

# 基于 $L^*$ - 格值逻辑上的 BCK- 代数中 直觉不分明化理想\*

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**摘要** 在  $L^*$ - 格值逻辑的语义框架下, 以  $L^*$ - 格值上的 Lukasiewicz 蕴涵算子为工具定义了  $L^*$ - 格值逻辑上的直觉不分明化 BCK- 代数的概念, 将用集论所刻画的 BCK- 代数中理想、正定蕴涵理想和蕴涵理想等概念在  $L^*$ - 格值谓词演算下给予了新的刻画, 讨论了它们的性质及其关系, 研究了这些理想与其同态象、同态原象之间关系, 获得了同类理想之积仍为该理想.

**关键词**  $L^*$ - 格值, Lukasiewicz 蕴涵算子, 直觉不分明化 BCK- 代数, 直觉不分明化理想, 直觉不分明化正定蕴涵理想, 直觉不分明化蕴涵理想.

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## 1 引言与预备

1966 年 Imai Y 和 Iseki K<sup>[1]</sup> 提出了 BCK- 代数的概念, Xi O G<sup>[2]</sup> 应用了 Zadeh L A 提出的模糊集概念研究了模糊 BCK- 代数, 然而这只是对经典 BCK- 代数初步的、简单的模糊化, 因而缺乏层次结构. 1952 年 Rosser 和 Turquette<sup>[3]</sup> 指出: 如果谓词演算可以推广到多值逻辑理论中去, 那么如何建立这种理论体系呢? 应明生<sup>[4–6]</sup> 在连续值逻辑语义的框架下, 以 Lukasiewicz 蕴涵算子为工具, 将用集论刻画的点集拓扑的有关性质用谓词演算的方法予以重新刻画, 这就从一个侧面回答了上述问题. 其后, 沈继忠、张广济、邹祥福等<sup>[7,8]</sup> 在不分明化拓扑中进一步地对一些拓扑性质进行了推广. 1993 年, 沈继忠<sup>[7]</sup> 在完全剩余格值谓词演算下, 刻画了不分明化群的理论, 将连续值逻辑的谓词演算推广到完全剩余格值逻辑的谓词演算.

本文在 [4–6] 的基础上, 仍以  $L^*$ - 格值上的 Lukasiewicz 蕴涵算子为工具在  $L^*$ - 格值逻辑的语义框架下, 对 BCK- 代数的理论在  $L^*$ - 格值谓词演算下给予了重新刻画. 由于 Cantor 集合论只能描述非此即彼的分明概念. Zadeh 模糊集理论描述外延不分明亦此亦彼的模糊概念. Antanassov 直觉模糊集<sup>[9]</sup> 增加了一个新的属性参数 – 非隶属度函数, 进而可以描述非此非彼的模糊概念, 更细腻地刻画了客观世界的模糊性本质, 因此本研究不仅克服 Xi

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O G 讨论的模糊 BCK- 代数的缺陷, 而且是对该模糊 BCK- 代数理论的一种扩充和发展. 我们还从一个完全不同的方向建立起称之为直觉不分明 BCK- 代数而与先前模糊 BCK- 代数不同的理论, 进而从又一个新侧面回答了 Rosser 等人提出的问题. 本文建立了直觉不分明 BCK- 代数、直觉不分明化理想、直觉不分明化正定蕴涵理想、直觉不分明化蕴涵理想等概念和基本关系, 不但为进一步研究直觉不分明 BCK- 代数理论奠定基础, 而且使多值逻辑谓词演算理论得到了进一步的推广.

为了讨论方便, 我们引用一些概念和结论如下.

**定义 1.1**<sup>[9]</sup> 设  $X$  是一个非空集合,  $X$  上的一个直觉模糊集  $A$  定义为

$$A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \},$$

其中函数  $\mu_A : X \rightarrow I, \nu_A : X \rightarrow I$  分别表示每个  $x \in X, x$  隶属于  $A$  的程度 (记为  $\mu_A(x)$ ) 和  $x$  非隶属于  $A$  的程度 (记为  $\nu_A(x)$ ), 并且对每个  $x \in X$ , 有  $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$ .

注 (1)  $X$  的一个直觉模糊集  $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  可以定义为  $I^X \times I^X$  中的一个有序对  $\langle \mu_A, \nu_A \rangle$ , 或者是  $(I \times I)^X$  中的一个元素. 为了简化起见, 我们将用符号  $A = \langle x, \mu_A, \nu_A \rangle$  来表示直觉模糊集  $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$ . 即

$$A : X \rightarrow I^2, \quad A(x) = (\mu_A(x), \nu_A(x)) (0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1);$$

(2) 非空集合  $X$  内的每一个模糊集  $A$  都是一个直觉模糊集, 因为  $A$  可以表示为

$$A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), 1 - \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}.$$

**定义 1.2**<sup>[9]</sup> 设  $X \neq \emptyset, A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}, B = \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$  为  $X$  上的直觉模糊集, 则

$$(1) A \cup B = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \};$$

$$(2) A \cap B = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X \};$$

$$(3) A^c = \{ \langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \};$$

$$(4) A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in X, \mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x) \text{ 且 } \nu_A(x) \geq \nu_B(x).$$

若  $A_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda$  是一簇直觉模糊集, 则

$$(5) \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda = \{ \langle x, \bigwedge_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(x), \bigvee_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(x) \rangle : x \in X \};$$

$$(6) \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda = \{ \langle x, \bigvee_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(x), \bigwedge_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}.$$

若  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  是非空集合  $X$  到  $Y$  的映射,  $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X \}, B = \{ \langle y, \mu_B(y), \nu_B(y) \rangle : y \in Y \}$  分别为  $X, Y$  中的直觉模糊集, 则

$$f^{-1}(B) = \{ \langle x, f^{-1}(\mu_B)(x), f^{-1}(\nu_B)(x) \rangle : x \in X \}, \quad f(A) = \{ \langle y, f(\mu_A)(x), f(\nu_A)(x) \rangle : x \in X \},$$

$$\text{其中 } f(\mu_A)(y) = \begin{cases} \sup_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} \mu_A(x), & f^{-1}(y) \neq \emptyset, \\ 0, & f^{-1}(y) = \emptyset \end{cases} \quad \text{且}$$

$$(1 - f(1 - \nu_A))(y) = \begin{cases} \inf_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} \nu_A(x), & f^{-1}(y) \neq \emptyset, \\ 0, & f^{-1}(y) = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

若  $X$  是线性空间,  $A = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X\}$ ,  $B = \{\langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle : x \in X\}$  为  $X$  中的两个直觉模糊集, 则  $\forall x \in X$ ,

$$(A + B)(x) = \left( \sup_{x_1+x_2} \min(\mu_A(x_1), \mu_B(x_2)), \inf_{x_1+x_2} \max(\nu_A(x_1), \nu_B(x_2)) \right).$$

**定义 1.3**<sup>[10,11]</sup> 设  $L^* = \{(x_1, x_2) \in [0, 1]^2 : x_1 + x_2 \leq 1\}$ , 如果  $(x_1, x_2) \leq_{L^*} (y_1, y_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 \leq y_1$  且  $x_2 \geq y_2$ , 则称  $(L^*, \leq_{L^*})$  为  $L^*$ -格.

格  $(L^*, \leq_{L^*})$  中的最小元是  $0_{L^*} = (0, 1)$ , 最大元是  $1_{L^*} = (1, 1)$ .  $D = \{(x_1, x_2) \in [0, 1]^2 : x_1 + x_2 = 1\}$  是  $L^*$  的一个特殊的子集, 称为对角线. 格  $(L^*, \leq_{L^*})$  是一个完备格: 对  $A \subseteq L^*$ , 有

$$\sup A = (\sup\{x \in [0, 1] \mid (\exists y \in [0, 1])(x, y) \in A\}, \inf\{y \in [0, 1] \mid (\exists x \in [0, 1])(x, y) \in A\})$$

且

$$\inf A = (\inf\{x \in [0, 1] \mid (\exists y \in [0, 1])(x, y) \in A\}, \sup\{y \in [0, 1] \mid (\exists x \in [0, 1])(x, y) \in A\}).$$

众所周知, 每个格  $(L, \leq)$  都与一个代数结构  $(L, \vee, \wedge)$  等价, 其中对  $\forall a, b \in L$ ,  $a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a \vee b = b \Leftrightarrow a \wedge b = a$ . 以下提到的  $x, y, z \in L^*$  都表示  $x = (x_1, x_2), y = (y_1, y_2), z = (z_1, z_2)$ .  $L^*$ -格值上的 Lukasiewicz 蕴涵算子<sup>[8]</sup> 定义为  $\forall x, y \in L^*$ ,

$$IR(x, y) = (\min(1, y_1 + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - y_2), \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1)).$$

Lukasiewicz 蕴涵算子  $IR$  满足如下性质

(A.1)  $(\forall y \in L^*)(IR(\cdot, y)$  在  $L^*$  上是单调减的) 且  $(\forall x \in L^*)(IR(x, \cdot)$  在  $L^*$  上是单调增的);

(A.2)  $(\forall x \in L^*)(IR(1_{L^*}, x) = x)$ ;

(A.3)  $(\forall (x, y) \in (L^*)^2)(IR(x, y) = IR(IR(y, 0_{L^*}), IR(x, 0_{L^*}))$ );

(A.4)  $(\forall (x, y, z) \in (L^*)^3)(IR(x, IR(y, z)) = IR(y, IR(x, z))$ );

(A.5)  $(\forall (x, y) \in (L^*)^2)(x \leq_{L^*} y \Leftrightarrow IR(x, y) = 1_{L^*})$ .

设  $\alpha$  是论域  $X$  下的一个谓词, 我们用记号  $[\alpha]$  表示  $\alpha$  的  $L^*$ -格值,  $[\cdot]$  是一个同态映射. 我们有如下一些的赋值公式: 记  $[\alpha] = (x_1, x_2), [\beta] = (y_1, y_2) \in L^*$ , 则

1)  $[\neg\alpha] = (x_2, x_1)$ ;

2)  $[\alpha \wedge \beta] = [\alpha] \wedge [\beta] = (\min(x_1, y_1), \max(x_2, y_2))$ ;

3)  $[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] = [\alpha] \rightarrow [\beta] = IR([\alpha], [\beta])$ ;

4)  $[(\forall x)(\alpha(x))] = \inf_{x \in X} [\alpha(x)], [x \in A] = A(x)$ .

相应的导出公式有

5)  $[\alpha \vee \beta] = [\alpha] \vee [\beta] = (\max(x_1, y_1), \min(x_2, y_2))$ ;

6)  $[(\exists x)(\alpha(x))] = \sup_{x \in X} [\alpha(x)]$ ;

7)  $\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta = (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \wedge (\beta \rightarrow \alpha)$ , 即  $[\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta] = IR([\alpha], [\beta]) \wedge IR([\beta], [\alpha])$ ;

8)  $\alpha \asymp \beta := \neg(\alpha \rightarrow \neg\beta)$ , 即  $[\alpha \asymp \beta] = [\alpha] \otimes [\beta]$ , 其中  $\otimes$  为 Lukasiewicz 蕴涵算子的伴随:  $x \otimes y = (\max(0, x_1 + y_1 - 1), \min(1, x_2 + 1 - y_1, y_2 + 1 - x_1))$ .

若  $A, B$  是论域  $X$  的两个直觉模糊集, 则

$$A \subseteq B := (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B), \quad A \equiv B := (A \subseteq B) \wedge (B \subseteq A).$$

**命题 1**  $[x \leftrightarrow y] = (\min(1, 1 - |x_1 - y_1|, 1 - |x_2 - y_2|), \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1, x_2 + y_1 - 1))$ .

证

$$\begin{aligned} IR(x, y) \wedge IR(y, x) &= (\min(1, 1 + y_1 - x_1, 1 + x_2 - y_2), \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1)) \\ &\wedge (\min(1, 1 + x_1 - y_1, 1 + y_2 - x_2), \max(0, x_2 + y_1 - 1)) \\ &= (\min(1, 1 + y_1 - x_1, 1 + x_2 - y_2, 1 + x_1 - y_1, 1 + y_2 - x_2), \\ &\quad \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1, x_2 + y_1 - 1)) \\ &= (\min(1, 1 - |x_1 - y_1|, 1 - |x_2 - y_2|), \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1, x_2 + y_1 - 1)). \end{aligned}$$

**命题 2**  $(x \rightarrow y \wedge z) = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (x \rightarrow z)$ .

证

$$\begin{aligned} (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (x \rightarrow z) &= (\min(1, 1 + y_1 - x_1, 1 + x_2 - y_2), \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1)) \\ &\wedge (\min(1, 1 + z_1 - x_1, 1 + x_2 - z_2), \max(0, z_2 + x_1 - 1)) \\ &= (\min(1, 1 + y_1 - x_1, 1 + z_1 - x_1, 1 + x_2 - y_2, 1 + x_2 - z_2), \\ &\quad \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1, z_2 + x_1 - 1)) \\ &= (\min(1, \min(y_1, z_1) + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - \max(y_2, z_2)), \\ &\quad \max(0, \max(y_2, z_2) + x_1 - 1)) \\ &= IR((x_1, x_2), (\min(y_1, z_1), \max(y_2, z_2))) \\ &= (x \rightarrow y \wedge z). \end{aligned}$$

类似可得命题 3 和命题 4 如下

**命题 3**  $(x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)) = (x \succ y) \rightarrow z, x \otimes y \leq_{L^*} z \Leftrightarrow x \leq_{L^*} y \rightarrow z$ .

**推论**  $(x \rightarrow y) \succ x \leq_{L^*} y$ .

证

$$\begin{aligned} &(\min(1, y_1 + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - y_2), \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1)) \otimes (x_1, x_2) \\ &= (\max(0, \min(1, y_1 + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - y_2) + x_1 - 1), \\ &\quad \min(1, \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1) + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - \min(1, y_1 + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - y_2))). \end{aligned}$$

而  $y_1 + 1 - x_1 + x_1 - 1 = y_1 \leq 1 - y_2, x_2 + 1 - y_2 + x_1 - 1 \leq 1 - y_2$ , 故  $\max(0, \min(1, y_1 + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - y_2) + x_1 - 1) \leq y_1$ . 又  $y_2 + x_1 - 1 + 1 - x_1 = y_2 \leq 1 - y_1, x_2 + 1 - y_1 - 1 + x_1 \leq 1 - y_1, x_2 + 1 - x_2 - 1 + y_2 = y_2$ , 故  $\min(1, \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1) + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - \min(1, y_1 + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - y_2)) \geq y_2$ , 从而  $(\min(1, y_1 + 1 - x_1, x_2 + 1 - y_2), \max(0, y_2 + x_1 - 1)) \otimes (x_1, x_2) \leq_{L^*} (y_1, y_2)$ .

**命题 4** 若  $x \leq_{L^*} y$ , 则  $[y \rightarrow z] \leq_{L^*} [x \rightarrow z]$  且  $[x \otimes z] \leq_{L^*} [y \otimes z]$ .

我们也用记号  $\models \alpha$  表示对于任意赋值, 总成立  $[\alpha] = 1_{L^*}$ .

**定义 1.4**<sup>[1]</sup> 称一个  $(2, 0)$  型代数  $(X; *, 0)$  为 BCK- 代数, 如果它满足  $\forall x, y, z \in X$ , 有

- (1)  $((x * y) * (x * z)) * (z * y) = 0$ ;
- (2)  $(x * (x * y)) * y = 0$ ;
- (3)  $x * x = 0, 0 * x = 0$ ;
- (4)  $x * y = 0 = y * x \Rightarrow x = y$ .

在 BCK- 代数  $X$  中, 可以如下定义偏序  $\leq: x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x * y = 0$ . 任何 BCK- 代数  $X$  都满足下述等式

- (6)  $x * 0 = x, x \leq y \wedge y \leq z \Rightarrow x \leq z$ ;  
 (7)  $x \leq y \Rightarrow x * z \leq y * z \wedge z * y \leq z * x$ ;  
 (8)  $(x * y) * z = (x * z) * y, x * (x * x * y) = x * y$ ;  
 (9)  $x * y \leq z \Rightarrow x * z \leq y, (x * z) * (y * z) \leq x * y$ .

设  $X$  是 BCK- 代数, 若  $\forall x, y \in X$ , 有  $x * (y * y) = (x * y) * y$ , 则称  $X$  是拟右交错 BCK- 代数<sup>[12]</sup>; 若  $\forall x, y, z \in X$ , 有  $(x * z) * (y * z) = (x * y) * z$ , 则称  $X$  是正定蕴涵 BCK- 代数<sup>[12]</sup>; 若  $\forall x, y \in X$ , 有  $x = x * (y * x)$ , 则称  $X$  是蕴涵 BCK- 代数<sup>[13]</sup>.

设  $X, Y$  都是 BCK- 代数, 映射  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  称为是同态的, 若  $\forall x, y \in X$ , 有  $f(x * y) = f(x) * f(y)$ .

## 2 BCK- 代数中的直觉不分明化理想

**定义 2.1** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集. 一元直觉模糊谓词  $sa \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}(X))$  称为直觉不分明化子代数, 定义为

$$A \in sa := (\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow x * y \in A).$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} sa(A) &= (\mu_{sa}(A), \nu_{sa}(A)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y \in X} IR(A(x) \wedge A(y), A(x * y)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y \in X} IR((\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y)), (\mu_A(x * y), \nu_A(x * y))) \\ &= \left( \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y), 1 + \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y) - \nu_A(x * y)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \right). \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{sa}(A) &= \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y), 1 + \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y) - \nu_A(x * y)), \\ \nu_{sa}(A) &= \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.1** 对 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的任意直觉模糊集  $A$ , 有  $\models A \in sa \rightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A)$ .  
证

$$\begin{aligned} sa(A) &= (\mu_{sa}(A), \nu_{sa}(A)) \\ &= \left( \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y), 1 + \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y) - \nu_A(x * y)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \right) \\ &\leq \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * x) - \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(x), 1 + \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(x) - \nu_A(x * x)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * x) + \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) - 1) \right) \\ &= \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(0) - \mu_A(x), 1 + \nu_A(x) - \nu_A(0)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(x) - 1) \right) \\ &= [(\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A)]. \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.2** 对 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的任意直觉模糊集  $A$ , 有

- 1)  $\models A \in sa \rightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow \underbrace{(x * (\cdots (x * x) \cdots))}_{2k} \in A), k = 1, 2, \cdots;$
- 2)  $\models A \in sa \leftrightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow \underbrace{(x * (\cdots (x * x) \cdots))}_{2k} \in A), k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots;$
- 3)  $\models A \in sa \leftrightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow \underbrace{((\cdots ((x * x) * x) \cdots) * x)}_n \in A), n = 1, 2, \cdots.$

证 因为在 BCK- 代数中,  $x * x = 0$  且  $x * 0 = x$ , 于是  $\forall x \in X$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \min(1, \mu_A(\underbrace{x * (\cdots (x * (x * x)) \cdots)}_{2k}) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A(\underbrace{x * (\cdots (x * (x * x)) \cdots)}_{2k})) \\ = & \min(1, \mu_A(\underbrace{x * (\cdots (x * (x * x)) \cdots)}_{2k-2}) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A(\underbrace{x * (\cdots (x * (x * x)) \cdots)}_{2k-2})) \\ = & \cdots \\ = & \min(1, \mu_A(x * x) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A(x * x)) \\ = & \min(1, \mu_A(0) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A(0)), \end{aligned}$$

并且

$$\begin{aligned} & \max(0, \nu_A(\underbrace{x * (\cdots (x * (x * x)) \cdots)}_{2k}) + \mu_A(x) - 1) \\ = & \max(0, \nu_A(\underbrace{x * (\cdots (x * (x * x)) \cdots)}_{2k-2}) + \mu_A(x) - 1) \\ = & \cdots \\ = & \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(x) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

由定理 2.1 知 1) 式子得证. 用  $x * x = 0, x * 0 = x$  可类似地证明 2) 与 3) 式.

从定理 2.2 的证明过程可得如下结论

**推论 2.3** 对 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的任意直觉模糊集  $A$ , 有

- 1)  $\models (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A) \leftrightarrow \underbrace{(x * (\cdots (x * x) \cdots))}_{2k} \in A, k = 1, 2, \cdots;$
- 2)  $\models (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A) \leftrightarrow \underbrace{((\cdots ((x * x) * x) \cdots) * x)}_n \in A, n = 1, 2, \cdots.$

**定理 2.4** 设  $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$  是 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的任意  $n$  个元素, 若在这  $n$  个元中至少有一个元  $x_k$  等于  $x_1$ , 则对于  $X$  中的任意直觉模糊集  $A$ , 有

$$\models A \in sa \rightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow \underbrace{((\cdots ((x_1 * x_2) * x_3) \cdots) * x_n)}_n \in A).$$

证 对任意  $\forall x, y, z \in X$ , 有  $(x * y) * z = (x * z) * y$ . 因此, 我们可以把  $x_k$  交换到  $x_2$  的位置, 再注意到  $x_1 * x_1 = 0, 0 * x_i = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \min(1, \mu_A((\cdots ((x_1 * x_2) * x_3) \cdots) * x_n) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \\ & \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A((\cdots ((x_1 * x_2) * x_3) \cdots) * x_n)) \\ = & \min(1, \mu_A((\cdots ((x_1 * x_1) * x_3) \cdots) * x_n) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \\ & \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A((\cdots ((x_1 * x_1) * x_3) \cdots) * x_n)) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \min(1, \mu_A(0) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A(0)),$$

并且有

$$\max(0, \nu_A((\dots((x_1 * x_2) * x_3) \dots) * x_n) + \mu_A(x) - 1))$$

$$= \max(0, \nu_A((\dots((x_1 * x_1) * x_3) \dots) * x_n) + \mu_A(x) - 1))$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(x) - 1).$$

由定理 2.1 知结论成立.

**定义 2.2** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK-代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集. 令

$$A \in LI := (\forall x)(\forall y)(y \in A \rightarrow x * y \in A) \quad (A \in RI := (\forall x)(\forall y)(x \in A \rightarrow x * y \in A)),$$

则称一元直觉模糊谓词  $LI(RI) \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}(X))$  为直觉不分明化左(右)可约理想.

**定理 2.5** 设  $A$  是 BCK-代数  $X$  中的任意直觉模糊集, 则

$$\models A \in LI \rightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \leftrightarrow 0 \in A).$$

证

$$LI = \inf_{x, y \in X} IR(A(y), A(x * y))$$

$$= \inf_{x, y \in X} IR((\mu_A(y), \nu_A(y)), (\mu_A(x * y), \nu_A(x * y)))$$

$$= \left( \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x * y) + 1 - \mu_A(y), \nu_A(y) + 1 - \nu_A(x * y)), \right.$$

$$\quad \left. \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A(y) - 1) \right)$$

$$\leq \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x * 0) + 1 - \mu_A(0), \nu_A(0) + 1 - \nu_A(x * 0)), \right.$$

$$\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * 0) + \mu_A(0) - 1) \right)$$

$$= \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x) + 1 - \mu_A(0), \nu_A(0) + 1 - \nu_A(x)), \right.$$

$$\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(0) - 1) \right)$$

$$= [(\forall x)(0 \in A \rightarrow x \in A)].$$

另一方面有

$$LI(A) \leq \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x * x) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A(x * x)), \right.$$

$$\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * x) + \mu_A(x) - 1) \right)$$

$$= \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(0) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + 1 - \nu_A(0)), \right.$$

$$\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(0) - 1) \right)$$

$$= [(\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A)],$$

故  $\models A \in LI \rightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A) \wedge (\forall x)(0 \in A \rightarrow x \in A)$ , 即结论成立.

类似地有

**定理 2.6** 设  $A$  是 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的任意直觉模糊集, 则

$$\models A \in RI \rightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A).$$

**定义 2.3** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集. 令

$$A \in I_1 := (\forall x)(x \in A \rightarrow 0 \in A), \quad A \in I_2 := (\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow (x \in A)).$$

称一元直觉模糊谓词  $I \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}(X))$  为直觉不分明化理想, 如果  $A \in I := (A \in I_1) \wedge (A \in I_2)$ .

**定理 2.7** 若  $A$  是 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的直觉模糊集, 则

$$\models (\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((((x * y) * y) * z \in A) \wedge (z \in A) \rightarrow (x * y \in A)) \rightarrow A \in I_2.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((((x * y) * y) * z \in A) \wedge (z \in A) \rightarrow (x * y \in A))] \\ = & \left( \inf_{x,y,z \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x * y) + 1 - \mu_A(((x * y) * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \nu_A(((x * y) * y) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) \right. \\ & \left. + 1 - \nu_A(x * y) \right), \sup_{x,y,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A(((x * y) * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) \\ \leq & \left( \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x * 0) + 1 - \mu_A(((x * 0) * 0) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \nu_A(((x * 0) * 0) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) \right. \\ & \left. + 1 - \nu_A(x * 0) \right), \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * 0) + \mu_A(((x * 0) * 0) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) \\ = & \left( \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x) + 1 - \mu_A(x * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \nu_A(x * z) \vee \nu_A(z) + 1 - \nu_A(x), \right. \\ & \left. \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) \right) \\ = & [A \in I_2]. \end{aligned}$$

**例** 设  $X = \{0, a, b, c\}$ , 则  $X$  按如下表定义的二元运算  $*$  成为一个 BCK- 代数

*	0	a	b	c
0	0	0	0	0
a	a	0	c	c
b	b	0	0	b
c	c	0	0	0

定义  $\mu_A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  如下:  $\mu_A(0) = 1, \mu_A(a) = \mu_A(b) = \mu_A(c) = 0.4$ ; 再定义  $\nu_A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  如下:  $\nu_A(0) = 0, \nu_A(a) = \nu_A(b) = \nu_A(c) = 0.35$ . 则可以验证直觉模糊集  $A = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle : x \in X\}$  既是  $X$  的一个直觉不分明化理想, 又是  $X$  的一个直觉不分明化子代数.

**定理 2.8** 设  $A$  是 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的直觉模糊集, 若  $[A \in I_1] = 1_{L^*}$ , 则

- 1)  $\models A \in I \rightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)(x \leq y \rightarrow (y \in A \rightarrow x \in A))$ ;
- 2)  $\models A \in I \rightarrow ((\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)(x * y \in A \rightarrow (x * z) * (y * z) \in A))$ ;
- 3)  $\models A \in I \rightarrow ((\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * y) * z \in A \rightarrow ((x * z) * (y * z)) * z \in A))$ .

证 因为  $[A \in I_1] = 1_{L^*}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_1}(A) &= \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(0) - \mu_A(x), 1 + \nu_A(x) - \nu_A(0)) = 1, \\ \nu_{I_1}(A) &= \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(x) - 1) = 0, \end{aligned}$$



故对任意  $x \in X, \mu_A(0) \geq \mu_A(x), \nu_A(0) \leq \nu_A(x)$ . 注意到  $x \leq y$  有  $x * y = 0$ . 记  $[A \in I_2] = (\mu_{I_2}(A), \nu_{I_2}(A))$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_2}(A) &= \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x) + 1 - \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y), \nu_A(x * y) \vee \nu_A(y) + 1 - \nu_A(x)) \\ &\leq \inf_{x, y \in X, x \leq y} \min(1, \mu_A(x) + 1 - \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y), \nu_A(x * y) \vee \nu_A(y) + 1 - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y \in X, x \leq y} \min(1, \mu_A(x) + 1 - \mu_A(0) \wedge \mu_A(y), \nu_A(0) \vee \nu_A(y) + 1 - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y \in X, x \leq y} \min(1, \mu_A(x) + 1 - \mu_A(y), \nu_A(y) + 1 - \nu_A(x)), \end{aligned}$$

并且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{I_2}(A) &= \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \\ &\geq \sup_{x, y \in X, x \leq y} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x, y \in X, x \leq y} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(0) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x, y \in X, x \leq y} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(y) - 1), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$[A \in I] \leq [A \in I_2] \leq [(\forall x)(\forall y)(x \leq y \rightarrow (y \in A \rightarrow x \in A))].$$

由 (7) 和 (9) 知

$$(x * z) * (y * z) \leq x * y, ((x * z) * (y * z)) * z \leq (x * y) * z,$$

注意到

$$((x * (y * z)) * z) * z = ((x * z) * (y * z)) * z,$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} &[(\forall x)(\forall y)(x \leq y \rightarrow (y \in A \rightarrow x \in A))] \\ &= [(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)(x * y \in A \rightarrow (x * z) * (y * z) \in A)] \\ &= [(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * y) * z \in A \rightarrow ((x * z) * (y * z)) * z \in A)]. \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.9** 若  $A$  是 BCK-代数  $X$  中的直觉模糊集, 则

$$\models (\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)(z * y \leq x \rightarrow ((x \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow z \in A)) \rightarrow A \in I.$$

证 对任意  $x, y, z \in X$  且  $z * y \leq x$ , 有  $(z * y) * x = 0$ , 注意到  $(0 * x) * x = 0$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} &\inf_{x, y, z \in X} IR(A(x) \wedge A(y), A(z)) \\ &= \left( \inf_{x, y, z \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(z) + 1 - \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(y) + \nu_A(z) - 1), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sup_{x, y, z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(z) + \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \right) \\ &\leq \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(0) + 1 - \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(x) + \nu_A(0) - 1), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) - 1) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(0) + 1 - \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) + \nu_A(0) - 1), \right. \\
&\quad \left. \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(x) - 1) \right) \\
&= [A \in I_1].
\end{aligned}$$

注意到  $x * (x * y) \leq y$  有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\inf_{x, y, z \in X} IR(A(x) \wedge A(y), A(z)) \\
&\leq \left( \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, \mu_A(x) + 1 - \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y), \nu_A(x * y) \vee \nu_A(y) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \nu_A(x) - 1), \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \right) \\
&= [A \in I_2].
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$[(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)(z * y \leq x \rightarrow ((x \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow (z \in A)))] \leq [A \in I].$$

**定理 2.10** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A_\lambda (\lambda \in \Lambda)$  是  $X$  中的一族直觉模糊集, 则

$$\models (\forall \lambda)((\lambda \in \Lambda) \rightarrow (A_\lambda \in I)) \rightarrow \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \in I \right).$$

证 按定义 2.3 知

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mu_{I_1} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \\
&= \inf_{x \in X} \min \left( 1, 1 + \mu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(0) - \mu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x), 1 + \nu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x) - \nu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(0) \right) \\
&= \inf_{x \in X} \min \left( 1, 1 + \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(0) - \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(x), 1 + \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(x) - \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(0) \right) \\
&\geq \inf_{x \in X} \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \min(1, 1 + \mu_{A_\lambda}(0) - \mu_{A_\lambda}(x), 1 + \nu_{A_\lambda}(x) - \nu_{A_\lambda}(0)) \\
&= \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{I_1}(A_\lambda), \\
&\nu_{I_1} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \\
&= \sup_{x \in X} \max \left( 0, \nu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(0) + \mu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x) - 1 \right) \\
&= \sup_{x \in X} \max \left( 0, \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(0) + \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(x) - 1 \right) \\
&\leq \sup_{x \in X} \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \max(0, \nu_{A_\lambda}(0) + \mu_{A_\lambda}(x) - 1) \\
&= \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{I_1}(A_\lambda), \\
&\mu_{I_2} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \\
&= \inf_{x, y \in X} \min \left( 1, 1 + \mu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x) - \mu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x * y) \wedge \mu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x), 1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \nu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x * y) \vee \nu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(y) - \nu \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda(x) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \inf_{x,y \in X} \min \left( 1, 1 + \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(x) - \min(\inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(x * y), \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(y)), 1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \max \left( \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(x * y), \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(y) \right) - \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(x) \right) \\
&\geq \inf_{x,y} \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \min(1, 1 + \mu_{A_\lambda}(x) - \min(\mu_{A_\lambda}(x * y), \mu_{A_\lambda}(y)), \\
&\quad 1 + \max(\nu_{A_\lambda}(x * y), \nu_{A_\lambda}(y)) - \nu_{A_\lambda}(x)) \\
&= \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{I_2}(A_\lambda), \\
&\quad \nu_{I_2} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \\
&= \sup_{x,y \in X} \max \left( 0, \nu_{\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda}(x) + \mu_{\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda}(x * y) \wedge \mu_{\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda}(y) - 1 \right) \\
&= \sup_{x,y \in X} \max \left( 0, \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{A_\lambda}(x) + \min \left( \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(x * y), \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{A_\lambda}(y) \right) - 1 \right) \\
&\leq \sup_{x,y \in X} \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \max(0, \nu_{A_\lambda}(x) + \min(\mu_{A_\lambda}(x * y), \nu_{A_\lambda}(y)) - 1) \\
&= \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{I_2}(A_\lambda),
\end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
&[(\forall \lambda)((\lambda \in \Lambda) \rightarrow (A_\lambda \in I))] \\
&= \left( \left( \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{I_1}(A_\lambda) \wedge \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_{I_2}(A_\lambda) \right), \left( \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{I_1}(A_\lambda) \vee \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \nu_{I_2}(A_\lambda) \right) \right) \\
&\leq L^* \left( \left( \mu_{I_1} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \wedge \mu_{I_2} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \right), \left( \nu_{I_1} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \vee \nu_{I_2} \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) \right) \right) \\
&= \left[ \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \in I \right].
\end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.11** 设  $X, Y$  都是一个 BCK-代数, 若  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊集,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  是一个满同态, 则

$$\models A \in I \rightarrow f(A) \in I.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1(f(A)) &= (\mu_{I_1}(f(A)), \nu_{I_1}(f(A))) \\
&= \inf_{z \in Y} IR(f(A)(z), f(A)(0')) \\
&= \inf_{z \in Y} IR((f(\mu_A)(z), (1 - f(1 - \nu_A))(z)), (f(\mu_A)(0'), (1 - f(1 - \nu_A))(0'))) \\
&= \inf_{z \in Y} IR \left( \left( \sup_{x \in f^{-1}(z)} \mu_A(x), \inf_{x \in f^{-1}(z)} \nu_A(x) \right), \left( \sup_{y \in f^{-1}(0')} \mu_A(y), \inf_{y \in f^{-1}(0')} \nu_A(y) \right) \right),
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{I_1}(f(A)) &= \inf_{z \in Y} \min \left( 1, 1 + \sup_{y \in f^{-1}(0')} \mu_A(y) - \sup_{x \in f^{-1}(z)} \mu_A(x), 1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \inf_{x \in f^{-1}(z)} \nu_A(x) - \inf_{y \in f^{-1}(0')} \nu_A(y) \right) \\
&\geq \inf_{z \in Y} \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(0) - \mu_A(x), 1 + \nu_A(x) - \nu_A(0))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(0) - \mu_A(x), 1 + \nu_A(x) - \nu_A(0)) \\ &= \mu_{I_1}(A), \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{I_1}(f(A)) &= \sup_{z \in Y} \max\left(0, \inf_{y \in f^{-1}(0')} \nu_A(y) + \sup_{x \in f^{-1}(z)} \mu_A(x) - 1\right) \\ &\leq \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(0) + \mu_A(x) - 1) = \nu_{I_1}(A). \end{aligned}$$

因此  $[A \in I_1] = (\mu_{I_1}(A), \nu_{I_1}(A)) \leq_{L^*} (\mu_{I_1}(f(A)), \nu_{I_1}(f(A))) = [f(A) \in I_1]$ . 类似地有

$$[A \in I_2] \leq_{L^*} [f(A) \in I_2].$$

于是

$$[A \in I] = [A \in I_1] \wedge [A \in I_2] \leq_{L^*} [f(A) \in I_1] \wedge [f(A) \in I_2] = [f(A) \in I],$$

故结论成立.

**定理 2.12** 设  $X, Y$  都是一个 BCK- 代数, 若  $B$  是  $Y$  中的直觉模糊集,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  是一个满同态, 则

$$\models B \in I \leftrightarrow f^{-1}(B) \in I.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(f^{-1}(B)) &= (\mu_{I_1}(f^{-1}(B)), \nu_{I_1}(f^{-1}(B))) \\ &= \inf_{x \in X} IR(f^{-1}(B)(x), f^{-1}(B)(0)) \\ &= \inf_{x \in X} IR((f^{-1}(\mu_B)(x), f^{-1}(\nu_B)(x)), (f^{-1}(\mu_B)(0), f^{-1}(\nu_B)(0))) \\ &= \inf_{x \in X} IR((\mu_B(f(x)), \nu_B(f(x))), (\mu_B(f(0)), \nu_B(f(0))))), \end{aligned}$$

进而,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_1}(f^{-1}(B)) &= \inf_{x \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_B(f(0)) - \mu_B(f(x)), 1 + \nu_B(f(x)) - \nu_B(f(0))) \\ &= \inf_{z \in Y} \min(1, 1 + \mu_B(0') - \mu_B(z), 1 + \nu_B(z) - \nu_B(0')) = \mu_{I_1}(B), \end{aligned}$$

并且

$$\nu_{I_1}(f^{-1}(B)) = \sup_{x \in X} \max(0, \nu_B(f(0)) + \mu_B(f(x)) - 1) = \sup_{z \in Y} \max(0, \nu_B(0') + \mu_B(z) - 1) \nu_{I_1}(B).$$

类似地,  $\mu_{I_2}(f^{-1}(B)) = \mu_{I_2}(B), \nu_{I_2}(f^{-1}(B)) = \nu_{I_2}(B)$ . 因此  $[B \in I \leftrightarrow f^{-1}(B) \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 故结论成立.

**定理 2.13** 若  $A$  是拟右交错 BCK- 代数  $X$  中的直觉模糊集, 则

$$\models A \in sa \leftrightarrow A \in I.$$

证 由定理 2.1 得到  $[A \in sa] \leq_{L^*} [A \in I_1]$ .  $\forall x, y \in X$ , 由命题 3 的推论知,

$$\begin{aligned} [A \in sa] &\asymp \min(A(x * y), A(x)) \\ &= [(\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow x * y \in A)] \otimes \min(A(x * y), A(x)) \\ &= [(\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow (x * y) * y \in A)] \\ &\quad \otimes \min(A(x * y), A(x)) \leq_{L^*} A((x * y) * y) \\ &= A(x * (y * y)) = A(x * 0) = A(x), \end{aligned}$$

又由命题 3 得

$$[A \in sa] \leq_{L^*} [(\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow x \in A)] = [A \in I_2],$$

因此  $[A \in sa] \leq_{L^*} \min([A \in I_1], [A \in I_2]) = [A \in I]$ .

反之,  $\forall x, y \in X$ , 再由命题 3 有

$$\begin{aligned} & [A \in I] \otimes \min(A(x), A(y)) \\ &= [A \in I] \otimes \min(A(x * (y * y)), A(y)) \\ &= [A \in I] \otimes \min(A((x * y) * y), A(y)) \leq_{L^*} [A \in I_2] \\ & \quad \otimes \min(A((x * y) * y), A(y)) \leq_{L^*} A(x * y), \end{aligned}$$

于是  $[A \in I] \leq_{L^*} [(\forall x)(\forall y)((x \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow (x * y \in A))] = [A \in sa]$ .

**定义 2.4** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 令

$$A \in I_3 := (\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * y) * z \in A) \wedge (y * z \in A) \rightarrow (x * z) \in A).$$

称一元直觉模糊谓词  $II \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}(X))$  为直觉不分明化正定蕴涵理想, 如果

$$A \in II := (A \in I_1) \wedge (A \in I_3).$$

记  $I_3(A) = (\mu_{I_3}(A), \nu_{I_3}(A))$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_3}(A) &= \inf_{x,y,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * z) - \mu_A((x * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(y * z), 1 \\ & \quad + \nu_A((x * y) * z) \vee \nu_A(y * z) - \nu_A(x * z)), \\ \nu_{I_3}(A) &= \sup_{x,y,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * z) + \mu_A((x * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(y * z) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.14** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 则

$$\models A \in II \rightarrow A \in I.$$

证 由  $x * 0 = x$ , 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_3}(A) &\leq \inf_{x,y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * 0) - \mu_A((x * y) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(y * 0), 1 \\ & \quad + \nu_A((x * y) * 0) \vee \nu_A(y * 0) - \nu_A(x * 0)) \\ &= \inf_{x,y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y), 1 + \nu_A(x * y) \vee \nu_A(y) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \mu_{I_2}(A), \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{I_3}(A) &\geq \sup_{x,y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * 0) + \mu_A((x * y) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(y * 0) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x,y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) = \nu_{I_2}(A). \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.15** 设  $X$  是一个正定蕴涵 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 则

$$\models A \in I \rightarrow A \in II.$$

证  $\forall x, y, z \in X$ , 由命题 3 知

$$\begin{aligned} & [A \in I_2] \otimes \min(A((x * y) * z), A(y * z)) \\ &= [(\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y \in A) \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow (x \in A))] \otimes \min(A((x * y) * z), A(y * z)) \\ &= [(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * z) * (y * z) \in A) \wedge (y * z \in A) \rightarrow (x * z \in A)] \\ &\quad \otimes \min(A((x * z) * (y * z)), A(y * z)) \leq_{L^*} A(x * z), \end{aligned}$$

亦即  $[A \in I_2] \leq_{L^*} [\min(A((x * y) * z), A(y * z)) \rightarrow A(x * z)]$ , 因此

$$[A \in I_2] \leq_{L^*} \inf_{x, y, z \in X} [\min(A((x * y) * z), A(y * z)) \rightarrow A(x * z)] = [A \in I_3].$$

**定理 2.16** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集. 若  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 则

- 1)  $\models A \in II \rightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y) * y \in A \rightarrow x * y \in A)$ ;
- 2)  $\models (\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y) * y \in A \rightarrow x * y \in A) \rightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y) * y \in A \rightarrow (x * z) * (y * z) \in A)$ ;
- 3)  $\models A \in II \rightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * z) * (y * z)) * z \in A \rightarrow (x * z) * (y * z) \in A$ .

证 因为  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 则  $[A \in I_1] = 1_{L^*}$ . 由定理 2.8 的证明知, 对任意  $x \in X, \mu_A(0) \geq \mu_A(x), \nu_A(0) \leq \nu_A(x)$ . 注意到  $y * y = 0$  有

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_3}(A) &= \inf_{x, y, z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * z) - \mu_A((x * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(y * z), 1 \\ &\quad + \nu_A((x * y) * z) \vee \nu_A(y * z) - \nu_A(x * z)) \\ &\leq \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A((x * y) * y) \wedge \mu_A(y * y), 1 \\ &\quad + \nu_A((x * y) * y) \vee \nu_A(y * y) - \nu_A(x * y)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A((x * y) * y) \wedge \mu_A(0), 1 \\ &\quad + \nu_A((x * y) * y) \vee \nu_A(0) - \nu_A(x * y)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A((x * y) * y), 1 + \nu_A((x * y) * y) - \nu_A(x * y)), \end{aligned}$$

并且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{I_3}(A) &= \sup_{x, y, z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * z) + \mu_A((x * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(y * z) - 1) \\ &\leq \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A((x * y) * y) \wedge \mu_A(y * y) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A((x * y) * y) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

故 1) 式成立.

因为  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 所以

$$\mu_{I_2}(A) = \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y), 1 + \nu_A(x * y) \vee \nu_A(y) - \nu_A(x)) = 1,$$

$$\nu_{I_2}(A) = \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) = 0.$$

故对任意  $x, y, z \in X, \mu_A(0) \geq \mu_A(x) \geq \mu_A(x * y) \wedge \mu_A(y), \nu_A(0) \leq \nu_A(x) \leq \nu_A(x * y) \vee \nu_A(y)$ .

因为  $((x * z) * (y * z)) * z \leq (x * y) * z$ , 所以

$$\mu_A(((x * z) * (y * z)) * z) \geq \mu_A((x * y) * z),$$

且

$$\nu_A(((x * z) * (y * z)) * z) \leq \nu_A((x * y) * z).$$

记

$$[(\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y) * z \in A \rightarrow x * y \in A)] = (\mu(A), \nu(A)),$$

则

$$(\mu(A), \nu(A)) = [(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * (y * z)) * z \in A \rightarrow (x * (y * z)) * z \in A)],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(A) &= \inf_{x,y,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A((x * (y * z)) * z) - \mu_A(((x * (y * z)) * z) * z), 1 \\ &\quad + \nu_A(((x * (y * z)) * z) * z) - \nu_A((x * (y * z)) * z)) \\ &\leq \inf_{x,y,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A((x * (y * z)) * z) - \mu_A((x * y) * z), 1 \\ &\quad + \nu_A((x * y) * z) - \nu_A((x * (y * z)) * z)) \\ &= \inf_{x,y,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A((x * z) * (y * z)) - \mu_A((x * y) * z), 1 \\ &\quad + \nu_A((x * y) * z) - \nu_A((x * z) * (y * z))). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(A) &= \sup_{x,y,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A((x * (y * z)) * z) + \mu_A(((x * (y * z)) * z) * z) - 1) \\ &\geq \sup_{x,y,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A((x * (y * z)) * z) + \mu_A((x * y) * z) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x,y,z \in X} \max(0, \nu((x * z) * (y * z)) + \mu_A((x * y) * z) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了 2) 式.

由  $((x * (y * z)) * z) * z = ((x * z) * (y * z)) * z$  可得

$$\begin{aligned} &[(\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y) * y \in A \rightarrow x * y \in A)] \\ &= [(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * z) * (y * z)) * z \in A \rightarrow (x * z) * (y * z) \in A], \end{aligned}$$

故 3) 式成立.

**定义 2.5** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK-代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 令

$$A \in I_4 := (\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * (y * x)) * z \in A \wedge (z \in A) \rightarrow (x \in A)).$$

称一元直觉模糊谓词  $III \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}(X))$  为直觉不分明化蕴涵理想, 如果

$$A \in III := (A \in I_1) \wedge (A \in I_4).$$

令  $I_4 = (\mu_{I_4}(A), \nu_{I_4}(A))$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_4}(A) &= \inf_{x,y,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), 1 \\ &\quad + \nu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)), \\ \nu_{I_4}(A) &= \sup_{x,y,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.17** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK-代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 则

$$\models A \in III \rightarrow A \in I.$$

证 由  $x * x = 0, x * 0 = x$  知

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_4}(A) &\leq \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A((x * (x * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * (x * x)) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A(x * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A(x * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \mu_{I_2}(A), \\ \nu_{I_4}(A) &\geq \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * (x * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) = \nu_{I_2}(A), \end{aligned}$$

即  $[A \in I_2] = (\mu_{I_2}(A), \nu_{I_2}(A)) \geq (\mu_{I_4}(A), \nu_{I_4}(A)) = [A \in I_4]$ , 从而结论成立.

**定理 2.18** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 若  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 则

$$\models A \in III \rightarrow A \in II.$$

证 因为  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 并注意到  $((x * z) * z) * (y * z) \leq (x * z) * y = (x * y) * z$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_A(y * z) \wedge \mu_A((x * y) * z) &\leq \mu_A((x * z) * z), \\ \nu_A((x * z) * z) &\leq \nu_A(y * z) \vee \nu_A((x * y) * z). \end{aligned}$$

又  $(x * z) * (x * (x * z)) = (x * (x * (x * z))) * z = (x * z) * z$ , 所以

$$I_4(A) = [(\forall x)(\forall y)(\forall z)((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) * y \in A \wedge (y \in A) \rightarrow x * z \in A].$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_4}(A) &= \inf_{x,y,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * z) - \mu_A(((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) * y) \wedge \mu_A(y), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A(((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) * y) \vee \nu_A(y) - \nu_A(x * z)) \\ &\leq \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * z) - \mu_A(((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(0), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A(((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) * 0) \vee \nu_A(0) - \nu_A(x * z)) \\ &= \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * z) - \mu_A((x * z) * (x * (x * z))), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) - \nu_A(x * z)) \\ &= \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * z) - \mu_A((x * z) * z), 1 + \nu_A((x * z) * z) - \nu_A(x * z)) \\ &\leq \inf_{x,z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * z) - \mu_A((x * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(y * z), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * y) * z) \vee \nu_A(y * z) - \nu_A(x * z)) \\ &= \mu_{I_3}(A), \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{I_4}(A) &= \sup_{x,y,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * z) + \mu_A(((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) * y) \wedge \mu_A(y) - 1) \\ &\geq \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * z) + \mu_A(((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(0) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * z) + \mu_A((x * z) * (x * (x * z))) - 1) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * z) + \mu_A((x * z) * z) - 1) \\
&\geq \sup_{x,z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * z) + \mu_A((x * y) * z) \wedge \mu_A(y * z) - 1) = \nu_{I_3}(A),
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$[A \in III] = [A \in I_1] \wedge [A \in I_4] \leq [A \in I_1] \wedge [A \in I_3] = [A \in II].$$

**定理 2.19** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK-代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 若  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 则

1)  $\models A \in III \rightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)((x * y) * y \in A \rightarrow x * y \in A)$ ;

2)  $\models A \in III \rightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)(y * (y * x) \in A \rightarrow x * (x * y) \in A)$ .

证 由  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$  知, 对任意  $x \in X, \mu_A(0) \geq \mu_A(x), \nu_A(0) \leq \nu_A(x)$ . 注意到

$$(x * y) * (x * (x * y)) = (x * (x * (x * y))) * y = (x * y) * y$$

知

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{I_4}(A) &\leq \inf_{x,y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A(((x * y) * (x * (x * y)))) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(0), \\
&\quad 1 + \nu_A(((x * y) * (x * (x * y)))) * 0 \vee \nu_A(0) - \nu_A(x * y)) \\
&= \inf_{x,y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * y) - \mu_A((x * y) * y), 1 + \nu_A((x * y) * y) - \nu_A(x * y)), \\
\nu_{I_4}(A) &\geq \sup_{x,y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A(((x * y) * (x * (x * y)))) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(0) - 1) \\
&= \sup_{x,y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x * y) + \mu_A((x * y) * y) - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

于是 1) 式得到证明.

由定理 2.8 知  $[A \in I] \leq [(\forall x)(\forall y)(x \leq y \rightarrow (y \in A \rightarrow x \in A))]$ , 从而对任意  $x, y \in X$  且  $x \leq y$  有  $\mu_A(x) \geq \mu_A(y), \nu_A(x) \leq \nu_A(y)$ . 因为  $x * (x * y) \leq x$ , 由 (7) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}
y * (x * (x * y)) &\leq y * x, \\
(x * (x * y)) * (y * (x * (x * y))) &\leq (x * (x * y)) * (y * x) \\
&= (x * (y * x)) * (x * y) \leq y * (y * x),
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_A((x * (x * y)) * (y * (x * (x * y)))) &\geq \mu_A(y * (y * x)), \\
\nu_A((x * (x * y)) * (y * (x * (x * y)))) &\leq \nu_A(y * (y * x)),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{I_4}(A) &\leq \inf_{x,y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * (x * y)) - \mu_A(((x * (x * y)) * (y * (x * (x * y)))) * 0) \\
&\quad \wedge \mu_A(0), 1 + \nu_A(((x * (x * y)) * (y * (x * (x * y)))) * 0) \vee \nu_A(0) - \nu_A(x * (x * y))) \\
&\leq \inf_{x,y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x * (x * y)) - \mu_A(y * (y * x)), \\
&\quad 1 + \nu_A(y * (y * x)) - \nu_A(x * (x * y))), \\
\nu_{I_4}(A) &\geq \sup_{x,y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(y * (y * x)) \\
&\quad + \mu_A(((x * (x * y)) * (y * (x * (x * y)))) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(0) - 1) \\
&\geq \sup_{x,y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(y * (y * x)) + \mu_A(x * (x * y)) - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

这就证明了 2) 关系式.

**定理 2.20** 设  $X$  是一个蕴涵 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 则

$$\models A \in I \leftrightarrow A \in III.$$

证 因为  $X$  是一个蕴涵 BCK- 代数, 所以对任意  $x, y \in X$  有  $x = x * (y * x)$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_2}(A) &= \inf_{x, z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A(x * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), 1 + \nu_A(x * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \inf_{x, z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y, z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \mu_{I_4}(A), \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{I_2}(A) &= \sup_{x, z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x, z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x, y, z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) = \nu_{I_4}(A), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $I_2(A) = I_4(A)$ , 故  $[A \in I] = I_1(A) \wedge I_2(A) = I_1(A) \wedge I_4(A) = [A \in III]$ .

**定理 2.21** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK- 代数,  $A$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 若  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 则

$$\models A \in III \leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)(x * (y * x) \in A \rightarrow x \in A).$$

证 由  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$  知, 对任意  $x \in X$ ,  $\mu_A(0) \geq \mu_A(x)$ ,  $\nu_A(0) \leq \nu_A(x)$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_4}(A) &= \inf_{x, y, z \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &\leq \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(0), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * (y * x)) * 0) \vee \nu_A(0) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &= \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A(x * (y * x)), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A(x * (y * x)) - \nu_A(x)), \end{aligned}$$

并且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{I_4}(A) &= \sup_{x, y, z \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1) \\ &\geq \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * 0) \wedge \mu_A(0) - 1) \\ &= \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * (y * x)) - 1), \end{aligned}$$

故  $III(A) \leq I_4(A) \leq [(\forall x)(\forall y)(x * (y * x) \in A \rightarrow x \in A)]$ .

反之, 由于  $[A \in I] = 1_{L^*}$ , 所以

$$\mu_A(x * (y * x)) \geq \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z)$$

且

$$\nu_A(x * (y * x)) \leq \nu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \vee \nu_A(z).$$

记

$$[(\forall x)(\forall y)(x * (y * x) \in A \rightarrow x \in A)] = (\mu(A), \nu(A)),$$

对任意  $z \in X$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(A) &= \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A(x * (y * x)), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A(x * (y * x)) - \nu_A(x)) \\ &\leq \inf_{x, y \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x) - \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z), \\ &\quad 1 + \nu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \vee \nu_A(z) - \nu_A(x)), \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(A) &= \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A(x * (y * x)) - 1) \\ &\geq \sup_{x, y \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x) + \mu_A((x * (y * x)) * z) \wedge \mu_A(z) - 1), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\mu(A) \leq \mu_{I_4}(A), \nu(A) \geq \nu_{I_4}(A),$$

即

$$[(\forall x)(\forall y)(x * (y * x) \in A \rightarrow x \in A)] \leq I_4(A),$$

从而结论得证.

类似定理 2.10, 定理 2.11 和定理 2.12 的证明分别有如下两个结论.

**定理 2.22** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK-代数,  $A_\lambda (\lambda \in A)$  是  $X$  中的一族直觉模糊集, 则

$$1) \models (\forall \lambda)((\lambda \in A) \rightarrow (A_\lambda \in II)) \rightarrow \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in A} A_\lambda \in II \right);$$

$$2) \models (\forall \lambda)((\lambda \in A) \rightarrow (A_\lambda \in III)) \rightarrow \left( \bigcap_{\lambda \in A} A_\lambda \in III \right).$$

**定理 2.23** 若  $A, B$  分别是 BCK-代数  $X, Y$  中的直觉模糊集,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  是一个满同态, 则

$$1) \models A \in II \rightarrow f(A) \in II, \models A \in III \rightarrow f(A) \in III;$$

$$2) \models B \in II \rightarrow f^{-1}(B) \in II, \models B \in III \rightarrow f^{-1}(B) \in III.$$

**定义 2.6** 设  $A \in \mathcal{F}(X \times X), B \in \mathcal{F}(X)$ . 称二元直觉模糊谓词  $R_B \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}(X \times X))$  为  $B$  上的直觉模糊关系, 如果

$$A \in R_B := (\forall x)(\forall y)((x, y) \in A \rightarrow (x \in B) \wedge (y \in B)).$$

**引理 2.24** 设  $A, B \in \mathcal{F}(X)$ , 则

$$\models (A \times B) \in R_X \leftrightarrow (\forall x)(\forall y)((x, y) \in A \times B \leftrightarrow (x \in A) \wedge (y \in B)).$$

**定理 2.25** 设  $X$  是一个 BCK-代数,  $A, B$  是  $X$  中的直觉模糊子集, 则

- 1)  $\models (A \in sa) \wedge (B \in sa) \rightarrow (A \times B \in sa)$ ;
- 2)  $\models (A \in I) \wedge (B \in I) \rightarrow (A \times B \in I)$ ;
- 3)  $\models (A \in II) \wedge (B \in II) \rightarrow (A \times B \in II)$ ;
- 4)  $\models (A \in III) \wedge (B \in III) \rightarrow (A \times B \in III)$ .

证 下面仅证明 1) 式, 其余类似可证.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mu_{sa}(A \times B) \\
&= \inf_{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_{A \times B}((x_1, y_1) * (x_2, y_2)) - \mu_{A \times B}(x_1, y_1) \wedge \mu_{A \times B}(x_2, y_2), \\
&\quad 1 + \nu_{A \times B}(x_1, y_1) \vee \nu_{A \times B}(x_2, y_2) - \nu_{A \times B}((x_1, y_1) * (x_2, y_2))) \\
&= \inf_{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_{A \times B}(x_1 * x_2, y_1 * y_2) - \mu_A(x_1) \wedge \mu_B(y_1) \wedge \mu_A(x_2) \\
&\quad \wedge \mu_B(y_2), 1 + \nu_A(x_1) \vee \nu_B(y_1) \vee \nu_A(x_2) \vee \nu_B(y_2) - \nu_{A \times B}(x_1 * x_2, y_1 * y_2)) \\
&= \inf_{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x_1 * x_2) \wedge \mu_B(y_1 * y_2) - \mu_A(x_1) \wedge \mu_B(y_1) \wedge \mu_A(x_2) \\
&\quad \wedge \mu_B(y_2), 1 + \nu_A(x_1) \vee \nu_B(y_1) \vee \nu_A(x_2) \vee \nu_B(y_2) - \nu_A(x_1 * x_2) \vee \nu_B(y_1 * y_2)) \\
&\geq \min \left( \inf_{x_1, x_2 \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(x_1 * x_2) - \mu_A(x_1) \wedge \mu_A(x_2), 1 + \nu_A(x_1) \vee \nu_A(x_2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \nu_A(x_1 * x_2)), \inf_{y_1, y_2 \in X} \min(1, 1 + \mu_A(y_1 * y_2) - \mu_A(y_1) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \wedge \mu_A(y_2), 1 + \nu_A(y_1) \vee \nu_A(y_2) - \nu_A(y_1 * y_2)) \right) \\
&= \min(\mu_{sa}(A), \mu_{sa}(B)),
\end{aligned}$$

并且

$$\begin{aligned}
\nu_{sa}(A \times B) &= \sup_{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X} \max(0, \nu_{A \times B}((x_1, y_1) * (x_2, y_2)) \\
&\quad + \mu_{A \times B}(x_1, y_1) \wedge \mu_{A \times B}(x_2, y_2) - 1) \\
&= \sup_{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X} \max(0, \nu_{A \times B}(x_1 * x_2, y_1 * y_2) \\
&\quad + \mu_A(x_1) \wedge \nu_B(y_1) \wedge \mu_A(x_2) \wedge \mu_B(y_2) - 1) \\
&= \sup_{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x_1 * x_2) \vee \nu_B(y_1 * y_2) \\
&\quad + \mu_A(x_1) \wedge \nu_B(y_1) \wedge \mu_A(x_2) \wedge \mu_B(y_2) - 1) \\
&\leq \max \left( \sup_{x_1, x_2 \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(x_1 * x_2) + \mu_A(x_1) \wedge \mu_A(x_2) - 1), \right. \\
&\quad \left. \sup_{y_1, y_2 \in X} \max(0, \nu_A(y_1 * y_2) + \mu_A(y_1) \wedge \mu_A(y_2) - 1) \right) \\
&= \max(\nu_{sa}(A), \nu_{sa}(A)).
\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
& [(A \in sa) \wedge (B \in sa)] \\
&= (\mu_{sa}(A), \nu_{sa}(A)) \wedge (\mu_{sa}(B), \nu_{sa}(B)) \\
&= (\mu_{sa}(A) \wedge \mu_{sa}(B), \nu_{sa}(A) \vee \nu_{sa}(B)) \leq_{L^*} (\mu_{sa}(A \times B), \nu_{sa}(A \times B)) \\
&= [A \times B \in sa].
\end{aligned}$$

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## ON INTUITIONAL FUZZIFYING IDEALS IN BCK-ALGEBRA BASED ON $L^*$ -LATTICE VALUED LOGIC

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**Abstract** Under the semantic frame of  $L^*$ -lattice valued logic, we define the concept of intuitional fuzzifying BCK-algebra on  $L^*$ -lattice valued logic by using Lukasiewicz implication operator as tool. In BCK-algebra, the concepts of ideals, positive implicative ideals and implicative ideals have ever been depicted by classical set theory, but now, they are redefined by a unary predicate calculus on  $L^*$ -lattice valued logic, and their properties and relations among them are discussed.

**Key words**  $L^*$ -lattice valued logic, Lukasiewicz implication operator, intuitional fuzzifying BCK-algebra, intuitional fuzzifying ideal, intuitional fuzzifying positive implicative ideal, intuitional fuzzifying implicative ideal.