Mathware & Soft Computing 14 (2007) 183-199

On the Order Type L-valued Relations on L-powersets

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Abstract

The research in the field of the so called Fuzzy Mathematics can be conditionally devided into two mainstreams: the first one emphasizes on the study of different fuzzy structures (topological, algebraic, analytical, etc.) on an ordinary set X, while L-valued sets X (that are sets equipped with some L-valued equalities $E : X \times X \to L$, or, more generally, with L-valued relations $R : X \times X \to L$) are the starting point for the second one. (L being a lattice usually with an additionally algebraic structure). The aim of this work is to discuss the problem how an L-valued relation given on a set X can be extended to the L-valued relation $\mathcal{R}$ on the L-powerset L^X. This problem, is important, among other for the theory of L-fuzzy topological spaces in the sense of [15], [16].
Keywords: L-relations, L-valued equalities, L-valued sets.

Introduction

In our previous works [17], [18], we have introduced the concept of an L-valued L-topological space, which can be considered as a synthesis of the concept of an L-topological space in the sense of Chang-Goguen [2], [6] and the concept of a many-valued set in the sense of Höhle [8], see also [9]. Our next aim is to introduce the concept of an L-valued *L-fuzzy* topological space, which would be an analogous synthesis of the concept of an L-fuzzy topological space in the sense of [15], [16], see also [10], that is a pair $(X, \mathcal{T})$ where X is a set and $\mathcal{T} : L^X \to L$ is an L-fuzzy topology on X, and the concept of a many-valued set, that is a pair (X, E) where X is a set and $E : X \times X \to L$ is an L-valued equality on it and to develop the corresponding theory. However, for realizing this plan we have an additional problem. Namely, since L-fuzzy topology on a set X is a mapping $\mathcal{T} : L^X \to L$ (and not a family $\tau \subseteq L^X$ as in case of Chang-Goguen L-topology), and since X is equiped with an L-valued equality $E : X \times X \to L$, it is natural to request some kind of extensionality for a mapping $\mathcal{T} : L^X \to L$. Therefore the problem appears how to "lift" the L-valued equality $E : X \times X \to L$ from X to an L-valued equality on the L-powerset L^X, that is to get an L-valued equality $\mathcal{E} : L^X \times L^X \to L$.

However, since an L-valued equality $E : X \times X \to L$ is a special type of an L-valued relation $R : X \times X \to L$, we decided first to study the problem of extension of an L-valued preoder type relations

$$R : X \times X \to L$$

to analogous L-valued preoder type structures

$$\mathcal{R} : L^X \times L^X \to L.$$

Further, having an L-valued equality $E : X \times X \to L$ we can extend it to an L-valued relation $\mathcal{R}$ on L^X and, then by "symmetrizing" it we get an L-valued equality $\mathcal{E}$ on L^X.

1 Prerequisities

Let $(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee)$ be a complete lattice, i.e. $(L, \leq)$ is a partially ordered set such that for every subset $A \subset L$ the join $\bigvee A$ and the meet $\bigwedge A$ are defined. In particular, $\bigvee L =: 1$ and $\bigwedge L =: 0$ are respectively the universal upper and the universal lower bounds in L. We assume that $1 \neq 0$, i.e. L has at least two elements.

Further, let $* : L \times L \to L$ be a binary operation on L such that

1. $\alpha * \beta = \beta * \alpha$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in L$;
2. $\alpha * (\beta * \gamma) = (\alpha * \beta) * \gamma$ for all $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in L$;
3. $\alpha * 1 = \alpha$ and $\alpha * 0 = 0$ for all $\alpha \in L$;
4. $\alpha * \left(\bigvee_{j \in J} \beta_j \right) = \bigvee_{j \in J} (\alpha * \beta_j) \quad \forall \alpha \in L$ and $\forall \{\beta_j : j \in J\} \subset L$.

In what follows the 5-tuple $(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee, *)$ satisfying the above conditions will be referred to as a *commutative cl-monoid* (cf. e.g. [8]).

It is well known that a further binary operation $\mapsto : L \times L \to L$ (residuation) is defined on a commutative cl-monoid L which is connected with $*$ by Galois correspondence, that is

$$\alpha * \beta \leq \gamma \Longleftrightarrow \alpha \leq \beta \mapsto \gamma \text{ for all } \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in L.$$

Explicitely residuation $\mapsto$ is given by

$$\alpha \mapsto \beta = \bigvee \{\lambda \in L \mid \alpha * \lambda \leq \beta\}.$$

It is known that the following properties hold in a commutative *cl*-monoid $(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee)$ (cf e.g. [8]).

Proposition 1.1 *Let α, β, γ, α_i, β_i be arbitrary elements from a commutative cl-monoid L. Then:*

1. $\left(\bigvee_{i\in\mathcal{I}} \alpha_i\right) \mapsto \beta = \bigwedge_{i\in\mathcal{I}} (\alpha_i \mapsto \beta)$;
2. $\alpha \mapsto \left(\bigwedge_{i\in\mathcal{I}} \beta_i\right) = \bigwedge_{i\in\mathcal{I}} (\alpha \mapsto \beta_i)$;
3. *if* $\alpha \leq \beta$ *then* $\alpha \mapsto \beta = 1$;
4. $\alpha * \beta \leq \alpha \wedge \beta$;
5. $(\alpha \mapsto \beta) * (\beta \mapsto \gamma) \leq \alpha \mapsto \gamma$;
6. $(\alpha * \beta) \mapsto (\gamma \mapsto \delta) \geq (\alpha \mapsto \gamma) * (\beta \mapsto \delta)$;
7. $(\alpha \mapsto \beta) \wedge (\beta \mapsto \alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$;
8. $(\alpha * \beta) \mapsto \gamma = \alpha \mapsto (\beta \mapsto \gamma)$.

In what follows $L = (L, \leq, \wedge, \vee, *)$ *always denotes a commutative cl-monoid.*

2 L-valued preodered sets, category PROSET(L) and some related categories

Definition 2.1 *An* L*-valued relation (or a fuzzy relation) on a set* X *is a map* $R : X \times X \to L$.

An L*-valued relation* R *is called*

1. *reflexive if* $R(x,x) = 1$ *for all* $x \in X$*;*
2. *transitive, if* $R(x,y) * R(y,z) \leq R(x,z)$ *for all* $x, y, z \in X$;
3. *symmetric, if* $R(x,y) = R(y,x)$ *for all* $x, y \in X$;
4. *separated, if* $R(x,y) = R(y,x) = 1$ *implies that* $x = y$ *for all* $x, y \in X$.

Different authors have used different terminology to describe fuzzy relations with special properties. We shall use the following names:

A transitive L*-valued relation is called an* L*-valued quasipreoder. A reflexive transitive* L*-valued relation is called an* L*-valued preoder. A separated* L*-valued preoder is called an* L*-valued partial order. A symmetric* L*-valued preorder is called an* L*-valued equality. The corresponding pair* (X, R) *will be refereed to as an* L*-valued quasipreodered set,* L*-valued preodered set, an* L*-valued partially ordered set, and an* L*-valued set resp.*

If R is an L-valued preoder on a set, then given $x, y \in X$ the value $R(x,y)$ is interpreted as the degree to which x is greater than or equal to y. In case R is an L-valued equality on X, the intuitive meaning of the value $R(x,y)$ is the degree to which x and y are equal.

Remark 2.2 L-valued relations, usually in case when $L = [0, 1]$ and when $*$ is a left-semicontinuous t-norm (see e.g. [12]) were considered by many authors and they used different terminology. In particular, a fuzzy relation $R : X \times X \to [0, 1]$ satisfying (1), (2) and (3) is called *a fuzzy equality* in [8], [9] *a fuzzy equivalence* in [11], [13], or an *indistinguishability operator* [19]. In [3], [4], [5] a fuzzy relation $R : X \times X \to L$ is called *a fuzzy equality* if it satisfies all conditions (1) – (4).

Examples 2.3

1. Let $X = L$. Then by setting $R(x, y) = x \mapsto y$ we define a canonical L-valued partial oder on X and by setting $E(x, y) = R(x, y) \wedge R(y, x)$ we define a canonical L-valued separated equality on X (cf. e.g. [19]).
2. Let (X, ρ) be a pseudo-quasimetric space such that $\rho(x, y) \leq 1$ for all $x, y \in X$. Then by setting $R(x, y) = 1 - \rho(x, y)$ we define an L-valued preoder on X where L is the unit interval [0,1] endowed with the Łukasiewicz conjunction $*$. Moreover, if ρ is a pseudometric, then R is an L-valued equality, and in case ρ is a metric, the L-valued equality R is separated (cf e.g. [8]).
3. Let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq L^X$ be a family of L-subsets of X. Then, by setting
$$R(\mathcal{A})(x, y) = \bigwedge_{A \in \mathcal{A}} (A(x) \mapsto A(y))$$
we obtain an L-valued preoder on X.

Definition 2.4 *Given L-valued (quasi)preodered sets (X, R_X) and (Y, R_Y) a mapping $f : X \to Y$ is called extensional if*
$$R_X(x_1, x_2) \leq R_Y(f(x_1), f(x_2)) \text{ for all } x_1, x_2 \in X.$$

L-valued quasi-preodered sets and extensional mappings between them form a category which will be denoted **QPROSET**(L). Its full subcategories consisting of L-valued preodered sets and L-valued sets will be denoted resp. by **PROSET**(L) and **SET**(L). To denote the subcategories of these categories determined by separated L-valued relation we use notations **SQPROSET**(L), **SPROSET**(L) and **SSET**(L) resp. However for the category of separated L-valued partial ordered sets **SPROSET**(L) which are separated by definition and which play a special role in our work an alternative notation **PAOSET**(L) will be also used. In the sequel our main interest here will be in categories **PROSET**(L) and **PAOSET**(L). Categories **SET**(L) and **SSET**(L) will be discussed in Section 6.

Proposition 2.5 *Let X be a set and $\mathfrak{R}(X, L)$ be the family of L-valued preoders on X. Then $\mathfrak{R}(X, L)$ is a complete lattice. Its bottom* $\inf \mathfrak{R}$ *is the discrete (or crisp) (L-valued) preoder*
$$R_{dis}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } x = y; \\ 0 \text{ if } x \neq y. \end{cases}$$

The top $\sup \mathfrak{R}$ *of the lattice* $\mathfrak{R}(X, L)$ *is the indiscrete (L-valued) preoder*

$$R_{ind}(x, y) = 1 \text{ for all } x, y \in X.$$

3 L-valued preoder on the L-powerset of an L-valued preodered set

Let (X, R) be an L-valued preodered set. Our first aim is to lift the L-valued preoder R from X to the L-valued quasipreoder $\mathcal{R}$ on the L-powerset L^X of X. We do it as follows.

Given $A, C \in L^X$ we set

$$\mathcal{R}(A, C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} ((R(x, z) * A(x)) \mapsto C(z)).$$

Thus we obtain an L-valued relation

$$\mathcal{R} : L^X \times L^X \to L.$$

From the Proposition 1.1(7) it follows that equivalently $\mathcal{R}(A, C)$ can be defined by

$$\mathcal{R}(A, C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} (R(x, z) \mapsto \big(A(x) \mapsto C(z)\big)).$$

Remark 3.1 The "defuzzified" meaning of the formulae

$$(R(x, z) * A(x)) \mapsto C(z) \text{ and } R(x, z) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z))$$

can be explained as follows:
If x is grater than or equal to z and x belongs to A then z should belong to C. In particular, in this case, taking $x = z$ we get $A(x) \leq C(x)$ for every $x \in X$. By verifying this condition for all $x, z \in X$ we conclude whether A is greater than or equal to C – this is the "defuzzified" meaning of the value $\mathcal{R}(A, C)$.

In case $A, C \subseteq X$, that is A, C are crisp subsets of X

$$\mathcal{R}(A, C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } x \in A \text{ and } R(x, z) > 0 \text{ implies } z \in C \\ 0 \text{ otherwise }. \end{cases}$$

In particular, in case R is a crisp preoder $\leq$ on X, then

$$\mathcal{R}(A, C) = 1 \text{ iff } x \in A \text{ and } z \leq x \text{ implies that } z \in C$$

and $\mathcal{R}(A, C) = 0$ otherwise.

Proposition 3.2 *If* $R : X \times X \to L$ *is an L-valued reflexive relation on* X*, then*

$$\mathcal{R}(A, C) \geq \mathcal{R}(A, B) * \mathcal{R}(B, C) \text{ for all } A, B, C \in L^X,$$

and hence $\mathcal{R} : L^X \times L^X \to L$ *is an L-valued quasipreorder on* L^X.

Proof
To prove the statement we define an auxiliary relation

$$\mathcal{Q} : L^X \times L^X \to L$$

as follows: given $A, C \in L^X$ let

$$\mathcal{Q}(A,C) = \bigwedge_{x,y,z \in X} \left((R(x,y) * R(y,z)) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)) \right).$$

Obviously $\mathcal{Q}(A,C) \leq \mathcal{R}(A,C)$: just take $y = z$ and apply reflexivity of R according to which $R(z,z) = 1$.

On the other hand

$$\mathcal{Q}(A,C) \geq \mathcal{R}(A,B) * \mathcal{R}(B,C) \text{ for any } B \in L^X.$$

Indeed, fix any $x, y, z \in X$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &(R(x,y) * R(y,z)) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)) \geq \\ &\geq (R(x,y) * R(y,z)) \mapsto ((A(x) \mapsto B(y)) * (B(y) \mapsto C(z))) \geq \\ &\geq (R(x,y) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto B(y))) * (R(y,z) \mapsto (B(y) \mapsto C(z))). \end{aligned}$$

Now, taking infimum on the both sides of the obtained inequalities by $x, y, z \in X$ and taking into account that $\mathcal{Q}(A,C) \leq \mathcal{R}(A,C)$, we get the required inequality

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) \geq \mathcal{R}(A,B) * \mathcal{R}(B,C) \quad \forall\, A, B, C \in L^X.$$

□

Corollary 3.3 *If $R : X \times X \to L$ is an L-valued preoder on X, thus R it is reflexive and transitive, then $\mathcal{R} : L^X \times L^X \to L$ is an L-valued quasipreorder on L^X.*

Remark 3.4 As a referee has noticed, in case R is an L-valued preoder, then $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{Q}$. Indeed, the equality $\mathcal{Q} \leq \mathcal{R}$ is proved above. Conversely, by transitivity of R we have $R(x,y) * R(y,z) \leq R(x,z)$, and hence

$$(R(x,y) * R(y,z)) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)) \geq R(x,z) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)).$$

By taking infimum on $x, y, z \in X$ we get the inequality $\mathcal{Q} \geq \mathcal{R}$. Hence $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{Q}$.

Remark 3.5 In analogy with $\mathcal{Q} : L^X \times L^X \to L$, we can define a relation $\mathcal{R}_n : L^X \times L^X \to L$ by setting

$$\mathcal{R}_n(A,C) = \bigwedge_{y_0, \dots y_n} \left((R(y_0,y_1) * \ldots * R(y_{n-1},y_n)) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)) \right),$$

where $y_0 = x, \ldots, y_n = z$. In these notations $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1$ and $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{R}_2$.
Analogously, as above, one can show that for every $n \geq 2$ and for every $k, 1 < k < n$ the inequality

$$\mathcal{R}_k(A,C) \geq \mathcal{R}_n(A,C) \geq \mathcal{R}_k(A,B) * \mathcal{R}_{n-k}(B,C)$$

holds for all $A, B, C \in L^X$ and hence, in particular $\mathcal{R}_n = \mathcal{R}$ for all n in case R is an L-valued preoder.

Remark 3.6 Let us call an L-set A R-extensional, if

$$R(x,z) * A(x) \leq A(z) \text{ for all } x,z \in X.$$

(A similar property, in case R is an L-valued equality was considered by U. Höhle see e.g. [8] and other authors.)
The intuitive "defuzzified" meaning of this condition is the requirement that z should belong to A whenever x belongs to A and z is less than or equal to x.

Let R ve an L-valued quasipreoder on X and let L^X_R be the set of all R-extensional L-sets. In case $A, B, C \in L^X_R$ we have additionally that

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \mathcal{Q}(A,C) \quad \forall\ A,C \in L^X.$$

Indeed, in the obtained inequality

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) \geq \mathcal{Q}(A,C) \geq \mathcal{R}(A,B) * \mathcal{R}(B,C)$$

just take $B = A$.

In the proposition 3.2., we have proved that the relation $\mathcal{R}$ on L^X is an L-valued quasipreoder. Unfortunately, the reflexivity cannot be ensured by this relation if all L-sets were considered (even if R itself was reflexive). Nevertheless, the reflexivity can be proved if we restrict the domain of $\mathcal{R}$ to the set L^X_R of all R-extensional L-sets.

Theorem 3.7 *If*

$$R : X \times X \to L$$

is an L-valued preoder on X, then

$$\mathcal{R} : L^X_R \times L^X_R \to L$$

is a separated L-valued preoder on L^X_R.
Moreover $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{Q}$ when restricted to L^X_R.

Proof From proposition 3.2 it follows that $\mathcal{R} : L^X_R \times L^X_R \to L$ is transitive. Further, by definitions and known properies, we conclude that under these assumptions for evry $A \in L^X_R$

$$\mathcal{R}(A,A) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} ((R(x,z) * A(x)) \mapsto A(z)) \geq \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \mapsto A(x)) = 1,$$

and hence $\mathcal{R}$ is reflexive.
Finally, to prove that $\mathcal{R} : L^X_R \times L^X_R \to L$ is separated let $A, C \in L^X$ and assume that $\mathcal{R}(A,C) = 1$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} ((R(x,z) * A(x)) \mapsto C(z)) = 1.$$

This means that

$$\forall x, z \in X \quad (R(x,z) * A(x)) \mapsto C(z) = 1,$$

and in particular

$$\forall x \in X \quad (R(x,x) * A(x)) \mapsto C(x) = 1,$$

however this means that $A(x) \leq C(x)$ for all $x \in X$, that is $A \leq C$. In a similar way from the assumption $\mathcal{R}(C,A) = 1$ we conclude that $C \leq A$. Thus if $\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \mathcal{R}(C,A) = 1$, then $A = C$.
Now from the inequality

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) \geq \mathcal{Q}(A,C) \geq R(A,B) * \mathcal{R}(B,C)$$

we get

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \mathcal{Q}(A,C) :$$

just take $B = A$.
□

From Propositions 3.7 and 3.2 we get

Theorem 3.8 *If*

$$R : X \times X \to L$$

is an L-valued preoder on X then

$$\mathcal{R} : L^X \times L^X \to L$$

is an L-valued quasipreoder on the powerset L^X and an L-valued partial oder on the extensional powerset L^X_R.

Examples 3.9 In all these examples

$$\mathcal{R} : L^X \times L^X \to L$$

is an L-valued quasipreoder on L^X induced by an L-valued preoder

$$R : X \times X \to L$$

unless specified. By α_X we denote the constant function $\alpha_X : X \to L$ with value $\alpha \in L$.

1. Let $A \in L^X_R$. Then
   $\mathcal{R}(A, 0_X) = \left(\bigvee_{x \in X} A(x) \right) \to 0.$
2. $\mathcal{R}(A, 1_X) = 1$ for any $A \in L^X$.
3. $\mathcal{R}(1_X, A) = 1 \to \bigwedge_{x \in X} A(x).$

4. Given $a \in X$ let 1_a stand for the characteristic function of the set $\{a\}$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A, 1_a) = \left(\bigvee_{x \neq a} A(x) \right) \to 0.$$

In particular, if $a \neq b, a, b \in X$, then $\mathcal{R}(1_a, 1_b) = 0$.

5. For every $a \in X$ we define an L-set

$$s_a : X \to L \quad \text{by } s_a(x) = R(a, x).$$

This is the so called singleton generated by a. Since

$$s_a(x) * R(x, z) = R(a, x) * R(x, z) \leq R(a, z) = s_a(z),$$

singletons are extensional. Moreover, it is easy to notice that s_a is the smallest one of all extensional L-sets, which are greater than or equal to the L-set 1_a. Let $a, b \in X$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{R}(s_a, s_b) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} ((R(a, x) * R(x, z)) \mapsto R(b, z)) = \\
\bigwedge_{z \in X} (R(a, z) \mapsto R(b, z)) \leq \\
\leq R(a, a) \mapsto R(b, a) = R(b, a).
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since

$$R(a, b) * R(b, z) \leq R(a, z)$$

from the Galois connection we conclude that for all $a, b \in X$ and every $z \in X$ it holds

$$R(b, z) \mapsto R(a, z) \geq R(a, b),$$

and, since this holds for any $z \in X$, by taking infimum on x we obtain:

$$\mathcal{R}(s_a, s_b) \geq R(b, a),$$

and hence

$$\mathcal{R}(s_a, s_b) = R(b, a).$$

This equality can be interpreted as follows. Let $\mathcal{R}^c$ stand for the order on L^X obtained by reversing of $\mathcal{R}$. That is

$$\mathcal{R}^c(A, C) = \mathcal{R}(C, A).$$

Now the obtained equality means that by assigning to each $a \in X$ its singleton $s_a \in L^X_E$ we may identify (X, R) with the L-valued partially odered subset $(S, \mathcal{R}^c_S)$ of the L-valued partially ordered set $(L^X_R, \mathcal{R})$ where $S = \{s_a : a \in X\}$ and $\mathcal{R}^c_S$ is the restriction of $\mathcal{R}^c$ to S.

4 Powerset functor $\Phi : \mathbf{PROSET}(L) \to \mathbf{PAOSET}(L)^{op}$

In this section we show that the construction assigning to an L-valued preodered set (X, R) its extensional powerset $(L^X_R, \mathcal{R})$ can be considered as a contravariant functor Φ from the category $\mathbf{PROSET}(L)$ into the category $\mathbf{PAOSET}(L)$ that is as a functor

$$\Phi : \mathbf{PROSET}(L) \to \mathbf{PAOSET}(L)^{op}.$$

We shall discuss some properties of this functor. We start with the following

Proposition 4.1 *Let (X, R_X), (Y, R_Y) be L-valued preodered sets and*

$$f : X \to Y$$

be an extensional mapping. Then for every $C, D \in L^Y$ it holds

$$\mathcal{R}_X(f^{-1}(C), f^{-1}(D)) \geq \mathcal{R}_Y(C, D).$$

Recall that the preimage of an L-set $C : Y \to L$ under a function $f : X \to Y$ is defined by the equality $f^{-1}(C)(x) = (f \circ C)(x)$.

Proof follows from the next series of inequalities:

$$\mathcal{R}_X(f^{\leftarrow}(C), f^{\leftarrow}(D)) =$$

$$= \bigwedge_{x,x' \in X} \big(R_X(x,x') \mapsto \big(f^{-1}(C)(x) \mapsto f^{-1}(D)(x')\big)\big) =$$

$$= \bigwedge_{x,x' \in X} (R_X(x,x') \mapsto (C(f(x)) \mapsto D(f(x')))) \geq$$

$$\geq \bigwedge_{x,x' \in X} (R_Y(f(x), f(x')) \mapsto (C(f(x)) \mapsto D(f(x'))) \geq$$

$$\geq \bigwedge_{y,y' \in Y} (R_Y(y,y') \mapsto (C(y) \mapsto D(y'))) = \mathcal{R}_Y(C, D).$$

From Proposition 4.1 and Theorem 3.8 we get

Theorem 4.2 *By assigning to each L-valued preodered set*

$$(X, R) \in Ob(\mathbf{PROSET}(L))$$

its extensional powerset $(L^X_E, \mathcal{R})$ and to each extensional mapping

$$f : (X, R_X) \to (Y, R_Y)$$

the mapping

$$f^{\leftarrow} : (L^Y_R, \mathcal{R}_X) \to (L^X_R, \mathcal{R}_Y)$$

we define a functor

$$\Phi : PROSET(L) \to PAOSET(L)^{op}.$$

(Here $f^{\leftarrow}(C) = f^{-1}(C)$ for $C \in L^Y$, cf. e.g. [14].)

Theorem 4.3 *Functor*

$$\Phi : \mathbf{PROSET}(L) \to \mathbf{PAOSET}(L)^{op}$$

is one-to-one on objects. The restriction Φ' of the functor Φ to $\mathbf{PAOSET}(L)$, that is the functor

$$\Phi' : \mathbf{PAOSET}(L) \to \mathbf{PAOSET}(L)^{op}$$

is an embedding.

Proof Let R_1 and R_2 be L-valued relations on a set X and $R_1 \neq R_2$. Then there exist $a, b \in X$ such that $R_1(a, b) \neq R_2(a, b)$. However, as it was shown above, $\mathcal{R}_1(s_a, s_b) = R_1(b, a)$ and $\mathcal{R}_2(s_a, s_b) = R_2(b, a)$ (where s_a, s_b are singletons corresponding to the points a, b).
Hence $\mathcal{R}_1 \neq \mathcal{R}_2$.
□

Remark 4.4 In a similar way as functor Φ one can consider a functor

$$\tilde{\Phi} : \mathbf{PROSET}(L) \to \mathbf{QPROSET}(L)^{op}$$

assigning to each (X, R) the L-valued quasipreoder set $(L^X, \mathcal{R})$. The image $\tilde{\Phi}(\mathbf{PROSET}(L))$ is a subcategory of the category $\mathbf{QPROSET}(L)^{op}$. We shall not go into details of this construction here.

Remark 4.5 *Functors Φ and $\tilde{\Phi}$ are order reversing.*

Indeed, assume that R_1 and R_2 are two L-valued preoders on X and $R_1 \leq R_2$. Then for any $A, C \in L^X$

$$\mathcal{R}_1(A, C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} ((R_1(x, z) * A(x)) \mapsto C(z)) \geq$$

$$\geq \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} ((R_2(x, z) * A(x)) \mapsto C(z)) = \mathcal{R}_2(A, C)$$

and hence $\mathcal{R}_1 \geq \mathcal{R}_2$.

It would be interesting to study the properties of these functors. In particular, we have the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1. Let Z be a set, (X_i, R_i) be a family of sets endowed with some order type relation, and

$$f_i : Z \to X_i, i \in \mathcal{I}$$

be a family of mappings. Further, let R_0 be an order-type relation on Z, initial for this family of mappings. Then the corresponding L-valued relation on the powerset L^Z (or L^Z_R) $\mathcal{R}_0$ is the *final* order type relation for the family of mappings

$$f_i^{\leftarrow} : (L^X, \mathcal{R}_i) \to L^Z.$$

Hypothesis 2 Let Z be a set, (X_i, R_i) be a family of sets endowed with some order type relation, and

$$f_i : X_i \to Z, i \in \mathcal{I}$$

be a family of mappings. Further, let R^0 be an order-type relation on Z, final for this family of mappings. Then the corresponding L-valued relation on the powerset L^Z (or L^Z_R) $\mathcal{R}^0$ is the *initial* order type relation on L^Z (or L^Z_R) for the family of mappings

$$f_i^{\leftarrow} : L^Z \to (L^X, \mathcal{R}_i).$$

A related problem, how do these functors behave on products and coproducts?

5 Lattices $QPR(L^X)$ and $PR(L^X)$

Given a set X we denote by $PR(L^X)$ the family of all L-valued preoders $\mathcal{R}$ on L^X obtained from L-valued preoders R on X. In other words $\mathcal{S} \in PR(L^X)$ if and only if $(L^X_E, \mathcal{S}) \in Ob(\Phi(\mathbf{PROSET}(L))$. In a similar way $\mathcal{S} \in QPR(L^X)$ if and only if $(L^X, \mathcal{S}) \in Ob(\Phi(\mathbf{QPROSET}(L))$.

From the previous results it follows, that $QPR(L^X)$ and $PR(L^X_R)$ are bounded lattices where the greatest element $\mathcal{R}_\top$ is induced by the discrete (L-valued) preoder R_{dis} on X and the smallest element $\mathcal{R}_\perp$ is induced by indiscrete L-valued preoder R_{ind} on X. Explicitely, for the largest element $\mathcal{R}_\top$: given $A, C \in L^X_R$

$$\mathcal{R}_\top(A, C) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \mapsto C(x))\,.$$

Indeed,

$$\mathcal{R}_\top(A, C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} (R_{dis}(x, z) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)))$$

and

$$R_{dis}(x, z) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)) = 1 \text{ if } x \neq z$$

while

$$R_{dis}(x, x) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)) = A(x) \mapsto C(z).$$

For the smallest element $\mathcal{R}_\perp$: given $A, C \in L^X_R$

$$\mathcal{R}_\perp(A, C) = \bigvee_{x \in X} A(x) \mapsto \bigwedge_{z \in X} C(z).$$

Indeed

$$\mathcal{R}(A, C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} (R_{ind}(x, z) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z))) =$$

$$= \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} (1 \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z))) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} (A(x) \mapsto C(z)) =$$

$$= \bigvee_{x \in X} A(x) \mapsto \bigwedge_{z \in X} C(z).$$

Note that in case A is R_{ind}-extensional, then

$$\mathcal{R}_{\perp}(A,A) = \bigwedge_{x\in X} (A(x) \mapsto A(x)) = 1,$$

and hence $\mathcal{R}_{\perp}$ is an L-valued preoder, but generally $\mathcal{R}_{\perp}$ is only a quasi-preoder.

Examples 5.1

1. Let $L = [0,1]$ and $* = \wedge$ in $(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee, *)$, that is

$$(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee)$$

is viewed as a Heyting algebra. Recall that the corresponding residium is defined by

$$\alpha \mapsto \beta = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } \alpha \leq \beta \text{ and} \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for $\alpha, \beta \in L$.

(a) Let $R = R_{ind}$ be the indiscrete L-valued preoder on X and $A, C \in L^X$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigvee_{x\in X} A(x) \mapsto \bigwedge_{z\in X} C(z).$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } \sup_{x\in X} A(x) \leq \inf_{x]\in X} C(x) \text{ and} \\ \inf_{x\in X} C(x) \text{ otherwise }. \end{cases}$$

In particular, for $A, C \subseteq X$

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } A = \emptyset \text{ or } C = X \text{ and} \\ 0 \text{ otherwise }. \end{cases}$$

(Note that X and $\emptyset$ are the only extensional sets in this case.)

(b) Let $R = R_{dis}$ be the discrete L-valued preoder on X and $A, C \in L^X$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigwedge_{x\in X} (A(x) \mapsto C(x)).$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } A(x) \leq C(x) \;\; \forall x \in X \text{ and} \\ \inf_{x}\{C(x) \mid x \in X, A(x) \geq C(x)\} \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, for $A, C \subseteq X$

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } A \subseteq C \text{ and} \\ 0 \text{ if } A \not\subseteq C. \end{cases}$$

2. Let $L = [0,1]$ and $*$ be the Łukasiewicz conjunction that is

$$\alpha * \beta = \max\{\alpha + \beta - 1, 0\} \text{ for } \alpha, \beta \in [0,1]$$

and hence $(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee, *)$ is an MV-algebra. Recall that the corresponding residium is defined by

$$\alpha \mapsto \beta = \min\{1 - \alpha + \beta,\ 1\}.$$

(a) Let $R = R_{ind}$ be the indiscrete L-valued preoder on X and $A, C \in L^X$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} \min\{1 - A(x) + C(z),\ 1\}.$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } \sup\limits_{x\in X} A(x) \leq \inf\limits_{x\in X} C(x) \text{ and} \\ 1 - \sup\limits_{x\in X} A(x) + \inf\limits_{x\in X} C(x) \ \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(b) Let $R = R_{dis}$ be the discrete L-valued preoder on X and $A, C \in L^X$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigwedge_{x,z\in X} ((R(x,z) * A(x)) \mapsto C(z)) =$$

$$= \bigwedge_{x\in X} (A(x) \mapsto \ C(x))$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } A(x) \leq C(x) \ \forall x \in X \text{ and} \\ \inf\limits_{x\in X} \{1 - A(x) + C(x)\} \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

3. Let $L = [0,1]$ and $*$ be the product on $[0,1]$ that is $\alpha * \beta = \alpha \cdot \beta$ for $\alpha, \beta \in [0,1]$. Recall that the corresponding residium in this case is defined by

$$\alpha \mapsto \beta = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } \alpha \leq \beta \text{ and} \\ \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \text{ otherwise .} \end{cases}$$

(a) Let $R = R_{ind}$ be the indiscrete L-valued preoder on X and $A, C \in L^X$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigvee_{x\in X} A(x) \mapsto \bigwedge_{x\in X} C(x).$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } \sup\limits_{x\in X} A(x) \leq \inf\limits_{x\in X} C(x) \text{ and} \\ \dfrac{\bigwedge_{x\in X} C(x)}{\bigvee_{x\in X} A(x)} \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(b) Let $R = R_{dis}$ be the discrete L-valued preoder on X and $A, C \in L^X$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \mapsto C(x))$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } A(x) \leq C(x) \ \forall x \in X \text{ and} \\ \frac{\bigwedge_{x \in X: A(x) \geq C(x)} C(x)}{\bigwedge_{x \in X: A(x) \geq C(x)} A(x)} \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

6 L-valued equality on the L-powerset of an L-valued set

Let X be a set and $E : X \times X \to L$ be an L-valued equality on X, that is a symmetric preoder. Refering to Section 3 by setting

$$\mathcal{R}(A,C) = \bigwedge_{x,z \in X} (E(x,z) \mapsto (A(x) \mapsto C(z)))$$

we obtain a separated L-valued preoder on L^X_E (where L^X_E is the family of all extensional L-subsets of X) and an L-valued quasipreoder on L^X. In the next theorem we symmetrize this relation in order to get an L-valued equality on L^X_E.

Theorem 6.1 *For $A, C \in L^X$ let*

$$\mathcal{E}(A,C) = \mathcal{R}(A,C) \wedge \mathcal{R}(C,A).$$

Then $\mathcal{E} : L^X_E \times L^X_E \mapsto L$ is an L-valued equality on L^X_E.

Proof The reflexivity of $\mathcal{E}$ follows from the reflexivity of $\mathcal{R}$.
The symmetry of $\mathcal{E}$ is obvious from the definition.
The transitivity follows from the next series of (in)equalities (see Proposition 1.1):

$$\mathcal{E}(A,B) * \mathcal{E}(B,C) =$$

$$= (\mathcal{R}(A,B) \wedge \mathcal{R}(B,A)) * (\mathcal{R}(B,C) \wedge \mathcal{R}(C,B)) \leq$$

$$\leq (\mathcal{R}(A,B) * \mathcal{R}(B,C)) \wedge (\mathcal{R}(C,B) * \mathcal{R}(B,A)) \leq$$

$$\leq \mathcal{R}(A,C) \wedge \mathcal{R}(C,A) = \mathcal{E}(A,C).$$

Hence the pair $(L^X_E, \mathcal{E})$ is a separated L-valued set.
□

Thus, assigning to an L-valued set (X, E) the pair $(L^X_E, \mathcal{E})$ we obtain a functor

$$\Psi : \mathbf{SET}(L) \to \mathbf{SSET}(L)^{op},$$

where $\mathbf{SSET}(L)$ is the category of all separated L-valued L-sets.

One can get results about L-valued equalities on the L-powerset and the funcor Ψ analogous to the results about L-valued preoders on the L-powersets and the functor Φ discussed in sections 3, 4 and 5.

Remark 6.2 There are alternative ways how one can extend an L-valued equality $E : X \times X \to L$ to the L-powerset L^X_E. In particular, let

$$\mathcal{E}' : L^X_E \times L^X_E \to L$$

be defined by setting $\mathcal{E}'(A, C) = \mathcal{R}(A, C) * \mathcal{R}(C, A)$. One can easily notice that $\mathcal{E}'$ is an L-valued equality on L^X_E and that $\mathcal{E}' \leq \mathcal{E}$. However, the equality generally does not hold.

The author acknowledges the support of the European Social Fund (ESF). The author is grateful also to the referees for reading the manuscript carefully and pointing out some defects and making some suggestions which allowed to improve exposition of our work.

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