On Generalized gp*- Closed Set

in Topological Spaces

P. Jayakumar
Department of Mathematics
Paavai Engineering College
Pachal, Namakkal-637018, India
jaijai192006@gmail.com

K. Mariappa
Department of Mathematics
King College of Technology
Namakkal-637 020, India
kmarichand@yahoo.co.in

S. Sekar
Department of Mathematics
Government Arts College (Autonomous)
Salem-636 007, India
Sekar_nitt@rediffmail.com

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Abstract

In this paper, the authors introduce a new class of sets called gp*-closed sets in topological spaces. Also we discuss some of their properties and investigate the relations between the associated topology.
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1. Introduction

In 1970, Levine introduced the concept of generalized closed set and discussed the properties of sets, closed and open maps, compactness, normal and separation axioms. A.S.Mashor Abd.El-Monsef.M.E and Ei-Deeb.S.N., introduced pre-open set and investigated the properties of topology. Later in 1998 H.Maki, T.Noiri gave a new type of generalized closed sets in topological space called gp- closed sets. The investigation on generalization of closed set has lead to significant contribution to the theory of separation axiom, generalization of continuity and irresolute functions. The authors introduce new type of closed set named ‘gp*-closed set’ in the topological spaces.

The aim of this paper is to continue the study of gp*-closed sets thereby contributing new innovations and concepts in the field of topology through analytical as well as research works. The notion of gp*-closed sets and its different characterizations are given in this paper. Throughout this paper \((X, \tau)\) and \((Y, \sigma)\) represents the non-empty topological spaces on which no separation axioms are assumed, unless otherwise mentioned. Let \(A \subseteq X\), the closure of \(A\) and interior of \(A\) will be denoted by \(\text{cl}(A)\) and \(\text{int}(A)\) respectively.

2. Preliminaries

**Definition 2.1[4]**: Let \(A\) subset \(A\) of a topological space \((X, \tau)\), is called a pre-open set if \(A \subseteq \text{Int} (\text{cl}(A))\).

**Definition 2.2 [1]**: Let \(A\) subset \(A\) of a topological space \((X, \tau)\), is called a generalized closed set (briefly g-closed) if \(\text{cl} (A) \subseteq U\) whenever \(A \subseteq U\) and \(U\) is open in \(X\).

**Definition 2.3 [5]**: Let \(A\) subset \(A\) of a topological space \((X, \tau)\), is called a generalized pre- closed set (briefly gp- closed) if \(\text{pcl}(A) \subseteq U\) whenever \(A \subseteq U\) and \(U\) is open in \(X\).

**Definition 2.4 [3]**: Let \(A\) subset \(A\) of a topological space \((X, \tau)\), is called a generalized pre- closed set (briefly pg- closed) if \(\text{pcl}(A) \subseteq U\) whenever \(A \subseteq U\) and \(U\) is pre-open in \(X\).
Definition 2.5 [8]: Let $A$ be a subset of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, is called a generalized pre-closed set (briefly $g^*$-closed) if $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and $U$ is $g$-open in $X$.

Definition 2.6 [10]: Let $A$ be a subset of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, is called a generalized pre-closed set (briefly $g^p$-closed) if $\text{pcl}(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and $U$ is $g$-open in $X$.

Definition 2.7 [7]: Let $A$ be a subset of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, is called a generalized pre-closed set (briefly strongly $g$-closed) if $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and $U$ is $g$-open in $X$.

Definition 2.8 [6]: Let $A$ be a subset of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, is called a generalized pre-closed set (briefly $\alpha g$-closed) if $\alpha \text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and $U$ is open in $X$.

Definition 2.9 [9]: Let $A$ be a subset of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, is called a generalized pre-closed set (briefly $g^\#$-closed) if $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and $U$ is $\alpha g$-open in $X$.

3. $gp^*$-closed sets and $gp^*$-open sets

Definition 3.1: A subset $A$ of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, is called $gp^*$-closed set if $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and $U$ is $gp^*$-open in $X$.

Theorem 3.2. Every closed set is $gp^*$-closed.
Proof. Let $A$ be any closed set and $U$ be any $gp^*$-open set containing $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq A = U$. Hence $A$ is $gp^*$-closed set in $X$.

The converse of above theorem need not be true as seen from the following example.

Example 3.3. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ with $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}\}$. The set $\{a, b\}$ is $gp^*$-closed set but not a closed set.

Theorem 3.4. Every $g^*$-closed set is $gp^*$-closed.
Proof. Let $A$ be any $g^*$-closed set in $X$ and $U$ be any $g$-open set containing $A$. Since any $g$-open set is $gp^*$-open, Therefore $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$. Hence $A$ is $gp^*$-closed set.

The converse of above theorem need not be true as seen from the following example.

Example 3.5. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ with $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}\}$. The set $\{a, c\}$ is $gp^*$-closed set but not a $g^*$-closed set.
Theorem 3.6. Every pg-closed set is gp*-closed set.

Proof. Let A be any pg-closed set in X and U be pre-open set containing A. Since every pre-open set is gp-open set, we have pcl(A) ⊆ cl(A) ⊆ U. Therefore cl(A) ⊆ U. Hence A is gp*-closed set.

The converse of above theorem need not be true as seen from the following example.

Example 3.7 Let X = \{a,b,c\} with \(\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,c\}\}\). The set \{a\} is gp*-closed set but not a pg- closed set.

Theorem 3.8. Every g*p-closed set is gp*-closed set.

Proof. Let A be any g*p-closed set in X such that U be g-open set containing A. Since every g-open set is gp-open set, we have pcl(A) ⊆ cl(A) ⊆ U. Therefore cl(A) ⊆ U. Hence A is gp*-closed set.

The converse of above theorem need not be true as seen from the following example.

Example 3.9 Let X = \{a,b,c\} with \(\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{c\}\}\). The set \{b\} is gp*-closed set but not a g*p-closed set.

Theorem 3.10. Every gp*-closed set is strongly g-closed set.

Proof. Let A be any gp*-closed set in X such that U be any g-open set containing A. Since every g-open set is gp-open set, we have cl(A) ⊆ U. Hence A is strongly g-closed set.

The converse of above theorem need not be true as seen from the following example.

Example 3.11. Let X = \{a,b,c\} with \(\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{c\}, \{b,c\}\}\). The set \{a,c\} is strongly g-closed set but not a gp*-closed set.

Theorem 3.12. Every gp*-closed set is g#-closed set.

Proof. Let A be any gp*-closed set in X such that U be any \(\alpha\) g-open set containing A. Since every \(\alpha\) g-open set is gp-open set. Therefore cl(A) ⊆ U. Hence A is g#-closed set.

The converse of above theorem need not be true as seen from the following example.

Example 3.13. Let X = \{a,b,c\} with \(\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}\}\). The set \{b,c\} is g#- closed set but not a gp*-closed set.

Theorem 3.14. Every gp*-closed set is \(\alpha\) g* -closed set.
Proof. Let A be any gp*-closed set in X such that U be any $\alpha$ g-open set containing A. Since every $\alpha$ g-open set is gp-open set. Therefore $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq U$. Hence A is $\alpha$ g$^*$-closed set.

The converse of above theorem need not be true as seen from the following example.

Example 3.15. Let $X = \{a,b,c\}$ with $\tau = \{X, \varnothing, \{a,b\}\}$. The set $\{a,c\}$ is $\alpha$ g$^*$-closed set but not a gp*-closed set.

Remark: 3.16: By the above results we have the following diagram:

\[ \text{\alpha g-closed set} \quad \text{Closed set} \quad \text{g*-closed set} \]

\[ \text{g#-closed set} \quad \text{gp*-closed set} \quad \text{pg-closed set} \]

\[ \text{strongly g closed set} \quad \text{g*p-closed set} \]

A \quad B means A imply B.

Definition 3.2. A subset A of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, is called gp*- open set if and only if $A^c$ is gp*-closed in X. We denote the family of all gp*-open sets in X by gp*-O(X).

Theorem 3.15  (i) Every open set is gp*-open.
(ii) Every g*-open set is gp*-open set.
(iii) Every pg-open set is gp*-open set.
(iv) Every g*p-open set is gp*-open set.
(v) Every gp*-open set is strongly g-open set.
(vi) Every gp*-open set is g#-open set.
(vii) Every gp*-open set is $\alpha$ g-open set.
4. Characteristics of gp*-closed and gp*-open sets

**Theorem 4.1.** If A and B are gp*-closed sets in X then \( A \cup B \) is gp*-closed set in X.

**Proof.** Let A and B are gp*-closed sets in X and U be any gp-open set containing A and B. Therefore \( \text{cl}(A) \subseteq U \), \( \text{cl}(B) \subseteq U \). Since \( A \subseteq U \), \( B \subseteq U \) then \( A \cup B \subseteq U \). Hence \( \text{cl}(A \cup B) = \text{cl}(A) \cup \text{cl}(B) \subseteq U \). Therefore \( A \cup B \) is gp*-closed set in X.

**Theorem 4.2.** If a set A is gp*-closed set iff \( \text{cl}(A) - A \) contains no non empty gp-closed set.

**Proof.**

**Necessity:** Let F be a gp-closed set in X such that \( F \subseteq \text{cl}(A) - A \). Then \( A \subseteq X - F \). Since A is gp* closed set and \( X - F \) is gp-open then \( \text{cl}(A) \subseteq X - F \). (i.e.) \( F \subseteq X - \text{cl}(A) \). So \( F \subseteq (X - \text{cl}(A)) \cap (\text{cl}(A) - A) \). Therefore \( F = \emptyset \)

**Sufficiency:** Let us assume that \( \text{cl}(A) - A \) contains no non empty semi-closed set. Let \( A \subseteq U \), U is semi open. Suppose that \( \text{cl}(A) \) is not contained in U, \( \text{cl}(A) \cap U^c \) is a non-empty gp- closed set of \( \text{cl}(A) - A \) which is contradiction. Therefore \( \text{cl}(A) \subseteq U \). Hence A is gp*-closed.

**Theorem 4.3.** The Intersection of any two subsets of gp*-closed sets in X is gp*-closed set in X.

**Proof.** Let A and B are any two sub sets of gp*-closed sets. \( A \subseteq U \), U is any gp-open and \( B \subseteq U \), U is gp-open. Then \( \text{cl}(A) \subseteq U \), \( \text{cl}(B) \subseteq U \), therefore \( \text{cl}(A \cap B) \subseteq U \), U is gp-open in X. Since A and B are gp*-closed set, Hence \( A \cap B \) is a gp*-closed set.

**Theorem 4.4** If A is gp*-closed set in X and \( A \subseteq B \subseteq \text{cl}(A) \), Then B is gp*-closed set in X.

**Proof.** Since \( B \subseteq \text{cl}(A) \), we have \( \text{cl}(B) \subseteq \text{cl}(A) \) then \( \text{cl}(B) - B \subseteq \text{cl}(A) - A \). By theorem 4.2, \( \text{cl}(A) - A \) contains no non empty gp-closed set. Hence \( \text{cl}(B) - B \) contains no non empty gp-closed set. Therefore B is gp*-closed set in X.

**Theorem 4.5.** If \( A \subseteq Y \subseteq X \) and suppose that A is gp* closed set in X then A is gp*-closed set relative to Y.
Proof. Given that $A \subseteq Y \subseteq X$ and $A$ is gp*-closed set in $X$. To prove that $A$ is gp*-closed set relative to $Y$. Let us assume that $A \subseteq Y \cap U$, where $U$ is gp-open in $X$. Since $A$ is gp*-closed set, $A \subseteq U$ implies $cl(A) \subseteq U$. It follows that $Y \cap cl(A) \subseteq Y \cap U$. That is $A$ is gp*-closed set relative to $Y$.

Theorem 4.6. If $A$ is both gp-open and gp*-closed set in $X$, then $A$ is gp-closed set.

Proof. Since $A$ is gp-open and gp* closed in $X$, cl($A$) \subseteq U. But Always $A \subseteq cl(A)$. Therefore $A = cl(A)$. Hence $A$ is gp-closed set.

Theorem 4.7. For $x \in X$, then the set $X-\{x\}$ is a gp*-closed set or gp-open.

Proof. Suppose that $X-\{x\}$ is not gp-open, then $X$ is the only gp-open set containing $X-\{x\}$. (i.e.) $cl(X-\{x\}) \subseteq X$. Then $X-\{x\}$ is gp*-closed in $X$.

Theorem 4.8. If $A$ and $B$ are gp*-open sets in a space $X$. Then $A \cap B$ is also gp*-open set in $X$.

Proof. If $A$ and $B$ are gp*-open sets in a space $X$. Then $A^c$ and $B^c$ are gp*-closed sets in a space $X$. By theorem 4.1 $A^c \cup B^c$ is also gp*-closed set in $X$. (i.e.) $A^c \cup B^c = (A \cap B)^c$ is a gp*-closed set in $X$. Therefore $A \cap B$ gp*-open set in $X$.

Remark 4.9. The union of two gp*-open sets in $X$ is generally not a gp*-open set in $X$.

Example 4.10.: Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ with $r = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}\}$. If $A = \{b\}$, $B = \{a\}$ are gp*-open sets in $X$, then $A \cup B = \{a,b\}$ is not gp* open set in $X$.

Theorem 4.11. If $\text{Int}(B) \subseteq B \subseteq A$ and if $A$ is gp*-open in $X$, then $B$ is gp*-open in $X$.

Proof. Suppose that $\text{Int}(B) \subseteq B \subseteq A$ and $A$ is gp*-open in $X$ then $A^c \subseteq B^c \subseteq Cl(A^c)$. Since $A^c$ is gp*-closed in $X$, we have $B$ is gp*-open in $X$.

Theorem 4.12. A set $A$ is gp* open if and only if $F \subseteq \text{Int}(A)$, where $F$ is gp-closed and $F \subseteq A$.

Proof. If $F \subseteq \text{Int}(A)$ where $F$ is gp-closed and $F \subseteq A$. Let $A^c \subseteq G$ where $G = F^c$ is gp-open. Then $G^c \subseteq A$ and $G^c \subseteq \text{Int}(A)$. Then we have $A^c$ is gp*-closed. Hence $A$ is gp*-open.

Conversely If $A$ is gp*-open, $F \subseteq A$ and $F$ is gp-closed. Then $F^c$ is gp-open and $A^c \subseteq F^c$. Therefore $cl(A^c) \subseteq (F^c)$. But $cl(A^c) = (\text{Int}(A))^c$. Hence $F \subseteq \text{Int}(A)$.
**Theorem 4.13.** Let \((X, \tau)\) be a normal space and if \(Y\) is a gp*-closed subset of \((X, \tau)\), then the subspace \(Y\) is normal.

Proof. If \(G_1\) and \(G_2\) disjoint closed sets in \((X, \tau)\) such that \((Y \cap G_1) \cap (Y \cap G_2) = \emptyset\). Then \(Y \subseteq ( G_1 \cap G_2)^c\) and \(G_1 \cap G_2\) is gp-open. \(Y\) is gp*-closed in \((X, \tau)\). Therefore \(\text{cl}(Y) \subseteq ( G_1 \cap G_2)^c\). Hence \(\text{cl}(Y) \cap (\text{cl}(Y) \cap G_2) = \emptyset\). Since \((X, \tau)\) is normal, there exists disjoint open sets \(A\) and \(B\) such that \(\text{cl}(Y) \cap G_1 \subseteq A\) and \(\text{cl}(Y) \cap G_2 \subseteq B\).

(i.e) \(Y \cap A\) and \(Y \cap B\) are open sets of \(Y\) such that \(Y \cap G_1 \subseteq Y \cap A\) and \(Y \cap G_2 \subseteq Y \cap B\). Hence \(Y\) is normal.

**5. gp*-neighbourhoods**

In this section we introduce gp*-neighborhoods in topological spaces by using the notions of gp*-open sets and study some of their properties.

**Definition 5.1:** Let \(x\) be a point in a topological space \(X\) and let \(x \in X\). A subset \(N\) of \(X\) is said to be a gp*-nbhd of \(x\) iff there exists a gp*-open set \(G\) such that \(x \in G \subset N\).

**Definition 5.2:** A subset \(N\) of space \(X\) is called a gp*-nbhd of \(A \subset X\) iff there exists a gp*-open set \(G\) such that \(A \subset G \subset N\).

**Theorem 5.3:** Every nbhd \(N\) of \(x \in X\) is a gp*-nbhd of \(X\).

**Proof:** Let \(N\) be a nbhd of point \(x \in X\). To prove that \(N\) is a gp*-nbhd of \(x\). By definition of nbhd, there exists an open set \(G\) such that \(x \in G \subset N\). Hence \(N\) is a gp*-nbhd of \(x\).

**Remark 5.4.** In general, a gp*-nbhd of \(x \in X\) need not be a nbhd of \(x\) in \(X\) as seen from the following example.

**Example 5.5.** Let \(X = \{a, b, c\}\) with topology \(\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}\}\). Then gp*\(-O(X) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}\}\). The set \(\{a, b\}\) is gp*-nbhd of point \(a\), since the gp*-open sets \(\{a\}\) is such that \(a \in \{a\} \subset \{a, b\}\). However, the set \(\{a, b\}\) is not a nbhd of the point \(a\), since no open set \(G\) exists such that \(c \in G \subset \{a, b\}\).

**Remark 5.6** The gp*-nbhd \(N\) of \(x \in X\) need not be a gp*-open in \(X\).
Example 5.7: Let \( X = \{a, b, c\} \) with topology \( \tau = \{X, \varnothing, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}\} \). Then \( gp^*-O(X) = \{X, \varnothing, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}\} \). The set \( \{a,b\} \) is \( gp^* \)-open sets \( \{c\} \), but it is a \( gp^* \)-nbhd if \( \{c\} \). Since \( \{c\} \) is \( gp^* \)-open set such that \( c \in \{c\} \subset \{b,c\} \).

Theorem 5.8. If a subset \( N \) of a space \( X \) is \( gp^* \)-open, then \( N \) is \( gp^* \)-nbhd of each of its points.

Proof. Suppose \( N \) is \( gp^* \)-open. Let \( x \in N \). We claim that \( N \) is \( gp^* \)-nbhd of \( x \). For \( N \) is a \( gp^* \)-open set such that \( x \in N \subset N \). Since \( x \) is an arbitrary point of \( N \), it follows that \( N \) is a \( gp^* \)-nbhd of each of its points.

Remark 5.9: In general, a \( gp^* \)-nbhd of \( x \in X \) need not be a nbhd of \( x \) in \( X \) as seen from the following example.

Example 5.10: Let \( X = \{a, b, c\} \) with topology \( \tau = \{X, \varnothing, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}\} \). Then \( gp^*-O(X) = X, \varnothing, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}\). The set \( \{a,b\} \) is \( gp^* \)-nbhd of point \( b \), since the \( gp^* \)-open sets \( \{b\} \) is such that \( b \in \{b\} \subset \{a,b\} \). Also the set \( \{a,b\} \) is \( gp^* \)-nbhd of point \( \{a\} \). Since the \( gp^* \)-open set \( \{a\} \) is such that \( a \in \{a\} \subset \{a,b\} \). (i.e.) \( \{a,b\} \) is \( gp^* \)-nbhd of each of its points. However, the set \( \{a,b\} \) is not a \( gp^* \)-open set in \( X \).

Theorem 5.11. Let \( X \) be a topological space. If \( F \) is \( gp^* \)-closed subset of \( X \) and \( x \in F^c \). Prove that there exists a \( gp^* \)-nbhd \( N \) of \( x \) such that \( N \cap F = \varnothing \).

Proof: Let \( F \) be \( gp^* \)-closed subset of \( X \) and \( x \in F^c \). Then \( F^c \) is \( gp^* \)-open set of \( X \). So by theorem 5.2 \( F^c \) contains a \( gp^* \)-nbhd of each of its points. Hence there exists a \( gp^* \)-nbhd \( N \) of \( x \) such that \( N \subset F^c \). (i.e.) \( N \cap F = \varnothing \).

Definition 5.12. Let \( x \) be a point in a topological space \( X \). The set of all \( gp^* \)-nbhd of \( x \) is called the \( gp^* \)-nbhd system at \( x \), and is denoted by \( gp^*-N(x) \).

Theorem 5.13. Let a \( gp^* \)-nbhd \( N \) of \( X \) be a topological space and each \( x \in X \), Let \( gp^*-N(X, \tau ) \) be the collection of all \( gp^* \)-nbhd of \( x \). Then we have the following results.

(i) \( \forall x \in X \), \( gp^*-N(x) \neq \varnothing \).

(ii) \( N \in gp^*-N(x) \Rightarrow x \in N \).

(iii) \( N \in gp^*-N(x) \), \( M \supseteq N \Rightarrow M \in gp^*-N(x) \).

(iv) \( N \in gp^*-N(x) \), \( M \in gp^*-N(x) \Rightarrow N \cap M \in gp^*-N(x) \).
(iv) \( N \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \Rightarrow \text{there exists } M \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \text{ such that } M \subset N \text{ and } M \in \text{gp}^*-N(y) \text{ for every } y \in M. \)

**Proof:** (i) Since \( X \) is \( \text{gp}^* \)-open set, it is a \( \text{gp}^* \)-nbhd of every \( x \in X \). Hence there exists at least one \( \text{gp}^*-\text{nbhd} \) (namely \(-X\)) for each \( x \in X \). Therefore \( \text{gp}^*-N(x) \neq \phi \) for every \( x \in X \).

(ii) If \( N \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \), then \( N \) is \( \text{gp}^*-\text{nbhd} \) of \( x \). By definition of \( \text{gp}^*-\text{nbhd} \), \( x \in N \).

(iii) Let \( N \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \) and \( M \supset N \). Then there is a \( \text{gp}^* \)-open set \( G \) such that \( x \in G \subset N \). Since \( N \subset M \), \( x \in G \subset M \) and so \( M \) is \( \text{gp}^*-\text{nbhd} \) of \( x \). Hence \( M \in \text{gp}^*\cdot N(x) \).

(iv) Let \( N \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \), \( M \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \). Then by definition of \( \text{gp}^*-\text{nbhd} \), there exists \( \text{gp}^*-\text{open sets} \) \( G_1 \) and \( G_2 \) such that \( x \in G_1 \subset N \) and \( x \in G_2 \subset M \). Hence \( x \in G_1 \cap G_2 \subset N \cap M \) -------- (1).

Since \( G_1 \cap G_2 \) is a \( \text{gp}^*-\text{open set} \), being the intersection of two \( \text{reg-open sets} \), it follows from (1) that \( N \cap M \) is a \( \text{gp}^*-\text{nbhd} \) of \( x \). Hence \( N \cap M \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \).

(v) Let \( N \in \text{gp}^*-N(x) \), then there is a \( \text{gp}^*-\text{open set} \) \( M \) such that \( x \in M \subset N \). Since \( M \) is \( \text{gp}^*-\text{open set} \), it is \( \text{gp}^*-\text{nbhd} \) of each of its points. Therefore \( M \in \text{gp}^*\cdot N(y) \) for every \( y \in M \).

**CONCLUSION**

The \( \text{pg}^* \)-closed set can be used to derive continuity, closed map, open map and homeomorphism, closure and interior and new separation axioms.

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