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SOME RESULTS OF INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY e-CONNECTEDNESS

***Abstract:** In this paper, the Intuitionistic fuzzy e-connectedness between Intuitionistic fuzzy semi open sets are introduced.*

***Keywords:** IF e-closed sets, IF e-connectedness between IF semi open sets α and β , IF P-connectedness.*

***AMS 2000 Mathematics subject classification:** 54A40.*

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

In Zadeh [6] introduced the fundamental concept of a fuzzy set. Chang extended the concept of point set topology to fuzzy sets. Atanassov [1] introduced intuitionistic fuzzy set. After the introduction of intuitionistic fuzzy topology by Coker [2] in 1997. V. Chandrasekar, A. Vadivel and D. Sobana [3,4] introduced the concept of Intuitionistic fuzzy e-open set in IFTS. The concept of connectedness between sets was first introduced by Kuratowski [5] in Topology. A space X is said to be connectedness between subset A and B if and only if there is no clopen set F in X such that $A \subseteq F$ and $A \cap F$ is empty [Kuratowski 1968].

2. INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY E-CONNECTEDNESS BETWEEN INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY SEMI OPEN SETS

Definition 2.1

An IFTS X to be IF connected between IF semi open sets α and β if and only if there exists no IF clopen γ of X such that $\alpha \subseteq \gamma$ and $\neg \gamma \cap \beta$.

Definition 2.2

An IFTS X is said to be IF e-connected between intuitionistic semi open sets α and β of X if and only if there exists no IF e-clopen subset γ of X such that $\alpha \subseteq \gamma$ and $\neg \gamma \cap \beta$.

Theorem 2.1

If an IFTS X is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β , then α and β are non empty.

Proof: If any IF set α is empty, then α being an IF e-clopen set of X , X cannot be IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β . This proves the theorem.

Theorem 2.2

If X is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β and if $\alpha \subseteq \alpha_1$ and $\beta \subseteq \beta_1$, then X is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α_1 and β_1 .

Proof: Suppose X is not IF e-connected between semi open sets α and β , then there is an IF e-clopen subset γ of X such that $\alpha_1 \leq \gamma$ and $\neg \gamma q \beta_1$. Then X is not IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α_1 and β_1 .

Example 2.1

Let $X = \{a, b\}$, $\alpha = \langle x, (0.2, 0.1), (0.7, 0.5) \rangle$, $\beta = \langle x, (0.3, 0.5), (0.7, 0.2) \rangle$, $\gamma = \langle x, (0.3, 0.2), (0.2, 0.5) \rangle$, $\delta = \langle x, (0.6, 0.1), (0.4, 0.5) \rangle$, then the family $\sigma = \{0^-, 1^-, \alpha\}$ is an IF topology on X . Then (X, τ) is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets γ and δ .

Theorem 2.3

An IFTS (X, τ) is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets γ and δ if and only if there is no IF e-clopen set F in X such that $\gamma \subseteq F \subseteq \delta^c$.

Proof: It follows from the definition 2.1

Theorem 2.4

An IFTS (X, τ) is Intuitionistic fuzzy e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β if and only if it is IF e-connectedness between $\text{cl}_e(\alpha)$ and $\text{cl}_e(\beta)$.

Proof: Necessity: Follows from Theorem 2.1 because $\alpha \subseteq \text{cl}_e(\alpha)$ and $\beta \subseteq \text{cl}_e(\beta)$.

Sufficiently: Suppose (X, τ) is not IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β then there is an IF e-clopen set F of X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg (F q \beta)$ which

implies that $F \subseteq \beta^c$. Therefore, $F = \text{int}_e(F) \subseteq \text{int}_e(\beta^c) = (\text{cl}_e(\beta))^c$. Hence $\neg(Fq\text{cl}_e\beta)$ and X is not IF e-connected between $\text{cl}_e(\alpha)$ and $\text{cl}_e(\beta)$.

Theorem 2.5

If X is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β then it is IF e-connected between $\text{cl}(\alpha)$ and $\text{cl}(\beta)$.

Proof: Suppose X is not IF e-connected between α and β then there is an IF e-clopen set F of X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. But $\text{cl}(\alpha) \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\text{cl}(\beta))$. Hence X is not IF e-connected between $\text{cl}(\alpha)$ and $\text{cl}(\beta)$.

Theorem 2.6

X is not IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β if and only if there exists IF e-clopen disjoint sets F_1 and F_2 such that $X = F_1 \cup F_2$ and $\alpha_i \subseteq F_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Proof: Obvious.

Theorem 2.7

If an IFTS (X, τ) is IF e-connectedness between IF semi open sets α and β , then it is IF connected between IF semi open sets α and β .

Proof: If (X, τ) is not IF connected between semi open sets α and β , there exists an IF clopen set F in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. Since every IF set is an IF e-open set then F is an IF e-clopen set in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. Hence (X, τ) is not IF e-connected IF semi open sets α and β . which contradicts the hypothesis.

Example 2.2

From Example 2.1, (X, τ) is IF p - Connected between IF semi open sets γ and δ . 0^- is IF pre clopen set satisfying $\gamma \not\subseteq 0^-$ and $0 \leq d^c$.

Theorem 2.8

If an IFTS (X, τ) is Intuitionistic fuzzy P-connected between IF semi open sets α and β , then it is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β .

Proof: If (X, τ) is not IF P-connected Intuitionistic semi open sets α and β . Then there exists an IF P-clopen set F in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. Since every IF P-

open set is Intuitionistic fuzzy e-open set on X . Hence (X, τ) is not IF e-connected between α and β .

Theorem 2.9

Let (Y, τ_Y) be an IF clopen subspace of a IFTS (X, τ) and A, B be IF subsets of Y . If (X, τ) is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β , where $\alpha \subseteq A, \beta \subseteq B$, then so does (Y, τ_Y) .

Proof: If (Y, τ_Y) is not IF e-connected between α and β , then there exists an IF e-clopen set F of Y such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. Since Y is IF in X , F is an IF e-clopen set in X . Hence X cannot be IF e-connected between α and β .

Theorem 2.10

Let (Y, τ_Y) be a subspace of a IFTS (X, τ) and A, B be IF subsets of Y . If (Y, τ_Y) is IF e-connected between IF semi open sets α and β , where $\alpha \subseteq A, \beta \subseteq B$, then so does (X, τ) .

Proof: Suppose (X, τ) is not IF e-connected between α and β , then there exists an IF e-clopen set F in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. Put $F_Y = F \cap Y$. Then F_Y is IF e-clopen set F of Y such that $\alpha \subseteq F_Y$ and $\neg(F_Y q \beta)$. Hence (Y, τ_Y) is not IF e-connected between α and β .

Theorem 2.11

If an IFTS (X, τ) is Intuitionistic fuzzy semi connected IF open sets α and β then it is IF e-connected α and β .

Proof: If (X, τ) is not IF P-connected between IF α and β . Then there exists an IF P-clopen set F in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. Since every IF semi-open set is IF e-open set on X . Hence (X, τ) is not IF e-connected between α and β .

Theorem 2.12

Let (X, τ) be an IFTS and α and β be two intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X . If $\alpha q \beta$, then (X, τ) is IF e-connected between α and β .

Proof: If F is any Intuitionistic fuzzy e-clopen set of X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and since $\alpha q \beta$. Hence $Fq\beta$. There is no intuitionistic fuzzy e-clopen set F in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta)$. Hence (X, τ) is Intuitionistic fuzzy e-connected between α and β .

Theorem 2.13

If IFTS (X, τ) is neither IF connected between α and β_0 , nor IF e- connected in α and β_1 , then (X, τ) is not intuitionistic fuzzy e-connected α and $\beta_0 \cup \beta_1$.

Proof: (X, τ) is not IF connected α and β_0 , there is a IF clopen set F in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta_0)$ and (X, τ) is not IF e-connected α and β_1 , there exists a clopen set F_1 in X such that $\alpha \subseteq F_1$ and $\neg(Fq\beta_1)$. Define $F = F_0 \cap F_1$. Since intersection of IF clopen F is IF clopen in X and satisfies $\alpha \subseteq F$ and $\neg(Fq\beta_0 \cup \beta_1)$.

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