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neutrosophic pre-continuous multifunctions and almost pre-continuous multifunctions

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Abstract: In this paper, we introduce neutrosophic upper and neutrosophic lower almost pre-continuous-multifunctions as a generalization of neutrosophic multifunctions. Some characterizations and several properties concerning neutrosophic upper and neutrosophic lower almost pre-continuous multifunctions are obtained. Further characterizations and several properties concerning neutrosophic upper (lower) pre-continuous continuous multifunctions are obtained. The relationship between these multifunctions and their graphs are investigated.

Keywords: neutrosophic topology, neutrosophic pre-continuous multifunctions, neutrosophic pre open set, neutrosophic continuous multifunctions, neutrosophic upper (lower) pre-continuous.

1 Introduction

The fundamental concept of the fuzzy sets was first introduced by Zadeh in his classical paper [12] of 1965. The idea of "intuitionistic fuzzy sets" was first published by Atanassov [7] and many works by the same author and his colleagues appeared in the literature [15, 16]. The theory of fuzzy topological spaces was introduced and developed by Chang [6] and since then various notions in classical topology have been extended to fuzzy topological spaces. In 1997, Coker [5] introduced the concept intuitionistic fuzzy multifunctions and studied their lower and upper intuitionistic fuzzy semi continuity from a topological space to an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space. F. Smarandache defined the notion of neutrosophic topology on the non-standard interval [13, 14, 18, 19, 20]. Also in various recent papers, F. Smarandache generalizes intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFSs) and other kinds of sets to neutrosophic sets (NSs). Also, (Zhang, Smarandache, and Wang, 2005) introduced the notion of interval neutrosophic set which is an instance of neutrosophic set and studied various properties. Recently, Wadei Al-Omeri and Smarandache [9, 10, 14, 21, 22] introduce and study a number of the definitions of neutrosophic continuity, neutrosophic open sets, and obtain several preservation properties and some characterizations concerning neutrosophic functions and neutrosophic connectedness. The theory of multifunctions plays an important role in functional analysis and fixed point theory. It also has a wide range of applications in artificial intelligence, economic theory, decision theory, non-cooperative games.

The concepts of the upper and lower pre-continuous multifunctions was introduced in [17]. In this paper we introduce and study the neutrosophic version of upper and lower pre-continuous multifunctions. Inspired
by the research works of Smarandache [13, 2], we introduce and study the notions of neutrosophic upper pre-continuous and neutrosophic upper pre-continuous multifunctions in this paper. Further, we present some characterizations and properties.

This paper is arranged as follows. In Section 2, we will recall some notions which will be used throughout this paper. In Section 3, neutrosophic upper pre-continuous (resp. neutrosophic lower pre-continuous) are introduced and investigate its basic properties. In Section 4, we study upper almost neutrosophic pre-continuous (lower almost neutrosophic pre-continuous) and study some of their properties. Finally, the applications are vast and the researchers in the field are exploring these realms of research and proved.

2 Preliminaries

Definition 2.1. [4] Let $\mathcal{R}$ be a non-empty fixed set. A neutrosophic set (NS for short) $\tilde{S}$ is an object having the form $\tilde{S} = \{ (r, \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r)) : r \in \mathcal{R} \}$, where $\mu_{\tilde{S}}(r)$, $\sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r)$, and $\gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r)$ are represent the degree of membership function, the degree of indeterminacy, and the degree of non-membership, respectively, of each element $r \in \mathcal{R}$ to the set $\tilde{S}$.

Neutrosophic sets in $\mathcal{S}$ will be denoted by $\tilde{S}, \lambda, \psi, \mathcal{W}, B, G$, etc., and although subsets of $\mathcal{R}$ will be denoted by $\tilde{R}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{T}, B, p_0, r$, etc.

A neutrosophic set $\tilde{S} = \{ (r, \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r)) : r \in \mathcal{R} \}$ can be identified to an ordered triple $\langle \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \rangle$ in $[0^{-}, 1^{+}]$ on $\mathcal{R}$.

Remark 2.2. [4] A neutrosophic set $\tilde{S}$ is an object having the form $\tilde{S} = \{ (r, \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r)) \}$ for the NS $\tilde{S} = \{ (r, \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r)) : r \in \mathcal{R} \}$.

Definition 2.3. [1] Let $\tilde{S} = \langle \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \rangle$ be an NS on $\mathcal{R}$. Maybe the complement of the set $\tilde{S}(\bar{C}(\tilde{S}))$, for short, definitionned as follows.

(i) $C(\tilde{S}) = \{ (r, 1 - \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), 1 - \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r)) : r \in \mathcal{R} \}$,

(ii) $C(\tilde{S}) = \{ (r, \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r)) : r \in \mathcal{R} \}$

(iii) $C(\tilde{S}) = \{ (r, \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r), 1 - \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r)) : r \in \mathcal{R} \}$

Definition 2.4. [4] Let $r$ be a non-empty set, and $GNSs \tilde{S}$ and $B$ be in the form $\tilde{S} = \{ (r, \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r)) \}, B = \{ (r, \mu_{B}(r), \sigma_{B}(r), \gamma_{B}(r)) \}$. Then $(\tilde{S} \subseteq B)$ definitionned as follows.

(i) Type 1: $\tilde{S} \subseteq B \iff \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r) \leq \mu_{B}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \geq \sigma_{B}(r), \text{and} \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \leq \gamma_{B}(r)$ or

(ii) Type 2: $\tilde{S} \subseteq B \iff \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r) \leq \mu_{B}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \geq \sigma_{B}(r), \text{and} \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \geq \gamma_{B}(r)$.

Definition 2.5. [4] Let $\{ \tilde{S}_j : j \in J \}$ be an arbitrary family of an $NSs$ in $\mathcal{R}$. Then

(i) $\cap \tilde{S}_j$ definitionned as:

- Type 1: $\cap \tilde{S}_j = \langle r, \wedge_{j \in J} \mu_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \wedge_{j \in J} \sigma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \vee_{j \in J} \gamma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r) \rangle$

- Type 2: $\cap \tilde{S}_j = \langle r, \wedge_{j \in J} \mu_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \vee_{j \in J} \sigma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \vee_{j \in J} \gamma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r) \rangle$. 
(ii) $\cup \tilde{S}_j$ defined as:

- Type 1: $\cup \tilde{S}_j = \{ r, \vee \mu_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \vee \sigma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \wedge \gamma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r) \}$
- Type 2: $\cup \tilde{S}_j = \{ r, \vee \mu_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \wedge \sigma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r), \wedge \gamma_{\tilde{S}_j}(r) \}$

**Definition 2.6.** [2] A neutrosophic topology ($NT$ for short) and a non-empty set $\mathcal{R}$ is a family $\mathcal{T}$ of neutrosophic subsets of $\mathcal{R}$ satisfying the following axioms:

(i) $0_N, 1_N \in \mathcal{T}$

(ii) $G_1 \cap G_2 \in \mathcal{T}$ for any $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{T}$

(iii) $\cup G_i \in \mathcal{T}, \forall \{G_i| j \in J \} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$.

The pair $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ is called a neutrosophic topological space ($NTS$ for short).

**Definition 2.7.** [4] Let $\tilde{S}$ be an $NS$ and $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ an $NT$ where $\tilde{S} = \{ r, \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \}$. Then,

(i) $NCL(\tilde{S}) = \cap \{ K : K \text{ is an NCS in } \mathcal{R} \text{ and } \tilde{S} \subseteq K \}$

(ii) $NInt(\tilde{S}) = \cup \{ G : G \text{ is an NOS in } \mathcal{R} \text{ and } G \subseteq \tilde{S} \}$

It can be also shown that $NCl(\tilde{S})$ is an $NCS$ and $NInt(\tilde{S})$ is an $NOS$ in $\mathcal{R}$. We have

(i) $\tilde{S}$ is in $\mathcal{R}$ iff $\text{NCl}(\tilde{S})$.

(ii) $\tilde{S}$ is an $NCS$ in $\mathcal{R}$ iff $\text{NInt}(\tilde{S}) = \tilde{S}$.

**Definition 2.8.** [4] Let $\tilde{S} = \{ \mu_{\tilde{S}}(r), \sigma_{\tilde{S}}(r), \gamma_{\tilde{S}}(r) \}$ be a neutrosophic open sets and $B = \{ \mu_B(r), \sigma_B(r), \gamma_B(r) \}$ a neutrosophic set on a neutrosophic topological space $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$. Then

(i) $\tilde{S}$ is called neutrosophic regular open iff $\tilde{S} = NInt(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))$.

(ii) The complement of neutrosophic regular open is neutrosophic regular closed.

**Definition 2.9.** [9] Let $\tilde{S}$ be an $NS$ and $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ an $NT$. Then

(i) Neutrosophic semiopen set ($NSOS$) if $\tilde{S} \subseteq \text{NCl} NInt(\tilde{S})$,

(ii) Neutrosophic preopen set ($NPOS$) if $\tilde{S} \subseteq \text{NInt} NCl(\tilde{S})$,

(iii) Neutrosophic $\alpha$-open set ($N\alpha OS$) if $\tilde{S} \subseteq \text{NInt} \text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(\tilde{S}))$

(iv) Neutrosophic $\beta$-open set ($N\beta OS$) if $\tilde{S} \subseteq \text{NCl} \text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))$

**Definition 2.10.** [11] Let $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ be a topological space in the classical sense and $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ be a neutrosophic topological space. $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ is called a neutrosophic multifunction if and only if for each $r \in \mathcal{R}$, $F(r)$ is a neutrosophic set in $\mathcal{S}$.
Definition 2.11. [11] For a neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1) \), the upper inverse \( F^+(\lambda) \) and lower inverse \( F^-(\lambda) \) of a neutrosophic set \( \lambda \) in \( \mathcal{S} \) are defined as follows:

\[
F^+(\lambda) = \{ r \in \mathcal{R} | F(r) \leq \lambda \}
\]

and

\[
F^-(\lambda) = \{ r \in \mathcal{R} | F(r)q\lambda \}
\]

Lemma 2.12. [11] In a neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1) \), we have \( F^-(1 - \lambda) = \mathcal{R} - F^+(\lambda) \), for any neutrosophic set \( \lambda \) in \( \mathcal{S} \).

A neutrosophic set \( \mathcal{S} \) in \( \mathcal{I} \) is said to be \( q \)-coincident with a neutrosophic set \( \psi \), denoted by \( Sq\psi \), if and only if there exists \( p \in \mathcal{S} \) such that \( S(p) + \psi(p) > 1 \). A neutrosophic set \( \mathcal{S} \) of \( \mathcal{I} \) is called a neutrosophic neighbourhood of a fuzzy point \( p_\epsilon \) in \( \mathcal{I} \) if there exists a neutrosophic open set \( \psi \) in \( \mathcal{I} \) such that \( p_\epsilon \in \psi \leq S \).

3 Neutrosophic Pre-continuous Multifunctions

Definition 3.1. In a neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1) \) is said to be

(i) neutrosophic lower pre-continuous at a point \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \), if for any neutrosophic open set \( \mathcal{W} \leq \mathcal{S} \) such that \( F(p_0)q\mathcal{W} \) there exists \( \tilde{R} \in NPO(\mathcal{R}) \) containing \( p_0 \) such that \( F(\tilde{R})q\mathcal{W}, \forall r \in \tilde{R} \).

(ii) neutrosophic upper pre-continuous at a point \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \), if for any neutrosophic open set \( \mathcal{W} \leq \mathcal{S} \) such that \( F(p_0) \leq \mathcal{W} \) there exists \( \tilde{R} \in NPO(\mathcal{R}) \) containing \( p_0 \) such that \( F(\tilde{R}) \leq \mathcal{W} \).

(iii) neutrosophic upper pre-continuous (resp. neutrosophic lower pre-continuous) if it is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous (resp. neutrosophic lower pre-continuous) at every point of \( \mathcal{R} \).

A subset \( \tilde{R} \) of a neutrosophic topological space \( (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \) is said to be neutrosophic neighbourhood (resp. neutrosophic-preneighbourhood) of a point \( r \in \mathcal{R} \) if there exists a neutrosophic-open (resp. neutrosophic-preopen) set \( \tilde{S} \) such that \( r \in \tilde{S} \subseteq \tilde{R} \), neutrosophic neighbourhood (resp. neutrosophic-pre-neighbourhood) write briefly neutrosophic nbh (resp. neutrosophic pre-nbh).

Theorem 3.2. A neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1) \), the the following statements are equivalent:

(i) \( F \) is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous at \( p_0 \);

(ii) \( F^+(\tilde{S}) \in NPO(X) \) for any neutrosophic open set \( \tilde{S} \) of \( \mathcal{S} \),

(iii) \( F^-(T) \) is neutrosophic pre-closed in \( \mathcal{R} \) for any neutrosophic closed set \( T \) of \( \mathcal{S} \),

(iv) \( pNCI(F^-(\mathcal{W})) \subseteq F^-(NCI(\mathcal{W})) \) for each neutrosophic set \( \mathcal{W} \) of \( \mathcal{S} \).

(v) for each point \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and each neutrosophic nbh \( \tilde{S} \) of \( F(r) \), \( F^+(\tilde{S}) \) is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of \( p_0 \),

(vi) for each point \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and each neutrosophic nbh \( \tilde{S} \) of \( F(r) \), there exists a neutrosophic pre-nbh of \( p_0 \) such that \( F(\tilde{R}) \leq \tilde{S} \).
(vii) \( F^+(NInt(W)) \subseteq pNInt(F^+(W)) \) for every neutrosophic subset \( W \) of \( I^\mathcal{S} \).

(viii) \( F^+(\tilde{S}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^+(\tilde{S}))) \) for every neutrosophic open subset \( \tilde{S} \) of \( I^\mathcal{S} \).

(ix) for each point \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and each neutrosophic nbh \( \tilde{S} \) of \( F(r) \), \( Cl(F^+(\tilde{S})) \) is a neighbourhood of \( r \).

\[ \text{Proof.} \]

(i) \( \Rightarrow \) (ii): Let \( \tilde{S} \) be an arbitrary \( NOS \) of \( \mathcal{S} \) and \( p_0 \in F^+(\tilde{S}) \). Then \( F(p_0) \in \mathcal{S} \). There exists an \( NPO \) set \( \tilde{R} \) of \( \mathcal{R} \) containing \( p_0 \) such that \( F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \tilde{S} \). Since

\[ p_0 \in \tilde{R} \subseteq NInt(NCl(\tilde{R})) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^+(\tilde{S}))) \]  

(3.1)

and so we have

\[ F^+(\tilde{S}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^+(\tilde{S}))). \]  

(3.2)

Hence \( F^+(\tilde{S}) \) is an \( NPO \) in \( \mathcal{R} \).

(ii) \( \Rightarrow \) (iii): It follows from the fact that \( F^+(\mathcal{S}) - B = \mathcal{R} - F^-(W) \) for any subset \( W \) of \( \mathcal{S} \).

(iii) \( \Rightarrow \) (iv): For any subset \( W \) of \( \mathcal{S} \), \( NCl(W) \) is an \( NCS \) in \( \mathcal{S} \) and hence \( F^-(NCl(W)) \) is neutrosophic pre-closed in \( \mathcal{R} \). Hence,

\[ pNCl(F^-(W)) \subseteq pNCl(F^-(NCl(\tilde{R}))) \subseteq F^-(NCl(\tilde{R})). \]  

(3.3)

(iv) \( \Rightarrow \) (iii): Let \( \beta \) be an arbitrary \( NCS \) of \( \mathcal{S} \). Then

\[ pNCl(F^-(M)) \subseteq F^-(NCl(\beta)) = F^-(\beta), \]  

(3.4)

and hence \( F^-(\beta) \) is \( NPC \) in \( \mathcal{R} \).

(ii) \( \Rightarrow \) (v): Let \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be a nbh of \( F(p_0) \). There exists an \( NOS \) \( \tilde{B} \) of \( \mathcal{S} \) such that

\[ F(p_0) \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{S}. \]  

(3.5)

Then we have \( p_0 \in F^+(\tilde{B}) \subseteq F^+(\mathcal{S}) \) and since \( F^+(\mathcal{S}) \) is neutrosophic pre-open in \( \mathcal{R} \), \( F^+(\tilde{S}) \) is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of \( p_0 \).

(v) \( \Rightarrow \) (vi): Let \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be any neutrosophic nbh of \( F(p_0) \). Put \( \tilde{R} = F^+(\tilde{S}) \). By (v) \( \tilde{R} \) is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of \( p_0 \) and \( F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \tilde{S} \).

(vi) \( \Rightarrow \) (i): Let \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be any neutrosophic open set of \( \mathcal{S} \) such that \( F(p_0) \subseteq \tilde{S} \). Then \( \tilde{S} \) is a neutrosophic nbh of \( F(p_0) \) and there exists a neutrosophic pre-nbh \( \tilde{R} \) of \( p_0 \) such that \( F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \tilde{S} \). Therefore, there exists an \( NPO \) \( \tilde{B} \) in \( \mathcal{R} \) such that \( p_0 \in \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{R} \) and so \( F(\tilde{B}) \subseteq \tilde{S} \).

(ii) \( \Rightarrow \) (vii): Let \( W \) be an \( NOs \) set of \( \mathcal{S} \), \( NInt(W) \) is an \( NO \) in \( \mathcal{S} \) and then \( F^+(NInt(W)) \) is \( NPO \) in \( \mathcal{R} \). Hence,

\[ F^+(NInt(W)) \subseteq pNInt(F^+(W)). \]  

(3.6)

(vii) \( \Rightarrow \) (ii): Let \( \tilde{S} \) be any neutrosophic open set of \( \mathcal{S} \). By (vii) \( F^+(\tilde{S}) = F^+(Int(\tilde{S})) \) and hence \( F^+(\tilde{S}) \) is an \( NPO \) in \( \mathcal{R} \).

(viii) \( \Rightarrow \) (ix): Let \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be any neutrosophic nbh of \( F(r) \). Then

\[ p_0 \in F^+(\tilde{S}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^+(\tilde{S}))) \subseteq NCl(F^+(\tilde{S})), \]  

(3.7)

and hence \( NCl(F^+(\tilde{S})) \) is a neutrosophic nbh of \( p_0 \).
(viii) ⇒ (ix): Let $\tilde{S}$ be any open set of $\mathcal{S}$ and

$$p_0 \in F^+(\tilde{S}).$$

(3.8)

Then

$$NCl(F^+(\tilde{S}))$$

(3.9)

is a neutrosophic nbh of $p_0$ and thus

$$NInt(NCl(F^+(\tilde{S}))).$$

(3.10)

Hence,

$$F^+(\tilde{S}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^+(\tilde{S}))).$$

(3.11)

**Theorem 3.3.** For a neutrosophic multifunction $F : (\mathcal{R}, T) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, T_1)$, the following statements are equivalent:

(i) $F$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous at $p_0$;

(ii) $F^+(\tilde{S}) \in NPO(X)$ for any NOs $\tilde{S}$ of $\mathcal{S}$,

(iii) $F^+(T) \in NPC(X)$ for any neutrosophic closed set $T$ of $\mathcal{S}$,

(iv) for each $p_0 \in \mathcal{R}$ and each neutrosophic nbh $\tilde{S}$ which intersects $F(r)$, $F^-(\tilde{S})$ is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of $p_0$,

(v) for each $p_0 \in \mathcal{R}$ and each neutrosophic nbh $\tilde{S}$ which intersects $F(r)$, there exists a neutrosophic pre-neighbourhood $\tilde{R}$ of $p_0$ such that $F(u) \cap \tilde{S} \neq \phi$ or any $u \in \tilde{R}$,

(vi) $pNCl(F^+(W)) \subseteq F^+(NCl(W))$ for any neutrosophic set $W$ of $\mathcal{S}$.

(vii) $F^-(NInt(W)) \subseteq pNInt(F^-(W))$ for every neutrosophic subset $W$ of $I^\mathcal{S}$,

(viii) $F^-(\tilde{S}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^-(\tilde{S}))$ for any NOs subset $\tilde{S}$ of $I^\mathcal{S}$,

(ix) for each point $p_0 \in \mathcal{R}$ and each neutrosophic nbh $\tilde{S}$ of $F(r)$, $Cl(F^-(\tilde{S}))$ is a neighbourhood of $r$.

**Proof.** (i) ⇒ (ii): Let $\tilde{S}$ be any arbitrary $NOS$ of $\mathcal{S}$ and $p_0 \in F^+(\tilde{S})$. Then by (a), there exists an $NPO$ set $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $p_0$ such that $F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \tilde{S}$. Since

$$p_0 \in \tilde{R} \subseteq NInt(NCl(\tilde{R})) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^-(\tilde{S})))$$

(3.12)

and so we have

$$F^-(\tilde{S}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(F^-(\tilde{S}))),$$

(3.13)

and hence

$$F^-(\tilde{S}) \in NPO(\mathcal{R}).$$

(3.14)

(ii) ⇒ (iii): It follows from the fact that

$$F^+(\mathcal{S} \setminus B) = \mathcal{R} \setminus F^-(W)$$

(3.15)
for any \( W \in \mathcal{S} \).

\((iii) \Rightarrow (vi):\) Let \( W \in \mathcal{S} \), \( NCl(W) \) is an \( NCS \) in \( \mathcal{S} \). By \((iii)\) \( F^+(NCl(W)) \) is neutrosophic pre-closed in \( \mathcal{R} \). Hence,

\[
pNCl(F^+(W)) \subseteq pNCl(F^+(NCl(\tilde{R}))) \subseteq F^+(NCl(\tilde{R})).
\] (3.16)

\((iv) \Rightarrow (iii):\) Let \( \beta \) be \( NCs \) of \( \mathcal{S} \). Then

\[
pNCl(F^+(M)) \subseteq pNCl(F^+(F^+(NCl(\beta))) \subseteq F^+(NCl(\beta)) = F^+(\beta) \Rightarrow F^-(\beta)
\] (3.17)

is \( NPC \) in \( \mathcal{R} \).

\((ii) \Rightarrow (v):\) Let \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be a neutrosophic nbh of \( F(p_0) \). There exists an \( NOS \tilde{B} \) of \( \mathcal{S} \) such that

\[
F(p_0) \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{S}.
\] (3.18)

Then we have

\[
p_0 \in F^-(\tilde{B}) \subseteq F^-(\mathcal{S}),
\] (3.19)

and since \( F^-(V) \) is neutrosophic pre-open in \( \mathcal{R} \), by \((ii)\) \( F^-(\tilde{S}) \) is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of \( p_0 \).

\((v) \Rightarrow (vi):\) Let \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be any neutrosophic nbh of \( F(p_0) \). Put \( \tilde{R} = F^-(\tilde{S}) \). By \((v)\) \( \tilde{R} \) is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of \( p_0 \) and \( F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \tilde{S} \).

\((vi) \Rightarrow (i):\) Let \( p_0 \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be any \( NOS \) of \( \mathcal{S} \) such that \( F(p_0) \subseteq \tilde{S} \). Then \( \tilde{S} \) is a neutrosophic nbh of \( F(p_0) \) by \((vi)\) there exists a neutrosophic pre-nbh \( \tilde{R} \) of \( p_0 \) such that \( F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \tilde{S} \). Therefore, there exists an \( NPO \tilde{B} \) in \( \mathcal{R} \) such that

\[
p_0 \in \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{R}
\] (3.20)

and so

\[
\tilde{S} \subseteq F^-(\tilde{B}).
\] (3.21)

\((ii) \Rightarrow (vii):\) Let \( W \) be an \( NOS \) set of \( \mathcal{S} \), \( NInt(W) \) is an \( NO \) in \( \mathcal{S} \) and then \( F^+(NInt(W)) \) is \( NPO \) in \( \mathcal{R} \). Hence, \( F^+(NInt(W)) \subseteq pNInt(F^+(W)) \).

\((vii) \Rightarrow (ii):\) Let \( \tilde{S} \) be any \( NOS \) of \( \mathcal{S} \). By \((vii)\)

\[
F^+(\tilde{S}) = F^-(Int(\tilde{S})) \subseteq pNInt(F^-(\tilde{S})),
\] (3.22)

and hence \( F^-(\tilde{S}) \) is an \( NPO \) in \( \mathcal{R} \).

\((vi) \Rightarrow (vii):\) Let \( W \) be any neutrosophic open set of \( \mathcal{S} \), then

\[
[F^-(NInt(W))]^c = F^+(NCl(W^c)) \supseteq pNCl(F^+(NCl(NCl(W^c))))
\] (3.23)

\[
= pNCl(F^+(NCl(NInt(W))))^c = pNCl(F^-(NCl(NInt(W))))^c
\] (3.24)

\[
= [pNInt(F^-(NCl(NInt(W))))]^c.
\] (3.25)

Thus we obtained

\[
F^-(NInt(W)) \supseteq pNInt(F^-(NCl(NInt(W))))
\] (3.26)

\((vi) \Rightarrow (vii):\) Obvious.

We now show by means of the following examples that lower neutrosophic pre-continuous \( \Rightarrow \) upper neutrosophic pre-continuous.
Example 3.1. Let \( \mathcal{R} = \{u, v, w\} \) and \( \mathcal{I} = [0, 1] \). Let \( \mathcal{T} \) and \( \mathcal{T}_1 \), be respectively the topology on \( \mathcal{R} \) and neutrosophic topology on \( \mathcal{I} \), given by \( \mathcal{T} = \{\mathcal{R}_N, \phi_N, \{u, w\}\} \), \( \mathcal{T}_1 = \{C_o, C, \mu_S, \sigma_S, \gamma_S, \mu_S \cup \sigma_S, (\mu_S \cap \sigma_S)\} \).

Where \( \mu_S(r) = r, \sigma_S(r) = I - r \), for \( r \in \mathcal{I} \), and

\[
\mu(r) = \begin{cases} 
  r, & \text{if } 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\
  0, & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq r \leq 1,
\end{cases}
\]  

(3.27)

We definitionne a neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1) \) be letting \( F(u) = (\mu_S \cap \sigma_S), F(v) = \sigma_S \) and \( F(w) = \gamma_S \).

\( \{u, w\} \) is neutrosophic open set in \( \mathcal{R} \) and therefore \( \{u, w\} \) is neutrosophic pre-open set. The other neutrosophic pre-open set in \( (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \) are \( \{u, v\}, \{v, w\}, \{u\} \) and \( \{w\} \). Then \( \{u\} \) is not neutrosophic pre-open set in \( (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \). From definitionnition of \( \mu_S \) and \( \sigma_S \) we find that,

\[
(\mu_S \cup \sigma_S)(r) = \begin{cases} 
  1 - r, & \text{if } 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\
  r, & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq r \leq 1,
\end{cases}
\]  

(3.28)

\[
(\mu_S \cap \sigma_S)(r) = \begin{cases} 
  r, & \text{if } 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\
  1 - r, & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq r \leq 1,
\end{cases}
\]  

(3.29)

Now \( \sigma_S \in \mathcal{T}_1 \) but \( F^+(\sigma_S) = \{v\} \) which is not neutrosophic pre-open set in \( (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \). Hence \( F \) is not upper neutrosophic pre-continuous. Then \( F^-(\sigma_S) = \{v\} \) which is not neutrosophic pre-open set in \( (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \). Therefore \( F \) is not lower neutrosophic pre-continuous.

Remark 3.4. [11] A subset \( \mu \) of a topological space \( (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \) can be considered as a neutrosophic set with characteristic function definitionned by

\[
\mu(r) = \begin{cases} 
  1, & \text{if } u \in \mu, \\
  0, & \text{if } v \notin \mu,
\end{cases}
\]  

(3.30)

Let \( (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1) \) be a neutrosophic topological space. The neutrosophic sets of the form \( \mu \times \nu \) with \( \mu \in \mathcal{T} \) and \( \nu \in \mathcal{T}_1 \) make a basis for the product neutrosophic topology \( \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T}_1 \) on \( \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{I} \), where for any \( (u, v) \in \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{I} \),

\[
(\mu \times \nu)(u, v) = \min\{\mu(u), \nu(v)\}.
\]

Definition 3.5. [11] For a neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1) \), the neutrosophic graph multifunction \( F_G : \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{I} \) of \( F \) is definitionned by \( F_G(r) = r_1 \times F(r) \) for every \( r \in \mathcal{R} \).

Lemma 3.6. In a neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1) \), the following hold: a) \( F^+_G(\bar{R} \times \bar{S}) = \bar{R} \cap F^+(\bar{S}) \)

b) \( F^-_G(\bar{R} \times \bar{S}) = \bar{R} \cap F^+(\bar{S}) \) for all subsets \( \bar{R} \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \bar{S} \in \mathcal{I} \).

Theorem 3.7. If the neutrosophic graph multifunction \( F_G \) of a neutrosophic multifunction \( F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1) \) is neutrosophic lower precontinuous, then \( F \) is neutrosophic lower precontinuous.

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Therefore, let $F_G$ be a neutrosophic lower pre-continuous multifunction and $s \in \mathcal{R}$. Let $B$ be an $NOS \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $F(r)qB$. Then there exists $r \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $(F(r))(r) + A(r) > 1$. Then

$$(F_G(r))(r, r) + (\mathcal{R} \times B)(r, r) = (F(r))(r) + B(r) > 1. \quad (3.31)$$

Hence, $F_G(r)q(\mathcal{R} \times B)$. Since $F_G$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous, there exists an open set $A \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $r \in A$ and $F_G(b)q(\mathcal{R} \times B) \forall a \in A$. Let there exists $a_0 \in A$ such that $F(a_0)qB$. Then $\forall r \in \mathcal{I}$, $(F(a_0))(r) + B(r) < 1$. For any $(b, c) \in \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{I}$, we have

$$(F_G(a_0))(b, c) \subseteq (F(a_0))(c), \quad (3.32)$$

and

$$(\mathcal{R} \times B)(b, c) \subseteq B(c). \quad (3.33)$$

Since $\forall r \in \mathcal{I}$, $(F(a_0))(r) + B(r) < 1$,

$$(F_G(a_0))(b, c) + (\mathcal{R} \times B)(b, c) < 1. \quad (3.34)$$

Thus, $F_G(a_0)q(\mathcal{R} \times B)$, where $a_0 \in A$. This is a contradiction since

$$F_G(a)q(\mathcal{R} \times B), \forall a \in A, \quad (3.35)$$

Therefore, $F$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous.

**Definition 3.8.** A neutrosophic space $(\mathcal{R}, T)$ is said to be neutrosophic pre-regular (NP-regular) if for every $NCs F$ and a point $u \in F$, there exist disjoint neutrosophic-preopen sets $\bar{R}$ and $\tilde{S}$ such that $F \subseteq \bar{R}$ and $u \in \tilde{S}$.

**Theorem 3.9.** Let $F : (\mathcal{R}, T) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, T_1)$ be a neutrosophic multifunction and $F_G : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{I}$ the graph multifunction of $F$. If $F_G$ is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous (neutrosophic lower pre-continuous), then $F$ is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous. (neutrosophic lower pre-continuous.) and $\mathcal{R}$ is NP-regular.

**Proof.** Let $F_G$ be a neutrosophic upper pre-continuous multifunction and $\tilde{S}$ be a neutrosophic open set containing $F(r)$ such that $r \in F^+(\tilde{S})$. Then $\mathcal{R} \times \tilde{S}$ is a neutrosophic open set of $\mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{I}$ containing $F_G(r)$. Since $F_G$ is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous, there exists an $NPOs \tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that $\tilde{R}_p^+ \subseteq F_G^+(\mathcal{R} \times \tilde{S})$. Therefore we obtain

$$\tilde{R}_p^- \subseteq F^+(\tilde{S}). \quad (3.36)$$

Now we show that $\mathcal{R}$ is NP-regular. Let $\tilde{R}$ be any $NPOs$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$. Since

$$F_G(r) \in \tilde{R} \times \mathcal{I}, \quad (3.37)$$

and $\tilde{R} \times \mathcal{I}$ is neutrosophic open in $\mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{I}$, there exists an $NPOs$ set $U$ of $\mathcal{R}$ such that

$$U_p^- \subseteq F_G^+(\tilde{R} \times \mathcal{I}). \quad (3.38)$$

Therefore we have

$$r \in U \subseteq U_p^- \subseteq \tilde{R}. \quad (3.39)$$

This shows that $\mathcal{R}$ is NP-regular.

The proof for neutrosophic upper lower-continuous is similar. □

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Theorem 3.10. Let $\mathcal{R}$ be NP-regular. A neutrosophic multifunction $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_{1})$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous iff $F_G(r)$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous.

Proof. $\implies$ Let $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and $A$ be any NPOs of $\mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{S}$ such that $r \in F_G(A)$. Since

$$A \cap \{r\} \times F(r) \neq \phi,$$

there exists $s \in F(r)$ such that $(r, s) \in A$. Hence

$$(r, s) \in \tilde{R} \times \tilde{S} \subseteq A$$

for some NOs $\tilde{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ and $\tilde{S} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$. Since $\mathcal{R}$ is NP-regular, there exists $B \in NPO(\mathcal{R}, r)$ such that

$$r \in B \subseteq B^-_{r} \subseteq \tilde{R}.$$  

Since $F$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous, there exists $W \in NPO(\mathcal{R}, r)$ such that

$$W^-_p \subseteq F^-(\tilde{S}).$$

By Lemma 3.6, we have

$$W^-_p \cap B^-_p \subseteq \tilde{R} \cap F^-(\tilde{S}) = F^-_G(\tilde{R} \times \tilde{S}) \subseteq F^-_G(B).$$

Moreover, we have $B \cap W \in NPO(\mathcal{R}, r)$ and hence $F_G(r)$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous.

$\impliedby$ Let $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\tilde{S}$ be any NOs of $\mathcal{S}$ such that $r \in F^-(\tilde{S})$. Then $\mathcal{R} \times \tilde{S}$ is

$$NO \in \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{S}.$$  

Then $\mathcal{R} \times \tilde{S}$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous and lemma,

$$F^-_G(\mathcal{R} \times \tilde{S}) = \mathcal{R} \cap F^-(\tilde{S}) = F^-(\tilde{S})$$

is NPOs $\in \mathcal{R}$. This shows that $F$ is neutrosophic lower pre-continuous.

Definition 3.11. [11] A neutrosophic set $\Delta$ of a neutrosophic topological space $\mathcal{S}$ is said to be neutrosophic compact relative to $\mathcal{S}$ if every cover $\{\Delta_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of $\Delta$ by neutrosophic open sets of $\mathcal{S}$ has a finite subcover $\{\Delta_i\}_{i=1}^{n}$ of $\Delta$.

Theorem 3.12. Let $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_{1})$ be a neutrosophic multifunction such that $F(r)$ is compact for each $r \in \mathcal{R}$. And $\mathcal{R}$ is an NP-regular space. If $F$ is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous then $F_G$ is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous.

Proof. Let $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and $A$ be any NOs of $\mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{S}$ containing $F_G(r)$. For each $s \in F(r)$, there exist open sets $\bar{R}(s) \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ and $\bar{S}(s) \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ such that

$$(r, s) \in \bar{R}(s) \times \bar{S}(s) \subseteq A.$$  

The family $\{\bar{S}(s) : s \in F(r)\}$ is a neutrosophic open cover of $F(r)$. Since $F(r)$ is compact, there exists a finite number of points $\{s_j\}_{j=1}^{n}$ in $F(r)$ such that

$$F(r) \subseteq \cup\{\bar{S}(s_j) : j = 1, \ldots, n\}.$$
Use $\tilde{R} = \cap \{R(s_j) : j = 1, ..., n \}$ and $\tilde{S} = \{S(s_j) : j = 1, ..., n \}$. Then $\tilde{R}$ and $\tilde{S}$ are NOSs in $\mathcal{R}$ and $\mathcal{I}$, respectively and

$$\{r\} \times F(r) \subseteq \tilde{R} \times \tilde{S} \subseteq A.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.49)

Since $F$ is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous, there exists $S \in NPO(\mathcal{R}, r)$ such that

$$S_p^- \subseteq F^+(\tilde{S}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.50)

Since $\mathcal{R}$ is NP-regular, there exists $G \in NPO(\mathcal{R}, r)$ such that

$$r \in G \subseteq G_p^- \subseteq \tilde{R}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.51)

Hence, we have

$$\{r\} \times F(r) \subseteq G_p^- \times \tilde{S} \subseteq \tilde{R} \times \tilde{S} \subseteq A.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.52)

Then we have

$$(S \cap G)_p^- \subseteq SG_p^- \cap G_p^- \subseteq F^+(\tilde{S}) \cap G_p^- = F_G^+(G_p^- \times \tilde{S}) \subseteq F_G^+(A).$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.53)

Moreover, we obtain $S \cap G \in NPO(\mathcal{R}, r)$ and hence $F_G$ is neutrosophic upper pre-continuous. \hspace{1cm} $\square$

**Proposition 3.2.** Let $B$ and $\mathcal{R}_o$ be subsets of neutrosophic topological space $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$.

(i) If $B \in NPO(\mathcal{R})$ and $\mathcal{R}_o$ is NSO in $\mathcal{R}$, then $B \cap \mathcal{R}_o \in NPO(\mathcal{R}_o)$.

(ii) If $B \in NPO(\mathcal{R}_o)$ and $\mathcal{R}_o \in NPO(\mathcal{R})$, then $B \in NPO(\mathcal{R})$.

**Proposition 3.3.** Let $B$ and $\mathcal{R}$ be subsets of neutrosophic topological space $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$, $B \subseteq \mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. Let the neutrosophic pre-closure $(B_p^-)_{\mathcal{R}}$ of $B$ in the neutrosophic subspace $\mathcal{R}_o$:

(i) If $\mathcal{R}$ is NSO in $\mathcal{R}$, then $(B_p^-)_{\mathcal{R}_o} \subseteq (B_p^-)_{\mathcal{R}}$.

(ii) If $B \in NPO(\mathcal{R}_o)$ and $\mathcal{R}_o \in NPO(\mathcal{R})$, then $B_p^- \subseteq (B_p^-)_{\mathcal{R}_o}$.

**Theorem 3.13.** A neutrosophic multifunction $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ is upper almost neutrosophic pre-continuous. (lower almost neutrosophic pre-continuous) if $\forall r \in \mathcal{R}$ there exists an NPOs $\mathcal{R}_o$ containing $r$ such that $F|_{\mathcal{R}_o} : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ is upper almost neutrosophic pre-continuous. (lower almost neutrosophic pre-continuous).

**Proof.** Let $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\tilde{S}$ be an neutrosophic open set of $\mathcal{I}$ containing $F(r)$ such that $r \in F^+(\tilde{S})$ and there exists $\mathcal{R}_o \in NPO(\mathcal{R}, r)$ such that

$$F|_{\mathcal{R}_o} : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{T}_1),$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.54)

is upper almost neutrosophic pre-continuous. Therefore, there exists $\tilde{R}$ in $NPO(\mathcal{R}_o, r)$ such that

$$(\tilde{R}_p^-)_{\mathcal{R}_o} \subseteq (F|_{\mathcal{R}_o})^+(\tilde{S}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.55)

By Proposition 3.2 and Proposition 3.3, $\tilde{R}$ in $NPO(X, r)$ and

$$\tilde{R}_p^- \subseteq (\tilde{R}_p^-)_{\mathcal{R}_o}. $$  \hspace{1cm} (3.56)

Therefore

$$F(\tilde{R}_p^-) = (F|_{\mathcal{R}_o})(\tilde{R}_p^-) \subseteq (F|_{\mathcal{R}_o})(\tilde{R}_p^-)_{\mathcal{R}_o} \subseteq \tilde{S}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.57)
This shows that $F$ is upper almost neutrosophic pre-continuous.

\section{Almost Neutrosophic pre-continuous multifunctions}

**Definition 4.1.** Let $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ be a neutrosophic topological space and $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ a topological space. A neutrosophic multifunction $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \to (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ is said to be:

(i) upper almost neutrosophic pre-continuous at a point $r \in \mathcal{R}$ if for each open set $\tilde{S}$ of $I^{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $r \in F^+(\tilde{S})$, there exists a neutrosophic pre-open set $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that $\tilde{R} \subseteq F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$;

(ii) lower almost neutrosophic pre-continuous at a point $r \in \mathcal{R}$ if for each neutrosophic open set $\tilde{S} \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $r \in F(\tilde{S})$, there exists a neutrosophic pre-open $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that $\tilde{R} \subseteq F^-(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$;

(iii) upper (resp. lower) almost neutrosophic pre-continuous if $F$ has this property at each point of $\mathcal{R}$.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ be a neutrosophic topological space and $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \to (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ a neutrosophic multifunction from a neutrosophic topological space $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ to a topological space $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$. Then the following properties are equivalent:

(i) $F$ is upper almost neutrosophic-pre-continuous;

(ii) for any $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and for all NOs $\tilde{S}$ of $\mathcal{S}$ such that $F(r) \subseteq \tilde{S}$, there exists a neutrosophic pre-open $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that if $z \in \tilde{R}$, then $F(z) \subseteq NInt(NCl(\tilde{S}))$;

(iii) for any $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and for all NROs $G$ of $\mathcal{S}$ such that $F(r) \subseteq G$, there exists a neutrosophic per-open $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that $F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq G$;

(iv) for any $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and for all closed set $F^+(\mathcal{S} - M)$, there exists a neutrosophic per-closed $N$ of $\mathcal{R}$ such that $r \in \mathcal{R} - N$ and $F^-(NInt(NCl(M))) \subseteq N$;

(v) $F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$ is neutrosophic pre-open in $\mathcal{R}$ for any NOs $\tilde{S}$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(vi) $F^-(NCl(NInt(F)))$ is neutrosophic pre-closed in $\mathcal{R}$ for each closed set $F$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(vii) $F^+(G)$ is neutrosophic pre-open in $\mathcal{R}$ for each regular open $G$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(viii) $F^+(H)$ is neutrosophic pre-closed in $\mathcal{R}$ for each regular closed $H$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(ix) for any point $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and each neutrosophic-nbh $\tilde{S}$ of $F(r)$, $F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$ is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of $r$;

(x) for any point $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and each neutrosophic-nbh $\tilde{S}$ of $F(r)$, there exists a neutrosophic pre-nbh $\tilde{R}$ of $r$ such that $F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(\tilde{S}))$;

(xi) $pNCl(F^-(NCl(NInt(A)))) \subseteq F^-(NCl(NInt(NCl(A))))$ for any subset $A$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(xii) $F^+(NInt(NCl(NInt(A)))) \subseteq pNInt(F^+(NInt(NCl(A))))$ for any subset $A$ of $\mathcal{S}$.

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Proof. 

(i) ⇒ (ii): Obvious.

(ii) ⇒ (iii): Let \( r \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( G \) be a regular open set of \( \mathcal{I} \) such that \( F(r) \subseteq G \). By (ii), there exists an \( \text{NPOs} \ \tilde{R} \) containing \( r \) such that if \( z \in \tilde{R} \), then \( F(z) \subseteq \text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(G)) = G \). We obtain \( F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq G \).

(iii) ⇒ (ii): Let \( r \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( \tilde{S} \) be an \( \text{NOS} \) set of \( \mathcal{I} \) such that \( F(r) \subseteq \tilde{S} \). Then, \( \text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S})) \) is \( \text{NROs} \) in \( \mathcal{I} \). By (iii), there exists an \( \text{NPOS} \) of \( \mathcal{R} \) containing \( r \) such that

\[
F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S})).
\] (4.1)

(ii) ⇒ (iv): Let \( r \in \mathcal{R} \) and \( M \) be an \( \text{NCs} \) of \( \mathcal{I} \) such that \( r \in F^+(\mathcal{I} - M) \). By (ii), there exists an \( \text{NPOs} \ \tilde{R} \) of \( \mathcal{R} \) containing \( r \) such that

\[
F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\mathcal{I}M)).
\] (4.2)

We have

\[
\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\mathcal{I} - M)) = \mathcal{I} - \text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(M))
\] (4.3)

and

\[
\tilde{R} \subseteq F^+(\mathcal{I} - \text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(M))) = \mathcal{R} - F^-(\text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(M))).
\] (4.4)

We get

\[
F^-(\text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(M))) \subseteq \mathcal{R} - \tilde{R}.
\] (4.5)

Let \( N = \mathcal{R} - \tilde{R} \). Then, \( r \in \mathcal{R} - N \) and \( N \) is an \( \text{NPCs} \).

(iv) ⇒ (ii): The proof is similar to (ii) ⇒ (iv).

(i) ⇒ (v): Let \( \tilde{S} \) be any neutrosophic open set of \( \mathcal{I} \) and \( r \in F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))) \). By (i), there exists an \( \text{NPOs} \ \tilde{R}_r \) of \( \mathcal{R} \) containing \( r \) such that

\[
\tilde{R}_r \subseteq F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))).
\] (4.6)

Hence, we obtain

\[
F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))) = \bigcup_r \subseteq F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))))\tilde{R}_r.
\] (4.7)

Therefore, \( F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))) \) is an \( \text{NPOs} \) of \( \mathcal{R} \).

(v) ⇒ (i): Let \( \tilde{S} \) be any neutrosophic open set of \( \mathcal{I} \) and \( r \in F^+(\tilde{S}) \). By (v), \( F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))) \) is \( \text{NPOs} \) in \( \mathcal{R} \). Let \( \tilde{R} = F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S}))) \). Then,

\[
F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq \text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\tilde{S})).
\] (4.8)

Thereore, \( F \) is upper neutrosophic pre-continuous.

(v) ⇒ (vi): Let \( F \) be any neutrosophic closed set of \( \mathcal{I} \). Then, \( \mathcal{I} - F \) is an \( \text{NOS} \) of \( \mathcal{I} \). By (v), \( F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\mathcal{I} - F))) \) is \( \text{NPOs} \) in \( \mathcal{R} \). Since \( \text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\mathcal{I} - F)) = \mathcal{I} - \text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(F)) \), it follows that

\[
F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(\mathcal{I} - F))) = F^+(\mathcal{I} - \text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(F))) = \mathcal{R} - F^-(\text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(F))).
\]

We obtain that

\[
F^-\text{NCl}(\text{NInt}(F)) \) is \( \text{NPCs} \) in \( \mathcal{R} \).

(vi) ⇒ (v): The proof is similar to (v) ⇒ (vi).

(v) ⇒ (vii): Let \( G \) be any \( \text{NROs} \) of \( \mathcal{I} \). By (v),

\[
F^+(\text{NInt}(\text{NCl}(G))) = F^+(G)
\] (4.9)
is $NPOs \in \mathcal{R}$.

\[(vii) \Rightarrow (v): \] Let $\tilde{S}$ be any neutrosophic-open set of $\mathcal{S}$. Then, $NInt(NCl(\tilde{S}))$ is $NROs in \mathcal{S}$. By (vii),

$$F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$$ (4.10) is $NPOs \in \mathcal{R}$.

\[(vi) \Rightarrow (viii): \] The proof is similar to (v) $\Rightarrow$ (vii).

\[(viii) \Rightarrow (vi): \] The proof is similar to (vii) $\Rightarrow$ (v).

\[(v) \Rightarrow (ix): \] Let $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\tilde{S}$ be a neutrosophic nbh of $F(r)$. Then, there exists an open set $G$ of $\mathcal{S}$ such that

$$F(r) \subseteq G \subseteq \tilde{S}.$$ (4.11)

Hence, we obtain $r \in F^+(G) \subseteq F^+(\tilde{S})$. Since $F^+(NInt(NCl(G)))$ is $NPOs \in \mathcal{R}$, $F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$ is a neutrosophic pre-nbh of $r$.

\[(ix) \Rightarrow (x): \] Let $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\tilde{S}$ be a neutrosophic nbh of $F(r)$. By (ix), $F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$ is a neutrosophic-nbh of $r$. Let $\tilde{R} = F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$. Then,

$$F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})).$$ (4.12)

\[(x) \Rightarrow (i): \] Let $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\tilde{S}$ be any $NOs$ of $\mathcal{S}$ such that $F(r) \subseteq \tilde{S}$. Then, $\tilde{S}$ is a neutrosophic-nbh of $F(r)$. By (r), there exists a neutrosophic pre-nbh $\tilde{R}$ of $r$ such that

$$F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})).$$ (4.13)

Hence, there exists an $NPOs G$ of $\mathcal{R}$ such that

$$r \in G \subseteq \tilde{R},$$ (4.14)

and hence

$$F(G) \subseteq F(\tilde{R}) \subseteq NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})).$$ (4.15)

We obtain that $F$ is upper almost neutrosophic pre-continuous.

\[(vi) \Rightarrow (xi): \] For every subset $A$ of $\mathcal{S}$, $NCl(A)$ is $NCs in \mathcal{S}$. By (vi), $F^-(NCl(NInt(NCl(A))))$ is $NPCs \in \mathcal{R}$. Hence, we obtain

$$pNCl(F^-(NCl(NInt(A)))) \subseteq F^-(NCl(NInt(NCl(A)))).$$ (4.16)

\[(xi) \Rightarrow (vi): \] For any $NCs F$ of $\mathcal{S}$. Then we have

$$pNCl(F^+(F))) \subseteq F^-(NCl(NInt(NCl(F)))) = F^-(NCl(NInt(F))).$$ (4.17)

Thus, $F^-(NCl(NInt(F)))$ is $NPCs \in \mathcal{R}$.

\[(v) \Rightarrow (xii): \] For every subset $A$ of $\mathcal{S}$, $NInt(A)$ is $NO \in \mathcal{S}$. By (v),

$$F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{R}))))$$ (4.18)

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is $NPOs$ in $\mathcal{R}$. Therefore, we obtain

$$F^+(NInt(NCl(NInt(A)))) \subseteq pNInt(F^+(NInt(NCl(A))))\quad(4.19)$$

$(xii) \rightarrow (v)$: Let $\tilde{S}$ be any subset of $\mathcal{S}$. Then

$$F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S}))) \subseteq pNInt(F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S}))))\quad(4.20)$$

Therefore, $F^+(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$ is $NPOs \in \mathcal{R}$.

**Remark 4.3.** If $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ are neutrosophic upper pre-continuous multifunctions, then $F$ is a neutrosophic upper almost pre-continuous multifunction.

The implication is not reversible.

**Example 4.1.** Let $\mathcal{R} = \{\mu, \nu, \omega\}$ and $\mathcal{S} = \{u, v, w, t, h\}$. Let $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ be a neutrosophic topology on $\mathcal{R}$ and $\sigma_\tilde{S}$ a topology on $\mathcal{S}$ given by $\mathcal{T} = \{t, \{v\}, \{v, w\}, \mathcal{R}_N\}$ and $\sigma_\tilde{S} = \{\phi, \{u, v, w, t\}, \mathcal{S}_N\}$. Definitionne the multifunction $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ by $F(\mu) = \{w\}$, $F(\nu) = \{v, t\}$ and $F(\omega) = \{u, h\}$. Then $F$ is upper almost neutrosophic precontinuous but not upper neutrosophic precontinuous, since $\{u, v, w, t, h\} \in \sigma_\tilde{S}$ and $F^+\{u, v, w, t, h\} = \{\mu, \nu\}$ is not neutrosophic pre-open in $\mathcal{R}$.

**Theorem 4.4.** Let $F : (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$ be a multifunction from a neutrosophic topological space $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{T})$ to a topological space $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}_1)$. Then the following properties are equivalent:

(i) $F$ is lower almost neutrosophic-precontinuous;

(ii) for each $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and for each open set $\tilde{S}$ of $\mathcal{S}$ such that $F(r) \cap \tilde{S} \neq \phi$, there exists a neutrosophic-preopen $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that if $z \in \tilde{R}$, then $F(z) \cap NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})) \neq \phi$;

(iii) for each $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and for each regular open set $G$ of $\mathcal{S}$ such that $F(r) \cap G \neq \phi$, there exists a neutrosophic-preopen $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that if $z \in \tilde{R}$, then $F(z) \cap G \neq \phi$;

(iv) for each $r \in \mathcal{R}$ and for each closed set $M$ of $\mathcal{S}$ such that $r \in F^+(\mathcal{S} - M)$, there exists a neutrosophic-preopen $\tilde{R}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ containing $r$ such that if $z \in \tilde{R}$, then $F(z) \cap M \neq \phi$;

(v) $F^-(NInt(NCl(\tilde{S})))$ is neutrosophic-pre-open in $\mathcal{R}$ for any NOs $\tilde{S}$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(vi) $F^+(NCl(NInt(F)))$ is neutrosophic-pre-closed in $\mathcal{R}$ for any NCs $F$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(vii) $F^-(G)$ is neutrosophic-pre-open in $\mathcal{R}$ for any NROs $G$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(viii) $F^+(H)$ is neutrosophic-pre-closed in $\mathcal{R}$ for any NRCs $H$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(ix) $pNCl(F^+(NCl(NInt(B)))) \subseteq F^+(NCl(NInt(NCl(B))))$ for every subset $B$ of $\mathcal{S}$;

(x) $F^-(NInt(NCl(NInt(B)))) \subseteq pNInt(F^-(NInt(NCl(B))))$ for every subset $B$ of $\mathcal{S}$.

**Proof.** It is similar to that of Theorem 4.2. 

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5 Conclusions and/or Discussions

Topology on lattice is a type of theory developed on lattice which involves many problems on ordered structure. For instance, complete distributivity of lattices is a pure algebraic problem that establishes a connection between algebra and analysis. Neutrosophic topology is a generalization of fuzzy topology in classical mathematics, but it also has its own marked characteristics. Some scholars used tools for examining neutrosophic topological spaces and establishing new types from existing ones. Attention has been paid to define and characterize new weak forms of continuity.

We have introduced neutrosophic upper and neutrosophic lower almost pre-continuous-multifunctions as a generalization of neutrosophic multifunctions over neutrosophic topology space. Many results have been established to show how far topological structures are preserved by these neutrosophic upper pre-continuous (resp. neutrosophic lower pre-continuous). We also have provided examples where such properties fail to be preserved. In this paper we have introduced the concept of upper and lower pre-continuous multifunction and study some properties of these functions together with the graph of upper and lower pre-continuous as well as upper and lower weakly pre-continuous multifunction.

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