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Faculty of Sciences
Scientific Studies and Research
Series Mathematics and Informatics
Vol. 20 (2010), No. 1, 253 - 262

INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY GO-CONNECTEDNESS
BETWEEN INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY SETS

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Abstract. The aim of this paper is to introduce and discuss the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connectedness between intuitionistic fuzzy sets in intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

After the introduction of fuzzy sets by Zadeh [24] in 1965 and fuzzy topology by Chang [5] in 1967, several researches were conducted on the generalizations of the notions of fuzzy sets and fuzzy topology. The concept of intuitionistic fuzzy set was introduced by Atanassov [1,2] as a generalization of fuzzy set. In the last 25 years various concepts of fuzzy mathematics have been extended for intuitionistic fuzzy sets. In 1997 Coker [6] introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces.

Keywords and phrases: Intuitionistic fuzzy sets, Intuitionistic fuzzy topology, Intuitionistic fuzzy closed sets, Intuitionistic fuzzy open sets, Intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connectedness between Intuitionistic fuzzy sets.

(2000)Mathematics Subject Classification: 54A99 (03E99)

Recently many fuzzy topological concepts such as fuzzy compactness [8], fuzzy connectedness [22,23], fuzzy separation axioms [4,12,14], fuzzy nets and filters [13], fuzzy metric spaces [21], fuzzy continuity [10] fuzzy multifunction's [16] and fuzzy g-closed sets [19] have been generalized for intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces.

Connectedness is one of the basic notions in topology. The concept of "connectedness between sets" was first introduced by Kuratowski [11] in general topology. A space X is said to be connected between subset A and B iff there is no closed-open set F in X such that $A \subseteq F$ and $A \cap F = \emptyset$ [Kuratowski 1968, p142]. Since then various weak and strong forms of connectedness between sets such as s -connectedness between sets [9], p -connectedness between sets [17], GO-connectedness between sets [25] have been introduced and studied in general topology. In 1993 Thakur and Malviya [18] extended the notions of connectedness between sets in Fuzzy topology. Recently Thakur and Thakur [20] extended the concepts of connectedness between sets in intuitionistic fuzzy topology. In the present paper we introduced and study the concepts of intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connectedness between intuitionistic fuzzy sets in intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 2.1[1]: Let X be a non empty fixed set. An intuitionistic fuzzy set A is an object having the form

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

Where the functions $\mu_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\gamma_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ denote the degree of membership (namely $\mu_A(x)$) and the degree of non membership (namely $\gamma_A(x)$) of each element $x \in X$ to the set A , respectively, and $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \gamma_A(x) \leq 1$ for each element $x \in X$.

Definition 2.2 [1]: Let X be a nonempty set and the intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B be in the form $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \gamma_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$, $B = \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x), \gamma_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ And let $\{A_i : i \in J\}$ be an arbitrary family of intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X . Then:

- (a) $A \subseteq B$ if $\forall x \in X [\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x) \text{ and } \gamma_A(x) \geq \gamma_B(x)]$;
- (b) $A = B$ if $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$;
- (c) $A^c = \{ \langle x, \gamma_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$;
- (d) $\cap A_i = \{ \langle x, \wedge \mu_{A_i}(x), \vee \gamma_{A_i}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$;
- (e) $\cup A_i = \{ \langle x, \vee \mu_{A_i}(x), \wedge \gamma_{A_i}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$;
- (f) $\tilde{0} = \{ \langle x, 0, 1 \rangle : x \in X \}$ and $\tilde{1} = \{ \langle x, 1, 0 \rangle : x \in X \}$;

Definition 2.3 [6]: Two intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B of X are said to be q -coincident (AqB for short) if and only if there exists an element $x \in X$ such that $\mu_A(x) > \gamma_B(x)$ or $\gamma_A(x) < \mu_B(x)$.

Lemma 2.1 [6]: For any two intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B of X , $\neg (AqB)$ if and only if $A \subset B^c$

Definition 2.4:[6]: An intuitionistic fuzzy topology on a nonempty set X is a family \mathfrak{S} of intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X , satisfying the following axioms:

(T1) $\tilde{o}, \tilde{I} \in \mathfrak{S}$.

(T2) $G_1 \cap G_2 \in \mathfrak{S}$ for any $G_1, G_2 \in \mathfrak{S}$.

(T3) $\cup G_i \in \mathfrak{S}$ for any arbitrary family $\{ G_i : i \in J \} \subseteq \mathfrak{S}$.

In this case the pair (X, \mathfrak{S}) is called an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space.

Each intuitionistic fuzzy set in \mathfrak{S} is known as an intuitionistic fuzzy open set in X .

The complement A^c of an intuitionistic fuzzy open set A is called an intuitionistic fuzzy closed set in X .

Definition 2.5[6]: Let (X, \mathfrak{S}) be an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space and

$A = \langle x, \mu_A(x), \gamma_A(x) \rangle$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy set in X . Then the fuzzy interior and fuzzy closure of A are defined by :

$cl(A) = \cap \{ K : K \text{ is an intuitionistic fuzzy closed set in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq K \}$,

$int(A) = \cup \{ G : G \text{ is an intuitionistic fuzzy open set in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq A \}$.

Lemma 2.2 [6]: For any intuitionistic fuzzy set A in (X, \mathfrak{S}) we have:

(a) A is an intuitionistic fuzzy closed set in $X \Leftrightarrow cl(A) = A$,

(b) A is an intuitionistic fuzzy open set in $X \Leftrightarrow int(A) = A$.

(c) $cl(A^c) = (int(A))^c$;

(d) $int(A^c) = (cl(A))^c$

Definition 2.6[19]: An intuitionistic fuzzy set A of an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is called :

- (1) intuitionistic fuzzy g -closed if $cl(A) \subseteq O$ whenever $A \subseteq O$ and O is intuitionistic fuzzy open.
- (2) intuitionistic fuzzy g -open if its complement A^c is intuitionistic fuzzy g -closed.

Remark 2.1[19]: Every intuitionistic fuzzy closed (resp. intuitionistic fuzzy open) set is intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed (resp. intuitionistic fuzzy g-open) but the converse may not be true.

Definition 2.7[19]: Let (X, \mathfrak{S}) be an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space and A be an intuitionistic fuzzy set in X . Then the g-interior and g-closure of A are defined as follows:

$$\text{gcl}(A) = \cap \{K : K \text{ is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed set in } X \text{ and } A \subseteq K\},$$

$$\text{gint}(A) = \cup \{G : G \text{ is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-open set in } X \text{ and } G \subseteq A\}.$$

Definition 2.8 [19]: An intuitionistic fuzzy topological space is said to be intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected if no non-empty intuitionistic fuzzy set is both intuitionistic fuzzy g-open and intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed.

Definition 2.9[20]: An intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is said to be intuitionistic fuzzy connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B if there is no intuitionistic fuzzy closed open set F in X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$.

3. INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY GO-CONNECTEDNESS BETWEEN INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY SETS

Definition 3.1: An intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is said to be intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B if there is no intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set F in X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$.

Theorem 3.1: If an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B , then it is intuitionistic fuzzy connected between A and B .

Prof : If (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy connected between A and B , then there exists an intuitionistic fuzzy closed open set F in X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$. Then by Remark 2.1, F is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set in X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$. Hence (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between A and B , which contradicts our hypothesis.

Remark 3.1: The converse of Theorem 3.1 may be false, as the following example shows :

Example 3.1 : Let $X = \{ a , b \}$ and $U = \{ \langle a , 0.5, 0.4 \rangle , \langle b , 0.6 , 0.4 \rangle \}$

$A = \{ \langle a, 0.2, 0.7 \rangle , \langle b, 0.3, 0.6 \rangle \}$ and $B = \{ \langle a, 0.5, 0.4 \rangle , \langle b, 0.4, 0.5 \rangle \}$ be intuitionistic fuzzy sets on X .let $\mathfrak{S} = \{ \tilde{0} , \tilde{I} , U \}$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy topology on X . Then (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy connected between A and B but it is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO connected between A and B .

Theorem 3.2: An intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B if and only if there is no intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set F in X such that $A \subset F \subset B^c$.

Proof: Necessity: Let (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B . Suppose on the contrary , that F is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set in X such that $A \subset F \subset B^c$. Now $F \subset B^c$ which implies that $\neg (FqB)$. Therefore F is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set in X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$. Hence (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B , which is a contradiction.

Sufficiency: Suppose on the contrary, that (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B . Then there exists an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set F in X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$. Now, $\neg (FqB)$ which implies that $F \subset B^c$. Therefore F is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set in X such that $A \subset F \subset B^c$, which contradicts our assumption.

Theorem 3.3: If an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B , then A and B are non- empty.

Proof: If the intuitionistic fuzzy set A is empty, then A is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set in X and $A \subset B$. Now we claim that $\neg (AqB)$. If AqB , then there exists an element $x \in X$ such that $\mu_A(x) > \Upsilon_B(x)$ or $\Upsilon_A(x) < \mu_B(x)$.But $\mu_A(x) = \tilde{0}$ and $\Upsilon_A(x) = \tilde{I}$ for all $x \in X$. Therefore no point $x \in X$ for which $\mu_A(x) > \Upsilon_B(x)$ or $\Upsilon_A(x) < \mu_B(x)$, which is a contradiction. Hence $\neg (AqB)$ and (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy set A and intuitionistic fuzzy set B .

Theorem 3.4: If an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets

A and B and $A \subset A_1$ and $B \subset B_1$, then (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between A_1 and B_1 .

Proof: Suppose (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A_1 and B_1 . Then there is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set F in X such that $A_1 \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB_1)$. Clearly, $A \subset F$. Now we claim that $\neg (FqB)$. If FqB , then there exists a point $x \in X$ such that $\mu_F(x) > \Upsilon_B(x)$ or $\Upsilon_F(x) < \mu_B(x)$. Without loss of generality suppose a point $x \in X$ such that $\mu_F(x) > \Upsilon_B(x)$. Now $B \subset B_1, \Upsilon_B(x) \geq \Upsilon_{B_1}(x)$. And so $\mu_F(x) > \Upsilon_{B_1}(x)$ and FqB_1 , a contradiction. Consequently (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B .

Theorem 3.5: An intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B if and only if it is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between $\text{gcl}(A)$ and $\text{gcl}(B)$.

Proof: Necessity: Follows from Theorem 3.4, because $A \subset \text{gcl}(A)$ and $B \subset \text{gcl}(B)$.

Sufficiency: Suppose (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B . Then there is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set F of X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$. Since F is intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed and $A \subset F$, $\text{gcl}(A) \subset F$. Now, $\neg (FqB)$ which implies that $F \subset B^c$. Therefore $F = \text{gint } F \subset \text{gint } (B^c) = (\text{gcl}(B))^c$. Hence $(Fq\text{gcl}(B))$ and X is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between $\text{gcl}(A)$ and $\text{gcl}(B)$.

Theorem 3.6: Let (X, \mathfrak{S}) be an intuitionistic fuzzy topological space and A and B be two intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X . If AqB then (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between A and B .

Proof: If F is any intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set of X such that $A \subset F$, then

AqB hence FqB .

Remark 3.2: The converse of Theorem 3.6 may not be true, as the following example shows

Example 3.2 Let $X = \{a, b\}$ and $U = \{ \langle a, 0.2, 0.6 \rangle, \langle b, 0.3, 0.5 \rangle \}$, $A = \{ \langle a, 0.4, 0.3 \rangle, \langle b, 0.3, 0.6 \rangle \}$ and $B = \{ \langle a, 0.2, 0.5 \rangle, \langle b, 0.5, 0.4 \rangle \}$ be intuitionistic fuzzy sets on X . Let $\mathfrak{S} = \{ \tilde{0}, \tilde{I}, U \}$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy topology on X . Then (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B but $\neg (AqB)$.

Theorem 3.7: An intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected if and only if it is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between every pair of its non- empty intuitionistic fuzzy sets.

Proof: Necessity: Let A, B be any pair of intuitionistic fuzzy subsets of X . Suppose (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B . Then there exists an intuitionistic fuzzy g -closed g -open set F of X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$. Since intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B are non- empty, it follows that F is a non- empty proper intuitionistic fuzzy g -closed g -open set of X . Hence (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected.

Sufficiency: Suppose (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected. Then there exists a non-empty proper intuitionistic fuzzy g -closed g -open set F of X . Consequently X is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between F and F^c , a contradiction.

Remark 3.3: If a fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between a pair of its intuitionistic fuzzy subsets it is not necessarily that (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between every pair of its intuitionistic fuzzy subsets and so is not necessarily intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected, as the following example shows

Example 3.3: Let $X = \{a, b\}$ and $U = \{ \langle a, 0.5, 0.4 \rangle, \langle b, 0.6, 0.4 \rangle \}$, $A = \{ \langle a, 0.4, 0.3 \rangle, \langle b, 0.6, 0.4 \rangle \}$, $B = \{ \langle a, 0.5, 0.2 \rangle, \langle b, 0.4, 0.4 \rangle \}$

$C = \{ \langle a, 0.2, 0.7 \rangle, \langle b, 0.3, 0.6 \rangle \}$ and $D = \{ \langle a, 0.5, 0.4 \rangle, \langle b, 0.4, 0.5 \rangle \}$ be intuitionistic fuzzy sets on X . Let $\mathfrak{S} = \{ \tilde{0}, \tilde{I}, U \}$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy topology on X . Then (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B but it is not intuitionistic fuzzy connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets C and D . Also (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected.

Theorem 3.8: Let (Y, \mathfrak{S}_Y) be a subspace of a intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) and A, B be intuitionistic fuzzy subsets of Y . If (Y, \mathfrak{S}_Y) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between A and B then so is (X, \mathfrak{S}) .

Proof: Suppose, on the contrary, that (X, \mathfrak{S}) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO- connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B . Then

there exists an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set F of X such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$.

Put $F_Y = F \cap Y$. Then F_Y is intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set in Y such that $A \subset F_Y$ and $\neg (F_Y qB)$. Hence (Y, \mathfrak{S}_Y) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO connected between A and B , a contradiction.

Theorem 3.9 Let (Y, \mathfrak{S}_Y) be an intuitionistic fuzzy closed open subspace of a intuitionistic fuzzy topological space (X, \mathfrak{S}) and A, B be intuitionistic fuzzy subsets of Y . If (X, \mathfrak{S}) is intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B , then so is (Y, \mathfrak{S}_Y) .

Proof: If (Y, \mathfrak{S}_Y) is not intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B , then there exists an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set F of Y such that $A \subset F$ and $\neg (FqB)$. Since Y is intuitionistic fuzzy closed open in X , F is an intuitionistic fuzzy g-closed g-open set in X . Hence X cannot be intuitionistic fuzzy GO-connected between intuitionistic fuzzy sets A and B , a contradiction.

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