of these soft sets over X are together referred to as $SS(X_A)$.

Definition2. [3] If η is the set of all soft sets over X , then η is the soft topology on X if and only if:

- \emptyset_z, X_z are members of η .
- the federation of any number of soft sets in η belong to η .
- Finite number of soft sets intersecting in η belong to η .

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The soft topological space alternatively referred to as the triple (X, η, Z) . Members of η (soft open sets) are named. They refer to their complements as (soft closed sets).

Proposition1. Consider $(T1, Z), (T2, Z)$ belongs to $SS(X_Z)$ then:

- a. $((T1, Z) \tilde{\cup} (T2, Z))^c = (T1, Z)^c \tilde{\cap} (T2, Z)^c$.
- b. $((T1, Z) \tilde{\cap} (T2, Z))^c = (T1, Z)^c \tilde{\cup} (T2, Z)^c$. [3].

Theorem1. Determine that (T, Z) is a soft set in (X, η, Z) . Then, there is:

- a. $\text{Int}(T, Z)^c = (\text{Cl}(T, Z))^c$.
- b. $\text{Int}(T, Z) = (\text{Cl}(T, Z)^c)^c$.
- c. $\text{Cl}(T, Z)^c = (\text{Int}(T, Z))^c$ [9].

Definition3. Let (T, Z) be a soft set (sS) in (X, η, Z) , (T, Z) is named:

- i. "Soft i-open set" (sIOs), given that $sOs (Q, Z) \neq \emptyset, X$ exists and $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} \text{Cl}((T, Z) \tilde{\cap} (Q, Z))$ [7].
- ii. "Soft semi-open set", (sSOs) if : a. $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} \text{Cl}(\text{Int}(T, Z))$. b. In the event that an $sOs, (Q, Z) \neq \emptyset, X$ occurs in which $(Q, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} \text{Cl}(Q, Z)$, [5].
- iii. "Soft α -open set", ($s\alpha Os$) if " $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} \text{Int}(\text{Cl}(\text{Int}(T, Z)))$ " [6].
- iv. "Soft int-open set", (sINTOs) if a $sOs (Q, Z) \neq \emptyset, X$ exists, such that, $\text{Int}(T, Z) = (Q, Z)$, [7].
- v. "Soft ii-open set", (sIIOs) if a (sOs) $(Q, Z) \neq \emptyset, X$ exists, such that, (T, Z) is both soft i-open and soft inter-open set[7].

A soft i-interior (also a soft α -interior, soft Semi-interior, soft inter-interior, and soft ii-interior) of a soft set (T, Z) is the federation of all $sIOs$ (separately, ($s\alpha Os$), (sSOs), (sINTOs), and (sIIOs)) over X included in (T, Z) , denoted by $\text{IIInt}(T, Z)$ (separately, $\alpha\text{Int}(T, Z)$, $\text{SInt}(T, Z)$, $\text{INTInt}(T, Z)$, and $\text{IIIInt}(T, Z)$).

Soft i-closed (sICs) (separately, soft α -closed($s\alpha Cs$), soft semi-closed (sSOs), soft inter-closed (sINTCs), and soft ii-closed set (sIICs)) is the whole complement of $sIOs$ (separately, $s\alpha Os$, sSOs, sINTOs, and (sIIOs)).

The soft i-closure (also the soft α -closure, soft semi-closure, soft inter-closure, and soft ii-closure) of (T, Z) is indicated by $\text{ICl}(T, Z)$ (separately, $\alpha\text{Cl}(T, Z)$, $\text{SCl}(T, Z)$, $\text{INTCl}(T, Z)$, and $\text{IICl}(T, Z)$) is the intersection of all $sICs$ (separately, $s\alpha Cs$, $sSCs$, $sINTCs$, and $sIICs$) over X comprising (T, Z) .

Definition4. Soft generalized closed set, (sGCs) if $\text{Cl}(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ wherein, $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) is a sOs in (X, η, Z) is taken into consideration by A (sS), (T, Z) in (X, η, Z) . The term "soft generalized open set" (sGOs) refers to sGOs' complement[10].

Definition5. (T, Z) in (X, η, Z) is called:

1. A soft generalized α -closed set (sG α Cs) if $\text{Cl}(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ is so that $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) together form an $s\alpha Os$ in (X, η, Z) [11].
2. The soft α – generalized closed set, ($s\alpha GCs$), if $\alpha\text{Cl}(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ is so that $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) together form an sOs in (X, η, Z) [12].
3. "Soft s*g-closed set", (sS^*GCs) if $\text{Cl}(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ is so that $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) together form an $sSOs$ in (X, η, Z) [13].
4. The soft semi-generalized closed set (sSGCs) is defined as follows: $\text{SCl}(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ where $(T, Z) \tilde{\subseteq} (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) are an $sSOs$ in (X, η, Z) [14].

The complement of (sG α Cs) (resp., (sG α Cs), sS^*GCs and (sSGCs)) is known as soft generalized α -open (sG α Os) (resp., soft α generalized open $s\alpha GOs$, soft s*g open sS^*GOs and soft semi generalized open sSGCs).

Each $s\alpha Cs$ (resp., $s\alpha GCs$, sS^*GCs , $sSGCs$ and $sGSCs$ in (X, η, Z) acquired $s\alpha Cs(X_E)$) (resp., $s\alpha GCs(X_E)$, $sS^*GCs(X_E)$, $sSGCs(X_E)$ and $sGSCs(X_E)$).

Definition6. Consider (T, Z) be an sS in (X, η, Z) . Pick " $\eta_{(T,Z)} = \{(G, Z) \tilde{\cap} (T, Z) : (G, Z) \in \eta\}$ " the intellect of "soft topology" over (T, Z) . The soft topology is named prorated soft topology of η over (T, Z) also $\{(T, Z), \eta_{(T,Z)}\}$ is defined as (X, η, Z) soft subspace [15].

Theorem2. Each sOs is a $sIOs$ [7].

Proposition2. Each sCs is a $sICs$ [7].

Theorem3. Each $sSOs$ is a $sIIOs$ [7].

Propositin3. Each $sSCs$ is a $sIICs$. [16]

Theorem4. Each $s\alpha Os$ is a $sSOs$ [7].

Proposition4. Each $s\alpha Cs$ is a $sSCs$. [16]

Theorem5. Each $s\alpha Os$ is a $sIIOs$ [7].

Propostion5. Each $s\alpha Cs$ is a $sIICs$ [16].

1.2 Soft Generalized αii – Closed Sets

Definition7. Let (T, Z) be a (sS) in (X, η, Z) , then (T, Z) considers:

1. Soft generalized αii -closed set, If $IICl(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ is such that $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) is a $s\alpha Os$ in (X, η, Z) . $sG\alpha IICs(X_Z)$ represents all of the $sG\alpha IICs$ in the group.
2. Soft generalized ii -closed set, ($sGIICs$) since $IICl(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ " wherein $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) is a sOs in (X, η, Z) . The group of all $sGIICs$ is designated by $sGIICs(X_Z)$.

Theorem6. Each $sIICs$ is a $sG\alpha IICs$.

Proof: Assume that a $sIICs$, (T, Z) in (X, η, Z) and (Q, Z) is a $s\alpha Os$ wherein, $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$, we get, $IICl(T, Z) = (T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$. Henceforth, (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IICs$ ■

Theorem7. If $(T, Z) \subseteq (L, Z) \subseteq IICl(T, Z)$, wherein, (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IICs$, then so is (L, Z) .

Proof: Consider $(L, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) be a $s\alpha Os$ in (X, η, Z) , then $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$. Since (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IICs$, $(L, Z) \subseteq IICl(T, Z)$, we conclude that " $IICl(L, Z) \subseteq IICl(T, Z)$ ". We get " $IICl(L, Z) \subseteq IICl(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ ". We obtained that " $IICl(L, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ ". Henceforth, (L, Z) is a $sG\alpha IICs$ ■

Theorem8. If $(T, Z) \subseteq (W, Z) \subseteq (X, \eta, Z)$ is such that (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IICs$ in (X, η, Z) , then (T, Z) is $sG\alpha IICs$ in relation to (W, η_W, Z) .

Proof: Assume $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ and (Q, Z) represent a $s\alpha Os$ in (W, Z) . Since $(T, Z) \subseteq (W, Z)$, gives us $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z) \tilde{\cap} (W, Z)$, (Q, Z) is a $s\alpha Os$ in (W, η_W, Z) . Consequently, there is an $s\alpha Os$ (M, Z) in X where $(Q, Z) = (M, Z) \tilde{\cap} (W, Z)$, then, $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z) \subseteq (M, Z)$ with (T, Z) representing a $sG\alpha IICs$ in (X, η, Z) gives us $IICl(T, Z) \subseteq (M, Z)$ by $IICl(T, Z) \tilde{\cap} (W, Z)$ is a soft ii -closure of (T, Z) in (W, η_W, Z) , giving us $IICl(T, Z) \tilde{\cap} (W, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$. From this point on, (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IICs$ with respect to (W, η_W, Z) ■

Theorem9. If $(T_1, Z), (T_2, Z)$ are sGαICs, then so is their intersection.

Proof: Consider $(T_1, Z), (T_2, Z)$ as a sGαICs in (X, η, Z) and $(Q_1, Z), (Q_2, Z)$ are any sαOs where in $(T_1, Z) \subseteq (Q_1, Z)$ and $(T_2, Z) \subseteq (Q_2, Z)$, then, $\text{II}Cl(T_1, Z) \subseteq (Q_1, Z)$ and $\text{II}Cl(T_2, Z) \subseteq (Q_2, Z)$ ($\text{II}Cl((T_1, Z) \cap (T_2, Z)) \subseteq \text{II}Cl((T_1, Z) \cap \text{II}Cl(T_2, Z))$), we get : $\text{Cl}((T_1, Z) \cap (T_2, Z)) \subseteq ((Q_1, Z) \cap \text{I}(Q_2, Z))$ and since the intersection between any two sαOs is a sαOs, put $((Q_1, Z) \cap \text{I}(Q_2, Z)) = (Q, Z)$, with (Q, Z) is a sαOs, $\text{II}Cl((T_1, Z) \cap (T_2, Z)) \subseteq (Q, Z)$. Henceforth, $(T_1, Z) \cap (T_2, Z)$ is a sGαICs ■

Theorem10. Each sGαICs is a sGIICs.

Proof: Consider (T_1, Z) is a sGαICs in (X, η, Z) and (Q, Z) is any sOs wherein, $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$, then $\text{II}Cl(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ since each sOs is sαOs with (Q, Z) is a sOs . Henceforth, (T, Z) is a sGIICs ■

Theorem11. Each sGαCs *sGαCs* is a sGαICs.

Proof: Assume that (T, Z) is a sGαCs in (X, η, Z) and (Q, Z) is any sαOs wherein, $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$, $\text{II}Cl(T, Z) \subseteq \text{Cl}(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ will that mean $\text{II}Cl(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ with (O, E) is a sαOs . Henceforth, (T, Z) is a sGαICs ■

Theorem12. Each sSGCs *sSGCs* is a sGαICs.

Proof: Consider (T, Z) is an sSGCs in (X, η, Z) and $(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ where (Q, Z) is any sαOs and sSOs, since, each sSCs is a sIICs "(Proposition3)", then $\text{II}Cl(T, Z) \subseteq \text{S}Cl(T, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$. Henceforth, (T, Z) is a sGαICs ■

1.3 Soft Generalized *αii* -Open Sets

Definition8. Let (T, Z) be a (sS) in (X, η, Z) , then (T, Z) considers as a soft generalized *αii*-open set, (sGαIIOs) when its complement $(T, Z)^c$ is a sGαICs. The group of every sGαIIOs is denoted by $\text{sGαIIOs}(X_Z)$.

Theorem13. A soft set (T, Z) in (X, η, Z) , is sGαIIOs when and if only $(U, Z) \subseteq \text{III}Int(T, Z)$ where (U, Z) is a sαCs within $(U, Z) \subseteq (T, Z)$.

Proof: Assume that (T, Z) be sGαIIOs with $(U, Z) \subseteq (T, Z)$ and (U, Z) is a sαCs. Then $(T, Z)^c$ is sGαICs and $(U, Z)^c$ is sαOs with, $(T, Z)^c \subseteq (U, Z)$, $\text{II}Cl(T, Z)^c \subseteq (U, Z)^c$. Henceforth, $(U, Z) \subseteq \text{III}Int(T, Z)$.

Assume, in reverse, that $(U, Z) \subseteq \text{III}Int(T, Z)$ with $(U, Z) \subseteq (T, Z)$ and (U, Z) is sαCs. Think of (M, Z) as a sαOs that contains $(T, Z)^c$.

Consequently, $(M, Z)^c \subseteq \text{III}Int(T, Z)$, then, $\text{II}Cl(T, Z)^c \subseteq (M, Z)$. Henceforth, $(T, Z)^c$ is sGαICs. Which implies (T, Z) be sGαIIOs ■

Theorem14. If $\text{III}Int(T, Z) \subseteq (L, Z) \subseteq (T, Z)$, wherein, (T, Z) is a sGαIIOs, then so is (L, Z) .

Proof: Consider $\text{III}Int(T, Z) \subseteq (L, Z) \subseteq (T, Z)$ $(L, Z) \subseteq (Q, Z)$ then,

$(T, Z)^c \subseteq (L, Z)^c \subseteq \text{II}Cl((T, Z)^c)$ with $(T, Z)^c$ is sGαICs. Thus, $(L, Z)^c$ is sGαICs "(Theorem7)". Henceforth, (L, Z) is sGαIIOs ■

Corollary1. Each sGαIIOs is a sGIIOs.

Proof: If we take (T, Z) to be a sGαIIOs in (X, η, Z) , we obtain $(T, Z)^c$ to be an *sGαIICs*, which suggests $(T, Z)^c$ to be sGIICs "(Theorem 10)." From now on, $(T, Z)^c$ is a sGIIOs ■

Corollary2. Each $sG\alpha O_s$ is a $sG\alpha IIO_s$.

Proof: Let's say that (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha O_s$ in (X, η, Z) . Then, $(T, Z)^c$ is an $sG\alpha C_s$, and $(T, Z)^c$ is $sG\alpha IIC_s$ "(Theorem11)". Henceforth, (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IIO_s$ ■

Corollary3. Each $sSGO_s$ is a $sG\alpha IIO_s$.

Proof: If we assume that (T, Z) is a $sSGO_s$ in (X, η, Z) , Then, $(T, Z)^c$ is an $sSGC_s$, we conclude that $(T, Z)^c$ is $sG\alpha IIC_s$. "(Theorem12)". Henceforth, (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IIO_s$ ■

Corollary4. If $(T_1, Z), (T_2, Z)$ are $sG\alpha IIO_s$, then so is their union.

Proof: Take note of $(T_1, Z), (T_2, Z)$ as a $sG\alpha IIO_s$ in (X, η, Z) . We obtain, $(T_1, Z)^c, (T_2, Z)^c$ are $sG\alpha IIC_s$. "(Theorem9)" gives us the result that $(T_1, Z)^c \cap (T_2, Z)^c = ((T_1, Z) \cup (T_2, Z))^c$ is a $sG\alpha IIC_s$. Therefore, $(T_1, Z) \cup (T_2, Z)$ is now a $sG\alpha IIO_s$ ■

Corollary5. Each $sIIO_s$ is a $sG\alpha IIO_s$.

Proof: Assume that a $sIIO_s$, (T, Z) in (X, η, Z) , We obtain, $(T, Z)^c$ is $sGIIC_s$, by "(Theorem6)" we get, $(T, Z)^c$ is $sG\alpha IIC_s$. Henceforth, (T, Z) is a $sG\alpha IIO_s$ ■

3. Conclusions

According to the above we concluded that The relationship between $s\alpha O_s$, $sIIO_s$, sSO_s , and sO_s determines the relationship between $sG\alpha IIC_s$, $sG\alpha C_s$, sGC_s , $sGIIC_s$ and $sSGC_s$, Each $sIIC_s$ is a $sG\alpha IIC_s$, If $(T_1, Z), (T_2, Z)$ are $sG\alpha IIC_s$, hence, their junction has to be $sG\alpha IIC_s$, Each $sG\alpha IIC_s$ is a $sGIIC_s$, Each $sG\alpha C_s$ is a $sG\alpha IIC_s$, Each $sSGC_s$ is a $sG\alpha IIC_s$, Each is a $sGIIO_s$, All $sG\alpha O_s$ is a $sG\alpha IIO_s$ and If $(T_1, Z), (T_2, Z)$ are $sG\alpha IIO_s$, then their federation has to also be $sG\alpha IIO_s$.

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