



## Original Article

A comment on generalized  $\alpha\beta$ -closed setsRamadhan A. Mohammed<sup>a</sup>, Tahir H. Ismail<sup>b</sup>, A.A. Allam<sup>c,\*</sup><sup>a</sup> Department of Mathematics, College of Science, University of Duhok, Kurdistan-region, Iraq<sup>b</sup> Department of Mathematics, College of Com. Sci. and Math., University of Mosul, Mosul, Iraq<sup>c</sup> Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, University of Assiut, Assiut, Egypt

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## ABSTRACT

In this note, we will show that the notions of generalized  $\alpha b$ -closed ( $g\alpha b$ -closed) sets and  $b$ -closed set are equivalent.

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## 1. Introduction

The new class  $b$ -closed set was introduced by Andrijevic [1]. The application of  $b$ -open sets had been introduced by Caldas and Jafari [2]. Many results had been obtained by using the concept of  $b$ -closed sets. Also, Vinayagamoorthi and Nagaveni [3] discussed and established the concept of generalized  $\alpha b$ -closed sets as a generalization of  $b$ -closed sets. We will show that the concept of  $b$ -closed set and a generalized  $\alpha b$ -closed set are same. This means that all results in [3–7] are considered as the same well-known results.

**Definition 1.1** [1]. Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological spaces. A subset  $A \subseteq X$  is said to be  $b$ -closed set if  $\text{int}(cl(A)) \cap cl(\text{int}(A)) \subseteq A$ .

**Definition 1.2** [3]. Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological spaces. A subset  $A \subseteq X$  is said to be a generalized  $\alpha b$ -closed set (briefly  $g\alpha b$ -closed set) if  $bcl(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an  $\alpha$ -open set.

## 2. Main result

**Theorem 2.1.** The concepts of a  $g\alpha b$ -closed set and  $b$ -closed set are equivalent.

**Proof.** Clearly  $b$ -closeness  $\Rightarrow g\alpha b$ -closeness.  $\square$

Conversely: let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological spaces and  $A \subseteq X$  be a  $g\alpha b$ -closed set. We will prove that  $A$  is  $b$ -closed set, for let  $x \in bcl(A)$ . Since every singleton is either preopen or nowhere dense, then we have the following two cases.

Case (1): If  $x$  is preopen, then it is also  $b$ -open,  $\{x\} \cap A \neq \emptyset$ , and hence  $x \in A$ . Therefore  $bcl(A) \subseteq A$ , and hence  $A$  is  $b$ -closed.

Case (2): If  $\{x\}$  is nowhere dense, then  $\text{int}(cl\{x\}) = \emptyset$ , this implies  $X = cl(\text{int}(X \setminus \{x\}))$ . Then  $X \setminus \{x\} \subseteq X = \text{int}X = \text{int}(cl(\text{int}(X \setminus \{x\})))$ . Therefore  $X \setminus \{x\}$  is  $\alpha$ -open. Suppose that  $x \notin A$ , then  $A \subseteq X \setminus \{x\}$  and, since  $A$  is  $g\alpha b$ -closed, we have  $bcl(A) \subseteq X \setminus \{x\}$ . Hence  $x \notin bcl(A)$ , which is a contradiction and hence  $x \in A$ . Therefore  $bcl(A) \subseteq A$ , and hence  $A$  is  $b$ -closed.

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