

ON FUZZY FUNCTION SPACES

GUNTHER JÄGER

(Received 9 December 1996 and in revised form 20 October 1997)

ABSTRACT. In [3], we started the investigation of compactness in fuzzy function spaces in FCS, the category of fuzzy convergence spaces as defined by Lowen/Lowen/Wuyts [8]. This paper goes somewhat deeper in the investigation of fuzzy function spaces using the notion of splitting and conjoining structures on fuzzy subsets. We discuss the connection to the exponential law and give several examples of such structures. As a special case, we study a notion of fuzzy compact open topology.

Keywords and phrases. Fuzzy topology, fuzzy convergence space, fuzzy function space, splitting structure, conjoining structure, pointwise convergence, continuous convergence, compact open topology.

1991 Mathematics Subject Classification. 54A40.

1. Introduction. The theory of fuzzy topological spaces is meanwhile highly developed. Especially, compactness and separation axioms have been thoroughly studied. Yet, one important field of classical topology has not yet attained wide attention in fuzzy topology: the theory of function spaces. Function spaces play an important role in functional analysis, in the theory of differential equations, in complex analysis, and in almost every other branch of modern mathematics, not to forget in topology itself. Therefore, it seems desirable to study function spaces also in fuzzy topology. In the meantime, three papers on this subject have appeared (Peng [11], Dang and Behera [2], and Alderton [1]). The fact that FTS, the category of fuzzy topological spaces (Lowen [9]), is not cartesian closed led Lowen and Lowen [7] to the definition of FCS, the category of fuzzy convergence spaces. This paper takes FCS as a starting point to discuss certain fuzzy function space structures via splitting and conjoining structures. It continues a previous paper by the author, where compactness in fuzzy function spaces in FCS was considered [3] and also considers function spaces in FTS.

2. Preliminaries. Let X be a nonvoid set. Fuzzy subsets of X are denoted by $A, B, C, \dots \in [0, 1]^X$, (ordinary) subsets of X are denoted by small italics $a, b, c, \dots \subset X$. For $a \subset X$, we denote by $\mathbf{1}_a$ the *characteristic function* of a and in case $a = \{x\}$, we write $\mathbf{1}_x$. For the characteristic function of the whole set X, Y, Z , we write for short again X, Y, Z . The fundamental definitions of fuzzy set theory and fuzzy topology are assumed to be familiar to the reader. We especially take Lowen's definition of fuzzy topology [9]. In order to make this paper self-contained, however, we summarize the main results of our papers [3, 4, 5]. Given a fuzzy subset $A \in [0, 1]^X$, we denote $F_X(A) := \{B \in [0, 1]^X : B \subset A\}$ and call $A_0 := \{x \in X : A(x) > 0\}$ the *support* of A . For $A \in [0, 1]^X$, we call a fuzzy subset of the form $B = A \cap \mathbf{1}_{B_0}$ a *crisp fuzzy subset* of A .

If $A = X$, we regain the usual definition.

For a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, we define its *restriction* on A by $f|_A(D) := f(D)$ ($D \in F_X(A)$) and the corresponding *inverse image* by $(f|_A)^{-1}(E) := f^{-1}(E) \cap A$ ($E \in F_Y(Y)$) (cf. [4]). If, moreover, $f(A) \subset B$, we call $g = f|_A : A \rightarrow B$ a *fuzzy mapping* from A to B [4].

A nonempty collection $\mathbb{F} \subset F_X(A)$ is called a *fuzzy filter* on A if and only if it does not contain the empty fuzzy set $\emptyset := \mathbf{1}_\emptyset$, is closed under finite intersections, and contains, for $F \in \mathbb{F}$, every fuzzy superset $A \supset G \supset F$. $\mathbb{B} \subset F_X(A)$ is called a *fuzzy filter basis* on A if and only if it is not empty, does not contain the empty fuzzy set, and the intersection of two of its members contains a member of \mathbb{B} . For a fuzzy filter basis \mathbb{B} on A , $[\mathbb{B}]_A = [\mathbb{B}] := \{F \subset A : \exists B \in \mathbb{B} \text{ such that } B \subset F\}$ is a fuzzy filter on A . A fuzzy filter on A is called a *prime fuzzy filter* if and only if whenever $F \cup G \in \mathbb{F}$, $F \in \mathbb{F}$ or $G \in \mathbb{F}$. For example, the *fuzzy point filters* $[\alpha \mathbf{1}_x] := \{G \subset A : G(x) \geq \alpha\}$ ($0 < \alpha \leq A(x)$) are prime fuzzy filters. The set $\mathbb{F}(A)$ of fuzzy filters on A is ordered by set inclusion. For $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$, the set $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{F})$ of all prime fuzzy filters finer than \mathbb{F} is inductive and, by Zorn's lemma, there exist minimal elements in $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{F})$, the set of which is denoted by $\mathbb{P}_m(\mathbb{F})$ (cf. Lowen [10]). For a fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$, the system $\iota(\mathbb{F}) := \{F_0 : F \in \mathbb{F}\}$ is a filter on A_0 . \mathbb{F} is a prime fuzzy filter if and only if $\iota(\mathbb{F})$ is an ultrafilter. We further call for a fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$

$$c(\mathbb{F}) := \inf_{F \in \mathbb{F}} \sup_{x \in X} F(x) \quad (2.1)$$

its *characteristic value* (Lowen/Lowen [6]).

For $A \in [0, 1]^X$, we call a mapping

$$\lim : \begin{cases} \mathbb{F}(A) \longrightarrow F_X(A) \\ \mathbb{F} \longmapsto \lim \mathbb{F} \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

a fuzzy convergence on A if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

(PST) $\forall \mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A) : \lim \mathbb{F} = \bigcap_{\mathbb{G} \in \mathbb{P}_m(\mathbb{F})} \lim \mathbb{G}$;

(F1p) $\forall \mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$ prime fuzzy filters : $\lim \mathbb{F} \leq c(\mathbb{F})$;

(F2p) $\forall \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{G} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$ prime fuzzy filters : $\mathbb{F} \leq \mathbb{G} \Rightarrow \lim \mathbb{G} \subset \lim \mathbb{F}$;

(C1) $\forall x \in A_0, 0 < \alpha \leq A(x) : \alpha \mathbf{1}_x \subset \lim[\alpha \mathbf{1}_x]$.

(cf. [5, 7, 8]). The pair (A, \lim) is then called a *fuzzy convergence space* (fcs for short).

A fuzzy topological space (X, Δ) can be considered as an fcs if we put, for $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(X)$,

$$\lim(\Delta) \mathbb{F} := \bigcap_{\mathbb{G} \in \mathbb{P}_m(\mathbb{F})} \bigcap_{G \in \mathbb{G}} \overline{G}^\Delta, \quad (2.3)$$

which is the definition of limit of a fuzzy filter due to Lowen [10].

For two fuzzy convergences \lim, \lim' on the same fuzzy set $A \in [0, 1]^X$, we say that \lim' is *finer* than \lim if and only if, for every prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$, we have $\lim' \mathbb{F} \subset \lim \mathbb{F}$. We then write $\lim \leq \lim'$. It is easily verified that, for two fuzzy topologies Γ, Δ on X , we have $\Gamma \leq \Delta$ (i.e., $\Gamma \subset \Delta$) if and only if $\lim(\Gamma) \leq \lim(\Delta)$.

In [5], a fuzzy mapping $g : (A, \lim^A) \rightarrow (B, \lim^B)$ is called (\lim^A, \lim^B) -*continuous* (or simply continuous if the involved fuzzy convergences are clear) if and only if, for every prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$, we have $g(\lim^A \mathbb{F}) \subset \lim^B g(\mathbb{F})$. By definition, we

have, for two fuzzy convergences \lim, \lim' on $A \in [0, 1]^X$, $\lim \leq \lim'$ if and only if $\text{id}_X \mid A : (A, \lim') \rightarrow (A, \lim)$ is continuous.

Now, let $(g_\lambda : A \rightarrow (A^\lambda, \lim_\lambda))_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ be a family of fuzzy mappings from a fuzzy set $A \in [0, 1]^X$ to fcs's $(A^\lambda, \lim_\lambda)$ with $A^\lambda \in [0, 1]^{X_\lambda}$ ($\lambda \in \Lambda$). If we put, for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$,

$$\text{init}(\lim_\lambda, g_\lambda) \mathbb{F} := \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} g_\lambda^{-1}(\lim_\lambda g_\lambda(\mathbb{F})), \quad (2.4)$$

and derive $\text{init}(\lim_\lambda, g_\lambda)$ for arbitrary fuzzy filters $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$ by (PST), then $\text{init}(\lim_\lambda, g_\lambda)$ is the coarsest fuzzy convergence on A such that every g_λ is continuous [5].

If $B \subset A(A, \lim)$ fcs, and $\iota_B := \text{id}_X \mid B : B \rightarrow A$ is the fuzzy inclusion, we call $\lim \mid_B := \text{init}(\lim, \iota_B)$ the *fuzzy convergence* on B induced by \lim and the pair $(B, \lim \mid_B)$ a *fuzzy subspace* of (A, \lim) . We have $\lim \mid_B \mathbb{F} = B \cap \lim[\mathbb{F}]$ for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(B)$. For more details on this subspace concept, see [3, 4, 5].

If $A^\lambda \in [0, 1]^{X_\lambda}$ ($\lambda \in \Lambda$) and, as usual, $\Pi A^\lambda((x_\lambda)) := \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A^\lambda(x_\lambda)$ for $(x_\lambda) \in \Pi X_\lambda$, the restrictions $\pi_\mu := \text{pr}_\mu \mid \Pi A^\lambda$ of the projections $\text{pr}_\mu : \Pi X_\lambda \rightarrow X_\mu, (x_\lambda) \mapsto x_\mu$ are fuzzy mappings from ΠA^λ to A^μ ($\mu \in \Lambda$) (cf. [4]). If we denote $\pi - \lim := \text{init}(\lim_\lambda, \pi_\lambda)$, then $(\Pi A^\lambda, \pi - \lim)$ is called the *product space* of the fcs's $((A^\lambda, \lim_\lambda))_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. For a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(\Pi A^\lambda)$, we have $\pi - \lim \mathbb{F} = \Pi_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \lim_\lambda \pi_\lambda(\mathbb{F}) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \pi_\lambda^{-1}(\lim_\lambda \pi_\lambda(\mathbb{F}))$. For more details, we refer to [5].

If $g = f \mid A : A \rightarrow B$ and $h = k \mid C : C \rightarrow D$ are fuzzy mappings and if we define, as usual, the product-mapping $f \times k(a, c) := (f(a), k(c))$, then it is easily verified that $f \times k(A \times C) \subset B \times D$. Hence, we can define the *fuzzy product-mapping* $g \times h := f \times k \mid A \times C : A \times C \rightarrow B \times D$. The simple proofs of the next two propositions are left to the reader.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let, in the situation above, $F \subset A \times C$. If π_A respectively π_C , are the fuzzy projections from $A \times C$ to A respectively C , and π_B respectively π_D , are the fuzzy projections from $B \times D$ to B respectively D , then $g(\pi_A(F)) = \pi_B(g \times h(F))$ and $h(\pi_C(F)) = \pi_D(g \times h(F))$.*

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Let $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B), (C, \lim^C)$, and (D, \lim^D) be fcs's and let $g : A \rightarrow B$ and $h : C \rightarrow D$ be continuous fuzzy mappings. Then the product-mapping $g \times h$ is $(\lim^A \times \lim^C, \lim^B \times \lim^D)$ -continuous.*

3. Continuous convergence on fuzzy subsets (The space $C(A, B)$). Let in this number $A \in [0, 1]^X, B \in [0, 1]^Y$, and always

$$\left[\sup_{x \in X} A(x) \right] \mathbf{1}_{B_0} \subset B. \quad (3.1)$$

We then have $B_0^{A_0} = \{g : A_0 \rightarrow B_0 \mid g(A) \subset B\}$, i.e., we do not need to distinguish between mappings from A_0 to B_0 and fuzzy mappings from A to B . For a mapping $g : A_0 \rightarrow B_0$, we put

$$B^A(g) = \eta(g) := \inf_{x \in A_0} B(g(x)), \quad (3.2)$$

i.e., $B^A = \Pi_{x \in A_0} B$ (identifying g and $(g(x))_{x \in A_0}$ in the natural way) is a fuzzy set on $B_0^{A_0}$.

We consider the evaluation map

$$\text{ev} : \begin{cases} B_0^{A_0} \times A_0 \longrightarrow B_0 \\ (g, x) \longmapsto g(x). \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

If (3.1) is assumed, then $\text{ev} : B^A \times A \rightarrow B$ is a fuzzy mapping [3]. We further denote by $\pi_{B^A} : B^A \times A \rightarrow B^A$ the restriction of the projection $\text{pr}_{B_0^{A_0}} : (g, x) \mapsto g$ and by $\pi_A : B^A \times A \rightarrow A$ the restriction of the projection $\text{pr}_{A_0} : (g, x) \mapsto x$ on $B^A \times A$. The *fuzzy convergence structure of continuous convergence* on B^A is defined as follows (cf. [3, 7, 8]). For $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B)$ fcs's, $g : A \rightarrow B$ a fuzzy mapping and $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(B^A)$ a prime fuzzy filter, we put

$$C(\mathbb{F}, g) := \left\{ \alpha \in [0, 1] \mid \forall \Theta \in \mathbb{F}(B^A \times A) \text{ prime fuzzy filters such that } \pi_{B^A}(\Theta) \leq \mathbb{F}, \forall x \in A_0 : \lim^A \pi_A(\Theta)(x) \wedge \alpha \leq \pi_x^{-1}(\lim^B \text{ev}(\Theta))(g) \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

and

$$c\text{-}\lim \mathbb{F}(g) := c(\mathbb{F}) \wedge \eta(g) \wedge \sup C(\mathbb{F}, g). \quad (3.5)$$

For an arbitrary fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(B^A)$, we derive $c\text{-}\lim \mathbb{F}$ by (PST). $c\text{-}\lim$ then satisfies (PST), (F1p), and (F2p) and, in general, fails to satisfy (C1). Therefore, we speak of $c\text{-}\lim$ as a “weak fuzzy convergence structure” (cf. [3]).

If $M \subset B^A$ is a fuzzy subset of B^A , we call $c\text{-}\lim|_M$ the *(weak) fuzzy convergence structure of continuous convergence* on M and denote this (weak) fuzzy convergence again by $c\text{-}\lim$. The next proposition shows that we can calculate the fuzzy convergence of continuous convergence for certain $M \subset B^A$ “from inside.”

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B)$ be fcs's and $M = B^A \cap \mathbf{1}_{M_0}$ be a crisp fuzzy subset of B^A . If we put for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(M)$ and $g \in M_0$*

$$C_M(\mathbb{F}, g) := \left\{ \alpha \in [0, 1] \mid \forall \Theta \in \mathbb{F}(M \times A) \text{ prime fuzzy filter such that } \pi_M(\Theta) \leq \mathbb{F}, \forall x \in A_0 : \lim^A \pi_A(\Theta)(x) \wedge \alpha \leq \pi_x^{-1}(\lim^B \text{ev}(\Theta))(g) \right\}, \quad (3.6)$$

then $c\text{-}\lim \mathbb{F}(g) = c(\mathbb{F}) \wedge \eta(g) \wedge \sup C_M(\mathbb{F}, g)$. Here, $\pi_M = \text{pr}_{M_0} \mid M \times A$ is the restriction of the mapping $M_0 \times A_0 \ni (g, x) \mapsto g \in M_0$ and $\pi_A : M \times A \rightarrow A$ is the fuzzy projection and $\text{ev} : M \times A \rightarrow B$ and $\pi_x = \text{pr}_x \mid M : M \rightarrow B$ is the restriction of the mapping $g \mapsto g(x)$.

PROOF. We prove that $C([\mathbb{F}], g) = C_M(\mathbb{F}, g)$. Let $\alpha \in C([\mathbb{F}], g)$ and let $\Theta \in \mathbb{F}(M \times A)$ be a prime fuzzy filter such that $\pi_M(\Theta) \leq \mathbb{F}$ and let $x \in A_0$. Then $[\Theta] \in \mathbb{F}(B^A \times A)$ is a prime fuzzy filter and $[\pi_M(\Theta)] \leq [\mathbb{F}]$. For $\Psi \subset M \times A$ and $g \in M_0$, we have $\pi_M(\Psi)(g) = \sup_{x \in A_0} \Psi(g, x) = \pi_{B^A}(\Psi)(g)$ which yields $[\pi_M(\Theta)] = \pi_{B^A}([\Theta])$. Obviously, $\pi_A([\Theta]) = \pi_A(\Theta)$ and $\text{ev}([\Theta]) = \text{ev}(\Theta)$ (here, the fuzzy functions on the left sides are defined on $B^A \times A$ and the ones on the right sides are defined on $M \times A$). Hence, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \lim^A \pi_A(\Theta)(x) \wedge \alpha &= \lim^A \pi_A([\Theta])(x) \wedge \alpha \\ &\leq \pi_x^{-1}(\lim^B \text{ev}([\Theta]))(g) \\ &= \pi_x^{-1}(\lim^B \text{ev}(\Theta))(g), \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

i.e., $\alpha \in C_M(\mathbb{F}, g)$.

Conversely, let $\alpha \in C_M(\mathbb{F}, g)$ and $\Theta \in \mathbb{F}(B^A \times A)$ be a prime fuzzy filter such that $\pi_{B^A}(\Theta) \leq [\mathbb{F}]$ and let $x \in A_0$. Then, as $\iota(\pi_{B^A}(\Theta)) = \iota([\mathbb{F}])$ and M is a crisp fuzzy subset, we get that $M \in \pi_{B^A}(\Theta)$ and, therefore, also $M \times A \in \Theta$. We put $\Theta' := \Theta_{M \times A} = \{\theta \cap (M \times A) : \theta \in \Theta\}$. Then $[\Theta'] = \Theta$, and Θ' is also a prime fuzzy filter. A simple computation shows that $\pi_M(\Psi \cap (M \times A)) = \pi_{B^A}(\Psi) \cap M$ for $\Psi \in B^A \times A$ and so $\pi_M(\Theta') = (\pi_{B^A}(\Theta))_M$. From this, we conclude that $\pi_M(\Theta') \leq ([\mathbb{F}])_M = \mathbb{F}$. As, furthermore, $\pi_A(\Theta') = \pi_A(\Theta)$ and $\text{ev}(\Theta') = \text{ev}(\Theta)$ (where again the fuzzy functions on the left sides are defined on $M \times A$ and those on the right sides are defined on $B^A \times A$), this yields $\alpha \in C([\mathbb{F}], g)$ which completes the proof. \square

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B)$ be fcs's and $M = B^A \cap \mathbf{1}_{M_0}$ be a crisp fuzzy subset of B^A . The following hold:*

- (i) $\text{ev} : (M \times A, c\text{-lim} \times \lim^A) \rightarrow (B, \lim^B)$ is continuous.
- (ii) If $A = \alpha \mathbf{1}_X, B = \alpha \mathbf{1}_Y$ and \lim^* is a fuzzy convergence on M such that $\text{ev} : (M \times A, \lim^* \times \lim^A) \rightarrow (B, \lim^B)$ is continuous, then $c\text{-lim} \leq \lim^*$.

PROOF. Using Proposition 3.1, we can copy the corresponding proof of [3, Prop. 4.6]. \square

We now put for two fcs's (A, \lim^A) and (B, \lim^B)

$$C(A, B)_0 := \{g : (A, \lim^A) \rightarrow (B, \lim^B) \text{ continuous}\} \quad (3.8)$$

and define the fuzzy subset $C(A, B)$ of B^A by $C(A, B) := B^A \cap \mathbf{1}_{C(A, B)_0}$. In [3, Prop. 4.2], we showed that, for a continuous fuzzy mapping $g : (A, \lim^A) \rightarrow (B, \lim^B)$ and for $0 < \alpha \leq \eta(g)$, we have $\alpha \mathbf{1}_g \subset c\text{-lim}[\alpha \mathbf{1}_g]$. Hence, $(C(A, B), c\text{-lim})$ satisfies the axiom (C1), i.e., is an fcs.

We finally mention a result due to Lowen/Lowen [7]. Let X, Y, Z be nonvoid sets and $f : X \times Y \rightarrow Z$ be a mapping. We define a mapping $\varphi(f) : X \rightarrow Z^Y$, $\varphi(f)(x) := f(x, \cdot)$. The just-defined bijection $\varphi : Z^{X \times Y} \rightarrow (Z^Y)^X$ is called an “exponential map” (Poppe [12]).

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Let $(X, \lim^X), (Y, \lim^Y)$ and (Z, \lim^Z) be fcs's. Then*

$$\varphi(C(X \times Y, Z)) = C(X, C(Y, Z)). \quad (3.9)$$

Here, $C(Y, Z)$ is provided with the fuzzy convergence of continuous convergence and $X \times Y$ with the product fuzzy convergence $\lim^X \times \lim^Y$.

PROOF. $\varphi(C(X \times Y, Z)) \subset C(X, C(Y, Z))$ is shown in [7, Thm. 5.2]. The reverse inclusion follows using the continuity of the evaluation map (Proposition 3.2) and the continuity of the fuzzy product-mapping (Proposition 2.2) in exactly the same way as the proof of the corresponding “classical” theorem 2.2, (a) \Rightarrow (b) in Poppe [12]. \square

4. Splitting and conjoining fuzzy convergences

DEFINITION 4.1. Let $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B)$ be fcs's, $M \subset B^A$ and \lim be a fuzzy convergence on M .

- (i) \lim is called *conjoining* for M if and only if $c\text{-lim} \leq \lim$ holds on M .

(ii) \lim is called *splitting* for M if and only if $\lim \leq \text{c-lim}$ holds on M .

As an immediate consequence of Proposition 3.2, we obtain the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B)$ be fcs's and $M \subset B^A$. The following hold:*

- (i) *If \lim is conjoining for M , then $\text{ev} : (M \times A, \lim \times \lim^A) \rightarrow (B, \lim^B)$ is continuous.*
- (ii) *If $A = \alpha \mathbf{1}_X$, $B = \alpha \mathbf{1}_Y$ and $M = B^A \cap \mathbf{1}_{M_0}$ is a crisp fuzzy subset, then, from the continuity of $\text{ev} : (M \times A, \lim \times \lim^A) \rightarrow (B, \lim^B)$, we get that \lim is conjoining.*

Splitting and conjoining fuzzy convergences are closely related to the “exponential law” (for corresponding “classical” results (cf. Poppe [12])).

PROPOSITION 4.3. *Let $(Y, \lim^Y), (Z, \lim^Z)$ be fcs's and \lim be a fuzzy convergence for $C(Y, Z)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *\lim is splitting for $C(Y, Z)$,*
- (ii) *for each fcs (X, \lim^X) , we have $\varphi(C(X \times Y, Z)) \subset C(X, (C(Y, Z), \lim))$.*

PROOF. Let first \lim be splitting for $C(Y, Z)$. From Proposition 3.3, we get that, for a continuous fuzzy mapping $f : X \times Y \rightarrow Z$, the fuzzy mapping $\varphi(f) : X \rightarrow (C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim})$ is continuous. Hence, for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(X)$, we have

$$\varphi(f)(\lim^X \mathbb{F}) \subset \text{c-lim } \varphi(f)(\mathbb{F}) \subset \lim \varphi(f)(\mathbb{F}), \quad (4.1)$$

i.e., $\varphi(f)$ is (\lim^X, \lim) -continuous.

Conversely, let condition (ii) hold. $(C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim})$ is a fuzzy convergence space and, hence,

$$\varphi(C((C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim}) \times Y, Z)) \subset C((C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim}), (C(Y, Z), \lim)). \quad (4.2)$$

By Proposition 3.2, the evaluation map ev is continuous, i.e., $\text{ev} \in C((C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim}) \times Y, Z)$ and, hence, $\varphi(\text{ev}) \in C((C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim}), (C(Y, Z), \lim))$. As $\varphi(\text{ev})(g)(\gamma) = \text{ev}(g, \cdot)(\gamma) = \text{ev}(g, \gamma) = g(\gamma) = \text{id}_{C(Y, Z)}(g)(\gamma)$, i.e., $\varphi(\text{ev})$ is the identity map on $C(Y, Z)$, we conclude that $\lim \leq \text{c-lim}$, i.e., \lim is splitting for $C(Y, Z)$. \square

PROPOSITION 4.4. *Let $(Y, \lim^Y), (Z, \lim^Z)$ be fcs's and \lim be a fuzzy convergence for $C(Y, Z)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *\lim is conjoining for $C(Y, Z)$,*
- (ii) *for each fcs (X, \lim^X) , we have $C(X, (C(Y, Z), \lim)) \subset \varphi(C(X \times Y, Z))$.*

PROOF. Let first \lim be conjoining for $C(Y, Z)$, and let $f : (X, \lim^X) \rightarrow (C(Y, Z), \lim)$ be continuous. As $\text{c-lim} \leq \lim$, then also $f : (X, \lim^X) \rightarrow (C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim})$ is continuous. This yields $C(X, (C(Y, Z), \lim)) \subset C(X, (C(Y, Z), \text{c-lim}))$. Proposition 3.3 now implies condition (ii).

Conversely, let condition (ii) hold. As $(C(Y, Z), \lim)$ is an fcs, we obtain

$$C((C(Y, Z), \lim), (C(Y, Z), \lim)) \subset \varphi((C(Y, Z), \lim) \times Y, Z). \quad (4.3)$$

As $\text{id}_{C(Y, Z)}$ is (\lim, \lim) -continuous, we deduce, herefrom, that

$$\varphi^{-1}(\text{id}_{C(Y, Z)}) : (C(Y, Z), \lim) \times Y \rightarrow Z \quad (4.4)$$

is continuous. But, as $\varphi(\text{ev}) = \text{id}_{C(Y,Z)}$ and φ is a bijection, we get $\varphi^{-1}(\text{id}_{C(Y,Z)}) = \text{ev}$ and, hence, by Proposition 4.2, \lim is conjoining for $C(Y, Z)$. \square

5. Examples for splitting and conjoining fuzzy convergences

5.1. The discrete and the indiscrete fuzzy convergences. Let $A \in [0, 1]^X$. If we put for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_i \mathbb{F} &:= c(\mathbb{F}) \mathbf{1}_X \cap A, \\ \lim_\delta \mathbb{F}(x) &:= \begin{cases} c(\mathbb{F}) & \text{if and only if } \iota(\mathbb{F}) = [x], \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (x \in X) \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

and derive \lim_i respectively \lim_δ for arbitrary fuzzy filters on A by (PST), then the following proposition holds.

PROPOSITION 5.1. *Let $A \in [0, 1]^X$. Then*

- (i) \lim_i, \lim_δ are fuzzy convergences on A ,
- (ii) for a fuzzy convergence \lim on A , we have $\lim_i \leq \lim \leq \lim_\delta$.

PROOF. (i) That \lim_i is a fuzzy convergence on A is obvious and, obviously, \lim_δ satisfies axioms (F1p), (PST), and (C1). If $\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{G} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$ are prime fuzzy filters and $\mathbb{F} \leq \mathbb{G}$ and $\lim_\delta \mathbb{G}(x) > 0$, then $\iota(\mathbb{G}) = [x]$ and, consequently, also $\iota(\mathbb{F}) = [x]$. Hence, $\lim_\delta \mathbb{F}(x) = c(\mathbb{F}) \geq c(\mathbb{G}) = \lim_\delta \mathbb{G}(x)$ and also (F2p) holds.

(ii) Let $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A)$ be a prime fuzzy filter. As an immediate consequence of (F1p), we obtain $\lim \mathbb{F} \subset \lim_i \mathbb{F}$. Now, let $\lim_\delta \mathbb{F}(x) = c(\mathbb{F}) > 0$. Then $\iota(\mathbb{F}) = [x]$ and, hence, $A \cap \mathbf{1}_x \in \mathbb{F}$. From this, we conclude that, for $F \in \mathbb{F}$,

$$F(x) = F \cap (A \cap \mathbf{1}_x)(x) = \sup_{y \in X} F \cap A \cap \mathbf{1}_x(y) \geq \inf_{G \in \mathbb{F}} \sup_{y \in X} G(x) = c(\mathbb{F}), \quad (5.2)$$

i.e., $\mathbb{F} \leq [c(\mathbb{F}) \mathbf{1}_x]$. Hence, it follows, by (F2p) and (C1), that

$$\lim \mathbb{F}(x) \geq \lim [c(\mathbb{F}) \mathbf{1}_x](x) \geq c(\mathbb{F}) \mathbf{1}_x(x) = c(\mathbb{F}), \quad (5.3)$$

i.e., $\lim \mathbb{F} \supset \lim_\delta \mathbb{F}$ and the proposition is proved. \square

\lim_i is called the *indiscrete fuzzy convergence* on A and \lim_δ is called the *discrete fuzzy convergence* on A .

COROLLARY 5.2. *Let $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B)$ be fcs's and $M \subset B^A$. Then*

- (i) *The indiscrete fuzzy convergence on M is splitting for M .*
- (ii) *If $M \subset C(A, B)$, then the discrete fuzzy convergence on M is conjoining for M .*

5.2. The fuzzy convergence of pointwise convergence. Let $(A, \lim^A), (B, \lim^B)$ be fcs's. We define a fuzzy convergence on B^A by putting, for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(B^A)$,

$$p\text{-}\lim \mathbb{F} := \bigcap_{x \in A_0} \pi_x^{-1}(\lim^B \pi_x(\mathbb{F})) \quad (5.4)$$

and derive $p\text{-}\lim \mathbb{F}$ for an arbitrary fuzzy filter on B^A by (PST), i.e., $p\text{-}\lim$ is the initial fuzzy convergence on B^A respectively the $(\pi_x, B)_{x \in A_0}$. $p\text{-}\lim$ is called the *fuzzy*

convergence of pointwise convergence on B^A [3]. In [3], we proved the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5.3. *Let $A \in [0, 1]^X$, $B \in [0, 1]^Y$ be constant fuzzy sets of the same height $\alpha > 0$ and (A, \lim^A) , (B, \lim^B) be fcs's. Then $p\text{-lim} \leq c\text{-lim}$.*

COROLLARY 5.4. *Under the assumptions of Proposition 5.3, the fuzzy convergence $p\text{-lim}$ is splitting for B^A .*

5.3. The fuzzy convergence of strictly continuous convergence. Let (A, \lim^A) , (B, \lim^B) be fcs's and $M \subset B^A$. We put for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(M)$ and a fuzzy mapping $g : A \rightarrow B$

$$SC_M(\mathbb{F}, g) := \left\{ \alpha \in [0, 1] \mid \forall \Theta \in \mathbb{F}(M \times A) \text{ prime fuzzy filters such that } \right. \\ \left. \pi_M(\Theta) \leq \mathbb{F}, \forall \gamma \in B_0 : \lim^B g(\pi_A(\Theta))(\gamma) \wedge \alpha \leq \lim^B \text{ev}(\Theta)(\gamma) \right\}, \quad (5.5)$$

and define

$$sc\text{-lim} \mathbb{F}(g) := c(\mathbb{F}) \wedge \eta(g) \wedge \sup SC_M(\mathbb{F}, g), \quad (5.6)$$

and derive $sc\text{-lim} \mathbb{F}$ for arbitrary fuzzy filters on M by (PST).

PROPOSITION 5.5. *Under the assumptions mentioned above, $sc\text{-lim}$ is a fuzzy convergence on M .*

PROOF. By definition, $sc\text{-lim}$ satisfies (PST) and (F1p). If $\mathbb{F} \leq \mathbb{G}$ for two prime fuzzy filters $\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{G} \in \mathbb{F}(M)$, we obviously have $SC_M(\mathbb{G}, g) \subset SC_M(\mathbb{F}, g)$ and, hence, $sc\text{-lim} \mathbb{G} \subset sc\text{-lim} \mathbb{F}$, i.e., (F2p) holds. So, all that remains to be shown is (C1): Let $0 < \alpha \leq \eta(g)$ and $\Theta \in \mathbb{F}(M \times A)$ be a prime fuzzy filter such that $\pi_M(\Theta) \leq [\alpha \mathbf{1}_g]$. It then follows, in exactly the same way as in the proof of [7, Prop. 5.1], that $\text{ev}(\Theta) \leq g(\pi_A(\Theta))$. Using (F2p) for (B, \lim^B) , we deduce herefrom $\lim^B g(\pi_A(\Theta)) \subset \lim^B \text{ev}(\Theta)$. Hence, $1 \in SC_M([\alpha \mathbf{1}_g], g)$ and, therefore, $sc\text{-lim}[\alpha \mathbf{1}_g](g) = c([\alpha \mathbf{1}_g]) = \alpha$ and $sc\text{-lim}$ satisfies (C1). ($sc\text{-lim}$ is called the *fuzzy convergence of strictly continuous convergence* on M .) \square

PROPOSITION 5.6. *If $A = \alpha \mathbf{1}_X$ and $B = \alpha \mathbf{1}_Y$, then $sc\text{-lim}$ is conjoining for $C(A, B)$.*

PROOF. We put $M := C(A, B)$. Let $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(M)$ be a prime fuzzy filter and $g \in C(A, B)_0$. Further, let $\alpha \in SC_M(\mathbb{F}, g)$ and $\Theta \in \mathbb{F}(M \times A)$ be a prime fuzzy filter such that $\pi_M(\Theta) \leq \mathbb{F}$ and let $x \in A_0$. Then $g(x) \in B_0$ and the continuity of g yields

$$\begin{aligned} \lim^A \pi_A(\Theta)(x) \wedge \alpha &\leq g(\lim^A \pi_A(\Theta))(g(x)) \wedge \alpha \\ &\leq \lim^B g(\pi_A(\Theta))(g(x)) \wedge \alpha \\ &\leq \lim^B \text{ev}(\Theta)(g(x)) \\ &= \pi_x^{-1}(\lim^B \text{ev}(\Theta))(g). \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

Hence, $\alpha \in C_M(\mathbb{F}, g)$ and so $sc\text{-lim} \geq c\text{-lim}$ on M . \square

6. Splitting and conjoining fuzzy topologies. In this number, we only consider fuzzy topological spaces $(X, \Delta), (Y, \Gamma)$ in the sense of Lowen [9] and crisp subspaces of Y^X . As in the (classical) theory of convergence space (Poppe [12]), we call a fuzzy topology \mathbf{T} on a crisp subset $M = \mathbf{1}_{M_0} \subset Y^X$ *splitting* (resp. *conjoining*) for M if and only if the corresponding fuzzy convergence $\lim(\mathbf{T})$ is splitting (resp. conjoining) for M .

6.1. The discrete and the indiscrete fuzzy topologies. Let X be a nonvoid set. If we put $\Delta_\delta := F_X(X)$ and $\Delta_i := \{\alpha : 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1\}$, then, obviously, Δ_δ and Δ_i are fuzzy topologies on X . Δ_δ is called *discrete fuzzy topology* on X and Δ_i is called the *indiscrete fuzzy topology* on X .

PROPOSITION 6.1. *We have $\lim(\Delta_\delta) = \lim_\delta$ and $\lim(\Delta_i) = \lim_i$.*

PROOF. First, we show that $\lim(\Delta_\delta) = \lim_\delta$. Let $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(X)$ be a prime fuzzy filter. By the definition of $\lim(\Delta_\delta)$, We obtain $\lim(\Delta_\delta) \mathbb{F} = \bigcap_{F \in \mathbb{F}} F$. If $\lim(\Delta_\delta) \mathbb{F} = \emptyset$, assume that $\lim_\delta \mathbb{F}(x) > 0$. Then $\iota(\mathbb{F}) = [x]$ and, therefore, $\mathbb{F} \leq [c(\mathbb{F})\mathbf{1}_x]$ (see the proof of Proposition 5.1). (F2p) together with (C1) for $\lim(\Delta_\delta)$ then imply $\emptyset = \lim(\Delta_\delta) \mathbb{F} \supset c(\mathbb{F})\mathbf{1}_x$, a contradiction to $\lim_\delta \mathbb{F}(x) > 0$. Hence, also $\lim_\delta \mathbb{F} = \emptyset$. If $\lim(\Delta_\delta) \mathbb{F}(x) =: \alpha > 0 < \beta := \lim(\Delta_\delta) \mathbb{F}(y)$, then $\mathbb{F} \leq [\alpha\mathbf{1}_x]$ and $\mathbb{F} \leq [\beta\mathbf{1}_y]$. Thus, $\iota(\mathbb{F}) = [x]$ and $\iota(\mathbb{F}) = [y]$, i.e., $x = y$. From this, we conclude that, $\lim(\Delta_\delta) \mathbb{F} = \alpha\mathbf{1}_x \leq c(\mathbb{F})\mathbf{1}_x = \lim_\delta \mathbb{F}$. But as $\iota(\mathbb{F}) = [x]$, we again get $\mathbb{F} \leq [c(\mathbb{F})\mathbf{1}_x]$ and this yields, using (F2p), $\lim(\Delta_\delta) \mathbb{F} \supset c(\mathbb{F})\mathbf{1}_x$. Hence, $\lim(\Delta_\delta) = \lim_\delta$ is established.

To prove $\lim(\Delta_i) = \lim_i$ it suffices to remark that, for $F \in [0, 1]^X$, we have $\bar{F}^{\Delta_i} = \sup_{x \in X} F(x)$ and so $\lim(\Delta_i) \mathbb{F} = \inf_{F \in \mathbb{F}} \sup_{x \in X} F(x) = c(\mathbb{F})$ for a prime fuzzy filter $\mathbb{F} \in \mathbb{F}(X)$. \square

COROLLARY 6.2. *Let (X, Δ) and (Y, Γ) be fuzzy topological spaces and $M = \mathbf{1}_{M_0} \subset Y^X$ be a crisp fuzzy subset of Y^X . Then*

- (i) *The indiscrete fuzzy topology on M is splitting for M .*
- (ii) *If $M \subset C(X, Y)$, then the discrete fuzzy topology is conjoining for M .*

6.2. The fuzzy compact open topology. In [11], Peng defines a notion of fuzzy compact open topology using the notion of N -compactness due to Wang [13]. Here, we alter his definition slightly using Lowen's [9] definition of compactness. Let $(X, \Delta), (Y, \Gamma)$ be fuzzy topological spaces. For a subset $k \subset X$ and $G \in [0, 1]^Y$, we put

$$(\mathbf{1}_k, G)(g) := \inf_{x \in k} G(g(x)). \quad (6.1)$$

So, $(\mathbf{1}_k, G) \in [0, 1]^Y$. It is easily verified that the system

$$\{(\mathbf{1}_k, G) : \mathbf{1}_k \text{ compact in } (X, \Delta), G \in \Gamma\} \quad (6.2)$$

is a subbase for a fuzzy topology on Y^X , the *fuzzy compact open topology* Δ_{co} on Y^X . If we restrict the functions $(\mathbf{1}_k, G)$ on $C(X, Y)$, then the subspace topology of Δ_{co} is also denoted by Δ_{co} .

For the proof of the next proposition, we need two lemmas, the proofs of which are left to the reader.

LEMMA 1. *Let X be a nonvoid set and Δ, Γ be fuzzy topologies on X . If, for every $D \in \Gamma$ and for every $x \in X$ such that $D(x) =: \alpha_x > 0$, there is $H_x \in \Delta$ such that $H_x \cap \underline{\alpha_x} \subset D$ and $H_x(x) \wedge \alpha_x = D(x)$, then $\Delta \geq \Gamma$.*

LEMMA 2. *Let (X, Δ) and (Y, Γ) be fuzzy topological spaces and let $(X \times Y, \Delta \times \Gamma)$ be their product space. Then $G \in \Delta \times \Gamma$ if and only if, for every $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ and every $\epsilon > 0$, there are fuzzy sets $H_x^\epsilon \in \Delta, K_y^\epsilon \in \Gamma$ such that $H_x^\epsilon \times K_y^\epsilon \subset G$ and $H_x^\epsilon \times K_y^\epsilon(x, y) \geq G(x, y) - \epsilon$.*

PROPOSITION 6.3. *Let (X, Δ) and (Y, Γ) be fuzzy topological spaces and \mathbf{T} be a conjoining fuzzy topology on Y^X (respectively $C(X, Y)$). Then $\mathbf{T} \geq \Delta_{\text{co}}$.*

PROOF. Let $\mathbf{1}_k \in [0, 1]^X$ be compact and $G \in \Gamma$ and $(\mathbf{1}_k, G)(g) = \inf_{x \in k} G(g(x)) =: \alpha_g > 0$. Then, for every $x \in k$, we have $\alpha_g \leq G(g(x)) = \text{ev}^{-1}(G)(g, x)$. As \mathbf{T} is conjoining, the evaluation map is continuous (Proposition 4.2 and [5, Prop. 4.3]) and, hence, $\text{ev}^{-1}(G) \in \mathbf{T} \times \Delta$. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Lemma 2 yields the existence of fuzzy sets $H_x \in \mathbf{T}, O_x \in \Delta$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} H_x \times O_x &\subset \text{ev}^{-1}(G), \\ H_x(g) \wedge O_x(x) &\geq \text{ev}^{-1}(G)(g, x) - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \geq \alpha_g - \frac{\epsilon}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

From this, we see that the system $\{O_x : x \in k\}$ is an open cover of $(\alpha_g - (\epsilon/2))\mathbf{1}_k$. As $\mathbf{1}_k$ is compact, there are finitely many $x_\epsilon^1, \dots, x_\epsilon^n \in k$ such that $\bigcup_{k=1}^n O_{x_\epsilon^k} \supset (\alpha_g - \epsilon)\mathbf{1}_k$. We put $H := \bigcap_{k=1}^n H_{x_\epsilon^k}$. Then $H \in \mathbf{T}$. We prove that $H \cap \alpha_g \subset (\mathbf{1}_k, G)$ in two steps.

STEP 1. $\text{ev}(H \times (\alpha_g - \epsilon)\mathbf{1}_k) \subset G$. Let $b \in Y$, then

$$\text{ev}(H \times (\alpha_g - \epsilon)\mathbf{1}_k)(b) = \sup_{(f, x): x \in k, f(x) = b} H(f) \wedge (\alpha_g - \epsilon). \quad (6.4)$$

Let $\delta > 0$, then there are $f_\delta, x_\delta \in k$ such that $f_\delta(x_\delta) = b$ and

$$\text{ev}(H \times (\alpha_g - \epsilon)\mathbf{1}_k)(b) - \delta \leq H(f_\delta) \wedge (\alpha_g - \epsilon). \quad (6.5)$$

We choose $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ such that $O_{x_\epsilon^k}(x_\delta) \geq \alpha_g - \epsilon$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{ev}(H \times (\alpha_g - \epsilon)\mathbf{1}_k)(b) - \delta \\ &\leq H(f_\delta) \wedge O_{x_\epsilon^k}(x_\delta) \leq \text{ev}^{-1}(G)(f_\delta, x_\delta) \\ &= G(f_\delta(x_\delta)) = G(b). \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

The arbitrariness of $\delta > 0$ now yields the assumption.

STEP 2. For every $x \in k$, we have $G(f(x)) \geq \text{ev}(H \times (\alpha_g - \epsilon)\mathbf{1}_k)(f(x)) \geq H(f) \wedge (\alpha_g - \epsilon)$. Hence, $(\mathbf{1}_k, G)(f) \geq H(f) \wedge (\alpha_g - \epsilon)$. The arbitrariness of $\epsilon > 0$ now yields $(\mathbf{1}_k, G) \supset H \cap \alpha_g$. As, moreover, $H(g) = \bigcap_{k=1}^n H_{x_\epsilon^k}(g) \geq \alpha_g - (\epsilon/2)$, we finally get, again by the arbitrariness of $\epsilon > 0$, $H(g) \wedge \alpha_g = (\mathbf{1}_k, G)(g)$. Lemma 1 now yields $(\mathbf{1}_k, G) \in \mathbf{T}$. Hence, $\Delta_{\text{co}} \leq \mathbf{T}$ and the proposition is proved. \square

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JÄGER: LESSINGSTRASSE 13, D-76135 KARLSRUHE, GERMANY

Current address: Deutsches Zentrum Für Luft und Raumfahrt DLR, Institut Für Hochfrequenztechnik, Postfach 11 16, D-82230 Wessling, Germany

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Elbert E. Neher Macau, Laboratório Associado de Matemática Aplicada e Computação (LAC), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), São José dos Campos, 12227-010 São Paulo, Brazil ; elbert@lac.inpe.br

Celso Grebogi, Center for Applied Dynamics Research, King's College, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB24 3UE, UK; grebogi@abdn.ac.uk