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## Group action on *prw*-locally closed sets in topology

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### Abstract

The Objective of this paper is to introduce group acting on *prwlc*- sets in topological spaces. This new class of sets lies between group acting on *prw*-closed sets and *prw* - open sets. We also obtain some results of group acting on *prwlc*-sets in topological spaces.

**Keywords:** Locally closed set, pre-closed set, group acting on *prw* - closed sets, *prw* - open sets

### 1. Introduction

Generalized Closed sets have been initiated and studied by N. Levine <sup>[5]</sup>. The introduction of locally closed sets in general topology was investigated by Bourbaki <sup>[3]</sup>. Ganster and Reilly <sup>[4]</sup> further developed the properties of locally closed sets by defining LC-continuity and LC-irresoluteness. In 1996, Balachandran *et al.* <sup>[2]</sup> introduced and investigated the concepts of generalized locally closed sets and obtained different notions of continuity called GLC-continuity and GLC-irresolute maps. Mikhail Tkačenko <sup>[8]</sup> introduced the concepts of topological groups. In this paper, we introduce and studies on group acting on *prwlc*- sets in topological spaces.

The whole paper, Group  $(G, \tau)$  (or simply  $G$ ) always means a topological group on which no separation axioms are assumed unless explicitly stated. For a subset  $M$  of a group  $G$ ,  $cl(M)$ ,  $pcl(M)$  and  $int(M)$  denote the closure of  $M$ , pre-closure of  $M$ , the interior of  $M$  respectively.

### 2. Preliminaries

We require the following definitions.

#### Definition 2.1

A topological group is a set  $G$  with two structures: (i).  $G$  is a group, and (ii)  $G$  is a topological space, Such that the two structures are compatible. (i.e.), the multiplication map  $\mu: G \times G \rightarrow G$  and the inversion map  $v: G \rightarrow G$  are both continuous.

#### Definition 2.2

A group  $G$  acting on a subset  $M$  is called regular open (briefly *r*-open) <sup>[6]</sup> set if  $M = int(cl(M))$  and regular closed (briefly *r*-closed) <sup>[6]</sup> set if  $M = cl(int(M))$ .

#### Definition 2.3

A group  $G$  acting on a subset  $M$  is called pre-open <sup>[16]</sup> set if  $M \subseteq int(cl(M))$  and pre-closed <sup>[16]</sup> set if  $cl(int(M)) \subseteq M$ .

#### Definition 2.4

A topological group  $(G, \tau)$  acting on a subset  $M$  is said to be generalized pre-regular closed (briefly *gpr*-closed) <sup>[7]</sup> set if  $pcl(M) \subseteq U$  whenever  $M \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is regular open in  $G$ .

#### Definition 2.5

A topological group  $(G, \tau)$  acting on a subset  $M$  is said to be regular semi-open (briefly *rs*-open) <sup>[11]</sup> set if there is a regular open set  $U$  such that  $U \subset M \subset Cl(U)$ .

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**Definition 2.6**

A topological group  $(G, \tau)$  acting on a subset  $M$  is said to be pre-regular weakly closed (briefly *prw*-closed) <sup>[11]</sup> set if  $pcl(M) \subseteq U$  whenever  $M \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is *rs*-open in  $G$ .

**Definition 2.7**

A subset  $M$  acting on  $(G, \tau)$  is said to be locally closed <sup>[4]</sup> if  $M = I \cap R$ , where  $I$  is open and  $R$  is closed in  $G$ .

**Definition 2.8**

A subset  $M$  acting on  $(G, \tau)$  is said to be Pre-locally closed (*pl*-closed) <sup>[7]</sup> if  $M = I \cap R$ , where  $I$  is Pre-open and  $R$  is Pre-closed in  $G$ .

**3. Group action on *prw*-locally closed sets****Definition 3.1**

A subset  $M$  of a topological group  $(G, \tau)$  is said to be Pre-regular weakly locally closed (briefly *prwlc*-set) if  $M = I \cap R$ , where  $I$  is *prw*-open and  $R$  is *prw*-closed in  $G$ .

**Definition 3.2**

A topological group  $(G, \tau)$  acting on a subset  $M$  is called *prwlc*\*-set if there exists *prw*-open set  $I$  and a closed set  $R$  such that  $M = I \cap R$ .

**Definition 3.3**

A topological group  $(G, \tau)$  acting on a subset  $M$  is called *prwlc*\*\**-set* if there exists open set  $I$  and a *prw*-closed set  $R$  such that  $M = I \cap R$ .

**Theorem 3.4**

A subset  $M$  of a group  $G$  is locally closed set then it is Pre-locally closed in  $G$ . The converse is not true.

**Proof**

Let  $M$  be locally closed. Then by the definition it is the intersection of open and closed set. Since all open set (closed set) is Pre-open (Pre-closed). Then  $M$  is Pre-locally closed.

**Example 3.5**

Let  $G = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$  be a group acting on a topology  $\tau = \{G, \emptyset, \{1, 3\}\}$ . Here  $M = \{5, 7\}$  is Pre-locally closed in  $(G, \tau)$ . But it is not locally closed.

**Theorem 3.6**

A topological group acting on a subset  $M$  is *prwlc*\*-set iff  $M = B \cap pcl(M)$  for some *prw*-open set  $B$  in  $G$ .

**Proof**

**Necessity:** Let a subset  $M$  is *prwlc*\*-set. Then  $M = B \cap R$ . That is, it is the intersection of *prw*-open set  $B$  and a closed set  $R$ . Since  $B \supset M$  and  $pcl(M) \supset M$ . We have  $B \cap pcl(M) \supset M$ . Also, since  $R \supset pcl(M)$ . Then  $M = B \cap R \supset B \cap pcl(M)$ . Hence  $M = B \cap pcl(M)$ .

**Sufficiency:** Let  $M = B \cap pcl(M) = B \cap R$ . Since  $B$  is *prw*-open and  $R$  is closed. Hence  $M$  is *prwlc*\*-set.

**Theorem 3.7**

A subset  $M$  of  $(G, \tau)$  is *gpr*-locally closed. Then it is *prwlc*-set.

**Proof.**

Let  $M = C \cap F$ . Where  $C$  is *gpr*-open and  $F$  is *gpr*-closed. Since every *gpr*-closed (*pr*-open) set is *prw*-closed (*prw*-open) set. Hence  $M$  is *prwlc*-set.

**Theorem 3.8**

If a subset  $M$  of a topological group  $(G, \tau)$  is locally closed then it is *prwlc* $(G, \tau)$ , *prwlc*\* $(G, \tau)$  and *prwlc*\*\* $(G, \tau)$ .

**Proof**

Let  $M = C \cap S$ . Where  $C$  is open and  $S$  is closed in  $(G, \tau)$ . Since all open set is *prw*-open and all closed set is *prw*-closed set. Then  $M$  is *prwlc* $(G, \tau)$ , *prwlc*\* $(G, \tau)$  and *prwlc*\*\* $(G, \tau)$ .

The Converse is not true as shown in the following example.

**Example 3.9**

Let  $G = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$  be a group acting on a topology  $\tau = \{\emptyset, G, \{1, 3\}\}$ . Then the *lc*-sets are  $\emptyset, G, \{1, 3\}, \{5, 7\}$  and *prwlc* $(G, \tau) = prwlc^*(G, \tau) = prwlc^{**}(G, \tau) = P(G)$ . Here  $\{1, 5\}$  is *prwlc* $(G, \tau)$ , *prwlc*\* $(G, \tau)$  and *prwlc*\*\* $(G, \tau)$ . But not locally closed in  $(G, \tau)$ .

**Theorem 3.10**

If  $M, N \in prwlc(G, \tau)$ , then  $M \cap N \in prwlc(G, \tau)$ .

**Proof**

Assume that, there exists *prw*-open sets  $X$  and  $Y$  such that  $M = X \cap pcl(M)$  and  $N = Y \cap pcl(N)$ . Therefore,  $M \cap N = (X \cap Y) \cap (pcl(M) \cap pcl(N))$ . Since  $X \cap Y$  is *prw*-open set and  $pcl(M) \cap pcl(N)$  is closed. Hence,  $M \cap N \in prwlc(G, \tau)$ .

**4. Conclusion**

In this paper, Group action on *prwlc*-sets in topological spaces are clearly defined. In future, the relation of group action on *prwlc*-set properties can be extended to various closed sets.

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