International Journal of Mathematical Archive-7(12), 2016, 99-102
Available online through www.ijma.info ISSN 2229 – 5046

BIPOLAR VALUED FUZZY SUBSEMIRINGS OF A SEMIRING USING HOMOMORPHISM AND ANTI-HOMOMORPHISM

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(Received On: 19-11-16; Revised & Accepted On: 19-12-16)

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we made an attempt to study the algebraic nature of bipolar valued fuzzy subsemirings under homomorphism and anti-homomorphism and prove some results on these.

Key Words: *Bipolar valued fuzzy set, bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring, bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring.*

INTRODUCTION

In 1965, Zadeh [14] introduced the notion of a fuzzy subset of a set, fuzzy sets are a kind of useful mathematical structure to represent a collection of objects whose boundary is vague. Since then it has become a vigorous area of research in different domains, there have been a number of generalizations of this fundamental concept such as intuitionistic fuzzy sets, interval-valued fuzzy sets, vague sets, soft sets etc [7]. Lee [9] introduced the notion of bipolar valued fuzzy sets. Bipolar valued fuzzy sets are an extension of fuzzy sets whose membership degree range is enlarged from the interval [0, 1] to [−1, 1]. In a bipolar valued fuzzy set, the membership degree 0 means that elements are irrelevant to the corresponding property, the membership degree (0, 1] indicates that elements somewhat satisfy the property and the membership degree [−1, 0) indicates that elements somewhat satisfy the implicit counter property. Bipolar valued fuzzy sets and intuitionistic fuzzy sets look similar each other. However, they are different each other [9, 10]. Anitha.M.S., Muruganantha Prasad & K.Arjunan[1, 2] defined as Bipolar valued fuzzy subgroups of a group and homomorphism, antihomomorphism are used. We introduce the concept of bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring under homomorphism, antihomomorphism and established some results.

1. PRELIMINARIES

1.1 Definition: A bipolar valued fuzzy set (BVFS) A in X is defined as an object of the form A = {< x, $A^+(x)$, $A^-(x)$ >/ $x \in X$}, where $A^+ : X \to [0, 1]$ and $A^- : X \to [-1, 0]$. The positive membership degree $A^+(x)$ denotes the satisfaction degree of an element x to the property corresponding to a bipolar-valued fuzzy set A and the negative membership degree $A^-(x)$ denotes the satisfaction degree of an element x to some implicit counter-property corresponding to a bipolar valued fuzzy set A.

1.2 Example: A = {< a, 0.5, –0.3 >, < b, 0.1, –0.7 >, < c, 0.5, –0.4 >} is a bipolar valued fuzzy subset of X= {a, b, c}.

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1.3 Definition: Let R be a semiring. A bipolar valued fuzzy subset A of R is said to be a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R if the following conditions are satisfied,
(i) $A^+(x+y) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$
(ii) $A^+(xy) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$
(iii) $A^-(x+y) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$
(iv) $A^-(xy) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$ for all x and y in R.

1.4 Example: Let R = Z_3 = {0, 1, 2} be a semiring with respect to the addition modulo and multiplication modulo. Then A = {< 0, 0.5, –0.6 >, < 1, 0.4, –0.5 >, < 2, 0.4, –0.5 >} is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R.

1.5 Definition: Let R be a semiring. A bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring A of R is said to be a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R if $A^+(x+y) = A^+(y+x)$, $A^+(xy) = A^+(yx)$, $A^-(x+y) = A^-(y+x)$ and $A^-(xy) = A^-(yx)$ for all x and y in R.

1.6 Definition: Let R and R^l be any two semirings. Then the function f: R → R^l is said to be an antihomomorphism if f(x+y) = f(y)+f(x) and f(xy) = f(y)f(x) for all x and y in R.

1.7 Definition: Let X and X^l be any two sets. Let f : X→ X^l be any function and let A be a bipolar valued fuzzy subset in X, V be a bipolar valued fuzzy subset in f(X) = X^l, defined by $V^+(y) = \sup_{x\in f^{-1}(y)} A^+(x)$ and $V^-(y) = \inf_{x\in f^{-1}(y)} A^-(x)$, for all x in X and y in X^l. A is called a preimage of V under f and is defined as $A^+(x) = V^+(f(x))$, $A^-(x) = V^-(f(x))$ for all x in X and is denoted by $f^{-1}(V)$.

2. SOME PROPERTIES

2.1 Theorem: Let R and R^l be any two semirings. The homomorphic image of a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l.

Proof: Let f : R→ R^l be a homomorphism. Let V = f(A) where A is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R. We have to prove that V is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l. Now for f(x), f(y) in R^l, $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(x+y)) \geq A^+(x+y) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\} = \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$which implies that $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$. And $V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(xy)) \geq A^+(xy) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\} = \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$ which implies that $V^+(f(x)f(y)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$. Also $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(x+y)) \leq A^-(x+y) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\} = \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$. And $V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(xy)) \leq A^-(xy) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\} = \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)f(y)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$. Hence V is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l.

2.2 Theorem: Let R and R^l be any two semirings. The homomorphic preimage of a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R.

Proof: Let f: R → R^l be a homomorphism. Let V = f(A) where V is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l. We have to prove that A is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R. Let x and y in R. Now $A^+(x+y) = V^+(f(x+y)) = V^+(f(x)+f(y)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\} = \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$ which implies that $A^+(x+y) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$. And $A^+(xy) = V^+(f(xy)) = V^+(f(x)f(y)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\} = \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$ which implies that $A^+(xy) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$. Also $A^-(x+y) = V^-(f(x+y)) = V^-(f(x)+f(y)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\} = \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$ which implies that $A^-(x+y) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$. And $A^-(xy) = V^-(f(xy)) = V^-(f(x)f(y)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\} = \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$ which implies that $A^-(xy) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$. Hence A is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R.

2.3 Theorem: Let R and R^l be any two semirings. The antihomomorphic image of a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l.

Proof: Let f: R → R^l be an antihomomorphism. Let V = f(A) where A is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R. We have to prove that V is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l. Now for f(x), f(y) in R^l, $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(y+x)) \geq A^+(y+x) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\} = \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$ which implies that $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$. And $V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(yx)) \geq A^+(yx) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\} = \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$ which implies that $V^+(f(x)f(y)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\}$. Also $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(y+x)) \leq A^-(y+x) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\} = \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$. And $V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(yx)) \leq A^-(yx) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\} = \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)f(y)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\}$. Hence V is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^l.

2.4 Theorem: Let R and R^I be any two semirings. The antihomomorphic preimage of a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^I is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R.

Proof: Let f: $R \rightarrow R^I$ be an antihomomorphism. Let V = f(A) where V is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R^I. We have to prove that A is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R. Let x and y in R. Now $A^+(x+y) = V^+(f(x+y)) = V^+(f(y)+f(x)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\} = \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$ which implies that $A^+(x+y) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$. And $A^+(xy) = V^+(f(xy)) = V^+(f(y)f(x)) \geq \min\{V^+(f(x)), V^+(f(y))\} = \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$ which implies that $A^+(xy) \geq \min\{A^+(x), A^+(y)\}$. Also $A^-(x+y) = V^-(f(x+y)) = V^-(f(y)+f(x)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\} = \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$ which implies that $A^-(x+y) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$. And $A^-(xy) = V^-(f(xy)) = V^-(f(y)f(x)) \leq \max\{V^-(f(x)), V^-(f(y))\} = \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$ which implies that $A^-(xy) \leq \max\{A^-(x), A^-(y)\}$. Hence A is a bipolar valued fuzzy subsemiring of R.

2.5 Theorem: Let R and R^I be any two semirings. The homomorphic image of a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I.

Proof: Let f: $R \rightarrow R^I$ be a homomorphism. Let V = f(A) where A is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R. We have to prove that V is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I. Now for f(x), f(y) in R^I, $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(x+y)) \geq A^+(x+y) = A^+(y+x) \leq V^+(f(y+x)) = V^+(f(y)+f(x))$ which implies that $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(y)+f(x))$. And $V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(xy)) \geq A^+(xy) = A^+(yx) \leq V^+(f(yx)) = V^+(f(y)f(x))$ which implies that $V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(y)f(x))$. Also $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(x+y)) \geq A^-(x+y) = A^-(y+x) \leq V^-(f(y+x)) = V^-(f(y)+f(x))$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(y)+f(x))$. And $V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(xy)) \geq A^-(xy) = A^-(yx) \leq V^-(f(yx)) = V^-(f(y)f(x))$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(y)f(x))$. Hence V is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I.

2.6 Theorem: Let R and R^I be any two semirings. The homomorphic preimage of a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R.

Proof: Let f: $R \rightarrow R^I$ be a homomorphism. Let V = f(A) where V is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I. We have to prove that A is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R. Let x and y in R. Now $A^+(x+y) = V^+(f(x+y)) = V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(y)+f(x)) = V^+(f(y+x)) = A^+(y+x)$ which implies that $A^+(x+y) = A^+(y+x)$. And $A^+(xy) = V^+(f(xy)) = V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(y)f(x)) = V^+(f(yx)) = A^+(yx)$ which implies that $A^+(xy) = A^+(yx)$. Also $A^-(x+y) = V^-(f(x+y)) = V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(y)+f(x)) = V^-(f(y+x)) = A^-(y+x)$ which implies that $A^-(x+y) = A^-(y+x)$. And $A^-(xy) = V^-(f(xy)) = V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(y)f(x)) = V^-(f(yx)) = A^-(yx)$ which implies that $A^-(xy) = A^-(yx)$. Hence A is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R.

2.7 Theorem: Let R and R^I be any two semirings. The antihomomorphic image of a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I.

Proof: Let f: $R \rightarrow R^I$ be an antihomomorphism. Let V = f(A) where A is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R. We have to prove that V is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I. Now for f(x), f(y) in G^I, $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(y+x)) \geq A^+(y+x) = A^+(x+y) \leq V^+(f(x+y)) = V^+(f(y)+f(x))$ which implies that $V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(y)+f(x))$. And $V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(yx)) \geq A^+(yx) = A^+(xy) \leq V^+(f(xy)) = V^+(f(y)f(x))$ which implies that $V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(y)f(x))$. Also $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(y+x)) \leq A^-(y+x) = A^-(x+y) \geq V^-(f(x+y)) = V^-(f(y)+f(x))$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(y)+f(x))$. And $V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(yx)) \leq A^-(yx) = A^-(xy) \geq V^-(f(xy)) = V^-(f(y)f(x))$ which implies that $V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(y)f(x))$. Hence V is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I.

2.8 Theorem: Let R and R^I be any two semirings. The antihomomorphic preimage of a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R.

Proof: Let f: $R \rightarrow R^I$ be an antihomomorphism. Let V = f(A) where V is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R^I. We have to prove that A is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R. Let x and y in R. Now $A^+(x+y) = V^+(f(x+y)) = V^+(f(y)+f(x)) = V^+(f(x)+f(y)) = V^+(f(y+x)) = A^+(y+x)$ which implies that $A^+(x+y) = A^+(y+x)$. And $A^+(xy) = V^+(f(xy)) = V^+(f(y)f(x)) = V^+(f(x)f(y)) = V^+(f(yx)) = A^+(yx)$ which implies that $A^+(xy) = A^+(yx)$. Also $A^-(x+y) = V^-(f(x+y)) = V^-(f(y)+f(x)) = V^-(f(x)+f(y)) = V^-(f(y+x)) = A^-(y+x)$ which implies that $A^-(x+y) = A^-(y+x)$. And $A^-(xy) = V^-(f(xy)) = V^-(f(y)f(x)) = V^-(f(x)f(y)) = V^-(f(yx)) = A^-(yx)$ which implies that $A^-(xy) = A^-(yx)$. Hence A is a bipolar valued fuzzy normal subsemiring of R.

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