

SEVERAL TYPES OF GENERALIZED DOUBLE FUZZY $\mathcal{Z}$ DISCONNECTED SPACES

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we introduce the concepts of pre generalized double fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ -open, generalized double fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ -extremally disconnected spaces. Also we introduce the concepts of generalized double fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ -basically disconnected space and related sets such as (r, κ) -generalized fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ open- F_σ , (r, κ) -generalized fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ closed- G_δ sets and maps such as generalized double fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}F_\sigma$ -open, $\mathcal{Z}G_\delta$ -continuous and $\mathcal{Z}F_\sigma$ -irresolute function. Some characterizations of the concepts are studied.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

In 1986, Atanassov [1] started 'Intuitionistic fuzzy sets' and Coker [2] in 1997, initiated Intuitionistic fuzzy topological space". The term "double" instead of "intuitionistic" coined by Garcia and Rodabaugh [4] in 2005. In the previous two decades many analysts [7–9, 14] accomplishing more applications on double fuzzy topological spaces. The class of L -fuzzy ω -extremally disconnected spaces is defined by Sudha et al. [13]. From 2011, $\mathcal{Z}$ -open sets and maps were introduced in topological spaces by El-Maghrabi and Mubarki [6].

X denotes a non-empty set, $I_1 = [0, 1)$, $I_0 = (0, 1]$, $I = [0, 1]$, $0 = \underline{0}(X)$, $1 = \underline{1}(X)$, $r \in I_0$ & $\kappa \in I_1$ and always $1 \geq r + \kappa$. I^X is a family of all fuzzy sets on

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X . In 2002, Double fuzzy topological spaces (briefly, dfts), (X, η, η^*) , (r, κ) -fuzzy open (resp. (r, κ) -fuzzy closed) (briefly (r, κ) -fo (resp. (r, κ) -fc)) set were given by Samanta and Mondal [11].

All other undefined notions are from [3, 5, 6, 8–12] and cited there in.

2. GENERALIZED DOUBLE FUZZY $\mathcal{Z}$ -EXTREMALLY DISCONNECTED SPACES

Definition 2.1. Let (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) & (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) be dfts. A function $f : (X, \rho_1, \rho_1^*) \rightarrow (Y, \rho_2, \rho_2^*)$ is called pre generalized double fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ -open (briefly, pgDFZO) if $f(\gamma)$ is an (r, κ) -gfZO in I^Y for all (r, κ) -gfZO set $\gamma \in I^X$.

Remark 2.1. Let (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) be dfts. $\forall \gamma \in I^X$, the following statements hold:

- (i) $GZI_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) = GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\underline{1} - \gamma, r, \kappa)$.
- (ii) $GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) = GZI_{\rho, \rho^*}(\underline{1} - \gamma, r, \kappa)$.

Proposition 2.1. Let (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) & (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) be dfts. A function $f : (X, \rho_1, \rho_1^*) \rightarrow (Y, \rho_2, \rho_2^*)$ is a

- (i) gDFZIr function iff $f(GZC_{\rho_1, \rho_1^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)) \leq GZC_{\rho_2, \rho_2^*}(f(\gamma), r, \kappa) \forall f, \gamma$ in I^X .
- (ii) gDFZO surjective function, then $\forall f, \gamma$ in I^Y .
 $f^{-1}(GZC_{\rho_2, \rho_2^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)) \leq GZC_{\rho_1, \rho_1^*}(f^{-1}(\gamma), r, \kappa)$.

Definition 2.2. A dfts (X, ρ, ρ^*) is said to be an generalized double fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ extremely disconnected (briefly, gDFZed) space if $GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)$ is an (r, κ) -gfZO set $\forall (r, \kappa)$ -gfZO set $\gamma \in I^X$.

Example 1. The dfts (X, ρ, ρ^*) is gDFZed space, where $X = \{l, m, n\}$ with the topologies

$$\rho(\gamma) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \gamma \in \{\underline{0}, \underline{1}\}, \\ \frac{3}{4} & \gamma = \underline{0.5}, \\ \frac{1}{2} & \gamma \in \{\underline{0.3}, \underline{0.7}\}, \\ \frac{1}{4} & \gamma \in \{\underline{0.4}, \underline{0.6}\}, \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}, \quad \rho^*(\gamma) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \gamma \in \{\underline{0}, \underline{1}\}, \\ \frac{1}{4} & \gamma = \underline{0.5}, \\ \frac{1}{2} & \gamma \in \{\underline{0.3}, \underline{0.7}\}, \\ \frac{3}{4} & \gamma \in \{\underline{0.4}, \underline{0.6}\}, \\ 1 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 2.2. Let (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) and (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) be dfts's. If a function $f : (X, \rho_1, \rho_1^*) \rightarrow (Y, \rho_2, \rho_2^*)$ is a gDFZIr, gDFZO surjective function such that (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) is an gDFZed then, (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) is gDFZed.

Theorem 2.1. Let (X, ρ, ρ^*) be a *dfts*. Then:

- (i) (X, ρ, ρ^*) is an *gDFZed space*.
- (ii) $\forall (r, \kappa)$ -*gfZc set* γ , $GZI_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)$ is an (r, κ) -*gfZc set*.
- (iii) $\forall (r, \kappa)$ -*gfZo set* γ , $GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \vee GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\underline{1} - GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)r, \kappa) = \underline{1}$.
- (iv) $\forall (r, \kappa)$ -*gfZo sets* γ & $\mu \ni GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \vee \mu = \underline{1}$, then
 $GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \vee GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\mu, r, \kappa) = \underline{1}$

are equivalent.

Theorem 2.2. A *dfts* (X, ρ, ρ^*) is *gDFZed space* iff $\forall$ a (r, κ) -*gfZo set* γ & a (r, κ) -*gfZc set* μ set $\ni \gamma \leq \mu$, $GZC_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \leq GZI_{\rho, \rho^*}(\mu, r, \kappa)$.

3. GENERALIZED DOUBLE FUZZY $\mathcal{Z}$ -BASICALLY DISCONNECTED SPACES

Definition 3.1. Let (X, ρ, ρ^*) be a *dfts*. A *fs* $\gamma \in I^X$ is said to be an (r, κ) -generalized fuzzy

- (i) *Zopen- F_σ* (briefly, (r, κ) -*gfZo- F_σ*) if γ is an (r, κ) -*gfZo* and (r, κ) -fuzzy F_σ set.
- (ii) *Zclosed- G_δ* (briefly, (r, κ) -*gfZc- G_δ*) if γ is an (r, κ) -*gfZc* and (r, κ) -fuzzy G_δ set.
- (iii) *Zclopen- GF* (briefly, (r, κ) -*gfZco- GF*) if γ is an (r, κ) -*gfZo- F_σ* & (r, κ) -*gfZc- G_δ* set.
- (iv) *Z G_δ -closure* of γ is defined by $GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) = \bigwedge \{\mu \in I^X \setminus \gamma \leq \mu \text{ and } \mu \text{ is } (r, \kappa)\text{-gfZc-}G_\delta\}$.
- (v) *Z F_σ -interior* of γ is defined by $GZF_\sigma I_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) = \bigvee \{\mu \in I^X \setminus \mu \leq \gamma \text{ & } \mu \text{ is } (r, \kappa)\text{-gfZo-}F_\sigma\}$.

Remark 3.1. Let (X, ρ, ρ^*) be a *dfts*. $\forall \gamma \in I^X$, $r \in I_0$ & $\kappa \in I_1$, the statements hold:

- (i) $GZF_\sigma I_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) = GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\underline{1} - \gamma, r, \kappa)$.
- (ii) $GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) = GZF_\sigma I_{\rho, \rho^*}(\underline{1} - \gamma, r, \kappa)$.

Definition 3.2. A *dfts* (X, ρ, ρ^*) is called *generalized double fuzzy $\mathcal{Z}$ -basically* (briefly *gDFZ-b*) *disconnected space* if the $GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)$ is an (r, κ) -*gfZo- F_σ* , $\forall (r, \kappa)$ -*gfZo- F_σ* γ in I^X .

Definition 3.3. Let (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) & (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) be *dfts*'s. A function $f : (X, \rho_1, \rho_1^*) \rightarrow (Y, \rho_2, \rho_2^*)$ is called

- (i) *generalized double fuzzy ZF_σ -open (briefly, $gDFZF_\sigma O$) if $f(\gamma)$ is an (r, κ) - $gfZO-F_\sigma$ set in I^Y , $\forall (r, \kappa)$ - $gfZO-F_\sigma$ in I^X .*
- (ii) *generalized double fuzzy ZG_δ -continuous (briefly, $gDFZG_\delta Cts$) if $f^{-1}(\gamma)$ is an (r, κ) - $gfZC-G_\delta$ set in I^X , $\forall (r, \kappa)$ - fc and (r, κ) fuzzy G_δ set γ in I^Y .*
- (iii) *generalized double fuzzy ZF_σ -irresolute (briefly, $gDFZF_\sigma Irr$) if $f^{-1}(\gamma)$ is an (r, κ) - $gfZO-F_\sigma$ set in I^X , $\forall (r, \kappa)$ - $gfZO-F_\sigma$ in I^Y .*

Proposition 3.1. *Let (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) & (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) be dfts's. If a function $f : (X, \rho_1, \rho_1^*) \rightarrow (Y, \rho_2, \rho_2^*)$ is (i) $gDFZF_\sigma O$ surjective function, then $\forall fs \ \gamma$ in I^Y , $f^{-1}(GZG_\delta C_{\rho_2, \rho_2^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)) \leq GZG_\delta C_{\rho_1, \rho_1^*}(f^{-1}\gamma, r, \kappa)$. (ii) $gDFZF_\sigma Irr$ function iff $f(GZG_\delta C_{\rho_1, \rho_1^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)) \leq GZG_\delta C_{\rho_2, \rho_2^*}(f(\gamma), r, \kappa)$, $\forall$ fuzzy set γ in I^X .*

Theorem 3.1. *Let (X, ρ_1, ρ_1^*) & (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) be dfts's. A function $f : (X, \rho_1, \rho_1^*) \rightarrow (Y, \rho_2, \rho_2^*)$ is $gDFZF_\sigma Irr$, $gDFZF_\sigma O$ onto function $\ni (X, \rho_1, \rho_1^*)$ is a $gDFZ$ - b disconnected space, then (Y, ρ_2, ρ_2^*) is $gDFZ$ - b disconnected space.*

Theorem 3.2. *For a dfts (X, ρ, ρ^*) , the statements:*

- (i) *(X, ρ, ρ^*) is a $gDFZ$ - b disconnected space.*
- (ii) *$\forall$ an (r, κ) - $gfZC-G_\delta$ set γ , $GZF_\sigma I_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)$ is an (r, κ) - $gfZC-G_\delta$ set.*
- (iii) *$\forall$ an (r, κ) - $gfZO-F_\sigma$ set γ , $GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \vee GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\underline{1} - GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa)r, \kappa) = \underline{1}$.*
- (iv) *$\forall$ an (r, κ) - $gfo-F_\sigma$ set γ & $\mu \ni GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \vee \mu = \underline{1}$, $GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \vee GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\mu, r, \kappa) = \underline{1}$*

are equivalent.

Theorem 3.3. *A dfts (X, ρ, ρ^*) is a $gDFZ$ - b disconnected iff $\forall (r, \kappa)$ - $gfZO-F_\sigma$ set γ and (r, κ) - $gfZC-G_\delta$ set $\mu \ni \gamma \leq \mu$, $GZG_\delta C_{\rho, \rho^*}(\gamma, r, \kappa) \leq GZF_\sigma I_{\rho, \rho^*}(\mu, r, \kappa)$.*

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