

Quest for Research Excellence On Computing, Mathematics and Statistics

Editors

Kor Liew Kee

Kamarul Ariffin Mansor

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Quest for Research Excellence on Computing, Mathematics and Statistics

Chapters in Book

The 2nd International Conference on Computing, Mathematics
and Statistics (iCMS2015)

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Content

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Preface

CHAPTER 1 1

Towards Ameliorating the Problem of Packet Dropping in IDS using P System Model on GPU

Rufai Kazeem Idowu, Ravie Chandren M., and Zulaiha Ali Othman

CHAPTER 2 11

Analyses of Software Testing Problems in Small and Medium Software Enterprises (SME's) and a Proposed Framework on Exploratory Testing

Murugan Thangiah and Shuib Basri

CHAPTER 3 25

Senior Citizen and Online Form: Hybrid Guideline Form Design

Zanariah Idrus, Nor Hafizah Abdul Razak, and Noor Hasnita Abdul Talib

CHAPTER 4 35

Research Paradigms in Computing Disciplines: A Review

Nor Hafizah Abdul Razak, Noor Hasnita Abdul Talib, and Jasmin Ilyani Ahmad

CHAPTER 5 41

Dijkstra's Algorithm In Product Searching System (Prosearch)

Nur Hasni Nasrudin, Siti Hajar Nasaruddin, Syarifah Syafiqah Wafa Syed Abdul Halim and Rosida Ahmad Junid

CHAPTER 6 49

Developing Waqf Land Computing: A Preliminary Study On The Used Of Web-based Applications And Spatial Database

Siti Nurbaya Ismail, Zanariah Idrus, Nor Hafizah Abdul Razak

CHAPTER 7	59
Implementation Of CORDIC Algorithm In Vectoring Mode	
<i>Anis Shahida Mokhtar, Abdullah bin Mohd Fadzullah</i>	
CHAPTER 8	71
A Description of Projective Contractions in the Orlicz-Kantorovich Lattice	
<i>Inomjon Ganiev and M. Azram</i>	
CHAPTER 9	83
The Geometry of the Accessible Sets of Vector Fields	
<i>A.Y.Narmanov, and I. Ganiev</i>	
CHAPTER 10	89
Existence Result of Third Order Functional Random Integro-Differential Inclusion	
<i>D. S. Palimkar</i>	
CHAPTER 11	105
Fourth Order Random Differential Equation	
<i>D. S. Palimkar and P.R. Shinde</i>	
CHAPTER 12	115
New Concept of e - I -open and e - I -Continuous Functions	
<i>W.F. Al-omeri, M.S. Md. Noorani, and A. AL-Omari</i>	
CHAPTER 13	123
Visualization of Constrained Data by Rational Cubic Ball Function	
<i>Wan Zafira Ezza Wan Zakaria, and JamaludinMd Ali</i>	
CHAPTER 14	133
Octupole Vibrations in Even–Even Isotopes of Dy	
<i>A.A. Okhunov, G.I. Turaeva, and M. Jahangir Alam</i>	
CHAPTER 15	141
Characterization of p -Groups with a Maximal Irredundant 10-Covering	
<i>Rawdah Adawiyah Tarmizi and Hajar Sulaiman</i>	

CHAPTER 16	149
Sensitivity Index of HIV-1 model Parameters with Vertical transmission	
<i>Amiru Sule, Mamman Mamuda, Abdullahi Mohammed Baba, Jibril Lawal, and I.G. Usman</i>	
CHAPTER 17	163
Derivation of Four-Point Explicit Block Methods for Direct Solution of Initial Value Problems of Third Order Ordinary Differential Equations	
<i>Z. Omar, J. O. Kuboye, and Y.A. Abdullah</i>	
CHAPTER 18	175
Absolute Translativity of Generalized Nörlund Mean	
<i>Amjed Zraiqat</i>	
CHAPTER 19	189
Type I Error of the Modified Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test under Leptokurtic Distribution	
<i>Nor Aishah Ahad, Sharipah Soaad Syed Yahaya, Suhaida Abdullah, Lim Yai Fung and Zahayu Md Yusof</i>	
CHAPTER 20	199
The Combined EWMA-CUSUM Control Chart with Autocorrelation	
<i>Abbas Umar Farouk, and Ismail Bin Mohamad</i>	
CHAPTER 21	213
Estimating Philippine Dealing System Treasury (PDST) Reference Rate Yield Curves using a State-Space Representation of the Nelson-Siegel Model	
<i>Len Patrick Dominic M. Garces, and Ma. Eleanor R. Reserva</i>	
CHAPTER 22	225
A Structural Equation Model Analyzing the Relationship Model on Perception Students toward Mathematics	
<i>Siti Fairus Mokhtar</i>	

CHAPTER 23.....233

Partial Least Squares Based Financial Distressed Classifying Model of Small Construction Firms

Amirah-Hazwani Abdul Rahim, Ida-Normaya M. Nasir, Abd-Razak Ahmad, and Nurazlina Abdul Rashid

CHAPTER 24.....245

Logit Bankruptcy Model of Industrial Product Firms

Asmahani Nayan, Siti-Shuhada Ishak, and Abd-Razak Ahmad

CHAPTER 25.....255

Data Mining in Predicting Firms Failure: A Comparative Study Using Artificial Neural Networks and Classification and Regression Tree

Norashikin Nasaruddin, Wan-Siti-Esah Che-Hussain, Asmahani Nayan, and Abd-Razak Ahmad

CHAPTER 26.....265

Risks of Divorce: Comparison between Cox and Parametric Models

Sanizah Ahmad, Norin Rahayu Shamsuddin, Nur Niswah Naslina Azid @ Maarof, and Hasfariza Farizad

CHAPTER 27.....277

Reliability and Construct Validity of DASS 21 using Malay Version: A Pilot Study

Kartini Kasim, Norin Rahayu Shamsuddin, Wan Zulkipli Wan Salleh, Kardina Kamaruddin, and Norazan Mohamed Ramli

CHAPTER 28.....285

Outlier Detection in Time Series Model

Nurul Sima Mohamad Shariff, Nor Aishah Hamzah, and Karmila Hanim Kamil

CHAPTER 29.....297

ROAD Algorithm for Control Charts

Gejza Dohnal

CHAPTER 30	311
Learning Numerals for Down Syndrome by applying Cognitive Principles in 3D Walkthrough	
<i>Nor Intan Shafini Nasaruddin, Khairul Nurmazianna Ismail, and Aleena Puspita A.Halim</i>	
CHAPTER 31	329
Predicting Currency Crisis: An Analysis on Early Warning System from Different Perspective	
<i>Nor Azuana Ramli</i>	
CHAPTER 32	341
Using Analytic Hierarchy Process to Rank Takaful Companies based on Health Takaful Product	
<i>Noor Hafizah Zainal Aznam, Shahida Farhan Zakaria, and Wan Asma 'a Wan Abu Bakar</i>	
CHAPTER 33	349
Service Discovery Mechanism for Service Continuity in Heterogeneous Network	
<i>Shaifizat Mansor, Nor Shahniza Kamal Basha, Siti Rafidah Muhamat Dawam, Noor Rasidah Ali, and Shamsul Jamel Elias</i>	
CHAPTER 34	361
Ranking Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Activities under Product Development Theme using Analytic Hierarchy Process	
<i>Shahida Farhan Zakaria, Wan-Asma ' Wan-Abu-Bakar, Roshima Said, Sharifah Nazura Syed-Noh, and Abd-Razak Ahmad</i>	
CHAPTER 35	369
A Fuzzy Rule Base System For Mango Ripeness Classification	
<i>Ab Razak Mansor, Mahmod Othman, Noor Rasidah Ali , Khairul Adilah Ahmad, and Samsul Jamel Elias</i>	

CHAPTER 36.....381

**Technology Assistance for Kids with Learning Disabilities:
Challenges and Opportunities**

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Ahmad*

CHAPTER 12

New Concept of e - I -open and e - I -Continuous Functions

W.F. Al-omeri, M.S. Md. Noorani, and A. AL-Omari

Abstract. In this paper, new classes of functions are introduced and studied by making use of e - I -open sets and e - I -closed sets. Relationship between the new classes and other classes of functions are established besides giving examples, counter examples, properties and characterizations.

Keywords: e - I -open; e - I -closed; somewhat; e - I -continuous; ideal topological space; e - I -dense; e - I -separable.

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1 Introduction

The subject of ideals in topological spaces has been studied by Kuratowski [9] and Vaidyanathaswamy [15]. Jankovic and Hamlett [8] investigated further properties of ideal space. The importance of continuity and generalized continuity is significant in various areas of mathematics and related sciences. One of them, which has been in recent years of interest to general topologists, is its decomposition. The decomposition of continuity has been studied by many authors. The class of ϵ -open sets contains all δ -preopen [12] sets and δ -semiopen [11] sets. In 1992, Jankovic and Hamlett [7] introduced the notion of I -open sets in topological spaces. Abd El-Monsef et al. [1] investigated I -open sets and I -continuous functions. In this paper, using the notion of ϵ - I -open sets, the concepts of somewhat ϵ - I -continuous functions and somewhat ϵ - I -open functions are introduced and studied. Also characterizations for somewhat ϵ - I -continuity is obtained besides giving examples and counterexamples. An ideal I on a topological space (X, τ) is a nonempty collection of subsets of X which satisfies the following conditions:

$A \in I$ and $B \subset A$ implies $B \in I$; $A \in I$ and $B \in I$ implies $A \cup B \in I$. Applications to various fields were further investigated by Jankovic and Hamlett [8] Dontchev et al. [4]; Mukherjee et al. [10]; Arenas et al. [3]; et al. Nasef and Mahmoud [13], etc. Given a topological space (X, τ) with an ideal I on X and if $p(X)$ is the set of all subsets of X , a set operator $(.)^* : p(X) \rightarrow p(X)$, called α -local function [14, 8] of A with respect to τ and I is defined as follows: for $A \subseteq X$,

$$A^*(I, \tau) = \{x \in X \mid U \cap A \notin I \text{ for every } U \in \tau(x)\}$$

where $\tau(x) = \{U \in \tau \mid x \in U\}$. A Kuratowski closure operator $Cl^*(x) = A \cup A^*(I, \tau)$. When there is no chance for confusion, we will simply write A^* for $A^*(I, \tau)$. X^* is often a proper subset of X .

Definition 1.1. A subset A of an ideal topological space (X, τ, I) is said to be:

- (1) I -open [1] if $A \subset Int(A^*)$.
- (2) semi*- I -open [6] if $A \subset Cl(\delta Int(A))$.
- (3) ϵ - I -open if [2] $A \subset Cl(\delta Int(A)) \cup Int(\delta Cl(A))$.

Definition 1.2. [5] A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be somewhat-continuous function if for $U \in \sigma$ and $f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$, there exists an open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$.

Definition 1.3. [5] A function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be somewhat-continuous function provided that for $U \in \tau$ and $U \neq \emptyset$ there exists an open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$.

Definition 1.4. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be somewhat-I-continuous function if for $U \in \sigma$ and $f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$ there exists an I -open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$.

Definition 1.5. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be somewhat semi*-I-continuous function if for $U \in \sigma$ and $f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$ there exists an semi*-I-open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$.

Definition 1.6. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be semi*-I-continuous [2], if the inverse image of each open set is semi*-I-open.

Definition 1.7. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be I -continuous [1], if the inverse image of each open set is I -open.

Definition 1.8. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be I -open (resp. semi*- I -open) function if the image of each open set U in (X, τ) is I -open (resp. semi*- I -open) in (Y, σ, I) .

Definition 1.9. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be somewhat-I-open function provided that for $U \in \tau$ and $U \neq \emptyset$ there exists an open set V in Y such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f(U)$.

Definition 1.10. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be somewhat semi*-I-open function provided that for $U \in \tau$ and $U \neq \emptyset$ there exists an semi*- I -open set V in Y such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f(U)$

2 Somewhat e - I -continuous functions

Definition 2.1. Let (X, τ, I) be ideal topological spaces and (Y, σ) be any topological space. A function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be somewhat e -

I -continuous function if for every $U \in \sigma$ and $f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$ there exists an e - I -open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$.

Example 2.2. Let $X = \{a, b\}$ with a topology $\tau = \{\emptyset, X\}$, $I = \{\emptyset, \{a\}\}$, $Y = \{a, b\}$, $\sigma = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}\}$. Now defined a function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ as follows: $f(a) = a$ and $f(b) = a$. Then f is somewhat e - I -continuous function. Because $Cl(\delta Int I(A)) \cup Int(\delta Cl I(A)) = Cl(\{b\}) \cup Int(X) = X$, if $U = \{a\}$, $V = \{b\}$. Then V is e - I -open and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$.

Theorem 2.3. Every somewhat semi*- I -continuous function is somewhat e - I -continuous function.

Proof. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be somewhat semi*- I -continuous function. Let U be any open set in Y such that $f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. Since f is somewhat semi*- I -continuous function, there exists a semi*- I -open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$. Since every semi*- I -open set is e - I -open, there exist a e - I -open set V such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U)$, which implies that f is somewhat e - I -continuous function. □

Remark 2.4. Converse of the above theorem need not be true in general which follows from the following example.

Example 2.5. Let $X = Y = \{a, b, c\}$ with a topology $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b, c\}\}$, $I = \{\emptyset, \{a\}\}$, $\sigma = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}\}$. Defined a function $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ as follows: $f(a) = a$, $f(c) = c$ and $f(b) = b$. Then f is somewhat e - I -continuous function but not somewhat semi*- I -continuous. Since the inverse image of $\{c\}$ in (Y, σ) is $\{c\}$ in (X, τ, I) which is not semi*- I -open set.

Theorem 2.6. Every somewhat I -continuous function is somewhat semi*- I -continuous function.

Theorem 2.7. Every somewhat I -continuous function is somewhat e - I -continuous unction.

Proof. Theorem follows from Theorem 2.3 and Theorem 2.6.

Remark 2.8. Converse of the above theorem need not be true in general which follows from the following example.

Example 2.9. In example 2.5, the function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ defined by $f(a) = a, f(b) = b, f(c) = c$ is somewhat e - I -continuous but not somewhat I -continuous since the inverse image of $\{c\}$ is $\{c\}$ which is not I -open set.

Theorem 2.10. Let $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ and $g: (Y, \sigma) \rightarrow (Z, \zeta)$ be any two functions. If f is somewhat e - I -continuous function and g is continuous function, then $g \circ f$ is somewhat e - I -continuous function.

Proof. Let $U \in \zeta$. Suppose that $g^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. Since $U \in \zeta$ and g is continuous function $g^{-1}(U) \in \zeta$. Suppose that $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U)) \neq \emptyset$. Since by hypothesis f is somewhat e - I -continuous function, there exists a e - I -open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U))$. But $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U)) = (g \circ f)^{-1}(U)$, which implies that $V \subset (g \circ f)^{-1}(U)$. Then $g \circ f$ is somewhat e - I -continuous function. $\square$

Remark 2.11. In the above Theorem 2.10, if f is continuous function and g is somewhat e - I -continuous function, then it is not necessarily true that $g \circ f$ is somewhat e - I -continuous function. The following example serves this purpose.

Example 2.12. Let $X = Y = \{a, b, c\}$ with a topology $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}\}$, $I = \{\emptyset, \{b\}\}$, $\sigma = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b, c\}\}$, $\zeta = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}\}$ and $J = \{\emptyset, \{a\}\}$. defined a function $f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ as follows: $f(a) = a, f(c) = c$ and $f(b) = b$ and defined a function $g: (Y, \sigma, J) \rightarrow (Z, \zeta)$ as follows: $g(a) = a, g(c) = c$ and $g(b) = b$. Then clearly f is continuous function and g is somewhat e - I -continuous function but $g \circ f$ is not somewhat e - I -continuous function. Since $(g \circ f)^{-1}(U) = (g \circ f)^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{c\}$ which is subset of $f^{-1}(U)$, but not somewhat e - I -open.

Definition 2.13. A subset S of an ideal topological space (X, τ, I) is called e - I -dense if $Cl^*(S) = X$. In other words if there is no proper e - I -closed set M in X such that $S \subset M \subset X^c$.

Theorem 2.14. Let $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ be a function. Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) f is somewhat e - I -continuous function.
- (2) If M is a closed subset of Y such that $f^{-1}(M) = X$, then there is a proper

e - I -closed subset D of X such that $D \subset f^{-1}(M)$.

(3) If S is a e - I -dense subset of X then $f(S)$ is a dense subset of Y .

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Let M be a closed subset of Y such that $f^{-1}(M) = X$. Then $Y - M$ is an open set in Y such that $f^{-1}(Y - M) = X - f^{-1}(M) \neq \emptyset$. By hypothesis (1) there exists a e - I -open set V in X such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(Y - M) = X - f^{-1}(M)$. This means that $X - V \supset f^{-1}(M)$ and $X - V = D$ is a e - I -closed set in X . This proves (2).

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3): Let S be a e - I -dense set in X . We have to show that $f(S)$ is dense in Y . Suppose not, then there exists a proper closed set M in Y such that $f(S) \subset M \subset Y$. Clearly $f^{-1}(M) = X$. Hence by (2) there exists a proper e - I -closed set D such that $S \subset f^{-1}(M) \subset D \subset X$. This contradicts fact that S is e - I -dense in X .

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Suppose that (2) is not true. This means there exists a closed set M in Y such that $f^{-1}(M) = X$. But there is no proper e - I -closed set D in X such that $f^{-1}(M) \subset D$. This means that $f^{-1}(M)$ is e - I -dense in X . But by (3) $f(f^{-1}(M)) = M$ must be dense in Y , which is contradiction to the choice of M .

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (1): Let $U \in \sigma$ and $f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. Then $Y - U$ is closed and $f^{-1}(Y - U) = X - f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. By hypothesis of (2) there exists a proper e - I -closed set $D \supset f^{-1}(Y - U)$. This implies that $X - D \subset f^{-1}(U)$ and $X - D$ is e - I -open and $X - D \neq \emptyset$.

Theorem 2.15. Let (X, τ, I) be any ideal topological space. Let (Y, σ) be any topological space. A be an open set in X and $f: (A, \tau|_A) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ be somewhat e - I -continuous function such that $f(A)$ is dense in Y . Then any extension F of f is somewhat e - I -continuous function.

Proof. Let U be any open set in (Y, σ, J) such that $F^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. Since $f(A) \subset Y$ is dense in Y and $U \cap f(A) \neq \emptyset$ it follows that $F^{-1}(U) \cap A \neq \emptyset$. That is $f^{-1}(U) \cap A \neq \emptyset$. Hence by hypothesis on f , there exists a e - I -open set V in A such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset f^{-1}(U) \subset F^{-1}(U)$ which implies F is somewhat e - I -continuous function. $\square$

Theorem 2.16. Let (X, τ, I) and (Y, σ, J) be any two ideal topological spaces, $X = A \cup B$ where A and B are open subsets of X and $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma, J)$

σ, J) be a function such that f/A and f/B are somewhat $e-I$ -continuous function. Then f is somewhat $e-I$ -continuous function.

Proof. Let U be any open set in (Y, σ, J) such that $f^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. Then $(f/A)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$ or $(f/B)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. or both $(f/A)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$ and $(f/B)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$.

Case(1) Suppose $(f/A)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$.

Since f/A is somewhat $e-I$ -continuous, there exists a $e-I$ -open set V in A such that $V \neq \emptyset$ and $V \subset (f/A)^{-1}(U) \subset f^{-1}(U)$. Since V is $e-I$ -open in A and A is open in X , V is $e-I$ -open in X . Thus f is somewhat $e-I$ -continuous function.

Case(2) Suppose $(f/B)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$.

Since f/B is somewhat $e-I$ -continuous, there exists a $e-I$ -open set V in B such that $V \neq \emptyset$. and $V \subset (f/B)^{-1}(U) \subset f^{-1}(U)$. Since V is $e-I$ -open in B and B is open in X , V is $e-I$ -open in X . Thus f is somewhat $e-I$ -continuous function.

Case(3) Suppose $(f/A)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$. and $(f/B)^{-1}(U) \neq \emptyset$.

This follows from both the cases (1) and (2). Thus f is somewhat $e-I$ -continuous function. □

Definition 2.17. A topological space X is said to be $e-I$ -separable if there exists a countable subset B of X which is $e-I$ -dense in X .

Theorem 2.18. If $f: (X, \tau, I) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ is somewhat $e-I$ -continuous function from X on to Y and if X is $e-I$ -separable, then Y is separable.

Proof. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be somewhat $e-I$ -continuous function such that X is $e-I$ -separable. Then by definition there exists a countable subset B of X which is $e-I$ -dense in X . Then by Theorem 2.14, $f(B)$ is dense in Y . Since B is countable $f(B)$ is also countable which is dense in Y , which indicates that Y is separable. □

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