



---

### Editor(s)

**Dr. Luigi Giacomo Rodino,**  
Professor, Department of Mathematics,  
University of Turin, Italy.

### Profile Link

**ISBN 978-93-5547-598-5 (Print)**  
**ISBN 978-93-5547-602-9 (eBook)**  
**DOI: 10.9734/bpi/nramcs/v6**

*This book covers key areas of Mathematical and Computer Science. The contributions by the authors include Diophantine equation*



## $\delta$ J-Closed Sets in Topological Spaces

K. P. Vethavarna <sup>a</sup> and P. L. Meenakshi <sup>a\*</sup>

DOI: 10.9734/bpi/nramcs/v6/3185B

### Abstract

In this chapter, a new class of sets  $\delta$ J-closed sets is initiated in topological spaces. The properties and relationships with other g-closed sets are analysed. Some important characterizations are obtained.

*Keywords:* Topological spaces; g-closed sets; topology; partition space.

### 1 Introduction

In 1937, Stone [1] introduced regular open sets and used it to define the semi-regularization of a topological space. In 1968, Velicko [2] proposed  $\delta$ -open sets which are stronger than open sets. Levine [3] has brought generalized closed sets in 1970. Dunham [4] has established a generalized closure using Levine's generalized closed sets as  $Cl^*$ . In 2016, Annalakshmi [5] has instituted regular\*-open sets using  $Cl^*$ . In 2018, P.L.Meenakshi [6] have introduced a class of new sets namely  $\eta^*$ -open sets [6] which is placed between the classes of  $\delta$ -Open set and open set. In this paper,  $\delta$ J-closed sets are introduced using  $\eta^*$ -open sets and their features are studied.

### 2 Preliminaries

**Definition 2.1** Let  $(Y, \zeta)$  be a topological space. If  $D$  is a non-empty subset of  $(Y, \zeta)$  then the intersection of all closed sets containing  $D$  is called *closure of  $D$*  and is denoted by  $Cl(D)$ . The union of all open sets contained in  $D$  is called *interior of  $D$*  and is denoted by  $int(D)$ .

**Definition 2.2** If  $A$  is a subset of a space  $(Y, \zeta)$ ,

- (i) The *generalized closure* of  $D$  [4] is defined as the intersection of all g-closed sets in  $Y$  containing  $D$  and is denoted by  $Cl^*(D)$ .
- (ii) The *generalized interior* of  $D$  [4] is defined as the union of all g-open sets in  $Y$  contained in  $D$  and is denoted by  $int^*(D)$ .

<sup>a</sup> Department of Mathematics, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, India.

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: meenakshi\_mar@avinmty.ac.in.