Some Generalizations of Locally Closed Sets

Shyamapada Modak*\( ^{a} \) and Takashi Noiri\( ^{b} \)

\( ^{a} \)Department of Mathematics, University of Gour Banga
P.O. Mokdumpur, Malda 732 103, India.

\( ^{b} \)2949-1 Shiokita-cho, Hinagu, Yatsushi-ru-shi
Kumamoto-ken, 869-5142 JAPAN.

E-mail: spmodak2000@yahoo.co.in
E-mail: t.noiri@nifty.com

Abstract. Arenas et al. [1] introduced the notion of \( \lambda \)-closed sets as a generalization of locally closed sets. In this paper, we introduce the notions of \( \lambda \)-locally closed sets, \( \Lambda \)-\( \lambda \)-closed sets and \( \lambda g \)-closed sets and obtain some decompositions of closed sets and continuity in topological spaces.

Keywords: \( \lambda \)-Open set, \( \lambda \)-Locally closed set, \( \Lambda \)-\( \lambda \)-Closed set, \( \lambda g \)-Closed set, Decompositions of continuity.

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1. Introduction and Preliminaries

The study of locally closed sets was introduced by Bourbaki [3] in 1966 then the authors Ganster and Reilly [6] have studied it extensively. A subset \( A \) of a topological space \( X \) is called locally closed if \( A = U \cap F \), where \( U \) is open and \( F \) is closed. It is interesting that a locally closed set is a generalization of both open sets and closed sets. The generalization has also been discussed in completely regular Hausdorff spaces [5] and has also been done on algebra with topology in [12] and [2].

*Corresponding Author

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In this paper we consider a new type of sets in the topological space which is called \( \lambda \)-open sets. A set is said to be \( \lambda \)-open if it contains a nonempty open set. This idea is not a new idea. In literature, semi-open sets [7] and \( \alpha \)-sets [11] are examples of that type of sets although preopen sets [10] is not an example of it. Because: let \( \mathbb{R} \) be the usual real line and \( Q \) the rational numbers. Then \( \text{Cl}(Q) = \mathbb{R} \) and \( Q \subseteq \text{Int(Cl}(Q)) = \mathbb{R} \) (where ‘\( \text{Cl} \)’ and ‘\( \text{Int} \)’ denote the closure and interior operators, respectively). But \( Q \) does not contain nonempty open set. However Dontechev [4] has introduced an \( S \)-space: A topological space \( X \) is called an \( S \)-space if every subset which contains a non-void open subset is open. But the concept of \( \lambda \)-open sets is different from Dontechev’s \( S \)-spaces.

**Definition 1.1.** A subset \( A \) of a topological space \( X \) is said to be \( \lambda \)-open if \( A \) contains a nonempty open set. The complement of a \( \lambda \)-open set is said to be \( \lambda \)-closed.

For a subset \( A \) of a topological space \( X \), \( \text{Int}_{\lambda}(A) \) and \( \text{Cl}_{\lambda}(A) \) are defined as follows:

**Definition 1.2.** Let \( X \) be a topological space and \( A \) be a subset of \( X \).
\[
\text{Int}_{\lambda}(A) = \bigcup \{U : U \subseteq A, U \text{ is } \lambda \text{-open in } X\};
\]
\[
\text{Cl}_{\lambda}(A) = \bigcap \{F : A \subseteq F, F \text{ is } \lambda \text{-closed in } X\}.
\]

**Lemma 1.3.** Let \( X \) be a topological space and \( A, B \) subsets of \( X \).

1. if \( A \subseteq B \), then \( \text{Int}_{\lambda}(A) \subseteq \text{Int}_{\lambda}(B) \) and \( \text{Cl}_{\lambda}(A) \subseteq \text{Cl}_{\lambda}(B) \),
2. \( X \setminus \text{Int}_{\lambda}(A) = \text{Cl}_{\lambda}(X \setminus A) \),
3. For any index set \( \Delta \), if \( A_\alpha \) is \( \lambda \)-open (resp. \( \lambda \)-closed), then \( \bigcup \{A_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\} \) is \( \lambda \)-open (resp. \( \bigcap \{A_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\} \) is \( \lambda \)-closed),
4. \( \text{Int}_{\lambda}(A) \) is \( \lambda \)-open and \( \text{Cl}_{\lambda}(A) \) is \( \lambda \)-closed.

**Remark 1.4.** The finite intersection of \( \lambda \)-open sets need not be \( \lambda \)-open. Let \( \mathbb{R} \) be the usual real line, \( A = (-1, 0] \) and \( B = [0, 1) \). The \( A \) and \( B \) are \( \lambda \)-open but \( A \cap B = \{0\} \) is not \( \lambda \)-open.

We generalize the locally closed set by using \( \lambda \)-open sets.

### 2. \( \lambda \)-Locally Closed Sets

**Definition 2.1.** A subset \( A \) of a topological space \( X \) is said to be \( \lambda \)-locally closed if \( A = U \cap F \), where \( U \) is \( \lambda \)-open and \( F \) is closed.

**Corollary 2.2.** Let \( f : X \rightarrow Y \) be a continuous function. If \( L \) is a \( \lambda \)-locally closed subset of \( Y \), then \( f^{-1}(L) \) is \( \lambda \)-locally closed in \( X \).

From Definition 1.1 it is obvious that every locally closed set is \( \lambda \)-locally closed. But the converse need not hold in general.

**Example 2.3.** Let \( X = \{a, b, c, d\} \), \( \tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}\} \). Then \( C(X) \) (all closed sets in \( X \)) = \( \{\emptyset, X, \{b, c, d\}\} \). And \( \lambda \)-open sets are: \( \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, c\}, \).
{a, d}, {a, b, d}, {a, c, d}. Therefore, \(\{d\} = \{a, d\} \cap \{b, c, d\}\) is a \(\lambda\)-locally closed set but it is not a locally closed set in \(X\).

**Remark 2.4.** A subset \(A\) of a topological space \(X\) is \(\lambda\)-locally closed if and only if \(X \setminus A\) is the union of a \(\lambda\)-closed set and an open set.

**Remark 2.5.** For a subset of a topological space, the following hold:

1. Every \(\lambda\)-open set is \(\lambda\)-locally closed,
2. Every closed set is \(\lambda\)-locally closed.

**Theorem 2.6.** For a subset \(A\) of a topological space \(X\), the following are equivalent:

1. \(A\) is \(\lambda\)-locally closed;
2. \(A = U \cap \text{Cl}(A)\) for some \(\lambda\)-open set \(U\);
3. \(A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))\) is \(\lambda\)-open;
4. \(A \subseteq \text{Int}_\lambda[A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))];\)
5. \(\text{Cl}(A) \setminus A\) is \(\lambda\)-closed.

**Proof.** (1) \(\Rightarrow\) (2): Suppose \(A\) is \(\lambda\)-locally closed. Then \(A = U \cap F\) where \(U\) is \(\lambda\)-open and \(F\) is closed. Then \(\text{Cl}(A) = \text{Cl}(U \cap F) \subseteq \text{Cl}(F) = F\). Then \(A \subseteq U \cap \text{Cl}(A) \subseteq U \cap F = A\) and hence \(A = U \cap \text{Cl}(A)\).

(2) \(\Rightarrow\) (3): \(X \setminus [A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))]) = (X \setminus A) \cap \text{Cl}(A) = \text{Cl}(A) \setminus A = \text{Cl}(A) \setminus (U \cap \text{Cl}(A)) = \text{Cl}(A) \setminus U = \text{Cl}(A) \cap (X \setminus U)\). Since \(U\) is \(\lambda\)-open, \(\text{Cl}(A) \cap (X \setminus U)\) is \(\lambda\)-closed and hence \(A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))\) is \(\lambda\)-open.

(3) \(\Rightarrow\) (4): Since \(A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))\) is a \(\lambda\)-open set containing \(A\), it is obvious that \(A \subseteq \text{Int}_\lambda[A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))];\)

(4) \(\Rightarrow\) (1): \(A = A \cap \text{Cl}(A) \subseteq \text{Int}_\lambda[A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))]; \cap \text{Cl}(A) \subseteq [A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))]; \cap \text{Cl}(A) = A; \text{Cl}(A) = A\). Therefore, \(A = \text{Int}_\lambda[A \cup (X \setminus \text{Cl}(A))]; \cap \text{Cl}(A)\) and \(A\) is \(\lambda\)-locally closed.

(3) \(\Leftrightarrow\) (5): It is obvious. \(\square\)

The union of two \(\lambda\)-locally closed sets need not be \(\lambda\)-locally closed.

**Example 2.7.** Let \(X = \{a, b, c, d\}\), \(\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}\}\). Then \(C(X) = \emptyset, X, \{c, d\}, \{a, b\}\) and \(\lambda\)-open sets are: \(\emptyset, X, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}\) \(\lambda\)-locally closed sets are: \(\emptyset, X, \{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d\}, \{c\}, \{d\}, \{a\}, \{b\}\). Therefore, \(\{a\}\) and \(\{c\}\) are \(\lambda\)-locally closed sets but their union \(\{a, c\}\) is not a \(\lambda\)-locally closed set.

3. \(A_\lambda\)-Closed Sets

Locally closed sets in a topological space are introduced and investigated in [3] and [6]. As a generalization of locally closed sets, Arenas et al. [1] introduced the notion of \(\lambda\)-closed sets in a topological space. In this section, we introduce the notion of \(A_\lambda\)-closed sets which is a generalization of \(\lambda\)-closed sets. We obtain some characterizations of \(A_\lambda\)-closed sets and obtain decompositions of closed sets.
Definition 3.1. Let $X$ be a topological space and $A$ a subset of $X$. The subset $\Lambda_{\lambda}(A)$ is defined as follows: $\Lambda_{\lambda}(A) = \cap\{U : A \subseteq U, U \text{ is } \lambda\text{-open} \}.$

A subset $A$ is called a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set if $A = \Lambda_{\lambda}(A)$. If $U$ is open in Definition 3.1, then a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set $A$ is called a $\Lambda$-set [9].

Lemma 3.2. For any subsets $A$ and $B$ of a topological space $X$, the following hold:

1. $A \subseteq \Lambda_{\lambda}(A),$
2. If $A \subseteq B$, then $\Lambda_{\lambda}(A) \subseteq \Lambda_{\lambda}(B),$
3. $\Lambda_{\lambda}(\Lambda_{\lambda}(A)) = \Lambda_{\lambda}(A),$
4. $\Lambda_{\lambda}(\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} A_{\alpha}) \subseteq \cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} \Lambda_{\lambda}(A_{\alpha})$ for any index set $\Delta$.

Lemma 3.3. For any subset $A$ of a topological space $X$, the following hold:

1. $\Lambda_{\lambda}(A)$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set,
2. If $A$ is $\lambda$-open, then $A$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set,
3. If $A_{\alpha}$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set for each $\alpha \in \Delta$, then $\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} A_{\alpha}$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set.

Remark 3.4. The converse of Lemma 3.3 (2) need not hold as shown by the following example: Let $R$ be the usual real line and $A = \{0\}$. Then $A$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set but it is not $\lambda$-open. Because $\{0\} \subseteq \Lambda_{\lambda}(\{0\}) \subseteq (-1,0] \cap [0,1) = \{0\}$ and hence $\Lambda_{\lambda}(\{0\}) = \{0\}$. Therefore, $A = \{0\}$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set but it is not $\lambda$-open.

Definition 3.5. A subset $A$ of a topological space $X$ is said to be $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-closed (resp. $\lambda$-closed [1]) if $A = L \cap F$, where $L$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set (resp. $\Lambda$-set) and $F$ is a closed set.

Lemma 3.6. For a subset of a topological space $X$, the following properties hold:

1. Every $\lambda$-locally closed set is $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-closed,
2. Every $\lambda$-closed set is $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-closed.

Proof. (1) By Lemma 3.3, every $\lambda$-open set is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set and (1) holds.

(2) Let $U$ be a $\Lambda$-set. Then,

$$U = \cap\{V : U \subseteq V, V \text{ is open} \} \supseteq \cap\{V : U \subset V, V \text{ is } \lambda\text{-open} \} \supseteq U$$

and hence $U$ is a $\Lambda_{\lambda}$-set. Therefore, (2) holds. □

Remark 3.7. By Lemma 3.6, we obtain the following diagram.

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DIAGRAM I

\text{locally closed} \Rightarrow \lambda\text{-locally closed} \\
\downarrow \quad \downarrow

\lambda\text{-closed} \Rightarrow \Lambda_{\lambda}\text{-closed}
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Some generalizations of locally closed sets

Theorem 3.8. For a subset $A$ of a topological space $X$, the following are equivalent:

1. $A$ is $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed;
2. $A = U \cap \text{Cl}(A)$ for some $\Lambda_\lambda$-set $U$;
3. $A = \Lambda_\lambda(A) \cap \text{Cl}(A)$.

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Let $A$ be a $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed set. Then $A = U \cap F$, where $U$ is a $\Lambda_\lambda$-set and $F$ is a closed set. Thus, we have $A \subseteq U \cap \text{Cl}(A) \subseteq U \cap \text{Cl}(F) = U \cap F = A$. Therefore, $A = U \cap \text{Cl}(A)$.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3): Let $A = U \cap \text{Cl}(A)$ for some $\Lambda_\lambda$-set $U$. Since $A \subseteq U$, by Lemma 3.2 $\Lambda_\lambda(A) \subseteq \Lambda_\lambda(U) = U$ and hence $A \subseteq \Lambda_\lambda(A) \cap \text{Cl}(A) \subseteq U \cap \text{Cl}(A) = A$. Therefore, we obtain $A = \Lambda_\lambda(A) \cap \text{Cl}(A)$.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1): Let $A = \Lambda_\lambda(A) \cap \text{Cl}(A)$. By Lemma 3.3, $\Lambda_\lambda(A)$ is a $\Lambda_\lambda$-set and $\text{Cl}(A)$ is closed. Therefore, $A$ is $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed.

□

Definition 3.9. Let $X$ be a topological space. A subset $A$ of $X$ is said to be $\lambda g$-closed (resp. $g$-closed [8]) if $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and $U$ is a $\lambda$-open (resp. open) set.

Theorem 3.10. For a subset $A$ of a topological space $X$, the following are equivalent:

1. $A$ is closed;
2. $A$ is $\lambda$-locally closed and $\lambda g$-closed;
3. $A$ is $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed and $\lambda g$-closed.

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Let $A$ be closed in $X$. Since $A = X \cap A$ and $X$ is a $\Lambda_\lambda$-set, $A$ is $\lambda$-locally closed. Let $U$ be any $\lambda$-open set containing $A$. Then $\text{Cl}(A) = A \subseteq U$ and hence $A$ is $\lambda g$-closed.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3): By Lemma 3.6, every $\lambda$-locally closed set is $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1): Let $A$ be $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed and $\lambda g$-closed. Since $A$ is $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed, $A = P \cap L$, where $P$ is a $\Lambda_\lambda$-set and $L$ is closed in $X$. Let $V$ be any $\lambda$-open set containing $A$. Since $A$ is $\lambda g$-closed, $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq V$ and hence $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq \cap \{V : A \subseteq V, V \text{ is } \lambda \text{-open} \} = \Lambda_\lambda(A)$. Therefore, $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq \Lambda_\lambda(A) \subseteq \Lambda_\lambda(P) = P$. On the other hand, $A \subseteq L$ and $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq \text{Cl}(L) = L$. Therefore, we obtain $\text{Cl}(A) \subseteq P \cap L = A$. Thus $A$ is closed.

□

Theorem 3.11. Let $X$ be a topological space. If $A_\alpha$ is a $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed set for each $\alpha \in \Delta$, then $\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} A_\alpha$ is $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed.

Proof. Let $A_\alpha$ be a $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed set for each $\alpha \in \Delta$. Then $A_\alpha = U_\alpha \cap F_\alpha$, where $U_\alpha$ is a $\Lambda_\lambda$-set and $F_\alpha$ is a closed set for each $\alpha \in \Delta$. By Lemma 3.3, $\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} U_\alpha$ is a $\Lambda_\lambda$-set, $\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} F_\alpha$ is closed and $\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} A_\alpha = (\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} U_\alpha) \cap (\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} F_\alpha)$. Therefore, $\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta} A_\alpha$ is $\Lambda_\lambda$-closed.

□
4. Decompositions of Continuity

In this section, we obtain the decompositions of continuity.

**Definition 4.1.** A function \( f : X \to Y \) is said to be

1. \( \lambda \)-LC-continuous if \( f^{-1}(V) \) is \( \lambda \)-locally closed in \( X \) for any closed set \( V \) of \( Y \),
2. \( \Lambda \lambda \)-continuous if \( f^{-1}(V) \) is \( \Lambda \lambda \)-closed in \( X \) for any closed set \( V \) of \( Y \),
3. \( \lambda g \)-continuous if \( f^{-1}(V) \) is \( \lambda g \)-closed in \( X \) for any closed set \( V \) of \( Y \).

**Theorem 4.2.** For a function \( f : X \to Y \), the following are equivalent:

1. \( f \) is continuous;
2. \( f \) is \( \lambda \)-LC-continuous and \( \lambda g \)-continuous;
3. \( f \) is \( \Lambda \lambda \)-continuous and \( \lambda g \)-continuous.

**Proof.** This is an immediate consequence of Theorem 3.10 \( \square \)

**Remark 4.3.** The following facts are shown by Examples 4.4 and 4.5 and Remark 4.6:

1. \( \lambda \)-LC-continuity and \( \lambda g \)-continuity are independent of each other,
2. \( \Lambda \lambda \)-continuity and \( \lambda g \)-continuity are independent of each other.

**Example 4.4.** Let \( X = Y = \{a, b, c, d\} \), \( \tau = \sigma = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}\} \). Then \( C(X) = C(Y) = \{\emptyset, \{b, c, d\}\} \) and \( \lambda \)-open sets in \( X \) (resp. \( Y \)) are: \( \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\} \). \( \lambda \)-locally closed sets in \( X \) (resp. \( Y \)) are: \( \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\} \). Define a function \( f : X \to Y \) by \( f(a) = c, f(b) = b, f(c) = d, f(d) = a \). Then we have the following:
   1. Since \( f^{-1}(\{b, c, d\}) = \{a, b\} \), then \( f \) is \( \lambda \)-closed.
   2. Since \( f^{-1}(\{b, c, d\}) = \{a, b\} \), then \( f \) is \( \lambda \)-LC-continuous.
   3. Since \( C\{\{a, b, c\}\} = X \) (i.e. \( \{a, b, c\} \) is not \( \lambda g \)-closed), then \( f \) is not \( \lambda g \)-continuous.
   4. Since \( \{a, b, c\} \subseteq \cap\{U : \{a, b, c\} \subseteq U, U \) is \( \lambda \)-open \} = \{a, b, c\} \) and \( \{a, b, c\} \cap X = \{a, b, c\} \), then \( \{a, b, c\} \) is \( \Lambda \lambda \)-closed. Thus \( f \) is \( \Lambda \lambda \)-continuous.

**Example 4.5.** Let \( X = Y = \{a, b, c, d\} \), \( \tau = \sigma = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{c, d\}\} \). Then \( C(X) = C(Y) = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{c, d\}\} \) and \( \lambda \)-open sets in \( X \) (resp. \( Y \)) are: \( \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\} \). And \( \lambda \)-locally closed sets in \( X \) (resp. \( Y \)) are: \( \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{a, b, c, d\} \). Define \( g : X \to Y \) by \( g(a) = c, g(b) = b, g(c) = a, g(d) = d \). Then we have the following:
   1. Since \( g^{-1}(\{c, d\}) = \{a, d\} \), then \( g \) is not a continuous function.
   2. Since \( g^{-1}(\{c, d\}) = \{a, d\} \), it is not a \( \lambda \)-locally closed set in \( X \). Then \( g \) is not a \( \lambda \)-LC-continuous function.
   3. Since \( g^{-1}(\{a, b\}) = \{b, c\} \subseteq \cap\{U : \{b, c\} \subseteq U, U \) is \( \lambda \)-open in \( X \) =
\{b, c\} \cap X = \{b, c\} and \ g^{-1}(\{c, d\}) = \{a, d\} = \cap\{U : \{a, d\} \subseteq U, \ U \ is \ \lambda\text{-open in } X\} = \{a, d\} \cap X = \{a, d\} \ are \ \Lambda_\lambda\text{-closed, then } \Lambda_\lambda\text{-continuous.}

Remark 4.6. (1) If every \ \lambda g\text{-continuous function is } \lambda\text{-LC-continuous, then it is continuous from Theorem 4.2} This is not true from Example 4.4(1).

(2) If every \ \lambda g\text{-continuous function is } \Lambda_\lambda\text{-continuous, then it is continuous from Theorem 4.2. This not true from Example 4.5(1).}

Acknowledgments

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