

ON UNIFIED THEORY FOR CONTINUITIES

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The purpose of this study is to give a unified theory for some weak and strong continuous functions using operations.

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1. Introduction. It is well known that a large number of papers is devoted to the study of weak continuity and strong continuity definitions between topological spaces. Much of these were given using open, semiopen, preopen concepts, and so forth in topological spaces. Their theories run, either in part or in whole, parallel to their theory of continuous functions. Some authors like Kohli [8] and Kandil [7] tried to unify their definitions and properties.

Throughout the present paper, (X, τ) means topological space on which no separation axioms are assumed unless otherwise explicitly stated.

Let A be a subset of X , the closure, semiclosure, and interior of A will be denoted by $\text{cl}A$, $\text{scl}A$, and $\text{int}A$, respectively. The subset A is called semiopen [10] (resp., preopen [12], α -open [15], and β -open [2]) if $A \subset \text{cl}(\text{int}A)$ (resp., $A \subset \text{int}(\text{cl}A)$, $A \subset \text{scl}(\text{int}A)$, and $A \subset \text{cl}(\text{int}(\text{cl}A))$).

DEFINITION 1.1 [7]. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. A mapping $\varphi : P(X) \rightarrow P(X)$ is called an operation on $P(X)$, where $P(X)$ denotes the family of all the subsets of X , if and only if for each $A \in P(X) - \{\emptyset\}$, $\text{int}A \subset A^\varphi$ and $\phi = \phi^\varphi$, where A^φ denotes the value of φ in A . The class of all operations on $P(X)$ is denoted by $O_{(X, \tau)}$.

DEFINITION 1.2 [7]. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. A partial order “ \leq ” on $O_{(X, \tau)}$ is defined in the following way: $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \Leftrightarrow A^{\varphi_1} \subseteq A^{\varphi_2}$, for each $A \subseteq X$, where $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$.

DEFINITION 1.3 [7]. An operation $\varphi \in O_{(X, \tau)}$ is called monotonous if and only if $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A^\varphi \subseteq B^\varphi$, for each $A, B \subseteq X$.

Throughout, all the operations on $P(X)$ are assumed to be monotonous.

DEFINITION 1.4. Let (X, τ) be a topological space, $G, H \in P(X)$, and $\varphi \in O_{(X, \tau)}$. Then

- (i) G is called φ -open if and only if $G \subseteq G^\varphi$,
- (ii) H is called φ -closed if and only if $X - H$ is φ -open.

- If $X^\varphi = X$ then each set of the form G^φ is φ -open.
- If each $G \in P(X)$, $G \subseteq G^\varphi$, then all the subsets of X are φ -open.

- If each $G \in P(X)$, $G \subseteq G^\varphi$, then G is φ -open if and only if $G = G^\varphi$.
- If we take $\varphi = \text{int}$, then φ -open sets are open sets.
- Any union of φ -open sets is φ -open [5].

The class of all φ -open (φ -closed) subsets of X is denoted by $O_\varphi(X)$ ($C_\varphi(X)$). For each $x \in X$, the class of φ -open neighborhoods of x is denoted by $N_\varphi(X, x)$, that is, $N_\varphi(X, x) = \{V \subseteq X : x \in V \in O_\varphi(X)\}$.

The definitions of $\varphi_{1,2}$ -closure and $\varphi_{1,2}$ -interior of any subset A of X were given by El-Monsef et al. [1]. Similarly, the definition $\varphi_{1,2}$ -frontier of A can be given in the following way.

DEFINITION 1.5. Let (X, τ) be a topological space, $x \in X$, $A \in P(X)$, and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$. Then

- (i) the $\varphi_{1,2}$ -closure of A , denoted by $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}A$, is defined by $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}A \Leftrightarrow A \cap U^{\varphi_2} \neq \emptyset$, for all $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ (see [7]);
- (ii) the $\varphi_{1,2}$ -interior of A , denoted by $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}A$, is defined by $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}A \Leftrightarrow U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq A$, for some $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ (see [7]);
- (iii) the $\varphi_{1,2}$ -frontier of A , denoted by $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial A$, is defined by $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial A \Leftrightarrow A \cap U^{\varphi_2} \neq \emptyset$ and $(X - A) \cap U^{\varphi_2} \neq \emptyset$, for all $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$.

DEFINITION 1.6. Let (X, τ) be a topological space, $A \in P(X)$ and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$. Then

- (i) A is $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open if and only if $A \subset \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}A$.
- (ii) A is $\varphi_{1,2}$ -closed if and only if $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}A \subset A$.

The class of all $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open ($\varphi_{1,2}$ -closed) subsets of X is denoted by $O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$ ($C_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$). For each $x \in X$, the class of $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open neighborhoods of x is denoted by $N_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, x)$, that is, $N_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, x) = \{V \subseteq X : x \in V \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)\}$ (see [7]).

PROPOSITION 1.7. Let (X, τ) be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. Then the following statements are true:

- (1) $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial A = \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}A \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(X \setminus A)$.
- (2) $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial A = \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}A - (\varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}A)$.
- (3) $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}A = \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial A \cup \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}A$.

PROOF. The proof is immediate by definition of $\varphi_{1,2}$ -frontier. □

2. Unified framework. The definition of $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuity of any function f defined from a topological space (X, τ) to a topological space (Y, ϑ) can be given in the following way.

DEFINITION 2.1. Let (X, τ) , (Y, ϑ) be topological spaces. A function $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ is said to be $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous at a point $x \in X$ if for each $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)$ with $f(x) \in V$, there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$ or $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$. If f has this property at each point $x \in X$, then f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous on X .

The above definition plays a very important unification role in topology, because $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuity reduces to a lot of existing continuity notions for some particular choices of the operations involved. Of course, there are a lot of other possible cases that can still be considered. We have the following table.

TABLE 2.1

Operation	Operation	Operation	Operation	Continuity type
φ_1	φ_2	ψ_1	ψ_2	$\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous
int	I	int	I	continuous
int	cl	int	cl	θ -continuous [6]
int	int \circ cl	int	int \circ cl	δ -continuous [16]
int	I	int	cl	weakly-continuous [9]
int	cl	int	I	strongly θ -continuous [16]
int	I	int	int \circ cl	almost continuous [19]
int	cl	int	int \circ cl	almost strongly continuous [18]
int	int \circ cl	int	I	super continuous [14]
int	int \circ cl	int	cl	weakly θ -continuous
cl \circ int	I	int	I	semi-continuous [10]
cl \circ int	I	cl \circ int	I	irresolute [4]
cl \circ int	scl	cl \circ int	scl	semi-irresolute
cl \circ int	scl	cl \circ int	I	strongly irresolute
int \circ cl \circ int	I	int	I	α -continuous [13]
int \circ cl	I	int	I	pre-continuous [12]
cl \circ int \circ cl	I	int	I	β -continuous [1]
cl \circ int	I	int	cl	weakly semi-continuous
int \circ cl	I	int	I	weakly pre-continuous
cl \circ int	scl	int	cl	θ -semi-continuous [3]
cl \circ int	I	int	int \circ cl	almost semi-continuous
cl \circ int	cl	int	I	semi-strongly θ -continuous
int \circ cl \circ int	I	int	cl	weakly α -continuous
int	I	int \circ cl	cl	θ -strongly continuous
cl \circ int	I	cl \circ int	scl	quasi-irresolute
int \circ cl \circ int	I	int \circ cl \circ int	I	α -irresolute [11]
cl \circ int	I	int	scl	semi-weakly continuous [17]

The following theorem characterizes $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous functions in terms of the $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -interior, $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -closure, and $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -frontier of sets.

THEOREM 2.2. *Let (X, τ) , (Y, ϑ) be topological spaces, and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in O_{(Y, \vartheta)}$, $I \leq \psi_2$. Then the following statements are equivalent for a function $f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$:*

- (1) f $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous;
- (2) $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}))$ for each $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)$;
- (3) for each $x \in X$ and $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$ there exists $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$;
- (4) $f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) \in N_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, x)$ for each $x \in X$ and $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$;
- (5) $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}A) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(f(A))$ for every $A \subseteq X$;
- (6) $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(B))$ for every $B \subseteq Y$;
- (7) $f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-int}(B)) \subseteq \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(B))$ for every $B \subseteq Y$;

- (8) $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(B))$ for every $B \subseteq Y$;
 (9) $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f(A))$ for every $A \subseteq X$;
 (10) $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(A))$ for every $A \subseteq X$.

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $V \in O_{\varphi_1}(Y)$ and $x \in f^{-1}(V)$. Then $f(x) \in V$ and, by (1), there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$ and hence $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$. Therefore, $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}))$.

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Let $x \in X$ and $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$. Then, there exists $T \in O_{\varphi_1}(Y, f(x))$ such that $T^{\psi_2} \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$. By (2), we have $f^{-1}(T) \subseteq \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(f^{-1}(T^{\psi_2}))$. Because $x \in f^{-1}(T)$, we have $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(f^{-1}(T^{\psi_2}))$. By definition of $\varphi_{1,2}$ -interior, there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(T^{\psi_2}) \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$ and hence $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$.

(3) \Rightarrow (4). Let $x \in X$ and $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$. By (3), there exists $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$. So, we have $f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) \in N_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, x)$.

(4) \Rightarrow (5). Suppose that $A \subseteq X$ and $f(x) \notin \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(A))$. Then, there exists $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$ such that $f(A) \cap V^{\psi_2} = \emptyset$. So, we have $f^{-1}(f(A)) \cap f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) = \emptyset$ and hence $A \cap f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) = \emptyset$. Since, by (4), $f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) \in N_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, x)$, then there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$. So, we have $A \cap U^{\varphi_2} = \emptyset$ and hence $x \notin \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(A)$. Therefore $f(x) \notin f(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(A))$.

(5) \Rightarrow (6). Let $B \subseteq Y$. Because $f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B$, we have $\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(f^{-1}(B))) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(B)$. By (5), $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f^{-1}(B))) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(f^{-1}(B))) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(B)$. By applying f^{-1} to all sides of inclusion, we get $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(B))$.

(6) \Rightarrow (7). Let $B \subseteq Y$ and $x \in f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(B))$. Then, $x \notin X \setminus f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(B)) = f^{-1}(Y \setminus \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(B)) = f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(Y \setminus B))$, and hence $x \notin f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(Y \setminus B))$. By (6), $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f^{-1}(Y \setminus B)) \subseteq f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(Y \setminus B))$. Then $x \notin \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f^{-1}(Y \setminus B)) = \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(X \setminus f^{-1}(B)) = X \setminus \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(f^{-1}(B))$, and hence $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(f^{-1}(B))$.

(7) \Rightarrow (1). Let $x \in X$, and $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$. Since $V \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$, we have $f(x) \in \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(V^{\psi_2})$, and hence $x \in f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(V^{\psi_2}))$. By (7), $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(f^{-1}(B))$. By the definition of $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}$, there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$. So, we have $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$.

(6) \Rightarrow (8). Let $B \subseteq Y$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(B)) &= \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f^{-1}(B)) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(X \setminus f^{-1}(B)) \\ &= \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f^{-1}(B)) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f^{-1}(Y \setminus B)) \\ &\subseteq f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(B)) \cap f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(Y \setminus B)) \\ &= f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(B)). \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

(8) \Rightarrow (9). Let $A \subseteq X$, then $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$, we get $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A) \subseteq \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(f(A))) \subseteq f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f(A)))$, and hence $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A) \subseteq f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f(A)))$. This gives $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f(A))$.

(9) \Rightarrow (5). Let $A \subseteq X$ and $y \in f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(A))$. There exists $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(A)$ such that $f(x) = y$. Since $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(A) = \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A) \cup \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(A)$, then $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A)$ or $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(A)$. So, we have $y = f(x) \in f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A))$ or $y = f(x) \in f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(A))$.

On the other hand, $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(A)) = f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A) \cup \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{int}(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f(A)) \cup f(A) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(A)) \cup \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(A)) = \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(A))$. Therefore, $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-}\text{cl}(f(A))$.

(5) \Rightarrow (10). Let $A \subseteq X$. By $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A) \subseteq \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(A)$, we have $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A)) \subseteq f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(f(A))$, and hence $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(f(A))$.

(10) \Rightarrow (5). Let $A \subseteq X$. By $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(A) = \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A) \cup \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(A)$, we get $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(A)) = f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A) \cup \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(A)) = f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(A)) \cup f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(f(A)) \cup f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(A)) = \psi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(f(A))$.

Therefore, $f(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(A)) \subseteq \psi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(f(A))$. □

COROLLARY 2.3. *If $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous, then $f : (X, O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)) \rightarrow (Y, O_{\psi_{1,2}}(Y))$ is continuous.*

PROOF. Let $x \in X$ and $V \in O_{\psi_{1,2}}(Y, f(x))$. Then $x \in f^{-1}(V)$, and there exists a $W \in O_{\varphi_1}(Y, f(x))$ such that $W^{\psi_2} \subseteq V$. Since f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous at x , for $W \in O_{\varphi_1}(Y, f(x))$ there exists a $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(W^{\psi_2}) \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$. If $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V))$, then $f^{-1}(V) \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, x)$.

The reverse implication of the corollary is not true. □

EXAMPLE 2.4. Let $(X, \tau), (Y, \vartheta)$ be topological spaces defined by $X = \{a, b, c\}$, $\tau = \{\phi, X, \{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}\}$, $Y = \{a, b, c\}$, $\vartheta = \{\phi, X, \{b\}\}$, and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$ defined by $\varphi_1 = \tau\text{-int}$, and for any $A \in P(X)$, we have

$$A^{\varphi_2} = \begin{cases} \{a, b\}, & A = \{a\}; \\ A, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

$\psi_1, \psi_2 \in O_{(Y, \vartheta)}$ defined by $\psi_1 = \vartheta\text{-int}$, and for any $B \in P(Y)$, we have

$$B^{\psi_2} = \begin{cases} \{b, c\}, & B = \{b\}; \\ B, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

Then $O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X) = \{\phi, X, \{c\}\}$ and $O_{\psi_{1,2}}(Y) = \{\phi, Y\}$. Let I be identity function. Because $I^{-1}(\{b\}^{\psi_2}) = \{b, c\} \notin N_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, b)$, I is not $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous but $I : (X, O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)) \rightarrow (Y, O_{\psi_{1,2}}(Y))$ is continuous.

To give a sufficient condition that the converse implication of [Corollary 2.3](#) is true, we need to give the definition of $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$ space.

DEFINITION 2.5. Let (X, τ) be a topological space and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$, then (X, τ) is

- (i) $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_1$ space if and only if $\{x\}$ is $\varphi_{1,2}$ -closed for each $x \in X$,
- (ii) $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$ space if and only if any distinct points x, y of X have φ_1 -neighborhoods $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$, $V \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, y)$, and $U^{\varphi_2} \cap V^{\varphi_2} = \emptyset$ (see [\[7\]](#)).

THEOREM 2.6. *Let $(X, \tau), (Y, \vartheta)$ be topological spaces, (Y, ϑ) is $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$ space, and $I < \psi_2$. Then $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous if and only if $f : (X, O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)) \rightarrow (Y, O_{\psi_{1,2}}(Y))$ is continuous.*

PROOF. (\Rightarrow). Proved.

(\Leftarrow). Let $f : (X, O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)) \rightarrow (Y, O_{\psi_{1,2}}(Y))$ be continuous, $x \in X$, and $V \in N_{\varphi_1}(Y, f(x))$. Since (Y, ϑ) is $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$ space, we have $V \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(Y, f(x))$. By hypothesis, $f^{-1}(V) \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$. Since $x \in f^{-1}(V)$, there exists $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$

and hence $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V) \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$, and we have $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$. So f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous. \square

THEOREM 2.7. *Let (X, τ) , (Y, ϑ) be topological spaces, $I = \psi_2$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous;
- (2) $f^{-1}(V) \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$ for every $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)$;
- (3) $f^{-1}(K) \in C_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$ for every $K \in C_{\psi_1}(Y)$.

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let f be $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous, $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)$, and $x \in f^{-1}(V)$. Since $f(x) \in V$ and f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous, there exists $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) = f^{-1}(V)$. So, we have $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V))$. Therefore, $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V))$, and hence $f^{-1}(V) \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let $x \in X$ and $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$. By (2), $f^{-1}(V) \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X, x)$, and there exists $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$.

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Let $K \in C_{\psi_1}(Y)$, then $Y \setminus K \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)$. By hypothesis, we have $f^{-1}(Y \setminus K) = X \setminus f^{-1}(K) \in O_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$. This implies $f^{-1}(K) \in C_{\varphi_{1,2}}(X)$.

(3) \Rightarrow (2). It can be easily seen. \square

DEFINITION 2.8. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. An operation $\varphi \in O_{(X, \tau)}$ is said to be regular with respect to the family $\Omega \subseteq P(X)$, if for each $x \in X$ and $U, V \in \Omega$ containing x there exists $W \in \Omega$ containing x such that $W^\varphi \subseteq U^\varphi \cap V^\varphi$ (see [7]).

An operator $\varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$ is said to be $\varphi_{1,2}$ -regular if and only if $\Omega = O_{\varphi_1}(X)$, where $\varphi_1 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$.

THEOREM 2.9. *Let (X, τ) , (Y, ϑ) be topological spaces. Let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$ and $\varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$ be a $\varphi_{1,2}$ -regular operator. Then for any function $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$, f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous if and only if for each $x \in X$, $W \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$, and $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$, there exists $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq W^{\varphi_2} \cap f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$.*

PROOF. (\Leftarrow). Let $x \in f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-int}(B))$, for any $B \subseteq Y$. Then we have $f(x) \in \psi_{1,2}\text{-int}(B)$. By definition of $\psi_{1,2}$ -interior, there exists $G \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$ such that $f(x) \in G^{\psi_2} \subseteq B$ and hence $x \in f^{-1}(G^{\psi_2})$. So, we have $x \in W^{\varphi_2} \cap f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$, for all $W \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$. By hypothesis, there exists $U \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $x \in U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq W^{\varphi_2} \cap f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) \subseteq f^{-1}(B)$, and hence $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(B))$. Therefore, $f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-int}(B)) \subseteq \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(B))$.

(\Rightarrow). Let $V \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$. There exists $T \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$ such that $f(x) \in T^{\psi_2} \subseteq V \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$ and hence $f(x) \in \psi_{1,2}\text{-int}(V^{\psi_2})$. Therefore, $x \in f^{-1}(\psi_{1,2}\text{-int}(V^{\psi_2}))$. By $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuity of f , $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}))$. By definition of $\varphi_{1,2}$ -interior, there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $x \in U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$. Since φ_2 is $\varphi_{1,2}$ -regular operator, there exists $U^* \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $x \in U^{*\varphi_2} \subseteq U^{\varphi_2} \cap f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) \subseteq W^{\varphi_2} \cap f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2})$. \square

The following theorem characterizes the set of $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -noncontinuous points denoted by $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}\text{-NC}(f)$ of any function f .

THEOREM 2.10. *Let (X, τ) , (Y, ϑ) be topological spaces, and let $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ be any function, $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in O_{(Y, \vartheta)}$, and $I = \psi_2$. Then $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}\text{-NC}(f) = \cup\{f^{-1}(V) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\delta(f^{-1}(V)) \mid V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)\}$.*

PROOF. Let $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}\text{-NC}(f)$. Then f is not continuous at x . So there exists $W \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$ such that $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \not\subseteq W^{\varphi_2}$ for each $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$. Hence for each $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$, we have $\emptyset \neq f(U^{\varphi_2}) \cap (Y - W) = f(U^{\varphi_2} \cap f^{-1}(Y - W)) = f(U^{\varphi_2} \cap (X - f^{-1}(W)))$. Therefore, we get $U^{\varphi_2} \cap (X - f^{-1}(W)) \neq \emptyset$ and hence $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(X \setminus f^{-1}(W))$. On the other hand, $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(X \setminus f^{-1}(W)) \cap f^{-1}(W) = f^{-1}(W) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(W)) \subseteq \cup\{f^{-1}(V) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(V)) \mid V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)\}$. Finally, we get $x \in \cup\{f^{-1}(V) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(V)) \mid V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)\}$. This shows that $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}\text{-NC}(f) \subseteq \cup\{f^{-1}(V) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(V)) \mid V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)\}$.

To show the reverse inclusion, let $x \in \cup\{f^{-1}(V) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(V)) \mid V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)\}$. There exists $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)$ such that $x \in f^{-1}(V) \cap \varphi_{1,2}\text{-}\partial(f^{-1}(V)) = f^{-1}(V) \setminus (\varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V)))$, and hence $x \notin \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V))$. Suppose f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous at x . Since $x \in f^{-1}(V)$ and $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y)$, there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\varphi_2}) = f^{-1}(V)$, and hence $x \in \varphi_{1,2}\text{-int}(f^{-1}(V))$. This is a contradiction. \square

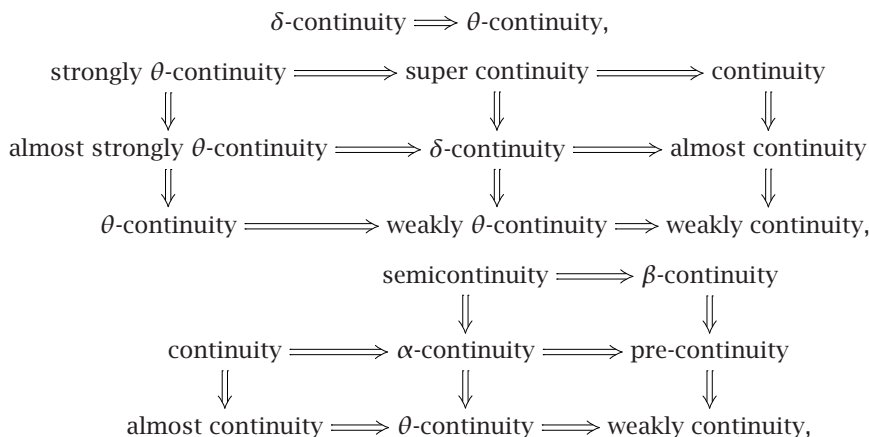
THEOREM 2.11. Let $(X, \tau), (Y, \vartheta)$ be topological spaces and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4 \in O_{(X, \tau)}, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4 \in O_{(Y, \vartheta)}$ be operators with the property $\varphi_3 \geq \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \geq \varphi_4, \psi_1 \geq \psi_3$, and $\psi_4 \geq \psi_2$. Then for any function $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$, f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous if and only if f is $\varphi_{3,4}\psi_{3,4}$ -continuous.

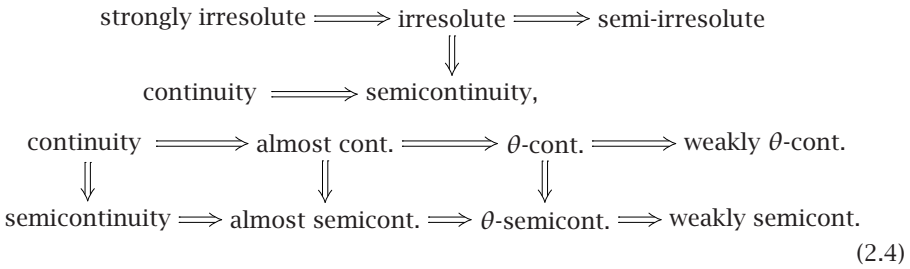
PROOF. Let $x \in X$ and $V \in O_{\psi_3}(Y, f(x))$. Since $V \subseteq V^{\psi_3} \subseteq V^{\psi_1}$ and hence $V \subseteq V^{\psi_1}$, we have $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$, by $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuity of f , there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_4})$. By $U^{\varphi_4} \subseteq U^{\varphi_2}$ and $V^{\psi_2} \subseteq V^{\psi_4}$, we have $U^{\varphi_4} \subseteq U^{\varphi_2} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_2}) \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\varphi_4})$, and hence $U^{\varphi_4} \subseteq f^{-1}(V^{\psi_4})$. Therefore, f is $\varphi_{3,4}\psi_{3,4}$ -continuous. \square

THEOREM 2.12. Let (X, τ) be a topological space, and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$ be operators with the property $\varphi_1 \geq \varphi_3, \varphi_2 \geq \varphi_4$. Then the identity function $I : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ is $\varphi_{1,2}, \varphi_{3,4}$ -continuous.

PROOF. Let $x \in X$ and $V \in O_{\varphi_3}(Y, I(x))$. Since $V^{\varphi_3} \subseteq V^{\varphi_1}$, then we have $V \in O_{\varphi_1}(Y, I(x))$. So we get $I(V^{\varphi_2}) = V^{\varphi_2} \subseteq V^{\varphi_4}$ and hence $I(V^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\varphi_4}$. Therefore, I is $\varphi_{1,2}, \varphi_{3,4}$ -continuous. \square

The last two theorems give the following diagrams:





3. Some properties of $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous functions

THEOREM 3.1. *Let $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ be a one-to-one and $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous function and let (Y, ϑ) be a $\psi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2(\psi_{1,2}\text{-}T_1)$ topological space. Then (X, τ) is a $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2(\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_1)$ topological space.*

PROOF. We prove (X, τ) is a $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$. The other case can be proved similarly. Let $x, y \in X$ and $x \neq y$. Since f is a one-to-one function, we have $f(x) \neq f(y)$. Since (Y, ϑ) is a $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$, then there exist $V_1 \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$, $V_2 \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(y))$, and $V_1^{\psi_2} \cap V_2^{\psi_2} = \emptyset$. Since f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous, then there exist $U_1 \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$, $U_2 \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, y)$ such that $f(U_1^{\psi_2}) \subseteq V_1^{\psi_2}$ and $f(U_2^{\psi_2}) \subseteq V_2^{\psi_2}$ and $f(U_1^{\psi_2}) \cap f(U_2^{\psi_2}) = \emptyset$. Hence we have $U_1^{\psi_2} \cap U_2^{\psi_2} = \emptyset$. Therefore (X, τ) is a $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$. □

THEOREM 3.2. *The topological space (X, τ) is a $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) if and only if for any $x, y \in X$ and $x \neq y$ there exists a (Y, ϑ) topological space with $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$, a function f from (X, τ) to (Y, ϑ) such that $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous, and $f(x) \neq f(y)$.*

PROOF. We prove the theorem for $i = 2$. The other case can be proved similarly.

(\Rightarrow). Suppose (X, τ) is a $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$, it is easy to check that the identity function defined from (X, τ) to (X, τ) is the desired function f .

(\Leftarrow). Let $x, y \in X$ and $x \neq y$. By hypothesis, there exists a (Y, ϑ) topological space with $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$, an f function from (X, τ) to (Y, ϑ) such that $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous and $f(x) \neq f(y)$. Since (Y, ϑ) is $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$ and $f(x) \neq f(y)$, then there exist $V_1 \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$, $V_2 \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(y))$, and $V_1^{\psi_2} \cap V_2^{\psi_2} = \emptyset$. Since f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous, then there exist $U_1 \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$, $U_2 \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, y)$ such that $f(U_1^{\psi_2}) \subseteq V_1^{\psi_2}$ and $f(U_2^{\psi_2}) \subseteq V_2^{\psi_2}$ and $f(U_1^{\psi_2}) \cap f(U_2^{\psi_2}) = \emptyset$. Hence we have $U_1^{\psi_2} \cap U_2^{\psi_2} = \emptyset$. Therefore (X, τ) is a $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$. □

DEFINITION 3.3. Let (X, τ) be a topological space and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$.

(i) The family $\Omega \subseteq O_{\varphi_1}(X)$ is called a $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open cover of a set K if and only if $K \subseteq \cup\{U^{\varphi_2} \mid U \in \Omega\}$.

(ii) Let the family $\Omega \subseteq O_{\varphi_1}(X)$ be a $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open cover of a set K . The subfamily Ω^* of Ω is called a $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open subcover of the set K if and only if $K \subseteq \cup\{U^{\varphi_2} \mid U \in \Omega^*\}$ (see [7]).

(iii) Any subset K of X is called $\varphi_{1,2}$ -compact if and only if each $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open cover of K has a finite $\varphi_{1,2}$ -open subcover of K .

(iv) The set X is called $\varphi_{1,2}$ -compact if and only if it is $\varphi_{1,2}$ -compact (see [7]).

THEOREM 3.4. *Let f be a $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous function defined from (X, τ) to (Y, ϑ) and $A \subseteq X$ be $\varphi_{1,2}$ -compact. Then $f(A)$ is $\psi_{1,2}$ -compact.*

PROOF. Let the family $\Omega_{f(A)} = \{V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y) \mid i \in \Delta\}$ be a $\psi_{1,2}$ -open cover of $f(A)$ and $y \in f(A)$. There exist $x \in A$ and $i_y \in \Delta$ such that $y = f(x)$ and $y \in V_{i_y}$. Since f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous, there exists $U_{i_y} \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $f(U_{i_y}^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V_{i_y}^{\psi_2}$ and hence $\Omega_A = \{U_{i_y} \mid y \in f(A), i \in \Delta\}$ is a φ_1 -open cover of A . From $\varphi_{1,2}$ -compactness of A , there exists a finite subfamily Δ_\circ of Δ such that $A \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \Delta_\circ} U_{i_y}$. So the family $\Omega_{f(A)}^* = \{V_{i_y} \mid i \in \Delta_\circ\} \subseteq \Omega_{f(A)}$ is a $\psi_{1,2}$ -open cover of $f(A)$. Then $f(A)$ is $\psi_{1,2}$ -compact. \square

THEOREM 3.5. *Let $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ be a $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous function and (X, τ) be a $\varphi_{1,2}$ -compact space. Then (Y, ϑ) is $\psi_{1,2}$ -compact.*

PROOF. The proof is immediate from [Theorem 3.4](#). \square

DEFINITION 3.6 [7]. Let (X, τ) be a topological space and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$. A subset D of X is called $\varphi_{1,2}$ -dense in X if and only if $\varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(D) = X$.

THEOREM 3.7. *Let $f, g : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ be $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous functions and φ_2 regular with respect to $O_{\varphi_1}(X)$ and let (Y, ϑ) be $\psi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$ space. If $D \subseteq X$ is a closed $\varphi_{1,2}$ -dense set and $f(x) = g(x)$ for each $x \in D$. Then $f = g$.*

PROOF. Suppose $x_0 \in X$ and $x_0 \notin D$. Then $f(x_0) \neq g(x_0)$. Since (Y, ϑ) is $\psi_{1,2}\text{-}T_2$, then there exist $V_1 \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x_0))$, $V_2 \in N_{\psi_1}(Y, g(x_0))$, and $V_1^{\psi_2} \cap V_2^{\psi_2} = \emptyset$. Since f, g are $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous at x_0 , then there exist $U_1 \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x_0)$, $U_2 \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x_0)$ such that $f(U_1^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V_1^{\psi_2}$ and $g(U_2^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V_2^{\psi_2}$. By regularity of φ_2 , there exists $U_0 \in N_{\varphi_1}(X, x_0)$ such that $U_0^{\varphi_2} \subseteq U_1^{\varphi_2} \cap U_2^{\varphi_2}$. So, by $V_1^{\psi_2} \cap V_2^{\psi_2} = \emptyset$, we have $U_0^{\varphi_2} \cap D = \emptyset$ and hence $x \notin \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(D)$. This contradicts the $\varphi_{1,2}$ -closedness of D and $D = \varphi_{1,2}\text{-cl}(D) = X$. So, we have $D = X$. \square

THEOREM 3.8. *Let $(X_i, \tau_i), (Y_i, \vartheta_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) be topological spaces, and $F = f_1 \times f_2 : (X_1 \times X_2, \tau_1 \times \tau_2) \rightarrow (Y_1 \times Y_2, \vartheta_1 \times \vartheta_2)$, $\varphi_{11}, \varphi_{12} \in O_{(X_1, \tau_1)}$, $\varphi_{21}, \varphi_{22} \in O_{(X_2, \tau_2)}$, and let $\psi_{11}, \psi_{12} \in O_{(Y_1, \vartheta_1)}$, $\psi_{21}, \psi_{22} \in O_{(Y_2, \vartheta_2)}$ be operators.*

If $f_1 : (X_1, \tau_1) \rightarrow (Y_1, \vartheta_1)$ is $\varphi_{11,12}\psi_{11,12}$ -continuous and $f_2 : (X_2, \tau_2) \rightarrow (Y_2, \vartheta_2)$ is $\varphi_{21,22}\psi_{21,22}$ -continuous, then F is a $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous function, where $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X_1 \times X_2, \tau_1 \times \tau_2)}$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in O_{(Y_1 \times Y_2, \vartheta_1 \times \vartheta_2)}$, and ψ_2 is monotonous and compatible with ψ_{12} and ψ_{22} .

PROOF. Let $(x, y) \in X_1 \times X_2$ and $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y_1 \times Y_2, (f_1(x), f_2(y)))$. Then there exist $V_1 \in O_{\psi_{11}}(Y_1, f_1(x))$ and $V_2 \in O_{\psi_{21}}(Y_2, f_2(y))$ such that $(f_1(x), f_2(y)) \in V_1 \times V_2$. Since f_1 is $\varphi_{11,12}\psi_{11,12}$ -continuous and f_2 is $\varphi_{21,22}\psi_{21,22}$ -continuous, then there exist $U_1 \in O_{\varphi_{11}}(X_1, x)$ and $U_2 \in O_{\varphi_{21}}(X_2, y)$ such that $U_1^{\varphi_{12}} \subseteq f_1^{-1}(V_1^{\psi_{12}})$ and $U_2^{\varphi_{22}} \subseteq f_2^{-1}(V_2^{\psi_{22}})$. Since $U_1 \times U_2 \in O_{\varphi_1}(X_1 \times X_2, (x, y))$, we have $F(U_1^{\varphi_{12}} \times U_2^{\varphi_{22}}) = f_1(U_1^{\varphi_{12}}) \times f_2(U_2^{\varphi_{22}}) \subseteq V_1^{\psi_{12}} \times V_2^{\psi_{22}} \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$. Therefore, F is a $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous function. \square

THEOREM 3.9. *Let $(X, \tau), (Y, \vartheta)$, and let (Z, ϖ) be topological spaces and let $f_1 : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$, $f_2 : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Z, \varpi)$ be any functions. Let $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y \times Z, \tau \times \varpi)$ be a function defined by $f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x))$ for each $x \in X$, and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in O_{(Y, \vartheta)}$, $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in O_{(Z, \varpi)}$, and $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in O_{(Y \times Z, \tau \times \varpi)}$ be operators. Then the following statements are true:*

- (i) *if $A \subseteq X, B \subseteq Y, C \subseteq Z$, and $f(A) \subseteq B \times C$, then $f_1(A) \subseteq B$ and $f_2(A) \subseteq C$;*

- (ii) if $T \in O_{\xi_1}(Y \times Z, f(x))$, then there exist $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f_1(x))$, $W \in O_{\gamma_1}(Z, f_2(x))$ such that $f(x) \in V \times W$ and $V^{\psi_2} \times W^{\gamma_2} \subseteq T^{\xi_2}$;
- (iii) if $A_1, A_2 \subseteq X$, $B \subseteq Y$, $C \subseteq Z$, and $f_1(A_1) \times f_2(A_2) \subseteq B \times C$, then $f(A_1 \cap A_2) \subseteq B \times C$.

THEOREM 3.10. Let (X, τ) , (Y, ϑ) , and (Z, ϖ) be topological spaces and $f_1 : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ and $f_2 : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Z, \varpi)$ any functions. Let $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y \times Z, \tau \times \varpi)$ be a function defined by $f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x))$ for each $x \in X$ and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in O_{(Y, \vartheta)}$, $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in O_{(Z, \varpi)}$, and $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in O_{(Y \times Z, \tau \times \varpi)}$ be operators with the property ξ_2 compatible with ψ_2 and γ_2 . Then f is $\varphi_{1,2}\xi_{1,2}$ -continuous if and only if f_1 is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous and f_2 is $\varphi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuous.

PROOF. (\Rightarrow). Let $x \in X$, $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f_1(x))$, and $W \in O_{\gamma_1}(Z, f_2(x))$. Then we have $V \times W \in O_{\xi_1}(Y \times Z, f(x))$. By $\varphi_{1,2}\xi_{1,2}$ -continuity of f , there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X_1, x)$ such that $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq (V \times W)^{\xi_2} = V^{\psi_2} \times W^{\gamma_2}$. By **Theorem 3.9**(i), we have $f_1(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$ and $f_2(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq W^{\gamma_2}$, and hence f_1 is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous and f_2 is $\varphi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuous.

(\Leftarrow). Conversely, let $x \in X$ and $T \in O_{\xi_1}(Y \times Z, f(x))$. By **Theorem 3.9**(ii), there exist $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f_1(x))$ and $W \in O_{\gamma_1}(Z, f_2(x))$ such that $f(x) \in V \times W$ and $V^{\psi_2} \times W^{\gamma_2} \subseteq T^{\xi_2}$. Since f_1 is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous and f_2 is $\varphi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuous, then there exist $U_1, U_2 \in O_{\varphi_1}(X_1, x)$ such that $f_1(U_1^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$ and $f_2(U_2^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq W^{\gamma_2}$, and hence $f_1(U_1^{\varphi_2}) \times f_2(U_2^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2} \times W^{\gamma_2} \subseteq T^{\xi_2}$. By **Theorem 3.9**(iii), we have $f((U_1 \cap U_2)^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq T^{\xi_2}$. Thus f is $\varphi_{1,2}\xi_{1,2}$ -continuous. \square

THEOREM 3.11. Let (X, τ) , (Y, ϑ) , and (Z, ϖ) be topological spaces and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in O_{(X, \tau)}$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in O_{(Y, \vartheta)}$, $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in O_{(Z, \varpi)}$. If $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous and $g : (Y, \vartheta) \rightarrow (Z, \varpi)$ is $\psi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuous function. Then $g \circ f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Z, \varpi)$ is $\varphi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuous.

PROOF. Let $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ be a $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous and $g : (Y, \vartheta) \rightarrow (Z, \varpi)$ a $\psi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuous function. Let any $x \in X$ and $W \in O_{\gamma_1}(Z, (g \circ f)(x))$. Since g is $\psi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuous at $f(x)$, there is a $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$ such that $g(V^{\psi_2}) \subseteq W^{\gamma_2}$. Since f is $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous at x , there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$. Therefore, we obtain $(g \circ f)(U^{\varphi_2}) = g(f(U^{\varphi_2})) \subseteq g(V^{\psi_2}) \subseteq W^{\gamma_2}$. This proves the $\varphi_{1,2}\gamma_{1,2}$ -continuity of $g \circ f$ at x . \square

DEFINITION 3.12 [7]. A topological space (X, τ) is called $\varphi_{1,2}$ -hyperconnected if $X = U^{\varphi_2}$ for each $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X)$.

THEOREM 3.13. If $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \vartheta)$ is a $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuous surjection function and (X, τ) is $\varphi_{1,2}$ -hyperconnected, then (Y, ϑ) is $\psi_{1,2}$ -hyperconnected.

PROOF. Let any $x \in X$ and $V \in O_{\psi_1}(Y, f(x))$. By $\varphi_{1,2}\psi_{1,2}$ -continuity of f , there exists $U \in O_{\varphi_1}(X, x)$ such that $f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$. Since (X, τ) is $\varphi_{1,2}$ -hyperconnected, we have $Y = f(X) = f(U^{\varphi_2}) \subseteq V^{\psi_2}$ and hence $Y = V^{\psi_2}$. \square

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