Contra-(Λ, sp)-continuity and δ(Λ, sp)-closed sets

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Abstract. This paper deals with the concepts of upper and lower contra-(Λ, sp)-continuous multifunctions. Moreover, some characterizations of upper and lower contra-(Λ, sp)-continuous multifunctions are investigated.

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1. Introduction

The field of the mathematical science which goes under the name of topology is concerned with all questions directly or indirectly related to continuity. The concept of contra-continuity was introduced and studied by Dontchev [7]. In 1999, Dontchev and Noiri [9] considered a slightly weaker form of contra-continuity called contra-semicontinuity and investigated the class of strongly S-closed spaces. In 2001, Caldas and Jafari [6] introduced and investigated the concept of contra-β-continuous functions. In 2002, Jafari and Noiri [14] introduced and studied a new form of functions called contra-precontinuous functions. In 2005, Nasef [15] defined a new class of functions called contra-γ-continuous functions which lies between classes of contra-semicontinuous functions and contra-β-continuous functions. The first initiation of the concept of contra-continuous multifunctions has been done by Ekici et al. [10]. In 2009, Ekici et al. [11] introduced and studied a new generalization of contra-continuous multifunctions called almost contra-continuous multifunctions. Noiri and Popa [19] introduced and investigated the notion of weakly precontinuous multifunctions. In 2010, Ekici et al. [12] introduced and studied two new concepts namely contra-precontinuous multifunctions and almost contra-precontinuous multifunctions which are containing the
class of contra-continuous multifunctions and contained in the class of weakly precontinuous multifunctions. The concept of β-open sets due to Abd El-Monsef et al. [13] or semi-preopen sets in the sense of Andrijević [1] plays a significant role in general topology. Noiri and Hatir [18] introduced the concept of Λ_{sp} sets in terms of the concept of β-open sets and investigated the notion of Λ_{sp}-closed sets by using Λ_{sp}-sets. In [3], the author introduced the concepts of (Λ, sp)-open sets and (Λ, sp)-closed sets which are defined by utilizing the notions of Λ_{sp}-sets and β-closed sets. Moreover, some characterizations of Λ_{sp}-extremally disconnected spaces are investigated in [3]. The purpose of the present paper is to introduce the notions of upper and lower contra-(Λ, sp)-continuous multifunctions. In particular, several characterizations of upper and lower contra-(Λ, sp)-continuous multifunctions are discussed.

2. Preliminaries

Let A be a subset of a topological space (X, τ). The closure of A and the interior of A are denoted by Cl(A) and Int(A), respectively. A subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is said to be β-open [13] if A ⊆ Cl(Int(Cl(A))). The complement of a β-open set is called β-closed. The family of all β-open sets of a topological space (X, τ) is denoted by β(X, τ). A subset Λ_{sp}(A) [18] is defined as follows: Λ_{sp}(A) = ∩{U | A ⊆ U, U ∈ β(X, τ)}. A subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is called a Λ_{sp}-set [18] if A = Λ_{sp}(A). A subset A of a topological space (X, τ) is called (Λ, sp)-closed [3] if A = T ∩ C, where T is a Λ_{sp}-set and C is a β-closed set. The complement of a (Λ, sp)-closed set is called (Λ, sp)-open. The family of all (Λ, sp)-open sets in a topological space (X, τ) is denoted by Λ_{sp}O(X, τ). Let A be a subset of a topological space (X, τ). A point x ∈ X is called a (Λ, sp)-cluster point [3] of A if A ∩ U ≠ ∅ for every (Λ, sp)-open set U of X containing x. The set of all (Λ, sp)-cluster points of A is called the (Λ, sp)-closure [3] of A and is denoted by A^{Λ, sp}. The union of all (Λ, sp)-open sets contained in A is called the (Λ, sp)-interior [3] of A and is denoted by A_{Λ, sp}.

**Lemma 1.** [3] Let A and B be subsets of a topological space (X, τ). For the (Λ, sp)-closure, the following properties hold:

1. A ⊆ A^{Λ, sp} and [A^{Λ, sp}]^{Λ, sp} = A^{Λ, sp}.
2. If A ⊆ B, then A^{Λ, sp} ⊆ B^{Λ, sp}.
3. A^{Λ, sp} = ∩{F | A ⊆ F and F is (Λ, sp)-closed}.
4. A^{Λ, sp} is (Λ, sp)-closed.
5. A is (Λ, sp)-closed if and only if A = A^{Λ, sp}.

**Lemma 2.** [3] Let A and B be subsets of a topological space (X, τ). For the (Λ, sp)-interior, the following properties hold:

1. A_{Λ, sp} ⊆ A and [A_{Λ, sp}]_{Λ, sp} = A_{Λ, sp}.
(2) If \( A \subseteq B \), then \( A_{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq B_{(\Lambda, sp)} \).

(3) \( A_{(\Lambda, sp)} \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open.

(4) \( A \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open if and only if \( A_{(\Lambda, sp)} = A \).

(5) \( |X - A|_{(\Lambda, sp)} = X - A_{(\Lambda, sp)} \).

(6) \( |X - A|_{(\Lambda, sp)} = X - A_{(\Lambda, sp)} \).

A subset \( A \) of a topological space \((X, \tau)\) is called \( \rho(\Lambda, sp) \)-open \([3]\) if \( A = [A_{(\Lambda, sp)}]_{(\Lambda, sp)} \). The complement of a \( \rho(\Lambda, sp) \)-open set is said to be \( \rho(\Lambda, sp) \)-closed. The family of all \( \rho(\Lambda, sp) \)-open sets in a topological space \((X, \tau)\) is denoted by \( \rho_{sp}O(X, \tau) \).

Throughout this paper, \((X, \tau)\) and \((Y, \sigma)\) (or simply \( X \) and \( Y \)) always mean topological spaces and \( F : X \rightarrow Y \) (resp. \( f : X \rightarrow Y \)) presents a multivalued (resp. single valued) function. By a multifunction \( F : X \rightarrow Y \), we mean a point-to-set correspondence from \( X \) into \( Y \), and always assume that \( F(x) \neq \emptyset \) for all \( x \in X \). For a multifunction \( F : X \rightarrow Y \), following \([2]\) we shall denote the upper and lower inverse of a set \( B \) of \( Y \) by \( F^+(B) \) and \( F^-(B) \), respectively, that is, \( F^+(B) = \{ x \in X \mid F(x) \subseteq B \} \) and \( F^-(B) = \{ x \in X \mid F(x) \cap B \neq \emptyset \} \).

In particular, \( F^-(y) = \{ x \in X \mid y \in F(x) \} \) for each point \( y \in Y \). For each \( A \subseteq X \), \( F(A) = \bigcup_{x \in A} F(x) \). Then, \( F \) is said to be a surjection if \( F(X) = Y \), or equivalently, if for each \( y \in Y \), there exists an \( x \in X \) such that \( y \in F(x) \). Moreover, \( F : X \rightarrow Y \) is called upper semi-continuous (resp. lower semi-continuous) if \( F^+(V) \) (resp. \( F^-(V) \)) is open in \( X \) for every open set \( V \) of \( Y \) \([20]\).

3. Upper and lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous multifunctions

In this section, we introduce the notions of upper and lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous multifunctions. Moreover, several characterizations of upper and lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous multifunctions are discussed.

**Definition 1.** A multifunction \( F : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma) \) is said to be:

(1) upper contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous at \( x \in X \) if, for each \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed set \( K \) of \( Y \) such that \( x \in F^+(K) \), there exists a \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open set \( U \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( U \subseteq F^+(K) \);

(2) lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous at \( x \in X \) if, for each \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed set \( K \) of \( Y \) such that \( x \in F^-(K) \), there exists a \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open set \( U \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( U \subseteq F^-(K) \);

(3) upper (resp. lower) contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous if \( F \) has this property at each point of \( X \).
Theorem 1. For a multifunction $F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$, the following properties are equivalent:

1. $F$ is upper contra-$\Lambda$-$sp$-continuous;

2. $F^+(K)$ is $\Lambda$-$sp$-open in $X$ for every $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed set $K$ of $Y$;

3. $F^-(V)$ is $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed in $X$ for every $\Lambda$-$sp$-open set $V$ of $Y$;

4. for each $x \in X$ and each $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed set $K$ of $Y$ containing $F(x)$, there exists $U \in \Lambda_{sp}O(X, \tau)$ containing $x$ such that if $y \in U$, then $F(y) \subseteq K$.

Proof. (1) $\Leftrightarrow$ (2): Let $K$ be any $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed set of $Y$ and let $x \in F^+(K)$. Since $F$ is upper contra-$\Lambda$-$sp$-continuous, there exists $U \in \Lambda_{sp}O(X, \tau)$ containing $x$ such that $F(U) \subseteq K$. Thus, $x \in U \subseteq F^+(K)$ and hence $F^+(K)$ is $\Lambda$-$sp$-open in $X$. The converse is similar.

(2) $\Leftrightarrow$ (3): It follows from the fact that $F^+(Y - B) = X - F^-(B)$ for every subset $B$ of $Y$.

(1) $\Leftrightarrow$ (4): This is obvious.

Theorem 2. For a multifunction $F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$, the following properties are equivalent:

1. $F$ is lower contra-$\Lambda$-$sp$-continuous;

2. $F^-(K)$ is $\Lambda$-$sp$-open in $X$ for every $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed set $K$ of $Y$;

3. $F^+(V)$ is $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed in $X$ for every $\Lambda$-$sp$-open set $V$ of $Y$;

4. for each $x \in X$ and each $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed set $K$ of $Y$ such that $F(x) \cap K \neq \emptyset$, there exists $U \in \Lambda_{sp}O(X, \tau)$ containing $x$ such that if $y \in U$, then $F(y) \cap K \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 1.

Definition 2. A function $f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is said to be contra-$\Lambda$-$sp$-continuous if, for each $x \in X$ and each $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed set $K$ of $Y$ containing $f(x)$, there exists a $\Lambda$-$sp$-open set $U$ of $X$ containing $x$ such that $f(U) \subseteq K$.

Corollary 1. For a function $f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$, the following properties are equivalent:

1. $f$ is contra-$\Lambda$-$sp$-continuous;

2. $f^{-1}(K)$ is $\Lambda$-$sp$-open in $X$ for every $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed set $K$ of $Y$;

3. $f^{-1}(V)$ is $\Lambda$-$sp$-closed in $X$ for every $\Lambda$-$sp$-open set $V$ of $Y$. 
Let $A$ be a subset of a topological space $(X, \tau)$. A point $x \in X$ is called a $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-cluster point [21] of $A$ if $A \cap [U(\Lambda, sp)]_x \neq \emptyset$ for every $(\Lambda, sp)$-open set $U$ of $X$ containing $x$. The set of all $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-cluster points of $A$ is called the $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-closure [21] of $A$ and is denoted by $A^\delta(\Lambda, sp)$. If $A = A^\delta(\Lambda, sp)$, then $A$ is said to be $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-closed [21]. The complement of a $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set is said to be $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-open [21]. The union of all $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-open sets contained in $A$ is called the $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-interior [21] of $A$ and is denoted by $A^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)}$.

**Definition 3.** A topological space $(X, \tau)$ is said to be semi-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-regular if, for each $(\Lambda, sp)$-open set $U$ of $X$ and each $x \in U$, there exists an $r(\Lambda, sp)$-open set $V$ such that $x \in V \subseteq U$.

**Lemma 3.** Let $(X, \tau)$ be a semi-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-regular space. Then, the following properties hold:

1. $A^{\Lambda, sp} = A^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)}$ for every subset $A$ of $X$.
2. Every $(\Lambda, sp)$-open set is $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-open.

**Theorem 3.** For a multifunction $F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$, where $(Y, \sigma)$ is a semi-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-regular space, the following properties are equivalent:

1. $F$ is upper contra-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous;
2. $F^+(B^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)})$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open in $X$ for every subset $B$ of $Y$;
3. $F^+(K)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open in $X$ for every $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set $K$ of $Y$;
4. $F^-(V)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed in $X$ for every $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-open set $V$ of $Y$.

**Proof.** (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Let $B$ be any subset of $Y$. Thus, by Lemma 3, $B^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)}$ is a $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set of $Y$ and by Theorem 1, $F^+(B^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)})$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open in $X$.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3): Let $K$ be any $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set of $Y$. Then, $K^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)} = K$. By (2), $F^+(K)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open in $X$.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (4): Let $V$ be any $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-open set of $Y$. Then, $Y - V$ is a $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set of $Y$. By (3), we have $X - F^-(V) = F^+(Y - V)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open in $X$ and hence $F^-(V)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed.

(4) $\Rightarrow$ (1): Let $V$ be any $(\Lambda, sp)$-open set of $Y$. Since $(Y, \sigma)$ is semi-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-regular, by Lemma 3, $V$ is a $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-open set of $Y$. By (4), $F^-(V)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed in $X$ and by Theorem 1, $F$ is upper contra-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous.

**Theorem 4.** For a multifunction $F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$, where $(Y, \sigma)$ is a semi-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-regular space, the following properties are equivalent:

1. $F$ is lower contra-$\Lambda$-$\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous;
2. $F^-(B^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)})$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open in $X$ for every subset $B$ of $Y$;
3. $F^-(K)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open in $X$ for every $\delta(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set $K$ of $Y$;
Corollary 2. For a function \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \), where \((Y, \sigma)\) is a semi-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-regular space, the following properties are equivalent:

1. \( f \) is contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous;
2. \( f^{-1}(B^{\delta(\Lambda, sp)}) \) is (\( \Lambda, sp \))-open in \( X \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \);
3. \( f^{-1}(K) \) is (\( \Lambda, sp \))-open in \( X \) for every \( \delta(\Lambda, sp) \)-closed set \( K \) of \( Y \);
4. \( f^{-1}(V) \) is (\( \Lambda, sp \))-closed in \( X \) for every \( \delta(\Lambda, sp) \)-open set \( V \) of \( Y \).

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 3.

Corollary 3. Let \( \Omega \) be a subset of \( X \). The \( \Lambda \)-frontier of \( \Omega \), denoted by \( \Lambda(\Omega) \), is defined by

\[
\Lambda(\Omega) = \Lambda(\Omega) \cap [X - \Lambda(\Omega)] = \Lambda(\Omega) - \Lambda(\Omega).
\]
Theorem 6. The set of all points $x$ of $X$ at which a multifunction $F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is not upper contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous is identical with the union of the $(\Lambda, sp)$-frontiers of the upper inverse images of $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed sets of $Y$ containing $F(x)$.

Proof. Let $x \in X$ at which $F$ is not upper contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous. Then, there exists a $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set $V$ of $Y$ containing $F(x)$ such that $U \cap (X - F^+(V)) \neq \emptyset$ for every $U \in \Lambda_{sp}O(X, \tau)$ containing $x$. Thus, $x \in [X - F^+(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)}$. On the other hand, we have $x \in F^+(V) \subseteq [F^+(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)}$ and hence $x \in (\Lambda, sp)\text{-Fr}(F^+(V))$.

Conversely, let $V$ be any $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed set of $Y$ containing $F(x)$ such that $x \in (\Lambda, sp)\text{-Fr}(F^+(V))$.

If $F$ is upper contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous at $x$, then there exists $U \in \Lambda_{sp}O(X, \tau)$ containing $x$ such that $U \subseteq F^+(V)$; hence $x \in [F^+(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)}$. This is a contradiction and hence $F$ is not upper contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous at $x$.

Theorem 7. The set of all points $x$ of $X$ at which a multifunction $F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is not lower contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous is identical with the union of the $(\Lambda, sp)$-frontiers of the lower inverse images of $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed sets of $Y$ meeting $F(x)$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 6.

Corollary 5. The set of all points $x$ of $X$ at which a function $f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is not contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous is identical with the union of the $(\Lambda, sp)$-frontiers of the inverse images of $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed sets of $Y$ containing $f(x)$.

Definition 6. [5] Let $A$ be a subset of a topological space $(X, \tau)$. A subset $\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(A)$ is defined as follows: $\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(A) = \cap\{U \mid A \subseteq U, U \in \Lambda_{sp}O(X, \tau)\}$.

Lemma 4. [5] For subsets $A, B$ of a topological space $(X, \tau)$, the following properties hold:

1. $A \subseteq \Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(A)$.
2. If $A \subseteq B$, then $\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(A) \subseteq \Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(B)$.
3. $\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}[\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(A)] = \Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(A)$.
4. If $A$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-open, $\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(A) = A$.

Theorem 8. Let $F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be a multifunction. If $[F^- (B)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq F^- (\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(B))$ for every subset $B$ of $Y$, then $F$ is upper contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous.

Proof. Let $V$ be any $(\Lambda, sp)$-open set of $Y$. By Lemma 4,

$$[F^-(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq F^- (\Lambda_{(\Lambda, sp)}(V)) = F^- (V)$$

and hence $[F^-(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} = F^- (V)$. Thus, $F^-(V)$ is $(\Lambda, sp)$-closed in $X$, by Theorem 1, $F$ is upper contra-$(\Lambda, sp)$-continuous.
Corollary 6. Let \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) be a function. If \( [f^{-1}(B)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq f^{-1}(\Lambda(\Lambda, sp)(B)) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \), then \( f \) is contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous.

Theorem 9. Let \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) be a multifunction. If \( F(B^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq \Lambda(\Lambda, sp)(F(B)) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \), then \( F \) is lower contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous.

Proof. Let \( V \) be any \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open set of \( Y \). Then, \( F([F^{+}(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq \Lambda(\Lambda, sp)(V) \) and \( [F^{+}(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq F^{+}(\Lambda(\Lambda, sp)(V)) \). By Lemma 4, \( [F^{+}(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq F^{+}(\Lambda(\Lambda, sp)(V)) = F^{+}(V) \). Thus, \( [F^{+}(V)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} = F^{+}(V) \) and hence \( F^{+}(V) \) is \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-closed in \( X \), by Theorem 2, \( F \) is lower contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous.

Corollary 7. Let \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) be a function. If \( f(B^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq \Lambda(\Lambda, sp)(f(B)) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \), then \( f \) is contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous.

Definition 7. [3] A multifunction \( F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) is said to be:

(i) upper (\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous if, for each \( x \in X \) and each \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open set \( V \) of \( Y \) such that \( F(x) \subseteq V \), there exists a \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open set \( U \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( F(U) \subseteq V \);

(ii) lower (\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous if, for each \( x \in X \) and each \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open set \( V \) of \( Y \) such that \( F(x) \cap V \neq \emptyset \), there exists a \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open set \( U \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( F(z) \cap V \neq \emptyset \) for each \( z \in U \).

Lemma 5. [3] For a multifunction \( F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \), the following properties are equivalent:

(1) \( F \) is upper (\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous;

(2) \( F^{+}(V) \) is \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open in \( X \) for every \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open set \( V \) of \( Y \);

(3) \( F^{-}(K) \) is \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-closed in \( X \) for every \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-closed set \( K \) of \( Y \);

(4) \( [F^{-}(B)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq F^{-}(B^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \);

(5) \( F^{+}(B^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq [F^{+}(B)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \).

Theorem 10. If \( F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) is an upper (\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous multifunction and \( G : (Y, \sigma) \to (Z, \rho) \) is an upper contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous multifunction, then

\[ G \circ F : (X, \tau) \to (Z, \rho) \]

is upper contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous.

Proof. Let \( V \) be any \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-closed set of \( Z \). From the definition of \( G \circ F \), we have \( (G \circ F)^{+}(V) = F^{+}(G^{+}(V)) \). Since \( G \) is upper contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous, by Theorem 1, \( G^{+}(V) \) is \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open in \( Y \). Since \( F \) is upper \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-continuous, by Lemma 5, \( F^{+}(G^{+}(V)) \) is \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open in \( X \). Thus, \( (G \circ F)^{+}(V) \) is \( (\Lambda, sp) \)-open in \( X \) and hence \( G \circ F \) is upper contra-(\( \Lambda, sp \))-continuous.
Lemma 6. [3] For a multifunction \( F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \), the following properties are equivalent:

1. \( F \) is lower \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous;
2. \( F^-(V) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( X \) for every \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open set \( V \) of \( Y \);
3. \( F^+(K) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed in \( X \) for every \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed set \( K \) of \( Y \);
4. \( [F^+(B)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq F^+(B^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \);
5. \( F(A^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq [F(A)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \) for every subset \( A \) of \( X \);
6. \( F^-(B_{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq [F^-(B)]_{(\Lambda, sp)} \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \).

Theorem 11. If \( F : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) is a lower \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous multifunction and \( G : (Y, \sigma) \to (Z, \rho) \) is a lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous multifunction, then \( G \circ F : (X, \tau) \to (Z, \rho) \) is lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous.

Proof. Let \( V \) be any \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed set of \( Z \). From the definition of \( G \circ F \), we have \((G \circ F)^-(V) = F^-((G^-)(V))\). Since \( G \) is lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous, by Theorem 2, \( G^-(V) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( Y \). Since \( F \) is lower \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous, by Lemma 6, \( F^-(G^-(V)) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( X \). Thus, \((G \circ F)^-(V) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( X \) and hence \( G \circ F \) is lower contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous.

Definition 8. [22] A function \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) is said to be \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous at a point \( x \in X \) if, for each \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open set \( V \) of \( Y \) containing \( f(x) \), there exists a \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open set \( U \) of \( X \) containing \( x \) such that \( f(U) \subseteq V \). A function \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) is said to be \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous if \( f \) has this property at each point of \( X \).

Lemma 7. [22] For a function \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \), the following properties are equivalent:

1. \( f \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous;
2. \( f^{-1}(V) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( X \) for every \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open set \( V \) of \( Y \);
3. \( f(A^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq [f(A)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \) for every subset \( A \) of \( X \);
4. \( [f^{-1}(B)]^{(\Lambda, sp)} \subseteq f^{-1}(B^{(\Lambda, sp)}) \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \);
5. \( f^{-1}(B_{(\Lambda, sp)}) \subseteq [f^{-1}(B)]_{(\Lambda, sp)} \) for every subset \( B \) of \( Y \);
6. \( f^{-1}(F) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed in \( X \) for every \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed set \( F \) of \( Y \).
Corollary 8. If \( f : (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma) \) is a \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous function and
\[ h : (Y, \sigma) \to (Z, \rho) \]
is a contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous function, then \( h \circ f : (X, \tau) \to (Z, \rho) \) is contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous.

Proof. Let \( V \) be any \((\Lambda, sp)\)-closed set of \( Z \). We have \((h \circ f)^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(h^{-1}(V))\). Since \( h \) is contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous, by Corollary 1, \( h^{-1}(V) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( Y \). Since \( f \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-continuous, by Lemma 7, \( f^{-1}(h^{-1}(V)) \) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( X \). Thus, \((h \circ f)^{-1}(V)\) is \((\Lambda, sp)\)-open in \( X \) and hence \( h \circ f \) is contra-(\(\Lambda, sp\))-continuous.

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