

INTUITIONISTIC LEFT OPERATOR SEMIGROUP OF AN ORDERED Γ -SEMIGROUPS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we obtain operator ordered semigroup of an ordered Γ -semigroups have been made to work by obtaining various relationship between the intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filters of an ordered Γ -semigroups and that of its left operator semigroups. Also we obtain some theorem related to such left operator semigroups

Keywords: Ordered Γ - semigroup, intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filters, left operator Semigroups.

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of a fuzzy set given by L.A. Zadeh in his clasis paper of 1965 [13] has been used by many authors to generalize some of the basic notions of algebra. Fuzzy semigroups have been first considered by N. Kuroki [8], and fuzzy ordered groupoids and ordered semigroups, by Kehayopulu and Tsingelis [6] [7]. The notion of a Γ -semigroup was introduced by Sen [10]. Many classical notions of semigroups have been extended to Γ -semigroups. The concept of intuitionistic fuzzy set was introduced by K. T. Atanassov [2][3][4]. In [11], M. Shabir and A. Khan introduced fuzzy filters in ordered semigroups. In [12] Sujith kumar, Pavel pal, Samith kumar, Majumder and Parimal Das, operator semigroups in their paper Atanassov's intuitionistic fuzzy ideals of a po- Γ - semigroups. In this paper we obtain left operator ordered semigroup of an ordered Γ -semigroups and also study about the relation between left operator ordered semigroup and intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filters of an ordered Γ -semigroups. Also we obtain some theorem related to such operator semigroups.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 2.1: Let S be a Γ -semigroup. Let us define a relation ρ on $S \times \Gamma$ as follows: $(x, \alpha) \rho (y, \beta)$ iff $x\alpha s = y\beta s$ for all $s \in S$ and $\gamma x\alpha = \gamma y\beta$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Then ρ is an equivalence relation. Let $[x, \alpha]$ denote the equivalence class containing (x, α) . Let $L = \{[x, \alpha] : x \in S, \alpha \in \Gamma\}$. Then L is a semigroup with respect to the multiplication defined by $[x, \alpha][y, \beta] = [x\alpha y, \beta]$. This semigroup L is called left operator semigroup of the Γ -semigroup S .

Definition 2.2: Let S be a Γ -semigroup. Let us define a relation ρ on $S \times \Gamma$ as follows: $(x, \alpha) \rho (y, \beta)$ iff $x\alpha s = y\beta s$ for all $s \in S$ and $\gamma x\alpha = \gamma y\beta$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Then ρ is an equivalence relation. Let $[x, \alpha]$ denote the equivalence class containing (x, α) . Let $L = \{[x, \alpha] : x \in S, \alpha \in \Gamma\}$. Then L is a semigroup with respect to the multiplication defined by $[x, \alpha][y, \beta] = [x\alpha y, \beta]$. This semigroup L is called left operator semigroup of the Γ -semigroup S .

Definition 2.3: Let (S, Γ, \leq) be an ordered Γ -semigroup we define a relation \leq on L by $[a, \alpha] \leq [b, \beta]$ iff $a\alpha s \leq b\beta s$ for all $s \in S$ and $\gamma a\alpha \leq \gamma b\beta$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ with respect to this relation L becomes ordered Γ -semigroup.

Definition 2.4: If there exists an element $[a, \alpha] \in L$ such that $a\alpha s = s$ for all $s \in S$ then $[a, \alpha]$ is called the left unity of S .

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Definition 2.5: For an intuitionistic fuzzy subset $A = \langle \mu_A, \nu_A \rangle$ of L , define an intuitionistic fuzzy subset $A^+ = \langle \mu_A^+, \nu_A^+ \rangle$ of S by $\mu_A^+(x) = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \mu_A([x, \alpha])$ and $\nu_A^+(x) = \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \nu_A([x, \alpha])$, where $x \in S$. For an intuitionistic fuzzy subset $B = \langle \mu_B, \nu_B \rangle$ of S , define an intuitionistic fuzzy subset $B^+ = \langle \mu_{B^+}, \nu_{B^+} \rangle$ by $\mu_{B^+}([a, \alpha]) = \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_B(a\alpha s)$ and $\nu_{B^+}([a, \alpha]) = \bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_B(a\alpha s)$ where $[a, \alpha] \in L$

3. LEFT OPERATOR SEMIGROUP OF AN ORDERED Γ -SEMIGROUPS

Theorem 3.1: If $\{A_i / i \in I\}$ is a collection of intuitionistic fuzzy subsets of L . Then

$$\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mu_{A_i}^+\right) = \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mu_{A_i}\right)^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \nu_{A_i}^+\right) = \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \nu_{A_i}\right)^+$$

Proof: Let $x \in S$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mu_{A_i}^+\right)(x) &= \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mu_{A_i}\right)([x, \alpha])\right] \\ &= \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\bigwedge_{i \in I} (\mu_{A_i} [x, \alpha])\right] \\ &= \bigwedge_{i \in I} \left[\bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} (\mu_{A_i} [x, \alpha])\right] \\ &= \bigwedge_{i \in I} [\mu_{A_i}^+(x)] = \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mu_{A_i}^+\right)(x) \quad \text{for each } x \in S. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mu_{A_i}^+\right) = \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mu_{A_i}\right)^+$

Also $\left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \nu_{A_i}^+\right)(x) = \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \nu_{A_i}\right)([x, \alpha])\right]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\bigvee_{i \in I} (\nu_{A_i} [x, \alpha])\right] \\ &= \bigvee_{i \in I} \left[\bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} (\nu_{A_i} ([x, \alpha]))\right] \\ &= \bigvee_{i \in I} [\nu_{A_i}^+(x)] = \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \nu_{A_i}^+\right)(x) \quad \text{for each } x \in S \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \nu_{A_i}^+\right) = \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \nu_{A_i}\right)^+$

Theorem 3.2: If $A = \langle \mu_A, \nu_A \rangle$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of L , then the intuitionistic fuzzy set $A^+ = \langle \mu_A^+, \nu_A^+ \rangle$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S .

Proof: Let A be an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of L . Then $\mu_A(1_L) = 1$ & $\nu_A(1_L) = 0$.

Also $\mu_A^+(1_S) = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \mu_A[1_S, \alpha] = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \mu_A(1_S) = 1$.

$\nu_A^+(1_S) = \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \nu_A[1_S, \alpha] = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \nu_A(1_S) = 0$.

So A^+ is non-empty.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_A^+[a\alpha b] &= \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A([a\alpha b, \gamma]) = \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A([a, \alpha] [b, \gamma]) \\ &\leq \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A([a, \alpha]) \\ &= \mu_A([a, \alpha]) \\ &\leq \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A([a, \gamma]) = \mu_A^+(a) \end{aligned}$$

Also $\mu_A^+(a\alpha b) = \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A([a\alpha b, \gamma]) = \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A([a, \alpha] [b, \gamma])$.

$$\leq \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A([b, \gamma]) = \mu_A^+(b).$$

and L is the left operator of the ordered Γ -semigroup S.

$$\mu_A^+(a\alpha b) = \min\{\mu_A^+(a), \mu_A^+(b)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Similarly } v_A^+(a\alpha b) &= \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([a\alpha b, \gamma]) \\ &= \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([a, \alpha][b, \gamma]) \\ &\geq \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([a, \alpha]) \\ &= v_A([a, \alpha]) \geq \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([a, \gamma]) = v_A^+(a). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also } v_A^+(a\alpha b) &= \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([a\alpha b, \gamma]) \\ &= \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([a, \alpha][b, \gamma]) \\ &\geq \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([b, \gamma]) = v_A^+(b). \end{aligned}$$

$$v_A^+(a\alpha b) = \max\{v_A^+(a), v_A^+(b)\}.$$

Let $a, b \in S$ be such that $a \leq b$. Then $[a, \alpha] \leq [b, \alpha]$, for all $\alpha \in \Gamma$.

Since A is intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of L, $\mu_A[a, \alpha] \leq \mu_A([b, \alpha])$, for all $\alpha \in \Gamma$.

This implies $\inf_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \mu_A([a, \alpha]) \leq \inf_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \mu_A([b, \alpha])$. Therefore $\mu_A^+(a) \leq \mu_A^+(b)$.

Now $v_A[a, \alpha] \geq v_A([b, \alpha])$, for all $\alpha \in \Gamma$. This implies $\sup_{\alpha \in \Gamma} v_A([a, \alpha]) \geq \sup_{\alpha \in \Gamma} v_A([b, \alpha])$.

Therefore $v_A^+(a) \geq v_A^+(b)$. Hence $A^+ = \langle \mu_A^+, v_A^+ \rangle$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S.

Theorem 3.3: If $A = \langle \mu_A, v_A \rangle$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S, then the intuitionistic set $A^+ = \langle \mu_A^+, v_A^+ \rangle$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of L.

Proof: Let A be an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S. Then $\mu_A(1_S) = 1$ and $v_A(1_S) = 0$. Therefore now,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{A^+}([1_S, \gamma]) &= \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A(1_S, \gamma s) = \mu_A(1_S) = 1 \text{ and} \\ v_{A^+}([1_S, \gamma]) &= \bigvee_{s \in S} v_A(1_S, \gamma s) = v_A(1_S) = 0. \text{ So } A^+ \text{ is non-empty} \end{aligned}$$

Let $[a, \alpha], [b, \beta] \in L$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{A^+}([a, \alpha], [b, \beta]) &= \mu_{A^+}([a\alpha b, \beta]) = \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A(a\alpha b\beta s) \\ &\leq \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A(b\beta s) = \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A[b, \beta] \\ \mu_{A^+}([a, \alpha], [b, \beta]) &= \mu_{A^+}([a\alpha b, \beta]) = \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A(a\alpha b\beta s) \\ &= \bigwedge_{s \in S} (\min\{\mu_A(a), \mu_A(b\beta s)\}) \\ &= \bigwedge_{s \in S} (\min\{\mu_A(a), \min\{\mu_A(b), \mu_A(s)\}\}) \\ &\leq \bigwedge_{s \in S} (\min\{\mu_A(a), \mu_A(s)\}) \\ &= \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A(a\alpha s) = \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A[a, \alpha] . \\ v_{A^+}([a, \alpha], [b, \beta]) &= v_{A^+}([a\alpha b, \beta]) = \bigvee_{s \in S} v_A(a\alpha b\beta s) \\ &\geq \bigvee_{s \in S} v_A(b\beta s) = \bigwedge_{s \in S} v_A[b, \beta] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{A^+}([a, \alpha], [b, \beta]) &= \nu_{A^+}([a\alpha b, \beta]) = \bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_A(a\alpha b\beta s) \\ &= \bigvee_{s \in S} (\min\{\nu_A(a), \nu_A(b\beta s)\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{s \in S} (\min\{\nu_A(a), \min\{\nu_A(b), \nu_A(s)\}\}) \\ &\geq \bigvee_{s \in S} (\min\{\nu_A(a), \nu_A(s)\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_A(a\alpha s) = \bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_A[a, \alpha] \end{aligned}$$

Hence A^+ is an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S

Theorem 3.4: Let S be an ordered Γ - semigroup with unities and L be its left operator semigroup. Then there exists an ordered Γ - isomorphism via inclusion preserving $A \rightarrow A^+$ between the set of all intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filters of S and the set of all intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filters of L, where $A = \langle \mu_A, \nu_A \rangle$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S.

Proof: Let A be an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S. Then clearly A^+ is also an intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S. Let $a \in S$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu_{A^+})^+(a) &= \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} [\mu_{A^+}([a, \gamma])] = \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \left[\bigwedge_{s \in S} [\mu_A(a\gamma s)] \right] = \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \left[\bigwedge_{s \in S} [\mu_A(a)] \right] = \mu_A(a). \\ (\nu_{A^+})^+(a) &= \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} [\nu_{A^+}([a, \gamma])] = \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \left[\bigvee_{s \in S} [\nu_A(a\gamma s)] \right] \geq \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \left[\bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_A(a) \right] = \nu_A(a) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(A^+)^+ \subseteq A$

Let $x \in S$ and let $[e, s]$ be the left unity of R such that $e\delta y = y$ for all $y \in s$

$$\mu_A(x) = \mu_A(e\delta x) \leq \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A(e\delta s) \leq \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_A(x\delta s) = (\mu_{A^+})(x) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma} (\mu_{A^+})(x) = (\mu_{A^+})^+(x)$$

$$\text{Also } \nu_A(x) = \nu_A(e\delta x) \geq \bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_A(e\delta s) \geq \bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_A(x\delta s) = (\nu_{A^+})(x) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma} (\nu_{A^+})(x) = (\nu_{A^+})^+(x).$$

Hence $A \subseteq (A^+)^+$ Let $b \in s, \alpha \in \Gamma$ and $[b, \alpha] \in L$.

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu_{A^+})^+(b, \alpha) &= \bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_{A^+}(e\alpha s) = \bigwedge_{s \in S} \left[\bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A[b\alpha s, \gamma] \right] = \bigwedge_{s \in S} \left[\bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A[b, \alpha][s, \gamma] \right] \\ &\leq \bigwedge_{s \in S} \left[\bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_A[[b, \alpha]] \right] = \mu_A([b, \alpha]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\nu_{A^+})^+(b, \alpha) &= \bigvee_{s \in S} \nu_{A^+}(b\alpha s) = \bigvee_{s \in S} \left[\bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \nu_A([b\alpha s, \gamma]) \right] = \bigvee_{s \in S} \left[\bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \nu_A([b, \alpha][s, \gamma]) \right] \\ &\geq \bigvee_{s \in S} \left[\bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \nu_A([b, \alpha]) \right] = \nu_A([b, \alpha]) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore (A^+)^+ \subseteq A$

Also Let $[a, \beta] \in L$. Let $[e, \delta]$ be the left unity of L Such that $[e, \delta][a, \beta] = [a, \beta]$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_A([a, \beta]) &= \mu_A([e, \delta][a, \beta]) \leq \bigwedge_{s \in S} [\mu_A([s, \delta][a, \beta])] \leq \bigwedge_{s \in S} \left[\bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} [\mu_A([s, \gamma][a, \beta])] \right] \\ &= (\mu_{A^+})^+([a, \beta]) \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$v_A([a,\beta]) = v_A([e,\delta][a,\beta]) \geq \bigvee_{s \in S} v_A([S,\delta][a,\beta]) \geq \bigvee_{s \in S} \left[\bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_A([S,\gamma][a,\beta]) \right] \\ = (v_A^+)^+([a,\beta])$$

Hence $A \subseteq (A^+)^+$

Hence the correspondence $A \mapsto A^+$ is bijection Now let A_1, A_2 be intuitionistic fuzzy ordered filter of S such that $A_1 \subseteq A_2$ Then

$$\mu_{A_1}^+([a,\alpha]) = \left[\bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_{A_1}(a\alpha s) \right] \leq \left[\bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_{A_2}(a\alpha s) \right] = \mu_{A_2}^+([a,\alpha]) \text{ for all } [a,\alpha] \in \Gamma \\ v_{A_1}^{+1}([a,\alpha]) = \left[\bigvee_{s \in S} v_{A_1}(a\alpha s) \right] \geq \left[\bigvee_{s \in S} v_{A_2}(a\alpha s) \right] = v_{A_2}^{+1}([a,\alpha]) \text{ for all } [a,\alpha] \in \Gamma$$

Therefore $A_1^+ \subseteq A_2^+$. Now,

$$(\mu_{A_1^+})^+(a) = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \mu_{A_1^+}([a,\alpha]) = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_{A_1}(a\alpha s) \right] \leq \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\bigwedge_{s \in S} \mu_{A_2}(a\alpha s) \right] \\ = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \mu_{A_2^+}([a,\alpha]) = (\mu_{A_2^+})^+(a) \text{ for all } a \in L$$

$$(v_{A_1^+})^+(a) = \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} v_{A_1^+}([a,\alpha]) = \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\bigvee_{s \in S} v_{A_1}(a\alpha s) \right] \geq \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \left[\bigvee_{s \in S} v_{A_2}(a\alpha s) \right] \\ = \bigvee_{\alpha \in \Gamma} v_{A_2^+}([a,\alpha]) = (v_{A_2^+})^+(a) \text{ for all } a \in L$$

So $(A_1^+)^+ \subseteq (A_2^+)^+$

Also $A_1 \subseteq A_2$

$$\mu_{A_1}(a) = \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_{A_1}([a,\gamma]) \leq \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mu_{A_2}([a,\gamma]) = \mu_{A_2}(a) \text{ for all } a \in L \\ v_{A_1}(a) = \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_{A_1}([a,\gamma]) \geq \bigvee_{\gamma \in \Gamma} v_{A_2}([a,\gamma]) = v_{A_2}(a) \text{ for all } a \in L$$

Therefore $A_1^+ \subseteq A_2^+$. Hence $(A_1^+)^+ \subseteq (A_2^+)^+$

So the mapping $A \rightarrow A^+$ is an ordered Γ - isomorphism

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