FOLDNESS OF COMMUTATIVE IDEALS IN BCK-ALGEBRAS

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Abstract

This paper deals with some properties of \(n\)-fold commutative ideals and \(n\)-fold weak commutative ideals in BCK-algebras. Afterwards, we construct some algorithms for studying foldness theory of commutative ideals in BCK-algebras.

Keywords: BCK-algebra, fuzzy point, \(n\)-fold commutative ideals, \(n\)-fold weak commutative ideals.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 06F35, 13A15, 8A72, 03B52, 03E72.

1. Introduction

The concept of fuzzy subset was introduced in the middle of the sixties by Zadeh [16]. He defined a fuzzy subset of a set \(X\) as a function \(A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]\). Based on this definition, Xi [15] introduced in 1991 the notion of fuzzy ideals in BCK-algebras. This work enlightened on the
usefulness of ideals theory in general development of BCI/BCK/BL/MV-algebras. From logical point of view, various ideals correspond to various sets of provable formula, see [2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12] and the references therein.

The tricky point when studying fuzzy mathematics lies in how to carry out the ordinary concept to the fuzzy case. In other words, how to pick out the rational generalization from the large number of available approaches. The particularity of fuzzy ideals compared to ordinary ideals is that one can not say which one of the BCK-algebra elements belongs (or not) to the fuzzy ideals under consideration.

In this paper we study the foldness theory of commutative ideals in BCK-algebras. This theory can be considered as a natural generalization of commutative ideals. Indeed, given any BCK-algebra $X$, we use the concept of fuzzy point to characterize $n$-fold commutative ideals in $X$.

The remainder of this paper is as follows: In Section 2, we recall some important properties of BCK-algebras and their ideals. In Sections 3 and 4 we give some characterizations of $n$-fold commutative ideals and $n$-fold weak commutative ideals. Finally, we construct some algorithms for studying $n$-fold commutative, $n$-fold weak commutative ideals and their fuzzification in BCK-algebras.

2. Background

For some background information see ([1, 2, 5, 10]). An algebra $(X, *, 0)$ of type $(2, 0)$ is called BCK-algebra iff $\forall x, y, z \in X$ the following conditions hold:

BCK-1. $(x * y) * (x * z)) * (z * y) = 0$;

BCK-2. $(x * (x * y)) * y = 0$;

BCK-3. $x * x = 0$;

BCK-4. $0 * x = 0$;

BCK-5. $x * y = 0 \text{ and } y * x = 0 \implies x = y$.

A binary relation $\leq$ can be defined on $X$ by

BCK-6. $x \leq y \iff x * y = 0$,

then $(X, \leq)$ is a partially ordered set with the least element 0.
The following properties also hold in any BCK-algebra ([1, 10, 14, 15]):

1. \( x * 0 = x \);
2. \( x * y = 0 \) and \( y * z = 0 \) \(\implies\) \( x * z = 0 \);
3. \( x * y = 0 \) \(\implies\) \((x * z) * (y * z) = 0\) and \((z * y) * (z * x) = 0\);
4. \((x * y) * z = (x * z) * y\);
5. \((x * y) * x = 0\);
6. \(x * (x * (x * y)) = x * y\).

Let \((X, *, 0)\) be a BCK-algebra.

A fuzzy subset of a BCK-algebra \(X\) is a function

\[
\mu : X \longrightarrow [0, 1].
\]

Let \(\xi\) be the family of all fuzzy sets in \(X\). For \(x \in X\) and \(\lambda \in (0, 1]\), \(x_\lambda \in \xi\) is a fuzzy point iff

\[
x_\lambda(y) = \begin{cases} 
\lambda & \text{if } x = y, \\
0 & \text{otherwise}. 
\end{cases}
\]

We denote by \(\hat{X} = \{x_\lambda : x \in X, \lambda \in (0, 1]\}\) the set of all fuzzy points on \(X\) and we define a binary operation on \(\hat{X}\) as follows:

\[
x_\lambda * y_\mu = (x * y)_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}.
\]

It is easy to verify that \(\forall x_\lambda, y_\mu, z_\alpha \in \hat{X}\), the following conditions hold:

- **BCK-1'**. \(((x_\lambda * y_\mu) * (x_\lambda * z_\alpha)) * (z_\alpha * y_\mu) = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)}\);
- **BCK-2'**. \([x_\lambda * (x_\lambda * y_\mu)] * y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}\);
- **BCK-3'**. \(x_\lambda * x_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}\);
- **BCK-4'**. \(0_\mu * x_\lambda = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}\).
Remark 2.1. The condition BCK-5. is not true in \((\bar{X}, \ast)\). So the partial order \(\leq\) in \((X, \ast)\) can not be extended to \((\bar{X}, \ast)\).

We can also establish the following conditions \(\forall x_\lambda, y_\mu, z_\alpha \in \bar{X}\):

1’. \(x_\lambda \ast 0_\mu = x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}\);

2’. \(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}\) and \(y_\mu \ast z_\alpha = 0_{\min(\mu, \alpha)} \implies x_\lambda \ast z_\alpha = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}\);

3’. \(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \implies (x_\lambda \ast z_\alpha) \ast (y_\mu \ast z_\alpha) = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)}\) and \((z_\alpha \ast y_\mu) \ast (z_\alpha \ast x_\lambda) = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)}\);

4’. \((x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast z_\alpha = (x_\lambda \ast z_\alpha) \ast y_\mu\);

5’. \((x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast x_\lambda = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}\);

6’. \(x_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu)) = x_\lambda \ast y_\mu\).

We recall that if \(A\) is a fuzzy subset of a BCK-algebra \(X\), then we have the following:

\[
(1) \quad \hat{A} = \{x_\lambda \in \bar{X} : A(x) \geq \lambda, \lambda \in (0, 1]\}.
\]

\[
(2) \quad \forall \lambda \in (0, 1], \quad \hat{X}_\lambda = \{x_\lambda : x \in X\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{A}_\lambda = \{x_\lambda \in \hat{X}_\lambda : A(x) \geq \lambda\}.
\]

We have also \(\hat{X}_\lambda \subseteq \bar{X}, \hat{A} \subseteq \bar{X}, \hat{A}_\lambda \subseteq \hat{A}, \hat{A}_\lambda \subseteq \bar{X}_\lambda\) and one can easily check that \((\bar{X}_\lambda, \ast, 0_\lambda)\) is a BCK-algebra.

Definition 2.1 [3]. A nonempty subset \(I\) of a BCK-algebra \(X\) is called an ideal if it satisfies

1. \(0 \in I\);

2. \(x \ast y \in I\) and \(y \in I \implies x \in I\).
Definition 2.2 [3]. A fuzzy subset $A$ of a BCK-algebra $X$ is a fuzzy ideal iff

1. $\forall x \in X, \ A(0) \geq A(x)$;
2. $\forall x, y \in X, \ A(x) \geq \min(A(x \ast y), A(y))$.

Definition 2.3. $\tilde{A}$ is a weak ideal of $\tilde{X}$ iff

1) $\forall \nu \in \text{Im}(A), \ 0_\nu \in \tilde{A}$;
2) $\forall x_\lambda, y_\mu \in \tilde{X}$, such that $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$ and $y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$, we have $x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \tilde{A}$.

Remark 2.2. Any weak ideal $\tilde{A}$ has the following property

$$(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \text{ and } y_\mu \in \tilde{A}) \Rightarrow x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \tilde{A}.$$ 

Proof. Let $x_\lambda, y_\mu \in \tilde{X}$ such that $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}$ and $y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$.

$$y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \implies A(y) \geq \mu.$$ 

Let $A(y) = \alpha$, using Definition 2.3 - 1) we obtain $0_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$.

So $A(0) \geq \alpha$. But $\alpha = A(y) \geq \mu \geq \min(\lambda, \mu)$. Therefore $0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \tilde{A}$.

Finally, according to Definition 2.3 - 2), we have $x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \tilde{A}$.

A characterization of a weak ideal is given by the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1 [10]. Suppose that $A$ is a fuzzy subset of a BCK-algebra $X$, then the following conditions are equivalent:

1. $A$ is a fuzzy ideal;
2. $\forall x_\lambda, y_\mu \in \tilde{A}, \ (z_\alpha \ast y_\mu) \ast x_\lambda = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu,\alpha)} \implies z_{\min(\lambda,\mu,\alpha)} \in \tilde{A}$;
3. $\forall t \in (0,1]$, the $t$-level subset $A^t = \{x \in X : A(x) \geq t\}$ is an ideal when $A^t \neq \emptyset$;
4. $\tilde{A}$ is a weak ideal.
3. Fuzzy \( n \)-fold commutative weak ideals

Throughout this paper, \( X \) always means a BCK-algebra and \( \tilde{X} \) the set of fuzzy points on \( X \).

Let us denote \( ((x*y)*y)*...)*y \) by \( x*y^n \) and \( ((x_\lambda*y_\mu)*y_\mu)*...)*y_\mu \) by \( x_\lambda*y^n_\mu \) (where \( y \) and \( y_\mu \) occurs respectively \( n \) times) with \( x, y \in X, x_\lambda, y_\mu \in \tilde{X} \).

We recall the following:

**Definition 3.1.** An nonempty subset \( I \) of a BCK-algebra \( X \) is called a commutative ideal of \( X \) if it satisfies

1. \( 0 \in I \);
2. \( \forall x, y, z \in X, ((x*y)*z \in I \text{ and } z \in I) \implies x*(y*(y*x)) \in I \).

An ideal \( I \) of a BCK-algebra \( X \) is commutative iff

\[ \forall x, y \in X, x*y \in I \implies x*(y*(y*x)) \in I. \]

**Lemma 3.1** [10]. For any fuzzy ideal \( A \) of \( X \), if \( x \leq y \), then \( A(y) \leq A(x) \).

**Definition 3.2.** A BCK-algebra \( X \) is \( n \)-fold commutative if for any \( x, y \in X, x*y = x*(y*(y*x^n)). \)

**Theorem 3.1** [13]. A BCK-algebra \( X \) is \( n \)-fold commutative iff for any \( x, y \in X, x*(x*y) \leq y*(y*x^n). \)

**Definition 3.3.** A nonempty subset \( I \) of a BCK-algebra \( X \) is an \( n \)-fold commutative ideal of \( X \) if it satisfies

1. \( 0 \in I \);
2. \( \forall x, y, z \in X, ((x*y)*z \in I \text{ and } z \in I) \implies x*(y*(y*x^n)) \in I. \)
Lemma 3.2 [13]. An ideal $I$ of a BCK-algebra $X$ is an $n$-fold commutative ideal iff

$$\forall x, y \in X, \ x \ast y \in I \implies x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n)) \in I.$$ 

Now, we give some characterizations of fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideals in BCK-algebras.

Definition 3.4. A fuzzy subset $A$ of $X$ is called a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal of $X$ if it satisfies

1. $\forall x \in X, \ A(0) \geq A(x)$;

2. $\forall x, y, z \in X, \ A(x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n))) \geq \min(A((x \ast y) \ast z), A(z)).$

Definition 3.5 [10]. $\tilde{A}$ is a commutative weak ideal of $\tilde{X}$ iff

1. $\forall \nu \in Im(A), \ 0_\nu \in \tilde{A}$;

2. $\forall x_\lambda, y_\mu, z_\alpha \in \tilde{X}$ such that $(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$ and $z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$, we have

$$x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \ast (y_\mu \ast (y_\mu \ast x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)})) \in \tilde{A}.$$ 

Definition 3.6. $\tilde{A}$ is an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal of $\tilde{X}$ iff

1. $\forall \nu \in Im(A), \ 0_\nu \in \tilde{A}$;

2. $\forall x_\lambda, y_\mu, z_\alpha \in \tilde{X}$, if $(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$ and $z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$, then

$$x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)} \ast (y_\mu \ast (y_\mu \ast x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)}^{\ast n})) \in \tilde{A}.$$
Example 3.1. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with $*$ defined by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$*$</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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</thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

By simple computations one can prove that $(X, *, 0)$ is a BCK-algebra.

Let $t_1, t_2 \in (0, 1]$ and let define a fuzzy subset $A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by

$$t_1 = A(0) = A(1) = A(2) = A(3) > A(4) = t_2.$$  

One can easily check that for any $n > 2$,

$$\tilde{A} = \{0_\lambda : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\} \cup \{1_\lambda : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\} \cup \{2_\lambda : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\}$$

$$\cup \{3_\lambda : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\} \cup \{4_\lambda : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\}$$

is an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal.

Remark 3.1. $\tilde{A}$ is a 1-fold commutative weak ideal of a BCK-algebra $X$ iff $\tilde{A}$ is a commutative weak ideal of $X$.

Theorem 3.2. If $A$ is a fuzzy subset of $X$, then $A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal iff $\tilde{A}$ is an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal.

Proof.

\[\implies\]  Let $\lambda \in Im(A)$, it is easy to prove that $0_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$;

- Let $(x_\lambda * y_\mu) * z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$ and $z_\alpha \in \tilde{A},$

$$A((x * y) * z) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha) \text{ and } A(z) \geq \alpha.$$
Since $A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal, we have

$$A(x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n))) \geq \min(A((x \ast y) \ast z),$$

$$A(z)) \geq \min(\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha), \alpha) = \min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha).$$

Therefore,

$$(x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n)))_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)} = x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)} \ast (y_{\mu} \ast x^n_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)}) \in \tilde{A}.$$  \(\iff\)

Let $x \in X$, it is easy to prove that $A(0) \geq A(x)$.

- Let $x, y, z \in X$ and let $A((x \ast y) \ast z) = \beta$ and $A(z) = \alpha$, then

$$(x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n)))_{\min(\beta, \alpha)} = (x_{\beta} \ast y_{\alpha}) \ast z_{\alpha} \in \tilde{A}$$

Since $\tilde{A}$ is $n$-fold commutative weak ideal, we have

$$x_{\min(\beta, \alpha)} \ast (y_{\alpha} \ast (y \ast x^n_{\min(\beta, \alpha)})) = (x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n)))_{\min(\beta, \alpha)} \in \tilde{A}.$$  

Thus $A((x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n))) \geq \min(\beta, \alpha) = \min(A((x \ast y) \ast z), A(z)).$  

\[\square\]

**Proposition 3.1.** In an $n$-fold commutative BCK-algebra, every weak ideal is an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal.

**Proof.** The proof is straightforward.  \[\square\]

**Corollary 3.1.** In an $n$-fold commutative BCK-algebra, every fuzzy ideal is a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal.

**Proposition 3.2.** An $n$-fold commutative weak ideal is an ideal. But the converse does not hold in general.

**Proof.** Let $x_{\lambda}, y_{\mu} \in \tilde{A}$, then

$$x_{\lambda} \ast y_{\mu} = (x_{\lambda} \ast 0_{\mu}) \ast y_{\mu} \in \tilde{A}.$$
Since $\tilde{A}$ is an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal, we have

$$x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} = x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \ast (0 \mu \ast (0 \mu \ast x^n_{\min(\lambda, \mu)})) \in \tilde{A}.$$ 

For the converse, let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with the binary operation $\ast$ defined by the following table:

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<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Obviously, $(X, \ast, 0)$ is a BCK-algebra.

Let us define a fuzzy subset $A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by

$$A(0) = 1, \ A(1) = \frac{1}{2}, \ A(2) = A(3) = A(4) = \frac{1}{3}.$$ 

It is easy to check that

$$\tilde{A} = \{0_\lambda : \lambda \in (0, 1]\} \cup \left\{1_\lambda : \lambda \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]\right\} \cup \left\{2_\lambda : \lambda \in \left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right]\right\}$$

$$\cup \left\{3_\lambda : \lambda \in \left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right]\right\} \cup \left\{4_\lambda : \lambda \in \left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right]\right\}$$

is a weak ideal, but not an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal because

$$(2_1 \ast 3_1) \ast 0_1 = 0_1 \in \tilde{A} \text{ and } 0_1 \in \tilde{A}, \text{ but } 2_1 \ast (3_1 \ast (3_1 \ast 2^n_1)) = 2_1 \notin \tilde{A}.$$ 

\textbf{Corollary 3.2.} A fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal is a fuzzy ideal. But the converse does not hold in general.

The following theorem gives a characterization of an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal.
Foldness of commutative ideals in BCK-algebras

Theorem 3.3. Suppose that \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak ideal (namely \( A \) is a fuzzy ideal by Theorem 2.1), then the following conditions are equivalent:

1. \( A \) is a fuzzy \( n \)-fold commutative ideal;
2. \( \forall x, y \in \tilde{X} \) such that \( x \# y \in \tilde{A} \), we have
   \[ x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \# \left( y_{\mu} \# x^n_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \right) \in \tilde{A}; \]
3. \( \forall t \in (0, 1] \), the \( t \)-level subset \( A^t = \{ x \in X : A(x) \geq t \} \) is an \( n \)-fold commutative ideal when \( A^t \neq \emptyset; \)
4. \( \forall x, y, z \in X \), \( A(x \# (y \# (y \# x^n))) \geq A(x \# y); \)
5. \( \tilde{A} \) is an \( n \)-fold commutative weak ideal.

Proof.
1. \( \Rightarrow \) 2. Let \( x, y \in \tilde{A} \). Since \( A \) is a fuzzy \( n \)-fold commutative, we have
   \[ A(x \# (y \# (y \# x^n))) \geq \min(A((x \# y) \# (x \# y))), \]
   \[ A(x \# y) \geq \min(A(0), A(x \# y)) = A(x \# y) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu). \]
   Therefore,
   \[ (x \# (y \# (y \# x^n)))_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} = x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \# (y_{\mu} \# x^n_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}) \in \tilde{A}. \]
2. \( \Rightarrow \) 3. – Obviously, \( \forall t \in (0, 1], 0 \in A^t \).
   – Let \( (x \# y) \# z \in A^t \) and \( z \in A^t \), then we have
     \[ ((x \# y) \# z)_t = (x_t \# y_t) \# z_t \in \tilde{A} \] and \( z_t \in \tilde{A} \).
     Since \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak ideal, we have \( x_t \# y_t = (x \# y)_t \in \tilde{A} \). Using the hypothesis, we obtain
     \[ x_t \# (y_t \# x^n_t) = (x \# (y \# x^n))_t \in \tilde{A}, \text{ hence } x \# (y \# x^n) \in A^t. \]
By virtue of Lemma 3.2, we obtain that $A^t = \{ x \in X : A(x) \geq t \}$ is an $n$-fold commutative ideal.

3. $\Rightarrow$ 4. Let $x, y \in X$ and $t = A(x \ast y)$, then $x \ast y \in A^t$. Since $A^t$ is an $n$-fold commutative ideal, we have

$$x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n)) \in A^t,$$

hence $A(x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n))) \geq t = A(x \ast y)$.

4. $\Rightarrow$ 5. Let $\lambda \in Im(A)$. Obviously, $0_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$.

- Let $(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$ and $z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}$. Since \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak ideal, we obtain $(x \ast y)_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)} \in \tilde{A}$. According to the hypothesis, we obtain

$$A(x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n))) \geq A(x \ast y) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha),$$

hence

$$(x \ast (y \ast (y \ast x^n)))_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)} \leq x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \ast \left( y_{\mu} \ast \left( y_{\mu} \ast x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)}^n \right) \right) \in \tilde{A}.$$

5. $\Rightarrow$ 1. Follows from Theorem 3.2.

**Theorem 3.4.** Let $\tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{B}$ be two weak ideals such that $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B}$, and $A(0) = B(0)$. If $\tilde{A}$ is an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal, then $\tilde{B}$ is also $n$-fold commutative weak ideal.

**Proof.** To prove the theorem, we need the following result.

**Lemma 3.3** [13]. If $I$ and $J$ are two ideals of $X$ such that $I \subseteq J$ with $I$ $n$-fold commutative, then $J$ is also $n$-fold commutative.

Using this lemma, we can prove Theorem 3.4 as follows:

To prove that $\tilde{B}$ is $n$-fold commutative, it suffices to show that $\forall t \in (0,1]$, $B^t$ is $n$-fold commutative ideal when $B^t \neq \emptyset$.

Since $A(0) = B(0)$, it is clear that $A^t \neq \emptyset$ when $B^t \neq \emptyset$.

$$\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \implies A^t \subseteq B^t.$$
Since $\tilde{A}$ is $n$-fold commutative, $A'$ is also $n$-fold commutative. According to Lemma 3.3, $B'$ is also $n$-fold commutative. So, $\tilde{B}$ is also $n$-fold commutative.

**Consequence 3.1.** \(\forall \lambda \in \text{Im}(A), \) if \(\{0,\lambda\}\) is an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal, then $\tilde{A}$ is also an $n$-fold commutative weak ideal.

**Corollary 3.3.** Let $A$ and $B$ be two fuzzy ideals of $X$ such that $A \leq B$ and $B(0) = A(0)$. If $A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal, then $B$ is also a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal.

4. **Fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideals**

In this section, we define and give some characterizations of fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideals in BCK-algebras.

Let us recall the following results.

**Definition 4.1.** A nonempty subset $I$ of $X$ is called an $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$ if it satisfies

1. $0 \in I$;
2. \(\forall x, y, z \in X, (x * (x * y^n)) * z \in I \) and \(z \in I \implies y * (y * x) \in I\).

**Lemma 4.1** [13]. An ideal $I$ of a BCK-algebra $X$ is an $n$-fold weak commutative ideal iff

\[ \forall x, y, z \in X, x * (x * y^n) \in I \implies y * (y * x) \in I. \]

**Definition 4.2.** A fuzzy subset $A$ of $X$ is called a fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$ if it satisfies

1. \(\forall x \in X, A(0) \geq A(x)\);
2. \(\forall x, y, z \in X, A(y * (y * x)) \geq \min(A((x * (x * y^n)) * z), A(z))\).

**Definition 4.3.** $\tilde{A}$ is a weak commutative weak ideal of $\tilde{X}$ iff

1. \(\forall \nu \in \text{Im}(A), 0, \nu \in \tilde{A}\);
2. \(\forall x, y, z, \alpha \in \tilde{X}, ((x * (x * y)) * z) \in \tilde{A} \) and $z \in \tilde{A}$ \(\implies (y * (y * x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)})) \in \tilde{A}\).
Definition 4.4. $\tilde{A}$ is an $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideal of $\tilde{X}$ iff

1. $\forall \nu \in \text{Im}(A), \ 0_{\nu} \in \tilde{A}$;

2. $\forall x_{\lambda}, y_{\mu}, z_{\alpha} \in \tilde{X},$

$((x_{\lambda} * (x_{\lambda} * y_{\mu})) * z_{\alpha} \in \tilde{A}$ and $z_{\alpha} \in \tilde{A}) \Rightarrow (y_{\mu} * (y_{\mu} * x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)})) \in \tilde{A}$.

Example 4.1. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ with $*$ defined by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By simple computations one can prove that $(X, *, 0)$ is a BCK-algebra. Let $t_1, t_2 \in (0, 1]$ and let us define a fuzzy subset $A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by $t_1 = A(0) = A(1) = A(2) > A(3) = t_2$.

It is easy to check that for any $n > 2$,

$\tilde{A} = \{0_{\lambda} : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\} \cup \{1_{\lambda} : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\}$

$\cup \{2_{\lambda} : \lambda \in (0, t_1]\} \cup \{3_{\lambda} : \lambda \in (0, t_2]\}$

is an $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideal.

Remark 4.1. $\tilde{A}$ is an 1-fold weak commutative weak ideal of a BCK-algebra $X$ iff $\tilde{A}$ is a weak commutative weak ideal.

Theorem 4.1. If $A$ is a fuzzy subset of $X$, then $A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal iff $\tilde{A}$ is an $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideal.
Proof.

\[ \implies \quad \text{Let } \lambda \in \text{Im}(A). \text{ Obviously } 0_{\lambda} \in \tilde{A}; \]

- Let \((x_{\lambda} * (x \ast y^n)) \ast z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}\) and \(z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}\), then

\[ A((x \ast (x \ast y^n)) \ast z) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha) \text{ and } A(z) \geq \alpha. \]

Since \(A\) is a fuzzy \(n\)-fold weak commutative ideal, we have

\[ A(y \ast (y \ast x)) \geq \min(A((x \ast (x \ast y))) \ast z), \]

\[ A(z) \geq \min(\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha), \alpha) = \min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha). \]

Therefore \((y \ast (y \ast x))_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)} = y_\mu \ast (y_\mu \ast (x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)}) \in \tilde{A}\).

\[ \leftarrow \quad \text{Let } x \in X, \text{ it is easy to prove that } A(0) \geq A(x); \]

- Let \(x, y, z \in X, A((x \ast (x \ast y^n)) \ast z) = \beta\) and \(A(z) = \alpha\).

Then,

\[ ((x \ast (x \ast y^n)) \ast z)_{\min(\beta, \alpha)} = (x_\beta \ast (x_\beta \ast y^n_\beta)) \ast z_\alpha \in \tilde{A} \text{ and } z_\alpha \in \tilde{A}. \]

Since \(\tilde{A}\) is \(n\)-fold weak commutative weak ideal, we have

\[ y_\beta \ast (y_\beta \ast (x_{\min(\beta, \alpha)}) \ast (y \ast (y \ast x))_{\min(\beta, \alpha)} \in \tilde{A}. \]

Hence, \(A(y \ast (y \ast x)) \geq \min(\beta, \alpha) = \min(A((x \ast (x \ast y^n)) \ast z), A(z)). \]

\[ \boxed{} \]

Proposition 4.1. In an \(n\)-fold commutative BCK-algebra, the concepts of weak ideals, \(n\)-fold commutative weak ideals and \(n\)-fold weak commutative weak ideals are the same.

Proof. The proof is straightforward. \[ \boxed{} \]

Corollary 4.1. In an \(n\)-fold commutative BCK-algebra, the concepts of fuzzy ideals, fuzzy \(n\)-fold commutative ideals and fuzzy \(n\)-fold weak commutative ideals are the same.
Proposition 4.2. An $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideal is a weak ideal.

Proof. By setting $y_{\mu} = x_{\lambda}$ in Definition 4.4 and using the fact that $x*x = 0$ and $x*0 = x$, one obtains that

$$\forall x_{\lambda}, z_{\alpha} \in \tilde{X} \text{ such that } x_{\lambda} * z_{\alpha} \in \tilde{A} \text{ and } z_{\alpha} \in \tilde{A}, x_{\min(\lambda,\alpha)} \in \tilde{A}.$$ 

Corollary 4.2. A fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal is a fuzzy ideal.

The following theorem summarizes a characterization of an $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideal.

Theorem 4.2. Suppose that $\tilde{A}$ is a weak ideal (namely $A$ is a fuzzy ideal by Theorem 2.1), then the following conditions are equivalent:

1) $A$ is fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal;

2) $\forall x_{\lambda}, y_{\mu} \in \tilde{X}$ such that $x_{\lambda} * (x_{\lambda} * y_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}) \in \tilde{A}$, we have

$$y_{\mu} * (y_{\mu} * x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}) \in \tilde{A};$$

3) $\forall t \in (0, 1]$, the $t$-level subset $A^t = \{x \in X : A(x) \geq t\}$ is an $n$-fold weak commutative ideal when $A^t \neq \emptyset$;

4) $\forall x, y \in X$, $A(y * (y * x)) \geq A(x * (x * y^n));$

5) $\tilde{A}$ is an $n$-fold weak commutative weak ideal.

Proof. 

1) $\Rightarrow$ 2) Let $x_{\lambda} * (x_{\lambda} * y_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}) \in \tilde{A}$. Since $A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal, we have

$$A(y * (y * x)) \geq \min(A((x * (x * y^n)) * 0),)$$

$$A(0)) = A((x * (x * y^n))) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu).$$

Therefore, $(y * (y * x))_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} = y_{\mu} * (y_{\mu} * x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}) \in \tilde{A}.$
2) \(\Rightarrow\) 3) – Obviously, \(\forall t \in (0, 1], 0 \in \mathcal{A}^t\).

- Let \(x \ast (x \ast y^n) \in \mathcal{A}^t\), we have

\[
(x \ast (x \ast y^n))_t = x_t \ast (x_t \ast y^n_t) \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}.
\]

By virtue of the hypothesis, one obtains \(y_t \ast (y_t \ast x_t) \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}\), therefore \(y \ast (y \ast x) \in \mathcal{A}^t\). Using Lemma 4.1, we can conclude that \(\mathcal{A}^t = \{x \in X : A(x) \geq t\}\) is an \(n\)-fold weak commutative ideal.

3) \(\Rightarrow\) 4) Let \(x, y \in X\) and \(t = A(x \ast (x \ast y^n))\), then \(x \ast (x \ast y^n) \in \mathcal{A}^t\). Since \(\mathcal{A}^t\) is an \(n\)-fold weak commutative ideal, we have

\[
y \ast (y \ast x) \in \mathcal{A}^t, \text{ therefore } A(y \ast (y \ast x)) \geq t = A(x \ast (x \ast y^n)).
\]

4) \(\Rightarrow\) 5) – Let \(\lambda \in Im(A)\), it is clear that \(0_\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}\).

- Let \((x_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y^n_\mu)) \ast z_\alpha \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}\) and \(z_\alpha \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}\). Since \(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}\) is a weak ideal, \((x \ast (x \ast y^n))_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)} \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}\). Using the hypothesis, we obtain

\[
A(y \ast (y \ast x)) \geq A(x \ast (x \ast y^n)) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha).
\]

From this, one can deduce that

\[
(y \ast (y \ast x))_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)} = y_\mu \ast (y_\mu \ast x_{\min(\lambda, \alpha)}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}.
\]

5) \(\Rightarrow\) 1) Follows from Theorem 4.1.

\[\blacksquare\]

**Theorem 4.3.** Theorem 3.4, its corollary (Corollary 3.3) and consequence (Consequence 3.1) are valid if “\(n\)-fold commutative” is replaced by “\(n\)-fold weak commutative”.

**Proof.**
The proof is similar to that of Theorem 3.4 and is therefore omitted. \(\blacksquare\)
Appendix A

Algorithms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithm for BCK-algebras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input</strong> ( X : \text{set}, *: \text{binary operation} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong> ( \text{&quot;X is a BCK-algebra or not&quot;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Begin</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( X = \emptyset ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to (1.);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( 0 \notin X ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to (1.);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Stop} := \text{false}; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( i := 1; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While ( i \leq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( x_i * x_i \neq 0 ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Stop} := \text{true}; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( 0 * x_i \neq 0 ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Stop} := \text{true}; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( j := 1; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While ( j \leq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( (x_i * (x_i * y_j)) * y_j \neq 0 ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Stop} := \text{true}; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( (x_i * y_j = 0) ) and ( (y_j * x_i = 0) ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( x_i \neq y_j ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Stop} := \text{true}; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k := 1; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While ( k \leq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( ((x_i * y_j) * (x_i * z_k)) * (z_k * y_j) \neq 0 ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Stop} := \text{true}; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndWhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndWhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( \text{Stop} ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1.) ( \text{Output} \text{(&quot;X is not a BCK-algebra&quot;)} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Output} \text{(&quot;X is a BCK-algebra&quot;)} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndIf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Algorithm for ideals of BCK-algebras

Input($X$: BCK-algebra, $I$: subset of $X$);

Output(“$I$ is an ideal of $X$ or not”);

Begin

If $I = \emptyset$ then
go to (1.);
EndIf

If $0 \notin I$ then
go to (1.);
EndIf

Stop := false;
i := 1;

While $i \leq |X|$ and not(Stop) do

j := 1

While $j \leq |X|$ and not(Stop) do

If $x_i \ast y_j \in I$ and $y_j \in I$ then

If $x_i \notin I$ then

Stop := true;

EndIf

EndIf

EndWhile

EndWhile

If Stop then

Output(“$I$ is an ideal of $X$”)

Else

(1.) Output(“$I$ is not an ideal of $X$”)

EndIf

End
Algorithm for \( n \)-fold commutative ideals

\textbf{Input}: \( X: \) \text{BCK-algebra}, \( I: \) \text{subset of} \( X, \) \( n \in \mathbb{N} \);
\textbf{Output}: \text{“I is an} \ n \text{-fold commutative ideal of} \ X \text{or not”};

\textbf{Begin}
If \( I = \emptyset \) then
\text{go to (1.);} 
EndIf
If \( 0 \notin I \) then
\text{go to (1.);} 
EndIf
\textit{Stop} := \text{false};
i := 1;
\textbf{While} \ i \leq |X| \ \text{and not(Stop)} \ \text{do}
\quad j := 1;
\textbf{While} \ j \leq |X| \ \text{and not(Stop)} \ \text{do}
\quad \textbf{EndWhile}
\textbf{EndWhile}
\textbf{EndWhile}
\textbf{EndIf}
\textbf{EndIf}
\textbf{Output}(\text{“I is an} \ n \text{-fold commutative ideal of} \ X \text{”})
\textbf{Else}
\textbf{(1.)Output}(\text{“I is not an} \ n \text{-fold commutative ideal of} \ X \text{”})
\textbf{EndIf}
\textbf{End}
Algorithm for $n$-fold weak commutative ideals

**Input**: $(X: \text{BCK-algebra}, I: \text{subset of } X, n \in \mathbb{N})$;

**Output**: “$I$ is an $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$ or not”;

**Begin**

If $I = \emptyset$ then
    go to (1.);
EndIf

If $0 \notin I$ then
    go to (1.);
EndIf

$\text{Stop} := \text{false};$

$i := 1$;

While $i \leq |X|$ and not($\text{Stop}$) do
    $j := 1$
    While $j \leq |X|$ and not($\text{Stop}$) do
        $k := 1$
        While $k \leq |X|$ and not($\text{Stop}$) do
            If $(x_i \ast (x_i \ast y_i^n)) \ast z_k \in I$ and $z_k \in I$ then
                If $y_j \ast (y_j \ast x_i) \notin I$ then
                    $\text{Stop} := \text{true};$
                EndIf
            EndIf
        EndWhile
    EndWhile
EndWhile

If $\text{Stop}$ then
    **Output** (“$I$ is an $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$”)
Else
    (1.) **Output** (“$I$ is not an $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$”)
EndIf

End
Algorithm for fuzzy subsets

Input($X : BCI$-algebra, $A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$);
Output(“$A$ is a fuzzy subset of $X$ or not”);
Begin
    $Stop := false$;
    $i := 1$;
    While $i \leq |X|$ and not($Stop$) do
        If ($A(x_i) < 0$) or ($A(x_i) > 1$) then
            $Stop := true$;
        EndIf
    EndWhile
If $Stop$ then
    Output(“$A$ is a fuzzy subset of $X$”)
Else
    Output(“$A$ is not a fuzzy subset of $X$”)
EndIf
End

Algorithm for fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideals

Input($X : BCK$-algebra, $*$: binary operation, $A$: fuzzy subset of $X$);
Output(“$A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal of $X$ or not”);
Begin
    $Stop := false$;
    $i := 1$;
    While $i \leq |X|$ and not($Stop$) do
        If $A(0) < A(x_i)$ then
            $Stop := true$;
        EndIf
    EndWhile
    $j := 1$;
    While $j \leq |X|$ and not($Stop$) do
        $k := 1$;
        While $k \leq |X|$ and not($Stop$) do
            If $A(x_i * (y_j * (x_{i}^{*}))) < Min(A(x_i * y_j * z_k), A(z_k))$ then
                $Stop := true$;
            EndIf
        EndWhile
    EndWhile
If $Stop$ then
    Output(“$A$ is not a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal of $X$”)
Else
    Output(“$A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold commutative ideal of $X$”)
EndIf
End
Algorithm for fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideals

**Input** ($X$: BCK-algebra, $*$: binary operation, $A$: fuzzy subset of $X$);

**Output** (“$A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$ or not”);

**Begin**

$\text{Stop} := \text{false}$;

$i := 1$;

**While** $i \leq |X|$ **and** $\text{not}(\text{Stop})$ **do**

**If** $A(0) < A(x_i)$ **then**

$\text{Stop} := \text{true}$;

**EndIf**

$j := 1$;

**While** $j \leq |X|$ **and** $\text{not}(\text{Stop})$ **do**

$k := 1$;

**While** $k \leq |X|$ **and** $\text{not}(\text{Stop})$ **do**

**If** $A(y_j * (y_j * x_i)) < \text{Min}(A((x_i * (x_i * y_j^n) * z_k)), A(z_k))$ **then**

$\text{Stop} := \text{true}$;

**EndIf**

**EndWhile**

**EndWhile**

If $\text{Stop}$ **then**

**Output** (“$A$ is not a fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$”)

Else

**Output** (“$A$ is a fuzzy $n$-fold weak commutative ideal of $X$”)

**EndIf**

**End**
References


Received September 2005
Revised January 2006