

Permeable values and energetic sets in  
BCK/BCI-algebras

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## Abstract

The notions of  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable S-value and  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable I-value are introduced, and related properties are investigated. Relations among  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -fuzzy subalgebra,  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -fuzzy ideal, (strong) lower and (strong) upper level sets,  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable S-value,  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable I-value, S-energetic set, I-energetic set, right stable set and right vanished set are discussed.

## 1 Definitions

► A fuzzy set  $\mu$  in a *BCK/BCI*-algebra  $X$  is called a **fuzzy subalgebra** of  $X$  if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (\mu(x * y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}). \quad (1.1)$$

## 1 Definitions

► A fuzzy set  $\mu$  in a *BCK/BCI*-algebra  $X$  is called an **anti fuzzy subalgebra** (see [1])<sup>1</sup> of  $X$  if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (\mu(x * y) \leq \max\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}). \quad (1.2)$$

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<sup>1</sup>S. M. Hong and Y. B. Jun, **Anti fuzzy ideals in *BCK*-algebras**, *Kyungpook Math. J.* **38** (1998), 145–150.

# 1 Definitions

► A fuzzy set  $\mu$  in a *BCK/BCI*-algebra  $X$  is called a **fuzzy ideal** of  $X$  if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x \in X) (\mu(0) \geq \mu(x)). \quad (1.3)$$

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (\mu(x) \geq \min\{\mu(x * y), \mu(y)\}). \quad (1.4)$$

# 1 Definitions

► A fuzzy set  $\mu$  in a *BCK/BCI*-algebra  $X$  is called an **anti fuzzy ideal** of  $X$  (see [1])<sup>2</sup> if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x \in X) (\mu(0) \leq \mu(x)). \quad (1.5)$$

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (\mu(x) \leq \max\{\mu(x * y), \mu(y)\}). \quad (1.6)$$

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<sup>2</sup>S. M. Hong and Y. B. Jun, **Anti fuzzy ideals in *BCK*-algebras**, *Kyungpook Math. J.* **38** (1998), 145–150.

## 1 Definitions

A fuzzy set  $\mu$  in a set  $X$  of the form

$$\mu(y) := \begin{cases} t \in (0, 1] & \text{if } y = x, \\ 0 & \text{if } y \neq x, \end{cases}$$

is said to be a **fuzzy point**<sup>3</sup> with support  $x$  and value  $t$  and is denoted by  $x_t$ .

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<sup>3</sup>P. M. Pu and Y. M. Liu, **Fuzzy topology I, Neighborhood structure of a fuzzy point and Moore-Smith convergence**, J. Math. Anal. Appl. **76** (1980), 571–599.

# 1 Definitions

♣ To say that  $x_t \in \mu$  (resp.  $x_t q \mu$ ) means that  $\mu(x) \geq t$  (resp.  $\mu(x) + t > 1$ ), and in this case,  $x_t$  is said to belong to (resp. be quasi-coincident with) a fuzzy set  $\mu$ .



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♣ To say that  $x_t \in \vee q \mu$  means that  $x_t \in \mu$  or  $x_t q \mu$ .

# 1 Definitions

♣ A fuzzy set  $\mu$  in a *BCK/BCI*-algebra  $X$  is called an  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -fuzzy subalgebra (see [4])<sup>4</sup> of  $X$  if it satisfies:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\forall x, y \in X)(\forall t_1, t_2 \in (0, 1]) \\ & (x_{t_1} \in \mu, y_{t_2} \in \mu \Rightarrow (x * y)_{\min\{t_1, t_2\}} \in \vee q \mu). \end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

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<sup>4</sup>Y. B. Jun, On  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -fuzzy subalgebras of *BCK/BCI*-algebras, Bull. Korean Math. Soc. **42** (2005), 703–711.

# 1 Definitions

♣ A fuzzy set  $\mu$  in a *BCK/BCI*-algebra  $X$  is called an  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -fuzzy ideal (see [3])<sup>5</sup> of  $X$  if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x \in X)(\forall t \in (0, 1]) (x_t \in \mu \Rightarrow 0_t \in \vee q \mu), \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\forall x, y \in X)(\forall t_1, t_2 \in (0, 1]) \\ &((x * y)_{t_1} \in \mu, y_{t_2} \in \mu \Rightarrow x_{\min\{t_1, t_2\}} \in \vee q \mu). \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

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<sup>5</sup>Y. B. Jun, On  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -fuzzy ideals of *BCK/BCI*-algebras, *Sci. Math. Jpn.* **60** (2004), 613–617.

## 2 $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable values

♣ For a fuzzy set  $\mu$  in  $X$  and  $t \in [0, 1]$ , the upper and lower  $t$ -level sets of  $\mu$  are defined as follows:

$$U(\mu; t) := \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) \geq t\}, \quad L(\mu; t) := \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) \leq t\},$$

## 2 $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable values

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$$U(\mu; t) := \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) \geq t\}, \quad L(\mu; t) := \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) \leq t\},$$

♣ and the strong upper and strong lower  $t$ -level sets of  $\mu$  are defined as follows:

$$U^*(\mu; t) := \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) > t\}, \quad L^*(\mu; t) := \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) < t\}.$$

♣ A non-empty subset  $A$  of a  $BCK/BCI$ -algebra  $X$  is said to be **S-energetic** (see [6])<sup>6</sup> if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (x * y \in A \Rightarrow \{x, y\} \cap A \neq \emptyset). \quad (2.1)$$

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<sup>6</sup>Y. B. Jun, S. S. Ahn and E. H. Roh, **Energetic subsets and permeable values with applications in  $BCK/BCI$ -algebras**, Appl. Math. Sci. **7** (2013), no. 89, 4425–4438.

♣ A non-empty subset  $A$  of a  $BCK/BCI$ -algebra  $X$  is said to be **I-energetic** (see [6])<sup>7</sup> if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (y \in A \Rightarrow \{x, y * x\} \cap A \neq \emptyset). \quad (2.2)$$

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<sup>7</sup>Y. B. Jun, S. S. Ahn and E. H. Roh, **Energetic subsets and permeable values with applications in  $BCK/BCI$ -algebras**, Appl. Math. Sci. **7** (2013), no. 89, 4425–4438.

$L(\mu; t)$ ; S-energetic,  
 $\forall t \in [0, 0.5)$

$U^*(\mu; t)$ ; subalgebra,  
 $\forall t \in [0, 0.5)$

$\mu; (\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -fuzzy subalgebra

in BCK-algebra

$\mu; (\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -fuzzy ideal



Given  $t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $L^*(\mu; t)$ ; subalgebra

Given  $t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $U(\mu; t)$ ; S-energetic

$t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ; permeable S-value

$\mu$ ; anti-fuzzy subalgebra

$\mu$ ; anti-fuzzy ideal

in BCK-algebra

Given  $t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $L^*(\mu; t)$ ; ideal

Given  $t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $U(\mu; t)$ ; I-energetic

$t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ; pearmeable I-value

$(\forall x \in X)(\mu(0) \leq \mu(x))$

$t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ; pearmeable S-value

## Definition

♣ Let  $\mu$  be a fuzzy set in a *BCK/BCI*-algebra  $X$  and  $t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ . Then  $t$  is called an  **$(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable S-value** for  $\mu$  if the following assertion is valid:

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (x * y \in U(\mu; t) \Rightarrow \max\{\mu(x), \mu(y), 0.5\} \geq t). \quad (2.3)$$

## Example

- ♣ Consider a *BCK*-algebra  $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  with the binary operation  $*$  which is given in Table 1 (see [7]).

Table 1: Cayley table for the binary operation “\*”

<b>*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Let  $\mu$  be a fuzzy subset in  $X$  defined by

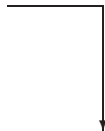
$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.7 & 0.5 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is routine to verify that  $t \in [0.4, 0.7]$  is an  $(\in, \in \vee q)$ -permeable S-value for  $\mu$ .

$t \in (0.5, 1]$ ;  $(\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -pearmeable S-value



- (1)  $U(\mu; t)$ ; S-energetic,
- (2)  $L^*(\mu; t)$ ; subalgebra



$t \in (0.5, 1]$ ; pearmeable S-value

$\mu$ ; anti-fuzzy subalgebra



$t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]$ ;  $(\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -pearmeable S-value

$t \in (0.5, 1]$

- (1)  $U(\mu; t)$ ; S-energetic,
- (2)  $L^*(\mu; t)$ ; subalgebra



$$\mu(x) \geq \min\{\mu(x*y), \mu(y), 0.5\}$$

$\mu$ ;  $(\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -fuzzy ideal

$L(\mu; t)$ ; I-energetic,  $\forall t \in [0, 0.5)$

$U^*(\mu; t)$ ; ideal,  $\forall t \in [0, 0.5]$

$$\mu(x) \leq \max\{\mu(x * y), \mu(y)\}$$

$\mu$ ; anti-fuzzy ideal

$t \in \Lambda \subseteq [0, 1]; (\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -permeable I-value

$$\Lambda = (0.5, 1]$$

$U(\mu; t);$  I-energetic,  $\forall t \in (0.5, 1]$

$t \in (0.5, 1]$ ;  $(\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -  
permeable I-value and  
 $0 \notin U(\mu; t)$

$\mu(x) \leq \max\{\mu(x * y), \mu(y)\}$   
and  $0 \notin U(\mu; t)$

$L^*(\mu; t)$ ; ideal,  $\forall t \in (0.5, 1]$

$t$ ;  $(\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -pearmeable I-value  
and  $\mu(0) \leq \mu(x)$  in BCK-algebra



$t$ ;  $(\epsilon, \epsilon \vee q)$ -pearmeable S-value

$\mu$ ; anti-fuzzy ideal in BCK



## Definition

♣ A nonempty subset  $A$  of a  $BCK/BCI$ -algebra  $X$  is said to be **right vanished** (see [6])<sup>8</sup> if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y \in X) (x * y \in A \Rightarrow x \in A). \quad (2.4)$$

♣ A nonempty subset  $A$  of a  $BCK/BCI$ -algebra  $X$  is said to be **right stable** (see [6]) if  $A * X := \{a * x \mid a \in A, x \in X\} \subseteq A$ .

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<sup>8</sup>Y. B. Jun, S. S. Ahn and E. H. Roh, **Energetic subsets and permeable values with applications in  $BCK/BCI$ -algebras**, Appl. Math. Sci. **7** (2013), no. 89, 4425–4438.

$U(\mu; t)$  and  $U^*(\mu; t)$  are right stable  
for  $t \in (0, 0.5)$

$\mu; (\in, \in \vee q)$ -fuzzy ideal in BCK

$L(\mu; t)$  and  $L^*(\mu; t)$  are right vanished  
for  $t \in (0, 0.5)$

One of the best ways to learn math is  
to play with it.

Young Bae Jun (04 September 2009)

Thank you

for your Attention !!!

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