

Concavoconvex intuitionistic fuzzy sets

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Abstract: We introduce the concept of concavoconvexity for intuitionistic fuzzy sets and we give some results in connection with this concept.

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1 Introduction

In [5] and [6] are studied the convexity and concavity for intuitionistic fuzzy sets and temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets with help of notions and results from [1], [2], [3], [4] and [7]. This paper is a continuation of these articles. The launch of the idea of concavoconvexity (for fuzzy sets) is made in [8] but only for the particular case of fuzzy sets in $\mathbf{R}^n$ and operations induced by triangular norm *min* and triangular conorm *max*.

2 Preliminaries and basic definitions

In this paper, all the definitions, the symbols and the results in connection with triangular norms and triangular conorms (*t*-norms and *t*-conorms, for short), convexity and concavity of fuzzy sets, intuitionistic fuzzy sets and temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets follows [5] and [6] (see also [1]-[4], [7]). We will recall some of them.

In further we assume that X is a real vector space and $I = [0, 1]$.

Definition 1 ([7], [5]) Let $\mu \in FS(X)$ and f be a t -norm or t -conorm. μ is called to be

- (1) f -convex in X if and only if $\mu(kx + (1 - k)y) \geq f(\mu(x), \mu(y))$
 $\forall x, y \in X, \forall k \in I$.
- (2) f -concave in X if and only if $\mu(kx + (1 - k)y) \leq f(\mu(x), \mu(y))$
 $\forall x, y \in X, \forall k \in I$.

Definition 2 ([5]) Let $A = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in X\} \in IFS(X)$ and f be a t -norm or t -conorm. A is called to be

- (1) f -convex in X if and only if μ_A is f -convex in X and ν_A is f^c -concave in X
- (2) f -concave in X if and only if μ_A is f -concave in X and ν_A is f^c -convex in X .

Definition 3 ([6]) Let $A(T) \in TIFS(X)$ and f be a t -norm or t -conorm. $A(T)$ is called to be f -convex (f -concave) in X if and only if the intuitionistic fuzzy sets $A_t = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x, t), \nu_A(x, t) \rangle \mid x \in X\}$ are f -convex (f -concave) in X for each $t \in T$.

Theorem 4 ([5]) Let $A \in IFS(X)$ and f be a t -norm or t -conorm.

- (1) A is f -convex if and only if A^c is f^c -concave.
- (2) If A is f -convex (f -concave) then $\Box A$ and $\Diamond A$ are f -convex (f -concave).

Theorem 5 ([5]) If f is a t -norm (t -conorm), then CA and IA are f -convex (f -concave).

Theorem 6 ([5]) Let f, g and h be three t -norms (or three t -conorms) and $A, B \in IFS(X)$.

- (1) If $f \leq g, f \ll h$, A is f -convex in X and B is g -convex in X , then $A\tilde{h}B$ is f -convex in X .
- (2) If $g \leq f, h \ll f$, A is f -concave in X and B is g -concave in X , then $A\tilde{h}B$ is f -concave in X .

We introduce the concept of (f, g) -concavoconvexity of a fuzzy set as follows.

Definition 7 Let f, g be two t -norms or t -conorms. The fuzzy set μ is called (f, g) -concavoconvex in X if and only if μ is f -convex in X and μ is g -concave in X , that is

$$f(\mu(x), \mu(y)) \leq \mu(kx + (1 - k)y) \leq g(\mu(x), \mu(y)) \quad \forall x, y \in X, \forall k \in I.$$

We denote by ${}^g_fFS(X)$ the set of all (f, g) -concavoconvex fuzzy sets in X .

Remark 1 If $X = \mathbf{R}^n$, $f(u, v) = \min(u, v) \quad \forall u, v \in I$ and $g(u, v) = \max(u, v) \quad \forall u, v \in I$ we obtain the concavoconvexity of a fuzzy set in space introduced in [8].

Inspired by Definition 7 we can give the next

Definition 8 Let f, g be two t -norms or t -conorms. The intuitionistic fuzzy set A on X is called (f, g) -concavoconvex in X if and only if A is f -convex in X and A is g -concave in X .

We denote by ${}^g_fIFS(X)$ the set of all (f, g) -concavoconvex intuitionistic fuzzy sets in X .

Remark 2 Because $f \leq g$ implies $g^c \leq f^c$ for every t -norms or t -conorms f and g , if $f' \leq f$ and $g \leq g'$ then ${}^g_fIFS(X) \subseteq {}^{g'}_{f'}IFS(X)$. If $g \leq f$ (for example, g is a t -norm and f is a t -conorm) then ${}^g_fIFS(X) = \emptyset$.

3 Properties of concavoconvex intuitionistic fuzzy sets

The following theorem is a characterization of concavoconvexity of intuitionistic fuzzy sets with help of concavoconvexity of fuzzy sets.

Theorem 9 Let f, g be two t -norms or t -conorms.

$A = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in X\} \in {}^g_fIFS(X)$ if and only if $\mu_A \in {}^g_fFS(X)$ and $\nu_A \in {}^{f^c}_{g^c}FS(X)$.

Proof. $A \in_f^g IFS(X)$ if and only if A is f -convex and g -concave in X if and only if μ_A is f -convex, ν_A is f^c -concave in X and μ_A is g -concave, ν_A is g^c -convex in X if and only if μ_A is (f, g) -concavoconvex and ν_A is (g^c, f^c) -concavoconvex in X ■

In sequel we give some properties of (f, g) -concavoconvex intuitionistic fuzzy sets.

Theorem 10 *Let $A \in IFS(X)$ and f, g be t -norms or t -conorms.*

- (1) $A \in_f^g IFS(X)$ if and only if $A^c \in_{f^c}^{g^c} IFS(X)$
- (2) $A \in_f^g IFS(X)$ implies $\Box A \in_f^g IFS(X)$ and $\Diamond A \in_f^g IFS(X)$
- (3) If f is a t -norm and g is a t -conorm then $CA \in_f^g IFS(X)$ and $IA \in_f^g IFS(X)$

Proof. (1), (2) Immediately by Theorem 4, (1) and (2).

(3) Immediately by Theorem 5 ■

Theorem 11 *Let f, g and h be three t -norms or three t -conorms such that $f \ll h \ll g$. If $A, B \in_f^g IFS(X)$ then $A\tilde{h}B \in_f^g IFS(X)$.*

Proof. Because A and B are f -convex in X , taking $f = g$ in Theorem 6, (1) we obtain that $A\tilde{h}B$ is f -convex in X . Similar, because A and B are g -concave in X , taking $f = g$ in Theorem 6, (2) we obtain that $A\tilde{h}B$ is g -concave in X .

Therefore $A\tilde{h}B$ is (f, g) -concavoconvex in X ■

Remark 3 *Thanks to Definition 3 we can define the (f, g) -concavoconvex temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets. Also, using Theorem 3 and Theorem 4 by [6] we can prove properties as above for temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets.*

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