

Bi-implication Operator on Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we introduce a Biimplication operator \leftrightarrow for intuitionistic fuzzy set and discuss several properties of it.

Keywords:

Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets(IFSS), Intuitionistic Fuzzy Matrix(IFM), implication operator and bi-implication operator.

1. INTRODUCTION

After the introduction of fuzzy set theory by Zadah[7] in 1965, fuzzy concepts evolved in almost all fields. Hiroshi Hasimoto[2] used implication operator in fuzzy set and extended it to fuzzy matrix theory and obtained results in sub-inverse of fuzzy matrix using fuzzy relational equation. Atanassov[1] generalized fuzzy set theory to intuitionistic fuzzy set theory. S.Sriram and P.Murugadas[4,5,6] developed this implication operator to intuitionistic fuzzy set and extended it to IFM. The authors [3] have studied dual implication operators in IFS. In this paper we introduce a bi-implication operator to *IFSS* and study some properties of it.

DEFINITION 1.1. [1] An Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set(IFSS) A in E (universal set) is defined as an object of the following form $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle / x \in E \}$, where the functions: $\mu_A(x) : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$ and $\nu_A(x) : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$ define the membership and non-membership of the element $x \in E$ respectively and for every $x \in E : 0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$.

For simplicity we consider the pair $\langle x, x' \rangle$ as membership and non-membership function of an IFS with $x + x' \leq 1$.

DEFINITION 1.2. [6] Let $\langle a, a' \rangle, \langle b, b' \rangle \in IFS$ define $\langle a, a' \rangle \rightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle = \begin{cases} \langle 1, 0 \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, a' \rangle \leq \langle b, b' \rangle \\ \langle b, b' \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, a' \rangle > \langle b, b' \rangle \end{cases}$ and $\langle a, a' \rangle \leftarrow \langle b, b' \rangle = (\langle b, b' \rangle \rightarrow \langle a, a' \rangle)$.

2. BI-IMPLICATION OPERATOR \leftrightarrow

DEFINITION 2.1. Let $\langle a, a' \rangle, \langle b, b' \rangle \in IFS$ define $\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle = (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftarrow \langle b, b' \rangle) \wedge (\langle a, a' \rangle \rightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle)$ that is

$$\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle = \begin{cases} \langle b, b' \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, a' \rangle > \langle b, b' \rangle \\ \langle 1, 0 \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, a' \rangle = \langle b, b' \rangle \\ \langle a, a' \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, a' \rangle < \langle b, b' \rangle \end{cases}$$

Easily $\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle = \langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle a, a' \rangle$.

PROPOSITION 2.2. Let $\langle a, a' \rangle, \langle b, b' \rangle, \langle c, c' \rangle \in IFS$, then $(\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \wedge (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \leq (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle)$.

PROOF.

case 1. If $\langle c, c' \rangle \neq \langle a, a' \rangle, \langle b, b' \rangle$ then $(\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \wedge (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = \langle a, a' \rangle \wedge \langle b, b' \rangle \wedge \langle c, c' \rangle \leq \langle a, a' \rangle \wedge \langle b, b' \rangle \leq \langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle$

case 2. If $\langle c, c' \rangle = \langle a, a' \rangle$ but $\langle c, c' \rangle \neq \langle b, b' \rangle$ then $(\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \wedge (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle a, a' \rangle) = (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle)$

case 3. If $\langle c, c' \rangle \neq \langle a, a' \rangle$ but $\langle c, c' \rangle = \langle b, b' \rangle$ then $(\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \wedge (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = \langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle = \langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle$

case 4. If $\langle a, a' \rangle = \langle b, b' \rangle = \langle c, c' \rangle$ then $(\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \wedge (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle) \wedge (\langle c, c' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle) \wedge \langle c, c' \rangle = \langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle \quad \square$

PROPOSITION 2.3. Let $\langle a, a' \rangle, \langle b, b' \rangle \in IFS$, then $\langle a, a' \rangle \wedge (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle) \leq \langle b, b' \rangle$

PROOF.

$$\langle a, a' \rangle \wedge (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle b, b' \rangle) = \begin{cases} \langle b, b' \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, a' \rangle > \langle b, b' \rangle \\ \langle a, a' \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, a' \rangle \leq \langle b, b' \rangle \end{cases} \leq \langle b, b' \rangle. \quad \square$$

LEMMA 2.4.

$$(\langle a, a' \rangle \wedge \langle b, b' \rangle) \leftarrow \langle c, c' \rangle = (\langle a, a' \rangle \leftarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \wedge (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \quad \dots(2.1)$$

PROOF. case 1.

Assume $\langle a, a' \rangle < \langle b, b' \rangle$

sub case 1.

If $\langle b, b' \rangle < \langle c, c' \rangle$, then $\langle a, a' \rangle < \langle c, c' \rangle$, so

$$\langle a, a' \rangle \leftarrow \langle c, c' \rangle = \langle a, a' \rangle \wedge \langle b, b' \rangle$$

$$\langle a, a' \rangle = \langle a, a' \rangle.$$

sub case 2. If $\langle a, a' \rangle < \langle c, c' \rangle$, then $\langle b, b' \rangle > \langle c, c' \rangle$ or $\langle b, b' \rangle < \langle c, c' \rangle$ consider $\langle b, b' \rangle > \langle c, c' \rangle$, then

(ii). When $\langle a, a' \rangle < \langle b, b' \rangle$ we have $\langle a, a' \rangle \neq \langle c, c' \rangle$
 otherwise $(\langle a, a' \rangle \vee \langle b, b' \rangle) \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle = \langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle$
 $= \langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle a, a' \rangle$
 $= \langle a, a' \rangle$
 $(\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \vee (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = (\langle c, c' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \vee$
 $(\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle)$
 $= \langle 1, 0 \rangle \vee (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle a, a' \rangle)$
 $\langle 1, 0 \rangle \vee \langle a, a' \rangle = \langle 1, 0 \rangle$
 which is a contradiction.
 (iii). If $\langle a, a' \rangle = \langle b, b' \rangle$ then
 $(\langle a, a' \rangle \vee \langle b, b' \rangle) \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle = \langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle$
 $(\langle a, a' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \vee (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle)$
 $(\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) \vee (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle) = (\langle b, b' \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle c, c' \rangle).$
 Thus (iii) holds. \square

3. REFERENCES

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