PURE MATHEMATICS | RESEARCH ARTICLE

Medical diagnosis in an indiscernibility matrix based on nano topology

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Abstract: This paper presents a study of new structure in nano topology. We propose an alternative formulation of nano topological space induced by different neighbourhoods. We also define different types of neighbourhood based on covering of the universe. The properties of various types of neighbourhood such as Right (NR), Left (NL), Intersection (NI) and Union (NU) of neighbourhoods are discussed. Further, we analysed their indiscernibility matrix and the indiscernibility function which gives the CORE based on nano topology in neighbourhood when applied in real life application.

Subjects: Proofs; Set Theory; Topology; Pure Mathematics

Keywords: covering approximation space; indiscernibility matrix; NR-neighbourhood; NL-neighbourhood; NI-neighbourhood; NU-neighbourhood; information system

2010 AMS subject classifications: 54B05; 54C05

1. Introduction

The covering approximation spaces can be studied using covering-based rough set theory (Thuan, 2009; Wang, He, Chen, & Hu, 2014; Zhu, 2009), which is a mathematical tool for dealing with data mining, vagueness and granularity in information systems. Lellis Thivagar and Richard (2013) introduced a nano topological space to a subset X of a universe. In this paper, we study the nano topological space approach by using the concept of different types of neighbourhood induced by covering of the universe. We define the covering approximation space stimulated by an arbitrary binary relation induced by different neighbourhoods.
2. Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 (Zhu, 2009) For the pair of approximation space \((U^c, R)\), where \(U^c\) is the non-empty finite set of objects called the universe, \(R\) be any binary relation on \(U^c\). Then

- The after set (or) successor of \(x \in U^c\) denoted by \(xR (or) R_s(x)\), where \(R_s(x) = \{y \in U^c | xRy\}\).
- The fore set (or) predecessor of \(x \in U^c\) denoted by \(Rx (or) R_p(x)\), where \(R_p(x) = \{y \in U^c | yRx\}\).

Definition 2.2 (Thuan, 2009) Let \(U^c\) be the non-empty finite set of objects called the universe and \(R\) be equivalence relation on \(U^c\). Then the pair \((U^c, R)\) is called approximation space.

Definition 2.3 (Mohanty, 2010; Thuan, 2009) Let \(U^c\) be a non-empty finite set, \(C = \{C_k | k \in K\}\) a family of subsets of \(U^c\). If none subsets in \(C\) is empty and \(\bigcup_{k \in K} C_k = U^c\), then \(C\) is called covering of \(U^c\). The pair \((U^c, C)\) is called covering approximation space, if \(C\) is a covering of \(U^c\).

Definition 2.4 (Pawlak, 1982) Let \(U^c\) be a non-empty finite set of objects called the universe \(R\) be an equivalence relation on \(U^c\) named as the indiscernibility relation. Elements belonging to the same equivalence class are said to be indiscernible with one another. The pair \((U^c, R)\) is said to be the approximation space. Let \(X \subseteq U^c\).

(i) The Lower approximation of \(X\) with respect to \(R\) is the set of all objects, which can be for certain classified as \(X\) with respect to \(R\) and it is denoted by \(L_R(X)\). That is, \(L_R(X) = \bigcup_{x \in C} (R(x) \cap R(x) \subseteq X)\), where \(R(x)\) denotes the equivalence class determined by \(x\).

(ii) The Upper approximation of \(X\) with respect to \(R\) is the set of all objects, which can be possibly classified as \(X\) with respect to \(R\) and it is denoted by \(U_R(X)\). That is \(U_R(X) = \bigcup_{x \in C} (R(x) \cap R(x) \neq \emptyset)\), where \(R(x)\) denotes the equivalence class determined by \(x\).

(iii) The Boundary region of \(X\) with respect to \(R\) is the set of all objects which can be classified neither as \(X\) nor as not \(X\) with respect to \(R\) and it is denoted by \(B_R(X) = U_R(X) - L_R(X)\).

Definition 2.5 (Lellis Thivagar & Richard, 2013) Let \(U^c\) be the universe, \(R\) be an equivalence relation on \(U^c\) and \(\tau_R(X) = \{U^c, \emptyset, L_R(X), U_R(X), B_R(X)\}\) where \(X \subseteq U^c\). Then, \(\tau_R(X)\) satisfies the following axioms:

(i) \(U^c\) and \(\emptyset \in \tau_R(X)\),

(ii) The union of elements of any sub collection of \(\tau_R(X)\) is in \(\tau_R(X)\),

(iii) The intersection of the elements of any finite sub collection of \(\tau_R(X)\) is in \(\tau_R(X)\).

That is, \(\tau_R(X)\) is a topology on \(U^c\) called as the nano topology on \(U^c\) with respect to \(X\). We call \(\{U^c, \emptyset, \tau_R(X)\}\) as the nano topological space. The elements of \(\tau_R(X)\) are called as nano-open sets.

Definition 2.6 (Lellis Thivagar & Richard, 2015) If \(\tau_R\) is the nano topology on \(U^c\) with respect to \(X\), then the set \(\beta_R = \{U^c, \emptyset, L_R(X), B_R(X)\}\) is the basis for \(\tau_R(X)\).
Definition 2.7 (Lellis Thivagar & Sutha Devi, 2016) Let \((\mathcal{U}', A)\) be an information system, where \(A\) is divided into a set \(C\) of condition attributes and a set \(D\) of decision attributes. Then a core is a minimal subset of attributes which is such that none of its elements can be removed without affecting the classification powered attributes. And it can be found by \(\text{Core}(A) = A - \text{Red}_C\).

Throughout this paper, the triple ordered pair of \((\mathcal{U}', R, C)\) is a covering approximation space induced by any binary relation simply called as covering approximation space and binary relation called as relation.

3. Neighbourhoods based on nano topology

This section proposes a new method of different types of neighbourhoods, we call us different neighbourhoods based on nano topology. Also the covering approximation space induced by any binary relation on \(\mathcal{U}'\), respectively.

Definition 3.1 Let \(\mathcal{U}'\) be a non-empty finite set and \(R\) be a binary relation on \(\mathcal{U}'\). Then, two different coverings for \(\mathcal{U}'\) induced from the binary relation \(R\) as follows:

(i) Right Covering (briefly, r-cover): \(C_{\mathcal{U}'} = \{xR: \forall x \in \mathcal{U}'\}\) and \(\mathcal{U}' = \bigcup_{x \in \mathcal{U}'} xR\).

(ii) Left Covering (briefly, l-cover): \(C_{\mathcal{U}'} = \{Rx: \forall x \in \mathcal{U}'\}\) and \(\mathcal{U}' = \bigcup_{x \in \mathcal{U}'} Rx\).

Definition 3.2 Let \((\mathcal{U}', R, C)\) be the covering approximation space induced by any binary relation \(R\) on \(\mathcal{U}'\). For every element \(x \in \mathcal{U}'\) and different types of neighbourhoods \(N_j(x)\), where \(j = R, L, I, U\) as follows:

(i) Right neighbourhood (briefly, R-neighbourhood): \(N_R(x) = \bigcap \{K \in C_j: x \in K\}\).

(ii) Left neighbourhood (briefly, L-neighbourhood): \(N_L(x) = \bigcap \{K \in C_j: x \in K\}\).

(iii) Intersection of neighbourhood (briefly, I-neighbourhood): \(N_I(x) = N_R(x) \cap N_L(x)\).

(iv) Union of neighbourhood (briefly, U-neighbourhood): \(N_U(x) = N_R(x) \cup N_L(x)\).

Lemma 3.3 Let \((\mathcal{U}', R, C)\) be covering approximation space induced by any binary relation and for each \(j = R, L, I, U\). If \(x \in N_j(y)\) then \(N_j(x) \subseteq N_j(y)\).

Proof

(i) Let \(x \in N_R(y)\). Then \(x\) is contained in all after set that contains also the element \(y\). Thus \(N_R(x) \subseteq N_R(y)\).

(ii) Let \(x \in N_R(y)\). And \(x\) is contained in all fore set that contains also the element \(y\). Thus \(N_L(x) \subseteq N_L(y)\).

(iii) If \(x \in N_L(y)\) then \(N_I(x) \subseteq N_I(y)\). We can using (i) and (ii), we get \(N_R(x) \subseteq N_R(y)\) and \(N_L(x) \subseteq N_L(y)\). Then \(N_R(x) \cap N_I(x) \subseteq N_R(y) \cap N_I(y)\). Hence \(N_I(x) \subseteq N_I(y)\).

(iv) The proof is similar way as in proof (iii). Hence \(N_U(x) \subseteq N_U(y)\).

Proposition 3.4 Let \((\mathcal{U}', R, C)\) be covering approximation space induced by any binary relation. Then for each \(x \in \mathcal{U}'\):

(i) \(N_I(x) \subseteq N_R(x) \subseteq N_U(x)\).

(ii) \(N_I(x) \subseteq N_L(x) \subseteq N_U(x)\).

Proof The proof is directly from the Definition 3.2.

Definition 3.5 Let \(\mathcal{U}'\) be a non-empty finite set of objects called the universe and \(R\) be arbitrary binary relation on \(\mathcal{U}'\). The triple pair \((\mathcal{U}', R, C)\) is said to be covering approximation space induced by any binary relation. Let \(X \subseteq \mathcal{U}'\).
Table 1. Neighbourhoods

| $x \in U'$ | $a$  | $b$  | $c$  | $d$  |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| $N_{L}(x)$ | $\{a\}$ | $\{a, b\}$ | $\{c, d\}$ | $\{c, d\}$ |
| $N_{U}(x)$ | $\{a\}$ | $\{b\}$ | $\{a, c, d\}$ | $\{a, c, d\}$ |
| $N_{L}(x)$ | $\{a\}$ | $\{a, b\}$ | $\{a, c, d\}$ | $\{a, c, d\}$ |
| $N_{U}(x)$ | $\{a\}$ | $\{b\}$ | $\{c, d\}$ | $\{c, d\}$ |

(i) $L_{N}(X) = \bigcup_{x \in U'} \{N_{L}(x) \cap X \subseteq X\}$.
(ii) $U_{N}(X) = \bigcup_{x \in U'} \{N_{U}(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$.
(iii) $B_{N}(X) = U_{N}(X) \cap L_{N}(X)$.

Definition 3.6 Let $U'$ be universe, $N_{j}(x)$ be different types of neighbourhoods where $j = R, L, I, U$ and $\tau_{N}(X) = \{U', \emptyset, L_{N}(X), U_{N}(X), B_{N}(X)\}$ forms a nano topology on $U'$ with respect to $X$. We call $(U', \tau_{N}(X))$ as the nano topology induced by different neighbourhoods.

Example 3.7 Let $U' = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $X = \{a\} \subseteq U'$, $R = \{(a, a), (a, b), (b, c), (b, d), (c, a), (d, a)\}$. Then $aR = \{a, b\}$, $bR = \{c, d\}$, $cR = \{a\}$, $dR = \{a\}$. Also $Ra = \{a, c, d\}$, $Rb = \{a\}$, $Rc = \{b\}$, $Rd = \{b\}$. Then we get following Table 1.

Hence $\tau_{N}(X) = \{U', \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \{b\}\}$, $\tau_{N}(X) = \{U', \emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{c, d\}\}$, $\tau_{N}(X) = \{U', \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$, $\tau_{N}(X) = \{U', \emptyset, \{a\}\}$.

Theorem 3.8 Let $(U', \tau_{N}(X))$ be nano topological space induced by different neighbourhoods on $U'$ with respect to $X$ where $X \subseteq U'$. Let $X, Y \subseteq U'$. Then

(i) $L_{N}(X) \subseteq X \subseteq U_{N}(X)$
(ii) $L_{N}(X) = U_{N}(X) = U'$.
(iii) $L_{N}(\emptyset) = U_{N}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
(iv) $X \subseteq Y$ then $L_{N}(X) \subseteq L_{N}(Y)$, and $U_{N}(X) \subseteq U_{N}(Y)$.
(v) $L_{N}(X) = (U_{N}(X^{c}))^{c}$, where $X^{c}$ is the complement of $X$.
(vi) If $U_{N}(X) = (L_{N}(X^{c}))^{c}$, where $X^{c}$ is the complement of $X$.
(vii) $L_{N}(L_{N}(X)) = L_{N}(X)$

Proof

(i) The proof (i), (ii) and (iii) is proved by directly from Definition 3.6.
(ii) Let $X \subseteq Y$, $x \in L_{N}(X)$. Then $x \in X$ and $N_{j}(x) \subseteq X$, which means that $x \in Y$ and $N_{j}(x) \subseteq Y$. Thus $x \in L_{N}(Y)$, which implies that $L_{N}(X) \subseteq L_{N}(Y)$. By the similar way as in $U_{N}(X) \subseteq U_{N}(Y)$.
(iii) If $[U_{N}(X^{c})]^{c} = \{x \in U'|[N_{j}(x) \cap X^{c} = \emptyset]\}$, which is equal to $\{x \in U'|[N_{j}(x) \cap Y^{c} = \emptyset]\} = [X \in X[N_{j}(x) \subseteq X] = L_{N}(X)$.
(iv) The proof follows from the above (v).
(v) First, it is clear that $L_{N}(L_{N}(X)) \subseteq L_{N}(X)$. Now let $N_{j}(x) \subseteq L_{N}(X)$. Then $x \in X$ and $N_{j}(x) \subseteq X$. We must prove that $x \in L_{N}(X)$ and $N_{j}(x) \subseteq L_{N}(X)$ as follows: Let $z \in N_{j}(x)$, then $N_{j}(z) \subseteq N_{j}(x)$ by using Lemma 3.3, which implies that $N_{j}(z) \subseteq X$. Thus $z \in L_{N}(X)$ and this means that $N_{j}(z) \subseteq L_{N}(X)$ and then $L_{N}(X) \subseteq L_{N}(L_{N}(X))$. Hence $L_{N}(X) = L_{N}(L_{N}(X))$.

Proposition 3.9 Let $(U', \tau_{N}(X))$ be nano topological space induced by different neighbourhoods on $U'$ with respect to $X \subseteq U'$. Let $X, Y \subseteq U'$. Then
(i) \( L_N(Y \cap X) = L_N(X) \cap L_N(Y) \).
(ii) \( U_N(X \cup Y) = U_N(X) \cup U_N(Y) \).
(iii) \( L_N(X) \cup U_N(Y) \subseteq U_N(X \cup Y) \).
(iv) \( U_N(X \cap Y) \subseteq U_N(X) \cap U_N(Y) \).

Proof

(i) Let \( N_j(x) \subseteq (L_N(X) \cap L_N(Y)) \), then \( N_j(x) \in L_N(X) \) and \( N_j(x) \in L_N(Y) \). Thus \( N_j(x) \in X \) and \( N_j(x) \subseteq X \), which means that \( N_j(x) \in X \cap Y \) and \( N_j(x) \subseteq X \cap Y \). Then \( x \in L_N(X \cap Y) \) and this implies \( L_N(X) \cap L_N(Y) \subseteq L_N(X \cap Y) \). Hence, \( L_N(X) \cap L_N(Y) \subseteq L_N(X \cap Y) \).

(ii) The proof is similar way as in proof (i). Hence \( U_N(X \cup Y) = U_N(X) \cup U_N(Y) \).

(iii) Since \( X \subseteq X \cup Y \) and \( Y \subseteq X \cup Y \). Then \( L_N(X) \subseteq L_N(X \cup Y) \) and \( L_N(Y) \subseteq L_N(X \cup Y) \). Thus \( L_N(X) \cup L_N(Y) \subseteq L_N(X \cup Y) \).

(iv) The proof is similar way as in proof (iii). Hence \( U_N(X \cap Y) \subseteq U_N(X) \cap U_N(Y) \).

4. Relationship between the covering approximation space

In this section, we study relationship between the arbitrary binary relation based on covering approximation space \( (U^\prime, R, C) \) induced by any relation, respectively.

Proposition 4.1 Let \( (U^\prime, \tau_N(X)) \) be nano topological space induced by different neighbourhoods on \( U^\prime \) with respect to \( X \subseteq U^\prime \). Let \( X \subseteq U^\prime \). Then

(i) \( L_N(X) \subseteq L_N(X) \subseteq L_N(X) \).
(ii) \( L_N(X) \subseteq L_N(X) \subseteq L_N(X) \).
(iii) \( U_N(X) \subseteq U_N(X) \subseteq U_N(X) \).
(iv) \( U_N(X) \subseteq U_N(X) \subseteq U_N(X) \).

Proof

(i) Let \( x \in L_N(X) \), then \( x \in X \) and \( N_j(x) \subseteq X \). Thus \( x \in X \) and \( N_j(x) \subseteq X \), which implies that \( x \in L_N(X) \).

Hence, \( L_N(X) \subseteq L_N(X) \). Also, if \( x \in L_N(X) \) then \( x \in X \) and \( N_j(x) \subseteq X \), which means that \( x \in X \) and \( N_j(x) \subseteq X \). Hence \( x \in L_N(X) \) which implies \( L_N(X) \subseteq L_N(X) \).

(ii) The proof (ii), (iii) and (iv) is similar way as in proof (i).

Proposition 4.2 If \( \tau_N(X) \) is the nano topology based on different neighbourhoods on \( U^\prime \) with respect to \( X \). Then the following properties are hold:

(i) \( B_N(X) \subseteq B_N(X) \subseteq B_N(X) \).
(ii) \( B_N(X) \subseteq B_N(X) \subseteq B_N(X) \).

Proof

(i) The proof (i) and (ii) is the similar way as in Proposition 4.1.

Example 4.3 Let \( U^\prime = \{a, b, c, d\} \) and \( R = \{(a, d), (b, b), (b, c), (c, b), (d, a), (d, c)\} \). Then \( aR = \{d\} \), \( bR = \{b, c\} \), \( cR = \{b\} \), \( dR = \{a, c\} \), \( aR = \{b, c\} \), \( bR = \{b, d\} \), \( cR = \{b, c\} \), \( dR = \{a, c\} \). Then we get as \( N_j(a) = \{a, c\}, N_j(b) = \{b\}, N_j(c) = \{c\}, N_j(d) = \{d\}, N_j(a) = \{a, c\}, N_j(b) = \{b\}, N_j(c) = \{b, c\}, N_j(d) = \{d\} \). Let \( X = \{c, d\} \). Then we get the following Table 2. 
Example 4.4 Consider Example 4.3 and to find the neighbourhood of boundary region as follows (Table 3):

| $X \subseteq U^*$ | $L_{N_{x}}(X)$ | $L_{N_{y}}(X)$ | $L_{N_{z}}(X)$ | $U_{N_{x}}(X)$ | $U_{N_{y}}(X)$ | $U_{N_{z}}(X)$ | $U_{N_{y}}(X)$ |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| \{a, d\}       | \{d\}          | \{d\}          | \{c, d\}       | \{c, d\}     | \{a, c, d\}  | \{a, b, c, d\}| \{b\}        |

Table 2. Any relation based on $L_{N_{x}}(X), U_{N_{y}}(X)$

### 5. Indiscernibility matrix for the basis in $r_{N_{x}}(X)$

In this section, we study the indiscernibility matrix of the basis $B = \beta_{N_{x}}$ of the nano topology induced by right neighbourhood. We study the information table giving the information for six patients regarding their diabetes.

**Definition 5.1** Let $(U^*, A)$ be an information system, where $U^*$ is a universe and $A$ is divided into a set $C$ of condition attributes and a set $D$ of decision attributes, defines a matrix $M(B)$ called indiscernibility matrices. Let $B \subseteq A$ and each entry $M(B)(x_i, x_j) \subseteq A$ consists of a set of attributes that can be used to indiscern between objects $x_i, x_j \in U^*$. That is $M(B)$ defined as $[c_{ij}] = \{a \in B : a(x_i) = a(x_j)\}$ for $i, j = 1, 2$ and $M(B)$ is an $2 \times 2$ matrix or $1 \times 1$ matrix other than $U^*$ from the basis $B = \beta_{N_{x}}$ and $M(B)$ assigns to each pair of objects $x_i$ and $x_j$ subset of attributes $B$.

**Definition 5.2** Let $(U^*, A)$ be an information system. Then a core is the set of all single element entries of the indiscernibility matrix $M(B)$. That is $\text{CORE}(B) = \{a \in B : [c_{ij}] = \{a\}$, for some $i, j\}$.

**Definition 5.3** Let $(U^*, A)$ be an information system and an indiscernibility function $F(B)$ is a Boolean function of the attributes $B \subseteq A$ and defined as follows: $F(B) = \lambda(\vee[c_{ij}]$: for $i, j = 1, 2$) where $\vee[c_{ij}]$ is the disjunction operation on $c_{ij}$ and $\lambda$ denotes the Boolean sum (+) or (∪) and the $\lambda$ denotes the Boolean multiplication (·) or (∩).

### 6. Algorithm

Step I: Given a finite universe $U^*$, a finite set $A$ of attributes that is divided into two classes, $C$ of condition attributes and $D$ of decision attributes and any binary relation $R$ on $U^*$ corresponding to $C$ and a subset $X$ of $U^*$, represent the data as an information table, columns of which are labelled by attributes, rows by objects and entries of the table are attribute values.

Step II: Find the neighbourhood of lower approximation, neighbourhood of upper approximation and the neighbourhood of boundary region of $X$.

Step III: Generate the nano topology induced by different neighbourhood $r_{N_{x}}(X) = \{U^*, \emptyset, L_{N_{x}}(X), U_{N_{x}}(X), B_{N_{x}}(X)\}$ with respect to $X$ and its basis $\beta_{N_{x}}(X) = B = \{U^*, L_{N_{x}}(X), B_{N_{x}}(X)\}$.

Step IV: From the indiscernibility matrix $M(B) = [c_{ij}] = \{a \in B : a(x_i) = a(x_j)\}$ for $i, j = 1, 2$ and $M(B)$ is an $2 \times 2$ matrix or $1 \times 1$ matrix other than $U^*$ from the basis $B = \beta_{N_{x}}$.

Step V: Find the indiscernibility function $F(B)$ which gives the CORE (Figure 1).
Example 6.1  Consider the following information table (or) decision table giving information about the patients’ data-set and respective possible symptoms are regarding their Diabetes. Diabetes is a group of metabolic diseases in which a person has high blood sugar, either because the body does not produce enough insulin, or because cells do not respond to the insulin that is produced. Though both men and women can be affected by this disease, the rate of diabetes in women has increased considerably in the recent years. Moreover, it is said that women are more at risk of being affected by health problems caused by diabetes than men. If one experience blurred vision suddenly then she should consult a physician, since high blood glucose levels may affect our eyes directly. Unexplained weight loss or gain is one of the common sign of diabetes in women and men. Another symptom is frequent urination. The human body tries to get rid of excess sugar through urine and hence, one feels the need to urinate often. In diabetes, glucose in the blood cannot move in to cells, so it stays in the blood. This not only harms the cells that need the glucose for fuel, but also harms certain organs and tissues exposed to the high glucose levels. This high blood sugar produces the classical symptoms of frequent urination and is medically called Polyuria. As excessive urination not only eliminates the extra sugar present in the body, but also large amounts of water, the individual may suffer from the problem of dehydration. Due to this, she may also experience excessive thirst and is medically know as Polydipsia throughout the day which is another symptom of diabetes in women. A feeling of itchiness on your skin is sometimes a symptom of diabetes. The following Table 4 gives information of six patients who consult a doctor with one or other of the symptoms of Diabetes.

| Patient | Vision (V) | Weight (W) | Frequent urination (U) | Excessive thirst (T) | Itchy skin (I) | Diabetes |
|---------|------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| $P_1$   | Blurred    | Gain       | Yes                    | No                  | No            | Yes      |
| $P_2$   | Normal     | Normal     | Yes                    | Yes                 | Yes           | No       |
| $P_3$   | Blurred    | Loss       | Yes                    | Yes                 | No            | Yes      |
| $P_4$   | Blurred    | Loss       | Yes                    | Yes                 | No            | Yes      |
| $P_5$   | Blurred    | Gain       | No                     | No                  | Yes           | No       |
| $P_6$   | Blurred    | Normal     | No                     | Yes                 | Yes           | No       |
Step 1: Let \( \mathcal{U} = \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6 \} \) be a set of six patients taken with the possible symptoms of diabetes. The set of conditional attributes is represented by \( C = \{ \text{Vision}, \text{Weight}, \text{Frequent Urination} (U), \text{Excessive Thirst} (T), \text{Itchy skin} (I) \} \) and the set \( D \) represented the decision attribute, where \( D = \{ \text{Diabetes} \} \). If \( R = \{ \text{Vision}, \text{Weight}, \text{Frequent Urination} (U), \text{Excessive Thirst} (T), \text{Itchy skin} (I) \} \) is any binary relation on \( \mathcal{U} \). Then \( N_6(P_1) = \{ P_1 \}, N_6(P_2) = \{ P_2 \}, N_6(P_3) = \{ P_3 \}, N_6(P_4) = \{ P_4 \}, N_6(P_5) = \{ P_5 \}, N_6(P_6) = \{ P_6 \} \)

Step 2: Let \( X = \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 \} \). Then \( L_{N_6}(X) = \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 \} \) and \( U_{N_6}(X) = \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 \} \). Hence \( \tau_{N_6}(X) = \{ \mathcal{U}, \emptyset, \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 \} \} \).

Step 3: In \( \tau_{N_6}(X) = \{ \mathcal{U}, \emptyset, \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 \} \} \) and its basis \( \beta_{N_6}(X) = \{ \mathcal{U}, \emptyset, \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 \} \} \). Here the basis consists on only one element other than \( \mathcal{U} \) and it is denoted by \( \{ P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 \} \).

Step 4: The indiscernibility matrix \( M(B) \) for the basis is given by (Table 5).

Step 5: The indiscernibility function \( F(B) = \{ V + U \} \cdot (V + W + U) = V + U \) where + denotes the Boolean sum (\( V \)) or (\( U \)) and the \( \cdot \) denotes the Boolean multiplication (\( \land \)) or (\( \lor \)). Hence the CORE = \( \{ U, V \} \).

**Observation:** Based on the algorithm, we have found the CORE = \{ Frequent urination (U), Blurred vision (V) \} are the key attributes that have close connection to the diabetic patients.

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