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SOME STUDIES ON I-ROUGH TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

This paper extends the concepts of interior and closure of a set in the point set topology to the I-rough topological spaces by introducing the concepts of I-rough interior and I-rough closure of an I-rough set. I-rough dense subset and I-rough boundary of an I-rough set are also introduced and their properties are discussed. A necessary and sufficient condition for an I-rough subset is an I-rough dense subset is studied. In order to swot up the new concepts in to the relative I-rough topology this paper also explores some properties of I-rough subspaces. The structure of I-rough open sets and I-rough closed sets in the relative I-rough topology are studied.

Keywords: *Topology, rough universe, I-rough sets, I-rough topology, I-rough topological spaces, I-rough open sets, I-rough closed sets, I-rough base, I-rough sub-base, I-rough subspace, I-rough interior, I-rough closure, I-rough dense subst.*

INTRODUCTION

Rough set theory proposed by Pawlak [8] is a mathematical tool to deal with incomplete and imprecise data. Rough set theory expresses vagueness by employing a boundary region of a set by a pair of lower and upper approximations. If the boundary region is empty then the set is crisp, and if it is non-empty the set is a rough set. The non-empty boundary region represents our knowledge about the set is not sufficient to define the set precisely. The successful applications of rough set models in a variety of problems have amply demonstrated their usefulness and versatility [9, 10].

Iwinski [1] presented the set oriented view of rough set in an algebraic method using a pair of definable sets. It is by the help of a complete sub-algebra of the Boolean algebra of power set of a non-empty set [1]. A beautiful and elaborated review can be seen in Yao [14]. Also a review that compares constructive and algebraic approaches in the study of rough sets can be seen in Yao [15].

A topology on a non-empty set is a collection of subsets of it, satisfying certain axioms. A detailed study and historical notes of topology can be seen in Willard [12]. Many theories and applications are presented in Munkres [7]. Some works are done regarding the combinations of topology and generalizations of rough set theory [3, 13]. Some work regarding topological structures of rough sets induced by an equivalence relation can be seen in Kondo & Dudek [2]. Also Thuan [11] studied the covering based rough sets from a topological point of view.

Mathew and John [4, 5, 6] introduced some general topological structure on an arbitrary rough universe and several topological properties of the resultant I-rough topological spaces are studied. They focused on the topological properties of the rough universe based on the set oriented view of rough set given by Iwinski [1].

This paper is an attempt to extend the concepts of the I-rough topological space introduced by Mathew & John [5]. The structure of I-rough open sets and I-rough closed sets in the relative I-rough topology are studied. I-rough interior and I-rough closure of an I-rough set and I-rough dense subsets are introduced and their properties are discussed. A necessary and sufficient condition for an I-rough subset is an I-rough dense subset is introduced. Also I-rough clopen sets and I-rough boundary of an I-rough set are defined and a characterization of the I-rough boundary of an I-rough clopen set is discussed. By the investigation of these ideas this paper is an attempt to strengthen the I-rough topological spaces, the topology of the rough universe.

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PRELIMINARIES

Some of the basic definitions for our further study need to be quoted before introducing the new concepts.

Let U be any non-empty set and let β be a complete sub-algebra of the Boolean algebra 2^U of subsets of U. Then the pair (U,β) is called a rough universe [1]. Let (U,β) be a given fixed rough universe. Let R be a relation on β defined by $A=(A_1,A_2)\in R$ iff $A_1,A_2\in\beta$ and $A_1\subseteq A_2$. The elements of R are called rough sets and the elements of β are called exact sets [1]. In order to distinguish this definition of rough sets from Pawlak's definition, this rough set is named as an I-rough set [14].

The element $(X,\ X)\in R$ is identified with the element $X\in\beta$ and hence an exact set is a rough set in the sense of the above definition. But a rough set need not be exact. For example, if U is non-empty, then (ϕ,U) is a rough set which is not exact [1].

Set theoretic operators on the rough sets are defined component wise using ordinary set operations as follows [1]. Let $X=(X_1,X_2)$ and $Y=(Y_1,Y_2)$ be any two I-rough sets in the rough universe (U,β). Then,

$$X\cup Y=(X_1\cup Y_1,X_2\cup Y_2)$$
$$X\bigcap Y=(X_1\bigcap Y_1,X_2\bigcap Y_2)$$
$X\subseteq Y$ if $X\bigcap Y=X$ .That is $X\subseteq Y$ if $X_1\subseteq Y_1$ and $X_2\subseteq Y_2$
$$X-Y=(X_1-Y_2,X_2-Y_1).$$

Hence $X^C=(U,U)-(X_1,X_2)=(U-X_2,U-X_1)=(X_2{}^C,X_1{}^C)$.

These operations satisfy De Morgan's Laws, and $(R,\cup,\cap)$ is a complete distributive lattice with zero element (ϕ,ϕ) and unit element (U,U) [1].

Ordinary set operations are frequently needed and hence for avoiding further confusions, the above set operations on I-rough sets are necessary to be named as I-rough union, I-rough intersection, I-rough inclusion, I-rough difference and I-rough complement respectively [5].

A topology on a set X is a collection τ of subsets of X, called the open sets, satisfying the following:

1) Any union of elements of τ belongs to τ.
2) Any finite intersection of elements of τ belongs to τ.
3) ϕ and X belongs to τ. [12].

If τ is a topology on X then (X, τ) is a topological space. If (X, τ) is a topological space, then $E\subseteq$ X is closed iff X-E is open [12].

Let X be any non-empty set. Let $\tau=\{\phi,X\}$. Then τ is a topology on X, the indiscrete topology on X. Let τ be the collection of all subsets of X. Then τ is a topology on X, the discrete topology on X [12].

Let (U,β) be a fixed rough universe associated with the complete sub-algebra β of the Boolean algebra 2^U. Then a sub collection τ of R, the set of all I-rough sets in (U,β) is an I-rough topology on (U,β) if the following 1, 2 and 3 hold.

1. $(\phi,\phi)\in\tau$ and $(U,U)\in\tau$
2. τ is closed under finite I-Rough intersection
3. τ is closed under arbitrary I-Rough union [5].

If τ be an I-rough topology on the rough universe (U,β). Then the triple (U,β,τ) is an I-rough topological space. An I-rough set $A=(A_1,A_2)$ is an I-rough open set in an I-rough topological space (U,β,τ) if $A=(A_1,A_2)\in\tau$ and an I-rough set $A=(A_1,A_2)$ is an I-rough closed set if its I-rough complement $A^C=(U-A_2,U-A_1)$ is I-rough open [5].

Theorem: [5] Let F be the family of all I-rough closed sets of an I-rough topological space (U,β,τ). Then F has the following properties.

(i) $(\phi,\phi)\in F$ and $(U,U)\in F$
(ii) F is closed under finite I-Rough union
(iii) F is closed under arbitrary I-Rough intersection.

Every topological space (U,τ) can be considered as an I-rough topological space, since there is a space (U,β,τ) induced from (U,τ). The converse is not true. Hence topological spaces are properly contained inside the collection of all I-rough topological spaces [5].

A subfamily **B** of τ in an I-rough topological space (U,β,τ) is an I-rough base for τ if every member of τ can be expressed as the I-rough union of some sub collections of members of **B** . That is τ can be recovered from **B** by taking all possible I-rough unions of sub collections from **B** [5].

A family S of I-rough sets of the rough universe (U,β) is an I-rough sub-base for the I-rough topological space (U,β,τ) if the family of all finite I-rough intersections of members of S is an I-rough base for τ [5].

Let τ be an I-rough topology defined on the rough universe (U,β). Let A is an exact subset of (U,β).Then $\tau/A=\{G\cap A=(G_1\cap A, G_2\cap A)/G=(G_1,G_2)\in\tau\}$ is an I-rough topology on the rough universe $(A,\beta/A)$ induced by τ, where $\beta/A=\{X\cap A/X\in\beta\}$ is the complete sub-algebra β of the Boolean algebra 2^U restricted to A. Then τ/A is known as the relative I-rough topology on A or the subspace I-rough topology on A and $(A,\beta/A,\tau/A)$ is known as an I-rough subspace of the I-rough topological space (U,β,τ) [5].

This paper uses the notations of crisp set operations on two different contests. While dealing with crisp sets, these notations represents ordinary crisp set operations and when dealing with I-rough sets they denotes I-rough set operations. For example the notation $C\cap D$ means C and D are crisp sets and $\cap$ is the ordinary crisp set intersection. But in the expression $(C_1,C_2)\cap(D_1,D_2)$, the notation $\cap$ is the I-rough set intersection and is given by $(C_1,C_2)\cap(D_1,D_2)=(C_1\cap D_1, C_2\cap D_2)$. Note that in $C_1\cap D_1$ and $C_2\cap D_2$, $\cap$ is the ordinary crisp set intersection.

I-ROUGH SUBSPACES

Even though the main objective of this paper is to introduce and investigate the properties of I-rough closure and I-rough interior of an I-rough set, it is important to explore some properties of I-rough subspaces. Then only we can swot up the new concepts in to the relative I-rough topology. Hence in this section the structure of I-rough open sets and I-rough closed sets in the relative I-rough topology are studied. Also the sufficient conditions for an I-rough open or I-rough closed sets with respect to the relative I-rough topology are respectively I-rough open or I-rough closed sets with respect to the I-rough topology are discussed.

Theorem 1: Let $(Y,\beta/Y,\tau/Y)$ be an I-rough subspace of the I-rough topological space (U,β,τ). Let (A_1,A_2) be an I-rough open subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology τ/Y and (Y,Y) is I-rough open with respect to τ. Then (A_1,A_2) is I-rough open with respect to τ.

Proof: Given that (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough open subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology τ/Y. Hence $(A_1, A_2) = (G_1, G_2) \cap (Y, Y)$, where $(G_1, G_2) \in \tau$. It is also given that $(Y, Y) \in \tau$. Hence $(G_1, G_2) \cap (Y, Y) = (A_1, A_2) \in \tau$, since an I-rough topology is closed under finite I-rough intersections. Thus (A_1, A_2) is I-rough open with respect to τ.

Theorem 2: Let $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$ be an I-rough subspace of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Then an I-rough set (D_1, D_2) is an I-rough closed subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology τ/Y iff $(D_1, D_2) = (C_1, C_2) \cap (Y, Y)$, where (C_1, C_2) is an I-rough closed subset of (U, β, τ).

Proof: First suppose that (D_1, D_2) is an I-rough closed subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology τ/Y. Then the I-rough complement $(Y - D_2, Y - D_1) \in \tau/Y$. Then by the definition of relative I-rough topology, $(Y - D_2, Y - D_1) = (G_1, G_2) \cap (Y, Y)$, where $(G_1, G_2) \in \tau$. That is $(Y - D_2, Y - D_1) = (G_1 \cap Y, G_2 \cap Y)$. This implies $Y - D_2 = G_1 \cap Y$ and $Y - D_1 = G_2 \cap Y$. That is $D_2 = (U - G_1) \cap Y$ and $D_1 = (U - G_2) \cap Y$. Thus $(D_1, D_2) = ((U - G_2) \cap Y, (U - G_1) \cap Y)$. That is $(D_1, D_2) = (U - G_2, U - G_1) \cap (Y, Y)$. Which implies $(D_1, D_2) = (G_1, G_2)^C \cap (Y, Y)$. Since $(G_1, G_2) \in \tau$, $(G_1, G_2)^C$ is I-rough closed with respect to τ. Now let $(G_1, G_2)^C = (C_1, C_2)$. Then $(D_1, D_2) = (C_1, C_2) \cap (Y, Y)$, where (C_1, C_2) is an I-rough closed subset of (U, β, τ).

Conversely assume $(D_1, D_2) = (C_1, C_2) \cap (Y, Y)$, where (C_1, C_2) is an I-rough closed subset of (U, β, τ). That is $(D_1, D_2) = (C_1 \cap Y, C_2 \cap Y)$. Now since (C_1, C_2) is an I-rough closed subset implies $(C_1, C_2)^C$ is an I-rough open set in (U, β, τ). That is $(U - C_2, U - C_1) \in \tau$. Then $(C_1, C_2)^C \cap (Y, Y)$ is I-rough open with respect to $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$. That is $(C_1, C_2)^C \cap (Y, Y) = (U - C_2, U - C_1) \cap (Y, Y) = ((U - C_2) \cap Y, (U - C_1) \cap Y) = (Y - D_2, Y - D_1) \in \tau/Y$. That is $(Y, Y) - (D_1, D_2) \in \tau/Y$. Hence (D_1, D_2) is an I-rough closed subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology τ/Y.

Theorem 3: Let $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$ be an I-rough subspace of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Let (D_1, D_2) be an I-rough closed subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology τ/Y and (Y, Y) is I-rough closed with respect to τ. Then (D_1, D_2) is I-rough closed with respect to τ.

Proof: Given that (D_1, D_2) be an I-rough closed subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology τ/Y. Then $(D_1, D_2) = (C_1, C_2) \cap (Y, Y)$, where (C_1, C_2) is an I-rough closed set of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Then $(C_1, C_2) \cap (Y, Y)$ is I-rough closed, since (Y, Y) is I-rough closed with respect to τ and I-rough intersection of I-rough closed sets are again I-rough closed. Hence $(D_1, D_2) = (C_1, C_2) \cap (Y, Y)$ is I-rough closed with respect to τ.

I-ROUGH CLOSURE

Any I-rough open set of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ) generates an I-rough closed set; since an I-rough set is an I-rough open set iff its I-rough complement is an I-rough closed set. Besides the I-rough open sets, associated with every I-rough set there is a unique I-rough closed set associated with it, the I-rough closure of it. It is defined and some properties are studied in this section.

Definition 1: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then the I-rough closure of (A_1, A_2) is denoted by $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$, and is defined by the I-rough intersection of all I-rough closed subsets of (U, β, τ), containing (A_1, A_2). That is the I-rough closure $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} = \cap \left\{ (C_1, C_2) / (C_2^C, C_1^C) \in \tau \;\&\; (A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2) \right\}$.

Theorem 4: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is an I-rough closed subset. Moreover $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is the smallest I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2).

Proof: We have $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} = \bigcap\{(C_1, C_2) / (C_2^{\,C}, C_1^{\,C}) \in \tau \;\&\; (A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)\}$. Since arbitrary I-rough intersections of I-rough closed sets are again I-rough closed, $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is an I-rough closed subset. Also being the I-rough intersections of all I-rough closed sets containing (A_1, A_2), $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is the smallest I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2).

Theorem 5: If (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough closed subset of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ), iff $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ = (A_1, A_2).

Proof: If (A_1, A_2) is itself an I-rough closed subset of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ), then (A_1, A_2) is the smallest I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2). Then by theorem 4, $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ = (A_1, A_2).
Conversely if $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$= (A_1, A_2), then clearly (A_1, A_2) is I-rough closed, since $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is an I-rough closed subset by theorem 4.

Corollary 1: In an I-rough topological space (U, β, τ), $\overline{(\phi, \phi)} = (\phi, \phi)$ and $\overline{(U, U)} = (U, U)$.

Proof: Since $(\phi, \phi) = (U, U)^C$ and $(U, U) = (\phi, \phi)^C$, in any I-rough topological space (U, β, τ), (ϕ, ϕ) and (U, U) are I-rough closed subsets. Hence the proof follows directly by theorem 5.

Theorem 6: In an I-rough topological space (U, β, τ), if $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$,then $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \subseteq \overline{(C_1, C_2)}$

Proof: From theorem 4, $\overline{(C_1, C_2)}$ is the smallest I-rough closed set containing (C_1, C_2). Then since $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$, $\overline{(C_1, C_2)}$ is an I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2). Then $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \subseteq \overline{(C_1, C_2)}$, since $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is the smallest I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2).

Theorem 7: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then $\overline{\overline{(A_1, A_2)}} = \overline{(A_1, A_2)}$.

Proof: Let (A_1, A_2)be any subset of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ), then $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is an I-rough closed set by theorem 4. Then by theorem 5, $\overline{\overline{(A_1, A_2)}} = \overline{(A_1, A_2)}$.

Theorem 8: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) and (D_1, D_2) be any two I-rough sets of the rough universe (U, β), then $\overline{(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)}$ = $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cup \overline{(D_1, D_2)}$.

Proof: Clearly $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2)}$and $(D_1, D_2) \subseteq \overline{(D_1, D_2)}$, since the I-rough closure of an I-rough set is the smallest I-rough closed set containing it. Which implies $(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2) \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cup \overline{(D_1, D_2)}$. But being the I-rough union of two I-rough closed set, $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cup \overline{(D_1, D_2)}$ is an I-rough closed set. Hence $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cup \overline{(D_1, D_2)}$ is an I-rough closed set containing $(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)$. Now $\overline{(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)}$ is the smallest I-rough closed set containing $(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)$. Therefore, $\overline{(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)} \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cup \overline{(D_1, D_2)}$.

Also $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)$ and $(D_1, D_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)$. Then by theorem 6, $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)}$ and $\overline{(D_1, D_2)} \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)}$. Then $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cup \overline{(D_1, D_2)} \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)}$. From thee two implications $\overline{(A_1, A_2) \cup (D_1, D_2)} = \overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cup \overline{(D_1, D_2)}$.

I-ROUGH DENSE SUBSETS

I-rough dense subsets are introduced and their properties are discussed in this section. The necessary and sufficient condition for an I-rough set is an I-rough dense subset in an I-rough topological space is studied. The nature of I-rough closure of an I-rough set with respect to the relative I-rough topology is also investigated.

Definition 2: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough dense subset if $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} = (U, U)$.

Theorem 9: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough dense subset iff for every non-empty I-rough open set (G_1, G_2) of (U, β, τ), $(A_1 \cap G_1, A_2 \cap G_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$.

Proof: Suppose (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough dense subset of an I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). If possible suppose (G_1, G_2) be a non-empty I-rough open set of (U, β, τ) such that $(A_1 \cap G_1, A_2 \cap G_2) = \phi$. Which implies $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (U, U) - (G_1, G_2)$. That is $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (U - G_2, U - G_1)$. Now (G_1, G_2) is a non-empty I-rough open set implies $(U - G_2, U - G_1)$ is an I-rough closed set and also is a proper I-rough set of (U, U). Since $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is the smallest I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2), and (A_1, A_2) is included in the I-rough closed set $(U - G_2, U - G_1)$ implies $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \subseteq (U - G_2, U - G_1)$.This is a contradiction, since $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} = (U, U)$. Hence our assumption is wrong and $(A_1 \cap G_1, A_2 \cap G_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$.

Conversely suppose for every non-empty I-rough open set (G_1, G_2) of (U, β, τ), $(A_1 \cap G_1, A_2 \cap G_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$. Let (C_1, C_2) be any proper I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2), then $(U - C_2, U - C_1)$ is a non-empty I-rough open set such that $(A_1, A_2) \cap (U - C_2, U - C_1) = \phi$. That is a contradiction to our assumption. Hence the only I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2) is (U, U). Hence $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} = (U, U)$. That is (A_1, A_2) is I-rough dense in (U, β, τ).

Remark: In the above theorem it is noticed that an I-rough set in an I-rough topological space is an I-rough dense set if it has non empty I-rough set intersection with every I-rough open sets. Actually it is enough to the I-rough set have non-empty I-rough intersection with every I-rough sets in an I-rough base. It is investigated in the following theorem.

Theorem 10: Let **B** be an I-rough base for an I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Then an I-rough set (A_1, A_2) of the rough universe (U, β) is an I-rough dense subset iff $(A_1 \cap G_1, A_2 \cap G_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$, for every (G_1, G_2) in **B**.

Proof: Suppose (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough dense subset of an I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Let $(G_1, G_2) \in$ **B** be arbitrary. Then clearly $(G_1, G_2) \in \tau$. Then by theorem 9, $(A_1 \cap G_1, A_2 \cap G_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$.

Conversely suppose (A_1, A_2) is an arbitrary I-rough set such that for every (G_1, G_2) in **B**, the I-rough intersection $(A_1 \cap G_1, A_2 \cap G_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$. Let (D_1, D_2) be an arbitrary I-rough open set of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Since **B** is an I-rough base for (U, β, τ), (D_1, D_2) can be expressed as the I-rough union of some sub collection of members of **B**. Each of the I-rough sets in this sub collection are proper I-rough subset of (D_1, D_2), and by our assumption each of them has non-empty I-rough intersection with (A_1, A_2).
Hence $(A_1, A_2) \cap (D_1, D_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$. That is $(A_1 \cap D_1, A_2 \cap D_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$. Since (D_1, D_2) is arbitrary, by theorem 9, (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough dense subset of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ).

Theorem 11: Let $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$ be an I-rough subspace of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Let (A_1, A_2) be an I-rough subset of (Y, Y). Let $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ be the I-rough closure of (A_1, A_2) in (U, β, τ). Then the I-rough closure of (A_1, A_2) in $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$ is $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y)$.

Proof: Let (C_1, C_2) be the I-rough closure of (A_1, A_2) in $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$. Given that $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is the I-rough closure of (A_1, A_2) in (U, β, τ). Then $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is I-rough closed in (U, β, τ). Then $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y)$ is I-rough closed in $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$, by theorem 2. Now $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ and $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (Y, Y)$, implies $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y)$. That is $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y)$ is an i-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2). Then $(C_1, C_2) \subseteq \overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y)$, since (C_1, C_2) is the smallest I-rough closed set in $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$ containing (A_1, A_2).
Since (C_1, C_2) is the I-rough closure of (A_1, A_2) in $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$, (C_1, C_2) is I-rough closed in $(Y, \beta/Y, \tau/Y)$. Hence $(C_1, C_2) = (D_1, D_2) \cap (Y, Y)$, where (D_1, D_2) is I-rough closed in (U, β, τ). Which implies $(C_1, C_2) \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$ and hence $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$. That is (D_1, D_2) is an I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2). Since $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}$ is the smallest I-rough closed set containing (A_1, A_2), it is clear that $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$. Hence $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y) \subseteq (D_1, D_2) \cap (Y, Y) = (C_1, C_2)$. That is $\overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y) \subseteq (C_1, C_2)$. From these two implications $(C_1, C_2) = \overline{(A_1, A_2)} \cap (Y, Y)$.

Theorem 12: Let (U, β, τ), be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough dense subset of it. Let (Y, Y) be an I-rough open set of (U, β, τ). Then $(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y)$ is an I-rough dense subset of the relative I-rough topology τ/Y.

Proof: Let (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough dense subset of (U, β, τ). Then to prove $(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y)$ is an I-rough dense subset of the relative I-rough topology τ/Y, let (D_1, D_2) be any I-rough open set of the relative I-rough topology τ/Y. Then from the definition of the relative I-rough topology, $(D_1, D_2) = (G_1, G_2) \cap (Y, Y)$,
where $(G_1, G_2) \in \tau$. Given that (Y, Y) is an I-rough open set of (U, β, τ). But $(G_1, G_2) \in \tau$ and $(Y, Y) \in \tau$ implies $(D_1, D_2) = (G_1, G_2) \cap (Y, Y) \in \tau$. Then by theorem 9, $(A_1, A_2) \bigcap (D_1, D_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$. Since $(D_1, D_2) \cap (Y, Y) = (D_1, D_2)$, the expression can be rewritten as $(A_1, A_2) \bigcap [(D_1, D_2) \cap (Y, Y)] \neq (\phi, \phi)$. Since I-rough set intersection is associative, $[(A_1, A_2) \bigcap (Y, Y)] \cap (D_1, D_2) \neq (\phi, \phi)$. Since (D_1, D_2) is an arbitrary I-rough open set of the relative I-rough topology τ/Y, it is concluded that $(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y)$ is an I-rough dense subset of the relative I-rough topology τ/Y.

Remark: The condition in which (Y, Y) is an I-rough open set of (U, β, τ) is necessary in the above theorem. If (Y, Y) is not an I-rough open set of (U, β, τ) then $(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y)$ need not be an I-rough dense subset of the relative I-rough topology τ/Y. Consider the following example.

Example 1: Let $U = \{p, q, r, s, t\}$ and let $\beta = 2^U$. Let $\tau = \{ (\phi, \phi), (U, U), (\{p\}, \{p, q\}), (\{p, q\}, \{p, q\}), (\{p, q\}, \{p, q, r\}), (\{p, q, r\}, \{p, q, r\}) \}$. Then the family of I-rough closed sets are given by $F = \{ (\phi, \phi), (U, U), (\{r, s, t\}, \{q, r, s, t\}), (\{s, t\}, \{r, s, t\}), (\{s, t\}, \{s, t\}), (\{r, s, t\}, \{r, s, t\}) \}$. Now consider the I-rough set $(A_1, A_2) = (\{p, s, t\}, \{p, r, s, t\})$. Then the I-rough closure of it is (U, U), since there is no other I-rough closed set contains it. Thus $(\{p, s, t\}, \{p, r, s, t\})$ is I-rough dense subset of (U, β, τ). Now let $(Y, Y) = (\{q, s, t\}, \{q, s, t\})$. Then note that (Y, Y) is not an I-rough open subset of (U, β, τ). Now consider $(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y) = (\{p, s, t\}, \{p, r, s, t\}) \cap (\{q, s, t\}, \{q, s, t\}) = (\{s, t\}, \{s, t\})$. Then $\overline{(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y)} = \overline{(\{s, t\}, \{s, t\})} = (\{s, t\}, \{s, t\})$. That is $\overline{(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y)} \neq (Y, Y)$. That is $(A_1, A_2) \cap (Y, Y)$ is not an I-rough dense subset with respect to the relative I-rough topology.

I-ROUGH INTERIOR

I-rough open sets are those I-rough sets which are members of the I-rough topology. There are I-rough sets which are neither I-rough open nor I-rough closed. Just like the I-rough closure, associated with every I-rough set there is a unique I-rough open set associated with it, the I-rough interior of it. It is defined and some properties are studied in this section.

Definition 3: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then the I-rough interior of (A_1, A_2) is denoted by $(A_1, A_2)^0$ and is defined by the I-rough union of all I-rough open subsets of (U, β, τ), contained in (A_1, A_2). That is the I-rough interior

$$(A_1, A_2)^0 = \cup\{(G_1, G_2)/(G_1, G_2) \subseteq (A_1, A_2) \,\&\, (G_1, G_2) \in \tau\}.$$

Theorem 13: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), Then the I-rough interior $(A_1, A_2)^0$ of (A_1, A_2) is I-rough open. Moreover $(A_1, A_2)^0$ is the largest I-rough open set contained in (A_1, A_2).

Proof: Since arbitrary I-rough union of I-rough sets are again I-rough open, the I-rough interior $(A_1, A_2)^0$ of (A_1, A_2) is always I-rough open set of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Also being the I-rough union of all I-rough sets contained in (A_1, A_2), it is the largest I-rough set contained in (A_1, A_2).

Theorem 14: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then (A_1, A_2) is I-rough open iff $(A_1, A_2)^0 = (A_1, A_2)$.

Proof: Suppose (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough open subset of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ). Then (A_1, A_2) is the largest I-rough open set contained in (A_1, A_2). Hence by theorem 13, $(A_1, A_2)^0 = (A_1, A_2)$.

Also if (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough subset such that $(A_1, A_2)^0 = (A_1, A_2)$, then by theorem 13, (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough open subset of the I-rough topological space (U, β, τ).

Corollary 2: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space, then $(\phi, \phi)^0 = (\phi, \phi)$ and $(U, U)^0 = (U, U)$.

Proof: The proof follows directly from theorem 14, since (ϕ, ϕ) and (U, U) are I-rough open subsets of (U, β, τ).

Theorem 15: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U, β), then $((A_1, A_2)^0)^0 = (A_1, A_2)^0$.

Proof: For any I-rough set (A_1, A_2), the I-rough interior $(A_1, A_2)^0$ is an I-rough open set by theorem 13. Then by theorem 14, $((A_1, A_2)^0)^0 = (A_1, A_2)^0$.

Theorem 16: Let (U, β, τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) and (D_1, D_2) be any two I-rough subsets of the rough universe (U, β), such that $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$, then $(A_1, A_2)^0 \subseteq (D_1, D_2)^0$.

Proof: From the definition of I-rough interior, clearly $(A_1, A_2)^0 \subseteq (A_1, A_2)$. Thus if $(A_1, A_2) \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$, then $(A_1, A_2)^0 \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$. That is $(A_1, A_2)^0$ is an I-rough open set contained in (D_1, D_2). Then $(A_1, A_2)^0 \subseteq (D_1, D_2)^0$, since $(D_1, D_2)^0$ is the largest I-rough open set contained in (D_1, D_2).

Theorem 17: Let (U,β,τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) and (D_1, D_2) be any two I-rough subsets of the rough universe (U,β), then $[(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)]^0 = (A_1, A_2)^0 \cap (D_1, D_2)^0$.

Proof: Let (U,β,τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) and (D_1, D_2) be any two I-rough subsets of the rough universe (U,β). Then from the definition of I-rough interior, $(A_1, A_2)^0 \subseteq (A_1, A_2)$ and $(D_1, D_2)^0 \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$. Then $(A_1, A_2)^0 \cap (D_1, D_2)^0 \subseteq (A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)$. Now since, $(A_1, A_2)^0$ and $(D_1, D_2)^0$ are I-rough open by theorem 13 and I-rough intersection of two I-rough open sets are again an I-rough open set implies $(A_1, A_2)^0 \cap (D_1, D_2)^0$ is an I-rough open set. That is $(A_1, A_2)^0 \cap (D_1, D_2)^0$ is an I-rough open set contained in $(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)$. Hence $(A_1, A_2)^0 \cap (D_1, D_2)^0 \subseteq [(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)]^0$.

Also $[(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)] \subseteq (A_1, A_2)$ and $[(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)] \subseteq (D_1, D_2)$. Then by theorem 16, $[(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)]^0 \subseteq (A_1, A_2)^0$ and $[(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)]^0 \subseteq (D_1, D_2)^0$. Which implies $[(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)]^0 \subseteq (A_1, A_2)^0 \cap (D_1, D_2)^0$. Hence $[(A_1, A_2)\cap(D_1, D_2)]^0 = (A_1, A_2)^0 \cap (D_1, D_2)^0$.

I-ROUGH BOUNDARY

I-rough boundary of an I-rough set is defined in this section. Also I-rough clopen sets are defined and a characterization of the I-rough boundary of an I-rough clopen set is discussed here.

Definition 4: Let (U,β,τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U,β), then (A_1, A_2) is I-rough clopen set if (A_1, A_2) is both I-rough open and I-rough closed. That is if $(A_1, A_2)\in\tau$ and $(U,U)-(A_1, A_2) = (U-A_2, U-A_1)\in\tau$.

Definition 5: Let (U,β,τ) be an I-rough topological space and (A_1, A_2) be any I-rough subset of the rough universe (U,β), then the I-rough boundary of (A_1, A_2) is the I-rough set defined by $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}\cap\overline{(U,U)-(A_1, A_2)} = \overline{(A_1, A_2)}\cap\overline{(U-A_2, U-A_1)}$ and is denoted by $\partial(A_1, A_2)$.

Remark: The I-rough boundary of an I-rough set is always an I-rough closed set, since it is the I-rough intersection of two I-rough closed sets. Also from the definition it is clear that the I-rough boundary of an I-rough set is same as the I-rough boundary of its I-rough complement.

Theorem 18: For any I-rough set (A_1, A_2), the I-rough boundary $\partial(A_1, A_2)=(\phi,\phi)$ iff (A_1, A_2), is an I-rough clopen set.

Proof: First suppose that (A_1, A_2), is an I-rough clopen subset of the I-rough topological space (U,β,τ). That is (A_1, A_2) is both I-rough open and I-rough closed. Since (A_1, A_2) is I-rough closed, $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}=(A_1, A_2)$. Also since (A_1, A_2) is I-rough open, $(U,U)-(A_1, A_2) = (U-A_2, U-A_1)$ is I-rough closed and hence $\overline{(U-A_2, U-A_1)}=(U-A_2, U-A_1)$. Hence $\partial(A_1, A_2) = \overline{(A_1, A_2)}\cap\overline{(U-A_2, U-A_1)} = (A_1, A_2)\cap(U-A_2, U-A_1) = (A_1, A_2)\cap(A_1, A_2)^C = (\phi,\phi)$.

Conversely suppose that for an I-rough set (A_1, A_2), the I-rough boundary $\partial(A_1, A_2)=(\phi,\phi)$. That is $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}\cap\overline{(U,U)-(A_1, A_2)} = (\phi,\phi)$. Since $((U,U)-(A_1, A_2))\subseteq\overline{(U,U)-(A_1, A_2)}$, it is clear that $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}\cap((U,U)-(A_1, A_2)) = (\phi,\phi)$. But their I-rough union is (U,U). This means that $\overline{(A_1, A_2)}=(A_1, A_2)$. Hence by theorem 5, (A_1, A_2) is an I-rough closed set. In the preceding proof, by reversing the role of (A_1, A_2) and $(U,U)-(A_1, A_2)$ it follows that $(U,U)-(A_1, A_2)$ is also I-rough closed set. Which implies (A_1, A_2) is I-rough open. That is (A_1, A_2) is both I-rough open and I-rough closed and hence it is an I-rough clopen set.

CONCLUSION

This paper studies some basic concepts of the I-rough topological spaces. I rough topological spaces are the generalization of topological spaces in to a rough universe. The paper mainly focuses on I-rough subspaces, I-rough closure, I-rough interior, I-rough dense subsets, I-rough clopen sets and I-rough boundary of an I-rough set and several properties related to them are discussed. The structure of I-rough open sets and I-rough closed sets in the relative I-rough topology are studied. By the investigation of these ideas this paper is an attempt to enrich the I-rough topological spaces. With the help of the ideas presented here there are a lot of research scopes in this area.

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