

L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘Γ’- Semi rings



T. Srinivasa Rao, B. Srinivasa Kumar, S. Hanumantha Rao, T. Nageswara Rao

Abstract— ‘Γ’- ring concept was introduced by Nobusawa which is the generalization of a ring. In this paper we studied the concept of L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘Γ’- 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 ‘Γ’-semi ring, complete lattice, L-fuzzy sets, L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-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 ‘Γ’- ring was invented by Nobusawa [3] in 1961. M.K.Rao [4] studied the nation of a ‘Γ’- semi ring , ternary semiring and semiring. Majority of the researchers deduced many important results on ‘Γ’- Semi rings. Several authors studied fuzzy sets on ordered ‘Γ’- Semi rings, ideals, prime ideals and many more. Bhargavi, Y. et.al, [5] studied fuzzy ideals on ‘Γ’- Semi rings and deduced some important properties related to ‘Γ’- 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 α, β - rational contractions in ordered sb-metric spaces with applications. Bhargavi, Y [17] introduced Vague filters on ‘Γ’-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 ‘Γ’- Semi rings of a ordered ‘Γ’- Semiring and we deduced there is a one to one mapping between L – Fuzzy Ordered ‘Γ’- 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 ‘Γ’, R is called ‘Γ’-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 ‘Γ’-semi ring, R, which is named as an ordered ‘Γ’-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 ‘Γ’-semi ring, R then S is called an ordered sub ‘Γ’-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 μ 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 μ . The set of all level subsets of μ is denoted by F_μ and $F_\mu = \{ \mu_t / t \in \text{im } \mu \}$.

2.7 Definition:

Two L-fuzzy subsets μ and σ

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* Correspondence Author

T. Srinivasa Rao*, “Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, vaddeswaram”, Guntur, A . P, India. (Email: tsr_2505@kluniversity.in)

B. Srinivasa Kumar, “Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, vaddeswaram”, Guntur, AP, India. (Email: sk_bhavirisetty@kluniversity.in)

S. Hanumantha Rao, “Vignana’s Foundation for Science, Technology and Research, Guntur, AP, India. (Email: sama.hanumantharao@gmail.com)

T. Nageswara Rao, “Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, vaddeswaram”, Guntur, A P, India. (Email: tnraothota@kluniversity.in)

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

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

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

3.3 Theorem

An L-fuzzy subset μ 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 μ 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 μ_t is ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Conversely, μ_t is an ordered sub ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Now we show that μ 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 μ_{t_1} .

Which is a contradiction?

The contradiction arises our supposition is wrong.

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

Thus μ 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 δ_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 δ_S is an L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

Let $g, h \in S$ 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 $\gamma \in \Gamma$

$g, h \in S$ 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 δ_S L-fuzzy ordered ‘Γ’-semi ring of R.

3.5 Theorem

Let μ and σ 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 $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

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

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

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 μ and θ 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 μ and θ 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 ‘ Γ ’- 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 ‘ Γ ’-semi ring with suitable example.

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