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6.3 Fuzzy Soft Connectedness Based on Fuzzy Soft _-Open Sets 145 6.4 ?-Connectedness in fuzzy soft ideal topological spaces 151

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SUMMARY

We are not able to use classical methods to solve some kinds of problems given in sociology, economics, environment, engineering etc., since, these kinds of problems have their own uncertainties. Fuzzy set theory, which was .rstly proposed by Zadeh [121] in 1965, has become a very important tool to solve these kinds of problems and provides an appropriate framework for representing vague concepts by allowing partial membership. Fuzzy set theory has been studied by both mathematicians and computer scientists and many applications of fuzzy set theory have arisen over the years, such as fuzzy control systems, fuzzy automata, fuzzy logic, fuzzy topology etc. Beside this theory, there are also theory of probability, rough set theory which deal with to solve these problems. The notion of fuzzy topology was introduced by Chang [28] . Lowen [81] introduced an other de.nition of fuzzy topology.

The concept of soft sets was .rstly introduced by Molodtsov [91] in 1999 as a general mathematical tool for dealing with uncertain objects. Molodtsov [91], successfully applied the soft theory in several directions, such as smoothness of functions, game theory, operations research, Riemann integration, Perron integration, probability and theory of measurement. After presentation of the operations on soft sets [91], the properties and applications of soft set theory have been studied increasingly [13, 101].

Recently, in 2011, Shabir et al. [108] initiated the study of soft topological spaces. They de.ned soft topology _ on the collection of soft sets over Ξ . Consequently, they de.ned basic notions of soft topological spaces such as open soft sets, closed soft sets, soft subspace, soft closure, soft nbd of a point, soft regular spaces, soft normal spaces and established their several properties. Hussain et al. [55] investigated the iii

properties of open (closed) soft sets, soft nbd and soft closure. They also de.ned and discussed the properties of soft interior, soft exterior and soft boundary which are fundamental for further research on soft topology.

Maji et al. [85] initiated the study involving both fuzzy sets and soft sets. In this paper, the notion of fuzzy soft sets was introduced as a fuzzy generalizations of soft sets and some basic properties of fuzzy soft sets are discussed in detail. Maji et al. combined fuzzy sets and soft sets and introduced the concept of fuzzy soft sets. Tanay et al. [110] and Simsekler [109] gave the topological structure of fuzzy soft sets and generalized by Chakraborty et al. [27] and Goswami et al. [46]. The fuzzy soft sets have many application such as: making dicision [19, 24, 30, 32, 45, 61, 79, 111] and mobile network [115].

The local properties of a space which may also be in certain cases the properties of the whole space, are important .eld for study in general topology, fuzzy topology, and soft topology. The notion of ideal in general topology was introduced by Kuratowski [81], Vaidyanathaswamy [116, 117] and several other authors carried out such analyses. Recently, there has been an extensive study on the importance of ideal in general topology in the paper of Jankovi´c and Hamlett [58], in fuzzy topology: by Nasef et al. [95], Mahmoud [86] and D. Sarker [107], in soft set theory: by Kandil et. al. [69] in 2014.

The main aims of this thesis can be summarized, as follows:

- 1- Introducing fuzzy soft ideal theory, fuzzy soft local function and generating a new fuzzy soft topological space by two di¤erent methods.
- 2- Genaralized fuzzy soft sets and decompositions of some forms of fuzzy soft contiuities via fuzzy soft ideals.
- 3- Introducing some fuzzy soft topological properties such as: fuzzy soft separation

and regularity axioms, fuzzy soft some classes of compactness in fuzzy soft topological spaces.

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- 4- Introducing some types of fuzzy soft separated sets, some types fuzzy soft connected sets and study the relation between them.
- 5- Introducing an adiitional types of connectedness in fuzzy soft topological spaces such as: fuzzy soft extremally disconnected spaces, fuzzy soft hyperconnected, fuzzy soft connectedness based on fuzzy soft _-open sets and ?-connectedness in fuzzy soft ideal topological sapces.

This thesis contains six chapters, as follows:

Chapter (I): Initiate generalization, providing the reader with results concerning, fuzzy topological spaces, soft topological spaces, fuzzy soft topological spaces, fuzzy soft point and its neigbourhood structure, fuzzy soft closure, fuzzy soft interior, fuzzy soft accumulation point, fuzzy soft boundary. Also, the represent the notions of fuzzy soft continuity, fuzzy soft separation axioms and fuzzy soft comaptness. Chapter (II): Our aimof this chapter is to extend those ideal of general topology, fuzzy topology, and soft topology to fuzzy soft setting. In Section 4.1, we de.ne fuzzy soft ideal and introduce the notion of fuzzy soft local function corresponding to a fuzzy soft topological space. We have deduce some characterization theorems for such concepts exactly analogous to general topology, fuzzy topology, and soft topology and succeeded in .nding out the generated new fuzzy soft topologies for any fuzzy topological space. In Section 4.2, we discuss the basic structure of new fuzzy soft topology and it is established that the new fuzzy soft topology cannot be further generated with the same fuzzy soft ideal. Finally, in Section 4.3, we de.ne the local function by using the quasi-coincident relation and study its properties. Also, we introduce the concept of quasi-cover of a fuzzy soft set and introduce the notion of compatibility of fuzzy soft ideal with a fuzzy soft topological space and obtain some results concerning this concept.

Some results of this chapter are:

1- A. Kandil, O. A. E. Tantawy, S. A. El-Sheikh and Sawsan S. S. El-Sayed, v

Fuzzy soft ideal topological spaces, South Asian Journal of Mathematics, 6 (4) (2016), 186-198. [65]

2- A. Kandil, O. A. E. Tantawy, S. A. El-Sheikh and Sawsan S. S. El-Sayed, Fuzzy Soft Ideal Theory: Fuzzy Soft Local Function and Generated Fuzzy Soft Topological Spaces, The Journal of Fuzzy Mathematics, 25 (2), 2017. [66] Chapter (III): The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the notions of fuzzy soft semi-el-open sets (respectively, fuzzy soft el-open sets, fuzzy soft pre-el-open sets, fuzzy soft _-el-open sets, fuzzy soft almost el-open, fuzzy soft _-dense-in-itself). Furthermore, we present the notions of fuzzy soft semi-el-continuous functions (respectively, fuzzy soft el-continuous functions, fuzzy soft pre-el-continuous functions, fuzzy soft _-el-continuous functions, fuzzy soft almost el-continuous functions, fuzzy soft _-el-continuous functions) Moreover, the decomposition of such forms of fuzzy soft continuity is studied. Chapter (IV):The object of this chapter is to inroduce a set of new regularity and separation axioms which are called ($\Phi \Sigma P_l$; $\iota = 0$; 1; 2; 3) and ($\Phi \Sigma T_l$; $\iota = 0$; 1; 2; 3; 4) by using fuzzy soft quasi-coincident and neighborhood system. The notion of fuzzy

soft hereditary property is examined. Furthermore, we introduced the ideas fuzzy soft

semi-compactness, fuzzy soft _-compactness, fuzzy soft _-compactness, and fuzzy soft strongly compactness. Also, the notions of fuzzy soft Σ -closed, fuzzy soft σ -closed, fuzzy soft Γ -closed, fuzzy soft _-closed and fuzzy soft _-closed are studied. Finite intersection property is used to characterize these concepts. A comparison between these types of compactness in fuzzy soft topological spaces is established. In Chapter (V): The notions of fuzzy soft connected sets and fuzzy soft connected components are very important in fuzzy soft topological spaces which in turn re.ect the intrinsic nature of it that is in fact its peculiarity. In this Chapter, we introduce some types of fuzzy soft separated sets, some types of connectedness in vi

fuzzy soft topological spaces and study the relationship between them. Also, we introduce an equivalence relation on fuzzy soft points and de.ne a fuzzy soft connected components as an equivalence class induced by this equivalence relation. Some results of this chapter are:

- 1- A. Kandil, O. A. E. Tantawy, S. A. El-Sheikh and Sawsan S. S. El-Sayed, Fuzzy Soft Connected Sets in Fuzzy Soft Topological Spaces I, Journal of Advances in Mathematics, 12 (8) (2016), 6473-6488. [64]
- 2- A. Kandil, O. A. E. Tantawy, S. A. El-Sheikh and Sawsan S. S. El-Sayed, Fuzzy Soft Connected Sets in Fuzzy Soft Topological Spaces II, Journal of Egyptian Mathematical Society, (accepted).

Chapter (VI): In this chapter, we introduce the concept of fuzzy soft extremally disconnected spaces, fuzzy soft Δ -space and fuzzy soft hyperconnected space. The relation between these concepts is investigated. Furthermore, we introduce the notions of fuzzy soft _-separated sets and use it to introduce the notions of fuzzy _- σ -connectness in fuzzy soft topological spaces and study its basic properties. Moreover, we extend the notion of fuzzy soft connectedness via fuzzy soft ideal. Some results of this chapter are:

- 1- A. Kandil, O. A. E. Tantawy, S. A. El-Sheikh and Sawsan S. S. El-Sayed, Fuzzy Soft Hyperconnected spaces, Annals of fuzzy mathematics and informatics, (accepted).
- 2- A. Kandil, O. A. E. Tantawy, S. A. El-Sheikh, A. M. Abd El-Latif, S. El-Sayed, Fuzzy soft connectedness based on fuzzy _-open soft sets, Journal of Mathematics and Computer Applications Research (JMCAR), 5 (2) (2015), 37-48. [63] vii

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARIES

The introductory chapter is considered as a background for the material included in the thesis. The purpose of this chapter is to present a short survey of some needed de.nitions and theories of the material used in this thesis. Also, some concepts related fuzzy soft topological spaces have investigated.

1.1 Fuzzy soft sets and fuzzy soft topological spaces

De.nition 1.1.1. [121] A fuzzy set A of a non-empty set Ξ is characterized by a membership function _A which associates each point of Ξ to a real number in the interval [0; 1]. With the value of _A(ξ) at ξ representing the .grade of membership. of ξ in A. Let I Ξ denotes the family of all fuzzy sets on Ξ . If A; B 2 I Ξ , then some basic set operations for fuzzy sets are given by Zadeh [121], as follows:

1- A _ B () _A(ξ) _ _B(ξ) 8 ξ 2 Ξ .

```
2- A = B () A(\xi) = B(\xi) 8\xi 2 \Xi.
3-X = A_B()_x(\xi) = _A(\xi)_{B(\xi)} 8\xi 2 \Xi.
4-\Delta = A \hat{B} () _x(ξ) = _A(ξ) ^_B(ξ) 8ξ2 Ξ.
5-M = A_() _{M} = 1 \square _{A}(\xi) 8\xi 2 \Xi; A_ is the complement of the fuzzy set A:
De.nition 1.1.2. [28]. Let be a collection of fuzzy sets over a universe \Xi, then
_ Iz is called a fuzzy topology on \Xi if:
(1) 0, 1 2 ,
(2) the fuzzy union of any members of belongs to ,
(3) the fuzzy intersection of any two members of _ belongs to _ .
The pair (\Xi; ) is called a fuzzy topological space over \Xi. Also, each member of
is called a fuzzy open in (\Xi; ).
De.nition 1.1.3. [91] Let \Xi be the initial universe set and E be the set of parame-
ters. A pair (\Phi; A); denoted by \Phi_A, is called a soft set over Y where \Phi is a mapping
given by \Phi : A \mid \Pi(\Xi) and A \subseteq E.
In other words, the soft set is a parameterized family of subsets of the set \Xi. For
\varepsilon 2 E, \Phi(\varepsilon) may be considered as the set of \varepsilon-elements of the soft set (\Phi;A), or
as the set of \varepsilon-approximate elements of the soft set. If \varepsilon = 2 A, then \Phi(\varepsilon) = i.e
\Phi_A = f\Phi(\varepsilon) : \varepsilon 2 A \subseteq E; \Phi : A \mid \Pi(\Xi)g. The family of all these soft sets over \Xi is
denoted by \Sigma\Sigma(\Xi)_{E}.
De.nition 1.1.4. [84] The union of two soft sets (\Phi; A) and (\Gamma; B) over the common
universe \Xi is the soft set (H;X), where X = A [B and for all \varepsilon 2 X,
H(\epsilon) =
8>>><
>>>:
Φ(ε) ε 2 A 🛛 B
Γ(ε) ε2 B A
\Phi(\varepsilon) [ \Gamma(\varepsilon) \varepsilon 2 A \ B
De.nition 1.1.5. [84] The intersection of two soft sets (\Phi;A) and (\Gamma;B) over the
common universe \Xi is the soft set (H;X), where X = A \ B and for all \varepsilon 2 X,
H(\varepsilon) = \Phi(\varepsilon) \setminus \Gamma(\varepsilon). Note that, in order to e¢ ciently discuss, we consider only soft
sets (\Phi; E) over a universe \Xi with the same set of parameter E. We denote the family
of these soft sets by \Sigma\Sigma (\Xi) E.
De.nition 1.1.6. [84] (\Phi;E) over a universe \Xi with the set of parameter E is said
to be null soft set denoted by e
if 8\epsilon 2 E, \Phi(\epsilon) = .
De.nition 1.1.7. [84] A soft set (\Phi; E) over \Xi with the set of parameter E is said
to be absolute soft set denoted by e\Xi
if 8\epsilon 2 E, \Phi(\epsilon) = \Xi.
De.nition 1.1.8. [84, 101] For two soft sets (\Phi;A) and (\Gamma;B) over the universe \Xi,
we say that (\Phi;A) is a soft subset of (\Gamma;B), if
```

2

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(ii) 8\epsilon 2 A, \Phi(\epsilon) _ \Gamma(\epsilon) and is written as (\Phi;A) e_
(Γ:B).
(\Phi;A) is said to be soft superset of (\Gamma;B) if (\Gamma;B) is a soft subset of (\Phi;A) and
we write (\Phi; A) e_
(Γ;B).
De.nition 1.1.9. [84] The complement of a soft set (\Phi; A) is denoted by (\Phi; A)_{\chi}
and is de.ned by (\Phi; A)_{\chi} = (\Phi_{\chi}; A), where \Phi_{\chi} : A \mid \Pi(Y) is a mapping given by
\Phi_{\chi}(\varepsilon) = [\Phi(\varepsilon)]_{\chi} \text{ for all } \varepsilon \in A.
De.nition 1.1.10. [108] Let be a collection of soft sets over a universe \Xi with a
.xed set of parameters E, then \sum \Sigma \Sigma (\Xi) is called a soft topology on \Xi if;
1- eΞ
; e
2 _ , where e_(\varepsilon) = _ and e\Xi
(ε) = Ξ 8ε2 Ε;
2-the union of any number of soft sets in _ belongs to _ ,
3-the intersection of any two soft sets in belongs to .
The triplet (\Xi; ; E) is called a soft topological space over \Xi.
De.nition 1.1.11. [85] Let \Xi be an initial universe set and let E be a set of
parameters. Let I\Xi denotes the collection of all fuzzy subsets of \Xi and A \subseteq E. A
pair (\phi_A; E), denoted by \phi_A, is called a fuzzy soft set over \Xi, if \phi_A is a mapping given
by \phi_A: E! I=de.ned by \phi_A(\epsilon) = \epsilon
\phi A, where \epsilon
\phi_A = 0 if \epsilon = 2 A and \epsilon
\phi A 6 = 0 \text{ if } \epsilon 2 A
where O(\xi) = 0.8\xi 2 \Xi. Figure 1 shows the fuzzy soft sets. The family of all these
fuzzy soft sets over \Xi denoted by \Phi\Sigma\Sigma (\Xi) E.
Proposition 1.1.1. [12] Every fuzzy set may be considered a soft set.
Obviously, a classical soft set \Phi_A over a universe X can be seen as a fuzzy soft set
by using the characteristic function of the set \Phi_A(\varepsilon):
\Phi_{A}(\epsilon)(\alpha) = \Phi_{A}(\epsilon)(\alpha) =
_ 1 if \alpha 2 \Phi_A(\epsilon);
0 otherwise
De.nition 1.1.12. [8,85] The complement of a fuzzy soft set (\phi_A;E), denoted by
(\phi; A)_{\chi} or \phi_{\chi}A
, is de.ned by (\phi;A)_{\chi} = (\phi_{\chi};A); \phi_{\chi A}
: E! Is is a mapping given by
Figure 1: [17] shows a fuzzy soft set
φχΑ
= 1 🛮 _ε
\phi_A 8 \varepsilon 2 A where 1(\xi\xi) = 1 8\xi 2 \(\xi\). Clearly, (\phi_{\chi A})
```

(i) A _ B,

```
)_{\chi} = \phi_{A}.
De.nition 1.1.13. [85] A fuzzy soft set \phi_A over \Xi is said to be a NULL fuzzy soft
set, denoted bye0
A, if for all \varepsilon 2 A, \phi_A(\varepsilon) = 0.
De.nition 1.1.14. A fuzzy soft set \phi_A over \Xi is said to be an absolute fuzzy soft
set, denoted by e1
A, if for all \epsilon 2 A, \phi_A(\epsilon) = 1. Clearly we have, (e1
A)_{\gamma} = e0
A and
(e0
A)_{\chi} = e1
Α.
De.nition 1.1.15. [85] Let \phi_A; \gamma_B 2 \Phi \Sigma \Sigma (\Xi)_E. Then, \phi_A is fuzzy soft subset of
\gamma_B, denoted by \phi_A e_{\gamma_B}, if A_B and \epsilon
\phi_A(\xi) _ \epsilon
\gamma_B(\xi) 8\xi 2 \Xi; \epsilon 2 \A. Also \phi_A is
called a fuzzy soft superset of \gamma_B if \gamma_B is a fuzzy soft subset of \phi_A, and we write \phi_A
e_
γв.
De.nition 1.1.16. [85] Let \phi_A, \gamma_B 2 \Phi\Sigma\Sigma (\Xi) E. Then \phi_A and \gamma_B are said to be
equal, denoted by \phi A = \gamma B, if \phi A e
γB and φA e_
γв.
De.nition 1.1.17. [8,21,85] The union of two fuzzy soft sets \phi A and \gamma B over the
common universe \Xi is also a fuzzy soft set \eta x, where X = A [ B and for all \varepsilon 2 X,
\eta_X(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon
\eta x = _{\epsilon}
φΑ__ε
\gamma_B 8ε 2 E. Here we write \eta_X = \phi_{At} \gamma_B.
De.nition 1.1.18. [8, 21,85] The intersection of two fuzzy soft sets φA and γB over
the common universe \Xi is also a fuzzy soft set \eta x, where X = A \setminus B and for all
\varepsilon 2 X, \eta x(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon
\eta x = _{\epsilon}
φA `ε
_{\gamma B} 8ε 2 E. Here we write \eta x = \phi_{AU} \gamma_{B}.
Theorem 1.1.1. [17,25] Let \vartheta be an index set and \varphi_A, \gamma_B, \eta_X, (\varphi_A)_{\iota}; (\gamma_B)_{\iota} 2
\Phi\Sigma\Sigma(\Xi) E 81 2 9, then:
(1) \phi_A u \phi_A = \phi_A; \phi_A t \phi_A = \phi_A.
(2) \phi_A u \gamma_B = \gamma_B u \phi_A, \phi_A t \gamma_B = \gamma_B t \phi_A.
(3) \phi_{A}t (\gamma_{B}t \eta_{X}) = (\phi_{A}t \gamma_{B}) t \eta_{X}, \phi_{A}u (\gamma_{B}u \eta_{X}) = (\phi_{A}u \gamma_{B}) u \eta_{X}:
(4) \phi_{A}u ( t 129
```

```
(\gamma_B)_1) = t_{129}
(\phi_{A}u (\gamma_{B})_{\iota}), \phi_{A}t (u_{\iota 2})
(\gamma_B)_1) = u_{129}
(\phi_A t (\gamma_B)_1):
(5)e0
E e_
фа е_
e1
A e_
e1
Ε.
(6) [ u 129
(\phi_A)_1]_{\chi} = t_{129}
( φΑ ) χι
, [ t 129
(\phi_A)_1]_{\chi} = u_{129}
( φΑ ) χι
(7) If \phi_A e_{-}
\gamma_B, then \gamma_{\chi B}
e_
φχΑ
(8) φa u γв e_
\phiA, \gammaB and \phiA, \gammaB e_
\phiAt \gammaB:
(9) \phi_A e_{-}
\gamma_{B}, \phi_{A} = \phi_{A} u \gamma_{B} and \gamma_{B} = \phi_{A} t \gamma_{B}.
De.nition 1.1.19. [1, 98] The dixerence of two fuzzy soft sets \phi_A and \gamma_B over
the common universe \Xi, denoted by \phi_A \in \square
\gamma_B; is also a fuzzy soft set \eta_X, where
X = A \setminus B 6 =  and 8 \varepsilon 2 \times X, 8\xi 2 \times \Xi; _{\varepsilon}
\eta x(\xi) = \min \{ \epsilon \}
\phi_A(\xi); 1 \square \epsilon
_{\gamma B} (\xi) g: Clearly, \phi A
eП
\gamma_B = \phi_A u \gamma_{\chi B}
De.nition 1.1.20. [25,97,110] Let _ be a collection of fuzzy soft sets over a universe
\Xi with a .xed set of parameters E, then \_ \Phi\Sigma\Sigma (\Xi) E is called fuzzy soft topology
on \Xi if:
1-e0
```

```
E 2 wheree0
E(\varepsilon) = 0 and e1
E(\varepsilon) = 1 8\varepsilon 2 E
2-the union of any members of belongs to ,
3-the intersection of any two members of _ belongs to _ .
The triplet (\Xi; ; E) is called fuzzy soft topological space over \Xi. Also, each
5
member of is called fuzzy soft open in (\Xi; ; E). We denote the set of all fuzzy soft
open sets by \Phi\Sigma O(\Xi)_{E}.
Example 1.1.1. [118]
_ o = fe0
E;e1
Eg is a fuzzy soft indiscrete topology on \Xi.
1 = \Phi \Sigma \Sigma (Ξ) E is a fuzzy soft discrete topology on Ξ.
Note that, the intersection of any family of fuzzy soft topologies on \Xi is also a
fuzzy soft topology on \Xi [97].
De.nition 1.1.21. [110] Let (\Xi; \_; E) be a fuzzy soft topological space. A fuzzy
soft set \phi_A over \Xi is said to be fuzzy soft closed set in \Xi, if its relative complement
φχΑ
is fuzzy soft open set.
Theorem 1.1.2. [16, 77] Let (\Xi; ; E) be a fuzzy soft topological space and let \chi
denote the collection of all fuzzy soft closed sets. Then:
(1)e0
E.e1
E 2 χ.
(2) If \phi_A, \gamma_B 2 _\chi, then \phi_A t \gamma_B 2 _\chi.
(3) If ( \phi_A ) \iota 2 ~_{\chi}, 81 2 ~9, then u ~_{\iota 29}
(\phi_A)_1 2 \chi.
De.nition 1.1.22. [82] A fuzzy soft topology _ 1 is called weaker (or coarser) than
a fuzzy soft topology 2 if and only if 1 2. In that case 2 is said to be stronger
(or .ner) than 1.
De.nition 1.1.23. [82] Let (\Xi; ; E) be a fuzzy soft topological space and \Psi _{\bot} \Xi.
Let nΨ
E be a fuzzy soft set over (Ψ;E) such that ηΨ
E: E 🛛! IΨ such that ηΨ
E(s) = \varepsilon
ηΨ
Ε
(\xi) =
_ 1; ξ2 Ψ
```

E,**e**1

```
0; \xi = 2 \Psi
Let \Psi = f \eta \Psi
Eu \gamma_B: \gamma_B2 g then the fuzzy soft topology \Psi on (\Psi;E) is called
fuzzy soft subspace topology for (\Psi;E) and (\Psi; \underline{\hspace{0.1cm}} \Psi;E) is called fuzzy soft subspace of
(Ξ; ;E). If ηΨ
E 2 _ (respectively, ηΨ
Ε2 χ), then (Ψ; Ψ; Ε) is called fuzzy soft open
subspace (respectively, fuzzy soft closed subspace) of (\(\mathbb{E}\); \(\mathbb{E}\)).
De.nition 1.1.24. [82] Let (\Xi; ; E) be a fuzzy soft topological space and \gamma_B be a
6
fuzzy soft subset of \Xi. Then \gamma_B = f \gamma_B u \phi_A; \phi_A 2 g is called fuzzy soft relative
topology and (\gamma_B; _{\gamma_B}; B) is called fuzzy soft subspace. If \gamma_B 2 _ , then (\gamma_B; _{\gamma_B}; B)
is called fuzzy soft open subspace. If \gamma_B = 2 \chi, then (\gamma_B; \gamma_B; B) is called fuzzy soft
closed subspace.
De.nition 1.1.25. [118] Let (\Xi; ; E) be a fuzzy soft topological space and a be a
subfamily of . If every element of can be written as an arbitrary fuzzy soft union
of some elements of a, then a is called a fuzzy soft basis for the fuzzy soft topology
Theorem 1.1.3. [118] A subfamily a of is called a fuzzy soft open base or simply
a base of fuzzy soft topological space (\Xi; ;E) if the following conditions hold:
(1)e1
E can be expresed as a fuzzy soft nuion of elements of a;
(2) If \phi_A, \gamma_B 2 a; then 9\eta x 2 a such that \eta x e_
φαυ γв.
Theorem 1.1.4. [105] Let _ be a fuzzy soft base for a fuzzy soft topology _ on \Xi.
Then, \phi_A = 2 _ if and only if \phi_A = 1 _2_
(\gamma_B) where (\gamma_B) for each 2 _.
De.nition 1.1.26. [118] Let (\Xi; ; E) be a fuzzy soft topological space. A sub-
collection of is called a subbase for if the family of all .nite intersections of
members of _ forms a base for _ .
Theorem 1.1.5. [118]Let \underline{\phantom{a}} be a family of fuzzy soft sets over \Xi such that e1
E. e0
2 \_. Then, \_ is a base for the topology \_ , whose members are of the form t 129
( U κ2_ι
(\phi_A)_{\iota;\kappa}, where \vartheta is arbitrary index set and for each \iota 2 \vartheta, \iota is a .nite index set,
(\phi_A)_{\iota;\kappa} 2 for \iota 2 9 and \kappa 2 \underline{\iota}.
De.nition 1.1.27. [67] The property \Pi is said to be a hereditary property if
(\Xi; ; E) is a fuzzy soft topological space has the property \Pi, then every fuzy soft
subspace has the \Pi.
7
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1.2 Some fuzzy soft topological concepts

De.nition 1.2.1. [83] The fuzzy soft set $\phi_A = \Phi \Sigma \Sigma (\Xi)$ is called fuzzy soft point

```
\phi_A(\alpha) =
><8
>:
\xi \alpha = \varepsilon
0 α 2 E I feg
; 0 < __ 1
This fuzzy soft point is denoted by \xi_{\epsilon}
or \phi_{\epsilon}. The class of all fuzzy soft points of
\Xi is denoted by \Phi\Sigma\Pi(\Xi) E.
De.nition 1.2.2. [82] Two fuzzy soft points are said to be disjoint, denonted by
_{6} = \psi_{\tau_{1}}
, if \xi 6= \psi; or 6= ; or \epsilon 6= \tau:
De.nition 1.2.3. [83] The fuzzy soft point \xi_{\varepsilon}
is said to be belonging to the fuzzy
soft set \phi_A, denoted by \xi_{\epsilon}
\phi_A, if for the element \epsilon 2 A, \_\_ \epsilon
\phi A(\xi).
Theorem 1.2.1. [83] Let (\Xi; ; E) be a fuzzy soft topological space and \phi_{\epsilon} be a
fuzzy soft point. Then the following properties hold:
1- If φε e2
\gamma_B, then \phi_{\epsilon}
e=
2 \gamma_{\chi B}
2- φε e2
\gamma_B; \phi_\chi
εe2
\gamma_{\chi B}
3-Every non-null fuzzy soft set \phi A can be expressed as the union of all the fuzzy soft
points belonging to \phi_A.
De.nition 1.2.4. [54] A fuzzy soft set \gamma_B in a fuzzy soft topological space (\Xi; ;E)
is called fuzzy soft neighborhood of the fuzzy soft point \xi_{\epsilon}
_if there exists a fuzzy soft
open set \eta x such that \xi_{\epsilon}
_e2ηx e_
γB. A fuzzy soft set γB in a fuzzy soft topological
space (\Xi; ;E) is called fuzzy soft neighborhood of the fuzzy soft set \phi A if there
exists a fuzzy open soft set \eta x such that \phi_A e
ηx e_
γB. The fuzzy soft neighborhood
```

if there exist ξ 2 Ξ and ε 2 Ξ such that