ON NEW TYPES OF SETS VIA $\gamma$-OPEN SETS IN BITOPOLLOGICAL SPACES

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Abstract. In this paper, the concept of $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open sets in bitopological spaces are introduced and characterizations of their related notions are given.

1. Introduction

The notion of bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ which is a nonempty set $X$ endowed with two topologies $\tau_1$ and $\tau_2$ is introduced by Kelly [1]. Also in [1], some basic results of separation axioms in topological spaces are extended to bitopological spaces. In a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$, a set $S \subseteq X$ is called $(i,j)$-preopen [2] if $S \subseteq \tau_i$-Int$(\tau_j$-Cl$(S))$, where $i,j = 1,2$ and $i \neq j$. For a subset $S$ of a bitopological space, $\tau_i$-Int$(S)$ and $\tau_i$-Cl$(S)$ stand for the interior and the closure of $S$ with respect to the topology $\tau_i$, respectively. A function $f : (X, \tau_1, \tau_2) \rightarrow (Y, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$ is called $(i,j)$-precontinuous [2] if the inverse image of every $\zeta_i$-open set in $(Y, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$ is $(i,j)$-preopen in $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$.

Ogata [3] defined an operation $\gamma$ on a topological space $(X, \tau)$ as a mapping from $\tau$ into the power set $\mathcal{P}(X)$ of $X$ such that $U \subseteq \gamma(U)$ for each $U \in \tau$, where $\gamma(U)$ denotes the value of $\gamma$ at $U$. By means of this operation, he defined the concept of operation-open sets called $\gamma$-open sets. A subset $S$ of a topological space $(X, \tau)$ is said to be $\gamma$-open if for each $x \in S$, there exists an open set $U$ containing $x$ such that $\gamma(U) \subseteq S$. It is clear that $\gamma$-open sets are open. A subset of $X$ is called $\gamma$-closed if its complement is $\gamma$-open. $\tau_\gamma$-interior of $S$ [4] denoted by $\tau_\gamma$-Int$(S)$ is the union of all $\gamma$-open sets of $X$ contained in $S$ and $\tau_\gamma$-closure of $S$ [3] denoted by $\tau_\gamma$-Cl$(S)$ is the intersection of all $\gamma$-closed sets of $X$ containing $S$.

In topological spaces, some generalizations of $\gamma$-open sets are introduced and some properties of these sets are investigated. Krishan and Balachandran [5] defined $\gamma$-preopen sets. A subset $S$ of a topological space $(X, \tau)$ is said to be $\gamma$-preopen if $S \subseteq \tau_\gamma$-Int($\tau_\gamma$-Cl$(S)$). Later, $\gamma$-$P$-open sets are defined and some weak separation
axioms are introduced by Khalaf and Ibrahim [6]. A subset $S$ of a topological space $(X, \tau)$ is said to be $\gamma$-$P$-open if $S \subseteq \text{Int}(\tau_{\gamma}\text{-Cl}(S))$. By $\gamma PO(X, \tau)$, we denote the family of all $\gamma$-$P$-open sets in $(X, \tau)$.

Operations on bitopological spaces were studied in [7]. An operation $\gamma$ on a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ is a mapping $\gamma : \tau_1 \cup \tau_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ such that $U \subseteq \gamma(U)$ for each $U \in \tau_1 \cup \tau_2$. In [8], the author studied some separation axioms in bitopological spaces by utilizing operations on such spaces.

By $\tau_{i\gamma}\text{-Int}(S)$ and $\tau_{j\gamma}\text{-Cl}(S)$, we denote the $\tau_{\gamma}$-interior of $S$ in $(X, \tau_i)$ and $\tau_{\gamma}$-closure of $S$ in $(X, \tau_j)$, respectively.

The main purpose of this paper is to extend the concepts of $\gamma$-preopen sets and $\gamma$-$P$-open sets which are weaker than $\gamma$-open sets to bitopological spaces. We give some properties related to these sets and also introduce some separation axioms in bitopological spaces. Further we define new types of functions in bitopological spaces, namely $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-pre-continuous and $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-continuous functions.

2. $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-Open Sets

Throughout the paper, we assume that $i, j = 1, 2$ and $i \neq j$.

**Definition 1.** A subset $S$ of a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ with an operation $\gamma$ on $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ is said to be:

1. $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-pre-open if $S \subseteq \tau_{i\gamma}\text{-Int}(\tau_{j\gamma}\text{-Cl}(S))$.
2. $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open if $S \subseteq \tau_{i}\text{-Int}(\tau_{j\gamma}\text{-Cl}(S))$.

By $\gamma PO(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$, we denote the family of all $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open sets in $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$.

**Theorem 1.** Every $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-pre-open set is $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.

**Proof.** Let $S$ be an $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-pre-open set. Then we have $S \subseteq \tau_{i\gamma}\text{-Int}(\tau_{j\gamma}\text{-Cl}(S)) \subseteq \tau_{i}\text{-Int}(\tau_{j}\text{-Cl}(S))$ and so $S$ is $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.

The following example shows that the converse of the above theorem is not true generally.

**Example 1.** Consider $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ with topologies $\tau_1 = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}, \{d\}, \{b, d\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$, $\tau_2 = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{d\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, d\}, \{a, b, d\}\}$ and a subset $\{a, b\}$ of $X$. Let $\gamma$ be an operation on $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ defined as follows:

$$\gamma(U) = \begin{cases} U, & \text{if } U = \{d\} \\ X, & \text{if } U \neq \{d\} \end{cases}$$

Then $\{a, b\}$ is $(1, 2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open but it is not $(1, 2)$-$\gamma$-pre-open.

**Theorem 2.** Every $(i, j)$-pre-open set is $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.

**Proof.** Let $S$ be an $(i, j)$-pre-open set. Then we have $S \subseteq \tau_{i}\text{-Int}(\tau_{j}\text{-Cl}(S)) \subseteq \tau_{i}\text{-Int}(\tau_{j\gamma}\text{-Cl}(S))$ and so $S$ is $(i, j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.

The following example shows that the converse of the above theorem is not true generally.
Example 2. Consider $X = \{a, b, c\}$ with topologies $\tau_1 = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}\}$, $\tau_2 = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}\}$ and a subset $\{c\}$ of $X$. Let $\gamma$ be an operation on $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ defined by $\gamma(U) = X$. Then $\{c\}$ is $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open but it is not $(1,2)$-$\text{pre}$-open.

Conclusion 1. If $\gamma$ is identity operator on $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$, then $(i,j)$-$\text{pre}$-open sets and $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open sets coincide.

Lemma 1. There is no relation between $(i,j)$-$\text{pre}$-open sets and $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open sets.

Example 3. Let $X$, $\tau_1$, $\tau_2$ and $\gamma$ be as in Example 1. Then $\{a\}$ is $(1,2)$-$\text{pre}$-open which is not $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open and $\{c, d\}$ is $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open which is not $(1,2)$-$\text{pre}$-open.

Theorem 3. Every $\tau_i$-$\text{open}$ set is $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.

It can be seen from the following example that $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open set is not need to be $\tau_i$-$\text{open}$.

Example 4. Let $X$, $\tau_1$, $\tau_2$ and $\gamma$ be as in Example 2. Then $\{b\}$ is $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open but $\{b\} \notin \tau_1$.

Corollary 1. Every $\gamma_i$-$\text{open}$ set is $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.

Theorem 4. Let $\{S_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ be a class of $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open sets. Then $\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha$ is $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.

Proof. Since $S_\alpha$ is an $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open set, we have $S_\alpha \subseteq \tau_i$-$\text{Int}(\tau_j \gamma \text{Cl}(S_\alpha))$ for all $\alpha \in \Lambda$. Hence it is obtained
\[
\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \tau_i$-$\text{Int}(\tau_j \gamma \text{Cl}(S_\alpha))
\]
\[
\subseteq \tau_i$-$\text{Int} \left( \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \tau_j \gamma \text{Cl}(S_\alpha) \right)
\]
\[
\subseteq \tau_i$-$\text{Int} \left( \tau_j \gamma \text{Cl} \left( \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha \right) \right).
\]
Therefore $\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha$ is also $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open. \qed

The intersection of two $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open sets is not need to be $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open as shown in the following example.

Example 5. Consider $X = \{a, b, c\}$ with topologies $\tau_1 = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$ and $\tau_2 = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$. Let $\gamma$ be an operation on $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ defined as follows:
\[
\gamma(U) = \begin{cases} U, & \text{if } U = \{a, b\} \\ X, & \text{if } U \neq \{a, b\} \end{cases}
\]
Then the sets $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, c\}$ are $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open but their intersection $\{c\}$ is not $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open.
Lemma 2. It is obtained that $\gamma \text{PO}(X, \tau_1, \tau_2) \neq \gamma \text{PO}(X, \tau_1) \cup \gamma \text{PO}(X, \tau_2)$.

Example 6. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ be given with topologies $\tau_1 = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b, c\}\}$, $\tau_2 = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}\}$ and $\gamma$ be defined as follows:

$$\gamma(U) = \begin{cases} U, & \text{if } U = \{a\} \\ X, & \text{if } U \neq \{a\} \end{cases}$$

Then it is obtained

$$\gamma \text{PO}(X, \tau_1) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c\}\},$$

$$\gamma \text{PO}(X, \tau_2) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c\}\}$$

and

$$\gamma \text{PO}(X, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}\}.$$

Definition 2. A subset $F$ of a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ with an operation $\gamma$ on $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ is said to be $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed ($(i,j)$-$\gamma$-pre-closed) if $X \setminus F$ is $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open ($(i,j)$-$\gamma$-pre-open) in $X$.

By $\gamma \text{PC}(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$, we denote the family of all $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed sets in $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$.

Theorem 5. A subset $F$ is $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed in a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ if and only if $\tau_i\text{-Cl}(\tau_j\text{-Int}(F)) \subseteq F$.

Proof. Let $F$ be an $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed set in $X$. Then $X \setminus F$ is $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-open that is $X \setminus F \subseteq \tau_i\text{-Int}(\tau_j\text{-Cl}(X \setminus F))$. It follows that

$$F \supseteq X \setminus \tau_i\text{-Int}(\tau_j\text{-Cl}(X \setminus F))$$

$$= \tau_i\text{-Cl}(X \setminus \tau_j\text{-Cl}(X \setminus F))$$

$$= \tau_i\text{-Cl}(\tau_j\gamma\text{-Int}(F)).$$

Conversely, we obtain

$$X \setminus F \subseteq X \setminus \tau_i\text{-Cl}(\tau_j\gamma\text{-Int}(F))$$

$$= \tau_i\text{-Int}(X \setminus \tau_j\gamma\text{-Int}(F))$$

$$= \tau_i\text{-Int}(\tau_j\gamma\text{-Cl}(X \setminus F))$$

which completes the proof.

Theorem 6. Let $\{F_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ be a class of $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed sets. Then $\cap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} F_\alpha$ is $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed.

Proof. The proof follows from Definition 2 and Theorem 4.

The union of two $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed sets is not need to be $(i,j)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed. By Example 5, the sets $\{b\}$ and $\{a\}$ are $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed but their union $\{a, b\}$ is not $(1,2)$-$\gamma$-$P$-closed.
Definition 3. A \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-interior (\((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-interior) point of a subset \(S\) of a bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is a point \(x\) in \(X\) satisfying the inclusion \(V \subseteq S\) for an \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-open (\((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-open) set \(V\) containing \(x\).

By \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S)\) (\((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-\(\text{Int}(S)\)), we denote the \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-interior (\((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-interior) of \(S\) consisting of all \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-interior (\((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-interior) points of \(S\).

Theorem 7. The following properties hold for any subset \(S\) of a bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\):
1. \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S)\) is the union of all \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-open sets (the largest \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-open set) contained in \(S\).
2. \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S)\) is an \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-open set.
3. \(S\) is \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-open if and only if \(S = (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S)\).

Proof. The proof follows from definitions.

Theorem 8. The following properties hold for any subsets \(S_1, S_2\) and any class of subsets \(\{S_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}\) of a bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\):
1. If \(S_1 \subseteq S_2\), then \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S_1)\) \(\subseteq\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S_2)\).
2. \(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S_\alpha)\) \(\subseteq\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)\).
3. \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)\) \(\subseteq\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)\).

Proof. The first statement is obvious. The second and the third ones follow from 1 which implies \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S_\alpha)\) \(\subseteq\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)\) and \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)\) \(\subseteq\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S_\alpha)\) for all \(\alpha \in \Lambda\). Hence we have the results \(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S_\alpha)\) \(\subseteq\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)\) and \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)\) \(\subseteq\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(S_\alpha)\), respectively.

The reverse inclusions in 2 and 3 of Theorem 8 may not be applicable as shown in the following examples.

Example 7. Let \(X, \tau_1, \tau_2\) and \(\gamma\) be as in Example 6. Then we have
\[\{a, b\} = (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(a, b) \not\subseteq (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(a) \cup (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(b) = \{a\}\).

Example 8. Let \(X, \tau_1, \tau_2\) and \(\gamma\) be as in Example 5. Then we have
\[\{c\} = (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(a, c) \cap (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(b, c) \not\subseteq (i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Int}(c) = \emptyset\).

Definition 4. A \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-cluster (\((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-cluster) point of a subset \(S\) of a bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is a point \(x\) in \(X\) satisfying \(V \cap S \neq \emptyset\) for every \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-open \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-open set \(V\) containing \(x\).

By \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-\(\text{Cl}(S)\) \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-\(\text{Cl}(S)\)), we denote the \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-closure \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-closure of \(S\) consisting of all \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-P-cluster \((i, j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-cluster points of \(S\).
Theorem 9. The following properties hold for any subset $S$ of a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$:
1. $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S)$ is the intersection of all $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{closed sets}$ (the smallest $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{closed set}$) containing $S$.
2. $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S)$ is an $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{closed set}$.
3. $S$ is $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{closed}$ if and only if $S = (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S)$.

Proof. The proof follows from definitions. \hfill \square

Theorem 10. The following properties hold for any subsets $S_1$, $S_2$ and any class of subsets $\{S_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ of a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$:
1. If $S_1 \subseteq S_2$, then $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S_1) \subseteq (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S_2)$.
2. $\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S_\alpha) \subseteq (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha)$.
3. $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} S_\alpha) \subseteq \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S_\alpha)$.

Proof. It can be proved in a similar way with the proof of Theorem 8 \hfill \square

The reverse inclusions in 2 and 3 of Theorem 10 may not be applicable as shown in the following examples.

Example 9. Let $X$, $\tau_1$, $\tau_2$ and $\gamma$ be as in Example 5. Then it is obtained $\gamma\text{PC}(X, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c\}\}$. Thus we have

$X = (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}\{a, b\} \not\subseteq (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}\{a\} \cup (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}\{b\} = \{a, b\}$.

Example 10. Let $X$, $\tau_1$, $\tau_2$ and $\gamma$ be as in Example 6. Then it is obtained $\gamma\text{PC}(X, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \{X, \emptyset, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{b, c\}\}$. Thus we have

$\{b\} = (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}\{a\} \cap (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}\{b\} \not\subseteq (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}\{\{a\} \cap \{b\}\} = \emptyset$.

Theorem 11. The following properties hold for a subset $S$ of a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$:
1. $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Int}(X \setminus S) = X \setminus (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(S)$.
2. $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Cl}(X \setminus S) = X \setminus (i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{Int}(S)$.

Proof. The proof follows from definitions. \hfill \square

Definition 5. $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{neighborhood}$ of a point $x$ in a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ is a subset $N_x$ of $X$ satisfying the inclusion $U \subseteq N_x$ for an $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{open}$ set $U$ containing $x$.

Theorem 12. A subset of a bitopological space $(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ is $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{open}$ if and only if one of the $(i, j)\gamma\text{-}P\text{-}\text{neighborhoods}$ of each points of the subset is itself.

Proof. The proof follows from Definition 5. \hfill \square
3. \( (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_k \) Spaces

**Definition 6.** A bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is said to be \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_0 \) if for every distinct points \( x \) and \( y \) of \( X \), there exists an \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open set containing \( x \) but not \( y \) or vice versa.

**Theorem 13.** A bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_0 \) if and only if for each distinct points \( x \) and \( y \) of \( X \), \( (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{x\} \neq (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{y\} \).

**Proof.** Let \( x \) and \( y \) be any two distinct points of \( X \). Suppose that \( U \) contains \( x \) but not \( y \) for an \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open set \( U \) of \( X \). Then we have \( \{y\} \cap U = \emptyset \) which implies \( x \notin (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{y\} \). Hence the result \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{x\} \neq (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{y\} \) is clear.

Conversely, suppose that \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{x\} \neq (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{y\} \) for every distinct points \( x \) and \( y \) of \( X \). Let \( z \in (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{y\} \) but \( z \notin (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{x\} \). Then we have \( \{y\} \cap U \neq \emptyset \) for every \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open set \( U \) containing \( z \) and \( \{x\} \cap U = \emptyset \) for at least one \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open set \( U \) containing \( z \). That is \( y \in U \) and \( x \notin U \) for an \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open set. Thus the space \( X \) is \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_0 \).

**Definition 7.** A bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is said to be \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_1 \) if for every distinct points \( x \) and \( y \) of \( X \), there exist two \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open sets which one of them contains \( x \) but not \( y \) and the other one contains \( y \) but not \( x \).

**Theorem 14.** A bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_1 \) if and only if for each point \( x \) of \( X \), \( (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{x\} = \{x\} \).

**Proof.** Let \( y \notin \{x\} \) for \( x, y \) in \( X \). Then by hypothesis, there exists an \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open set \( U \) such that \( y \in U \) but \( x \notin U \). The result follows from \( \{x\} \cap U = \emptyset \) which means \( y \notin (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{x\} \).

Conversely, let \( x \neq y \) for \( x, y \) in \( X \). Since \( x \notin (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{y\} \) and \( y \notin (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{x\} \), there exist \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open sets \( U \) and \( V \) containing \( x \) and \( y \), respectively such that \( \{y\} \cap U = \emptyset \) and \( \{x\} \cap V = \emptyset \). Hence we have \( x \in U \), \( y \notin U \) and \( y \in V \), \( x \notin V \). Thus the proof is completed.

**Definition 8.** A bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is said to be \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_2 \) if for every distinct points \( x \) and \( y \) of \( X \), there exist two disjoint \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open sets which one of them contains \( x \) and the other one contains \( y \).

**Theorem 15.** A bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_2 \) if and only if for each distinct points \( x \) and \( y \) of \( X \), there exists an \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-open set \( U \) containing \( x \) such that \( y \notin (i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( \text{Cl} \{U\} \).

**Proof.** The proof is obvious.

**Theorem 16.** A bitopological space \((X, \tau_1, \tau_2)\) is \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-\( T_2 \) if and only if the intersection of all \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-closed \((i, j)\)-\( \gamma \)-\( P \)-neighborhood of each point of \( X \) consists of only that point.
**Proof.** Let \( x \) be any point of \( X \). Suppose that there exist \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open sets \( U_y \) and \( V_y \) such that \( x \in U_y \), \( y \in V_y \) and \( U_y \cap V_y = \emptyset \) for each point \( y \) which is distinct from \( x \). Hence \( X \setminus V_y \) is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-closed \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)neighborhood of \( x \) which does not contain \( y \) since the inclusion \( U_y \subseteq X \setminus V_y \) holds. This means that the equivalence \( \bigcap\{X \setminus V_y : y \in X, y \neq x\} = \{x\} \) holds which completes the first part of the proof.

Let \( x \) and \( y \) be any two distinct points of \( X \). By our hypothesis, there is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-closed \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)neighborhood of \( x \) in which \( y \) is not contained. Then we have \( y \in X \setminus U \) and \( X \setminus U \) is \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open. Also, there exists an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open set \( V \) containing \( x \) such that \( V \subseteq U \) since \( U \) is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)neighborhood of \( x \). It is clear that the sets \( V \) and \( X \setminus U \) are disjoint. This shows that \( X \) is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-\(T_2\) space. \( \square \)

4. \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-continuous functions

**Definition 9.** Let \( f : (X, \tau_1, \tau_2) \to (Y, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) \) be a function and \( x \) be any point of \( X \). \( f \) is said to be \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-continuous (resp. \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-continuous) at \( x \) if for every \( \zeta_1 \) open set \( H \) of \( Y \) containing \( f(x) \) there exists an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open (resp. \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-pre-continuous) set \( G \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( f(G) \subseteq H \).

**Theorem 17.** For a function \( f : (X, \tau_1, \tau_2) \to (Y, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) \), the following statements are equivalent:

1. \( f \) is \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-continuous (resp. \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-continuous).
2. For every \( \zeta_1 \) open subset \( O \) of \( Y \), \( f^{-1}(O) \) is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open (resp. \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-open) set in \( X \).
3. For every \( \zeta_1 \) closed subset \( C \) of \( Y \), \( f^{-1}(C) \) is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-closed (resp. \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-closed) set in \( X \).
4. For every subset \( S \) of \( X \), \( f((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-\(\text{Cl}(S)) \subseteq \zeta_1\)-\(\text{Cl}(f(S)) \) (resp. \( f((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-\(\text{Cl}(S)) \subseteq \zeta_1\)-\(\text{Cl}(f(S)) \)).
5. For every subset \( T \) of \( Y \), \( (i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-\(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(T)) \subseteq f^{-1}(\zeta_1\)-\(\text{Cl}(T)) \) (resp. \( (i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(\gamma\)-pre-\(\text{Cl}(f^{-1}(T)) \subseteq f^{-1}(\zeta_1\)-\(\text{Cl}(T)) \)).

**Proof.**

1. \( \Rightarrow \) 2 Let \( O \) be \( \zeta_1 \) open in \( Y \) and \( x \in f^{-1}(O) \). Since \( f \) is \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-continuous on \( X \), there exists an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open set \( G \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( f(G) \subseteq O \). Hence we have \( G \subseteq f^{-1}(O) \) which means \( x \) is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)interior point of \( f^{-1}(O) \). Thus \( f^{-1}(O) \) is an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open set in \( X \).

2. \( \Rightarrow \) 1 Let \( x \) be any point of \( X \) and \( H \) be a \( \zeta_1 \) open set containing \( f(x) \). By the assumption, \( f^{-1}(H) \) is \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open and \( x \in f^{-1}(H) \). For \( G = f^{-1}(H) \), we have \( f(G) \subseteq H \) which concludes the proof.

2. \( \Leftrightarrow \) 3 It is obvious.

1. \( \Rightarrow \) 4 Let \( S \) be a subset of \( X \) and \( f(x) \in f((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-\(\text{Cl}(S)), where x is in (i,j)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-\(\text{Cl}(S)) \). Take any \( \zeta_1 \) open set \( H \) of \( Y \) containing \( f(x) \). Since there exists an \((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-open set \( G \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( f(G) \subseteq H \) and also \( G \cap S \neq \emptyset \), we have \( H \cap f(S) \neq \emptyset \). This means \( f(x) \in \zeta_1\)-\(\text{Cl}(f(S)) \). Thus the inclusion \( f((i,j)\)-\(\gamma\)-\(P\)-\(\text{Cl}(S)) \subseteq \zeta_1\)-\(\text{Cl}(f(S)) \) holds for any subset \( S \) of \( X \).
\[ T \subseteq Y \Rightarrow f((i,j)_{\gamma-P}\text{-Cl}(f^{-1}(T))) \subseteq f \circ \gamma-I\text{-Cl}(T) \].

Taking the pre-image of both sides, we obtain \((i,j)_{\gamma-P}\text{-Cl}(f^{-1}(T)) \subseteq f^{-1}(\gamma-I\text{-Cl}(T))\).

\[ C \subseteq X \Rightarrow (i,j)_{\gamma-P}\text{-continuous.} \]

\((i,j)_{\gamma-P}\text{-continuous functions may not be } (i,j)_{\gamma}\text{-pre-continuous and } (i,j)_{\gamma}\text{-pre-continuous as seen from the following examples.}\)

**Example 11.** Let \(X, \tau_1, \tau_2\) and \(\gamma\) be as in Example 1. Define a function \(f\) on \(X\) as \(f(a) = b, f(b) = b, f(c) = d\) and \(f(d) = d\). Then for \(\{a, b, c\} \in \tau_1\), the inverse image \(f^{-1}(\{a, b, c\}) = \{a, b\}\) is not \((1,2)_{\gamma}\text{-pre-open and so } f\) is not an \((1,2)_{\gamma}\text{-pre-continuous function. But } f\) is \((1,2)_{\gamma-P}\text{-continuous.}\)

**Example 12.** Let \(X, \tau_1, \tau_2\) and \(\gamma\) be as in Example 2. Define a function \(f\) on \(X\) as \(f(a) = c, f(b) = b\) and \(f(c) = a\). Then for \(\{a\} \in \tau_1\), the inverse image \(f^{-1}(\{a\}) = \{c\}\) is not \((1,2)\text{-pre-open and so } f\) is not an \((1,2)_{\gamma}\text{-pre-continuous function. But } f\) is \((1,2)_{\gamma-P}\text{-continuous.}\)

**Acknowledgments.** The authors would like to thank the anonymous referee for his/her valuable comments.

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