

HOMOMORPHISM IN INTUITIONISTIC L-FUZZY SUBHEMIRINGS OF A HEMIRING

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(Received on: 24-07-12; Revised & Accepted on: 18-09-12)

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we made an attempt to study the algebraic nature of an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of a hemiring under homomorphism and anti-homomorphism.

2000 AMS Subject classification: 03F55, 06D72, 08A72.

Keywords: L-fuzzy set, L-fuzzy subhemiring, anti L-fuzzy subhemiring, intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset, intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring.

INTRODUCTION

There are many concepts of universal algebras generalizing an associative ring $(R; +; \cdot)$. Some of them in particular, nearrings and several kinds of semirings have been proven very useful. An algebra $(R; +, \cdot)$ is said to be a semiring if $(R; +)$ and $(R; \cdot)$ are semigroups satisfying $a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$ and $(b+c) \cdot a = b \cdot a + c \cdot a$ for all a, b and c in R . A semiring R is said to be additively commutative if $a+b = b+a$ for all a, b in R . A semiring R may have an identity 1, defined by $1 \cdot a = a = a \cdot 1$ and a zero 0, defined by $0+a = a = a+0$ and $a \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 \cdot a$ for all a in R . A semiring R is said to be a hemiring if it is an additively commutative with zero. After the introduction of fuzzy sets by L.A.Zadeh[17], several researchers explored on the generalization of the notion of fuzzy set. The concept of intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset was introduced by K.T.Atanassov[6,7], as a generalization of the notion of fuzzy set. The notion of homomorphism and anti-homomorphism of fuzzy and anti-fuzzy ideal of a ring was introduced by N.Palaniappan & K.Arjunan[11]. Some properties of intuitionistic fuzzy subgroups was introduced by Palaniappan. N & K.Arjunan[13]. In this paper, we introduce the some Theorems in intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of a hemiring under homomorphism and anti-homomorphism.

1. PRELIMINARIES:

1.1 Definition: Let X be a non-empty set and $L = (L, \leq)$ be a lattice with least element 0 and greatest element 1. A **L-fuzzy subset** A of X is a function $A: X \rightarrow L$.

1.2 Definition: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ be a hemiring. A L-fuzzy subset A of R is said to be a L-fuzzy subhemiring (LFSHR) of R if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $\mu_A(x+y) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$,
- (ii) $\mu_A(xy) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, for all x and y in R .

1.3 Definition: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ be a hemiring. A L-fuzzy subset A of R is said to be an anti L-fuzzy subhemiring (ALFSHR) of R if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $\mu_A(x+y) \leq \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_A(y)$,
- (ii) $\mu_A(xy) \leq \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_A(y)$, for all x and y in R .

1.4 Definition: Let (L, \leq) be a complete lattice with an involutive order reversing operation $N: L \rightarrow L$. A **intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset** (ILFS) A in X is defined as an object of the form $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle / x \in X \}$, where $\mu_A: X \rightarrow L$ and $\nu_A: X \rightarrow L$ define the degree of membership and the degree of non-membership of the element $x \in X$ respectively and for every $x \in X$ satisfying $\mu_A(x) \leq N(\nu_A(x))$.

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1.5 Definition: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ be a hemiring. An intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset A of R is said to be an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring (ILFSHR) of R if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $\mu_A(x + y) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$,
- (ii) $\mu_A(xy) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$,
- (iii) $\nu_A(x + y) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$,
- (iv) $\nu_A(xy) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, for all x and y in R .

2. PROPERTIES OF INTUITIONISTIC L-FUZZY SUBHEMIRINGS

2.1 Theorem: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. The homomorphic image of an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 .

Proof: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. Let $f: R \rightarrow R^1$ be a homomorphism. Then, $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ and $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$, for all x and y in R . Let $V = f(A)$, where A is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R . We have to prove that V is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 . Now, for $f(x), f(y)$ in R^1 , $\mu_v(f(x) + f(y)) = \mu_v(f(x+y)) \geq \mu_A(x+y) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_v(f(x) + f(y)) \geq \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y))$. Again, $\mu_v(f(x)f(y)) = \mu_v(f(xy)) \geq \mu_A(xy) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_v(f(x)f(y)) \geq \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y))$. Now, for $f(x), f(y)$ in R^1 , $\nu_v(f(x) + f(y)) = \nu_v(f(x+y)) \leq \nu_A(x+y) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, which implies that $\nu_v(f(x) + f(y)) \leq \nu_v(f(x)) \vee \nu_v(f(y))$. Again, $\nu_v(f(x)f(y)) = \nu_v(f(xy)) \leq \nu_A(xy) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, which implies that $\nu_v(f(x)f(y)) \leq \nu_v(f(x)) \vee \nu_v(f(y))$.

Hence V is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 .

2.2 Theorem: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. The homomorphic preimage of an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R .

Proof: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. Let $f: R \rightarrow R^1$ be a homomorphism. Then, $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ and $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$, for all x and y in R . Let $V = f(A)$, where V is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 . We have to prove that A is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R . Let x and y in R . Then, $\mu_A(x + y) = \mu_v(f(x + y)) = \mu_v(f(x) + f(y)) \geq \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y)) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_A(x+y) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$. Again, $\mu_A(xy) = \mu_v(f(xy)) = \mu_v(f(x)f(y)) \geq \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y)) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_A(xy) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$.

Let x and y in R . Then, $\nu_A(x + y) = \nu_v(f(x + y)) = \nu_v(f(x)+f(y)) \leq \nu_v(f(x)) \vee \nu_v(f(y)) = \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, which implies that $\nu_A(x+y) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$. Again, $\nu_A(xy) = \nu_v(f(xy)) = \nu_v(f(x)f(y)) \leq \nu_v(f(x)) \vee \nu_v(f(y)) = \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, which implies that $\nu_A(xy) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$. Hence A is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R .

2.3 Theorem: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. The anti-homomorphic image of an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 .

Proof: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. Let $f: R \rightarrow R^1$ be an anti-homomorphism. Then, $f(x+y) = f(y) + f(x)$ and $f(xy) = f(y)f(x)$, for all x and y in R . Let $V = f(A)$, where A is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R . We have to prove that V is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 . Now, for $f(x), f(y)$ in R^1 , $\mu_v(f(x) + f(y)) = \mu_v(f(y + x)) \geq \mu_A(y + x) \geq \mu_A(y) \wedge \mu_A(x) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_v(f(x) + f(y)) \geq \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y))$. Again, $\mu_v(f(x)f(y)) = \mu_v(f(yx)) \geq \mu_A(yx) \geq \mu_A(y) \wedge \mu_A(x) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_v(f(x)f(y)) \geq \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y))$. Now, for $f(x), f(y)$ in R^1 , $\nu_v(f(x) + f(y)) = \nu_v(f(y + x)) \leq \nu_A(y + x) \leq \nu_A(y) \vee \nu_A(x) = \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, which implies that $\nu_v(f(x)+f(y)) \leq \nu_v(f(x)) \vee \nu_v(f(y))$. Again, $\nu_v(f(x)f(y)) = \nu_v(f(yx)) \leq \nu_A(yx) \leq \nu_A(y) \vee \nu_A(x) = \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, which implies that $\nu_v(f(x)f(y)) \leq \nu_v(f(x)) \vee \nu_v(f(y))$. Hence V is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 .

2.4 Theorem: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. The anti-homomorphic preimage of an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R .

Proof: Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and $(R^1, +, \cdot)$ be any two hemirings. Let $f: R \rightarrow R^1$ be an anti-homomorphism. Then, $f(x+y) = f(y) + f(x)$ and $f(xy) = f(y)f(x)$, for all x and y in R . Let $V = f(A)$, where V is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R^1 . We have to prove that A is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R . Let x and y in R . Then, $\mu_A(x + y) = \mu_v(f(x + y)) = \mu_v(f(y) + f(x)) \geq \mu_v(f(y)) \wedge \mu_v(f(x)) = \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y)) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_A(x + y) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$. Again, $\mu_A(xy) = \mu_v(f(xy)) = \mu_v(f(y)f(x)) \geq \mu_v(f(y)) \wedge \mu_v(f(x)) = \mu_v(f(x)) \wedge \mu_v(f(y)) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$, which implies that $\mu_A(xy) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y)$. Then, $\nu_A(x+y) = \nu_v(f(x+y)) = \nu_v(f(y) + f(x)) \leq \nu_v(f(y)) \vee \nu_v(f(x)) = \nu_v(f(x)) \vee \nu_v(f(y)) = \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$, which implies that $\nu_A(x + y) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)$.

Again, $v_A(xy) = v_v(f(xy)) = v_v(f(y)f(x)) \leq v_v(f(y)) \vee v_v(f(x)) = v_v(f(x)) \vee v_v(f(y)) = v_A(x) \vee v_A(y)$, which implies that $v_A(xy) \leq v_A(x) \vee v_A(y)$. Hence A is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R.

2.5 Theorem: Let A be an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of a hemiring H and f is an isomorphism from a hemiring R onto H. Then $A \circ f$ is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R.

Proof: Let x and y in R and A be an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of a hemiring H. Then we have, $(\mu_A \circ f)(x+y) = \mu_A(f(x+y)) = \mu_A(f(x)+f(y)) \geq \mu_A(f(x)) \wedge \mu_A(f(y)) = (\mu_A \circ f)(x) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(y)$, which implies that $(\mu_A \circ f)(x+y) \geq (\mu_A \circ f)(x) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(y)$. And, $(\mu_A \circ f)(xy) = \mu_A(f(xy)) = \mu_A(f(x)f(y)) \geq \mu_A(f(x)) \wedge \mu_A(f(y)) = (\mu_A \circ f)(x) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(y)$, which implies that $(\mu_A \circ f)(xy) \geq (\mu_A \circ f)(x) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(y)$. Then we have, $(v_A \circ f)(x+y) = v_A(f(x+y)) = v_A(f(x)+f(y)) \leq v_A(f(x)) \vee v_A(f(y)) = (v_A \circ f)(x) \vee (v_A \circ f)(y)$, which implies that $(v_A \circ f)(x+y) \leq (v_A \circ f)(x) \vee (v_A \circ f)(y)$. And $(v_A \circ f)(xy) = v_A(f(xy)) = v_A(f(x)f(y)) \leq v_A(f(x)) \vee v_A(f(y)) = (v_A \circ f)(x) \vee (v_A \circ f)(y)$, which implies that $(v_A \circ f)(xy) \leq (v_A \circ f)(x) \vee (v_A \circ f)(y)$. Therefore $(A \circ f)$ is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of a hemiring R.

2.6 Theorem: Let A be an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of a hemiring H and f is an anti-isomorphism from a hemiring R onto H. Then $A \circ f$ is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of R.

Proof: Let x and y in R and A be an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of a hemiring H. Then we have, $(\mu_A \circ f)(x+y) = \mu_A(f(x+y)) = \mu_A(f(x)+f(y)) \geq \mu_A(f(x)) \wedge \mu_A(f(y)) = (\mu_A \circ f)(x) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(y)$, which implies that $(\mu_A \circ f)(x+y) \geq (\mu_A \circ f)(x) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(y)$. And, $(\mu_A \circ f)(xy) = \mu_A(f(xy)) = \mu_A(f(y)f(x)) \geq \mu_A(f(y)) \wedge \mu_A(f(x)) = (\mu_A \circ f)(y) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(x)$, which implies that $(\mu_A \circ f)(xy) \geq (\mu_A \circ f)(x) \wedge (\mu_A \circ f)(y)$. Then we have, $(v_A \circ f)(x+y) = v_A(f(x+y)) = v_A(f(x)+f(y)) \leq v_A(f(x)) \vee v_A(f(y)) = (v_A \circ f)(x) \vee (v_A \circ f)(y)$, which implies that $(v_A \circ f)(x+y) \leq (v_A \circ f)(x) \vee (v_A \circ f)(y)$. And, $(v_A \circ f)(xy) = v_A(f(xy)) = v_A(f(y)f(x)) \leq v_A(f(y)) \vee v_A(f(x)) = (v_A \circ f)(y) \vee (v_A \circ f)(x)$, which implies that $(v_A \circ f)(xy) \leq (v_A \circ f)(x) \vee (v_A \circ f)(y)$.

Therefore $A \circ f$ is an intuitionistic L-fuzzy subhemiring of the hemiring R.

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Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared