

Intuitionistic Fuzzy γ Supra Open Mappings And Intuitionistic Fuzzy γ Supra Closed Mappings

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Abstract-Necla Turanl introduced the concept of Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space which is a special case of Intuitionistic fuzzy topological space. Aim of this paper is we introduced in IF γ supra open sets in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space. and also we studied about Intuitionistic Fuzzy γ Supra Open Mappings And Intuitionistic Fuzzy γ Supra Closed Mappings in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological spaces

Index Terms-IF γ supra open set, IF γ supra closed set, Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra Open Mappings, Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra Closed Mappings

1. INTRODUCTION

Topology is a classical subjects, as a generalization topological spaces many type of topological spaces introduced over the year. C.L. Chang [4] was introduced and developed fuzzy topological space by using L.A. Zadeh's [23] fuzzy sets. Coker [5] introduced the notion of Intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces by using Atanassov's [2] Intuitionistic fuzzy sets

A.S. Mashhour [13] et al. Introduced and studied the supra topological spaces in the year 1983. M. E. AbdEl-Monsef et al. [1] introduced the fuzzy supra topological spaces and studied fuzzy supra-continuous functions and obtained some properties and characterizations. In 2003 Necla Turanl [21] introduced the concept of Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space

In 1996 D. Andrijevic [2] introduced b open sets in topological space. In this paper we introduced and studied about Intuitionistic Fuzzy γ Supra Open Mappings And Intuitionistic Fuzzy γ Supra Closed Mappings in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological spaces

2. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 2.1: [3]

An Intuitionistic fuzzy set (IF for short) A is an object having the form

$$A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$$

where the functions $\mu_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\nu_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ denote the degree of membership (namely $\mu_A(x)$) and

the degree of non-membership (namely $\nu_A(x)$) of each element $x \in X$ to the set A respectively, and $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$ for each $x \in X$.

Obviously, every fuzzy set A on a nonempty set X is an IFS of the following form

$$A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), 1 - \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}.$$

Definition 2.2[3]

Let A and B be two IFSs of the form

$$A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \} \text{ and } B = \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}.$$

Then,
(i) $A \subseteq B$ if and only if $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x)$ and $\nu_A(x) \geq \nu_B(x)$ for all $x \in X$,

(ii) $A = B$ if and only if $A \subseteq B$ and $A \supseteq B$,

(iii) $A^c = \{ \langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$,

(iv) $A \cup B = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$,

(v) $A \cap B = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$.

(vi) $\emptyset = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), 1 - \mu_A(x) \rangle, x \in X \}$;

(vii) $X = \{ \langle x, 1 - \nu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle, x \in X \}$;

The Intuitionistic fuzzy sets $0 \sim = \langle x, 0, 1 \rangle$ and $1 \sim = \langle x, 1, 0 \rangle$ are respectively the empty set and the whole set of X

Definition 2.3. [3]

Let $\{A_i : i \in J\}$ be an arbitrary family of IFS Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X. Then

(i) $\cap A_i = \{ \langle x, \mu_{A_i}(x), \nu_{A_i}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$;

(ii) $\cup A_i = \{ \langle x, \mu_{A_i}(x), \nu_{A_i}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$.

Definition 2.4. [3]

Since our main purpose is to construct the tools for developing Intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces, we must introduce the Intuitionistic fuzzy sets $0 \sim$ and $1 \sim$ in X as follows:

$0\sim = \{ \langle x, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}$ and $1\sim = \{ \langle x, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}$.

Definition 2.5[3]

Let A, B, C be Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X . Then

- (i) $A \subseteq B$ and $C \subseteq D \Rightarrow A \cup C \subseteq B \cup D$ and $A \cap C \subseteq B \cap D$,
- (ii) $A \subseteq B$ and $A \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq B \cap C$,
- (iii) $A \subseteq C$ and $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq C$,
- (iv) $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$,
- (v) $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$
- (vi) $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$,
- (vii) $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{A}$,
- (viii) $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$,
- (ix) $\overline{1\sim} = 0\sim$,
- (x) $\overline{0\sim} = 1\sim$.

Definition 2.6[3]

Let f be a mapping from an ordinary set X into an ordinary set Y ,

If $B = \{ \langle y, \mu_B(y), \nu_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$ is an IFST in Y , then the inverse image of B under f is an IFST defined by $f^{-1}(B) = \{ \langle x, f^{-1}(\mu_B)(x), f^{-1}(\nu_B)(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$

The image of IFST $A = \{ \langle y, \mu_A(y), \nu_A(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$ under f is an IFST defined by

$f(A) = \{ \langle y, f(\mu_A)(y), f(\nu_A)(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$.

Definition 2.7[3]

Let $A, A_i (i \in J)$ be Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X , $B, B_i (i \in K)$ be Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in Y and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a function. Then

- (i) $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Rightarrow f(A_1) \subseteq f(A_2)$,
- (ii) $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(B_1) \subseteq f^{-1}(B_2)$,
- (iii) $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$ { If f is injective, then $A = f^{-1}(f(A))$ },
- (iv) $f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B$ { If f is surjective, then $f(f^{-1}(B)) = B$ },
- (v) $f^{-1}(\cup B_j) = \cup f^{-1}(B_j)$
- (vi) $f^{-1}(\cap B_j) = \cap f^{-1}(B_j)$
- (vii) $f(\cup B_j) = \cup f(B_j)$
- (viii) $f(\cap B_j) \subseteq \cap f(B_j)$ { If f is injective, then $f(\cap B_j) = \cap f(B_j)$ }
- (ix) $f^{-1}(1\sim) = 1\sim$,
- (x) $f^{-1}(0\sim) = 0\sim$,
- (xi) $f(1\sim) = 1\sim$, if f is surjective
- (xii) $f(0\sim) = 0\sim$,
- (xiii) $\overline{f(A)} \subseteq f(\overline{A})$, if f is surjective,
- (xiv) $f^{-1}(\overline{B}) = \overline{f^{-1}(B)}$.

Definition 2.8[21]

A family τ_μ Intuitionistic fuzzy sets on X is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topology (in short, IFST) on X if $0\sim \in \tau_\mu, 1\sim \in \tau_\mu$ and τ_μ is closed under arbitrary suprema.

Then we call the pair (X, τ_μ) an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space (in short, IFSTS).

Each member of τ_μ is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set and the complement of an

Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set.

Definition 2.9[21]

The Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closure of a set A is denoted by $S\text{-cl}(A)$ and is defined as

$S\text{-cl}(A) = \cap \{ B : B \text{ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed and } A \subseteq B \}$.

The Intuitionistic fuzzy supra interior of a set A is denoted by $S\text{-int}(A)$ and is defined as

$S\text{-int}(A) = \cup \{ B : B \text{ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open and } A \supseteq B \}$

Definition 2.10[21]

- (i). $\neg(A \supset B) \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B^C$.
- (ii). A is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set in $X \Leftrightarrow S\text{-cl}(A) = A$.
- (iii). A is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in $X \Leftrightarrow S\text{-int}(A) = A$.
- (iv). $S\text{-cl}(A^C) = (S\text{-int}(A))^C$.
- (v). $S\text{-int}(A^C) = (S\text{-cl}(A))^C$.
- (vi). $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow S\text{-int}(A) \subseteq S\text{-int}(B)$.
- (vii). $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow S\text{-cl}(A) \subseteq S\text{-cl}(B)$.
- (viii). $S\text{-cl}(A \cup B) = S\text{-cl}(A) \cup S\text{-cl}(B)$.
- (ix). $S\text{-int}(A \cap B) = S\text{-int}(A) \cap S\text{-int}(B)$.

Definition 2.11

Let (X, τ_μ) is a Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space and $A \subseteq X$. Then A is said to be Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra open (briefly IF γ s -open) set if $A \subseteq s\text{-cl}(s\text{-int}(A)) \cup s\text{-int}(s\text{-cl}(A))$.

The complement of Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra open set is called Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed set (briefly IF γ s closed).

Definition 2.12

The Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closure of a set A is denoted by $IF\gamma S\text{-cl}(A)$ and is defined as

$IF\gamma S\text{-cl}(A) = \cap \{ B : B \text{ is Intuitionistic fuzzy } \gamma \text{ supra closed and } A \subseteq B \}$.

The Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra interior of a set A is denoted by $IF\gamma S\text{-int}(A)$ and is defined as

$IF\gamma S\text{-int}(A) = \cup \{ B : B \text{ is Intuitionistic fuzzy } \gamma \text{ supra open and } A \supseteq B \}$

Definition 2.13[21]

Let (X, τ_μ) and (Y, σ_μ) be two Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological spaces and let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. Then f is said to be

- (i) Intuitionistic fuzzy supra continuous if the pre image of each Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of Y is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in X .
- (ii) Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed if the image of each Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set in X is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set in Y .
- (iii) Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open if the image of each Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in X is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in Y .

3. INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY γ SUPRA OPEN MAPPINGS

Definition 3.1

A mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra open if the image of every Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of X is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in Y .

Remark 3.2

Every Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open map is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open but converse may not be true. For,

Example 3.3 Let $X = \{a, b\}$, $Y = \{x, y\}$ and the Intuitionistic fuzzy set U and V are defined as follows

$$A_1 = \{x, \langle 0.7, 0.4 \rangle, \langle 0.5, 0.6 \rangle\},$$

$$A_2 = \{x, \langle 0.5, 0.6 \rangle, \langle 0.8, 0.7 \rangle\}$$

$$B_1 = \{y, \langle 0.7, 0.6 \rangle, \langle 0.5, 0.6 \rangle\},$$

$$B_2 = \{y, \langle 0.5, 0.6 \rangle, \langle 0.8, 0.7 \rangle\},$$

Then $\tau_\mu = \{0, 1, A_1, A_2, A_1 \cup A_2\}$ and $\sigma_\mu = \{0, 1, B_1, B_2, B_1 \cup B_2\}$ be Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topologies on X and Y respectively. Then the mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ defined by $f(a) = x$ and $f(b) = y$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open but it is not Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open.

Theorem 3.4

A mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open if and only if for every Intuitionistic fuzzy set U of X $f(S\text{-int}(U)) \subseteq IF\gamma S\text{-int}(f(U))$.

Proof:

Necessity Let f be an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open mapping and U is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in X . Now $S\text{-int}(U) \subseteq U$ which implies that $f(S\text{-int}(U)) \subseteq f(U)$. Since f is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open mapping, $f(S\text{-int}(U))$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in Y such that $f(S\text{-int}(U)) \subseteq IF\gamma S\text{-int}(f(U))$.

Sufficiency: For the converse suppose that U is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of X . Then $f(U) = f(S\text{-int}(U)) \subseteq IF\gamma S\text{-int}(f(U))$. But $IF\gamma S\text{-int}(f(U)) \subseteq f(U)$. Consequently $f(U) = IF\gamma S\text{-int}(f(U))$ which implies that $f(U)$ is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of Y and hence f is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open.

Theorem 3.5

If $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open map then $S\text{-int}(f^{-1}(G)) \subseteq f^{-1}(IF\gamma S\text{-int}(G))$ for every Intuitionistic fuzzy set G of Y .

Proof:

Let G is an Intuitionistic fuzzy set of Y . Then $S\text{-int}(f^{-1}(G))$ is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in X . Since f is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open $f(S\text{-int}(f^{-1}(G)))$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open in Y and hence $f(S\text{-int}(f^{-1}(G))) \subseteq IF\gamma S\text{-int}(f(f^{-1}(G))) \subseteq IF\gamma S\text{-int}(G)$. Thus $S\text{-int}(f^{-1}(G)) \subseteq f^{-1}(IF\gamma S\text{-int}(G))$.

Theorem 3.6

A mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open if and only if for each Intuitionistic fuzzy set S of Y and for each Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set U of X containing $f^{-1}(S)$ there is a Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed V of Y such that $S \subseteq V$ and $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq U$.

Proof:

Necessity: Suppose that f is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra γ open map. Let S be the Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of Y and U is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of X such that $f^{-1}(S) \subseteq U$. Then $V = (f^{-1}(U^c))^c$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of Y such that $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq U$.

Sufficiency: For the converse suppose that F is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of X . Then $f^{-1}((f(F))^c) \subseteq F^c$ and F^c is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set in X . By hypothesis there is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set V of Y such that $(f(F))^c \subseteq V$ and $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq F^c$. Therefore $F \subseteq (f^{-1}(V))^c$. Hence $V^c \subseteq f(F) \subseteq f((f^{-1}(V))^c) \subseteq V^c$ which implies $f(F) = V^c$. Since V^c is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of Y . Hence $f(F)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open in Y and thus f is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open map.

Theorem 3.7

A mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open if and only if $f^{-1}(\gamma S\text{-cl}(B)) \subseteq S\text{-cl}(f^{-1}(B))$ for every Intuitionistic fuzzy set B of Y .

Proof:

Necessity: Suppose that f is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra γ open map. For any Intuitionistic fuzzy set B of Y $f^{-1}(B) \subseteq S\text{-cl}(A)$ $f^{-1}(B)$ Therefore by theorem 6.3 there exists an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set F in Y such that $B \subseteq F$ and $f^{-1}(F) \subseteq S\text{-cl}(A)$ $f^{-1}(B)$. Therefore we obtain that $f^{-1}(\gamma S\text{-cl}(B)) \subseteq f^{-1}(F) \subseteq S\text{-cl}(f^{-1}(B))$.

Sufficiency: For the converse suppose that B is an Intuitionistic fuzzy set of Y . and F is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of X containing $f^{-1}(B)$. Put $V = S\text{-cl}(B)$, then we have $B \subseteq V$ and V is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed and $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq S\text{-cl}(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq F$. Then by theorem 3.6 f is Intuitionistic Intuitionistic fuzzy supra γ open.

Theorem 3.8

If $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ and $g : (Y, \sigma_\mu) \rightarrow (Z, \rho_\mu)$ be two Intuitionistic fuzzy map and $g \circ f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Z, \rho_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra γ open. If $g : (Y, \sigma_\mu) \rightarrow (Z, \rho_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra irresolute then $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open map.

Proof:

Let H be an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space (X, τ_μ) . Then $(g \circ f)(H)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of Z because $g \circ f$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra γ open map. Now since $g : (Y, \sigma_\mu) \rightarrow (Z, \rho_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra irresolute and $(g \circ f)(H)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of Z therefore $g^{-1}(g \circ f(H)) = f(H)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space Y . Hence f is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open map.

4. INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY γ SUPRA CLOSED MAPPINGS

Definition 4.1

A mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed if image of every Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed set of X is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed set in Y .

Remark 4.2

Every Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed map is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed but converse may not be true. For,

Example 4.3

Let $X = \{a, b\}$, $Y = \{x, y\}$ Then the mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ defined in Example 3.3 is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed but it is not Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed.

Theorem 4.4

A mapping $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed if and only if for each Intuitionistic fuzzy set S of Y and for each Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set U of X containing $f^{-1}(S)$ there is a Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra open set V of Y such that $S \subseteq V$ and $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq U$.

Proof:

Necessity: Suppose that f is an Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed map. Let S be the Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of Y and U is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set of X such that $f^{-1}(S) \subseteq U$. Then $V = Y - f^{-1}(U^c)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra γ open set of Y such that $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq U$.

Sufficiency: For the converse suppose that F is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of X . Then $(f(F))^c$ is an Intuitionistic fuzzy set of Y and F^c is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in X such that $f^{-1}((f(F))^c) \subseteq F^c$. By hypothesis there is an Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra open set V of Y such that $(f(F))^c \subseteq V$ and $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq F^c$. Therefore $F \subseteq (f^{-1}(V))^c$. Hence $V^c \subseteq f(F) \subseteq f((f^{-1}(V))^c) \subseteq V^c$ which implies $f(F) = V^c$. Since V^c is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed set of Y . Hence $f(F)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed in Y and thus f is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed map.

Theorem 4.5

If $f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed and $g : (Y, \sigma_\mu) \rightarrow (Z, \rho_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set. Then $g \circ f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Z, \rho_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed set.

Proof:

Let H be an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space (X, τ_μ) . Then $f(H)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set of (Y, σ_μ) because f is Intuitionistic fuzzy S -closed map. Now $(g \circ f)(H) = g(f(H))$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed set in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space Z because g is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed map. Thus $g \circ f : (X, \tau_\mu) \rightarrow (Z, \rho_\mu)$ is Intuitionistic fuzzy γ supra closed set.

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