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Investigate of fuzzy semi-simple Lie algebra

A. Taleshian^{1,*}, F. Khaniani, A. A. Hosseinzadeh

taleshian@umz.ac.ir

khaniani@umz.ac.ir

hosseinzadeh@umz.ac.ir

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Abstract

In this paper we have tried apply the concepts of fuzzy set to lie algebras and fuzzy ideals of lie algebras in order to provide suitable conditions to introduce the solvable fuzzy ideals, we use zadeh's extension principle the aim of this paper is to introduce and study new definition for fuzzy lie algebras and fuzzy semi-simple of lie algebras.

Keywords: Fuzzy algebra, Lie algebra, Fuzzy ideal, solvable Fuzzy ideal, Fuzzy semi-simple.

1. Introduction

The notion of a fuzzy subset of a nonempty set was introduced by zadeh [5]. So Rosenfeld introduced the concept of a fuzzy subgroup of a group [4]. The concept of fuzzy Lie algebra was introduced in [7].

In this paper we use the concepts of fuzzy ideals and solvable fuzzy ideals to characterize fuzzy semi simple. Relationship between the operations of Lie algebras $\varphi \times \varphi \rightarrow \varphi$ and zadeh's extension principle are studied. We also study the relationship between them and fuzzy ideals and fuzzy subalgebras. Finally solvability of fuzzy ideals are studied led to introduced fuzzy semi-simple.

2. Preliminaries

^{1,*} University of Mazandaran

A Lie algebra is a pair $(\varphi, [,])$ where φ is a vector space over F and the bracket operation $[,]$ is a F -bilinear map of $\varphi \times \varphi \rightarrow [\varphi, \varphi]$. [1]

Definition 2.1 A fuzzy ideal I in φ is a fuzzy subset I which satisfies for all $x, y \in \varphi$ and $\alpha, \beta \in F$.

$$I(\alpha x + \beta y) \geq I(x) \wedge I(y)$$

$$I([xy]) \geq I(x) \vee I(y)$$

$$I(0) = 1.$$

Definition 2.2 A Fuzzy lie subalgebra or simply a fuzzy subalgebra g of φ is a Fuzzy subset $g \in I^\varphi$ which satisfies for all $x, y \in \varphi$ and $\alpha, \beta \in F$:

1. $g(\alpha x + \beta y) \geq g(x) \wedge g(y)$
2. $g([xy]) \geq g(x) \vee g(y)$
3. $g(0) = 1$

Remark : it can be show that if I is a Fuzzy ideal (or a fuzzy subalgebra) then for all $\alpha \in F$, $x \in \varphi$ we have :

$$I(\alpha x) = I(x)$$

The sum and multiplication operations of Zadeh's extension principle. They are defined as:

$$\forall A, B \in I, x \in I$$

$$1- (A \oplus B)(x) = \sup\{A(a) \wedge B(b) \mid a+b=x\}$$

$$2- (A.B)(x) = \sup\{A(a) \wedge B(b) \mid [ab]=x\}$$

If $A \in I^\varphi$, $\alpha \in F$, $x \in \varphi$, we define αx as

$$(\alpha.A)(x) = \begin{cases} A(\alpha^{-1}.x) & \alpha \neq 0 \\ 1 & \alpha = 0, x = 0 \\ 0 & \alpha = 0, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Definition 2.3 A fuzzy binary relation R on a set X is said to be a fuzzy similarity relation, if it satisfies for all $x, y, z \in X$:

- 1- $R(x, x) = 1$
- 2- $R(x, y) = R(y, x)$
- 3- $R(x, y) \wedge R(y, z) \leq R(x, z)$

Let A and B be sets and let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a function. For a fuzzy set b in B , the inverse image of b under f is the fuzzy set $f^{-1}(b)$ in A by the rule $f^{-1}(b)(xa) = b(f(a))$ for $a \in A$ (i.e $f^{-1}(b) = b \circ f$)

Definition 2.4 Let (A, φ) and (B, ϕ) are fts's lemma (3.2) of [9], then a bijective mapping of (A, φ) onto (B, ϕ) is a fuzzy homomorphism if and only if both f and f^{-1} are fuzzy continuous. (fuzzy continuous by using (3.5) of [9])

Definition 2.5 Let φ_1, φ_2 be two Lie algebras, A Lie algebra s homomorphism $f: \varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_2$ has a natural

extension, call it f as well $f: I^{\varphi_1} \rightarrow I^{\varphi_2}$ defined by for all $\varphi \in I^{\varphi_1}, y \in \varphi_2$

$f(\varphi)(y) = \sup\{\varphi(x) \mid x \in f^{-1}(y)\}$, $f(\varphi)$ is said to the homomorphic image of the fuzzy for set φ .

Theorem 2.6 If I, \hat{I} are two fuzzy ideals in φ then so is $I \oplus \hat{I}$.

Proof: see theorem 3.3 of [2] and theorem 6.1.14 of [8]. ■

A fuzzy similarity R on a lie algebra φ is said to be compatible with the lie algebra operation s if it sastises for each $x, y, z \in \varphi, \alpha \in F$:

$$1- R(x+z, y+z) = R(x, y)$$

$$2- R([xz], [yz]) \geq R(xy)$$

$$3- R(\alpha x, \alpha y) = R(x, y)$$

A canonical one to one correspondence between fuzzy similarity relation is defined.

Let I be a fuzzy ideal in φ for, $\forall x \in \varphi$ define the fuzzy subset $x + I \in I^{\varphi}$ by $(x+I)(y) = I(y-x)$ [3]. Let I be an ideal in φ for all $x, y \in \varphi$ and $\alpha \in F$, then we have:

$$(x + I) + (y + I) = (x + y) + I$$

$$[(x + I)(y + I)] = [xy] + I$$

$$\alpha(x + I) = \alpha x + I$$

For any fuzzy subset A of φ Let $[A]$ to be the fuzzy subspace of φ generated by A . It is intersection of all fuzzy subspaces of φ containing A .

For any fuzzy subset A of φ , let $[A]$ to be the fuzzy subspace of φ , it is the instersection of all fuzzy subspaces of φ containing A , theorem [2] and (4.2) of [8] give for all $x \in \varphi$.

$[A](x) = \sup\{\min A(x_i) : x = \sum \alpha_i x_i, \alpha_i \in F, x_i \in \varphi\}$. See theorem 7.3.2 of [8], if I and φ are two fuzzy ideals in φ and $A = I$, $[A]$ will be denoted by $[I\varphi]$.

Lemma 2.7 [8] Suppose that A, B and C are fuzzy ideals in φ then

$$[A \oplus B] \subseteq [A] \oplus [B]$$

$$\text{if } A \subseteq B \text{ then } [A] \subseteq [B]$$

$$[A B C] = [A[B C]]$$

Proof: see section (7.3) of [8], section (4.1) of [7].

Theorem 2.8 Let I be a fuzzy ideal in φ then $[I, I]$ is also a fuzzy ideal in φ .

Proof: $[\varphi [I, I]] \supseteq [I [I, \varphi]] \oplus [I [\varphi, I]] \subseteq [I, I] \oplus [I, I] \subseteq [I, I]. \blacksquare$

Definition 2.9 A fuzzy ideal in φ is said to be nth derived fuzzy ideal if a sequence of fuzzy ideals in φ by

$$I^0 = I, I^1 = [I^0, I^0], I^2 = [I^1, I^1], \dots, I^n = [I^{n-1}, I^{n-1}], \dots$$

Then we get

$$I^0 \supseteq I^1 \supseteq I^2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq I^n \supseteq \dots$$

3. Main Results

A fuzzy ideal I in φ is called a solvable fuzzy ideal if there is a positive integer n such that $\eta^n = 0$ where

$$\eta^n = \sup\{I^n(X) : \varphi^m = x \neq 0\}$$

η^n is the height of I^n but excluding 0 when taking the supremom then it is clear that

$$\eta^0 \geq \eta^1 \geq \eta^2 \geq \dots \geq \eta^n \geq \dots$$

Definition 3.1 A non-zero fuzzy Lie algebra L is said to be fuzzy semi-simple if it has no non-zero solvable fuzzy ideals or equivalently if radical $L = 0$.

Remark 3.2 This largest solvable fuzzy ideal is said to be the fuzzy radical of L and is denoted radical L .

Theorem 3.3 suppose that I is an fuzzy ideal of L , then L/I is abelian if and only if I contains the drived algebra \dot{L} .

Proof: the algebra L/I is abelian if and only if for all $x, y \in L$, we have $[x+I, y+I] = [x, y] + I = I$ or, equivalently for all $x, y \in L$ we have $[x, y] \in I$, since I is a fuzzy subspace of L , this holds iff the space spanned by brakets $[x, y]$ is contained in I ; that is $\dot{L} \subseteq I$. \blacksquare

Theorem 3.4 If L is a fuzzy lie algebra with fuzzy ideals $L = I_0 \supseteq I_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq I_m = 0$ such that I_{k-1}/I_k is abelian for $1 \leq k \leq m$, then L is solvable fuzzy.

Proof: We shall show that $L^{(k)}$ is contained in I_k for k between 1 and m . putting $k=m$ will then give $L^{(m)} = 0$. Since L/I_1 is abelian, we have that $L^1 \subseteq I_1$, for the inductive step, we suppose that $L^{(k-1)} \subseteq I_{(k-1)}$, where $k \geq 2$. the lie algebra I_{k-1}/I_k is abelian. Therefore this time applied to the lie

to the fuzzy lie algebra I_{k-1} , we have $[I_{k-1}, I_{k-1}] \subseteq I_k$. but $L^{(k-1)}$ is contained in I_{k-1} by our inductive hypothesis, so we deductive hypothesis, so we deduce that

$L^k = [L^{(k-1)}, L^{(k-1)}] \subseteq [I_{(k-1)}, I_{(k-1)}]$ and hence $L^{(k)} \subseteq I_k$. ■

This proof shows that if L^k is non-zero then I_k is also non-zero.

Theorem 3.5 Let L be a fuzzy Lie algebra:

- i) if L is solvable fuzzy, then every sub algebra homomorphic image of L are solvable fuzzy.
- ii) if I and J are solvable fuzzy ideals of L , then $I + J$ is a solvable fuzzy ideal of L .

proof: i) If L_1 is a fuzzy subalgebra of L , then for each k it is clear that $L_1^{(k)} \subseteq L^{(k)}$, so if $L^{(m)} = 0$, then also $L_1^{(1)} = 0$. For the second part, apply that $\varphi: L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ is a surjective homomorphism of fuzzy lie algebras then $\varphi(L_1^{(k)}) = L_2^{(k)}$ (by using from property of being solvable fuzzy should be inherited various constructions).

ii) We have $(L/I)^{(k)} = (L^{(k)} + I)/I$. By apply to canonical homomorphism $L \rightarrow L/I$ or prove this directly by induction on k if L/I is solvable fuzzy then for some $m \geq 1$ we have $(L/I)^{(m)} = 0$; that is $L^{(m)} + I = I$ and therefore $L^{(m)} \subseteq I$. if I is also solvable fuzzy, then $I^{(k)} = 0$ for some $k \geq 1$ and hence $(L^{(m)})^{(k)} \subseteq I^{(k)} = 0$. Now one convince oneself that by definition $(L^{(m)})^{(k)} = L^{(m+k)}$, now by using top, isomorphism theorem $(I + J)/I \cong J/I \cap J$, so it is solvable fuzzy by part (i). Since I is also solvable fuzzy and this theorem implies that $I + J$ is solvable fuzzy. ■

Theorem 3.6 Suppose that L is a fuzzy Lie algebra, then the factor algebra $L/\text{radical } L$ is fuzzy semi simple.

Proof: Let \bar{J} be a solvable Fuzzy ideal of $L/\text{radical } L$. by the fuzzy ideal correspondence, there is an fuzzy ideal J of L containing $\text{rad } L$ such that $\bar{J} = J/\text{rad } L$, by definition $\text{rad } L$ is solvable fuzzy, and

$J/\text{rad } L = \bar{J}$ is solvable fuzzy by hypothesis. that J is solvable fuzzy, but then J is contained in $\text{rad}(L)$; that is $\bar{J} = 0$. ■

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