Basic Structure of Some Classes of Neutrosophic Crisp Nearly Open Sets & Possible Application to GIS Topology

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Abstract. Since the world is full of indeterminacy, the neutrosophics found their place into contemporary research. The fundamental concepts of neutrosophic set, introduced by Smarandache in [30, 31, 32] and Salama et al. in [4-29]. In Geographical information systems (GIS) there is a need to model spatial regions with indeterminate boundary and under indeterminacy. In this paper the structure of some classes of neutrosophic crisp nearly open sets are investigated and some applications are given. Finally we generalize the crisp topological and intuitionistic studies to the notion of neutrosophic crisp set. Possible applications to GIS topological rules are touched upon.

Keywords: Neutrosophic Crisp Set; Neutrosophic Crisp Topology; Neutrosophic Crisp Open Set; Neutrosophic Crisp Nearly Open Set; Neutrosophic GIS Topology.

1 Introduction

The fundamental concepts of neutrosophic set, introduced by Smarandache [30, 31, 32] and Salama et al. in [4-29], provides a natural foundation for treating mathematically the neutrosophic phenomena which exist pervasively in our real world and for building new branches of neutrosophic mathematics. Neutrosophy has laid the foundation for a whole family of new mathematical theories generalizing both their classical and fuzzy counterparts [1, 2, 3, 20, 22, 23, 34] such as a neutrosophic set theory. In this paper the structure of some classes of neutrosophic crisp sets are investigated, and some applications are given. Finally we generalize the crisp topological and intuitionistic studies to the notion of neutrosophic crisp set.

2 2 Terminologies

We recollect some relevant basic preliminaries, and in particular, the work of Smarandache in [30, 31, 32] and Salama et al. [4-29]. Smarandache introduced the neutrosophic components T, I, F which represent the membership, indeterminacy, and non-membership values respectively, where $[0,1]$ is non-standard unit interval. Salama et al. [9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17] considered some possible definitions for basic concepts of the neutrosophic crisp set and its operations. We now improve some results by the following. Salama extended the concepts of topological space and intuitionistic topological space to the case of neutrosophic crisp sets.

Definition1. 2 [13]

A neutrosophic crisp topology (NCT for short) on a non-empty set $X$ is a family $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ satisfying the following axioms

i) $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{N}$.

ii) $A_1 \cap A_2 \in \mathcal{N}$ for any $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{N}$.

iii) $\bigcup_{\mathcal{N}} \subseteq \bigcap_{\mathcal{N}}$.

In this case the pair $(X, \mathcal{N})$ is called a neutrosophic crisp topological space (NCTS for short) in $X$. The elements in $\mathcal{N}$ are called neutrosophic crisp open sets (NCOS) for short in $X$. A neutrosophic crisp set $F$ is closed if and only if its complement $F^C$ is an open neutrosophic crisp set.

Let $(X, \mathcal{N})$ be a NCTS (identified with its class of neutrosophic crisp open sets), and NCInt and NCcl denote neutrosophic interior crisp set and neutrosophic crisp closure with respect to neutrosophic crisp topology.
3 Nearly Neutrosophic Crisp Open Sets

Definition 3.1
Let \{X, \Gamma\} be a NCTS and \(A = \{A_i, A_j, A_k\}\) be a NCS in X, then A is called
Neutrosophic crisp \(\alpha - \)open set iff
\[ A \subseteq NC\text{int}( NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A))). \]
Neutrosophic crisp \(\beta - \)open set iff
\[ A \subseteq NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A)). \]
Neutrosophic crisp semi-open set iff
\[ A \subseteq NC\text{int}( NC\text{cl}(A)). \]

We shall denote the class of all neutrosophic crisp \(\alpha - \)open sets \(NCT^\alpha\), the calls all neutrosophic crisp \(\beta - \)open sets \(NCT^\beta\), and the class of all neutrosophic crisp semi-open sets \(NCT^\gamma\).

Remark 3.1
A class consisting of exactly all a neutrosophic crisp \(\alpha - \)structure (resp. \(NCT^\beta - \)structure). Evidently
\[ NCT^\gamma \subseteq NCT^\alpha \subseteq NCT^\beta. \]

We notice that every non-empty neutrosophic crisp \(\beta - \)open has \(NCT^\alpha - \)nonempty interior. If all neutrosophic crisp sets the following \(\{B_i\}_{i=1}^n\) are \(NCT^\beta - \)open sets, then
\[ \{\bigcup B_i\}_{i=1}^n \subset NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}(B_i)) \subset NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}(B_i)) \]
that is \(A\) \(NCT^\beta - \)structure is a neutrosophic closed with respect to arbitrary neutrosophic crisp unions.

We shall now characterize \(NCT^\alpha\) in terms \(NCT^\beta\).

Theorem 3.1
Let \(\{X, \Gamma\}\) be a NCTS. \(NCT^\alpha\) Consists of exactly those neutrosophic crisp set A for which \(A \cap B \in NCT^\beta\) for \(B \in NCT^\beta\).

Proof
Let \(A \in NCT^\alpha\), \(B \in NCT^\beta\), \(p \in A \cap B\) and U be a neutrosophic crisp neighbourhood (for short NCnb) of p. Clearly \(U \cap NC\text{int}( NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A)))\), too is a neutrosophic crisp open neighbourhood of p, so
\[ V = (U \cap NC\text{int}( NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A)))) \cap NC\text{int}( B) \]
is non-empty. Since \(V \subset NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A))\) this implies \(U \cap NC\text{int}( A) \cap NC\text{int}( B)\) = \(V \cap NC\text{int}( A)\) = \(\phi_N\).
It follows that
\[ A \cap B \subseteq NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A) \cap NC\text{int}( B)) = NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A \cap B)) \]
i.e. \(A \cap B \in NCT^\beta\). Conversely, let
\[ A \cap B \in NCT^\beta\] for all \(B \in NCT^\beta\) then in particular \(A \in NCT^\beta\). Assume that
\[ p \in A \cap (NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A))) \cap NC\text{int}( A)\) \(\subseteq NCT^\beta\). Then
\[ p \in NC\text{cl}(B), \] where (NCcl(NCint(A))) \(\subseteq NCT^\beta\). Clearly
\[ \{p\} \cup B \in NCT^\beta, \] and consequently
\[ A \cap \{\{p\} \cup B\} \in NCT^\beta. \] But \(A \cap \{\{p\} \cup B\} = \{p\}\). Hence \(\{p\}\) is a neutrosophic crisp open. As
\(p \in NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A))\) this implies \(p \in NC\text{int}( NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A)))\), contrary to assumption. Thus \(p \in A\) implies \(p \in NC\text{cl}(NC\text{int}( A))\) and \(A \in NCT^\alpha\).
This completes the proof. Thus we have found that \(NCT^\alpha\) is complete determined by \(NCT^\beta\) i.e. all neutrosophic crisp topologies with the same \(NCT^\alpha - \)structure also determined the same \(NCT^\beta - \)structure, explicitly given Theorem 3.1.

We shall that conversely all neutrosophic crisp topologies with the same \(NCT^\alpha - \)structure, so that \(NCT^\beta\) is completely determined by \(NCT^\alpha\).

Theorem 3.2
Every neutrosophic crisp \(NCT^\alpha - \)structure is a neutrosophic crisp topology.

Proof
\(NCT^\beta\) Contains the neutrosophic crisp empty set and is closed with respect to arbitrary unions. A standard result gives the class of those neutrosophic crisp sets A for which \(A \subseteq NCT^\beta\) for all \(B \subseteq NCT^\beta\) constitutes a neutrosophic crisp topology, hence the theorem. Hence forth we shall also use the term \(NCT^\alpha - \)topology for \(NCT^\beta - \)structure two neutrosophic crisp topologies determining the same \(NCT^\alpha - \)structure shall be called \(NCT^\alpha - \)equivalent, and the equivalence classes shall be called \(NCT^\beta - \)classes.

We may now characterize \(NCT^\beta\) in terms of \(NCT^\alpha\) in the following way.

Proposition 3.1
Let \(\{X, \Gamma\}\) be a NCTS. Then \(NCT^\beta = NCT^\alpha\beta\) and hence \(NCT^\beta\) -equivalent topologies determine the same \(NCT^\beta\) -structure.

Proof
Let \(NCT^\alpha - cl\) and \(NCT^\alpha - int\) denote neutrosophic closure and Neutrosophic crisp interior with respect to
Assume topology \(\mathcal{T}\), proving a topology may be characterized we have on the other hand let \(A \in \mathcal{T}\), proving \(A \cap \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A)) \neq \emptyset\) this means \(B \in \mathcal{O} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\). As \(V \in \mathcal{T}\) and \(p \in \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\) we have \(V \cap \mathcal{N} \cap (A) \neq \emptyset\) and there exist a neutrosophic crisp set \(W \in \mathcal{G}\) such that \(W \in \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{N} \cap (A) \subset A\).

**Corollary 3.2**
A neutrosophic crisp topology \(\mathcal{T}\) a \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– topology iff \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\). Thus an \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– topology belongs to the \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– class if all its determining a Neutrosophic crisp topologies, and is the finest topology of finest neutrosophic topology of this class. Evidently \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\) is a neutrosophic crisp topology iff \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\). In this case \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\).

**Corollary 3.3**
\(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– Structure \(\mathcal{B}\) is a neutrosophic crisp topology, then \(\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}\).
We proceed to give some results on the neutrosophic structure of neutrosophic crisp \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– topology

**Proposition 3.4**
The \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– open with respect to a given neutrosophic crisp topology are exactly those sets which may be written as a difference between a neutrosophic crisp open set and neutrosophic crisp nowhere dense set

If \(A \in \mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\) we have \(A = (\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A)) \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A)) \cap A^C)^C\), where \(\mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A)) \cap A^C\) clearly is neutrosophic crisp nowhere dense set, we easily see that \(B \subset \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\) and consequently \(A \subset B \subset \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\) so the proof is complete.

**Corollary 3.4**
A neutrosophic crisp topology is a \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– topology iff all neutrosophic crisp nowhere dense sets are neutrosophic crisp closed.

For a neutrosophic crisp \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– topology may be characterized as neutrosophic crisp topology where the difference between neutrosophic crisp open and neutrosophic crisp nowhere dense set is again a neutrosophic crisp open, and this evidently is equivalent to the condition stated.

**Proposition 3.5**
Neutrosophic crisp topologies which are \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– equivalent determine the same class of neutrosophic crisp nowhere dense sets.

**Definition 3.2**
We recall a neutrosophic crisp topology a neutrosophic crisp extremely disconnected if the neutrosophic crisp closure of every neutrosophic crisp open set is a neutrosophic crisp open.

**Proposition 3.6**
If \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– Structure \(\mathcal{B}\) is a neutrosophic crisp topology, all a neutrosophic crisp topologies \(\mathcal{G}\) for which \(\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{B}\) are neutrosophic crisp extremely disconnected.

In particular: Either all or none of the neutrosophic crisp topologies of a \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– class are extremely disconnected.

**Proof**
Let \(\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{B}\) and suppose there is a \(A \in \mathcal{G}\) such that \(\mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A)) \neq \mathcal{G}\). Let \(\{p\} \subset \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\), \(\{M\} = \{\mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\}^C\). We have \(\{p\} \subset \mathcal{M} = \{\mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\}^C = \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A))\). Hence both \(\mathcal{B}\) and \(\mathcal{M}\) are in \(\mathcal{G}^\beta\). The intersection \(\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{M} = \{p\}\) is not neutrosophic crisp open since \(p \in \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (A)) \cap M^C\), hence not \(\mathcal{N} \cap \mathcal{G}\)– open so. \(\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{B}\) is not a neutrosophic crisp topology. Now suppose \(\mathcal{B}\) is not a topology, and \(\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{B}\) There is a \(B \in \mathcal{G}^\beta\) such that \(B \neq \mathcal{G}^\alpha\). Assume that \(\mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (B)) \subset \mathcal{G}\). Then \(\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (B)) = \mathcal{N} \cap (\mathcal{N} \cap (B))\) i.e. \(\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{G}^\alpha\), contrary to assumption. Thus we have produced a neutrosophic crisp open set whose neutrosophic crisp closure is not neutrosophic crisp open, which completes the proof.
Corollary 3.5
A neutrosophic crisp topology $\Gamma$ is a neutrosophic crisp extremely disconnected if and only if $\Gamma^p$ is a neutrosophic crisp topology.

4 Conclusion and future work
Neutrosophic set is well equipped to deal with missing data. By employing NSs in spatial data models, we can express a hesitation concerning the object of interest. This article has gone a step forward in developing methods that can be used to define neutrosophic spatial regions and their relationships. The main contributions of the paper and their implications can be described as the following: Possible applications have been listed after the definition of NS. Links to other models have been shown. We are defining some new operators to describe objects, describing a simple neutrosophic region. This paper has demonstrated that spatial object may profitably be addressed in terms of neutrosophic set. Implementation of the named applications is necessary as a proof of concept.

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