

ON gg -CLOSED SETS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In this research paper, a new type of closed sets called generalization of generalized closed sets (gg -closed sets) are introduced and studied in a topological space (X, τ) . We show that gg -closed sets lies between the classes of all generalized closed sets and regular r^{\wedge} generalized closed sets in topological spaces. Also some of their properties have been investigated.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The generalization of a closed set was introduced in the year 1970 by N. Levine. Different types of generalization of closed sets were introduced and studied by various mathematicians. N. Levin introduced and studied generalized closed sets [16] and semi open sets [17] in topological spaces. Stone and Cameron introduced regular open sets [31] and regular semi open sets [6] respectively. In this research paper X or (X, τ) represents a non-empty topological space and $A \subseteq X$. For $A \subseteq X$ in (X, τ) , $cl(A)$, $int(A)$, $scl(A)$, $\alpha cl(A)$, $spcl(A)$ and $gcl(A)$ represents the closure of A , the interior of A , the semi-closure of A , the α -closure of A , the semi pre closure of A and the g -closure of A in X respectively.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we recall some existing closed and open sets in (X, τ) .

Definition 2.1: A subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is called a

1. Regular open set [31] if $A = int(cl(A))$ and regular closed if $A = cl(int(A))$
2. Semi-open set [17] if $A \subseteq cl(int(A))$ and a semi-closed set if $int(cl(A)) \subseteq A$.
3. Regular semi open set [6] if there exists a regular open set U such that $U \subseteq A \subseteq cl(U)$
4. Generalized closed set (g -closed) [16] if $cl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is open in (X, τ) .
5. $r^{\wedge}g$ -closed set [27] if $gcl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is regular -open in (X, τ) .
6. RW-closed set [3] if $cl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is regular semi -open in (X, τ) .

The complement of the closed sets mentioned above are their open sets respectively and vice versa.

3. BASIC PROPERTIES OF gg - CLOSED SETS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Definition 3.1: A subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is called generalization of generalized closed (gg -closed) set if $gcl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is regular semi open in (X, τ) . We use the notion $GGC(X)$ to denote the set of all gg -closed sets in (X, τ) .

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Example 3.2: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $GGC(X) = \{X, \phi, \{s\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, s\}, \{q, s\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, q, r\}, \{p, q, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}\}$.

First we show that all gg-closed sets lies between the classes of generalized-closed sets and r^{\wedge} g-closed sets.

Theorem 3.3:-Every g-closed set is gg-closed set in X .

Proof: Let A be g-closed set in topological space X and U be any regular semiopen set in X such that $A \subseteq U$. Since A is g closed, we have $gcl(A) = A$. Therefore $gcl(A) \subseteq U$. Hence A is gg-closed set in X .

Remark 3.4: The converse part of theorem 3.3 is not true in general as seen from the example 3.5 given below.

Example 3.5: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ is gg-closed but not g-closed set in X .

Corollary 3.6:

- i) Every closed set is gg-closed set in X .
- ii) Every regular closed set is gg-closed set in X .
- iii) Every π -closed set [11] is gg-closed set in X .
- iv) Every δ -closed set [37] is gg-closed set in X .
- v) Every θ -closed set [37] is gg-closed set in X .
- vi) Every ω -closed set [29] is gg-closed set in X .
- vii) Every θ g-closed set [9] is gg-closed set in X .
- viii) Every g^* -closed set [34] is gg-closed set in X .
- ix) Every $**g\alpha$ -closed set [39] is gg-closed set in X .
- x) Every $*g\alpha$ -closed set [38] is gg-closed set in X .
- xi) Every gr-closed set [28] is gg-closed set in X .
- xii) Every δ g-closed set [10] is gg-closed set in X .
- xiii) Every rb-closed set [23] is gg-closed set in X .
- xiv) Every $g^{\#}$ -closed set [35] is gg-closed set in X .
- xv) Every swg*-closed set [21] is gg-closed set in X .
- xvi) Every β wg*-closed set [8] is gg-closed set in X .

Proof:

- i) Every closed set is g-closed from Hameed [14] and follows from Theorem 3.3
- ii) Every regular closed set is closed from Stone [31] and then follows from Corollary 3.6 i)
- iii) Follow from Dontchev and Noiri, Every π -closed set is closed [11] and then from Corollary 3.6 i)
- iv) Follow from Vellicko, Every δ -closed set is closed [37] and then from Corollary 3.6 i)
- v) Follow from Vellicko, Every θ -closed set is closed [37] and then from Corollary 3.6 i)
- vi) Follow from Sheik John, Every ω -closed set is g-closed [29] and then follow from Theorem 3.3
- vii) Follow from Dontchev and Maki, Every θ g-closed closed set is g-closed [9] and then follow from Theorem 3.3
- viii) Follow from Veera Kumar, Every g^* -closed set is g-closed [34] and then follow from Theorem 3.3
- ix) Follow from Vigneshwaran, Every $**g\alpha$ -closed set is g-closed [39] and then follow from Theorem 3.3
- x) Follow from Vigneshwaran, Every $*g\alpha$ -closed set is $**g\alpha$ -closed [38] and then follow from Corollary 3.6 ix)
- xi) Follow from Sharmista Bhattacharya, Every gr-closed set is g-closed [28] and then follow from Theorem 3.3
- xii) Follow from Dontchev and Ganster, Every δ g-closed set is g-closed [10] and then follow from Theorem 3.3
- xiii) Follow from Narmadha, Nagaveni and Noiri, Every rb closed set is δ g-closed set [23] and then follow from Corollary 3.6 xii)
- xiv) Follow from Veera Kumar, Every $g^{\#}$ -closed set is g-closed set [35] and then follow from Theorem 3.3
- xv) Let A be swg*-closed set in X and U be any regular semi open set in topological space (X, τ) such that $A \subseteq U$. Since every regular semi open is semiopen in X , by the definition of swg*-closed, $gcl(A) \subseteq U$. Therefore A is gg-closed set in X .
- xvi) Proof is similar to corollary 3.6 xv)

Remark 3.7: The converse part of Corollary 3.6 is not true in general as seen from the example 3.8 given below.

Example 3.8: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ is gg-closed but not a closed (respectively regular-closed, π -closed, θ -closed, δ -closed, w-closed, θ g-closed, δ g-closed, g^* -closed, $**g\alpha$ -closed, $*g\alpha$ -closed, gr-closed, rb-closed, $g^{\#}$ -closed, swg*-closed and β wg*-closed) set in X .

Theorem 3.9: Every gg- closed set in X is r^{\wedge} g-closed set in X.

Proof: Let A be gg-closed set in X. Let U be regular open in X such that $A \subseteq U$. Since every regular open set is regular semi open [13], U is regular semi open in X. Since A is gg-closed set we have $gcl(A) \subseteq U$. Therefore A is r^{\wedge} g-closed set in X.

Remark 3.10: The converse part of theorem 3.9 is not true in general as seen from the example 3.11 given below.

Example 3.11: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X. Then $A=\{r\}$ is r^{\wedge} g-closed but not a gg-closed set.

Corollary 3.12:

- i) Every gg-closed set is rwg- closed [25] set in X.
- ii) Every gg-closed set is $\beta w g^{**}$ -closed set [32] in X.

Proof:

- i) Follow from Savithri and Janaki. Every r^{\wedge} g-closed set is rwg-closed set [27] and then follows from Theorem 3.9
- ii) Follow from Subashini Jesu Rajan ,Every rwg-closed set is $\beta w g^{**}$ -closed set [32] and then from corollary 3.12

Remark 3.13: The converse part of Corollary 3.12 is not true in general as seen from the example 3.14 given below.

Example 3.14: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X. Then $A=\{r\}$ is a rwg-closed and also $\beta w g^{**}$ -closed set in X but not gg-closed.

Remark 3.15: The following example shows that the gg-closed sets are independent with some existing closed sets in topological spaces.

Example 3.16: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X. Then

- 1) α - closed sets [24], $g\alpha$ - closed sets [19] and swg- closed sets [22] in (X, τ) are $X, \phi, \{r\}, \{s\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}$
- 2) αg - closed sets [18], $g p$ - closed sets [20], $w g$ - closed sets [22], $g^* p$ - closed sets [36], $w\alpha$ - closed sets [4], $\alpha r w$ - closed sets [40] and ρ - closed sets [7] in (X, τ) are $X, \phi, \{r\}, \{s\}, \{p, s\}, \{q, s\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, q, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}$
- 3) $rg\alpha$ - closed sets [33], rgw - closed sets [25], $wgr\alpha$ - closed sets [15] and $gprw$ - closed sets [26] (X, τ) are $X, \phi, \{r\}, \{s\}, \{p, q\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, q, r\}, \{p, q, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}$
- 4) 4) semi- closed sets [17], semi pre- closed sets [1], sg - closed sets [5] and rps - closed sets [30] in (X, τ) are $X, \phi, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{r\}, \{s\}, \{p, r\}, \{p, s\}, \{q, r\}, \{q, s\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}$
- 5) gs - closed sets [2] and gsp - closed sets [12] in (X, τ) are $X, \phi, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{r\}, \{s\}, \{p, r\}, \{p, s\}, \{q, r\}, \{q, s\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, q, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}$.

Remark 3.17: The following two examples show that gg-closed sets and rw-closed sets are independent of each other.

Example 3.18: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, r\}\}$ be a topology on X. Then

$$GGC(X) = \{X, \phi, \{q\}, \{r\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, r\}, \{q, r\}\}$$

$$RWC(X) = \{X, \phi, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{r\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, r\}, \{q, r\}\}$$

Example 3.19: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X. Then

$$GGC(X) = \{X, \phi, \{s\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, s\}, \{q, s\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, q, r\}, \{p, q, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}\}$$

$$RWC(X) = \{X, \phi, \{s\}, \{p, q\}, \{r, s\}, \{p, q, r\}, \{p, q, s\}, \{p, r, s\}, \{q, r, s\}\}.$$

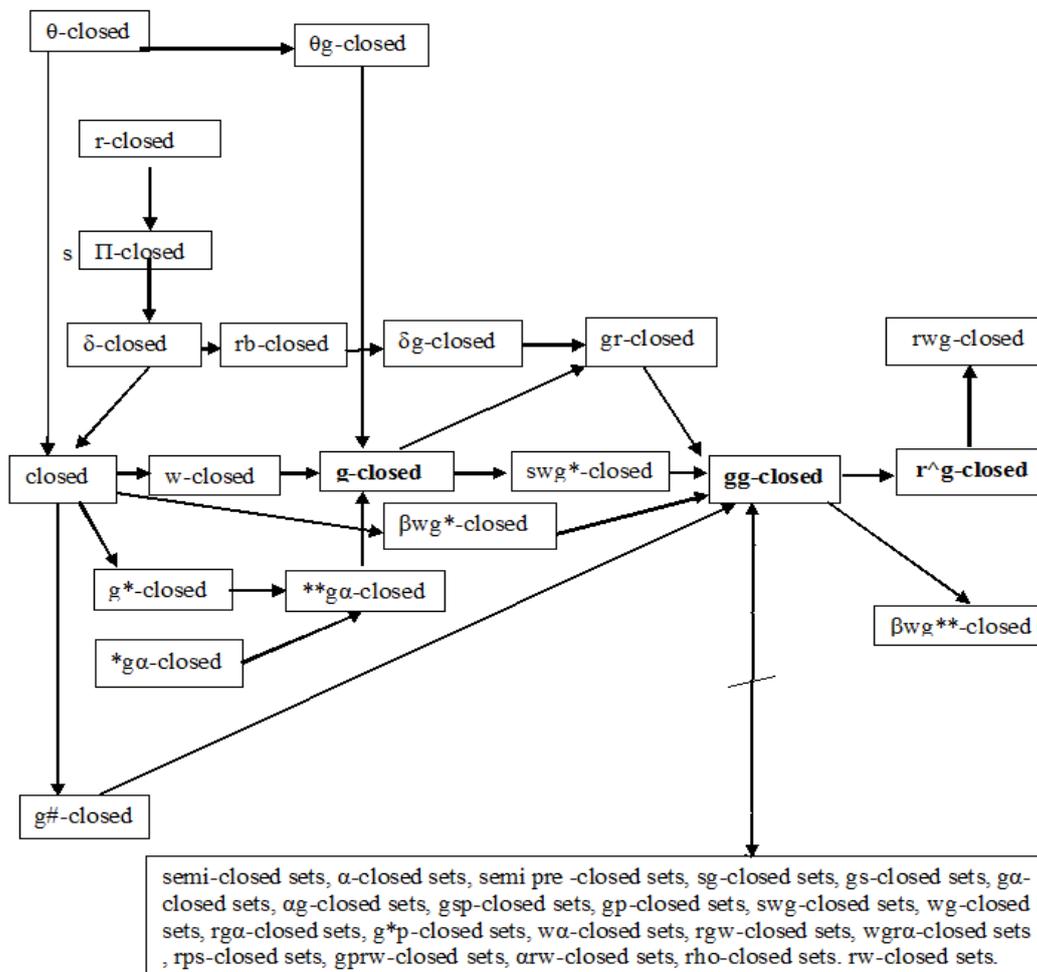
Theorem 3.20: The union of any two gg-closed sets of (X, τ) is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A and B be gg-closed sets in topological space (X, τ) and U be any regular semiopen set in topological space (X, τ) such that $(A \cup B) \subseteq U$ that is $A \subseteq U$ and $B \subseteq U$. Since A and B are gg-closed sets we have $gcl(A) \subseteq U$ and $gcl(B) \subseteq U$ and we know that $(gcl(A) \cup gcl(B)) = gcl(A \cup B) \subseteq U$. Therefore $A \cup B$ is gg-closed set in X.

Remark 3.21: The intersection of two gg-closed sets in topological space (X, τ) is not a gg-closed in general as seen from the example 3.22 given below.

Example 3.22: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ and $B = \{p, r\}$ are gg-closed sets in X but $A \cap B = \{p\}$ is not a gg-closed set in topological space (X, τ) .

Remark 3.23: From the results discussed above and the known facts, the relation between gg-closed sets and some existing closed sets in topological spaces is established in figure 1.



Notations:

$A \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow C$ means the set A implies the set B but not conversely and the set B implies set C but not conversely and hence the set A implies set C but not conversely.

$A \not\longleftrightarrow B$ means the sets A and B are independent of each other.

Figure-1

Theorem 3.24: If a subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is gg-closed then $gcl(A) - A$ does not contain any non-empty regular semiopen set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be a gg-closed set in X and suppose F be a non-empty regular semiopen subset of $gcl(A) - A$ that is $F \subseteq (gcl(A) - A) \Rightarrow F \subseteq (gcl(A) \cap (X - A)) \Rightarrow F \subseteq gcl(A) \rightarrow (1)$ and $F \subseteq (X - A) \Rightarrow A \subseteq (X - F)$ and $(X - F)$ is regular semi open set, $gcl(A) \subseteq (X - F)$. This implies $F \subseteq X - gcl(A) \rightarrow (2)$. From (1) and (2) we get $F \subseteq (gcl(A) \cap (X - gcl(A))) = \emptyset$. Thus $gcl(A) - A$ does not contain any non-empty regular semiopen in X .

Remark 3.25: The converse part of theorem 3.24 is not true in general as seen from the example 3.26 given below.

Example 3.26: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{q, r\}$, $gcl(A) - A = \{q, r, s\} - \{q, r\} = \{s\}$ does not contain non empty regular semiopen set in topological space (X, τ) but A is not gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Corollary 3.27: If a subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is gg-closed then $gcl(A) - A$ does not contain any non-empty regular open set in (X, τ) but converse part is not true in general.

Proof: Follows from Theorem 3.24 and the fact that every regular open set is regular semiopen set.

Corollary 3.28: If a subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is gg-closed then $\text{gcl}(A)-A$ does not contain any non-empty regular closed set in (X, τ) but converse part is not true in general.

Proof: Follows from Theorem 3.24 and the fact that every regular closed set is regular semiopen set.

Theorem 3.29: If A is gg-closed set in topological space (X, τ) and $A \subseteq B \subseteq \text{gcl}(A)$ then B is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be gg-closed set in topological space (X, τ) such that $B \subseteq \text{gcl}(A)$. Let U be a regular semiopen set of topological space (X, τ) such that $B \subseteq U$ then $A \subseteq U$. Since A is gg-closed set, $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq U$ and $A \subseteq U$. Now $B \subseteq \text{gcl}(A) \Rightarrow \text{gcl}(B) \subseteq \text{gcl}(\text{gcl}(A)) = \text{gcl}(A) \subseteq U$. That is $\text{gcl}(B) \subseteq U$. Therefore B is a gg-closed set in X .

Remark 3.30: The converse part of theorem 3.29 is not true in general as seen from the example 3.31 given below.

Example 3.31: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{s\}$, $B = \{r, s\}$ such that A and B are gg-closed sets in X but $A \subseteq B$ and B is not a subset of $\text{gcl}(A)$ because $\text{gcl}(A) = \{s\}$.

Theorem 3.32: Let (X, τ) be a topological space then for each $x \in X$ the set $X - \{x\}$ is gg-closed or regular semiopen in X .

Proof: Let $x \in X$. Suppose $X - \{x\}$ is not a regular semiopen set. Then X is the only regular semiopen set containing $X - \{x\}$, that is $X - \{x\} \subseteq X \Rightarrow \text{gcl}(X - \{x\}) \subseteq \text{gcl}(X) \Rightarrow \text{gcl}(X - \{x\}) \subseteq X$. Therefore $X - \{x\}$ is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Theorem 3.33: Let A be gg-closed set in topological space (X, τ) . Then A is g-closed iff $\text{gcl}(A)-A$ is regular semiopen set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Necessity: Suppose A is g-closed set in topological space (X, τ) . Then $\text{gcl}(A) = A$ that is $\text{gcl}(A)-A = \phi$ which is regular semiopen set in X .

Sufficiency: Suppose A is gg-closed set in topological space (X, τ) and $\text{gcl}(A)-A$ is regular semiopen, By the Theorem 3.24 $\text{gcl}(A)-A = \phi \Rightarrow \text{gcl}(A) = A$. Therefore A is g-closed.

Theorem 3.34: Let (X, τ) and (Y, σ) are two topological spaces and $A \subseteq Y \subseteq X$. If A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) then A is gg-closed set relative to (Y, σ) .

Proof: Let $A \subseteq Y \cap G$ where G is regular semiopen. Since A is gg-closed set in X , then $A \subseteq G$ and $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq G$. This implies that $Y \cap \text{gcl}(A) \subseteq Y \cap G$ where $Y \cap \text{gcl}(A)$ is closed set of A in Y . Hence A is gg-closed set relative to a topological space (Y, σ) .

Theorem 3.35: Let (X, τ) be a topological space and if $\text{RSO}(X) = \{X, \phi\}$ then for each and every subset of X is a gg-closed set.

Proof: Let A be any subset of a topological space (X, τ) and the set of all regular semi open sets in X is $\text{RSO}(X) = \{X, \phi\}$. Suppose $A = \phi$. Then ϕ is gg-closed set. Suppose $A \neq \phi$. Then X is one and only regular semiopen set containing A and therefore $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq X$. Hence A is gg-closed set in X .

Remark 3.36: The converse part of theorem 3.35 is not true in general as seen from the example 3.37 given below.

Example 3.37: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then every subset of (X, τ) is a gg-closed set in X but $\text{RSO} = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q, r\}\}$.

Theorem 3.38: If A is semiopen and swg*-closed set in a topological space (X, τ) then A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be semiopen and swg*-closed of a topological space (X, τ) . Let U be any regular semiopen set in (X, τ) such that $A \subseteq U$. By the definition, we have $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A$ then $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq U$. Hence A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Remark 3.39: If A is both semiopen and gg-closed set of (X, τ) then A is not a swg*-closed in general as seen from the example 3.40 given below.

Example 3.40: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ is semiopen and gg-closed but not a swg*-closed set in X .

Theorem 3.41: If A is β -open and β wg*-closed of a topological space X then A is gg-closed set in X .

Proof: Let A be β -open and β wg*-closed of a topological space X . Let U be any regular semiopen set in X such that $A \subseteq U$. By the definition, we have $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A$ then $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq U$. Hence A is gg-closed set in X .

Remark 3.42: If A is β -open and gg-closed of a topological space X then A is not a β wg*-closed in general as seen from the example 3.43 given below.

Example 3.43: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ is both β -open and gg-closed but not a β wg*-closed in X .

Theorem 3.44: Let (X, τ) be a topological space and if A is open and g-closed then A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be an open and g-closed set in (X, τ) . Let U be any regular semi open set in (X, τ) such that $A \subseteq U$. By definition, we have $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq U$ and $\text{gcl}(A) = A$. This implies that $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq \text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq U$. That is $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq U$. Hence A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Remark 3.45: If A is both open and gg-closed of a topological space (X, τ) then A is not a g-closed in general as seen from the example 3.46 given below.

Example 3.46: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ is both open and gg-closed but not a g-closed in X .

Theorem 3.47: If A is an open and gr-closed in a topological space (X, τ) then A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be an open and gr-closed in a topological space (X, τ) . Let U be any regular semiopen set in (X, τ) such that $A \subseteq U$. Now $A \subseteq A$. By definition, we have $\text{rcl}(A) \subseteq A$ and the fact that $\text{rcl}(A) \subseteq \text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A$. Hence $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq U$. Therefore A is gg-closed set in X .

Remark 3.48: If A is an open and gg-closed in a topological space (X, τ) then it is not a gr-closed as seen in the example 3.49 given below.

Example 3.49: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ is both open and gg-closed but not a gr-closed in X .

Theorem 3.50: If A is regular semiopen and rw-closed in a topological space (X, τ) then A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be regular semiopen and rw-closed set in (X, τ) . Let U be any regular semiopen set in (X, τ) such that $A \subseteq U$. Now $A \subseteq A$. By definition, we have $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq A$ and fact that $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq \text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A$. Hence $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq U$. Therefore A is gg-closed set in X .

Remark 3.51: If A is both regular semi open and gg-closed set in (X, τ) then A is not a rw-closed in general as seen from the example 3.52 given below.

Example 3.52: Let $X = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, s\}$ is both regular semi open and gg-closed but not a rw-closed in (X, τ) .

Theorem 3.53: If A is semiopen and w-closed in a topological space (X, τ) then A is gg-closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be semiopen and w-closed set in (X, τ) . Let U be any regular semiopen set in (X, τ) such that $A \subseteq U$. Now $A \subseteq A$. By definition, we have $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq A$ and fact that $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq \text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A$. Hence $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq U$ and therefore A is gg-closed set in X .

Remark 3.54: If A is both semi open and gg-closed set in a topological space (X, τ) then A is not a w-closed set in general as seen from the example 3.58 given below.

Example 3.55: Let $X = \{p, q, r\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{p\}, \{q\}, \{p, q\}\}$ be a topology on X . Then $A = \{p, q\}$ is both semi open and gg-closed but not a w-closed in (X, τ) .

Theorem 3.56: In a topological space (X, τ) , if A is regular open and gg -closed then A is regular closed and g -clopen.

Proof: Suppose A is regular open and gg -closed set in X . Since every regular open set of a topological space (X, τ) is regular semiopen and $A \subseteq \text{gcl}(A)$, we have $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq \text{gcl}(A)$. Therefore $\text{gcl}(A) = A$ that is A is g -closed. Since A is regular open then A is open that implies g -open. Now $\text{cl}(\text{int}(A)) = \text{cl}(A) = A$. Hence the proof.

Theorem 3.57: If A is both regular open and gg -closed set of a topological space (X, τ) then it is g -closed.

Proof: let A be regular open and gg -closed of a topological space (X, τ) , Since every regular open set in a topological space (X, τ) is regular semiopen and $A \subseteq A$, then by the definition of gg -closed we have $\text{gcl}(A) \subseteq A$ and also $A \subseteq \text{gcl}(A)$. Therefore $\text{gcl}(A) = A$. Hence A is g -closed.

Corollary 3.58: In a topological space (X, τ) , if A is regular open, gg -closed and U is g -closed then $(A \cap U)$ is gg -closed set in (X, τ) .

Proof: Let A be regular open and gg -closed set in (X, τ) and U be g -closed in (X, τ) . By Theorem 3.56, A is g -closed and hence the proof.

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