Research Article

New Soft Structure: Infra Soft Topological Spaces

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1. Introduction

This paper is at the junction of two disciplines, namely, infra topology and soft set theory. Their hybridization has produced an interesting structure called infra soft topology which is the framework for our contribution. Let us summarize the antecedents and state-of-the-art of the topic.

In 1999, Molodtsov [1] proposed the concept of soft sets as a new mathematical approach to cope with problems containing uncertainties, and he explained the potentiality of soft sets to handle many problems in different areas. This theory has gained much attention from researchers and scientists because of its diverse applications. It is possible to see a rapid growth in soft sets’ research in the last few years, see, for example, [2, 3].

In 2003, Maji et al. [4] put forward some soft operations such as union and intersection and subset and equality relations between two soft sets. They also defined the null and absolute soft sets as a soft version of the empty and universal crisp sets. Ali et al. [5] showed some shortcoming given in [4], defined certain new operations on soft sets, and explored their main properties. Abbas et al. [6] and Qin and Hong [7] described new types of soft equality, which they applied to introduce new types of algebraic structures.

Recently, Al-shami and El-Shafei [8] have defined and discussed new types of operations between soft sets.

In 2011, Shabir and Naz [9] introduced a topological structure on soft setting. They defined the fundamental notions of soft topologies such soft open and closed sets, soft subspaces, and belonging and nonbelonging relations which are used to initiate soft separation axioms. Zorlutuna et al. [10] came up with the idea of soft point which helps to study some properties of soft interior points and soft neighbourhood systems. This concept was independently reformulated by Samanta et al. [11, 12], while Das and Samanta [11] applied the new version of the soft point to study the concept of soft metric spaces and Nazmul and Samanta [12] used it to discuss soft neighbourhood systems and reveal some relations of soft limit points of a soft set. Many scholars analyzed the properties of soft topologies and compared their performance with the case of classical topologies, see, for example, [13–23]. Generalizations of open sets were investigated in soft topologies, see [24, 25]. In [26], we corrected some alleged results concerning soft separation axioms, especially those defined using soft points.

Some generalizations of a soft topology were given by weakening a soft topology’s conditions. For example, in 2014, El-Sheikh and Abd El-Latif [27] established the
concept of supra soft topological spaces by neglecting a finite intersection condition of a soft topology. This path, therefore, attracted a lot of researchers who studied essential notions related to supra soft topologies, see, for example, [28, 29]. Thomas and John [30] formulated the concept of soft generalized topological spaces which are defined as a family of soft sets that satisfy an arbitrary union condition of a soft topology, and Zakari et al. [31] originated the concepts of soft weak structures which are defined as a family of soft sets that contain the null soft set \( \Phi \). Ittanagi [32] studied the concept of soft bitopological space which can be regarded as a soft topological space when the two soft topologies are identical. Lately, Al-shami et al. [33] have constructed soft topological space on ordered setting as an extension of soft topology. Identical, topology on ordered setting as an extension of soft topology.

For the sake of brevity and ease, henceforth, a soft set is a soft set over a nonempty set \( \mathcal{E} \). A soft set \( \langle \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{E} \rangle \) is finite (resp., countable) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \) if \( \mathcal{G}(e) \) is finite (resp., countable) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \).

Definition 2 (see [11]). A soft set \( \mathcal{G}_E \) is called finite (resp., countable) if \( \mathcal{G}(e) \) is finite (resp., countable) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \).

Definition 3 (see [35]). The relative complement of a soft set \( \mathcal{G}_E \) is a soft set \( \mathcal{G}_E' \), where \( \mathcal{G}': \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{X}} \) is a map defined by \( \mathcal{G}'(e) = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{G}(e) \) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \).

Definition 4 (see [4]). A soft set \( \mathcal{G}_E \) over \( X \) is said to be the null soft set, symbolized by \( \Phi \), if \( \mathcal{G}(e) = \emptyset \) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \). Its relative complement is said to be the absolute soft set, symbolized by \( \bar{X} \).

Definition 5 (see [11, 12]). A soft point \( P_e \) over \( X \) is a soft set such that \( P(e) \) is a singleton set and \( P(e') \) is the empty set for each \( e' \neq e \). This soft point will be briefly symbolized by \( P_e^* \).

Since a soft topological space and its generalizations, which are the theme of this manuscript, are defined under a fixed set of parameters, we will mention the definitions and findings given in the previous studies under a fixed set of parameters.

Definition 6 (see [4]). A soft set \( \mathcal{G}_E \) is a soft subset of a soft set \( \mathcal{F}_E \), symbolized by \( \mathcal{G}_E \subseteq \mathcal{F}_E \), if \( \mathcal{G}(e) \subseteq \mathcal{F}(e) \) for all \( e \in \mathcal{E} \).

The soft sets \( \mathcal{G}_E \) and \( \mathcal{F}_E \) are called soft equal if each is a soft subset of the other.

Definition 7 (see [5]). The intersection of two soft sets \( \mathcal{G}_E \) and \( \mathcal{F}_E \) over \( X \), symbolized by \( \mathcal{G}_E \cap \mathcal{F}_E \), is a soft set \( \mathcal{H}_E \), where a map \( H: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{X}} \) is given by \( H(e) = \mathcal{G}(e) \cap \mathcal{F}(e) \) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \).

Definition 8 (see [4]). The union of two soft sets \( \mathcal{G}_E \) and \( \mathcal{F}_E \) over \( X \), symbolized by \( \mathcal{G}_E \cup \mathcal{F}_E \), is a soft set \( \mathcal{H}_E \), where a map \( H: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{X}} \) is given by \( H(e) = \mathcal{G}(e) \cup \mathcal{F}(e) \) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \).

Definition 9 (see [9, 19]). For a soft set \( \mathcal{G}_E \) over \( X \) and \( x \in X \), we say that

(i) \( x \in \mathcal{G}_E \) (it reads as \( x \) totally belongs to \( \mathcal{G}_E \)) if \( x \in \mathcal{G}(e) \) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \)

(ii) \( x \notin \mathcal{G}_E \) (it reads as \( x \) does not partially belong to \( \mathcal{G}_E \)) if \( x \notin \mathcal{G}(e) \) for some \( e \in \mathcal{E} \)

(iii) \( x \in \mathcal{G}_E \) (it reads as \( x \) partially belongs to \( \mathcal{G}_E \)) if \( x \in \mathcal{G}(e) \) for some \( e \in \mathcal{E} \)

(iv) \( x \notin \mathcal{G}_E \) (it reads as \( x \) does not totally belong to \( \mathcal{G}_E \)) if \( x \notin \mathcal{G}(e) \) for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \)

Soft maps are recalled in the next two definitions with some modifications to be convenient for defining the concepts of soft continuous maps.

Definition 10 (see [36]). A soft mapping between \( \mathcal{S}(X_E) \) and \( \mathcal{S}(Y_E) \) is a soft mapping \( f \) denoted also by \( f_{\phi} \), of mappings such that \( f: X \rightarrow Y \) and \( \phi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \). Let \( \mathcal{G}_E \) and \( \mathcal{H}_E \) be subsets of \( \mathcal{S}(X_E) \) and \( \mathcal{S}(Y_E) \), respectively. Then, the image of \( \mathcal{G}_E \) and preimage of \( \mathcal{H}_E \) are defined as follows:

(i) \( f_{\phi} (\mathcal{G}_E) = \{ f(e) \mid e \in \mathcal{G}(e) \} \)

(ii) \( \phi^{-1} (\mathcal{H}_E) = \{ e \in \mathcal{X} \mid f^{-1} (\mathcal{H}(e)) \} \)

for each \( e \in \mathcal{E} \).

\[(1)\]
\[ f^{-1}(H)(e) = f^{-1}(H(\varphi(e))) \quad \text{for each } e \in E. \] (2)

**Remark 1.** Henceforth, a soft map \( f_\varphi : S(X_E) \to S(Y_E) \) implies a map \( f \) from the universal set \( X \) to the universal set \( Y \) and a map \( \varphi \) from the set of parameters \( E \) to itself.

**Definition 11** (see [10]). A soft map \( f_\varphi : S(X_E) \to S(Y_E) \) is said to be injective (resp. surjective and bijective) if \( f \) and \( \varphi \) are injective (resp. surjective and bijective).

**Definition 12** (see [37]). An infratopology on \( X \) is a collection \( \tau \) of subsets of \( X \), that is, closed under finite intersections and satisfies \( \emptyset \in \tau \).

**Definition 13** (see [9]). The collection \( \theta \) of soft sets over \( X \) under a fixed set of parameters \( E \) is called a soft topology on \( X \) if it satisfies the following axioms:

(i) \( X \) and \( \emptyset \) belong to \( \theta \)

(ii) The union of an arbitrary family of soft sets in \( \theta \) belongs to \( \theta \)

(iii) The intersection of a finite family of soft sets in \( \theta \) belongs to \( \theta \)

The triple \((X, \theta, E)\) is called a soft topological space. The term given to each member of \( \theta \) is a soft open set, and the relative complement of each member of \( \theta \) is a soft closed set.

### 3. Infra Soft Topological Spaces

In this section, we introduce the concept of infra soft topology as a class of soft sets, that is, closed under finite soft intersection and contains the null soft set. It lies between soft topology and soft weak structure, and it is independent of a supra soft topology. We define the main concepts of infra soft topology and reveal their main properties. One of the merits of infra soft topology is that many results of soft topology are valid on infra soft topology, especially those are related to the soft interior and closure operators. A number of examples are provided to validate the obtained results.

**Definition 14.** The collection \( \vartheta \) of soft sets over \( X \) under a fixed set of parameters \( E \) is said to be an infra soft topology on \( X \) if it is closed under finite soft intersection and the null soft set is a member of \( \vartheta \).

The triple \((X, \vartheta, E)\) is called an infra soft topological space. Every member of \( \vartheta \) is called an infra soft open set, and its relative complement is called an infra soft closed set.

The following examples elucidate the uniqueness of infra soft topology than the other celebrated soft structures.

**Example 1.** Let \( E = \{e_1, e_2\} \) be a set of parameters and \( X = \{a, b\} \) be the universal set. Then, \( \vartheta_a = \{ \bar{X}, F_a \subseteq \bar{X} : a \notin F_a \} \) is an infra soft topology on \( X \); we called \( \vartheta_a \), an excluding point infra soft topology. On the contrary, \( U_E = \{ (e_1, \varnothing), (e_2, \varnothing) \} \) and \( V_E = \{ (e_1, \varnothing), (e_2, \varnothing) \} \) are infra soft open sets, but their union is not an infra soft open set. Therefore, \( \vartheta_a \) is neither supra soft topology nor generalized soft topology. Hence, it is not a soft topology.

**Example 2.** Let \( E = \{e_1, e_2\} \) be a set of parameters and \( X = \{a, b\} \) be the universal set. Then, \( \vartheta_a = \{ (\Phi, F_a \subseteq \bar{X} : a \notin F_a) \} \) is a supra soft topology on \( X \); we called \( \vartheta_a \), a particular point supra soft topology. On the contrary, \( U_E = \{ (e_1, \{b\}), (e_2, X) \} \) and \( V_E = \{ (e_1, X), (e_2, b) \} \) are supra soft open sets, but their intersection is not a supra soft open set. Therefore, \( \vartheta_a \) is not an infra soft topology. Moreover, it is not a soft topology.

**Remark 2.** It can be examined that the intersection of any family of infra soft topologies is always infra soft topology. But the union of two infra soft topologies need not be an infra soft topology. We show this fact in the following example.

**Example 3.** Consider the soft sets below defined on \( X = \{a, b, c\} \) with a set of parameters \( E = \{e_1, e_2\} \):

\[
F_{1E} = \{(e_1, \{a, b\}), (e_2, \{c\})\}, \\
F_{2E} = \{(e_1, \{c\}), (e_2, \{b\})\}, \\
F_{3E} = \{(e_1, \{a\}), (e_2, \emptyset)\}, \\
F_{4E} = \{(e_1, \{b, c\}), (e_2, \emptyset)\}. 
\]

Then, \( \vartheta_1 = \{ (\Phi, X), F_{1E}, F_{2E} \} \) and \( \vartheta_2 = \{ (\Phi, X), F_{3E}, F_{4E} \} \) are two infra soft topologies on \( X \). But \( \vartheta_1 \cup \vartheta_2 = \{ (\Phi, X), F_{1E}, F_{2E}, F_{3E}, F_{4E} \} \) is not an infra soft topology on \( X \) because \( F_{1E} \cap F_{4E} \notin \vartheta_1 \cup \vartheta_2 \).

The following results present two techniques to originate infra soft topology using soft maps.

**Proposition 1.** Let \( f_\varphi : S(X_E) \to S(Y_E) \) be a soft map. If \( \vartheta \) is an infra soft topology on \( Y \), then a class \( \vartheta = \{ f_\varphi^{-1}(G_E) \subseteq \bar{X} : G_E \in \vartheta \} \) is an infra soft topology on \( X \).

**Proof.** Since \( \Phi \) and \( \bar{Y} \) are, then \( f_\varphi^{-1}(\Phi) = \Phi \) and \( f_\varphi^{-1}(\bar{Y}) = \bar{X} \in \vartheta \). Let \( F_{1E} \) and \( F_{2E} \in \vartheta \). Then, there exist \( H_{1E} \) and \( H_{2E} \in \vartheta \) such that \( f_\varphi^{-1}(H_{1E}) = F_{1E} \) and \( f_\varphi^{-1}(H_{2E}) = F_{2E} \). Therefore, \( F_{1E} \cap F_{2E} = f_\varphi^{-1}(H_{1E} \cap H_{2E}) = f_\varphi^{-1}(H_{1E} \cap H_{2E}) \). Since \( H_{1E} \cap H_{2E} \in \vartheta \), then \( F_{1E} \cap F_{2E} \in \vartheta \). Hence, the proof is complete.

In a similar manner, one can prove the following result.

**Proposition 2.** Let \( f_\varphi : S(X_E) \to S(Y_E) \) be a bijective soft map. If \( \vartheta \) is an infra soft topology on \( X \), then a class \( \vartheta = \{ f_\varphi^{-1}(G_E) \subseteq \bar{Y} : G_E \in \vartheta \} \) is an infra soft topology on \( Y \).

**Definition 15.** We define the infra soft interior points and infra soft closure points of a soft subset \( H_E \) of \((X, \vartheta, E)\) which are, respectively, denoted by \( \text{Int}(H_E) \) and \( \text{Cl}(H_E) \) as follows:

(i) \( \text{Int}(H_E) \) is the union of all infra soft open sets that are contained in \( H_E \)

(ii) \( \text{Cl}(H_E) \) is the intersection of all infra soft closed sets containing \( H_E \).
The following example illustrates that the infra soft interior points and infra soft closure points of a soft set need not be infra soft open and infra soft closed sets, respectively.

Example 4. Let \( E = \{e_1, e_2\} \) be a set of parameters. Then, \( \emptyset \subseteq \mathbb{R}, F_E \subseteq \mathbb{R}: F_E \) is finite \( \) is an infra soft topology on the set of real numbers \( \mathbb{R} \). It is clear that \( (\mathbb{R}, \emptyset, E) \) is not a soft topological space. Let \( G_E = \{(e_1, \mathbb{N}), (e_2, \mathbb{N})\} \), where \( \mathbb{N} \) is the set of natural numbers. We find that \( \text{Int}(G_E) = \text{Cl}(G_E) \) equals to \( G_E \), which is neither an infra soft open set nor an infra soft closed set.

Proposition 3. Let \( H_E \) be a soft subset of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \). Then, the following properties hold.

(i) If \( H_E \) is an infra soft open set, then \( \text{Int}(H_E) = H_E \)

(ii) If \( H_E \) is an infra soft closed set, then \( \text{Cl}(H_E) = H_E \)

Proof. It immediately follows from Definition 15. \( \square \)

Example 4 shows that the converse of the two properties given in the above proposition need not be true in general. These two properties are an example of some soft topological properties that are losing on infra soft topological spaces.

Proposition 4. Let \( H_E \) be a soft subset of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \). Then, the following properties hold.

(i) \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(H_E) \) if and only if there exists an infra soft open set \( G_E \) such that \( P_E^x \subseteq G_E \subseteq H_E \)

(ii) \( P_E^x \in \text{Cl}(H_E) \) if and only if \( H_E \cap G_E \neq \emptyset \) for every infra soft open set \( G_E \) containing \( P_E^x \)

Proof.

(i) Straightforward.

(ii) Necessity: let \( P_E^x \in \text{Cl}(H_E) \). Then, \( P_E^x \) belongs to every infra soft closed set containing \( H_E \). Suppose that there exists an infra soft open set \( G_E \) containing \( P_E^x \) such that \( H_E \cap G_E = \emptyset \), so \( H_E \subseteq G_E \). This is a contradiction. Thus, the necessary part holds.

Sufficiency: let \( P_E^x \notin \text{Cl}(H_E) \). Then, \( \text{Cl}(H_E) \) is an infra soft open set containing \( P_E^x \) such that \( H_E \cap \text{Cl}(H_E) = \emptyset \). Thus, the proof is complete. \( \square \)

Proposition 5. Let \( H_E \) be a soft subset of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \). Then,

(i) \( \text{Int}(H_E)^c = \text{Cl}(H_E) \)

(ii) \( \text{Cl}(H_E)^c = \text{Int}(H_E) \)

Proof.

(i) \( \text{Int}(H_E)^c = \{\cup \text{Int}(G_H) \}: G_H \) is an infra soft open set included in \( H_E \}\} = \cap \text{Int}(G_H^c) \); \( G_E \) is an infra soft closed set including \( H_E \} = \text{Cl}(H_E) \)

In a similar manner, we prove (ii). \( \square \)

Proposition 6. Let \( H_E \) be a soft subset of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \). Then,

(i) If \( U_E \) is an infra soft open set, then \( U_E \cap \text{Cl}(H_E) \subseteq \text{Cl}(U_E \cap G_E) \)

(ii) If \( F_E \) is an infra soft closed set, then \( \text{Int}(F_E \cup H_E) \subseteq F_E \cup \text{Int}(H_E) \)

Proof.

(i) Let \( P_E^x \in U_E \cap \text{Cl}(H_E) \). Then, \( P_E^x \in U_E \) and \( P_E^x \in \text{Cl}(H_E) \). This means that, for each infra soft open set \( V_E \) containing \( P_E^x \), we have \( V_E \cap H_E \neq \emptyset \). Since \( \emptyset \) is infra soft topology, then \( U_E \cap V_E \) is an infra soft open set containing \( P_E^x \); consequently, \( (V_E \cap U_E) \cap H_E \neq \emptyset \). Thus, \( P_E^x \in \text{Cl}(U_E \cap H_E) \). Hence, \( U_E \cap \text{Cl}(H_E) \subseteq \text{Cl}(U_E \cap H_E) \).

(ii) Let \( P_E^x \notin F_E \cup \text{Int}(H_E) \). Then, \( P_E^x \notin F_E \) and \( P_E^x \notin \text{Int}(H_E) \). Therefore, there is an infra soft open set \( U_E \) such that \( P_E^x \in U_E \subseteq F_E \). Suppose that \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(F_E \cup H_E) \). Then, there is an infra soft open set \( V_E \) such that \( P_E^x \in V_E \subseteq F_E \cup H_E \). Now, we have \( U_E \cap V_E \) which is an infra soft open set containing \( P_E^x \) such that \( U_E \cap V_E \subseteq F_E \) and \( U_E \cap V_E \subseteq F_E \cup H_E \). This means that \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(H_E) \). But this contradicts \( P_E^x \notin \text{Int}(H_E) \). Thus, \( P_E^x \notin \text{Int}(F_E \cup H_E) \). Hence, \( \text{Int}(U_E \cup G_E) \subseteq F_E \cup \text{Int}(G_E) \). \( \square \)

Theorem 1. Let \( F_E \) and \( G_E \) be soft subsets of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \). Then, the following properties hold:

(i) \( \text{Int}(\bar{X}) = \bar{X} \)

(ii) \( \text{Int}(F_E) \subseteq F_E \)

(iii) \( \text{Int}(G_E) \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E) \)

(iv) \( \text{Int}(\text{Int}(F_E)) = \text{Int}(F_E) \)

(v) \( \text{Int}(F_E \cap G_E) = \text{Int}(F_E) \cap \text{Int}(G_E) \)

Proof. The proofs of (i), (ii), and (iii) are obvious.

(iv) It follows from (ii) that \( \text{Int}(\text{Int}(F_E)) \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E) \). Conversely, let \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(F_E) \). Then, there exists an infra soft open set \( G_E \) such that \( P_E^x \in G_E \subseteq F_E \). By (iii), we have \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(G_E) = G_E \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E) \). Therefore, \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(\text{Int}(F_E)) \). This ends the proof of \( \text{Int}(\text{Int}(F_E)) = \text{Int}(F_E) \).

(v) It is clear that \( \text{Int}(F_E \cap G_E) \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E) \cap \text{Int}(G_E) \). Conversely, let \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(F_E) \cap \text{Int}(G_E) \). Then, there exist two infra soft open sets \( U_E \) and \( V_E \) such that \( P_E^x \in U_E \subseteq F_E \) and \( P_E^x \in V_E \subseteq G_E \). Now, \( U_E \cap V_E \) is an infra soft open set containing \( P_E^x \) such that \( P_E^x \in U_E \cap V_E \subseteq F_E \cap G_E \). Therefore, \( P_E^x \in \text{Int}(F_E \cap G_E) \). Thus, \( \text{Int}(F_E) \cap \text{Int}(G_E) \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E \cap G_E) \). Hence, the proof is complete. \( \square \)

One can prove the following result similarly.

Theorem 2. Let \( F_E \) and \( G_E \) be soft subsets of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \). Then, the following properties hold:
(i) \( \text{Cl}(\Phi) = \Phi \)
(ii) \( F_E \subseteq \text{Cl}(F_E) \)
(iii) If \( G_E \subseteq F_E \), then \( \text{Cl}(G_E) \subseteq \text{Cl}(F_E) \)
(iv) \( \text{Cl}(\text{Cl}(F_E)) = \text{Cl}(F_E) \)
(v) \( \text{Cl}(F_E \cup G_E) = \text{Cl}(F_E) \cup \text{Cl}(G_E) \)

The following example clarifies that the following two equalities are not always true.

(i) \( \text{Int}(\bigcap_{j=1}^n G_{i,j}) = \bigcap_{j=1}^n \text{Int}(G_{i,j}) \)
(ii) \( \text{Cl}(\bigcup_{j=1}^n G_{i,j}) = \bigcup_{j=1}^n \text{Cl}(G_{i,j}) \)

Example 5. Let \( E = \{e_1, e_2\} \) be a set of parameters and \( \emptyset = \{\Phi, F_E \subseteq \textbf{R}: F_E \text{ is finite}\} \) be a family of soft sets on the set of real numbers \( \textbf{R} \). Then, \( (\textbf{R}, \emptyset, E) \) is an infra soft topological space. Let \( H_{nE} = \{ (e_1, \textbf{R} \setminus \{n\}), (e_2, \textbf{R} \setminus \{n\}) \}. \) Then, \( \text{Int}(H_{nE}) = H_{nE} \). Therefore, \( \bigcap_{j=1}^n \text{Int}(G_{i,j}) = [(e_1, \textbf{R} \setminus \{n\}), (e_2, \textbf{R} \setminus \{n\})] \). But \( \text{Int}(\bigcap_{j=1}^n G_{i,j}) = \emptyset \). Also, \( G_{nE} = (e_1, \{n\}), (e_2, \{n\}) \). Then, \( \text{Cl}(G_{nE}) = G_{nE} \) for each \( n \). Therefore, \( \bigcup_{j=1}^n \text{Cl}(G_{nE}) = \{(e_1, \{n\}), (e_2, \{n\})\} \). But \( \text{Cl}(\bigcup_{j=1}^n G_{i,j}) = \{(e_1, \textbf{R}), (e_2, \textbf{R})\} \).

Proposition 7. If \( F_E \) and \( G_E \) are soft subsets of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \) such that \( \text{Cl}(F_E) \cap \text{Cl}(G_E) = \emptyset \), then \( \text{Int}(F_E \cup G_E) = \text{Int}(F_E) \cup \text{Int}(G_E) \).

Proof. It follows from (iii) of Theorem 1 that \( \text{Int}(F_E) \cup \text{Int}(G_E) \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E \cup G_E) \). To prove that \( \text{Int}(F_E \cup G_E) \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E) \cup \text{Int}(G_E) \), let \( P_E \in \text{Int}(F_E \cup G_E) \). Then, there exists an infra soft open set \( U_E \) containing \( P_E \) such that \( P_E \subseteq U_E \subseteq F_E \cup G_E \). Now, we have three cases: \( \square \)

Case 1. \( U_E \subseteq F_E \). Then, \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E) \).

Case 2. \( U_E \subseteq G_E \). Then, \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int}(G_E) \).

Case 3. \( U_E \subseteq F_E \) and \( U_E \subseteq G_E \). Then, \( U_E \cap F_E \) and \( U_E \cap G_E \) are soft sets, and \( U_E \cap G_E \) is not an infra soft topological space. This implies that, for each infra soft open set \( V_E \) containing \( P_E \), we obtain \( P_E \subseteq \text{Cl}(F_E) \) and \( P_E \subseteq \text{Cl}(G_E) \). Thus, \( \text{Cl}(F_E) \cap \text{Cl}(G_E) = \emptyset \). Therefore, this case is impossible.

Thus, Cases 1 and 2 are only valid, and they imply that \( \text{Int}(F_E \cup G_E) \subseteq \text{Int}(F_E) \cup \text{Int}(G_E) \). Hence, the proof is complete.

The following result explains two methods of generating crisp infra topologies from an infra soft topology.

Proposition 8. Let \( (X, \emptyset, E) \) be an infra soft topological space. Then,

(i) \( (X, \emptyset_E) \) is an infra topological space for each \( e \in E \), where \( \emptyset_E = \{ F(e): F_E \subseteq \emptyset \} \)
(ii) \( (E, \emptyset_E) \) is an infra topological space for each \( e \in X \), where \( \emptyset_E = \{ e: x \in F(e): F_E \subseteq \emptyset \} \)

Proof. (i) Since \( \emptyset \) and \( \bar{\emptyset} \) are closed under finite intersection, let \( U \) and \( V \subseteq \emptyset \).

Then, there exists two infra soft open sets \( F_E \) and \( G_E \) such that \( F(e) = U \) and \( G(e) = V \). Owing to the fact that \( F \cap G_E \subseteq \emptyset \), we obtain \( U \cap V \subseteq \emptyset_E \), as required.

Following similar arguments, one can prove (ii). \( \square \)

We called \( (X, \emptyset_E) \) given in the above proposition a parametric infra topological space.

The converse of the above proposition need not be true, as shown in the following example.

Example 6. Consider the soft sets below defined on \( X = \{a, b, c\} \) with a set of parameters \( E = \{e_1, e_2\} \):

\[
F_{1E} = \{(e_1, \{a\}), (e_2, \{b, c\})\}, \quad F_{2E} = \{(e_1, \{a\}), (e_2, \{a\})\}.
\]

Then, \( \emptyset = \{\emptyset, F_{1E}, F_{2E}\} \) is not an infra soft topology on \( X \). On the contrary, \( \emptyset_1 = \{\emptyset, E, \{e_1\}\} \) and \( \emptyset_2 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a, b\}\} \) are two infra soft topologies on \( X \). Also, \( \emptyset_3 = \{\emptyset, E, \{e_2\}\} \) and \( \emptyset_4 = \{\emptyset, E, \{e_1\}\} \) are three infra soft topologies on \( E \).

Definition 16. Let \( H_E \) be a soft subset of \( (X, \emptyset, E) \). Then,

(i) \( \text{Cl}(H) \subseteq \text{Int}(H) \)
(ii) \( \text{Int}(H) \subseteq \text{Cl}(H) \)

Proof. (i) Let \( P_E \in \text{Int}(H_E) \). Then, there exists an infra soft open set \( U_E \) containing \( P_E \) such that \( P_E \subseteq U_E \subseteq H_E \). Now, \( U(e) \) is an infra open subset of \( (X, \emptyset) \) for every \( e \in E \) such that \( U(e) \subseteq H(e) \). Therefore, \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int}(H(e)) \); thus, \( P_E \in \text{Int}(H) \), as required.

Following similar arguments to those given in the proof of (i), one can prove (ii). \( \square \)

The converse of properties (i) and (ii) in the above theorem is not always true as explained in the following example.

Example 7. Assume that \( (X, \emptyset_1, E) \) is the infra soft topological space given in Example 3. Let \( U_E = \{e_1, a, c\}, (e_2, b\} \) and \( V_E = \{(e_1, a, c), (e_2, a, b)\} \). By calculating, we find \( \text{Int}(U_E) = e_1, \{c\}, (e_2, \{b\}) \) and \( \text{Cl}(V_E) = \bar{X} \). On the contrary, \( \text{Int}(H) \subseteq \text{Cl}(H) \).
Hence, $(\text{pol}(H))_E \subseteq \text{Int}(H_E)$ and $(\text{Cl}(H))_E \supseteq (\text{Cl}(H))_E$.

**Definition 17.** Let $H_E$ be a soft subset of an infra soft topological space $(X, \mathcal{E}, E)$. A soft point $P_x^E$ is said to be an infra soft limit point of $H_E$ if $\{U_E \cap P_x^E \cap \text{Int}(H_E) \neq \emptyset \}$ for every infra soft open set $U_E$ containing $P_x^E$. All infra soft limit points of $H_E$ are said to be an infra-derived soft set of $H_E$ and denoted by $H^*_E$.

**Proposition 10.** If $G_E$ and $H_E$ are soft subsets of $(X, \mathcal{E}, E)$, then the following properties hold:

(i) $\Phi \supseteq \Phi$ and $\bar{X} \subseteq \bar{X}$

(ii) If $G_E \subseteq H_E$, then $G^*_E \subseteq H^*_E$

(iii) If $P_x^E \in G^*_E$, then $x \in (G_E \cap P_x^E)^\prime$

(iv) $G^*_E \cup H^*_E = (G_E \cup H_E)^\prime$

**Proof.** The proofs of (i), (ii), and (iii) are obvious.

(iv) It follows from (ii) that $G^*_E \cup H^*_E \subseteq (G_E \cup H_E)^\prime$. Conversely, let $P_x^E \notin G^*_E \cup H^*_E$. Then, there exist infra soft open sets $U_E$ and $V_E$ containing $P_x^E$ such that $\{U_E \cap P_x^E \cap \text{Int}(H_E) \neq \emptyset \} \cap V_E = \emptyset$. It is clear that $U_E \cap V_E$ is an infra soft open set containing $P_x^E$ such that $\{U_E \cap V_E \cap P_x^E \cap (G_E \cup H_E) \neq \emptyset \} = \emptyset$. This means that $P_x^E \notin (G_E \cup H_E)^\prime$. Thus, $(G_E \cup H_E)^\prime \supseteq G^*_E \cup H^*_E$. Hence, the proof is complete. $\square$

The next result investigates the role of infra soft limit points in studying the infra soft closure points of a soft set.

**Theorem 3.** Let $F_E$ be a soft subset of $(X, \mathcal{E}, E)$. Then,

(i) If $F_E$ is infra soft closed, then $F^*_E \subseteq F_E$.

(ii) $(F_E \cup F^*_E)^\prime \subseteq F_E \cup F^*_E$.

(iii) $\text{Cl}(F_E) = F_E \cup F^*_E$.

**Proof.**

(i) Let $F_E$ be an infra soft closed set and $P_x^E \notin F_E$. Then, $P_x^E \in F^*_E$. Now, $F^*_E$ is an infra soft open set such that $F^*_E \cap F_E = \emptyset$. Therefore, $P_x^E \notin F^*_E$. Thus, $F^*_E \subseteq F_E$, as required.

(ii) Let $P_x^E \notin (F_E \cup F^*_E)$. Then, $P_x^E \notin F_E$ and $P_x^E \notin F^*_E$. Therefore, there exists an infra soft open set $G_E$ such that $G_E \cap F_E = \emptyset$. (5)

On the contrary, for each $P_x^E \in G_E$, we have $P_x^E \notin F_E$. Then, $\{G_E \cap P_x^E \cap \text{Int}(H_E) \neq \emptyset \} \cup F_E = \emptyset$. Therefore, $P_x^E \notin F^*_E$, and this implies that $G_E \cap F^*_E = \emptyset$. (6)

From (1) and (2), we get $G_E \cap (F_E \cup F^*_E) = \emptyset$. Thus, $P_x^E \notin (F_E \cup F^*_E)^\prime$. Hence, $(F_E \cup F^*_E)^\prime \subseteq (F_E \cup F^*_E)$, as required.

(iii) It follows from (ii) of Proposition 4 that $F^*_E \subseteq \text{Cl}(F_E)$; also, it is clear that $F_E \subseteq \text{Cl}(F_E)$. Then, $F_E \cup F^*_E \subseteq \text{Cl}(F_E)$. On the contrary, let $P_x^E \in \text{Cl}(F_E)$. Then, $F_E \cap (F_E \cup F^*_E) \neq \emptyset$. Without loss of generality, suppose that $P_x^E \notin F_E$. Then, $[F_E \setminus P_x^E] \cap G_E \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, $P_x^E \in F^*_E$. Hence, we obtain the desired result. $\square$

The converse of property (i) in the above theorem is not always true as explained in the following example.

**Example 8.** From Example 4, we demonstrate that $\text{Cl}(G_E) \supseteq G_E$. This directly means that $G_E \subseteq G_E$. But $G_E$ is not an infra soft closed set.

**Definition 18.** Let $H_E$ be a soft subset of $(X, \mathcal{E}, E)$. The infra soft boundary points of $H_E$, denoted by $B(H_E)$, are all soft points which belong to the relative complement of $\text{Int}(H_E) \cap \text{Int}(H^*_E)$.

**Proposition 11.** Let $H_E$ be a soft subset of $(X, \mathcal{E}, E)$. Then,

(i) $B(H_E) = \text{Cl}(H_E) \cap \text{Cl}(H^*_E)$

(ii) $B(H_E) = \text{Cl}(H_E) \setminus \text{Int}(H_E)$

**Proof.**

(i) $B(H_E) = \{P_x^E \in X : P_x^E \notin \text{Int}(H_E) \text{ and } P_x^E \notin \text{Int}(H^*_E)\}$

$= \{P_x^E \in X : P_x^E \notin \text{Cl}(H_E)^\prime \text{ and } P_x^E \notin \text{Cl}(H^*_E)^\prime\}$

$= \{P_x^E \in X : P_x^E \notin \text{Cl}(H_E) \text{ and } P_x^E \notin \text{Cl}(H^*_E)\} = \text{Cl}(H_E) \cap \text{Cl}(H^*_E)$

(ii) $B(H_E) = \text{Cl}(H_E) \cap \text{Cl}(H^*_E) = \text{Cl}(H_E) \cap (\text{Int}(H_E))^\prime = \text{Cl}(H_E) \setminus \text{Int}(H_E)$

$\square$

**Corollary 1.** Let $H_E$ be a soft subset of $(X, \mathcal{E}, E)$. Then,

(i) $B(H_E) = B(H^*_E)$

(ii) $\text{Cl}(H_E) = \text{Int}(H_E) \cup B(H_E)$

(iii) If $H_E$ is infra soft open, then $B(H_E) \cap H_E = \emptyset$

(iv) If $H_E$ is infra soft closed, then $B(H_E) \subseteq H_E$

(v) If $H_E$ is both infra soft open and infra soft closed, then $B(H_E) = \emptyset$

4. Methods of Generating Infra Soft Topologies

In this section, we present some methods of generating infra soft topologies different from those given in Propositions 1 and 2. These methods are infra soft neighbourhood systems, infra soft basis, infra soft subspace, and crisp infra topologies. We research these methods with the help of elucidative examples.

4.1. Infra Soft Neighbourhood and Infra Soft Neighbourhood Systems

**Definition 19.** A soft subset $W_E$ of $(X, \mathcal{E}, E)$ is said to be an infra soft neighbourhood of a soft point $P_x^E \in X$ if there exists an infra soft open set $G_E$ such that $P_x^E \in G_E \subseteq W_E$. 


Theorem 4. The infra soft neighbourhood system of a soft point \( P_e \in X \), denoted by \( \mathcal{N}_p \), is the class of all infra soft neighbourhoods of \( P_e \). In other words, \( \mathcal{N}_p = \{ W_E \subseteq X : W_E \) is an infra soft neighbourhood of a soft point \( P_e \}\). 

Proposition 12. If \( G_E \) is an infra soft open subset of \((X,\mathcal{B},E)\), then it is an infra soft neighbourhood of its all soft points. 

Proof. Straightforward. \( \square \) 

To demonstrate that the converse of the above proposition fails, consider Example 5. It is clear that every infinite infra soft set is an infra soft neighbourhood of its all soft points. 

Theorem 5. Let \( \mathcal{N}_p \) is the class of all families satisfying the four properties given in Theorem 4. Then, \( \mathcal{M} = \{ U_E \subseteq X : \) for each \( P_e \in U_E \Rightarrow U_E \in \mathcal{N}_p \}\) forms an infra soft topology on the universal set \( X \). Moreover, it forms a soft topology. 

Proof. It is well known that \( X \) is an infra soft neighbourhood of all its soft points; then, \( X \in \mathcal{M} \); also, \( \Phi \in \mathcal{M} \). Let \( U_E \) and \( V_E \in \mathcal{M} \). For each \( P_e \in U_E \cap V_E \), we have \( P_e \in U_E \) and \( P_e \in V_E \). Then, \( U_E \in \mathcal{N}_p \) and \( V_E \in \mathcal{N}_p \). It follows from (IN3) that \( U_E \cap V_E \in \mathcal{N}_p \). Thus, \( U_E \cap V_E \in \mathcal{M} \). Hence, \( \mathcal{M} \) is an infra soft topology. 

To prove that \( \mathcal{M} \) is a soft topology, let \( U_{iE} \in \mathcal{M} \) for each \( i \in I \). Suppose that \( P_e \in \bigcup_{i \in I} U_{iE} \). Then, there exists \( j \in I \) such that \( P_e \in U_{jE} \). Therefore, \( U_{jE} \in \mathcal{N}_p \). Since \( U_{jE} \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} U_{iE} \), then, by (IN2), we obtain \( \bigcup_{i \in I} U_{iE} \in \mathcal{N}_p \); hence, \( \bigcup_{i \in I} U_{iE} \in \mathcal{M} \), as required. \( \square \) 

4.2. Basis of Infra Soft Topology 

Definition 21. Let \((X,\mathcal{B},E)\) be an infra soft topological space. A class \( \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \) is said to be a basis for \( \mathcal{B} \) if the finite soft intersection of members of \( \mathcal{B} \) forms \( \mathcal{B} \). 

It is clear that \( \mathcal{B} \) is a basis for itself. 

Proposition 13. Every subclass \( \mathcal{B} \) of \( S(X,\mathcal{B}) \) containing \( \Phi \) (or two disjoint infra soft open sets) is a basis for a unique infra soft topology on \( X \). 

Proof. Let \( \mathcal{B} \) be a family of soft sets generated by \( \mathcal{B} \). Since the empty soft intersection is the absolute soft set, then \( \mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{B} \). By hypothesis, \( \Phi \in \mathcal{B} \), so \( \Phi \in \mathcal{B} \). It follows from the definition of \( \mathcal{B} \), which is generated by \( \mathcal{B} \), that \( \mathcal{B} \) is closed under finite soft intersection. Hence, we obtain the desired result. 

To prove the uniqueness, let \( \mathcal{B} \) be another infra soft topology generated by \( \mathcal{B} \). Let \( F_E \in \mathcal{B} \). Then, \( F_E \) can be expressed as a finite soft intersection of members of \( \mathcal{B} \). Therefore, \( F_E \in \mathcal{B} \). Thus, \( \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \). Similarly, one can prove that \( \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \). Hence, \( \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B} \), as required. \( \square \) 

Example 9. Consider the class \( \mathcal{B} = \{ F_E : i = 1,2,3 \} \) defined on \( X = \{ a,b,c \} \) with a set of parameters \( E = \{ e_1,e_2 \} \), where 

\[
\begin{align*}
F_{1E} &= \{(e_1,X), (e_2,\{c\})\}, \\
F_{2E} &= \{(e_1,\{a,b\}), (e_2,\{a,c\})\}, \\
F_{3E} &= \{(e_1,\{c\}), (e_2,\{b\})\}.
\end{align*}
\]

By taking the finite soft intersection of the members of \( \mathcal{B} \), we obtain \( \theta = \{ \Phi, X,F_{1E}, F_{2E}, F_{3E}, H_{1E}, H_{2E} \} \), where 

\[
\begin{align*}
H_{1E} &= \{(e_1,\{a,b\}), (e_2,\{c\})\}, \\
H_{2E} &= \{(e_1,\{c\}), (e_2,\{b\})\}.
\end{align*}
\]

Obviously, \( \theta \) is an infra soft topology on \( X \). 

Remark 3. The basis for an infra soft topology need not be unique. In other words, there are more than one basis for an infra soft topology in general. 

4.3. Subspace 

Definition 22. Let \((X,\mathcal{B},E)\) be an infra soft topological space and \( Y \) be a nonempty subset of \( X \). A class \( \mathcal{B}_Y = \{ Y \cap G_E : G_E \in \mathcal{B} \} \) is called an infra soft relative topology on \( Y \), and \((Y,\mathcal{B}_Y,E)\) is called an infra soft subspace of \((X,\mathcal{B},E)\).
It can be easily checked that \( \delta_Y \) given in the above definition is an infra soft topology on \( Y \).

**Theorem 6.** Let \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\) be an infra soft subspace of \((X, \delta, E)\). Then, \( H_E \) is an infra soft closed subset of \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\) if and only if there exists an infra soft closed subset \( F_E \) of \((X, \delta, E)\) such that \( H_E = \bar{Y} \cap F_E \).

**Proof.** Necessity: let \( H_E \) be an infra soft closed subset of \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\). Then, there exists an infra soft open set \( U_E \) in \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\) such that \( U_E = \bar{Y} \setminus H_E \). This means that there exists an infra soft open set \( V_E \) in \((X, \delta, E)\) such that \( U_E = \bar{Y} \cap V_E \). Therefore, \( H_E = \bar{Y} \cap (\bar{Y} \cap V_E) = \bar{Y} \cap \bar{V}_E \). Putting \( F_E = \bar{V}_E \) ends the proof of the necessary part.

Sufficiency: let \( H_E = \bar{Y} \cap F_E \) such that \( F_E \) is an infra soft closed set in \((X, \delta, E)\). Then, \( Y \setminus H_E = Y \setminus (\bar{Y} \cap F_E) = (\bar{Y} \cap \bar{X}) \setminus (\bar{Y} \cap F_E) = \bar{Y} \cap (\bar{X} \setminus F_E) \). Since \( \bar{X} \setminus F_E \) is an infra soft open set in \((X, \delta, E)\), then \( \bar{Y} \setminus H_E \) is an infra soft open set in \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\). Therefore, \( H_E \) is an infra soft closed set in \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\). Hence, the proof is complete. \( \square \)

The proofs of the following two propositions are straightforward, and thus, they are omitted.

**Proposition 14.** Let \( \bar{Y} \) be an infra soft open subset of \((X, \delta, E)\). Then, \( U_E \) is an infra soft open subset of \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\) if and only if it is an infra soft open subset of \((X, \delta, E)\).

**Proposition 15.** Let \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\) be an infra soft subspace of \((X, \delta, E)\). Then, \( V_E \) is an infra soft infra open set of \( P_E \) in \((X, \delta, E)\) if and only if there exists an infra soft neighbourhood \( W_E \) of \( P_E \) in \((X, \delta, E)\) such that \( V_E = \bar{Y} \cap W_E \).

**Theorem 7.** Let \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\) be an infra soft subspace of \((X, \delta, E)\) such that \( H_E \subseteq \bar{Y} \). Let \( \text{Int}_Y, \text{Cl}_Y \) and \( \text{id}' \) be, respectively, the infra soft interior, infra soft closure, and infra soft limit points of a soft set in \((Y, \delta_Y, E)\), and let \( \text{Int}, \text{Cl}, \text{id}' \) be, respectively, the infra soft interior, infra soft closure, and infra soft limit points of a soft set in \((X, \delta, E)\). Then,

1. \( \text{Int}(H_E) = \text{Int}_Y(H_E) \cap \text{Int}(\bar{Y}) \)
2. \( \text{Cl}(H_E) = \text{Cl}(H_E) \cap \bar{Y} \)
3. \( (H_E)^{\text{id}'} = (H_E)^{\text{id}'} \cap \bar{Y} \)

**Proof.** We only prove (i). One can prove the other cases using similar techniques.

Let \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int}(H_E) \). Then, there exists an infra soft open subset \( U_E \) of \((X, \delta, E)\) such that \( P_E \subseteq U_E \subseteq H_E \subseteq \bar{Y} \). Therefore, \( P_E \subseteq U_E \cap \bar{Y} \subseteq H_E \). Thus, \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int}_Y(H_E) \) and \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int} \bar{Y} \). Hence, \( \text{Int}(H_E) \subseteq \text{Int}_Y(H_E) \cap \text{Int}(\bar{Y}) \). Conversely, let \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int}(H_E) \cap \text{Int}(\bar{Y}) \). Then, there exist two infra soft open subsets \( U_E \) and \( V_E \) of \((X, \delta, E)\) such that \( P_E \subseteq U_E \subseteq \bar{Y} \) and \( P_E \subseteq V_E \subseteq H_E \). Since \( \delta \) is an infra soft topology, then \( U_E \cap V_E \) is an infra soft open set containing \( P_E \) such that \( U_E \cap V_E \subseteq \bar{Y} \). Consequently, \( P_E \subseteq \text{Int}(H_E) \). Thus, \( \text{Int}_Y(H_E) \cap \text{Int}(\bar{Y}) \subseteq \text{Int}(H_E) \). Hence, the proof is complete. \( \square \)

### 4.4 Producing Infra Soft Topology from Crisp Infra Topologies

**Proposition 16.** Suppose that \( \Psi = \{\Omega_e\}_{e \in E} \) is a family of crisp infra topologies on \( X \). Then,

\[
\delta(\Psi) = \{\{e, F(e) : e \in E\} : S(X_E) \text{ such that } F(e) \subseteq \Omega_e, \text{ for each } e \in E\},
\]

which defines an infra soft topology on \( X \).

**Proof.** Let the given assumptions be satisfied. Since \( \emptyset \) and \( X \subseteq \Omega_e \) for each \( e \in E \), then \( \emptyset \) and \( X \subseteq \delta(\Psi) \). To prove that \( \delta(\Psi) \) is closed under finite soft intersection, let \( U_E \) and \( V_E \) be infra soft open sets in \( \Psi \). According to the structure of \( \delta(\Psi) \), we have \( U \subseteq \Omega_e \) and \( V \subseteq \Omega_e \) for each \( e \in E \). Since \( \Omega_e \) is infra topology, then \( U \cap V \subseteq \Omega_e \). This implies that \( U \cap V \subseteq \delta(\Psi) \), as required. Hence, \( X, \delta(\Psi), E \) is an infra soft topological space. \( \square \)

**Definition 23.** The infra soft topological space given in the above proposition is called the infra soft topology on \( X \) generated by \( \Psi \).

We write \( \delta(\Psi) = \delta(\Omega) \) if \( \Omega_e = \Omega_{e'} = \Omega \) for each \( e \) and \( e' \in E \).

**Remark 4.** The largest infra soft topology whose parametric infra topologies are \( \Psi = \{\Omega_e\}_{e \in E} \) is \( \delta(\Psi) \).

We explain in the following example how we can apply Proposition 16 to construct an infra soft topology from crisp infra topologies.

**Example 10.** Let \( \Omega_e = \emptyset, X, \{a, b, c\} \) and \( \Omega_e = \{\emptyset, X, \{a, c\}\} \) be two crisp infra topologies on \( X = \{a, b, c\} \). To produce an infra soft topology from \( \Omega_e \) and \( \Omega_{e'} \), we construct infra soft open sets \( H_{E} \) by choosing any set in \( \Omega_e \) as an image of \( e_1 \), say, \( \emptyset \). Then, we can choose the image of \( e_2 \) by four different ways because the number of infra open sets in \( \Omega_e \) is four. Therefore, we obtain the following four infra soft open sets:

\[
\begin{align*}
H_{1E} &= \{(e_1, \emptyset), (e_2, \emptyset)\}, \\
H_{2E} &= \{(e_1, \emptyset), (e_2, X)\}, \\
H_{3E} &= \{(e_1, \emptyset), (e_2, \{a\})\}, \\
H_{4E} &= \{(e_1, \emptyset), (e_2, [c])\}.
\end{align*}
\]

We repeat this manner with each set in \( \Omega_{e'} \). Then, we obtain the following infra soft open sets:
Let \( E \) be an infra soft topology on \( X \).

Then, \( \theta_E = \{ \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\} \} \) and \( \theta_E = \{ \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\} \} \) are the parametric (crisp) infra topologies of an infra soft topology \( \emptyset \). Consider \( \Omega_{\emptyset} = \emptyset_E \) and \( \Omega_E = \theta_E \). Now, \( \{a\} \in \Omega_{\emptyset} \) and \( \{b\} \in \Omega_{\emptyset} \), however, \( \{a\}, \{e\}, \{b\} \notin \emptyset \). Thus, \( \emptyset \) is not generated from crisp infra topologies.

**Example 13.** Consider the soft sets below defined on \( X = \{a, b, c\} \) with a set of parameters \( E = \{e, e_2\} \):

\[
\begin{align*}
H_{1E} &= \{(e_1, \{a\}), (e_2, \emptyset)\}, \\
H_{2E} &= \{(e_1, \{a\}), (e_2, \{b\})\}.
\end{align*}
\]

It is clear that \( \emptyset \) contains all soft sets, in which their \( e \)-components are \( X \) or \( \emptyset \).

**5. Continuity between Infra Soft Topological Spaces**

In this section, we define the concept of continuity between infra soft topological spaces and then give its equivalent conditions using infra soft open and infra soft closed sets. Also, we discuss losing some equivalent conditions of soft continuity on infra soft topology with the help of an illustrative example. We close this section by studying “transmission” of continuity between an infra soft topological space and its parametric infra topological spaces.

**Definition 24.** Definition 24A soft map \( f_\emptyset \) from \( (X, \emptyset, E) \) to \((Y, \mu, E)\) is said to be infra soft continuous at a soft point \( P_x \in X \) if for each infra soft open set \( U \) containing \( f_\emptyset(P_x) \), there is an infra soft open set \( V \) containing \( P_x \) such that \( f_\emptyset(V) \subseteq U \).

**Definition 25.** A soft map \( f_\emptyset \) from \((X, \emptyset, E)\) to \((Y, \mu, E)\) is said to be infra soft continuous if it is infra soft continuous for all \( P_x \in X \).

**Theorem 8.** A soft map \( f_\emptyset \) from \((X, \emptyset, E)\) to \((Y, \mu, E)\) is infra soft continuous if and only if the inverse image of each infra soft open set is an infra soft open set.

**Proof.** Necessity: let \( U \) be an infra soft open subset of \((Y, \mu, E)\). Without loss of generality, consider \( f_\emptyset^{-1}(U) \neq \Phi \). Then, for each \( P_x \in f_\emptyset^{-1}(U) \), we have an infra soft open subset \( V \) of \((X, \emptyset, E)\) containing \( P_x \) such that \( f_\emptyset(V) \subseteq U \).
Proposition 20. \( P_x \in V_x \subseteq f_{\varphi}^{-1}(U_E) \) and \( V_x = f_{\varphi}^{-1}(U_E) \). Hence, \( f_{\varphi}^{-1}(U_E) \) is infra soft open.

Sufficiency: suppose that \( P_x \in X \) and \( U_E \) is an infra soft open set containing \( f_{\varphi}(P_x) \). Then, \( f_{\varphi}^{-1}(U_E) \) is an infra soft open set containing \( P_x \) such that \( f_{\varphi}^{-1}(U_E) \subseteq U_E \).

Therefore, \( f_{\varphi} \) is infra soft continuous at \( P_x \) which we choose arbitrarily; hence, \( f_{\varphi} \) is infra soft continuous. \( \square \)

Corollary 2. A soft map \( f_{\varphi}: (X, \vartheta, E) \rightarrow (Y, \mu, E) \) is infra soft continuous if and only if the inverse image of each infra soft closed set is an infra soft closed set.

Proof. NECESITTY: Let \( \chi \in Y \), then \( G_{\mu}(\chi) \) is infra soft closed set. Therefore, \( f_{\varphi}(\chi) \in f_{\varphi}(G_{\mu}(\chi)) = G_{\mu}(f_{\varphi}(\chi)) \) is infra soft closed set in \( X \); hence, \( f_{\varphi} \) is infra soft continuous.

Sufficiency: following similar arguments, we prove the sufficient part. \( \square \)

The following properties are equivalent to soft continuity on soft topological and supra soft topological spaces.

(i) \( \text{Cl}(f_{\varphi}^{-1}(H_E)) \subseteq f_{\varphi}^{-1}(	ext{Cl}(H_E)) \) for each \( H_E \subseteq \bar{Y} \)

(ii) \( f_{\varphi}(	ext{Cl}(F_E)) \subseteq \text{Cl}(f_{\varphi}(F_E)) \) for each \( F_E \subseteq \bar{X} \)

(iii) \( f_{\varphi}^{-1}(\text{Int}(H_E)) \subseteq \text{Int}(f_{\varphi}^{-1}(H_E)) \) for each \( H_E \subseteq \bar{Y} \)

But they are not equivalent to soft continuity on the infra soft topological spaces.

Definition 26. Let \( f_{\varphi}: (X, \vartheta, E) \rightarrow (Y, \mu, E) \) be a soft map and \( Z \) be a nonempty subset of \( X \). A soft map \( f_{\varphi|Z} \) from \((Z, \vartheta_Z, E)\) to \((Y, \mu, E)\), which is given by \( f_{\varphi|Z}(P_z) = f_{\varphi}(P_z) \) for each \( P_z \in Z \), is called the restriction soft map of \( f_{\varphi} \) on \( Z \).

Theorem 9. If \( f_{\varphi}: (X, \vartheta, E) \rightarrow (Y, \mu, E) \) is infra soft continuous, then the restriction soft map \( f_{\varphi|Z}: (Z, \vartheta_Z, E) \rightarrow (Y, \mu, E) \) is infra soft continuous.

Proof. Let \( F_E \) be an infra soft open set of \((Y, \mu, E)\). Then, \( f_{\varphi}(F_E) = f_{\varphi}(F_E) \cap Z \). By hypothesis, \( f_{\varphi}^{-1}(F_E) \) is a soft open subset of \((X, \vartheta, E)\); therefore, \( f_{\varphi}^{-1}(F_E) \cap Z \) is an infra soft open subset of \((Z, \vartheta_Z, E)\). Hence, \( f_{\varphi|Z} \) is an infra soft continuous map, as required. \( \square \)

It is easy to prove the following two results; thus, their proofs will be omitted.

Example 14. Let \( E = \{e_1, e_2\} \) and \( \vartheta = \{E, X, H_E\} \) be two infra soft topologies on \( X = \{a, b\} \), where

\[
F_E = \{(e_1, [a]), (e_2, \emptyset)\},
\]

\[
H_E = \{(e_1, \emptyset), (e_2, [a])\}.
\]  

(15)

Consider \( \varphi: E \rightarrow E \) and \( f: X \rightarrow X \) are identity maps. Then, \( f: (X, \vartheta_X) \rightarrow (X, \mu_{\vartheta_X}) \) is infra soft continuous for each \( e \in E \). But \( f_{\varphi}: (X, \vartheta, E) \rightarrow (Y, \mu, E) \) is not an infra soft continuous map because \( f_{\varphi}(F_E) = F_E \notin \emptyset \).

We show under which condition the converse of Theorem 10 holds.

Theorem 11. Let \( \vartheta \) be an infra soft topology generated from the crisp infra topologies. Then, a soft map \( f_{\varphi}: (X, \vartheta, E) \rightarrow (Y, \mu, E) \) is infra soft continuous if and only if a map \( f: (X, \vartheta) \rightarrow (Y, \mu_{\vartheta}) \) is infra soft continuous.

Proof. The necessary part is proved in Theorem 10. To prove the sufficient part, let \( U_E \) be an infra soft open subset of \((Y, \mu, E)\). Then, \( f_{\varphi}^{-1}(U_E) = (f^{-1}(U))_E \) is a soft subset of \((X, \vartheta, E)\) such that \( f^{-1}(U)(e) = f^{-1}(U(\varphi(e))) \) for each \( e \in E \). Since \( U(\varphi(e)) \) is an infra open subset of \((Y, \mu_{\vartheta})\) and a map \( f \) is infra continuous, then

Moreover, \( \mu \) is the strongest infra soft topology on \( Y \) which makes \( f_{\varphi} \) as infra soft continuous.
$f^{-1}(U(\varphi(e)))$ is the infra open subset of $(X, \theta)$. By hypothesis, $\theta$ is generated from the crisp infra topologies, so $f^{-1}(U_{\theta})$ is an infra soft open subset of $(X, \theta, E)$, as required.

6. Conclusion

This study has introduced the concept of an infra soft topology as a new structure is weaker than a soft topology. The most important goal of investigating this concept is to keep some soft topological properties under fewer conditions than topology.

We have contributed to improve the knowledge about this area in three aspects. First, we have established the basic concepts of soft infra topological spaces and scrutinized their properties. We have noted that most properties of interior and closure operators are valid on infra soft topological spaces, while most of them are losing on other generalizations of soft topology such as supra soft topology. Second, we have proposed some techniques of producing infra soft topologies such as soft maps, soft neighbourhood systems, infra soft basis, infra soft subspace, and crisp infra topologies. In fact, the techniques of soft neighbourhood systems and soft operators initiate soft topology which is due to the identical between their properties on soft topology and infra soft topology. Third, we have introduced and investigated the concept of continuity between infra soft topological spaces. We have described this concept using infra soft open and infra soft closed sets. Moreover, we have showed that some characterizations of continuity on soft topology are losing on the frame of infra soft topology, especially those that are based on the interior and closure operators.

In future works, we plan to formulate the soft topological concepts such as separation axioms, compactness, and connectedness on the frame of infra soft topology. In particular, we shed light on discovering which ones of their properties are still valid on the infra soft topologies.

Data Availability

No data were used to support the findings of this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

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