

STRONGEST INTUITIONISTIC ANTI FUZZY BG-IDEALS IN BG-ALGEBRA

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate some properties of strongest intuitionistic anti fuzzy α – relation on BG-ideals and intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-bi-ideals in BG-algebra.

Keywords: BG-algebra, intuitionistic fuzzy BG-ideal, intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideals, strongest intuitionistic anti fuzzy α – relation on BG-ideals and intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-bi-ideals.

1. INTRODUCTION

Iseki and Tanaka [3] introduced two classes of abstract algebra BCK-algebra and BCI-algebra. The concept of fuzzy set was introduced by zadeh [8] in 1965. Since then these ideas have been applied to other algebraic structure such as groups, rings, modules, vector spaces and topological. Kim and Kim[4] introduced the notion of BG-algebra, which is a generalization of B-algebra. Muthuraj et al.[5] investigated properties of fuzzy BG-ideals in BG-algebra. In 2005, zarandi and saeid [7] introduced the new concept called intuitionistic fuzzy ideals of BG-algebra. Biwas introduced the concept of anti fuzzy subgroups of groups. Priya and Ramachandran[6] introduced the new algebraic structure PS-algebra, which is an another generalization of BCK/BCI algebras and investigated its properties. And also they discussed the notion of anti fuzzy PS-ideals of PS-algebra. Especially, we introduce the notion of strongest intuitionistic anti fuzzy relation on BG-ideals in BG-algebra and obtain some of its results.

2.Preliminaries:

Definition 2.1

A BG-algebra is a non empty set X with a constant 0 and a binary operation “*” satisfying the following axioms:

- (i) $x * x = 0$
- (ii) $x * 0 = x$
- (iii) $(x * y) * (0 * y) = x \forall x, y \in X.$

For brevity we also call X BG-algebra. A binary relation ‘ \leq ’ on X can be defined by $x \leq y$ if and only if $x * y = 0$.

A non-empty set S of a BG-algebra X is called a BG-subalgebra of X if $x * y \in S \forall x, y \in S$.

Definition 2.2

An intuitionistic fuzzy set (μ_A, γ_A) in X is called an intuitionistic fuzzy BG-ideal of X if it satisfies the following inequalities:

- (i) $\mu_A(0) \geq \mu_A(x)$
- (ii) $\mu_A(x) \geq \min\{\mu_A(x * y), \mu_A(y)\}$
- (iii) $\mu_A(x * y) \geq \min\{\mu_A(x), \mu_A(y)\}$
- (iv) $\gamma_A(0) \leq \gamma_A(x)$

- (v) $\gamma_A(x) \leq \max\{\gamma_A(x * y), \gamma_A(y)\}$
 (vi) $\gamma_A(x * y) \leq \max\{\gamma_A(x), \gamma_A(y)\} \forall x, y \in X$

Definition 2.3

An intuitionistic fuzzy set (μ_A, γ_A) in X is called an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal of X if it satisfies the following inequalities:

- (i) $\mu_A(0) \leq \mu_A(x)$
 (ii) $\mu_A(x) \leq \max\{\mu_A(x * y), \mu_A(y)\}$
 (iii) $\mu_A(x * y) \leq \max\{\mu_A(x), \mu_A(y)\}$
 (iv) $\gamma_A(0) \geq \gamma_A(x)$
 (v) $\gamma_A(x) \geq \min\{\gamma_A(x * y), \gamma_A(y)\}$
 (vi) $\gamma_A(x * y) \geq \min\{\gamma_A(x), \gamma_A(y)\} \forall x, y \in X$

Definition 2.4

An intuitionistic fuzzy set $A = (\mu_A, \gamma_A)$ in X is said to be a intuitionistic fuzzy BG-bi-ideal if it satisfies the condition,

$$\mu_A(x * w * y) \geq \min\{\mu_A(x), \mu_A(y)\}$$

$$\gamma_A(x * w * y) \leq \max\{\gamma_A(x), \gamma_A(y)\} \forall x, y, w \in X.$$

3. Strongest Intuitionistic Anti Fuzzy α – Relation on BG-Ideals**Definition 3.1**

Let α be a intuitionistic fuzzy subset of X . The strongest intuitionistic anti fuzzy α –relation on BG-algebra X is the intuitionistic fuzzy subset μ_α of $X \times X$ is given by

$$\mu_\alpha(x, y) = \max\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\}$$

$$\gamma_\alpha(x, y) = \min\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\} \forall x, y \in X$$

Theorem 3.2

Let μ_α be the strongest intuitionistic anti fuzzy α –relation on BG-algebra X . If α is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal of a BG-algebra X , the μ_α is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal of $X \times X$.

Proof:

Let $(\mu_\alpha, \gamma_\alpha)$ be a intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal of a BG-algebra X .

Let $(x, y) \in X \times X$

- (i) $\mu_\alpha(0, 0) = \max\{\alpha(0), \alpha(0)\}$
 $= \mu_\alpha(x, y) \forall x, y \in X \times X$
 (ii) $\mu_\alpha(x_1, x_2) = \max\{\mu_\alpha(x_1), \mu_\alpha(x_2)\}$
 $\leq \max\{\max\{\mu_\alpha(x_1 * y_1), \mu_\alpha(y_1)\}, \max\{\mu_\alpha(x_2 * y_2), \mu_\alpha(y_2)\}\}$
 $= \max\{\mu_\alpha(x_1 * y_1), (x_2 * y_2), \mu_\alpha(y_1, y_2)\} \forall x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X \times X$

$$(iii) \mu_{\alpha}(x_1, x_2) * (y_1, y_2) = \max\{\mu_{\alpha}(x_1, x_2), \mu_{\alpha}(y_1, y_2)\}$$

$$= \max\{\mu_{\alpha}(x_1, x_2), \mu_{\alpha}(y_1, y_2)\} \forall x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X \times X$$

$$(iv) \gamma_{\alpha}(0, 0) = \min\{\alpha(0), \alpha(0)\}$$

$$= \gamma_{\alpha}(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in X \times X$$

$$(v) \gamma_{\alpha}(x_1, x_2) = \min\{\gamma_{\alpha}(x_1), \gamma_{\alpha}(x_2)\}$$

$$\geq \min\{\min\{\gamma_{\alpha}(x_1 * y_1), \gamma_{\alpha}(y_1)\}, \max\{\gamma_{\alpha}(x_2 * y_2), \gamma_{\alpha}(y_2)\}\}$$

$$= \min\{\gamma_{\alpha}(x_1 * y_1), (x_2 * y_2), \gamma_{\alpha}(y_1, y_2)\} \forall x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X \times X$$

$$(vi) \gamma_{\alpha}((x_1, x_2) * (y_1, y_2)) = \min\{\gamma_{\alpha}(x_1, x_2), \gamma_{\alpha}(y_1, y_2)\}$$

$$= \min\{\gamma_{\alpha}(x_1, x_2), \gamma_{\alpha}(y_1, y_2)\} \forall x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X \times X$$

Therefore, $(\mu_{\alpha}, \gamma_{\alpha})$ is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal of $X \times X$.

Theorem 3.3

Let $(\mu_{\alpha}, \gamma_{\alpha})$ be the strongest intuitionistic anti fuzzy α - relation on BG-algebra X , where α is a intuitionistic fuzzy set of a BG-algebra X . If α is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-subalgebra of a BG-algebra X , then $(\mu_{\alpha}, \gamma_{\alpha})$ is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-algebra of $X \times X$.

Proof:

Let α be an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-subalgebra of a BG-algebra X ,

Then $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X$

$$\text{Then } \mu_{\alpha}((x_1, y_1) * (x_2, y_2)) = \mu_{\alpha}(x_1 * x_2, y_1 * y_2)$$

$$= \max\{\alpha(x_1 * x_2), \alpha(y_1, y_2)\}$$

$$\leq \max\{\max\{\alpha(x_1), \alpha(x_2)\}, \max\{\alpha(y_1), \alpha(y_2)\}\}$$

$$= \max\{\mu_{\alpha}(x_1, y_1), \mu_{\alpha}(x_2, y_2)\} \forall x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X \times X.$$

Similarly

$$\gamma_{\alpha}((x_1, y_1) * (x_2, y_2)) = \gamma_{\alpha}(x_1 * x_2, y_1 * y_2)$$

$$= \min\{\alpha(x_1 * x_2), \alpha(y_1, y_2)\}$$

$$\geq \min\{\min\{\alpha(x_1), \alpha(x_2)\}, \min\{\alpha(y_1), \alpha(y_2)\}\}$$

$$= \min\{\gamma_{\alpha}(x_1, y_1), \gamma_{\alpha}(x_2, y_2)\} \forall x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X \times X.$$

Therefore $(\mu_{\alpha}, \gamma_{\alpha})$ is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-algebra of $X \times X$.

Theorem 3.4

Let $(\mu_{\alpha}, \gamma_{\alpha})$ be the strongest intuitionistic anti fuzzy α - relation on BG-algebra X , where α is a intuitionistic fuzzy set of a BG-algebra X . If μ_{α} is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-subalgebra of $X \times X$, then α is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-subalgebra of a BG-algebra X .

Proof:

Let $x, y \in X$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \alpha(x, y) &= \max\{\alpha(x * y), \alpha(x * y)\} \\ &= \max\{\max\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\}, \max\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\}\} \\ &= \max\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\} \forall x, y \in X. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(x, y) &= \min\{\alpha(x * y), \alpha(x * y)\} \\ &= \min\{\min\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\}, \min\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\}\} \\ &= \min\{\alpha(x), \alpha(y)\} \forall x, y \in X. \end{aligned}$$

Hence α is an intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-subalgebra of X .

4. Intuitionistic Anti Fuzzy BG-bi-Ideal

Definition 4.1

An intuitionistic fuzzy set $A = (\mu_A, \gamma_A)$ in X is said to be a intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-bi-ideal if it satisfies the condition,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_A(x * w * y) &\leq \max\{\mu_A(x), \mu_A(y)\} \\ \gamma_A(x * w * y) &\geq \min\{\gamma_A(x), \gamma_A(y)\} \forall x, y, w \in X. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.2

Every intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal is a intuitionistic fuzzy anti BG-bi-ideal.

Proof :

$$\text{Let } x * w * y = x * y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \mu_A(x * w * y) &= \mu_A(x * y) \\ &\leq \max\{\mu_A(x), \mu_A(y)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Clearly, } \gamma_A(x * w * y) &= \gamma_A(x * y) \\ &\geq \min\{\gamma_A(x), \gamma_A(y)\} \end{aligned}$$

Hence every intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal is a intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-bi-ideal.

Conversely,

We define a intuitionistic fuzzy set $\mu_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\gamma_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$

Let us assume that $x \leq y$ that is $x * y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } \mu_A(x * w * y) &= \mu_A(x * y) \\ &= \mu_A(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_A(x * w * y) &= \gamma_A(x * y) \\ &= \gamma_A(0) \end{aligned}$$

Which is a contradiction

Hence (μ_A, γ_A) is not a intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-bi-ideal of X .

Example 4.3

We define a intuitionistic fuzzy set $\mu_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ by

$$\mu_A(0) = 0.7, \mu_A(x) = 0.2 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

Also $\gamma_A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$ by

$$\gamma_A(0) = 0.2$$

$$\gamma_A(x) = 0.7 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

Clearly (μ_A, γ_A) is a intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-ideal of X .

But (μ_A, γ_A) is not a intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-bi-ideal of X .

Let $x = 0, w = 1, y = 0$

$$\text{Then } \mu_A(x * w * y) = \mu_A(0 * 1 * 0)$$

$$= \mu_A(0 * 1)$$

$$= \mu_A(1)$$

$$= 0.2$$

$$\max\{\mu_A(x), \mu_A(y)\} = \max\{\mu_A(0), \mu_A(0)\}$$

$$= \mu_A(0)$$

$$= 0.7$$

Which is a contradiction

$$\text{Hence } \mu_A(x * w * y) \leq \max\{\mu_A(x), \mu_A(y)\}$$

$$\text{Clearly, } \gamma_A(x * w * y) = \gamma_A(0 * 1 * 0)$$

$$= \gamma_A(0 * 1)$$

$$= \gamma_A(1)$$

$$= 0.7$$

$$\min\{\gamma_A(x), \gamma_A(y)\} = \min\{\gamma_A(0), \gamma_A(0)\}$$

$$= \gamma_A(0)$$

$$= 0.2$$

Which is a contradiction

$$\gamma_A(x * w * y) \geq \min\{\gamma_A(x), \gamma_A(y)\} \quad \forall x, y, w \in X.$$

Hence (μ_A, γ_A) is not a intuitionistic anti fuzzy BG-bi-ideal of X .

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