

# L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi rings



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**Abstract**— ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- ring concept was introduced by Nobusawa which is the generalization of a ring. In this paper we studied the concept of L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi ring along with non-membership and membership functions whose values are taken from a complete lattice and some properties.

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**Key words :** ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring, complete lattice, L-fuzzy sets, L-fuzzy ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring

## I. INTRODUCTION

The approach of Fuzzy sets was invented by Zadeh, L.A[1] in the year 1965. Fuzzy sets which are using in different fields such as linguistics and clustering are special cases of L-relations. Goguen J.A [2] introduced L-fuzzy subset from a no empty subset to a complete lattice, L which is the generalization of fuzzy subset. The concept of generalization of a ring in ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- ring was invented by Nobusawa [3] in 1961. M.K.Rao [4] studied the nation of a ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- semi ring , ternary semiring and semiring. Majority of the researchers deduced many important results on ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi rings. Several authors studied fuzzy sets on ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi rings, ideals, prime ideals and many more. Bhargavi, Y. et.al, [5] studied fuzzy ideals on ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi rings and deduced some important properties related to ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi rings. Bhargavi, Y. and Eswarlal, T, Nageswara Rao, B., Ramakrishana, N [6-9&15], studied the translates applications of vague sets in carier decision making and vague set in medical diagnosis. Vasavi, C. H et.al[10,11&14] deliberated fuzzy dynamic equations on time scales under second type hukuhara delta derivative. Bind et.al[12] discussed about the approach of Complete left ideals in ternary semi groups. Nayagam, V. L. G et.al [13] studied fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making. Srinuvasa Rao, B et.al [16] introduced some properties and generalization on  $\alpha, \beta$  - rational contractions in ordered sb-metric spaces with applications. Bhargavi, Y [17] introduced Vague filters on ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semiring and some properties. Nayagam et.al [18]

discussed about the application of trapezoidal intuitionistic fuzzy numbers in decision making problems. Seethe, M. P [19] studied some important results on Ideal theory in a-ternary semi groups. In the present paper we studied the perception of L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi rings of a ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semiring and we deduced there is a one to one mapping between L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi rings to the crisp Ordered Ordered’- Semi rings

## II. PRELIMINARIES

In the present part we discussed some basic concepts and definitions related to this article.

### 2.1 Definition:

For two additive commutative semi groups R and ‘ $\Gamma$ ’, R is called ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring if there exists a mapping  $R \times \Gamma \times R \rightarrow R$  defined by  $p \alpha q$  for  $p, q \in R$  and  $\alpha \in \Gamma$  satisfying the below four conditions

1.  $p \alpha (q + r) = p \alpha q + q \alpha r$
2.  $(p + q) \alpha r = p \alpha r + q \alpha r$
3.  $p (\alpha + \beta) r = p \alpha r + q \beta r$
4.  $p \alpha (q \beta r) = (p \alpha q) \beta r, \forall p, q, r \in R, \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma$ .

### 2.2 Definition:

For a ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring, R, which is named as an ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring if it satisfying the relation  $\leq$  i.e.,  $\leq$  is a partial ordering on R satisfies the below three conditions. If  $p \leq q$  and  $r \leq s$  then

- (i)  $p+r \leq q+s$
- (ii)  $p \alpha r \leq q \alpha s$
- (iii)  $r \alpha p \leq s \alpha q, \forall p, q, r \in R, \alpha \in \Gamma$ .

### 2.3 Definition:

Suppose a non-empty sub set S, of an ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring, R then S is called an ordered sub ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring of R if (S,+) is sub semi ring of (R,+) and  $p \alpha q \in S, \alpha \in \Gamma$ .

### Definition:

A partially ordered set is a complete lattice in which all sub sets have both supremum (join) and infimum (meet).

### 2.4 Definition:

A mapping:  $M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is called a fuzzy subset of a universe of discourse M.

### 2.5 Definition:

Suppose M is a non-empty set. A mapping  $\mu : M \rightarrow L$  is called a L-fuzzy subset of M.

2.6 Definition: An L-fuzzy subset  $\mu$  of a set M and let  $t \in L$ . The set  $\mu_t = \{ g \in M / \mu (g) \geq t \}$  is called a level subset of  $\mu$ . The set of all level subsets of  $\mu$  is denoted by  $F_\mu$  and  $F_\mu = \{ \mu_t / t \in \text{im } \mu \}$ .

### 2.7 Definition:

Two L-fuzzy subsets  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$

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of a set M, then  $\mu$  is said to be continued in, denoted by  $\mu$  is subset of  $\sigma$ . If  $\mu(g) \leq \sigma(g), \forall g \in M$ . If  $\mu(g) = \sigma(g), \forall g \in M$ , then  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are said to be equal.

2.8 Definition:

Let S be a subset of ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring R. The L-fuzzy set is the characteristic function of S taking values in L which is given by

$$\delta_S(g) = \begin{cases} 1_L & \text{if } g \in S \\ 0_L & \text{if } g \text{ is not in } S \end{cases}$$

Then  $\delta_S$  is a ‘L’- fuzzy characteristic function of S in L.

III. L-FUZZY ORDERED ‘Γ’-SEMI RINGS & RESULTS

In this section we study the concept of L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring along with non-membership and membership functions taking values in a complete lattice. Also we deduce that there a one-to-one correspondence between L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi rings to the crisp ordered ‘Γ’-semi rings. In this section R stands for an ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring.

3.1 Definition:

A fuzzy set  $\mu$  is said to be L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R if for all  $g, h \in R, \gamma \in \Gamma$ .

- (i)  $\mu(g+h) \geq \mu(g) \wedge \mu(h)$
- (ii)  $\mu(g\gamma h) \geq \mu(g) \wedge \mu(h)$
- (iii)  $g \leq h \rightarrow \mu(g) \geq \mu(h)$

3.2 Example:

Suppose that R is the set of whole numbers (W) and let  $\Gamma = \{0,1\}$ . The mapping  $R, \text{ from } M^{\Gamma} \times M^{\Gamma} \rightarrow R$  by  $p \alpha q$  usual product of  $p, \alpha, q \forall p, q \in R, \alpha \in \Gamma$ . Then R is ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring.

Consider  $L = [0, 1]$  and define the mapping  $\mu : R \rightarrow L$  by

$$\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 0.7 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 0.6 & \text{if } x \text{ is even} \\ 0.4 & \text{if } x \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

By this definition we can observe clearly  $\mu$  is L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring.

3.3 Theorem

An L-fuzzy subset  $\mu$  of R is a L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring if and only if its level set  $\mu_t, t \in L$  is an ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Proof:

Let us suppose that  $\mu$  is an L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring.

Let  $g, h \in \mu_t$  and  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ .

- $\Rightarrow \mu(g) \geq t, \mu(h) \geq t$
- $\Rightarrow \mu(g) \wedge \mu(h) \geq t$
- $\Rightarrow \mu(g+h) \geq t$  and  $\mu(g\gamma h) \geq t$
- $\Rightarrow g+h \in \mu_t, g\gamma h \in \mu_t$ .

Then  $\mu_t$  is ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Conversely,  $\mu_t$  is an ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Now we show that  $\mu$  is L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Let  $g, h \in R$  and  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ .

Suppose  $\mu(g) = p$  and  $\mu(h) = q$ .

Put  $t = p \wedge q$ .

Then  $\mu(g) \geq t, \mu(h) \geq t$

$\Rightarrow g, h \in \mu_t$

$\Rightarrow g+h \geq \mu_t$  and  $g\gamma h \geq \mu_t$ .

$\Rightarrow \mu(g+h) \geq t$  and  $\mu(g\gamma h) \geq t$ .

$\Rightarrow \mu(g+h) \geq \mu(g) \wedge \mu(h)$  and  $\mu(g\gamma h) \geq \mu(g) \wedge \mu(h)$ .

Let  $g \leq h$ .

If possible, suppose that  $\mu(g) < \mu(h)$ .

Then there exists  $t_1 \in L$  such that  $\mu(g) < t_1 < \mu(h)$ .

Then  $h \in \mu_{t_1}$  and  $g$  does not belongs to  $\mu_{t_1}$ .

Which is a contradiction?

The contradiction arises our supposition is wrong.

Therefore  $\mu(g) \geq \mu(h)$ .

Thus  $\mu$  is L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

3.4 Theorem

Let S is a non- empty subset of an ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring R. Then  $\delta_S$  is an L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R if and only if S is an ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Proof:

Suppose that  $\delta_S$  is an L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Let  $g, h \in R$  and  $\gamma \in \Gamma$

By the definition  $\delta_S(g+h) \geq \delta_S(g) \wedge \delta_S(h) = 1_L$

$\Rightarrow g, h \in S$ .

Also  $\delta_S(g\gamma h) \geq \delta_S(g) \wedge \delta_S(h) = 1_L$

$\Rightarrow g\gamma h \in S$ .

Then S is an ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Conversely suppose that S is an ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Let  $g, h \in R$  and  $\gamma \in \Gamma$

$g, h \in R$  and  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ .

If  $g, h \in S \Rightarrow g+h \in S$  and  $g\gamma h \in S$ .

$\Rightarrow \delta_S(g+h) = 1_L = \min \{ \delta_S(g), \delta_S(h) \}$  and  $\delta_S(g\gamma h) = 1_L = \delta_S(g) \wedge \delta_S(h)$

If one of  $g$  or  $h$  are not in S then  $g+h$  and  $g\gamma h$  are not in S.  
 $\Rightarrow \delta_S(g+h) = 0_L = \min \{ \delta_S(g), \delta_S(h) \}$  and  $\delta_S(g\gamma h) = 0_L = \delta_S(g) \wedge \delta_S(h)$ .

Suppose that  $g \leq h$  then we have  $\mu(g) = \mu(h)$ .

Therefore  $\mu(g) \geq \mu(h)$ .

Thus  $\delta_S$  L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

3.5 Theorem

Let  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  be L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R. Then  $\mu \cap \sigma$  is a L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Proof:

Let  $g, h \in R$  and  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu \cap \sigma)(g+h) &= \mu(g+h) \wedge \sigma(g+h) \\ &\geq (\mu(g) \wedge \mu(h)) \wedge (\sigma(g) \wedge \sigma(h)) \\ &= (\mu(g) \wedge \sigma(g)) \wedge (\mu(h) \wedge \sigma(h)) \\ &= (\mu \cap \sigma)(g) \wedge (\mu \cap \sigma)(h) \end{aligned}$$

Also we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu \cap \sigma)(g\gamma h) &= \mu(g\gamma h) \wedge \sigma(g\gamma h) \\ &\geq (\mu(g) \wedge \mu(h)) \wedge (\sigma(g) \wedge \sigma(h)) \\ &= (\mu(g) \wedge \sigma(g)) \wedge (\mu(h) \wedge \sigma(h)) \\ &= (\mu \cap \sigma)(g) \wedge (\mu \cap \sigma)(h) \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, let suppose that  $g \leq h$ .

$(\mu \cap \sigma)(g) = \mu(g) \wedge \sigma(g) \geq \mu(h) \wedge \sigma(h)$ .

Thus  $\mu \cap \sigma$  is an L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

3.6 Theorem

Two L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi rings  $\mu$  and  $\theta$  of R such that  $\text{card Im } \mu < \infty$  and  $\text{card Im } \theta < \infty$  are equal if and only if  $\text{Im } \mu = \text{Im } \theta$  and  $F_\mu = F_\theta$ .

Proof:

Suppose  $\mu$  and  $\theta$  are equal.



Let  $t \in \text{Im } \mu$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \mu(g) = t$ .  
 $\Leftrightarrow \theta(g) = t$ . (because  $\mu = \theta$ ).  
 $\Leftrightarrow t \in \text{Im } \theta$ .

Therefore  $\text{Im } \mu = \text{Im } \theta$ .

Now

$$F_\mu = \{ \mu_t / t \in \text{Im } \mu \}$$

$$= \{ \theta_t / t \in \text{Im } \theta \} = F_\theta.$$

Therefore  $F_\mu = F_\theta$ .

Conversely suppose that  $\text{Im } \mu = \text{Im } \theta$  and  $F_\mu = F_\theta$ .

Let  $t \in \text{Im } \mu$

$t \in \text{Im } \theta$

Then  $\mu(g) = t$  and  $\theta(g) = t$ .

i.e.,  $\mu(g) = t = \theta(g)$ ,  $\forall g \in R$ .

$\Rightarrow \mu = \theta$ .

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

In the present work we studied the concept of L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’- Semi ring with membership and non-membership functions whose values are taken from a complete lattice and some important properties. Also we discussed L-fuzzy ordered ‘ $\Gamma$ ’-semi ring with suitable example.

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