INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PURE MATHEMATICS
DOI: 10.46300/91019.2021.8.6

Volume 8, 2021

Infra –α- Compact and Infra –α- Connected Spaces

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***Abstract:* - In 2016 Hakeem A. Othman and Md. Hanif Page introduced a new notion of set in general topology called an** $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{open}$ **set and investigated its fundamental properties and studied the relationship between** $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{open}$ **set and other topological sets. The objective of this paper is to introduce the new concepts called** $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{compact}$ **space, countably** $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{compact}$ **space,** $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{Lindel\"of}$ **space,** almost $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{compact}$ space, mildly $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{compact}$ space **and** $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{connected}$ **space in general topology and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new concepts in topological spaces.**

***Key-Words:-* Topological space, open set, generalized open set, infra – α – open set, infra – α – compact space, countably infra – α – compact space, infra – α – Lindelöf space, almost infra – α – compact space, mildly infra – α – compact space, infra – α – connected space.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of supra topology was introduced by A. S. Mashhour et al [12] in the year 1983. They studied about $s-$continuous functions and $s^{*}-$continuous functions. In 2008, R. Devi et al [5] introduced the concept of supra $\alpha-$open sets and supra $\alpha-$continuous maps. Jamal. M. Mustafa [14] studied about supra $b-$compact and supra $b-$Lindelof spaces. Vidyarani et al in [26] introduced the concept of supra $N-$compact, countably supra $N-$compact, supra $N-$Lindelof and supra $N-$connectedness and investigated about their relationships using the concept of continuity. In 2013, Missier and Rodrigo introduced new class of set in general topology called an $\alpha-$open $\left(\text{supra } \alpha-\text{open}\right)$ set. In 2016, Hakeem A. Othman and Md. Hanif Page defined a new class of sets in general topology called an $infra-\alpha-open$ set and investigated its fundamental properties and studied the relation between $infra-\alpha-open$ set and other topological sets. In this paper we introduce the new concepts called $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, $infra-\alpha-Lindeloff$ space, almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ space and $infra-\alpha-connected$ space in general topology and investigate several properties and characterization of these new concepts.

Throughout this paper (X,τ) or simply by X we denote topological space on which no separation axioms are assumed unless explicitly stated and

DOI: 10.46300/91019.2021.8.6

$f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ means a mapping f from a topological space X to a topological space Y. If U is a set and x is a point in X, then $N(x)$, $Int(U), Cl(U)$ and U^c denote respectively, the neighbourhood system of x, the interior of U, the closure of U and complement of U.

II. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 2.1. A subset A of topological space (X,τ) is called a generalized closed set (briefly, $g-closed$) if $Cl(A)\subseteq U$ whenever $A\subseteq U$ and U is open in X and generalized open if A^c is $g-closed$ set in X.

We characterize $g-closed$ sets.

Theorem 2.2. A set A in a topological space (X,τ) is $g-closed$ if and only if $Cl(A)-A$ contains no non empty closed set.

Definition 2.3. Let (X,τ) be a topological space. Let $A\subseteq X$. Then we define $closure^*$ and $interior^*$.

$Cl^*(A)=\bigcap\{G: A\subseteq G \,\&\, G \text{ is generalized closed set}\}$ is called $closure^*$.

$Int^*(A)=\bigcup\{G: G\subseteq A \,\&\, G \text{ is generalized open set}\}$ is called $interior^*$.

Lemma 2.4. Let (X,τ) be a topological space and suppose A be any subset of X. Then

$(1).\ A\subseteq Cl^*(A)\subseteq Cl(A)$.

$(2).\ Int(A)\subseteq Int^*(A)\subseteq A$.

Definition 2.5. A subset A of space X is called $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ set if $A\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(Int(A))\rfloor$ $\left(Cl\left[Int^*(Cl(A))\right]\subseteq A\right)$. The class of all $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ sets in X will be denoted as $I\alpha-O(X)$ $(I\alpha-C(X))$.

Definition 2.6. Let (X,τ) be a topological space and let A be a subset of X. Then we have,

*. $I\alpha-Cl(A)=\bigcap\{F: A\subseteq F, F\in I\alpha-C(X)\}$ is called an $infra-\alpha-closure$.

**. $I\alpha-Int(A)=\bigcup\{U: U\subseteq A, U\in I\alpha-O(X)\}$ is called an $infra-\alpha-intetrier$.

Theorem 2.7. Let (X,τ) be a topological space. Then a set $A\in I\alpha-O(X)$ if and only if there exists an open set U such that $U\subseteq A\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor$.

Proof. Necessity: Suppose that $A\in I\alpha-O(X)$. Then $A\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(Int(A))\rfloor$. Put $U=Int(A)$, then U is an open set and $U\subseteq A\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor$.

Sufficiency: Let U be an open set such that $U\subseteq A\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor$, this implies that $Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(Int(A))\rfloor$, then $A\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(Int(A))\rfloor$.

Theorem 2.8. A set $A\in I\alpha-C(X)$ if and only if there exists a closed set F such that $Cl\lfloor Int^*(F)\rfloor\subseteq A\subseteq F$.

Proof. Necessity: If $A\in I\alpha-C(X)$, then $Cl\lfloor Int^*(Cl(A))\rfloor\subseteq A$. Put $F=Cl(A)$, then F is a closed set and $Cl\lfloor Int^*(F)\rfloor\subseteq A\subseteq F$.

Sufficiency: Let F be a closed set such that $Cl\lfloor Int^*(F)\rfloor\subseteq A\subseteq F$, this implies that $Cl\lfloor Int^*(Cl(A))\rfloor\subseteq Cl\left[Int^*(F)\right]$, then $Cl\lfloor Int^*(Cl(A))\rfloor\subseteq A$.

Theorem 2.9. Let A be a subset of a space X. Then the following statements hold.

(i) If $A\subseteq B\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(A)\rfloor$ and $A\in I\alpha-O(X)$, then $B\in I\alpha-O(X)$.

(ii) $Cl\lfloor Int^*(A)\rfloor\subseteq B\subseteq A$ and $A\in I\alpha-C(X)$, then $B\in I\alpha-C(X)$,

Proof. (i) Let $A\in I\alpha-O(X)$, then there exists U an open set such that $U\subseteq A\subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor$, this implies that $U \subseteq B$ and $A \subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor$. Therefore, $Int\lfloor Cl^*(A)\rfloor \subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor$ and $U \subseteq B \subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(U)\rfloor$, then $B \in I\alpha - O(X)$,

(ii) Easy to prove by using the same technique of proof (i).

Proposition 2.10. Let A and B be the sets in X and $A \subseteq B$. Then, the following statements hold:

1. $I\alpha - Int(A)$ is the largest $infra-\alpha-open$ set contained in A.
2. $I\alpha - Int(A) \subseteq A$.
3. $I\alpha - Int(A) \subseteq I\alpha - Int(B)$.
4. $I\alpha - Int(I\alpha - Int(A)) = I\alpha - Int(A)$.
5. $A \in I\alpha - O(X) \Leftrightarrow I\alpha - Int(A) = A$.

Proposition 2.11. Let A and B be the sets in X and $A \subseteq B$. Then, the following statements hold:

1. $I\alpha - Cl(A)$ is the smallest $infra-\alpha-closed$ set containing A.
2. $A \subseteq I\alpha - Cl(A)$.
3. $I\alpha - Cl(A) \subseteq I\alpha - Cl(B)$.
4. $I\alpha - Cl(I\alpha - Cl(A)) = I\alpha - Cl(A)$.
5. $A \in I\alpha - C(X) \Leftrightarrow I\alpha - Cl(A) = A$.

Theorem 2.12. Let A be a set of X. Then, the following properties are true:

(a) $[I\alpha - Int(A)]^c = I\alpha - Cl(A)$.

(b) $[I\alpha - Cl(A)]^c = I\alpha - Int(A)$.

(c) $I\alpha - Int(A) \subseteq A \cap Int\lfloor Cl^*(Int(A))\rfloor$.

(d) $I\alpha - Cl(A) \supseteq A \cup Cl\lfloor Int^*(Cl(A))\rfloor$.

Corollary 2.13. Let A be a set of X. Then, the following properties are true:

(a) If A is an open set, then $I\alpha - Int(A) \subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(Int(A))\rfloor$.

(b) $I\alpha - Cl(A) \supseteq Cl\lfloor Int^*(Cl(A))\rfloor$.

Theorem 2.14. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. Then the following assertions are true:

(a) The arbitrary union of $infra-\alpha-open$ sets is an $infra-\alpha-open$ set.

(b) The arbitrary intersection of $infra-\alpha-closed$ sets is an $infra-\alpha-closed$ set.

Proof. Let $\{U_i : i \in I\}$ be a family of $infra-\alpha-open$ sets. Then, for each $i \in I$, $U_i \subseteq Int\lfloor Cl^*(Int(U_i))\rfloor$ and

$$\bigcup_{i\in I} U_i \subseteq \bigcup_{i\in I} Int\left[Cl^*(Int(U_i))\right] \subseteq Int\left\lfloor Cl^*\left(Int\left(\bigcup_{i\in I} U_i\right)\right)\right\rfloor.$$

Hence $\cup\{U_i : i \in I\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ set.

(b) Obvious.

Theorem 2.15. Let A be a set of X. Then the following statement holds:

$Int^*(A) \subseteq I\alpha - Int(A) \subseteq A \subset I\alpha - Cl(A) \subseteq Cl^*(A)$.

Proof. We know that $Int^*(A) \subseteq A$, this implies that $I\alpha - Int\lfloor Int^*(A)\rfloor \subseteq I\alpha - Int(A)$. Then, $I\alpha - Int\lfloor Int^*(A)\rfloor = Int^*(A)$ and so, $Int^*(A) \subseteq I\alpha - Int(A) \longrightarrow (*)$.

Also, we know that $A \subseteq Cl^*(A)$, this implies that $I\alpha - Cl(A) \subseteq I\alpha - Cl\lfloor Cl^*(A)\rfloor$. Then, $I\alpha - Cl\lfloor Cl^*(A)\rfloor = Cl^*(A)$ and so, $I\alpha - Cl(A) \subseteq Cl^*(A) \longrightarrow (**)$.

From $(*$ and $(**)$,it follows that $Int^*(A) \subseteq I\alpha - Int(A) \subseteq A \subset I\alpha - Cl(A) \subseteq Cl^*(A)$.

Definition 2.16. A set $A \subseteq X$ is called an $\alpha-open$ [15] A $(Semiopen[10])$ set if $A \subseteq Int\lfloor Cl(Int(A))\rfloor$ $(A \subseteq Cl[Int(A)])$. The collection of all $\alpha-open$ $(semi\ open)$ sets of X is denoted as $\alpha O(X)$ $(SO(X))$.

Theorem 2.17. Let A be a set of a topological space X. Then the following statements hold:

(a) If A is an open (closed) set, then A is an $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ set.

(b) If A is an $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ set, then A is an $\alpha-open$ $(\alpha-closed)$ set.

Remark 2.18. Let (X,τ) be a topological Space. Then the following relation holds for subsets of X.

$Open\ Set \rightarrow Infra-\alpha-Open \rightarrow \alpha-Open \rightarrow Semi-Open$

Definition 2.19. A mapping $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is said to be an $infra-\alpha-continuous$ if $f^{-1}(V)$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ set in X for each open (closed) set V in Y.

Definition 2.20. A mapping $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is said to be an $infra-\alpha-irresolute$ if $f^{-1}(V)$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ set in X for X each $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ set V in Y.

Definition 2.21. A mapping $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is said to be an $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ if $f(U)$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ $(infra-\alpha-closed)$ set in Y for each open (closed) set U in X.

Definition 2.22. A set $A\subseteq X$ is said to be $infra-\alpha-connected$ if A cannot be written as the union of two $infra-\alpha-separated$ sets.

Definition 2.23. Let X be any nonempty set and $\tau\subseteq P(X)$. We say that τ is a supra topology on X if $\phi, X\in\tau$ and τ is closed under arbitrary union. The pair (X,τ) is called supra topological space. The elements of τ are called supra open sets in (X,τ) and complement of a supra open set is called a supra closed set.

Definition 2.24. A supra topological space is called supra compact (S – compact) if and only if every supra open cover of X has a finite sub cover.

Definition 2.25. A function $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is called perfectly $infra-\alpha-continuous$ if the inverse image $f^{-1}(V)$ of every $infra-\alpha-open$ set V of Y is both open and closed in X.

Definition 2.26. A function $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is called strongly $infra-\alpha-continuous$ if the inverse image $f^{-1}(V)$ of every $infra-\alpha-open$ V in Y is open in X.

Definition 2.27. Let X be a non-empty set. The subfamily $\mu\subseteq P(X)$ is said to be a supra topology on X if $\phi, X\in\mu$ and μ is closed under arbitrary unions. The pair (X,μ) is called a supra topological space. The elements of μ are said to be supra open in (X,μ). Complement of supra open sets are called supra closed sets.

III. INFRA - α -COMPACT SPACES

Definition 3.1. A collection $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ of $infra-\alpha-open$ sets in a topological space (X,τ) is called an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of a subset B of X if $B\subseteq \cup\{A_i : i\in I\}$ holds.

Definition 3.2. A topological space (X,τ) is called $infra-\alpha-compact$ if every $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X has a finite sub cover.

Definition 3.3. A subset B of a topological space (X,τ) is said to be $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to (X,τ) if, for every collection $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ of $infra-\alpha-open$ subsets of X such that $B\subseteq \cup\{A_i : i\in I\}$ there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $B\subseteq \cup\{A_i : i\in I_0\}$.

Definition 3.4. A subset B of a topological space (X,τ) is said to be $infra-\alpha-compact$ if B is $infra-\alpha-compact$ as a subspace of X.

Theorem 3.5. Every $infra-\alpha-compact$ space is compact.

Proof. Let $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ be an open cover of (X,τ). Since every open set in X is $infra-\alpha-open$ in

X.So $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X,τ). Since (X,τ) is $infra-\alpha-compact$, $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ of (X,τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ for X. Hence (X,τ) is a compact space.

Theorem 3.6. Every $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of an $infra-\alpha-compact$ space (X,τ) is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to X.

Proof. Let A be an $infra-\alpha-closed$ closed subset of a topological space (X,τ). Then A^c is $infra-\alpha-open$ in (X,τ). Let $\Gamma = \{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of A by $infra-\alpha-open$ subsets of (X,τ). Then $\Gamma^* = \Gamma \cup \{A^c\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X,τ). That is $X = \left(\bigcup_{i\in I} A_i\right) \cup A^c$. By hypothesis (X,τ) is an $infra-\alpha-compact$ space and hence Γ^* is reducible to a finite sub cover of (X,τ) say $X = \left(\bigcup_{i\in I_0} A_i\right) \cup A^c$ for some finite subset I_0 of I. But A and A^c are disjoint. Hence $A \subseteq \cup\{A_i : i \in I_0\}$. Thus $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $\Gamma = \{A_i : i \in I\}$ of A contains a finite sub cover. Hence A is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to (X,τ).

Theorem 3.7. An $infra-\alpha-continuous$ image of an $infra-\alpha-compact$ space is compact.

Proof. Let $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ be an $infra-\alpha-continuous$ map from an $infra-\alpha-compact$ (X,τ) onto a topological space (Y,σ). Let $\Gamma = \{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an open cover of Y. Therefore $f^{-1}(\Gamma) = \{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X, as f is $infra-\alpha-continuous$. Since X is $infra-\alpha-compact$, the $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $f^{-1}(\Gamma) = \{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of X, has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} f^{-1}(A_i)$, which implies $Y = f(X) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i$. That is $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\Gamma = \{A_i : i \in I\}$. Hence (Y,σ) is compact.

Theorem 3.8. Suppose that a function $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is $infra-\alpha-irresolute$ and a subset S of X is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to (X,τ), then the image $f(S)$ is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to (Y,σ).

Proof. Let $\Gamma = \{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a collection of $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (Y,σ), such that $f(S) \subseteq \cup\{A_i : i \in I\}$. Since f is $infra-\alpha-irresolute$. So $S \subseteq \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$, where $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\} \subseteq I\alpha-O(X,\tau)$. Since S is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to (X,τ), there exists a finite sub collection $\{f^{-1}(A_1), f^{-1}(A_2), \ldots, f^{-1}(A_n)\}$ such that $S \subseteq \cup\{f^{-1}(A_1), f^{-1}(A_2), \ldots, f^{-1}(A_n)\}$. That is $f(S) \subseteq \cup\{A_1, A_2, ..., A_n\}$. Hence $f(S)$ is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to (Y,σ).

Theorem 3.9. Suppose that a map $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is strongly $infra-\alpha-continuous$ map from a compact space (X,τ) onto a topological space (Y,σ), then (Y,σ) is $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Proof. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (Y,σ). Since f is strongly $infra-\alpha-continuous$, $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is an open cover of (X,τ). Again, since (X,τ) is compact, the open cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of (X,τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $X = \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $f(X) = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, so that

$Y = \cup\{A_i : i = i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. That is $\{A_1, A_2, ..., A_n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for (Y, σ). Hence (Y, σ) is *infra−α−compact*.

Theorem 3.10. Suppose that a map $f : (X, \tau) \longrightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is perfectly *infra−α−continuous* map from a compact space (X, τ) onto a topological space (Y, σ). Then (Y, σ) is *infra−α−compact*.

Proof. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an *infra−α−open* cover of (Y, σ). Since f is perfectly *infra−α−continuous*, $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is an open cover of (X, τ). Again, since (X, τ) is compact, the open cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of (X, τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $X = \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $f(X) = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, so that $Y = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. That is $\{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for (Y, σ). Hence (Y, σ) is *infra−α−compact*.

Theorem 3.11. Suppose that a function $f : (X, \tau) \longrightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is *infra−α−irresolute* map from an *infra−α−compact* space (X, τ) onto a topological space (Y, σ). Then (Y, σ) is *infra−α−compact*.

Proof. Let $f : (X, \tau) \longrightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ be an *infra−α−irresolute* map from an *infra−α−compact* space (X, τ) onto a topological space (Y, σ). Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an *infra−α−open* cover of (Y, σ). Then $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is an *infra−α−open* cover of (X, τ), since f is *infra−α−irresolute*. As (X, τ) is *infra−α−compact*, the *infra−α−open* cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of (X, τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $X = \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $f(X) = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, so that $Y = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. That is $\{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for (Y, σ). Hence (Y, σ) is *infra−α−compact*.

Theorem 3.12. If (X, τ) is compact and every *infra−α−closed* set in X is also closed in X, then (X, τ) is *infra−α−compact*.

Proof. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an *infra−α−open* cover of X. Since every *infra−α−closed* set in X is also closed in X. Thus $\{X - A_i : i \in I\}$ is a closed cover of X and hence $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ is an open cover of X. Since (X, τ) is compact. So there exists a finite sub cover $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ such that $X = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Hence (X, τ) is *infra−α−compact*.

Theorem 3.13. A topological space (X, τ) is *infra−α−compact* if and only if every family of *infra−α−closed* sets of (X, τ) having finite intersection property has a non empty intersection.

Proof. Suppose (X, τ) is *infra−α−compact*, Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a family of *infra−α−closed* sets with finite intersection property. Suppose $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i = \phi$, then $X - \bigcap(\{A_i : i \in I\}) = X$. This implies $\bigcup\{(X - A_i) : i \in I\} = X$. Thus the cover $\{(X - A_i) : i \in I\}$ is an *infra−α−open* cover of (X, τ). Then as (X, τ) is *infra−α−compact*, the *infra−α−open* cover $\{(X - A_i) : i \in I\}$ has a finite sub cover say $\{(X - A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. This implies that $X = \cup\{(X - A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ which implies $X = X - \cap\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $X - X = X - \lfloor X - \cap\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\} \rfloor$, which implies $\phi = \bigcap \{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. This disproves the assumption. Hence $\bigcap \{A_i : i \in I\} \neq \phi$.

Conversely, suppose (X, τ) is not $infra-\alpha-compact$. Then there exits an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X, τ) say $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ having no finite sub cover. This implies for any finite sub family $\{G_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ of $\{G_i : i \in I\}$, we have $\bigcup\{G_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\} \neq X$, which implies $X - (\bigcup\{G_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}) \neq X - X$, therefore $\bigcap \{X - G_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\} \neq \phi$. Then the family $\{X - G_i : i \in I\}$ of $infra-\alpha-closed$ sets has a finite intersection property. Also by assumption $\bigcap \{X - G_i : i \in I\} \neq \phi$ which implies $X - (\bigcup\{G_i : i \in I\}) \neq \phi$, so that $\bigcup\{G_i : i \in I\} \neq X$. This implies $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ is not a cover of (X, τ). This disproves the fact that $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ is a cover for (X, τ). Therefore an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ of (X, τ) has a finite sub cover $\{G_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Hence (X, τ) is $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Theorem 3.14. Let A be an $infra-\alpha-compact$ set relative to a topological space X and B be an $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of X. Then $A \bigcap B$ is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to X.

Proof. Let A be $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to X. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a cover of $A \bigcap B$ by $infra-\alpha-open$ sets in X. Then $\{A_i : i \in I\} \bigcup \{B^C\}$ is a cover of A by $infra-\alpha-open$ sets in X, but A is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to X, so there exists a finite subset $I_0 = \{i_1, i_2, i_3, \ldots, i_n\} \subseteq I$ such that $A \subseteq \left(\bigcup\left\{A_{i_k} : k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, n\right\}\right) \bigcup B^C$. Then $A \bigcap B \subseteq \bigcup\left\{A_{i_k} \bigcap B : k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, n\right\} \subseteq \bigcup\left\{A_{i_k} : k = 1,2,3,...,n\right\}$. Hence $A \bigcap B$ is $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Theorem 3.15. Suppose that a function $f : (X, \tau) \longrightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is $infra-\alpha-irresolute$ and a subset B of X is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to X. Then $f(B)$ is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to Y.

Proof. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a cover of $f(B)$ by $infra-\alpha-open$ subsets of Y. Since f is $infra-\alpha-irresolute$. Then $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is a cover of B by $infra-\alpha-open$ subsets of X. Since B is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to X, $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_1), f^{-1}(A_2), \ldots, f^{-1}(A_n)\}$ for B. Then it implies that $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for $f(B)$. So $f(B)$ is $infra-\alpha-compact$ relative to Y.

Definition 3.16. Let (X, τ) be a topological space and let E be a subset of X. Let $\tau_E^{i\alpha} = \{A \bigcap E : A \in I\alpha - O(X, \tau)\}$. Then $\left(E, \tau_E^{i\alpha}\right)$ is a supra topological space.

Theorem 3.17. Let (X, τ) be a topological space and let E be a subset of X. Then $\left(E, \tau_E^{i\alpha}\right)$ is supra compact if and only if for any $infra-\alpha-open$ cover Γ of E has a finite sub cover of E.

Proof. Suppose E is supra compact. Let $\Gamma \subseteq I\alpha - O(X, \tau)$ such that $E \subseteq \bigcup\Gamma$. Let $\Gamma_E = \{A \bigcap E : A \in \Gamma\}$. Then $E = \bigcup\Gamma_E$ and $\Gamma_E \subseteq \tau_E^{i\alpha}$. By hypothesis there exists a finite subset $\Gamma_E^* = \{A_i \bigcap E : i = 1,2,3,...,n\} \subseteq \Gamma_E$ such that $E = \bigcup\Gamma_E^*$. Then $\Gamma^* = \{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\} \subseteq \Gamma$ and $E \subseteq \bigcup\Gamma^*$.

Conversely, let $\Upsilon = \{A_i \bigcap E : i \in I\} \subseteq \tau_E^{i\alpha}$ such that $E = \bigcup\Upsilon$. Then $\Upsilon^* = \{A_i : i \in A\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ covering of E. By hypothesis there exists $\Upsilon^{**} = \{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ a finite subset of Υ^* such that $E \subseteq \bigcup\Upsilon^{**}$. Then

$\Upsilon^{\#} = \{A_i \cap E : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ is a finite subset of Υ such that $E = \cup\Upsilon^{\#}$. This proves that $\left(E, \tau_E^{i\alpha}\right)$ is supra compact.

IV. COUNTABLY INFRA - α - COMPACT SPACES

In this section, we present the concept of countably $infra-\alpha-compactness$ and its properties.

Definition 4.1. A topological space (X, τ) is said to be countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ if every countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X has a finite sub cover.

Theorem 4.2. If (X, τ) is a countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, then (X, τ) is countably compact.

Proof. Let (X, τ) be a countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a countable open cover of (X, τ). Since $\tau \subseteq I\alpha-O(X, \tau)$. So $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ is a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X, τ). Since (X, τ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$, therefore countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ of (X, τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{A_i : i = 1, 2, 3, ..., n\}$ for X. Hence (X, τ) is a countably compact space.

Theorem 4.3. If (X, τ) is countably compact and every $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of X is closed in X, then (X, τ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Proof. Let (X, τ) be a countably compact space. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X, τ). Since every $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of X is closed in X. Thus every $infra-\alpha-open$ set in X is open in X. Therefore $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ is a countable open cover of (X, τ). Since (X, τ) is countably compact, so countable open cover $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ of (X, τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ for X. Hence (X, τ) is a countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space.

Theorem 4.4. Every $infra-\alpha-compact$ space is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Proof. Let (X, τ) be an $infra-\alpha-compact$ space. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X, τ). Since (X, τ) is $infra-\alpha-compact$, so $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ of (X, τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ for (X, τ). Hence (X, τ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space.

Theorem 4.5. Let $f : (X, \tau) \longrightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ be a $infra-\alpha-continuous$ onjective mapping. If X is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, then (Y, σ) is countably compact.

Proof. Let $f : (X, \tau) \longrightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ be an $infra-\alpha-continuous$ map from a countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space (X, τ) onto a topological space (Y, σ). Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a countable open cover of Y. Then $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X, as f is $infra-\alpha-continuous$. Since X is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$, the countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of X has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $X = \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $Y = f(X) = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. That is $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for Y. Hence Y is countably compact.

Theorem 4.6. Suppose that a map $f : (X, \tau) \longrightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is perfectly $infra-\alpha-continuous$ map from a countably compact space (X, τ) onto a topological space (Y, σ). Then (Y, σ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Proof. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (Y,σ). Since f is perfectly $infra-\alpha-continuous$, $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is a countable open cover of (Y,σ). Again, since (X,τ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$, the countable open cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of (X,τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $X = \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $f(X) = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, so that $Y = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. That is $\{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for (Y,σ). Hence (Y,σ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Theorem 4.7. Suppose that a map $f : (X,\tau) \longrightarrow (Y,\sigma)$ is strongly $infra-\alpha-continuous$ map from a countably compact space (X,τ) onto a topological space (Y,σ). Then (Y,σ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Proof. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (Y,σ). Since f is strongly $infra-\alpha-continuous$, $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is a countable open cover of (X,τ). Again, since (X,τ) is countably compact, the countable supra open cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of (X,τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $X = \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $f(X) = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, so that $Y = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. That is $\{A_1, A_2, ..., A_n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for (Y,σ). Hence (Y,σ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Theorem 4.8. The image of a countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space under an $infra-\alpha-irresolute$ map is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Proof. Suppose that a map $f : (X,\tau) \longrightarrow (Y,\sigma)$ is an $infra-\alpha-irresolute$ map from a countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space (X,τ) onto a topological space (Y,σ). Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (Y,σ). Then $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ is a countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X,τ), since f is $infra-\alpha-irresolute$. As (X,τ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$, the countable $infra-\alpha-open$ cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i \in I\}$ of (X,τ) has a finite sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Then it follows that $X = \cup\{f^{-1}(A_i) : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, which implies $f(X) = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$, so that $Y = \cup\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. That is $\{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ for (Y,σ). Hence (Y,σ) is countably $infra-\alpha-compact$.

Definition 4.9. Let (X,τ) be a topological space and $x \in X$. A point x is said to be $infra-\alpha-limit$ point of $A \subseteq X$ provided that every $infra-\alpha-neighborhood$ of x contains at least one point of A different from x.

Theorem 4.10. Every infinite subset of an $infra-\alpha-compact$ space has an $infra-\alpha-limit$ point.

Proof. Let A be an infinite subset of an $infra-\alpha-compact$ space (X,τ). Suppose that A has not an $infra-\alpha-limit$ point. Then for each $x \in X$, there exists an $infra-\alpha-open$ set G_x containing at most one point of A. Now, the collection $\Lambda = \{G_x : x \in X\}$ forms an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X. As X is $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exist $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ in X such that $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{i=n} G_{x_i}$. Therefore X has at most n points of A. This implies that A is finite.

But this contradicts that A is infinite. Thus A has an $infra-\alpha-limit$ point.

V. INFRA - α - LINDELÖF SPACES

In this section, we concentrate on the concept of $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space and its properties.

Definition 5.1. A topological space (X, τ) is said to be $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space if every $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X has a countable sub cover.

Theorem 5.2. Every $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space (X, τ) is $Lindelöf$ space.

Proof. Let (X, τ) be an $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an open cover of (X, τ). Since $\tau \subseteq I\alpha-O(X, \tau)$. Therefore $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X, τ). Since (X, τ) is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space. So there exists a countable subset I_0 of I such that $\{A_i : i \in I_0\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ sub cover of (X, τ). Hence (X, τ) is a $Lindelöf$ space.

Theorem 5.3. Every $infra-\alpha-compact$ space is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$.

Proof. Let (X, τ) be an $infra-\alpha-compact$ space. Let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of (X, τ). Since (X, τ) is $infra-\alpha-compact$ space. Then $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ has a finite sub cover say $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. Since every finite sub cover is always countable sub cover and therefore $\{A_i : i = 1,2,3,...,n\}$. is countable sub cover of $\{A_i : i \in I\}$. Hence (X, τ) is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space.

Theorem 5.4. Every $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of an $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$.

Proof. Let F be an $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of X and $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ be $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of F. Then F^c is $infra-\alpha-open$ and $F \subseteq \cup\{G_i : i \in I\}$. Hence $X = (\cup\{G_i : i \in I\}) \cup F^c$. Since X is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$, then $X = (\cup\{G_i : i \in I_0\}) \cup F^c$ for some countable subset I_0 of I. Therefore $F \subseteq \cup\{G_i : i \in I_0\}$. Thus F is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$.

Theorem 5.5. Let A be an $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ subset of X and B be an $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of X. Then $A \cap B$ is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$.

Proof. Let $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of $A \cap B$. Then $A \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} G_i\right) \cup B^c$. Since A is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$, then there exists a countable subset I_0 of I such that $A \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{i \in I_0} G_i\right) \cup B^c$. Therefore $A \cap B \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I_0} G_i$. Thus $A \cap B$ is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$.

Theorem 5.6. A topological space (X, τ) is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ if and only if every collection of $infra-\alpha-closed$ subsets of X satisfying the countable intersection property, has, itself, a non-empty intersection.

Necessity: Let $\Lambda = \{F_i : i \in I\}$ be a collection of $infra-\alpha-closed$ subsets of X which has the countable intersection property. Assume that $\bigcap_{i \in I} F_i = \phi$. Then $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} F_i^c$. Since X is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$, then there exists a countable subset I_0 of I such that $X = \bigcup_{i \in I_0} F_i^c$. Therefore, $\bigcap_{i \in I_0} F_i = \phi$ contradicts that Λ has the countable intersection property. Thus Λ has, itself, a non-empty intersection.

Sufficiency: Let $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X. Suppose $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ has no countable sub cover. Then $X - \bigcup_{i \in J} G_i \neq \phi$, for any countable subset J of I. Now, $\bigcap_{i \in J} G_i^c \neq \phi$ implies that $\{G_i^c : i \in I\}$ is a collection of $infra-\alpha-closed$ closed subsets of X which has the countable intersection property. Therefore $\bigcap_{i \in I} G_i^c \neq \phi$. Thus $X \neq \bigcup_{i \in I} G_i$ contradicts that $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X. Hence X is $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$.

Theorem 5.7. An *infra* $-\alpha-$ *continuous* image of an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space is a *Lindelöf* space.

Proof. Let $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ be an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *continuous* map from an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space X onto a topological space Y. Let $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ be an open cover of Y. Then $\{f^{-1}(A_i): i\in I\}$ is an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* cover of X, as f is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *continuous*. Since X is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space, the *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* cover $\{f^{-1}(A_i): i\in I\}$ of X has a countable sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(A_i): i\in I_0\}$ for some countable set $I_0\subseteq I$. Therefore $X=\cup\{f^{-1}(A_i): i\in I_0\}$, which implies $f(X)=\cup\{A_i : i\in I_0\}$, then $Y=\cup\{A_i : i\in I_0\}$. That is $\{A_i : i\in I_0\}$ is a countable sub cover of $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ for Y. Hence (Y,σ) is a *Lindelöf* space.

Theorem 5.8. The image of an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space under an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *irresolue* map is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space.

Proof. Suppose that a map $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *irresolue* map from an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space (X,τ) onto a topological space (Y,σ). Let $\{B_i : i\in I\}$ be an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* cover of (Y,σ). Since f is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *irresolue*. Therefore $\{f^{-1}(B_i): i\in I\}$ is an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* cover of (X,τ). As (X,τ) is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space. the *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* cover $\{f^{-1}(B_i): i\in I\}$ of (X,τ) has a countable sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(B_i): i\in I_0\}$ for some countable set $I_0\subseteq I$. Therefore $X=\cup\{f^{-1}(B_i): i\in I_0\}$, which implies $f(X)=\cup\{B_i : i\in I_0\}$, so that $Y=\cup\{B_i : i\in I_0\}$. That is $\{B_i : i\in I_0\}$ a countable sub cover of $\{B_i : i\in I\}$ for Y. Hence (Y,σ) is an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space.

Theorem 5.9. If (X,τ) is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space and countably *infra* $-\alpha-$ *compact* space, then (X,τ) is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *compact* space.

Proof. Suppose (X,τ) is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space and countably *infra* $-\alpha-$ *compact* space. Let $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ be an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* cover of (X,τ). Since (X,τ) is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* space, $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ has a countable sub cover say $\{A_i : i\in I_0\}$ for some countable set $I_0\subseteq I$. Therefore $\{A_i : i\in I_0\}$ is a countable *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* cover of (X,τ). Again, since (X,τ) is countably *infra* $-\alpha-$ *compact* space, $\{A_i : i\in I_0\}$ has a finite sub cover and say $\{A_i : i=1,2,3,...,n\}$. Therefore $\{A_i : i=1,2,3,...,n\}$ is a finite sub cover of $\{A_i : i\in I\}$ for (X,τ). Hence (X,τ) is an *infra* $-\alpha-$ *compact* space.

Theorem 5.10. If a function $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *irresolue* and a subset A of X is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* relative to X, then $f(A)$ is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* relative to Y.

Proof. Let $\{B_i : i\in I\}$ be a cover of $f(A)$ by *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* subsets of Y. By hypothesis f is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *irresolue* and so $\{f^{-1}(B_i): i\in I\}$ is a cover of A by *infra* $-\alpha-$ *open* subsets of X. Since A is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* relative to X, $\{f^{-1}(B_i): i\in I\}$ has a countable sub cover say $\{f^{-1}(B_i): i\in I_0\}$ for A, where I_0 is a countable subset of I. Now $\{B_i : i\in I_0\}$ is a countable sub cover of $\{B_i : i\in I\}$ for $f(A)$. So $f(A)$ is *infra* $-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf* relative to Y.

VI. ALMOST INFRA -α -COMPACT SPACES

Definition 6.1. A topological space (X,τ) is called almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ provided that every $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X has a finite (countable) sub collection, the $infra-\alpha-closure$ of whose members cover X.

The proofs of the following four propositions are straightforward and therefore will be omitted.

Proposition 6.2. Every almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ space is almost $infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$ space.

Proposition 6.3. Every $infra-\alpha-compact$ space $(infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f\ space)$ is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proposition 6.4. Any finite (countable) topological space (X,τ) is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proposition 6.5. A finite (countable) union of almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ ($almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$) subsets of (X,τ) is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Definition 6.6. A subset E of (X,τ) is called $infra-\alpha-clopen$ provided that it is $infra-\alpha-open$ and $infra-\alpha-closed$.

Theorem 6.7. Let F be an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ subset of an almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ space (X,τ). Then F is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proof. Let F be an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ subset of an almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ space X and $\{G_i : i\in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of F. Then F^c is $infra-\alpha-open$ and $X\subseteq\left(\bigcup\{G_i : i\in I\}\right)\bigcup F^c$. Since X is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $X=\left(\bigcup\{I\alpha-Cl(G_i) : i\in I_0\}\right)\bigcup F^c$. Thus it follows that $F\subseteq\bigcup\{I\alpha-Cl(G_i) : i\in I_0\}$. Hence F is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$.

The proof is similar in case of almost $infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

Theorem 6.8. If A is an almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ subset of (X,τ) and B is an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ subset of X, then $A\cap B$ is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proof. Let $\Lambda=\{G_i : i\in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of $A\cap B$. Then $A\subseteq\left(\bigcup\{G_i : i\in I\}\right)\bigcup B^c$. Since A is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $A\subseteq\left(\bigcup\{I\alpha-Cl(G_i) : i\in I_0\}\right)\bigcup B^c$. Therefore $A\cap B\subseteq\bigcup\{I\alpha-Cl(G_i) : i\in I_0\}$. Thus $A\cap B$ is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$.

The proof is similar in case of almost $infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

Theorem 6.9. Let a map $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ be $infra-\alpha-irresolute$. Suppose that A is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ subset of X. Then $f(A)$ is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proof. Suppose that $\{G_i : i\in I\}$ is $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of $f(A)$. Then $f(A)\subseteq\bigcup\{G_i : i\in I\}$. Now, $A\subseteq\bigcup\{f^{-1}(G_i) : i\in I\}$. Since f is $infra-\alpha-irresolute$, then $\{f^{-1}(G_i) : i\in I\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of A. By hypothesis, A is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $A\subseteq\bigcup\{I\alpha-Cl[f^{-1}(G_i)] : i\in I_0\}$. Since f is $infra-\alpha-irresolute$, then $I\alpha-Cl(f^{-1}(G_i))\subseteq f^{-1}[I\alpha-Cl(G_i)]$, for all $i\in I_0$. Hence it follows

that $f(A)\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I_0} f\lfloor f^{-1}(I\alpha-Cl(G_i))\rfloor\subseteq \bigcup_{i\in I_0} I\alpha-Cl(G_i)$, which implies that $f(A)\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I_0} I\alpha-Cl(G_i)$. Thus $f(A)$ is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$.
The proof is similar in case of almost $infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

Theorem 6.10. Let $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ bijective map and (Y,σ) is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$. Then (X,τ) is almost compact.

Proof. Let $\{G_i : i\in I\}$ be an open cover of X. Then $f(X)=f(\bigcup_{i\in I} G_i)$. Therefore $Y=\bigcup_{i\in I} f(G_i)$. Now, Y is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $Y=\bigcup_{i\in I_0} I\alpha-Cl\lfloor f(G_i)\rfloor$. Since f is $infra-\alpha-open$ bijective map, then f is $infra-\alpha-closed$ map. Therefore, we have $I\alpha-Cl\lfloor f(G_i)\rfloor\subseteq f\lfloor Cl(G_i)\rfloor$, for all $i\in I_0$. Thus $Y\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I_0} f\lfloor Cl(G_i)\rfloor\subseteq f\lfloor\bigcup_{i\in I_0} Cl(G_i)\rfloor$, which implies that $X=f^{-1}(Y)\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I_0} Cl(G_i)$. Thus $X=\bigcup_{i\in I_0} Cl(G_i)$. Hence X is almost compact.

Theorem 6.11. If every collection of $infra-\alpha-closed$ subsets of (X,τ), satisfying the finite (countable) intersection property, has, itself, a non-empty intersection, then X is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proof. Let $\{G_i : i\in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-open$ cover of X. Suppose $\{G_i : i\in I\}$ has no finite sub-collection such that the $infra-\alpha-closure$ of whose members cover X. Then $X-\bigcup_{i=1}^{i=n} I\alpha-Cl(G_i)\neq\phi$, for any $n\in N$. Therefore $X-\bigcup_{i=1}^{i=n} G_i\neq\phi$. Now, $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} G_i^c\neq\phi$ implies $\{G_i^c : i\in I\}$ is a collection of $infra-\alpha-closed$ subsets of X which has the finite intersection property. Thus $\bigcap_{i\in I} G_i^c\neq\phi$ implies $X\neq\bigcup_{i\in I} G_i$. But this is a contradiction. Hence X is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$.
A similar proof is given in a case of $almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

VII. MILDLY INFRA - α -COMPACT SPACES

Definition 7.1. A topological space (X,τ) is called mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(mildly\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ provided that every $infra-\alpha-clopen$ cover of X has a finite (countable) sub cover.

Theorem 7.2. Every mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ space is mildly $infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

Proof. It is straight forward.

Theorem 7.3. Every almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ space (X,τ) is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(mildly\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proof. Let $\Lambda=\{H_i : i\in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ cover of (X,τ). Since (X,τ) is almost $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $X=\bigcup_{i\in I_0} I\alpha-Cl(H_i)$. Now, $I\alpha-Cl(H_i)=H_i$. Thus (X,τ) is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$.
A similar proof is given when (X,τ) is $almost\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

Corollary 7.4. Every $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ space is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(mildly\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Theorem 7.5. If F is an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ subset of a mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(mildly\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ space X, then F is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(mildly\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

Proof. Let F be an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ subset of X and $\{G_i : i\in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ cover of F. Then F^c is an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ and

$F \subseteq \bigcup_{i\in I} G_i$. Therefore $X = \left(\bigcup_{i\in I} G_i\right) \cup F^c$. Since X is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $X = \left(\bigcup_{i\in I_0} G_i\right) \cup F^c$. So $F \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{i\in I_0} G_i\right)$. Hence F is mildly *infra* $-\alpha-$*compact*.
The proof is similar in a case of mildly $infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

Theorem 7.6. If A is a mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ $(mildly\ infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ subset of X and B is an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ subset of X, then $A\cap B$ is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ ($mildly\ infra-\alpha-$ *Lindelöf*).

Proof. Let $\Lambda = \{G_i : i \in I\}$ be an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ cover of $A\cap B$. Then $A \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{i\in I} G_i\right) \cup B^c$. Since A is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $A \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{i\in I_0} G_i\right) \cup B^c$. Therefore $A\cap B \subseteq \bigcup_{i\in I_0} G_i$. Thus $A\cap B$ is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$.
The proof is similar in case of mildly $infra-\alpha-Lindel\ddot{o}f$.

Theorem 7.7. If $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is an $infra-\alpha-open$ bijective map and (Y,σ) is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$, then (X,τ) is mildly compact.

Proof. Let $\{G_i : i \in I\}$ be a clopen cover for X. Then $f(X) = f\left(\bigcup_{i\in I} G_i\right)$. Hence $Y = \bigcup_{i\in I} f(G_i)$. Since f is $infra-\alpha-open$ bijective map, then f is $infra-\alpha-closed$. Therefore $\{f(G_i) : i \in I\}$ is an $infra-\alpha-clopen$ cover of X. Since Y is mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$, then there exists a finite subset I_0 of I such that $Y = \bigcup_{i\in I_0} f(G_i)$. Therefore $X = \bigcup_{i\in I_0} G_i$. Thus X is mildly compact.

Proposition 7.8. A subset A of (X,τ) is mildly compact $(mildly\ Lindel\ddot{o}f)$ if and only if (X,τ_A) is mildly compact $(mildly\ Lindel\ddot{o}f)$.

VIII. INFRA - α - CONNECTED SPACES

Definition 8.1. A topological space (X,τ) is said to be connected if X cannot be written as a disjoint union of two non empty open sets. A subset of (X,τ) is connected if it is connected as a subspace.

Definition 8.2. A topological space (X,τ) is said to be $infra-\alpha-connected$ if X cannot be written as a disjoint union of two non empty $infra-\alpha-open$ sets. A subset of (X,τ) is $infra-\alpha-connected$ if it is $infra-\alpha-connected$ as a subspace.

Theorem 8.3. Every $infra-\alpha-connected$ space (X,τ) is connected.

Proof. Let A and B be two non empty disjoint proper open sets in X. Since every open set is $infra-\alpha-open$ set. Therefore A and B are non empty disjoint proper $infra-\alpha-open$ sets in X and X is $infra-\alpha-connected$ space. Hence $X \neq A\cup B$. Therefore X is $infra-\alpha-connected$.

Theorem 8.4. Let (X,τ) be a topological space. Then the following statements are equivalent

(i) (X,τ) is $infra-\alpha-connected$.

(ii) The only subsets of (X,τ) which are both $infra-\alpha-open$ and $infra-\alpha-closed$ are the empty set ϕ and X.

(iii) Each $infra-\alpha-continuous$ map of (X,τ) into a discrete space (Y,σ) with at least two points is a constant map.

Proof. $(i)\Rightarrow(ii)$: Let G be a non empty proper $infra-\alpha-open$ and $infra-\alpha-closed$ subset of (X,τ). Then $X-G$ is also both $infra-\alpha-open$ and $infra-\alpha-closed$. Then $X = G\cup(X-G)$ is a disjoint union of two non empty $infra-\alpha-open$ sets, which contradicts the fact that (X,τ) is $infra-\alpha-connected$. Hence $G=\phi$ or $G=X$.

$(ii)\Rightarrow(i)$**:** Suppose that $X=A\cup B$ where A and B are disjoint non empty *infra−α−open* subsets of (X,τ). Since $A=X-B,$ then A is both *infra−α−open* and *infra−α−closed*. By assumption $A=\phi$ or $A=X$, which is a contradiction. Hence (X,τ) is *infra−α−connected*.

$(ii)\Rightarrow(iii)$**:** Let $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ be an *infra−α−continuous* map, where (Y,σ) is discrete space with at least two points. Then $f^{-1}(y)$ is *infra−α−closed* and *infra−α−open* for each $y\in Y$. Thus (X,τ) is covered by *infra−α−closed* and *infra−α−open* covering $\{f^{-1}(y):y\in Y\}$. By assumption, $f^{-1}(y)=\phi$ or $f^{-1}(y)=X$ for each $y\in Y$. If $f^{-1}(y)=\phi$ for each $y\in Y$, then f fails to be a map. Therefore their exists at least one point say $y^{*}\in Y$ such that $f^{-1}(\{y^{*}\})\neq\phi.$ Since $f^{-1}(\{y^{*}\})$ is also both *infra−α−open* and *infra−α−closed* set. Therefore by hypothesis $f^{-1}(\{y^{*}\})=X$. This shows that f is a constant map.

$(iii)\Rightarrow(ii)$**:** Let G be both *infra−α−open* and *infra−α−closed* set in (X,τ). Suppose $G\neq\phi.$ Let $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ be an *infra−α−continuous* map defined by $f(G)=\{a\}$ and $f(X-G)=\{b\}$ where $a\neq b$ and $a,b\in Y$. By assumption, f is constant so $G=X$.

Theorem 8.5. If $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is an *infra−α−continuous* surjection and (X,τ) is *infra−α−connected*, then (Y,σ) is connected.

Proof. Suppose (Y,σ) is not connected. Let $Y=A\cup B,$ where A and B are disjoint non empty open subsets of (Y,σ). Since f is *infra−α−continuous*, $X=f^{-1}(A)\cup f^{-1}(B),$ where $f^{-1}(A)$ and $f^{-1}(B)$ are disjoint non empty *infra−α−open* subsets of X. This disproves the fact that (X,τ) is *infra−α−connected*. Hence (Y,σ) is connected.

Theorem 8.6. If $f:(X,\tau)\longrightarrow(Y,\sigma)$ is an *infra−α−irresolute* surjection and X is *infra−α−connected*, then Y is *infra−α−connected*.

Proof. Suppose that Y is not *infra−α−connected*. Let $Y=A\cup B,$ where A and B are disjoint non empty *infra−α−open* sets in Y. Since f is *infra−α−irresolute* map and onto, $X=f^{-1}(A)\cup f^{-1}(B),$ where $f^{-1}(A)$ and $f^{-1}(B)$ are disjoint non empty *infra−α−open* sets in (X,τ). This contradicts the fact that (X,τ) is *infra−α−connected*. Hence (Y,σ) is *infra−α−connected*.

Theorem 8.7. If every *infra−α−closed* set in X is closed in X and X is connected, then X is *infra−α−connected*.

Proof. Suppose that X is connected. Then X cannot be expressed as disjoint union of two nonempty proper open subset of X. Let X be not *infra−α−connected* space. Let A and B be any two non empty *infra−α−open* subsets of X such that $X=A\cup B,$ where $A\cap B=\phi.$ Since every *infra−α−closed* set in X is closed in X. Therefore every *infra−α−open* set in X is open in X. Hence A and B are open subsets of X, which contradicts that X is connected. Therefore X is *infra−α−connected*.

Theorem 8.8. Every *infra−α−connected* space (X,τ) is mildly *infra−α−compact*.

Proof. Since (X,τ) is *infra−α−connected*, then the only *infra−α−clopen* subsets of (X,τ) are X and ϕ. Therefore (X,τ) is mildly *infra−α−compact*.

Theorem 8.9. If two *infra−α−open* sets C and D form a separation of X and if Y is

$infra-\alpha-connected$ subspace of X, then Y lies entirely within C or D.

Proof. By hypothesis C and D are both $infra-\alpha-open$ sets in X. The sets $C \cap Y$ and $D \cap Y$ are $infra-\alpha-open$ in Y, these two sets are disjoint and their union is Y. If they were both non empty, they would constitute a separation of Y. Therefore, one of them is empty. Hence Y must lie entirely in C or D.

Theorem 8.10. Let A be an $infra-\alpha-connected$ subspace of X. If $A \subseteq B \subseteq I\alpha-Cl(A)$, then B is also $infra-\alpha-connected$.

Proof. Let A be $infra-\alpha-connected$. Let $A \subseteq B \subseteq I\alpha-Cl(A)$. Suppose that $B = C \cup D$ is a separation of B by $infra-\alpha-open$ sets. Thus by previous theorem A must lie entirely in C or D. Suppose that $A \subseteq C$, then it implies that $I\alpha-Cl(A) \subseteq I\alpha-Cl(C)$. Since $I\alpha-Cl(C)$ and D are disjoint, B cannot intersect D. This disproves the fact that D is non empty subset of B So $D = \phi$ which implies B is $infra-\alpha-connected$.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

We have used $\text{infra}-\alpha-\text{open}$ sets to introduce the new concepts of notions in topological spaces namely $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, countably $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, $infra-\alpha-Lindelöf$ space, almost $infra-\alpha-compact$ space, mildly $infra-\alpha-compact$ space and $infra-\alpha-connected$ space and have investigated several properties and characterization of these new concepts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is highly and gratefully indebted to Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, for providing research facilities during the preparation of this research paper.

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