

# Intuitionistic Fuzzy $\omega$ Supra Connectedness And Intuitionistic Fuzzy $\omega$ Supra Compactness

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**Abstract** -Aim of this present paper is to introduce and study the concepts of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connectedness and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  compactness in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space.

**Keywords** —Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sets, Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed sets, Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connectedness, Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  compactness, Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space

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## INTRODUCTION

L.A.Zadeh's[24] introduced fuzzy sets, using this fuzzy sets C.L. Chang [4] introduced and developed fuzzy topological space. Atanassov's[2] introduced Intuitionistic fuzzy sets, Using this Intuitionistic fuzzy sets Coker[5] introduced the notion of Intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces. The supra topological spaces introduced and studied by A.S. Mashhour[10] in the year 1983. M. E. AbdEl-Monsef et al. [1] introduced the fuzzy supra topological spaces and studied fuzzy supra-continuous functions and obtained some properties and characterizations. In 2003 NeclaTuranl [23] introduced the concept of Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space.M. Parimala, [13]Jafari Saeid, introduce Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\alpha$ -supra continuous maps in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological spaces. S.Chandrasekar [11] et al introduced Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed sets. Aim of this present paper is to introduce and study the concepts of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connectedness and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  compactness in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space.

## II. PRELIMINARIES

### Definition 2.1[3]

An Intuitionistic fuzzy set (IF for short) A is an object having the form

$$A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$$

where the functions  $\mu_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\nu_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$  denote the degree of membership (namely  $\mu_A(x)$ ) and the degree of non-membership (namely  $\nu_A(x)$ ) of each element  $x \in X$  to the set A respectively, and  $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$  for each  $x \in X$ . Obviously, every fuzzy set A on a nonempty set X is an IFS of the following form

$$A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), 1 - \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}.$$

### Definition 2.2 [3]

Let A and B be two Intuitionistic fuzzy sets of the form  $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  and  $B = \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ . Then,

- (i)  $A \subseteq B$  if and only if  $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x)$  and  $\nu_A(x) \geq \nu_B(x)$  for all  $x \in X$ ,
- (ii)  $A = B$  if and only if  $A \subseteq B$  and  $A \supseteq B$ ,
- (iii)  $A^c = \{ \langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ ,
- (iv)  $A \cup B = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ ,
- (v)  $A \cap B = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ .
- (vi)  $[ ]A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), 1 - \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ ;
- (vii)  $\langle \rangle A = \{ \langle x, 1 - \nu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ ;

The Intuitionistic fuzzy sets  $0 \sim = \langle x, 0, 1 \rangle$  and  $1 \sim = \langle x, 1, 0 \rangle$  are respectively the empty set and the whole set of X

### Definition 2.3. [3]

Let  $\{A_i; i \in J\}$  be an arbitrary family of Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X. Then

- (i)  $\bigcap A_i = \{ \langle x, \bigwedge \mu_{A_i}(x), \bigvee \nu_{A_i}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ ;
- (ii)  $\bigcup A_i = \{ \langle x, \bigvee \mu_{A_i}(x), \bigwedge \nu_{A_i}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ .

### Definition 2.3.[3]

we must introduce the Intuitionistic fuzzy sets  $0 \sim$  and  $1 \sim$  in X as follows:

$$0 \sim = \{ \langle x, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \} \text{ and } 1 \sim = \{ \langle x, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}.$$

### Definition 2.5[3]

Let A, B, C be Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X. Then

- (i)  $A \subseteq B$  and  $C \subseteq D \Rightarrow A \cup C \subseteq B \cup D$  and  $A \cap C \subseteq B \cap D$ ,
- (ii)  $A \subseteq B$  and  $A \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq B \cap C$ ,
- (iii)  $A \subseteq C$  and  $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq C$ ,
- (iv)  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$ ,
- (v)  $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$
- (vi)  $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$ ,
- (vii)  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \bar{B} \subseteq \bar{A}$ ,
- (viii)  $\overline{(\bar{A})} = A$ ,
- (ix)  $\bar{1 \sim} = 0 \sim$ ,

$$(x) \bar{0} \sim = 1 \sim.$$

**Definition 2.6[3]**

Let  $f$  be a mapping from an ordinary set  $X$  into an ordinary set  $Y$ , If  $B = \{ \langle y, \mu_B(y), \nu_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$  is an IFST in  $Y$ , then the inverse image of  $B$  under  $f$  is an IFST defined by  $f^{-1}(B) = \{ \langle x, f^{-1}(\mu_B)(x), f^{-1}(\nu_B)(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  The image of IFST  $A = \{ \langle y, \mu_A(y), \nu_A(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$  under  $f$  is an IFST defined by  $f(A) = \{ \langle y, f(\mu_A)(y), f(\nu_A)(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$ .

**Definition 2.7 [3]**

Let  $A, A_i (i \in J)$  be Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in  $X, B, B_i (i \in K)$  be Intuitionistic fuzzy sets in  $Y$  and  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is a function. Then

- (i)  $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Rightarrow f(A_1) \subseteq f(A_2)$ ,
- (ii)  $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(B_1) \subseteq f^{-1}(B_2)$ ,
- (iii)  $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$  { If  $f$  is injective, then  $A = f^{-1}(f(A))$  },
- (iv)  $f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B$  { If  $f$  is surjective, then  $f(f^{-1}(B)) = B$  },
- (v)  $f^{-1}( \cup B_j ) = \cup f^{-1}(B_j)$
- (vi)  $f^{-1}( \cap B_j ) = \cap f^{-1}(B_j)$
- (vii)  $f( \cup B_j ) = \cup f(B_j)$
- (viii)  $f( \cap B_j ) \subseteq \cap f(B_j)$  { If  $f$  is injective, then  $f( \cap B_j ) = \cap f(B_j)$  }
- (ix)  $f^{-1}(1 \sim) = 1 \sim$ ,
- (x)  $f^{-1}(0 \sim) = 0 \sim$ ,
- (xi)  $f(1 \sim) = 1 \sim$ , if  $f$  is surjective
- (xii)  $f(0 \sim) = 0 \sim$ ,
- (xiii)  $\overline{f(A)} \subseteq f(\bar{A})$ , if  $f$  is surjective,
- (xiv)  $f^{-1}(\bar{B}) = \overline{f^{-1}(B)}$ .

**Definition 2.8[22]**

A family  $\tau_\mu$  Intuitionistic fuzzy sets on  $X$  is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topology (in short, IFST) on  $X$  if  $0 \sim \in \tau_\mu, 1 \sim \in \tau_\mu$  and  $\tau_\mu$  is closed under arbitrary suprema. Then we call the pair  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space.

Each member of  $\tau_\mu$  is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set and the complement of an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set.

**Definition 2.9 [22]**

The Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closure of a set  $A$  is denoted by  $S-cl(A)$  and is defined as

$$S-cl(A) = \cap \{ B : B \text{ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed and } A \subseteq B \}.$$

The Intuitionistic fuzzy supra interior of a set  $A$  is denoted by  $S-int(A)$  and is defined as

$$S-int(A) = \cup \{ B : B \text{ is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open and } A \supseteq B \}$$

**Definition 2.10[23]**

- (i).  $\neg(AqB) \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B^C$ .
- (ii).  $A$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set in  $X \Leftrightarrow S-Cl(A) = A$ .
- (iii).  $A$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set in  $X \Leftrightarrow S-int(A) = A$ .
- (iv).  $S-cl(A^C) = (S-int(A))^C$ .

$$(v). S-int(A^C) = (S-cl(A))^C.$$

- (vi).  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow S-int(A) \subseteq S-int(B)$ .
- (vii).  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow S-cl(A) \subseteq S-cl(B)$ .
- (viii).  $S-cl(A \cup B) = S-cl(A) \cup S-cl(B)$ .
- (ix).  $S-int(A \cap B) = S-int(A) \cap S-int(B)$ .

**Definition 2.11[23]**

An Intuitionistic fuzzy point (IFP in short), written as  $p(\alpha, \beta)$ , is defined to be an IFS of  $X$  given by

$$P_{(\alpha, \beta)}(x) = \begin{cases} (\alpha, \beta) & \text{if } x = p, \\ (0, 1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

An IFP  $p(\alpha, \beta)$  is said to belong to a set  $A$  if  $\alpha \leq \mu_A$  and  $\beta \geq \nu_A$

**Definition 2.12: [17]**

An IFS  $A$  of an IFSTS  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy generalized supra closed set (IFGSCS in short) if  $S-cl(A) \subseteq U$  whenever  $A \subseteq U$  and  $U$  is an IFSOS in  $X$ .

**Definition 2.13: [20]**

Let an IFS  $A$  of an IFSTS  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Then  $S-cl(A) = \cap \{ K / K \text{ is an IFSCS in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq K \}$ .  $S-int(A) = \cup \{ K / K \text{ is an IFSOS in } X \text{ and } K \subseteq A \}$ .

Note that for any IFS  $A$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ ,

$$S-cl(A^C) = S-int(A)^C \text{ and}$$

$$S-int(A^C) = S-cl(A)^C$$

**Definition 2.13. [12]**

Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  be a Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space. Then  $A$  is called Intuitionistic fuzzy supra semi open set (IFS supra open set for short) if  $A \subseteq S-cl(S-int(A))$ .

**Definition 2.15. [12]**

Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  be a Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space. Then  $A$  is called Intuitionistic fuzzy supra semi closed set (IF supra-closed set for short) if  $S-int(S-cl(A)) \subseteq A$ .

**Definition 2.16. [12]**

- Let  $A$  be a Intuitionistic fuzzy set of a Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Then,
- i). The Intuitionistic fuzzy supra semi closure of  $A$  is defined as  $IFS\text{-supra-cl}(A) = \cap \{ K : K \text{ is a IFS-supra closed in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq K \}$
- ii). The Intuitionistic fuzzy supra semi interior of  $A$  is defined as  $IFS\text{-supra-int}(A) = \cup \{ G : G \text{ is a IFS-supra open in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq A \}$

**Definition 2.17:[15]**

The IFS  $C(\alpha, \beta) = \{ x, c_\alpha, c_{1-\beta} \}$  where  $\alpha \in (0, 1], \beta \in [0, 1)$  and  $\alpha + \beta \leq 1$  is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy point in  $X$ .

**Definition 2.18.[11]**

Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  be a Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space. Then  $A$  is called Intuitionistic fuzzy supra  $\omega$  closed set (IF $\omega$ -supra closed set for short) if  $S-cl(A) \subseteq G$  whenever  $A \subseteq G$  and  $G$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set.

**Definition 2.19. [11]**

- Let  $A$  be a Intuitionistic fuzzy set of a Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Then,
- i). The Intuitionistic fuzzy supra  $\omega$  closure of  $A$  is defined as  $IF\ \omega\text{-supra-cl}(A) = \cap \{ K : K \text{ is a IF } \omega\text{-supra closed in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq K \}$

ii).The Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra interior of A is defined as  $IF\ \omega\ \text{supra-int}(A)=\cup\{G:G\ \text{is a IF}\ \omega\text{-supra open in X and } G \subseteq A\}$

### III: INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY $\omega$ SUPRA CONNECTEDNESS AND INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY $\omega$ COMPACTNESS

In this section, we introduce the concept of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connectedness and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  compactness in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space

#### Definition 3.1:

An Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is called Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  - supra connected if there is no proper Intuitionistic fuzzy set of X which is both Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed .

#### Theorem 3.2:

Every Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected space is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra connected.

#### Proof:

Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  be an intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected space and suppose that  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is not Intuitionistic fuzzy supra connected .Then there exists a proper Intuitionistic fuzzy set A (  $A \neq 0\sim, A \neq 1\sim$  ) such that A is both Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open and Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed. Since every Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open set (resp.Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed set) is Intuitionistic  $\omega$  supra open ((resp. Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed), X is not Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected, a contradiction.

#### Remark 3.3:

Converse of theorem 3.1 may not be true for ,

#### Example 3.4:

Let  $X = \{a,b\}$  and  $\tau_\mu = \{0\sim, 1\sim, A, B, A \cup B\}$  be an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topology on X, where  $A = \{ \langle a, 0.7, 0.7 \rangle, \langle b, 0.6, 0.8 \rangle \}$ ,  $B = \{ \langle a, 0.6, 0.6 \rangle, \langle b, 0.7, 0.9 \rangle \}$ . Then Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra connected but not Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected because there exists a proper Intuitionistic fuzzy set  $C = \{ \langle a, 0.7, 0.7 \rangle, \langle b, 0.7, 0.7 \rangle \}$  which is both Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed and Intuitionistic  $\omega$  supra open in X.

#### Theorem 3.5:

An Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected if and only if there exists no non zero Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sets A and B in X such that  $A = B^C$ .

#### Proof:

**Necessity:** Suppose that A and B are Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sets such that  $A \neq 0\sim \neq B$  and  $A = B^C$ . Since  $A = B^C$ , B is an Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open set which implies that  $B^C = A$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed set and  $B \neq 0\sim$  this implies that  $B^C \neq 1\sim$  i.e.  $A \neq 1\sim$  Hence there exists a proper Intuitionistic fuzzy set A(  $A \neq 0\sim, A \neq 1\sim$  ) such that A is both Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open

and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed. But this is contradiction to the fact that X is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected.

**Sufficiency:** Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space and A is both Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open set and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed set in X such that  $0\sim \neq A \neq 1\sim$ . Now take  $B = A^C$ . In this case B is an Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open set and  $A \neq 1\sim$ . This implies that  $B = A^C \neq 0\sim$  which is a contradiction. Hence there is no proper Intuitionistic fuzzy set of X which is both Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed. Therefore Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected

#### Definition 3.6:

Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  be an Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space and A be an Intuitionistic fuzzy set X. Then  $IF\ \omega\ S$ -interior and  $IF\ \omega\ S$ -closure of A are defined as follows.

$IF\ \omega\ Scl(A) = \cap \{K: K\ \text{is an Intuitionistic fuzzy}\ \omega\ \text{supra closed set in X and } A \subseteq K\}$

$IF\ \omega\ Sint(A) = \cup \{G: G\ \text{is an Intuitionistic fuzzy}\ \omega\ \text{supra open set in X and } G \subseteq A\}$

#### Theorem 3.7:

An Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected if and only if there exists no non zero Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sets A and B in X such that  $B = A^C, B = (IF\ \omega\ S-cl(A))^C, A = (IF\ \omega\ S-cl(B))^C$ .

#### Proof:

**Necessity :** Assume that there exists Intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B such that  $A \neq 0\sim \neq B$  in X such that  $B = A^C, B = (IF\ \omega\ S-cl(A))^C, A = (IF\ \omega\ S-cl(B))^C$ . Since  $(IF\ \omega\ S-cl(A))^C$  and  $(IF\ \omega\ S-cl(B))^C$  are Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sets in X, which is a contradiction.

**Sufficiency:** Let A is both an Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open set and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed set such that  $0\sim \neq A \neq 1\sim$ . Taking  $B = A^C$ , we obtain a contradiction.

#### Definition 3.8:

An Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is said to be Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra-  $T_{1/2}$  if every Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed set in X is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed in X.

#### Theorem 3.9:

Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  be an Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra- $T_{1/2}$  space, then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) X is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected.
- (ii) X is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra connected.

#### Proof:

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) follows from Theorem 3.2

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i): Assume that X is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra -  $T_{1/2}$  and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected space. If possible, let X be not Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connected, then there exists a proper Intuitionistic fuzzy set A such that A is both Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open and  $\omega$  supra closed. Since X is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra- $T_{1/2}$ , A is Intuitionistic fuzzy supra open and



Intuitionistic fuzzy supra closed which implies that  $X$  is not Intuitionistic fuzzy supra connected, a contradiction.

**Definition 3.10:**

An  $IF\omega S$ -open set  $A$  is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set if  $A=IF\omega SInt(IF\omega S-cl(A))$ . The complement of an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set is called an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -closed set.

**Definition 3.11:**

An IFSTS  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is called an  $IF\omega S$ -super connected space if there exists no Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $IF\omega S$  open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ .

**Theorem 3.12:**

Let  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  be an IFSTS, then the following are equivalent.

- (i).  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $IF\omega S$ -super connected space.
- (ii). For every non-zero Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open set  $A$ ,  $IF\omega S-cl(A)=1\sim$ .
- (iii). For every Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  closed set  $A$  with  $A=1\sim$ ,  $IF\omega S-Int(A)=0\sim$ .
- (iv). There exists no Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open sets  $A$  and  $B$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  such that  $A=0\sim=B$ ,  $A\subseteq B^C$ .
- (v). There exists no Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open sets  $A$  and  $B$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ , Such that  $A=0\sim=B$ ,  $B=IF\omega S-cl(A)$ ,  $A=IF\omega S-cl(B)$ .
- (vi). There exists no Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  closed sets  $A$  and  $B$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  such that  $A=1\sim=B$ ,  $B=IF\omega S-Int(A)$ ,  $A=IF\omega S-Int(B)$ .

**Proof:**

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) Assume that there exists an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set  $A$  in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  such that  $A=0\sim$  and  $IF\omega S-cl(A)=1\sim$ . Now let  $B=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))^C$ . Then  $B$  is a proper Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . But this is a contradiction to the fact that  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $IF\omega S$ -super connected space. Therefore  $IF\omega S-cl(A)=1\sim$ .

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii) Let  $A=1\sim$ , be an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  closed set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . If  $B=A^C$ , then  $B$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  with  $B=0\sim$ . That is  $IF\omega SInt(B^C)=0\sim$  Hence  $IF\omega S-Int(A)=0\sim$ .

(iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iv) Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open sets in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  such that  $A=0\sim=B$ ,  $A\subseteq B^C$ . Since  $B$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -closed set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  and  $B=0\sim$ , implies  $B=1\sim$ ,  $BC=IF\omega S-cl(IF\omega S-Int(B^C))$  and we have,  $IF\omega S-Int(B^C)=0\sim$ . But  $A\subseteq B^C$ . Therefore  $0\sim=A=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))\subseteq IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(B^C))=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(IF\omega S-cl(IF\omega S-Int(B^C))))=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(IF\omega S-Int(B^C)))=IF\omega S-Int(B^C)=0\sim$ , Which is a contradiction. Therefore (iv) is true.

(iv)  $\Rightarrow$  (i) Let  $0\sim=A=1\sim$  be an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . If we take  $B=IF\omega S-cl(A))^C$ , then  $B$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open set.

(iv)  $\Rightarrow$  (i) Let  $0\sim=A=1\sim$ , be an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ , If we take  $B=(IF\omega S-cl(A))^C$ , then  $B$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open set, since  $IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(B))=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(IF\omega S-cl(A))^C)=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))))=IF\omega S-Int(A^C)=IF\omega S-cl(A))^C=B$ . Also we get  $B=0\sim$ , this implies  $=(IF\omega S-cl(A))^C$ , Hence

$IF\omega S-cl(A)=1\sim$ . Hence  $A=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))=IF\omega S-Int(1\sim)=1\sim$ . This is  $A=1\sim$ , which is a contradiction. Therefore  $B=0\sim$  and  $A\subseteq B^C$ . But this is a contradiction to (iv). Therefore  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an  $IF\omega S$ -super connected space.

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (v) Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  open sets in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  such that  $A=0\sim$ ,  $B=IF\omega S-cl(A))^C$  and  $A=(IF\omega S-cl(B))^C$ . We have  $IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))=IF\omega S-Int(B^C)=(IF\omega S-cl(B))^C=A$ ,  $A=0\sim$  and  $A=1\sim$ , since if  $A=1\sim$ , then  $1\sim=(IF\omega S-cl(B))^C\Rightarrow IF\omega S-cl(B)=0\sim\Rightarrow B=0\sim$ .

But  $B=0\sim\Rightarrow A=1\sim$ , which implies  $A$  is proper Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ , which is a contradiction to (i). Hence (v) is true.

(v)  $\Rightarrow$  (i) Let  $A$  be an Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  such that  $A=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))$  and  $0\sim=A=1\sim$ . Now take  $B=IF\omega S-cl(A))^C$ . In this case we get  $B=0\sim$  and  $B$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$ -open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$   $B=(IF\omega S-cl(A))^C$  and  $(IF\omega S-cl(B))^C=(IF\omega S-cl(IF\omega S-cl(A))^C)^C=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))^C=IF\omega S-Int(IF\omega S-cl(A))=A$ . But this is a contradiction to (v). Therefore  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is an Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega S$ -super connected space.

(v)  $\Rightarrow$  (vi) Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $\omega S$  closed sets in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  such that  $A=1\sim=B$ ,  $B=(IF\omega S-Int(A))^C$  and  $A=(IF\omega S-Int(B))^C$ . Taking  $C=A^C$  and  $D=B^C$ ,  $C$  and  $D$  become Intuitionistic fuzzy regular  $IF\omega S$  open set in  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  with  $C=0\sim=D$ ,  $D=(IF\omega S-cl(C))^C$ ,  $C=IF\omega S-cl(D))^C$  which is a contradiction to (v). Hence (vi) is true.

(vi)  $\Rightarrow$  (v) can be easily proved by the similar way as in (v)  $\Rightarrow$  (vi).

**Definition 3.13:**

A collection  $\{A_i : i \in \Lambda\}$  of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sets in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is called Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open cover of Intuitionistic fuzzy set  $B$  of  $X$  if  $B \subseteq \cup \{A_i : i \in \Lambda\}$

**Definition 3.14:**

An Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is said to be Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$ -supra compact if every Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open cover of  $X$  has a finite sub cover.

**Definition 3.15 :**

An Intuitionistic fuzzy set  $B$  of Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is said to be Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$ -supra compact relative to  $X$ , if for every collection  $\{A_i : i \in \Lambda\}$  of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open subset of  $X$  such that  $B \subseteq \cup \{A_i : i \in \Lambda\}$  there exists finite subset  $\Lambda_0$  of  $\Lambda$  such that  $B \subseteq \cup \{A_i : i \in \Lambda_0\}$ .

**Definition 3.16:**

A crisp subset  $B$  of Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$  is said to be Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$ -supra compact if  $B$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$ -supra compact as Intuitionistic fuzzy subspace of  $X$ .

**Theorem 3.17:**

A Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed crisp subset of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$ -supra compact space is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$ -supra compact relative to  $X$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $A$  be an Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra closed crisp subset of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$ -supra compact space  $(X, \tau_\mu)$ . Then  $A^c$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open in  $X$ . Let  $M$  be a cover of  $A$  by Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sets in  $X$ . Then the family  $\{M, A^c\}$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open cover of  $X$ . Since  $X$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  compact, it has a finite sub cover say  $\{G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_n\}$ . If this sub cover contains  $A^c$ , we discard it. Otherwise leave the sub cover as it is. Thus we obtained a finite Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra open sub cover of  $A$ . Therefore  $A$  is Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra compact relative to  $X$ .

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Many different forms of generalized closed sets have been introduced over the years. Various interesting problems arise when one considers openness. Its importance is significant in various areas of mathematics and related sciences. In this paper we introduce and study the concepts of Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra connectedness and Intuitionistic fuzzy  $\omega$  supra compactness in Intuitionistic fuzzy supra topological space. This shall be extended in the future Research with some applications.

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