GENERALIZATION OF \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-FUZZY SUBNEAR-RINGS AND IDEALS

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Abstract. In this paper, we introduce the notion of \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring which is a generalization of \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring. We have given examples which are \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideals but they are not \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals and \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy bi-ideals of near-ring. We have characterized \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals and \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy bi-ideals of near-rings.

1. Introduction

In 1965 Zadeh [24] introduced the concept of fuzzy subsets and studied their properties on the lines parallel to set theory. In 1971, Rosenfeld [17] defined a fuzzy subgroup and gave some of its properties. Rosenfeld’s definition of a fuzzy group is a turning point for pure mathematicians. Since then, the study of fuzzy algebraic structure has been pursued in many directions such as groups, rings, modules, vector spaces and so on. In 1981 Das [6] explained the inter-relationship between a fuzzy subgroups and its \(t\)-level subsets. Fuzzy subrings and ideals were first introduced by Wang-jin Liu [12] in 1982. Subsequently, Mukherjee and Sen [14], Swamy and Swamy [20], Yue [23], Dixit et al [7] and Rajesh Kumar [10] applied some basic concepts pertaining to ideals from classical ring theory and developed a theory of fuzzy rings. The notions of fuzzy subnear-ring and ideal were first introduced by Abou-Zaid [1] in 1991. The concept of quasi-coincidence of a fuzzy point with a fuzzy subset was introduced by Pu Pao-Ming and Liu Ying-Ming [13] in 1980. The idea of quasi-coincidence of a fuzzy point with a fuzzy set was introduced by Bhakat and Das [2] in 1992. In particular, the \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subgroup is an important and useful generalization of a fuzzy subgroup. In [4], Bhakat and Das have extended the notion of \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subgroups to the notion of \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subrings. Narayanan and Manikantan [15] have extended these results to near-rings. We introduce the notion of an \((\in, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring which is a generalization of an \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring. We give examples which are \((\in, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy ideals but not \((\in, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideals. Finally, we
introduce the notions of \((\in, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals and \((\in, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy bi-
ideals of near-rings which are the generalization of fuzzy bi-ideals, fuzzy quasi-ideals,\n\((\in, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals, \((\in, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy bi-ideals of near-ring \(N\). We also
characterize \((\in, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals and \((\in, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy bi-ideals of near-
rings.

2. Preliminaries

For the sake of completeness we first recall some definitions and results proposed
by the early pioneers.

**Definition 2.1.** A near-ring \(N\) is a system with two binary operations + and \(\cdot\)
such that:
(1) \((N, +)\) is a group, not necessarily abelian,
(2) \((N, \cdot)\) is a semigroup,
(3) \((x + y)z = xz + yz\), for all \(x, y, z \in N\).

We will use the word "near-ring" to mean "right distributive near-ring" and write
\(xy\) instead of \(x \cdot y\). Note that \(0, x \neq 0\) and \((-x)y = -xy\) but in general \(x.0 \neq 0\) for
some \(x \in N\).

**Definition 2.2.** Let \((N, +, \cdot)\) be a near-ring. A subset \(I\) of \(N\) is said to be an ideal
of \(N\) if:
(1) \((I, +)\) is a normal subgroup of \((N, +)\),
(2) \(IN \subseteq I\),
(3) \(n_{1}(n_{2} + i) - n_{1}n_{2} \in I\), for all \(i \in I\) and \(n_{1}, n_{2} \in N\).

If \(I\) satisfies (1) and (2), then it is called a right ideal of \(N\). If \(I\) satisfies (1) and
(3), then it is called a left ideal of \(N\).

Let \(N\) be a near-ring. Given two subsets \(A\) and \(B\) of \(N\), the product \(AB = \{ab \mid a \in A, b \in B\}\) and \(A \ast B = \{a(a' + b') - a'a' \mid a, a' \in A, b, b' \in B\}\). In what
follows, \(N\) will denote right distributive near-ring, unless otherwise specified. For
the basic terminology and notation we refer to Pilz [16] and Abou-Zaid [1].

**Definition 2.3.** Let \(S\) be any set. A mapping \(\mu : S \rightarrow [0, 1]\) is called a fuzzy subset
of \(S\).

A fuzzy subset \(\mu : S \rightarrow [0, 1]\) is nonempty if \(\mu\) is not the constant map with
value 0. For any two fuzzy subsets \(\lambda\) and \(\mu\) of \(S\), \(\lambda \leq \mu\) means that \(\lambda(a) \leq \mu(a)\) for
all \(a \in S\). The characteristic function of \(N\) is denoted by \(N\) and the characteristic
function of a subset \(A\) is denoted by \(f_A\). The image of a fuzzy subset \(\mu\) is denoted by
\(\text{Im}(\mu) = \{\mu(n) \mid n \in N\}\) and \(|\text{Im}(\mu)|\) denotes the cardinality of \(\text{Im}(\mu)\). Hereafter,
we consider only nonempty fuzzy subsets of \(N\).

**Definition 2.4.** [12] Let \(\mu\) be a fuzzy subset of a ring \(R\). Then \(\mu\) is called a fuzzy
subring (resp. ideal) of \(R\) if for all \(x, y \in R\):
(1) \(\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}\),
(2) \(\mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}\) (resp, \(\mu(xy) \geq \max\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}\)).
Definition 2.5. Let $\mu$ be a fuzzy subset of $N$. Then $\mu$ is called a fuzzy left (right) $N$–subgroup of $N$ if for all $x, y \in N$:

1. $\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$,
2. $\mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(y), \mu(xy) \geq \mu(x))$.

If $\mu$ is both left and right fuzzy $N$–subgroup of $N$, then it is called a fuzzy $N$–subgroup of $N$.

Definition 2.6. Let $\mu$ be any fuzzy subset of $N$. For $t \in [0, 1]$, the set $\mu_t = \{x \in N | \mu(x) \geq t\}$ is called a level subset of $\mu$.

Definition 2.7. Let $f$ and $g$ be any two fuzzy subsets of $N$. Then $f \cap g$, $f \cup g$, $f + g$, $fg$ and $f * g$ are fuzzy subsets of $N$ defined by:

\[(f \cap g)(x) = \min\{f(x), g(x)\}\]
\[(f \cup g)(x) = \max\{f(x), g(x)\}\]
\[(f + g)(x) = \begin{cases} \sup_{x=y+z} \{\min\{f(y), g(z)\}\}, & \text{if } x \text{ is expressed as } x = y + z, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}\]
\[(fg)(x) = \begin{cases} \sup_{x=yz} \{\min\{f(y), g(z)\}\}, & \text{if } x \text{ is expressed as } x = yz, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}\]
\[(f * g)(x) = \begin{cases} \sup_{x=a(b+c) - ab} \{\min\{f(a), g(c)\}\}, & \text{if } x = a(b+c) - ab, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}\]

Definition 2.8. For any $x \in N$ and $t \in (0, 1]$, define a fuzzy point $x_t$ as

\[x_t(y) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } y = x \\ 0 & \text{if } y \neq x. \end{cases}\]

If $x_t$ is a fuzzy point and $\mu$ is any fuzzy subset of $N$ and $x_t \leq \mu$, then we write $x_t \in \mu$. Note that $x_t \in \mu$ if and only if $x \in \mu$, where $\mu_t$ is a level subset of $\mu$.

Definition 2.9. A fuzzy subset $\mu$ of $N$ is called a fuzzy subnear-ring of $N$ if for all $x, y \in N$:

1. $\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$,
2. $\mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$.

Definition 2.10. Let $\mu$ be a nonempty fuzzy subset of $N$. $\mu$ is a fuzzy ideal of $N$ if for all $x, y, i \in N$:

1. $\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$,
2. $\mu(x) = \mu(y + x - y)$,
3. $\mu(xy) \geq \mu(x)$,
4. $\mu(x(y + i) - xy) \geq \mu(i)$.
If \( \mu \) satisfies (1), (2) and (3), then it is called a fuzzy right ideal of \( N \). If \( \mu \) satisfies (1), (2) and (4), then it is called a fuzzy left ideal of \( N \). If \( \mu \) is both fuzzy right as well as fuzzy left ideal of \( N \), then \( \mu \) is called a fuzzy ideal of \( N \).

**Definition 2.11.** A fuzzy point \( x_t \) is said to belong to (resp. be quasi-coincident with) a fuzzy subset \( \mu \), written as \( x_t \in \mu \) (resp. \( x_t \in \mu \)) if \( \mu(x) \geq t \) (resp. \( \mu(x) + t > 1 \)). If \( x_t \in \mu \) or \( x_t \in \mu \), then we write \( x_t \in \mathcal{V} \mu \).

**Definition 2.12.** A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) of a ring \( R \) is said to be an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy subring of \( R \) if for all \( x, y \in R \) and \( t, r \in [0, 1] \):

1. \( x_t, y_r \in \mu \) implies \( (x + y)_{t + r} \in \mathcal{V} \mu \),
2. \( x_t \in \mu \) implies \( (-x)_t \in \mathcal{V} \mu \),
3. \( x_t, y_r \in \mu \) implies \( (xy)_{t + r} \in \mathcal{V} \mu \).

**Definition 2.13.** [4] A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) of a ring \( R \) is said to be an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( R \) if:

1. \( \mu \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy subring of \( R \),
2. \( x_t \in \mu \) and \( y \in R \) implies \( (xy)_t \in \mathcal{V} \mu \), for all \( x, y \in R \) and \( t \in [0, 1] \).

**Example 2.14.** [4] Consider the ring \( R = J/4 \). Let \( \lambda : R \to [0, 1] \) be defined by \( \lambda(0) = 0.6, \lambda(1) = \lambda(3) = 0.4, \lambda(2) = 0.7 \). Then \( \lambda \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( R \) but not a fuzzy ideal according to Definition 2.4.

**Definition 2.15.** [15] A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) is said to be an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \) if for all \( x, y \in N \) and \( t, r \in [0, 1] \):

1. \( x_t, y_r \in \mu \) implies \( (x + y)_{t + r} \in \mathcal{V} \mu \),
2. \( x_t \in \mu \) implies \( (-x)_t \in \mathcal{V} \mu \),
3. \( x_t, y_r \in \mu \) implies \( (xy)_{t + r} \in \mathcal{V} \mu \).

**Definition 2.16.** [15] A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) of \( N \) is said to be an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( N \) if for all \( x, y, z \in N \) and for all \( r, t \in [0, 1] \):

1. \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) implies \( (x - y)_{t + r} \in \mathcal{V} \mu \),
2. \( x_t \in \mu \) and \( y \in N \) implies \( (y + x - y)_t \in \mathcal{V} \mu \),
3. \( x_t \in \mu \) and \( y \in N \) implies \( (xy)_t \in \mathcal{V} \mu \),
4. \( z_t \in \mu \) and \( x, y \in N \) implies \( (xy + z) \in \mathcal{V} \mu \).

If \( \mu \) satisfies (1), (2) and (3), then it is called an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy right ideal of \( N \). If \( \mu \) satisfies (1), (2) and (4), then it is called an \((\epsilon, \in \mathcal{V} \mu)\)-fuzzy left ideal of \( N \).

**Example 2.17.** ([15]) Let \( N = \{0, a, b, c\} \) be Klein’s four group. Define multiplication in \( N \) as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
+ & 0 & a & b & c \\
\hline
0 & 0 & a & b & c \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
a & a & 0 & c & b \\
b & b & c & 0 & a \\
c & c & b & a & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
\cdot & 0 & a & b \\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
a & a & a & a \\
b & b & 0 & 0 \\
c & c & a & a \\
\end{array}
\]

Then \( (N, +, \cdot) \) is a near-ring (see [16], P-408) scheme 19). Let \( \mu : N \to [0, 1] \) be a fuzzy subset of \( N \) such that \( \mu(0) = 0.7, \mu(a) = \mu(c) = 0.4, \mu(b) = 0.8 \). Then
Lemma 3.3. Let 

\( \mu \) an \((\epsilon, \in \lor \forall)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \). But, since \( 0.7 = \mu(0) = \mu(b - b) \not\leq \min\{\mu(b), \mu(b)\} = 0.8 \), \( \mu \) is not a fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \). Further, \( \mu \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \lor \forall)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( N \). Since \( 0.7 = \mu(0) = \mu(b0) \not\leq \mu(b) = 0.8 \), \( \mu \) is not a fuzzy ideal of \( N \).

Lemma 2.18. [1] Let \( \mu \) be a fuzzy subset of \( N \). \( \mu \) is a fuzzy left (right) \( N \)-subgroup of \( N \) if and only if the level subset \( \mu_t, t \in \text{Im} \mu \), is a left (right) \( N \)-subgroup of \( N \).

Lemma 2.19. [1] Let \( I \) be a subset of \( N \). \( I \) is an (left or right) ideal of \( N \) if and only if \( f_1 \) is a fuzzy (left or right) ideal of \( N \).

Lemma 2.20. [1] Let \( \mu \) be a fuzzy subset of \( N \). \( \mu \) is a fuzzy (left or right) ideal of \( N \) if and only if the level subset \( \mu_t, t \in \text{Im} \mu \), is an ideal of \( N \).

3. \((\epsilon, \in \lor \forall)\)-fuzzy Subnear-rings and \((\epsilon, \in \lor \forall)\)-fuzzy Ideals in \( N \)

In this section, we introduce the notion of \( \lor \forall q_k \)-fuzzy sets which are a generalization of fuzzy sets.

Definition 3.1. A fuzzy point \( x_t \) is said to belong to (resp., be \( k \)-quasi-coincident with) a fuzzy subset \( \mu \), written as \( x_t \in \mu \) (resp., \( x_t \in q_k \mu \)) if \( \mu(x) \geq t \) (resp., \( \mu(x) + t > 1 - k \)), where \( k \in [0,1] \).

For any \( t \in (0,1] \), \( x_t \in \mu \) or \( x_t \in q_k \mu \) will be denoted by \( x_t \in \mu \) (resp., \( x_t \in q_k \mu \)) will respectively mean \( x_t \in \mu \) and \( x_t \in q_k \mu \) do not hold.

If \( k = 0 \), then \( x_t \in q_k \mu \) if and only if \( x_t \in \mu \). Thus the two definitions Definition 2.11 and Definition 3.1 will coincide when \( k = 0 \). Throughout this paper, \( k \in (0,1] \) is arbitrary, but fixed.

Definition 3.2. A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) is said to be an \((\epsilon, \in \lor \forall)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \) if for all \( x, y \in N \) and \( t, r \in (0,1] \):

1. \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) implies \((x+y)_{\min\{t,r\}} \in q_k \mu \),
2. \( x_t \in \mu \) implies \((-x)_t \in q_k \mu \),
3. \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) implies \((xy)_{\min\{t,r\}} \in q_k \mu \).

Lemma 3.3. Let \( \mu \) be a fuzzy subset of \( N \) and \( t, r \in (0,1] \). Then:

1. (a) \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) implies \((x+y)_{\min\{t,r\}} \in q_k \mu \), and
   (b) \( \mu(x+y) \geq \min(\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{2}) \) for all \( x, y \in N \) are equivalent.
2. (c) \( x_t \in \mu \) implies \((-x)_t \in q_k \mu \), and
   (d) \( \mu(-x) \geq \min(\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{2}) \) for all \( x \in N \) are equivalent.
3. (e) \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) implies \((xy)_{\min\{t,r\}} \in q_k \mu \), and
   (f) \( \mu(xy) \geq \min(\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{2}) \) for all \( x, y \in N \) are equivalent.

Proof. (1) (a) \( \Rightarrow \) (b). Let \( x, y \in N \) and \( \min(\mu(x), \mu(y)) < \frac{1-k}{2} \). Assume that \( \mu(x+y) < \min(\mu(x), \mu(y)) \). Choose \( t \) such that \( \mu(x+y) + t < \min(\mu(x), \mu(y)) \).

This implies \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) but \((x+y)_t \in q_k \mu \), which contradicts (a). Next, let \( \min(\mu(x), \mu(y)) \geq \frac{1-k}{2} \). Assume that \( \mu(x+y) < \frac{1-k}{2} \). Then \( x_{\frac{1-k}{2}}, y_{\frac{1-k}{2}} \in \mu \) but \((x+y)_{\frac{1-k}{2}} \in q_k \mu \), which contradicts (a). Thus \( \mu(x+y) \geq \min(\mu(x), \mu(y)) \).
Thus \( \mu(a + b) \geq \min(t, r) \) if \( t < \frac{1-k}{2} \) or \( r < \frac{1-k}{2} \) and \( \mu(a + b) \geq \frac{1-k}{2} \) if \( t \geq \frac{1-k}{2} \) and \( r \geq \frac{1-k}{2} \). Hence \((a + b)\min(t, r) \in \bigvee_k \mu\).

(2) \((c) \Rightarrow (d)\). Let \( x \in N\). \( \mu(x) = t < \frac{1-k}{2} \). Suppose \( \mu(-x) < \mu(x) \). Let
\( \mu(-x) = r \). Choose \( p \) such that \( r < p < t \) and \( r + p < 1 - k \). Then \( x \in \mu \) but \( (-x) \in \bigvee_k \mu \), which is a contradiction to \((c)\). Thus \( \mu(-x) \geq \frac{1-k}{2} \). Next, let \( \mu(x) \geq \frac{1-k}{2} \). If \( \mu(-x) < \frac{1-k}{2} \), then \( x \in \bigvee_k \mu \) but \( (-x) \in \bigvee_k \mu \), which contradicts \((c)\). Hence \( \mu(-x) \geq \min(\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{2}) \).

(d) \(\Rightarrow (c)\). Let \( x_t \in \mu\). Then \( \mu(x) \geq t \). Now \( \mu(-x) \geq \min(\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{2}) \geq \min(t, \frac{1-k}{2}) \). That is \( \mu(-x) \geq t \) or \( \frac{1-k}{2} \) according as \( t \leq \frac{1-k}{2} \) or \( t > \frac{1-k}{2} \). Hence \((-x) \in \bigvee_k \mu\).

(3) follows easily from (2). \(\square\)

**Theorem 3.4.** A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) of \( N \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee_k)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \) if and only if \( \mu(x - y), \mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \), for all \( x, y \in N \).

**Proof.** It follows from Lemma 3.3. \(\square\)

**Corollary 3.5.** [[15], Lemma 3.2.] A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) of \( N \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \) if and only if \( \mu(x - y), \mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), 0.5\} \), for all \( x, y \in N \).

**Proof.** The result follows easily from Lemma 3.3 if we take \( k = 0 \). \(\square\)

**Corollary 3.6.** [[4], Theorem 3.3.] \( \mu \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee)\)-fuzzy subring if and only if \( \mu(x - y), \mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), 0.5\} \), for all \( x, y \in R \).

**Remark 3.7.** Every fuzzy subnear-ring and \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee_k)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \), but, as the following example shows, the converse is not necessarily true.

**Example 3.8.** Consider the near-ring \( (N, +, \bullet) \) as defined in Example 2.17. Define a fuzzy subset \( \mu : N \rightarrow [0, 1] \) by \( \mu(0) = 0.42 \), \( \mu(a) = \mu(c) = 0.4 \), \( \mu(b) = 0.44 \). Then \( \mu \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee)\)-fuzzy near-ring of \( N \). But, since \( \mu(0) = \mu(b - b) \geq \min\{\mu(b), \mu(b)\} \) and \( \mu(0) = \mu(b - b) \geq \min\{\mu(b), \mu(b), 0.5\} \), \( \mu \) is neither a fuzzy near-ring of \( N \) nor an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee_k)\)-fuzzy near-ring of \( N \).

Now we generalize the notions of fuzzy ideals of \( N \) defined by Zaid [1] and \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee_k)\)-fuzzy ideals of \( N \) defined by Narayana and Manikantan [15].

**Definition 3.9.** A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) of \( N \) is said to be an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee_k)\)-fuzzy subgroup of \( N \) if \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) implies \( (x - y)_{\min(t, t)} \in \bigvee_k \mu \), for all \( x, y \in N \) and for all \( r, t \in (0, 1) \).

**Definition 3.10.** A fuzzy subset \( \mu \) of \( N \) is said to be an \((\epsilon, \in \bigvee_k)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( N \) if for all \( x, y, z \in N \) and for all \( r, t \in (0, 1) \):

1. \( x_t, y_t \in \mu \) implies \( (x - y)_{\min(t, t)} \in \bigvee_k \mu \),
2. \( x_t \in \mu \) and \( y \in N \) implies \( (y + x - y)_t \in \bigvee_k \mu \),
3. \( x_t \in \mu \) and \( y \in N \) implies \( (xy)_t \in \bigvee_k \mu \),
4. \( z_t \in \mu \) and \( y \in N \) implies \( (x(y + z) - xy)_t \in \bigvee_k \mu \).
A fuzzy subset $\mu$ with conditions (1), (2) and (3) is called an $(\in, \in \lor q) -$fuzzy right ideal of $N$. If $\mu$ satisfies (1), (2) and (4), then it is called an $(\in, \in \lor q) -$fuzzy left ideal of $N$.

**Lemma 3.11.** Let $\mu$ be a fuzzy subset of $N$. Then:

1. $(a)$ $x, y, z \in \mu$ implies $(x - y)_{\min(t, 1)} \in \nuq_{\mu}$.
2. $(b)$ $\mu(x - y) \geq \min(\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{t})$ for all $x, y \in N$ are equivalent.
3. $(c)$ $x \in \mu$ and $y \in N$ implies $(y + x - y)_{t} \in \nuq_{\mu}$ and $\mu(y + x - y) \geq \min(\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{t})$ for all $x, y \in N$ are equivalent.
4. $(d)$ $x \in \mu$ and $y \in N$ implies $(xy)_{t} \in \nuq_{\mu}$ and $\mu(xy) \geq \min(\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{t})$ for all $x, y \in N$ are equivalent.
5. $(e)$ $\forall t \in \mu$ and $y \in N$ implies $(x(y + z) - xy)_{t} \in \nuq_{\mu}$ and $\mu(x(y + z) - xy) \geq \min(\mu(z), \frac{1-k}{t})$ for all $x, y, z \in N$ are equivalent.

**Proof.** $(a) \Rightarrow (b)$. It follows from Lemma 3.3.

$(c) \Rightarrow (d)$. Let $x, y \in \mu$ and $\mu(x) < \frac{1-k}{t}$. Assume that $\mu(y + x - y) < \mu(x)$. Choose $t$ such that $\mu(y + x - y) < t < \mu(x)$. Then $x_{t} \in \mu$ and $(y + x - y)_{t} \in \nuq_{\mu}$, which contradicts $(c)$. Thus $\mu(y + x - y) \geq \mu(x)$. Next let $\mu(x) \geq \frac{1-k}{t}$. Assume that $\mu(y + x - y) < \frac{1-k}{t}$. Then $x_{\frac{1-k}{t}} \in \mu$ and $y + x - y \in \nuq_{\mu}$, which contradicts $(c)$. Hence $(d)$ holds.

$(d) \Rightarrow (c)$. Let $x_{t} \in \mu$ and $y \in N$. Then $\mu(x) \geq t$ and, by $(d), \mu(y + x - y) \geq \min(\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{t})$. This implies $\mu(y + x - y) \geq \min(t, \frac{1-k}{t})$. Then $\mu(y + x - y) \geq t$ if $t \leq \frac{1-k}{t}$ and $\mu(y + x - y) \geq t$ if $\frac{1-k}{t} < t$. Thus $y + x - y \in \nuq_{\mu}$. Hence $(c)$ holds.

$(e) \Rightarrow (f)$. Let $x, y \in \mu$. $\mu(x) < \frac{1-k}{t}$. Assume that $\mu(xy) < \mu(x)$. Choose $t$ such that $\mu(xy) < t < \mu(x)$. Then $x_{t} \in \mu$ and $(xy)_{t} \in \nuq_{\mu}$ which contradicts $(e)$. So $\mu(xy) \geq \mu(x)$. Next let $\mu(x) \geq \frac{1-k}{t}$. Assume that $\mu(xy) < \frac{1-k}{t}$. Then $x_{\frac{1-k}{t}} \in \mu$ and $(xy)_{\frac{1-k}{t}} \in \nuq_{\mu}$, which contradicts $(e)$. Hence $(f)$ holds.

$(f) \Rightarrow (e)$. Let $x_{t} \in \mu$ and $y \in N$. By $(f), \mu(xy) \geq \min(\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{t}) \geq \min(t, \frac{1-k}{t})$. Then $\mu(xy) \geq t$ if $t \leq \frac{1-k}{t}$ and $\mu(xy) \geq t$ if $\frac{1-k}{t} < t$. Hence $(xy)_{t} \in \nuq_{\mu}$. Thus $(e)$ holds.

$(g) \Rightarrow (h)$. Let $x, y, z \in \mu$ and $\mu(z) < \frac{1-k}{t}$. Assume that $\mu(x(y + z) - xy) < \mu(z)$. Then there exists $t$ such that $\mu(x(y + z) - xy) < t < \mu(z)$. This implies that $z_{t} \in \mu$ and $x(y + z) - xy \in \nuq_{\mu}$, which contradicts $(g)$. Assume that $\mu(z) \geq \frac{1-k}{t}$.

$(h) \Rightarrow (g)$. Let $z_{t} \in \mu$ and $x, y \in N$. Then, by $(h), \mu(x(y + z) - xy) \geq \min(\mu(z), \frac{1-k}{t}) \geq \min(t, \frac{1-k}{t})$. Thus $\mu(x(y + z) - xy) \geq t$ if $t \leq \frac{1-k}{t}$ or $\mu(x(y + z) - xy) \geq \frac{1-k}{t}$ if $t > \frac{1-k}{t}$. Therefore $(x(y + z) - xy)_{t} \in \nuq_{\mu}$. Hence $(g)$ holds.

**Corollary 3.12.** [[15], Theorem 3.8.] A fuzzy subset $\mu$ of $N$ is an $(\in, \in \lor q)$ - fuzzy ideal of $N$ if and only if for all $x, y, z \in N$:

1. $\mu(x - y) \geq \min(\mu(x), \mu(y), 0.5)$,
2. $\mu(y + x - y) \geq \min(\mu(x), 0.5)$,
(3) \( \mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), 0.5\} \).
(4) \( \mu(x + z) - xy \geq \min\{\mu(z), 0.5\} \).

**Proof.** The result follows from Lemma 3.11, if we take \( k = 0 \). \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.13.** [4] BHDF, Theorem 3.5. \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideal of ring \( R \) if and only if:
(1) \( \mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), 0.5\} \),
(2) \( \mu(xy), \mu(yx) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(0,5), 0.5\} \), for all \( x, y \in R \).

**Remark 3.14.** A fuzzy ideal and an \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( N \) are \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideals of \( N \). However, as the following example shows, the converse is not necessarily true.

**Example 3.15.** Consider the near-ring \((N, +, \bullet)\) as defined in Example 2.17. Define a fuzzy subset \( \mu : N \rightarrow [0, 1] \) by \( \mu(0) = 0.42, \mu(a) = 0.4, \mu(b) = 0.44 \). Then \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( N \). But, since \( \mu(0) \neq \mu(b) \) and \( \mu(b) = \mu(0) \geq \min\{\mu(b), 0.5\} \), \( \mu \) is neither a fuzzy ideal nor an \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideal of \( N \).

**Theorem 3.16.** Let \( \{\mu_i\}_{i=1}^{n} \) be a family of \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subnear-rings (ideals) of \( N \). Then \( \mu = \cap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring (ideal) of \( N \).

**Proof.** Let \( x, y \in \mu \).

\[
\mu(x + y) = \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(x + y)\right) \\
\geq \min \left\{ \min \{\mu_i(x), \mu_i(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \right\} \\
\geq \min \left\{ \min \{\mu_i(x)\}, \min \{\mu_i(y)\}, \frac{1-k}{2}\right\} \\
= \min \{\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(x)\right), \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(y)\right), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \\
= \min \{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\}.
\]

\[
\mu(-x) = \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(-x)\right) \\
\geq \min \left\{ \min \{\mu_i(x), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \right\} \\
\geq \min \left\{ \min \{\mu_i(x)\}, \frac{1-k}{2}\right\} \\
= \min \{\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(x)\right), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \\
= \min \{\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{2}\}.
\]

\[
\mu(xy) = \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(xy)\right) \\
\geq \min \left\{ \min \{\mu_i(x), \mu_i(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \right\} \\
\geq \min \left\{ \min \{\mu_i(x)\}, \min \{\mu_i(y)\}, \frac{1-k}{2}\right\} \\
= \min \{\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(x)\right), \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i(y)\right), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \\
= \min \{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\}.
\]

Thus \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy subnear-ring of \( N \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.17.** A non-empty subset \( I \) of \( N \) is an ideal (subnear-ring) of \( N \) if and only if \( f_I \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \vee q)\)-fuzzy ideal (subnear-ring) of \( N \).
Proof. Let $I$ be an ideal of $N$. Then $f_1$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q)$–fuzzy ideal of $N$.

Conversely, let $f_1$ be an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$–fuzzy ideal of $N$. For any $x, y \in I$, we have $f_1(x - y) \geq \min\{f_1(x), f_1(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\} = \min\{1, 1, \frac{1-k}{2}\}$. Since $k \in [0, 1]$, $x - y \in I$.

Then $f_1(y + x - y) \geq \min\{f_1(x), f_1(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\} = \frac{1-k}{2}$. This implies $y + x - y \in I$. Now let $a \in N$ and $x \in I$. Then $f_1(xa) \geq \min\{f_1(x), \frac{1-k}{2}\} = \frac{1-k}{2}$. This implies $xa \in I$. Let $x, y \in N$ and $z \in I$, $f_1(x(y + z) - xy) \geq \min\{f_1(z), \frac{1-k}{2}\}$. This implies $x(y + z) - xy \in I$. Thus $I$ is an ideal in $N$.

Corollary 3.18. [[15], Theorem 3.12.] A non-empty subset $I$ of $N$ is a subnear-ring (ideal) of $N$ if and only if $f_1$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q)$–fuzzy subnear-ring (ideal) of $N$.

Proof. The result follows from Theorem 3.17, if we take $k = 0$.

Corollary 3.19. [[4], Theorem 3.10.] A non-empty subset $S$ of $R$ is a subring (ideal) of $R$ if and only if $f_1$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q)$–fuzzy subring (ideal) of $R$.

Theorem 3.20. A fuzzy subset $\mu$ of $N$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$–fuzzy ideal (subnear-ring) of $N$ if and only if the level subset $\mu_t$ is an ideal (subnear-ring) of $N$, for all $0 < t \leq \frac{1-k}{2}$ and $k \in [0, 1]$.

Proof. Let $\mu$ be an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$–fuzzy ideal of $N$. Let $0 < t \leq \frac{1-k}{2}$ and $x, y, z \in \mu_t$. Then $\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{t}\} \geq \min\{t, \frac{1-k}{t}\} = t$ and hence $x - y \in \mu_t$.

Now $\mu(xy) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{2}\} = t$. Thus $xy \in \mu_t$. $\mu(x + y - x) \geq \min\{\mu(y), \frac{1-k}{t}\} = t$ implies $x + y - x \in \mu_t$. Hence $\mu(a(b + z) - ab) \geq \min\{\mu(z), \frac{1-k}{t}\} = t$ for every $a, b, z \in N$. This implies that $a(b + z) - ab \in \mu_t$. So $\mu_t$ is an ideal of $N$.

Conversely, let $\mu_t$ be an ideal of $N$ for all $0 < t \leq \frac{1-k}{2}$. Let $x, y \in N$. Suppose $\mu(x - y) < \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{t}\}$. Choose $t$ such that $\mu(x - y) < t < \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{t}\}$. This implies $x, y \in \mu_t$. Then $x - y \in \mu_t$, since $\mu_t$ is an ideal of $N$. This implies $\mu(x - y) \geq t$, a contradiction. Thus $\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{t}\}$. Suppose $\mu(x + y - x) < \min\{\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{t}\}$. Choose $t$ such that $\mu(x + y - x) < t < \min\{\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{t}\}$. Then $y \in \mu_t$. Since $\mu_t$ is an ideal of $N$, $x + y - x \in \mu_t$ and $\mu(x + y - x) \geq t$, a contradiction. Thus $\mu(x + y - x) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \frac{1-k}{t}\}$. Similarly, it can be shown that $\mu(x(y + z) - xy) \geq \min\{\mu(z), \frac{1-k}{t}\}$ for all $x, y \in N$. Thus $\mu$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$–fuzzy ideal of $N$.

Corollary 3.21. [[15], Theorem 3.13.] A fuzzy subset $\mu$ of $N$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q)$–fuzzy subnear-ring (ideal) of $N$ if and only if the level subset $\mu_t$ is a subnear-ring (ideal) of $N$ for all $0 < t \leq 0.5$.

Proof. The proof follows from Theorem 3.20, if we take $k = 0$.

Corollary 3.22. [[4], Theorem 3.12.] A fuzzy subset $\mu$ of $R$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q)$–fuzzy subring (ideal) of ring $R$ if and only if the level subset $\mu_t$ is a subring (ideal) of $R$ for all $0 < t \leq 0.5$.  

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Remark 3.23. Let $\mu$ be an $(\varepsilon, \in \land q_k)$—fuzzy subnear-ring (ideal) of $N$. Then the level subset $\mu_t$ is not necessarily a subnear-ring (ideal) in $N$. In Example 3.8, if we take $t = 0.43$, then $\mu_t = \{b\}$ which is not a subnear-ring in $N$, because $t \not\in (0, 0.4]$. 

4. Fuzzy Quasi-ideal and Fuzzy Bi-ideal

In this section, we introduce the notion of fuzzy bi-ideals of $N$. We characterize fuzzy quasi-ideals and fuzzy bi-ideals of $N$.

Definition 4.1. A subgroup $Q$ of $(N, +)$ is said to be a quasi-ideal of $N$ if $QN \cap NQ \subseteq Q$.

A subgroup $B$ of $(N, +)$ is said to be a bi-ideal of $N$ if $BNB \cap BN \subseteq B$.

Definition 4.2. A fuzzy subgroup $\mu$ of $N$ is called a fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$ if $(\mu N) \cap (N \mu) \cap (N \ast \mu) \leq \mu$.

A fuzzy subgroup $\mu$ of $N$ is called a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$ if $(\mu N) \cap (\mu N \ast \mu) \leq \mu$.

Note that

$$(\mu N \ast \mu)(z) = \sup_{z = x(y + c) - xy} \{\min\{\mu(x), \mu(c)\}\}$$

Let $x \in N$ and $x = ab = n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2$, where $a, b, n_1, n_2$ and $c$ are in $N$. Consider

$$(\mu N \cap N \mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) = \min\{\mu(N)(x), (N\mu)(x), (N \ast \mu)(x)\}$$

We remark that if $x$ is not expressed as $x = ab = n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2$, then $(\mu N \cap N \mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) = 0 \leq \mu(x)$. Thus $\mu N \cap N \mu \cap N \ast \mu \leq \mu$. Hence $\mu$ is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$.

Lemma 4.3. Let $\mu$ be a fuzzy subset of $N$. If $\mu$ is a fuzzy left ideal (right ideal, $N$—subgroup, subnear-ring) of $N$, then $\mu$ is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$.

Proof. Let $x \in N$ and $x = ab = n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2$, where $a, b, n_1, n_2$ and $c$ are in $N$. Consider

$$(\mu N \cap N \mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) = \min\{\mu(N)(x), (N\mu)(x), (N \ast \mu)(x)\}$$

We remark that if $x$ is not expressed as $x = ab = n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2$, then $(\mu N \cap N \mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) = 0 \leq \mu(x)$. Thus $\mu N \cap N \mu \cap N \ast \mu \leq \mu$. Hence $\mu$ is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$. 

Lemma 4.4. For any non-empty subsets $A$ and $B$ of $N$;

1. $f_A f_B = f_{AB}$,
2. $f_A \cap f_B = f_{A \cap B}$,
3. $f_A \ast f_B = f_{A \ast B}$.
Proof. The proof is straightforward.

Lemma 4.5. Let $Q$ be a subgroup of $N$.

(1) $Q$ is a quasi-ideal of $N$ if and only if $f_Q$ is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$.

(2) $Q$ is a bi-ideal of $N$ if and only if $f_Q$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

Proof. (1) can be easily proved.

(2) Assume that $Q$ is a bi-ideal of $N$. Then $f_Q$ is a fuzzy subgroup of $N$. Also, $f_Q f_N f_Q \cap f_Q f_N * f_Q \leq f_Q N Q Q \cap f_Q f_N * f_Q \leq f_Q$. This means that $f_Q$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

Conversely, let $y$ be any element of $Q N Q \cap Q N * Q$. Then we have $f_Q(y) \geq (f_Q f_N f_Q \cap f_Q f_N * f_Q) (y) = f_Q N Q Q \cap Q N * Q (y) = 1$

Thus $y \in Q$ and this implies $Q N Q \cap Q N * Q \subseteq Q$, which, in turn, implies that $Q$ is a bi-ideal of $N$. This completes the proof.

Lemma 4.6. Any fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

Proof. Let $\mu$ be any fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$. Then we have

$$\mu N \mu \leq \mu (N N) \leq \mu N$$
$$\mu N \mu \leq (N N) \mu \leq N \mu$$
$$\mu N \mu \leq (N N) * \mu \leq N \mu$$

Hence

$$\mu N \mu \cap \mu N \mu \leq \mu N \cap N \mu \cap N \mu \leq \mu$$

Thus $\mu$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

However, as shown by the following example, the converse of the Lemma 4.6 need not be true in general.

Example 4.7. Let $N = \{0, a, b, c\}$ be the Klein’s four group. Define multiplication in $N$ as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Then $(N, +, \cdot)$ is a near-ring ( see [[16], P.408] scheme 15 ).

Define $\mu : N \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by $\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 0, a. \\ 0 & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases}$

For any $t \in [0, 1]$, $\mu_t = \{0, a\}$ or $\{0, a, b, c\}$. Since $\{0, a\}$ and $\{0, a, b, c\}$ are the bi-ideals in $N$, $\mu_t$ is a bi-ideal in $N$ for all $t$. Hence $\mu$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

Now $(\mu N)(b) = \sup_{b = x y} \{\min(\mu(x), N(y))\} = \sup \{\min(\mu(a), N(a)), \min(\mu(c), N(c)), \min(\mu(a), N(c)), \min(\mu(c), N(a))\}$, as $b = a.a = c.c = a.c = c.a$. 


Similarly, we have \((N\mu)(b) = 1\). Thus
\[
(\mu N \cap N\mu)(b) = \min\{(\mu N)(b), (N\mu)(b)\} = \min\{1, 1\} = 1.
\]
But \(\mu(b) = 0\). Hence \((\mu N \cap N)(b) = 1 \not\leq \mu(b) = 0\). Therefore \(\mu\) is not a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\).

**Lemma 4.8.** Let \(\mu\) be a fuzzy subset of \(N\). If \(\mu\) is a fuzzy left ideal (right ideal, \(N\)-subgroup, subnear-ring) of \(N\), then \(\mu\) is a fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\).

**Proof.** Since \(\mu\) is a left ideal of \(N\), \(\mu\) is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\) by Lemma 4.3. Hence \(\mu\) is a fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\), by Lemma 4.6. \(\square\)

**Theorem 4.9.** Let \(\mu\) be a fuzzy subset of \(N\). \(\mu\) is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\) if and only if \(\mu t\) is a quasi-ideal of \(N\), for all \(t \in \text{Im}(\mu)\).

**Proof.** Let \(\mu\) be a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\). Let \(t \in \text{Im}(\mu)\). Suppose \(x, y \in N\) such that \(x, y \in \mu t\). Then \(\mu(x) \geq t\) and \(\mu(y) \geq t\). This implies that \(\min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\} \geq t\).

Since \(\mu\) is a fuzzy quasi-ideal, \(\mu(x - y) \geq t\) and hence \(x - y \in \mu t\). Let \(x \in N\). Suppose \(x \in \mu t \cap N \mu \cap N + \mu t\). Then there exist \(a, b, c \in \mu t\) and \(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 \in N\) such that \(x = an_1 = n_2b = n_3(n_4 + c) - n_3n_4\). Thus \(a(x) \geq t\), \(\mu(b) \geq t\) and \(\mu(c) \geq t\). Then

\[
(\mu N \cap N\mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) = \min\{\mu N)(x), (N\mu)(x), (N \ast \mu)(x)\}
\]
\[
= \min\{\sup_{x=a_n} \mu(a), \sup_{x=n_2b} \mu(b), \sup_{x=n_3(n_4 + c) - n_3n_4} \mu(c)\}
\]
\[
\geq t.
\]

Since \(\mu\) is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\), \(\mu(x) \geq t\). Thus \(x \in \mu t\) and hence \(\mu t\) is a quasi-ideal of \(N\).

Conversely, let us assume that \(\mu t, t \in \text{Im}(\mu)\), is a quasi-ideal of \(N\). Let \(x \in N\). Consider

\[
(\mu N \cap N\mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) = \min\{\mu N)(x), (N\mu)(x), (N \ast \mu)(x)\}
\]
\[
= \min\{\sup_{x=a} \min\{\mu(a), N(b)\}, \sup_{x=b} \min\{N(a), \mu(b)\}, \sup_{x=n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2} \min\{N(n_1), \mu(c)\}\}
\]
\[
= \min\{\sup_{x=a} \mu(a), \sup_{x=b} \mu(b), \sup_{x=n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2} \mu(c)\}.
\]

Let \(\sup_{x=a} \mu(a) = t_1\), \(\sup_{x=a} \mu(b) = t_2\) and \(\sup_{x=n_1(n_2+c) - n_1n_2} \mu(c) = t_3\) for some \(a, b, n_1, n_2\) and \(c\) in \(N\). Assume that \(\min\{t_1, t_2, t_3\} = t\). Then \(a, b, c \in \mu t\).

Since \(\mu t\) is a quasi-ideal of \(N\), then \(x = ab \in N\mu_t\), \(x = ab \in \mu t\) and \(x = n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2 \in N \ast \mu t\). This implies \(x \in \mu t \cap N \mu \cap N \ast \mu t \subseteq \mu t\). Thus

\[
(\mu N \cap N\mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) \leq t \leq \mu(x).
\]

Hence \((\mu N \cap N\mu \cap N \ast \mu)(x) \leq \mu(x)\), for all \(x \in N\). This shows that \(\mu\) is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\). \(\square\)

**Theorem 4.10.** Let \(\mu\) be a fuzzy subset of \(N\). \(\mu\) is a fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\) if and only if \(\mu t\) is a bi-ideal of \(N\), for all \(t \in \text{Im}(\mu)\).
Proof. Let $\mu$ be a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. Let $t \in \text{Im}(\mu)$. Suppose $x, y \in N$ such that $x, y \in \mu_t$. Then $\mu(x) \geq t, \mu(y) \geq t$ and $\min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\} \geq t$. Since $\mu$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal, $\mu(x - y) \geq t$ and thus $x - y \in \mu_t$.

Let $z \in N$. Suppose $z \in \mu_t N \mu_t \cap \mu_t N \ast \mu_t$. Then there exist $x, y, a_1, a_2, b \in \mu_t$ and $n_1, n_2, n_3 \in N$ such that $z = x n_1 y = a_1 n_2 (a_2 n_3 + b) - a_1 n_2 a_2 n_3$. Then $(\mu N \mu \cap \mu N \ast \mu)(z) = \min\{(\mu N \mu)(z), (\mu N \ast \mu)(z)\}$.

Now $(\mu N \mu)(z) = \sup_{z = x n_1 y} \{\min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}\} \geq t$.

$$(\mu N \ast \mu)(z) = \sup_{z = a_1 n_2 (a_2 n_3 + b) - a_1 n_2 a_2 n_3} \{\min\{\mu(a_1), \mu(b)\}\} \geq t.$$ 

Therefore $\min\{(\mu N \mu)(z), (\mu N \ast \mu)(z)\} \geq t$ and thus $(\mu N \mu \cap \mu N \ast \mu)(z) \geq t$. Since $\mu$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$, $\mu(z) \geq t$ implies $z \in \mu_t$. Hence $\mu_t$ is a bi-ideal in $N$.

Conversely, let us assume that $\mu_t$ is a bi-ideal of $N$, $t \in \text{Im}(\mu)$. Let $p \in N$. Consider

$$(\mu N \mu \cap \mu N \ast \mu)(p) = \min\{(\mu N \mu)(p), (\mu N \ast \mu)(p)\} = \min\{\sup_{p = x n y} \{\min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}\}, \sup_{p = a_1 n_2 (b + c) - a_1 n_1 b} \{\min\{\mu(a_1), \mu(c)\}\}\}.$$ 

Let $\mu(x) = t_1 < \mu(y) = t_2 < \mu(a_1) = t_3 < \mu(c) = t_4$. Then $\mu_t \supseteq \mu_{t_2} \supseteq \mu_{t_3} \supseteq \mu_{t_4}$. Thus $x, y, a_1, c \in \mu_t$ and $p = x n y \in \mu_t N \mu_t$ and $p = a_1 n_2 (b + c) - a_1 n_1 b \in \mu_t N \ast \mu_t$. Thus $p \in \mu_t N \mu_t \cap \mu_t N \ast \mu_t \subseteq \mu_t$. This implies that $\mu(p) \geq t_1$ and hence $\mu N \mu \cap \mu N \ast \mu \subseteq \mu_t$. Therefore $\mu$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

**Proposition 4.11.** Let $\lambda$ and $\mu$ be any two fuzzy quasi-ideals of $N$. Then $\lambda \cap \mu$ is also a fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$.

**Proof.** The proof is straightforward.

**Proposition 4.12.** Let $\lambda$ and $\mu$ be any two fuzzy bi-ideals of $N$. Then $\lambda \cap \mu$ is also a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

**Proof.** The proof is straightforward.

**Corollary 4.13.** If $\mu$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$ and $\lambda$ is a fuzzy subnear-ring of $N$, then $\mu \cap \lambda$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

**Proof.** The result follows from Lemma 4.8 and Proposition 4.12.

5. $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$—fuzzy Quasi-ideal and $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$—fuzzy Bi-ideal

In this section, we introduce the notions of $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$—fuzzy quasi-ideals and $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)$—fuzzy bi-ideals of $N$ which, respectively, are generalizations of fuzzy quasi-ideals and bi-ideals of $N$.

**Definition 5.1.** An $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q)$—fuzzy subgroup $\mu$ of $N$ is called an $(\varepsilon, \in \forall q)$—fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$ if for all $x \in N$, $\mu(x) \geq \min\{(\mu N) \cap (N \mu) \cap (\mu N \ast \mu)(x), 0.5\}$. 

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An \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy subgroup \(\mu\) of \(N\) is called an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\) if for all \(x \in N\), \(\mu(x) \geq \min\{(\mu N\mu) \cap (N * \mu)(x), 0.5\} \).

**Definition 5.2.** An \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy subgroup \(\mu\) of \(N\) is called an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\) if for all \(x \in N\), \(\mu(x) \geq \min\{(\mu N) \cap (N \mu) \cap (N * \mu)(x), 1-k\}, \) where \(k \in [0, 1]\).

An \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy subgroup \(\mu\) of \(N\) is called an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\) if for all \(x \in N\), \(\mu(x) \geq \min\{(\mu N \mu) \cap (\mu N \mu)(x), 1-k\}, \) where \(k \in [0, 1]\).

**Remark 5.3.** Every fuzzy quasi-ideal and \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\). Also every fuzzy bi-ideal and \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\). However, as the following example shows, the converse is not necessarily true.

**Example 5.4.** Let \(N = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}\) be the group under addition modulo 4. Define multiplication as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
+ & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\
2 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\
3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\cdot & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\
2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\
3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3
\end{array}
\]

Then \((N, +, \cdot)\) is a near-ring (see [16], P.407 scheme 7). Let \(\mu : N \rightarrow [0, 1]\) be a fuzzy subset of \(N\) such that \(\mu(0) = 0.4, \mu(1) = \mu(3) = 0.3, \mu(2) = 0.42\). Then \(\mu\) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_0.2)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\). Since \(\mu(0) = 0.4 \geq \min\{\mu N(0), (N \mu)(0), (N * \mu)(0)\} = 0.42\), and \(\mu(0) = 0.4 \geq \min\{\mu N(0), (N \mu)(0), (N * \mu)(0)\} = 0.42\), \(\mu\) is neither a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\) nor an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\). Also \(\mu\) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_0.2)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\). Since \(\mu(0) \geq \min\{\mu N(0), (N \mu)(0), (N * \mu)(0)\} = 0.42\), \(\mu\) is neither a fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\) nor an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\).

**Lemma 5.5.** Let \(Q\) be any nonempty subset of \(N\). Then

1. \(Q\) is a quasi-ideal of \(N\) if and only if \(f_Q\) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\).
2. \(Q\) is a bi-ideal of \(N\) if and only if \(f_Q\) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \(N\).

**Proof.** (1) Let \(Q\) be a quasi-ideal of \(N\). By Lemma 4.5, \(f_Q\) is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\) and by Remark 5.3, \(f_Q\) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\).

Conversely, let \(f_Q\) be an \((\varepsilon, \in \forall q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \(N\). Let \(x\) be any element of \(Q N \cap N Q \cap N * Q\). Then we have

\[
f_Q(x) \geq \min\{f_Q f_N \cap f_N f_Q \cap f_N * f_Q)(x), 1-k\} \\
= \min\{f_Q f_N \cap N Q \cap N * Q)(x), 1-k\} \\
= \min\{1, 1-k\} \\
= 1-\frac{k}{2}.
\]

This implies that \(x \in Q\) and so \(Q N \cap N Q \cap N * Q \subseteq Q\). This means that \(Q\) is a quasi-ideal of \(N\).
(2) Let $Q$ be a bi-ideal of $N$. By Lemma 4.5, $f_Q$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$ and by Remark 5.3, $f_Q$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

Conversely, let $f_Q$ be an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. Let $y$ be an element of $Q N Q \cap Q N * Q$. Then we have
\[
f_Q(y) \geq \min \{ (f_Q f_N f_Q \cap f_Q f_N * f_Q)(y), \frac{1}{2} \} = \min \{ f_Q (Q N \cap Q N * Q)(y), \frac{1}{2} \} = \min \{ 1, \frac{1}{2} \} \geq \frac{1}{2}.
\]
This implies that $y \in Q$ and so $Q N Q \cap Q N * Q \subseteq Q$. This means that $Q$ is a bi-ideal of $N$.

\[\square\]

**Corollary 5.6.** [[15], Theorem 4.5.] A nonempty subset $Q$ of $N$ is a quasi-ideal of $N$ if and only if $f_Q$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$.

**Lemma 5.7.** Any $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

**Proof.** Let $\mu$ be an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$. Then we have
\[
\mu N \mu \leq \mu (N N) \leq \mu N
\]
\[
\mu N \mu \leq (N N) \mu \leq \mu N
\]
\[
\mu N * \mu \leq (N N) * \mu \leq N * \mu.
\]
Hence $\mu N \mu \cap \mu N * \mu \leq \mu N \cap \mu N * \mu \leq \mu$.

Let $x \in N$. Now
\[
\min \{ (\mu N \mu \cap \mu N * \mu)(x), \frac{1}{2} \} \leq \min \{ (\mu N \cap \mu N * \mu)(x), \frac{1}{2} \} \leq \mu(x).
\]
It follows that $\mu$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$.

However, as the following example shows, the converse of the Lemma 5.7 is not necessarily true.

**Example 5.8.** Consider the near-ring $(N, +, \cdot)$ as defined in Example 4.7. Define a fuzzy subset $\mu : N \to [0, 1]$ by:
\[
\mu(x) := \begin{cases} 
0.3 & \text{if } x = 0, a \\
0.2 & \text{if otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

Let $k = 0.2$. For all $t \in (0, \frac{1-k}{2})$, $\mu_t$ is the bi-ideal of $N$. Hence $\mu$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_{0.2})$--fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. For $t = 0.24$, $\mu_t = \{0, a\}$ and $N \mu_t \cap N \mu \cap N * \mu_t = \{0, b\} \nsubseteq \{0, a\}$. Thus $\mu_t$ is not a quasi-ideal of $N$. Hence $\mu$ is not an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_{0.2})$--fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$.

**Theorem 5.9.** Let $\mu$ be an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy subset of $N$. If $\mu$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy left ideal (right ideal, $N$--subgroup, subnear-ring) of $N$, then $\mu$ is an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$.

**Proof.** Let $\mu$ be an $(\varepsilon, \in \vee q_k)$--fuzzy left ideal of $N$. Let $x \in N$. Suppose $x = ab = n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2$, where $a, b, n_1, n_2$ and $c$ are in $N$. We have
\[
(\mu N \cap \mu N \mu \cap N * \mu)(x) = \min \{ (\mu N)(x), (\mu N)(x), (N * \mu)(x) \} = \min \{ \sup_{x=ab} \mu(a), \sup_{x=ab} \mu(b), \sup_{x=n_1(n_2+c)\nsubseteq n_1n_2} \mu(c) \}.
\]
Now
\[
\min\{\langle \mu N \cap \mu \cap N * \mu \rangle(x), \frac{1-k}{2} \} = \min\{\min\{\sup_{x=ab} \mu(a), \sup_{x=ab} \mu(b), \\
\sup_{x=n_1(n_2+c)-n_1n_2} \mu(c)\}, 1-k\} \\
\leq \min\{\min\{1, 1, \\
\sup_{x=n_1(n_2+c)-n_1n_2} \mu(c)\}, 1-k\} \\
= \min\{\sup_{x=n_1(n_2+c)-n_1n_2} \mu(c), \frac{1-k}{2}\},
\]
[since \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy left ideal, \( \mu(n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2) \geq \min\{\mu(c), \frac{1-k}{2}\}\) \( \leq \mu(n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2) = \mu(x) \).

We remark that if \( x \) is not expressed as \( x = ab = n_1(n_2 + c) - n_1n_2 \), then \( \langle \mu N \cap N \mu \cap N * \mu \rangle(x) = 0 \leq \mu(x) \) and \( \min\{\langle \mu N \cap N \mu \cap N * \mu \rangle(x), \frac{1-k}{2}\} = 0 \leq \mu(x) \). Thus \( \mu(x) \geq \min\{\langle \mu N \cap N \mu \cap N * \mu \rangle(x), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \), for all \( x \in N \). Hence \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \( N \).

**Corollary 5.10.** [[15], Theorem 4.9, Theorem 4.10, Theorem 4.9] Every \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy left ideal (right ideal, two-sided ideal) of \( N \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \( N \).

**Theorem 5.11.** Let \( \mu \) be an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy subset of \( N \). If \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy left ideal (right ideal, \( N \)-subgroup, subnear-ring) of \( N \), then \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \( N \).

**Proof.** By Theorem 5.9, Every \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy left ideal of \( N \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \( N \) and by Lemma 5.7, it is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \( N \).

**Theorem 5.12.** Let \( \mu \) be an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy subset of \( N \). \( \mu \) is a \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \( N \) if and only if \( \mu_t \) is a quasi-ideal of \( N \), for all \( t \in (0, \frac{1-k}{2}] \), \( k \in [0, 1] \).

**Proof.** Let \( \mu \) be an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \( N \). Let \( x, y \in N \). Suppose \( x, y \in \mu_t \), \( t \in (0, \frac{1-k}{2}] \), \( k \in [0, 1] \). Then \( \mu(x) \geq t \) and \( \mu(y) \geq t \). This implies that \( \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}, \frac{1-k}{2} \geq t \). Since \( \mu \) is an \((\varepsilon, \in \cap \varepsilon)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal, \( \mu(x - y) \geq t \) and hence \( x - y \in \mu_t \). Next, let \( x \in \mu_t \cap N \mu_t \cap N * \mu_t \). Then there exist \( a, b, c \in \mu_t \) and \( n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 \in N \) such that \( x = a_1b = n_3(n_4 + c) - n_3n_4 \). Thus \( \mu(a) \geq t \), \( \mu(b) \geq t \) and \( \mu(c) \geq t \). Then
\[
(\mu N \cap N \mu \cap N * \mu)(x) = \min\{\langle \mu N \rangle(x), \langle N \mu \rangle(x), \langle N * \mu \rangle(x)\} \\
= \min\{\sup_{x=a_1b} \mu(a), \sup_{x=n_2b} \mu(b), \sup_{x=n_3(n_4+c) - n_3n_4} \mu(c)\} \\
\geq t.
\]

Now
\[
\min\{\langle \mu N \cap N \mu \cap N * \mu \rangle(x), \frac{1-k}{2}\} = \min\{\sup_{x=a_1b} \mu(a), \sup_{x=n_2b} \mu(b), \sup_{x=n_3(n_4+c) - n_3n_4} \mu(c)\}, \frac{1-k}{2}\}
\]
Since $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$, $\mu(x) \geq t$. Thus $x \in \mu_t$ and hence $\mu_t$ is a quasi-ideal of $N$.

Conversely, let us assume that $\mu_t$, $t \in (0, \frac{1-k}{2}]$, $k \in [0, 1)$, is a quasi-ideal of $N$. By Theorem 4.9, $\mu$ is a fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$. By Remark 5.3, $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$. □

**Remark 5.13.** Let $\mu$ be an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$. Then the level subset $\mu_t$ is not necessarily a quasi-ideal in $N$. In Example 5.4, $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_{0.2})$–fuzzy quasi-ideal of $N$. If we take $t = 0.42$, then $\mu_t = \{2\}$ and $\mu_t N \cap N \mu_t \cap N * \mu_t = \{0\} \not\subseteq \{2\} = \mu_t$. Hence $\mu_t$ is not a quasi-ideal in $N$, because $t \notin (0, 0.4]$.

**Theorem 5.14.** Let $\mu$ be an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy subset of $N$. $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$ if and only if $\mu_t$ is a bi-ideal in $N$, for all $t \in (0, \frac{1-k}{2}]$, $k \in [0, 1)$.

**Proof.** Let $\mu$ be an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. Let $t \in (0, \frac{1-k}{2}]$, $k \in [0, 1)$. Suppose $x, y \in N$ such that $x, y \in \mu_t$. Then $\mu(x) \geq t$, $\mu(y) \geq t$ and $\min\{\mu(x), \mu(y), \frac{1-k}{2}\} \geq t$. Since $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy bi-ideal, $\mu(x - y) \geq t$ and hence $x - y \in \mu_t$. Let $z \in N$. Suppose $x \in \mu_t \cap \mu_t N * \mu_t$. Then there exist $x, y, a_1, a_2, b \notin \mu_t$ and $n_1, n_2, n_3 \in N$ such that $z = x n_1 y = a_1 n_2 (a_2 n_3 + b) - a_1 n_2 a_2 n_3$. Thus $\mu(z) \geq t$, $\mu(y) \geq t$, $\mu(a_1) \geq t$, $\mu(a_2) \geq t$ and $\mu(b) \geq t$. Now

$$
(\mu N \cap \mu N * \mu)(z) = \min\{\mu N \mu(z), \mu N * \mu(z)\} = \min\left\{\sup_{z = x n_1 y} \{\min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}\}, \sup_{z = a_1 n_2 (a_2 n_3 + b) - a_1 n_2 a_2 n_3} \{\min\{\mu(a_1), \mu(b)\}\}\right\} \geq t.
$$

We have

$$
\min\{\mu N \cap \mu N * \mu\}(x, \frac{1-k}{2}) = \min\left[\sup_{z = x n_1 y} \{\min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}\}, \sup_{z = a_1 n_2 (a_2 n_3 + b) - a_1 n_2 a_2 n_3} \{\min\{\mu(a_1), \mu(b)\}\}\right], \frac{1-k}{2} \geq \min\{t, \frac{1-k}{2}\} = t.
$$

Since $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$, $\mu(z) \geq t$. Thus $z \in \mu_t$ and hence $\mu_t$ is a bi-ideal of $N$.

Conversely, let us assume that $\mu_t$, $t \in (0, \frac{1-k}{2}]$, $k \in [0, 1)$, is a bi-ideal of $N$. By Theorem 4.10, $\mu$ is a fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. By Remark 5.3, $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. □

**Remark 5.15.** Let $\mu$ be an $(\in, \in \vee q_k)$–fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. Then the level subset $\mu_t$ is not necessarily a bi-ideal in $N$. In Example 5.4, $\mu$ is an $(\in, \in \vee q_{0.2})$–fuzzy bi-ideal of $N$. If we take $t = 0.42$, then $\mu_t = \{2\}$ and $\mu_t N \cap N \mu_t \cap N * \mu_t = \{0\} \not\subseteq \{2\} = \mu_t$. Hence $\mu_t$ is not a bi-ideal in $N$, because $t \notin (0, 0.4]$. 

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Theorem 5.16. Let \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \) be any two \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals of \( N \). Then \( \lambda \cap \mu \) is also an \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \( N \).

Proof. Let \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \) be any two \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals of \( N \). Then, by a proof similar to that of Theorem 3.16, we can show that \( (\lambda \cap \mu) \) is an \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy subgroup of \( N \). Let \( x \in N \). Choose \( a, b, a_1, b_1, c \in N \) such that \( x = ab = a_1(b_1 + c) - a_1b_1 \). Since \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \) are the \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideals of \( N \), we have

\[
(1) \quad \min \left\{ \min \left[ \sup_{x=ab} \{\mu(a)\}, \sup_{x=ab} \{\mu(b)\}, \sup_{x=a_1(b_1+c)-a_1b_1} \{\mu(c)\} \right], \frac{1-k}{2} \right\} \leq \mu(x)
\]

and

\[
(2) \quad \min \left\{ \min \left[ \sup_{x=ab} \{\lambda(a)\}, \sup_{x=ab} \{\lambda(b)\}, \sup_{x=a_1(b_1+c)-a_1b_1} \{\lambda(c)\} \right], \frac{1-k}{2} \right\} \leq \lambda(x).
\]

Now,

\[
\min \left[ (\lambda \cap \mu)N \cap N(\lambda \cap \mu) \cap N \ast (\lambda \cap \mu) \right](x), \quad \frac{1-k}{2}
\]

\[
= \min \left\{ \sup_{x=ab} \{(\lambda \cap \mu)(a)\}, \sup_{x=ab} \{(\lambda \cap \mu)(b)\}, \sup_{x=a_1(b_1+c)-a_1b_1} \{(\lambda \cap \mu)(c)\} \right\}, \quad \frac{1-k}{2}
\]

\[
= \min \left\{ \sup_{x=ab} \{\min \{\lambda(a), \mu(a)\}\}, \sup_{x=ab} \{\min \{\lambda(b), \mu(b)\}\} \right\}, \quad \frac{1-k}{2}
\]

\[
\leq \min \left\{ \sup_{x=a_1(b_1+c)-a_1b_1} \{\min \{\lambda(c), \mu(c)\}\} \right\}, \quad \frac{1-k}{2}
\]

\[
\leq \min \left\{ \min \left[ \sup_{x=ab} \{\lambda(a)\}, \sup_{x=ab} \{\lambda(b)\}, \sup_{x=a_1(b_1+c)-a_1b_1} \{\lambda(c)\} \right], \frac{1-k}{2} \right\}, \quad \frac{1-k}{2}
\]

\[
\leq \min \left\{ \sup_{x=a_1(b_1+c)-a_1b_1} \{\min \{\lambda(c), \mu(c)\}\} \right\}, \quad \frac{1-k}{2}
\]

\[
\leq \min \{\lambda(x), \mu(x)\}, \quad \text{from (1) and (2)}.
\]

Thus \( \lambda \cap \mu \) is a \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy quasi-ideal of \( N \).

Theorem 5.17. Let \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \) be any two \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy bi-ideals of \( N \). Then \( \lambda \cap \mu \) is also an \((\epsilon, \in \vee q_k)\)-fuzzy bi-ideal of \( N \).

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 5.16.

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Generalization of \((\in, \in \lor q)\)-fuzzy Subnear-rings and Ideals

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