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**Physical Science**

# NALLAMUTHU GOUNDER MAHALINGAM COLLEGE

An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Bharathiar University, An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution,  
Pollachi-642001



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**One day International Conference**

**EMERGING TRENDS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (ETIST-2021)**

**27<sup>th</sup> October 2021**

**Jointly Organized by**

**Department of Biological Science, Physical Science and Computational Science**

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An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Bharathiar University

An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Pollachi-642001.



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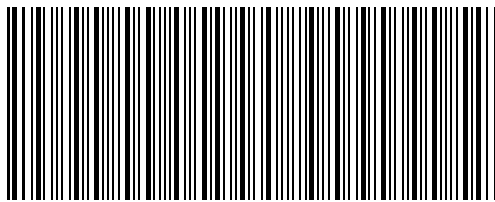
Proceeding of the  
One day International Conference on  
**EMERGING TRENDS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (ETIST-2021)**  
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## **ABOUT THE INSTITUTION**

A nation's growth is in proportion to education and intelligence spread among the masses. Having this idealistic vision, two great philanthropists late. S.P. Nallamuthu Gounder and Late. Arutchelver Padmabhushan Dr.N.Mahalingam formed an organization called Pollachi Kalvi Kazhagam, which started NGM College in 1957, to impart holistic education with an objective to cater to the higher educational needs of those who wish to aspire for excellence in knowledge and values. The College has achieved greater academic distinctions with the introduction of autonomous system from the academic year 1987-88. The college has been Re-Accredited by NAAC and it is ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution. The total student strength is around 6000. Having celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 2017, the college has blossomed into a premier Post-Graduate and Research Institution, offering 26 UG, 12 PG, 13 M.Phil and 10 Ph.D Programmes, apart from Diploma and Certificate Courses. The college has been ranked within Top 100 (72nd Rank) in India by NIRF 2021.

## **ABOUT CONFERENCE**

The International conference on “Emerging Trends in Science and Technology (ETIST-2021)” is being jointly organized by Departments of Biological Science, Physical Science and Computational Science - Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi along with ISTE, CSI, IETE, IEE & RIYASA LABS on 27th OCT 2021. The Conference will provide common platform for faculties, research scholars, industrialists to exchange and discuss the innovative ideas and will promote to work in interdisciplinary mode.

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# Soft $\pi g^*$ s closed set in Soft Topological Spaces

Dr. V. Chitra<sup>1</sup>, R.Kalaivani<sup>2</sup>,

**Abstract** - The objective of this paper is define a new soft set namely soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set in soft topological spaces and to discuss some of their basic properties. Also relationship with other soft sets are investigated.

**Keywords** *soft gs closed, soft  $g^*$ s closed, soft  $g^*\beta$  closed, soft  $\pi gs$  closed, soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed.*

**2010 Subject classification:** *54A20, 06D72*

## 1 Introduction

Soft set theory is a generalization of fuzzy set theory, that was proposed by Molodtsov [6] in 1999 to deal with uncertainty in a parametric manner. Soft set theory is a new mathematical tool which is applied in several directions such as smoothness of functions, Game theory, Riemann Integration, Operation Research and theory of measurement.

Muhammad shabir [9] et al introduced soft topology in 2011. Several authors established the concepts of soft topological space and this concept is used to solve many real life problems. Gnanambal Ilango and Mrudula Ravindran[2] introduced soft pre open sets and proved some of its properties in soft topological spaces in 2013.

In 2014, Mahanta J and Das P.K [4] introduced soft semi open sets and discussed some of their properties. Soft  $\alpha$  -open sets was introduced by Metin Akdag and Alken Ozkan[5] in 2014. They investigated and discussed the concepts of soft  $\alpha$  - continuous and soft  $\alpha$  - functions. The same authors introduced soft  $\beta$  -open set in 2014.

K.Kannan[3] defined generalized soft closed set and he also discussed the concepts of this set in soft topological spaces. In 2013, A.Selvi and Arockiarani [8] were introduced soft  $\pi g$  closed set and M. Suraiya begam and M. Sheik john[10] were defined a new soft set namely soft  $g^*$ s closed set in soft topological spaces.

In this paper we introduced soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set in soft topological spaces and we discussed some of its properties. Also we investigated relationship between this set and some soft sets.

## 2 Preliminaries

This section contains basic definition and result of soft sets. These are used to extend and investigate the properties of soft sets.

**Definition 2.1.** [6] *Let  $U$  be a universe set,  $E$  be a set of parameters and  $P(U)$  be the power set of  $U$ . For  $A \subseteq E$ ,  $(F, A)$  is called a soft set over  $U$ , where  $F: A \rightarrow P(U)$ .*

*In other words, a soft set over  $U$  is a parameterized family of subsets of  $U$  i.e, for  $a \in A$ ,  $F(a)$  may be considered as the set of a approximate elements of the soft set  $(F, A)$ .*

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**Definition 2.2.** [6] Let  $F$  and  $G$  be two soft sets over  $X$ . Then, we have

- (i)  $F$  is a null soft set,  $\phi$  if  $F(e) = \phi$  for every  $e \in E$ .
- (ii)  $F$  is an absolute soft set,  $X$ , if  $F(e) = X$ , for every  $e \in E$ .
- (iii)  $F$  is a soft subset of  $G$ ,  $F \subseteq G$ , if  $F(e) \subseteq G(e)$  for every  $e \in E$ .
- (iv)  $F$  and  $G$  are soft equal,  $F = G$ , if  $F \subseteq G$  and  $G \subseteq F$ .
- (v) The soft union of  $F$  and  $G$ ,  $F \cup G$ , is a soft set over  $X$  and defined by  $F \cup G: E \rightarrow P(X)$  such that  $F \cup G(e) = F(e) \cup G(e)$  for every  $e \in E$ .
- (vi) The soft intersection of  $F$  and  $G$ ,  $F \cap G$ , is a soft set over  $X$  and defined by  $F \cap G: E \rightarrow P(X)$  such that  $F \cap G(e) = F(e) \cap G(e)$  for every  $e \in E$ .
- (vii) The soft complement ( $X - F$ ) of a soft set  $F$ ,  $F^c$  and defined by  $F^c: E \rightarrow P(X)$  such that  $F^c(e) = X - F(e)$  for every  $e \in E$ .

**Definition 2.3.** [9] Let  $F_A \in S(U)$ . A soft topology on  $F_A$ , denoted by  $\tau$ , is collection of subsets of  $F_A$  having the following properties:

- (i)  $F_\phi, F_A \in \tau$ .
  - (ii)  $\{F_{A_i} \subseteq F_A : i \in I \subseteq N\} \subseteq \tau \Rightarrow \cup_{i \in I} F_{A_i} \in \tau$ .
  - (iii)  $\{F_{A_i} \subseteq F_A : 1 \leq i \leq n, n \in N\} \subseteq \tau \Rightarrow \cap_{i=1}^n F_{A_i} \in \tau$ .
- The pair  $(F_A, \tau)$  is called a soft topological space. Then every element of  $\tau$  is called a soft open set.  $F_\phi$  and  $F_A$  are soft open sets.

**Definition 2.4.** [9] (i) Let  $(F_A, \tau)$  be a soft topological space and  $F_B \subseteq F_A$ . Then, the soft interior of  $F_B$ , denoted  $F_B^0$ , is defined as the soft union of all soft open subsets of  $F_B$ .

(ii) Let  $(F_A, \tau)$  be a soft topological space and  $F_B \subseteq F_A$ . Then, the soft closure of  $F_B$ , denoted  $\overline{F_B}$ , is defined as the soft intersection of all soft closed supersets of  $F_B$ .

**Definition 2.5.** A soft subset  $(A, E)$  of a soft topological space  $(X, \tau, E)$  is called

- i) a soft pre open set[2] if  $(A, E) \subseteq \text{sint}(\text{scl}(A, E))$ .
- ii) a soft semi open set[4] if  $(A, E) \subseteq \text{scl}(\text{sint}(A, E))$ .
- iii) a soft  $\alpha$  open set[5] if  $(A, E) \subseteq \text{sint}(\text{scl}(\text{sint}(A, E)))$ .
- iv) a soft  $\beta$  open set[5] if  $(A, E) \subseteq \text{scl}(\text{sint}(\text{scl}(A, E)))$ .
- v) a soft regular open set[3] if  $(A, E) = \text{sint}(\text{scl}(A, E))$ .
- vi) a soft  $\pi$  open set[8] if  $(A, E)$  is the finite union of soft regular open sets.

The complement of the soft pre open, soft semi open, soft  $\alpha$  open, soft  $\beta$  open, soft regular open and soft  $\pi$  open sets are called soft pre closed, soft semi closed, soft  $\alpha$  closed, soft  $\beta$  closed, soft regular closed and soft  $\pi$  closed sets.

The intersection of all soft semi closed (resp. soft pre closed, soft  $\alpha$  closed, soft  $\beta$  closed, soft regular closed and soft  $\pi$  closed) sets containing a subset  $(A, E)$  of  $(X, \tau, A)$  is called the soft semi closure (resp. soft pre closure, soft  $\alpha$  closure, soft  $\beta$  closure, soft regular closure and soft  $\pi$  closure) of  $(A, E)$  and is denoted by  $\text{sscl}(A, E)$  (resp.  $\text{spcl}(A, E)$ ,  $\text{s}\alpha\text{cl}(A, E)$ ,  $\text{s}\beta\text{cl}(A, E)$ ,  $\text{srcl}(A, E)$  and  $\text{s}\pi\text{cl}(A, E)$ ).

**Definition 2.6.** A soft subset  $(A, E)$  of a soft topological space  $(X, \tau, E)$  is called

- i) a soft generalized closed set[3] (briefly soft  $g$  set) if  $\text{cl}(A) \subseteq (U, E)$  whenever  $(A, E) \subseteq (U, E)$  and  $(U, E)$  is soft open in  $(X, \tau, A)$ .
- ii) a soft generalized semi closed set[3] (briefly soft  $gs$  closed) if  $\text{sscl}(A, E) \subseteq (U, E)$  whenever  $(A, E) \subseteq (U, E)$  and  $(U, E)$  is soft open in  $(X, \tau, A)$ .
- iii) a soft  $\pi$  generalized closed set[8] (briefly soft  $\pi g$  closed) if  $\text{scl}(A, E) \subseteq (U, E)$  whenever  $(A, E) \subseteq (U, E)$  and  $(U, E)$  is soft  $\pi$  open in  $(X, \tau, A)$ .



- iv) a soft  $\pi$  generalized semi closed set [1](briefly soft  $\pi$ gs closed) if  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  whenever  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  and  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi$  open in  $(X,\tau,A)$ .
- v) a soft  $g^*\beta$  closed set[7] (briefly soft  $g^*\beta$  closed) if  $s\beta cl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  whenever  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  and  $(U,E)$  is soft  $g$  open in  $(X,\tau,A)$ .
- vi) a soft  $g^*s$  closed set [10](briefly soft  $g^*s$  closed) if  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  whenever  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  and  $(U,E)$  is soft  $g$  open in  $(X,\tau,A)$ .

### 3 Soft $\pi g^*s$ closed sets

**Definition 3.1.** A subset  $(A,E)$  of a soft topological space  $(X,\tau,E)$  is called soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set if  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  whenever  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  and  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open in  $(X,\tau,E)$ .

**Theorem 3.2.** Every soft closed set is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$ . Let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. Then  $scl(A,E) = (A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Since every soft closed set is soft semi closed,  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq scl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Therefore  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Theorem 3.3.** Every soft semi closed set is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft semi closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$  and let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. By assumption,  $sscl(A,E) = (A,E)$ . Since  $sscl(A,E) = (A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Hence  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Theorem 3.4.** Every soft  $\alpha$  closed set is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft  $\alpha$  closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$  and let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. By assumption,  $s\alpha cl(A,E) = (A,E)$ . We have  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq s\alpha cl(A,E) = (A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Therefore  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Theorem 3.5.** Every soft  $r$  closed set is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be a soft  $r$  closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$  and let  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open such that  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Since  $(A,E)$  is soft  $r$  closed, we have  $srcl(A,E) = (A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . But  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq srcl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Therefore  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed.

**Theorem 3.6.** Every soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set is soft  $\pi g$  closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$ . Let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi$  open. Since  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed,  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Since every soft  $\pi$  open is soft  $\pi g$  open. Hence  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq scl(A,E)$ . Therefore  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  closed.

**Theorem 3.7.** Every soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set is soft  $\pi gs$  closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$ . Let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi$  open. Since every soft  $\pi$  open is soft  $\pi g$  open. Hence  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Therefore  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi gs$  closed.

**Example 3.8.** Let  $X = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$ ,  $E = \{e_1, e_2\}$ . Then  $\tau = \{\phi, X, (F_1, E), (F_2, E), (F_3, E)\}$  is a soft topological space over  $X$  and  $\tau^c = \{\phi, X, (G_1, E), (G_2, E), (G_3, E)\}$ . Here,  $(F_1, E), (F_2, E)$  and  $(F_3, E)$  are soft sets defined as,  $(F_1, E) = \{(e_1, \{h_1\}), (e_2, \{h_2, h_3\})\}$ ,  $(F_2, E) = \{(e_1, \{h_1\}), (e_2, \{h_2\})\}$  and  $(F_3, E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2, h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_1, h_3\})\}$  and the soft sets  $(G_1, E), (G_2, E)$  and  $(G_3, E)$  are defined as  $(G_1, E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2, h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_1\})\}$ ,  $(G_2, E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2, h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_2\})\}$  and  $(G_3, E) = \{(e_1, \{h_1\}), (e_2, \{h_2\})\}$ .

1. The soft set  $(A,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_1\})\}$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed but not soft closed.
2. The soft set  $(B,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2\}), (e_2, \{h_1\}, \{h_3\})\}$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed but not soft semi closed.
3. The soft set  $(C,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_1\}, \{h_3\})\}$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed but not soft  $\alpha$  closed.
4. The soft set  $(D,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2\})\}$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed but not soft  $r$  closed.
5. The soft set  $(F,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_1\})\}$  is soft  $\pi g$  closed but not soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed.
6. The soft set  $(G,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2\}), (e_1, \{h_2\})\}$  is soft  $\pi g$ s closed but not soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed.

**Theorem 3.9.** Every soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set is soft  $g^*$ s closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$ . Let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $g$  open. Since every soft  $g$  open is soft  $\pi g$  open,  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. Since  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed implies  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Hence  $(A,E)$  is soft  $g^*$ s closed.

**Theorem 3.10.** Every soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set is soft  $g^*\beta$  closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$ . Let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $g$  open. Since every soft  $g$  open is soft  $\pi g$  open,  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. Then  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq s\beta cl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Hence  $(A,E)$  is soft  $g^*\beta$  closed.

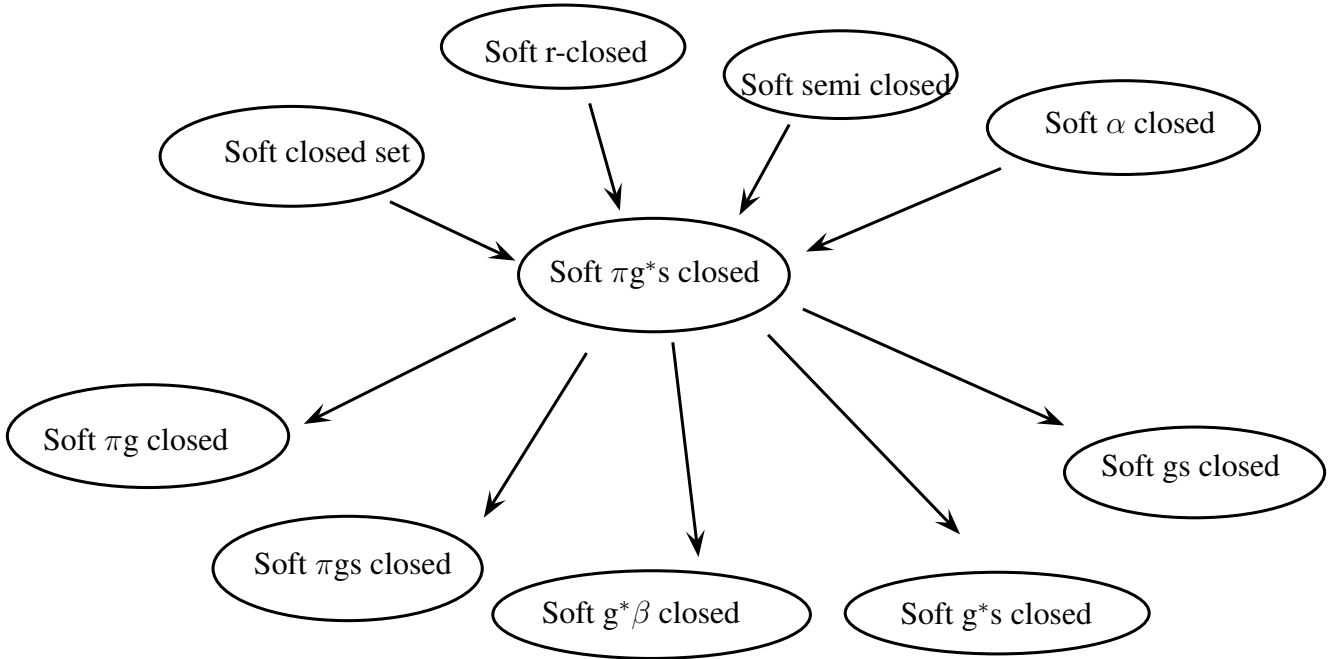
**Theorem 3.11.** Every soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set is soft  $g$ s closed.

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be any soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set in  $(X,\tau,E)$ . Let  $(U,E)$  be soft open such that  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Since every soft open is soft  $\pi g$  open we have  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Hence  $(A,E)$  is soft  $g$ s closed.

**Example 3.12.** Let  $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$ ,  $E = \{e_1, e_2\}$ . Then  $\tau = \{\phi, X, (F_1, E), (F_2, E)\}$  is a soft topological space over  $X$  and  $\tau^c = \{\phi, X, (G_1, E), (G_2, E)\}$ . Here,  $(F_1, E), (F_2, E)$  are soft sets defined as,  $(F_1, E) = \{(e_1, \{x_2\}), (e_2, \{x_1\})\}$ ,  $(F_2, E) = \{(e_1, \{x_1\}), (e_2, \{x_2\})\}$  and the soft sets  $(G_1, E), (G_2, E)$  are defined as  $(G_1, E) = \{(e_1, \{x_1\}), (e_2, \{x_2\})\}$ ,  $(G_2, E) = \{(e_1, \{x_2\}), (e_2, \{x_1\})\}$ .

1. The soft set  $(B,E) = \{(e_2, \{x_1\})\}$  is soft  $g^*$ s closed but not soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed.
2. The soft set  $(C,E) = \{(e_1, \{x_2\}), (e_2, \{x_2\})\}$  is soft  $g^*\beta$  closed but not soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed.
3. The soft set  $(D,E) = \{(e_1, \{x_1\})\}$  is soft  $g$ s closed but not soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed.

Summing up the above implications, we get the following diagram.



However, the converse implications are not true as seen by the above examples.

### 4 Characterization of soft $\pi g^*s$ closed sets

**Theorem 4.1.** *If  $(A,E)$  is both soft  $\pi g$  open and soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set in  $X$ , then  $(A,E)$  is soft semi closed.*

**Proof:** *Let  $(A,E)$  be soft  $\pi g$  open and soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed. Therefore  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (A,E)$ . But  $(A,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E)$ . We have  $(A,E) = sscl(A,E)$ . Hence  $(A,E)$  is soft semi closed.*

**Theorem 4.2.** *A subset  $(A,E)$  of  $X$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed iff  $sscl(A,E) - (A,E)$  contains no non-empty soft closed set in  $X$ .*

**Proof:** *Let  $(A,E)$  be a soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set. Assume that  $(B,E)$  is a non empty soft  $\pi g$  closed set,  $(B,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E) - (A,E)$ . Then we have  $(B,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E) \cap (A,E)^c$ , since  $sscl(A,E) - (A,E) = sscl(A,E) \cap (A,E)^c$ . Therefore  $(B,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E)$  and  $(B,E) \subseteq (A,E)^c$ . Since  $(B,E)^c$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. Now, by the definition of soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set,  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (B,E)^c$ , ie)  $(B,E) \subseteq (sscl(A,E))^c$ . Hence  $(B,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E) \cap (sscl(A,E))^c = \phi$ , which is a contradiction. Therefore  $sscl(A,E) - (A,E)$  contains no non empty soft closed set in  $X$ .*

*Conversely, assume that  $sscl(A,E) - (A,E)$  contains no non empty soft closed set. Let  $(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ ,  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. Suppose that  $sscl(A,E)$  is not contained in  $(U,E)$ , then  $sscl(A,E) \cap (U,E)^c$  is a non empty closed subset of  $sscl(A,E) - (A,E)$  which is a contradiction. Therefore  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  and hence  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set.*

**Theorem 4.3.** *If  $(A,E)$  is a soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set in  $X$  and  $(A,E) \subseteq (B,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E)$  then  $(B,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set in  $X$ .*

**Proof:** *Let  $(B,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  and  $(U,E)$  be soft  $\pi$  open. Given  $(A,E) \subseteq (B,E)$ . Since  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed then  $(A,E) \subseteq (B,E)$  implies  $sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Now  $sscl(B,E) \subseteq sscl(sscl(A,E)) = sscl(A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Hence  $(B,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*s$  closed set.*

**Theorem 4.4.** *If  $(A,E) \subset X$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed then  $sscl(A,E)-(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open.*

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be a soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed in  $X$ . Let  $(F,E)$  be a soft  $\pi g$  closed set such that  $(F,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E)-(A,E)$ . Then  $sscl(A,E)-(A,E)$  does not contain any non empty soft  $\pi g$  closed set. Therefore  $(F,E) = \emptyset$ , so  $(F,E) \subseteq int(sscl(A,E)-(A,E))$ . This shows that  $(F,E) \subseteq sscl(A,E)-(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open.

**Remark 4.5.** *Finite union of soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set need not be  $\pi g^*$ s closed set.*

**Example 4.6.** *From Example 3.13,  $(A,E) = \{(e_2, \{x_2\})\}$  and  $(B,E) = \{(e_1, \{x_2\}), (e_2, \{x_1\})\}$  then union  $(A,E) \cup (B,E) = \{(e_1, \{x_2\}), (e_2, \{x_1, x_2\})\}$  is not soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set.*

**Remark 4.7.** *Finite intersection of soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set need not be  $\pi g^*$ s closed set.*

**Example 4.8.** *From Example 3.8,  $(A,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2, h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_1, h_3\})\}$  and  $(B,E) = \{(e_1, \{h_2\}), (e_2, \{h_1, h_3\})\}$  then intersection  $(A,E) \cap (B,E) = \{(e_2, \{h_1, h_3\})\}$  is not soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set.*

**Definition 4.9.** *A set  $(A,E)$  is called soft  $\pi g^*$ s open set if its complement is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed set.*

**Theorem 4.10.** *If  $(A,E) \subseteq X$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s open iff  $(F,E) \subseteq ssint(A,E)$  whenever  $(F,E)$  is contained in  $(A,E)$  and  $(F,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  closed.*

**Proof:** Let  $(A,E)$  be soft  $\pi g^*$ s open. Let  $(F,E) \subseteq (A,E)$  and  $(F,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  closed. Then  $X - (A,E) \subseteq X - (F,E)$ .  $X - (F,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. Therefore  $sscl(X - (A,E)) \subseteq X - (F,E)$ .

ie)  $X - ssint(A,E) \subseteq X - (F,E)$ .

Thus,  $(F,E) \subseteq ssint(A,E)$ .

Conversely, assume that  $(F,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  closed and  $(F,E) \subseteq (A,E)$  such that  $(F,E) \subseteq ssint(A,E)$ . Let  $X - (A,E) \subseteq (U,E)$  where  $(U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  open. Then  $X - (U,E) \subseteq (A,E)$  and  $X - (U,E)$  is soft  $\pi g$  closed. By hypothesis,  $X - (U,E) \subseteq ssint(A,E)$ . ie)  $X - ssint(A,E) = sscl(X - (A,E)) \subseteq (U,E)$ . Thus  $X - (A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed and  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s open.

**Theorem 4.11.**  *$int(B,E) \subseteq (B,E) \subseteq (A,E)$  and  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s open in  $X$ , then  $(B,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s open in  $X$ .*

**Proof:** Suppose that  $int(B,E) \subseteq (B,E) \subseteq (A,E)$  and  $(A,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s open in  $X$  then  $(A,E)^c \subseteq (B,E)^c \subseteq cl(A,E)^c$ . Since  $(A,E)^c$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s closed in  $X$ . We have  $(B,E)$  is soft  $\pi g^*$ s open in  $X$ .

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