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不 分 明 化 环

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摘要: 运用应明生教授于 90 年代早期提出的连续值逻辑语义的方法引入了不分明化环的概念, 并且讨论了它的若干性质^[1].

关 键 词: 不分明化环; 模糊拓扑; 模糊集

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0 引 言

自 1965 年 L A Zadeh 首次提出模糊集概念以来, C L Chang, C K Wong, J A Goguen 及川大的蒲保明教授和刘应明教授等将模糊集这一概念运用于研究各个数学分支, 尤其在模糊拓扑(不分明拓扑)方面成果更为显著^[1]. 作为数学的基础分支之一的代数方面, 也有了一些结果^[1]. 本文就是使用模糊逻辑([0, 1]上的连续格值逻辑)的语义的方法给出了不分明环的概念, 讨论了它的一些性质^[1]. 关于不分明理想, 不分明商环以及不分明环的同态等将另文讨论, 本文的逻辑术语、符号和逻辑公式均源于文献^[1]^[1].

1 不分明化环的概念与性质

定义 1.1 设 X 是一个分明环, 称一元 F -谓词 $FSR \in F(F(X))$ 为 X 的不分明子环(简称为 X 的不分明环), 其定义如下:

$$FSR(A) := (\forall x, y \in X) ((x \in A) < (y \in A) \rightarrow (x + y \in A) < (-x \in A) < (xy \in A))$$

定理 1.2 设 X 是一分明环, $A \in F(X)$, 则有

$$\models FSR(A) \leftrightarrow (A + A \subseteq A) < (A \subseteq -A) < (AA \subseteq A)$$

证明 $[FSR(A)] = \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 - \min(A(x), A(y)) + \min(A(x + y), A(-x), A(xy)))$

$$[A + A \subseteq A] = \inf_{z \in X} \min(1, 1 - \sup_{x+y=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(z))$$

$$[A \subseteq -A] = \inf_{z \in X} \min(1, 1 - A(z) + \sup_u A(u)) = \inf_{z \in X} \min(1, 1 - A(z) + A(-z))$$

$$[AA \subseteq A] = \inf_{z \in X} \min(1, 1 - \sup_{xy=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(z))$$

对任意的 $x, y \in X$, 有

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$$[A + A \subseteq A] \leq \min(1, 1 - \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(x+y))$$

$$[A \subseteq -A] \leq \min(1, 1 - A(x) + A(-x)) \leq \min(1, 1 - \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(-x))$$

$$[AA \subseteq A] \leq \min(1, 1 - \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(x+y))$$

则 $[(A + A \subseteq A) < (A \subseteq -A) < (AA \subseteq A)] \leq$

$$\min(1, 1 - \min(A(x), A(y)) + \min(A(x+y), A(-x), A(xy)))$$

由 x, y 的任意性, 得到

$$[(A + A \subseteq A) < (A \subseteq -A) < (AA \subseteq A)] \leq [FSR(A)]$$

另一方面, 设 $[FSR(A)] > \alpha, \alpha \in [0, 1]$ 则对任何 $x, y \in X$, 都有

$$1 - \min(A(x), A(y)) + \min(A(x+y), A(-x), A(xy)) > \alpha$$

当然, 也有 $1 - A(x) + A(-x) > \alpha$ 从而, 对任意的 $z \in X$,

$$\sup_{x+y=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) \leq \sup_{x+y=z} (1 - \alpha + A(x+y)) = 1 - \alpha + A(z)$$

及

$$\sup_{xy=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) \leq \sup_{xy=z} (1 - \alpha + A(xy)) = 1 - \alpha + A(z)$$

即

$$1 - \sup_{x+y=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(z) \geq \alpha$$

$$1 - A(z) + A(-z) > \alpha$$

$$1 - \sup_{xy=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(z) \geq \alpha \quad (13)$$

于是

$$\inf_{z \in X} \min(1, 1 - \sup_{x+y=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(z)) \geq \alpha$$

$$\inf_{z \in X} \min(1, 1 - A(z) + A(-z)) \geq \alpha$$

$$\inf_{z \in X} \min(1, 1 - \sup_{xy=z} \min(A(x), A(y)) + A(z)) \geq \alpha$$

因 α 的任意性, 就有

$$[(A + A \subseteq A) < (A \subseteq -A) < (AA \subseteq A)] \geq [FSR(A)]$$

综上, 本定理的证明完成^[13]

附注: 从本定理的证明过程易知以下事实:

$$a. \quad \vdash (A + A \subseteq A) \leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in X)((x \in A) < (y \in A) \rightarrow (x+y \in A));$$

$$b. \quad \vdash (A \subseteq -A) \leftrightarrow (\forall x \in X)((x \in A) \rightarrow (-x \in A));$$

$$c. \quad \vdash (AA \subseteq A) \leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in X)((x \in A) < (y \in A) \rightarrow (xy \in A)) \quad (13)$$

类似地, 有

$$\vdash (A - A \subseteq A) \leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in X)((x \in A) < (y \in A) \rightarrow (xy \in A))$$

其中: $A - A := A + (-A)$ (证明仿定理 1.2 的过程)

定理 1.3 设 X 为一分明环, 则对 X 的任意 F -子集族 $\{A_i \mid i \in I\}$, 有 $\vdash (\forall i)(i \in I \rightarrow FSR(A_i)) \rightarrow FSR(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i)$

证明 $[(\forall i)(i \in I \rightarrow FSR(A_i))] =$

$$\inf_{i \in I} \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 - \min(A_i(x), A_i(y)) + \min(A_i(x+y), A_i(-x), A_i(xy)))$$

$$[FSR(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i)] = \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 - \min(\inf_{i \in I} A_i(x), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(y)) + \min(\inf_{i \in I} A_i(x+y), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(-x), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(xy)))$$

$\inf_{i \in I} A_i(xy))$

若 $[FSR(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i)] < \alpha \in (0, 1]$, 则存在 $u, v \in X$, 使得

$$1 - \min(\inf_{i \in I} A_i(u), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(v)) + \min(\inf_{i \in I} A_i(u+v), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(-u), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(uv)) < \alpha$$

则 $1 - \inf_{i \in I} A_i(u) + \min(\inf_{i \in I} A_i(u+v), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(-u), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(uv)) < \alpha$ 且 $1 - \inf_{i \in I} A_i(v) + \min(\inf_{i \in I} A_i(u+v), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(-u), \inf_{i \in I} A_i(uv)) < \alpha$ (3)

存在 $i_0 \in I$, 使得

$$1 - \inf_{i \in I} A_i(u) + \min(A_{i_0}(u+v), A_{i_0}(-u), A_{i_0}(uv)) < \alpha$$

及 $1 - \inf_{i \in I} A_i(v) + \min(A_{i_0}(u+v), A_{i_0}(-u), A_{i_0}(uv)) < \alpha$

对任何的 $i \in I$, 特别地 $i = i_0 \in I$, 有 $1 - A_{i_0}(u) + \min(A_{i_0}(u+v), A_{i_0}(-u), A_{i_0}(uv)) < \alpha$

及 $1 - A_{i_0}(v) + \min(A_{i_0}(u+v), A_{i_0}(-u), A_{i_0}(uv)) < \alpha$ 于是

$$1 - \min(A_{i_0}(u), A_{i_0}(v)) + \min(A_{i_0}(u+v), A_{i_0}(-u), A_{i_0}(uv)) < \alpha$$

从而

$$[(\forall i)(i \in I \rightarrow FSR(A_i))] \leq \min(1, 1 - \min(A_{i_0}(u), A_{i_0}(v)) + \min(A_{i_0}(u+v), A_{i_0}(-u), A_{i_0}(uv))) \leq 1 - \min(A_{i_0}(u), A_{i_0}(v)) + \min(A_{i_0}(u+v), A_{i_0}(-u), A_{i_0}(uv)) < \alpha$$

由 α 的任意性, 就得

$$[(\forall i)(i \in I \rightarrow FSR(A_i))] \leq [FSR(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i)]$$

定理 1.4 设 X, Y 是两个分明环, $f: X \rightarrow Y$ 为环满同态, 则对 $A \in \mathbf{F}(X), B \in \mathbf{F}(Y)$, 有

$$1) \models FSR(A) \rightarrow FSR(f(A)); 2) \models FSR(B) \rightarrow FSR(f^{-1}(B)) \quad (13)$$

证明 1) 设 $[FSR(f(A))] < \alpha \in (0, 1]$ (13) 由扩张原理, 知

$$[FSR(f(A))] = \inf_{u, v \in Y} \min(1, 1 - \min(f(A)(u), f(A)(v)) + \min(f(A)(u+v), f(A)(-u), f(A)(uv))) = \inf_{u, v \in Y} \min(1, 1 - \min(\sup_{f(x)=u} A(x), \sup_{f(y)=v} A(y)) + \min(\sup_{f(z)=u+v} A(z), \sup_{f(s)=-u} A(s), \sup_{f(t)=uv} A(t)))$$

则存在 $u^0, v^0 \in Y$, 使得

$$1 - \min(\sup_{f(x)=u^0} A(x), \sup_{f(y)=v^0} A(y)) + \min(\sup_{f(z)=u^0+v^0} A(z), \sup_{f(s)=-u^0} A(s), \sup_{f(t)=u^0v^0} A(t)) < \alpha$$

存在 $x^0, y^0 \in X$, 使得 $f(x^0) = u^0, f(y^0) = v^0$, 且

$$1 - \min(A(x^0), A(y^0)) + \min(\sup_{f(z)=u^0+v^0} A(z), \sup_{f(s)=-u^0} A(s), \sup_{f(t)=u^0v^0} A(t)) < \alpha$$

注意到 $f(x^0 + y^0) = f(x^0) + f(y^0) = u^0 + v^0, f(-x^0) = -f(x^0) = -u^0, f(x^0 y^0) = f(x^0) + f(y^0) = u^0 v^0$, 于是我们有

$$1 - \min(A(x^0), A(y^0)) + \min(A(x^0 + y^0), A(-x^0), A(x^0 y^0)) < \alpha$$

则 $[FSR(A)] = \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 - \min(A(x), A(y)) + \min(A(x + y), A(-x), A(xy))) \leq$

$$\min(1, 1 - \min(A(x^0), A(y^0)) + \min(A(x^0 + y^0), A(-x^0), A(x^0 y^0))) \leq$$

$$1 - \min(A(x^0), A(y^0)) + \min(A(x^0 + y^0), A(-x^0), A(x^0 y^0)) < \alpha$$

根据 α 的任意性, 我们可得

$$[FSR(A)] \leq [FSR(f(A))]$$

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2) 由扩张原理, 知

$$\begin{aligned}
[FSR(f^{-1}(B))] &= \inf_{u,v \in X} \min(1, 1 - \min(f^{-1}(B)(u), f^{-1}(B)(v)) + \min(f^{-1}(B)(u+v), f^{-1}(B)(-u), f^{-1}(B)(uv))) = \\
&= \inf_{u,v \in X} \min(1, 1 - \min(B(f(u)), B(f(v))) + \min(B(f(u+v)), B(f(-u)), B(f(uv)))) = \\
&= \inf_{u,v \in X} \min(1, 1 - \min(B(f(u)), B(f(v))) + \min(B(f(u) + f(v)), B(-f(u)), B(f(u)f(v)))) \geq \inf_{u,v \in Y} \min(1, 1 - \min(B(z), B(w)) + \min(B(z+w), B(-z), B(zw))) = [FSR(B)]
\end{aligned}$$

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Fuzzifying Rings

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Abstract: In this paper, we use the semantic method of continuous-valued logic which has been proposed by professor Mingsheng Ying in early 1990's to introduce the so-called fuzzifying rings' concept, and discuss some of its algebraic properties.

Key words: fuzzifying rings; fuzzy topology; fuzzy set