

FUZZY IMPLICATIVE HYPER BCK-IDEALS OF HYPER BCK-ALGEBRAS

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We consider the fuzzification of the notion of implicative hyper BCK-ideals, and then investigate several properties. Using the concept of level subsets, we give a characterization of a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal. We state a relation between a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal and a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal. We establish a condition for a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal to be a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal. Finally, we introduce the notion of hyper homomorphisms of hyper BCK-algebras, and discuss related properties.

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1. Introduction. The hyper structure theory (called also multialgebras) is introduced in 1934 by Marty [5] at the 8th Congress of Scandinavian Mathematicians. Around the 40's, several authors worked on hypergroups, especially in France and in the United States, but also in Italy, Russia, and Japan. Over the following decades, many important results appeared, but above all since the 70's onwards the most luxuriant flourishing of hyper structures has been seen. Hyper structures have many applications to several sectors of both pure and applied sciences. Jun et al. [4] applied the hyper structures to BCK-algebras, and introduced the concept of a hyper BCK-algebra which is a generalization of a BCK-algebra, and investigated some related properties. They also introduced the notion of a hyper BCK-ideal and a weak hyper BCK-ideal, and gave relations between hyper BCK-ideals and weak hyper BCK-ideals. Jun and Xin [1] considered the fuzzification of the notion of a (weak, strong, reflexive) hyper BCK-ideal, and investigated the relations among them. In this paper, we deal with the fuzzification of the notion of implicative hyper BCK-ideals. We show that every fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal is a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal, but not converse. We provide a condition for a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal to be a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal. Using the notion of level subsets of a fuzzy set, we give a characterization of a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal. We introduce the concept of hyper homomorphisms of hyper BCK-algebras, and we show that the hyper homomorphic preimage of a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal is also a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal.

2. Preliminaries. We include some elementary aspects of hyper BCK-algebras that are necessary for this paper, and for more details we refer to [2, 4].

Let H be a nonempty set endowed with a hyper operation " \circ ", that is, \circ is a function from $H \times H$ to $\mathcal{P}^*(H) = \mathcal{P}(H) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. For two subsets A and B of H , denote by $A \circ B$ the set $\bigcup_{a \in A, b \in B} a \circ b$.

By a *hyper BCK-algebra* we mean a nonempty set H endowed with a hyper operation “ \circ ” and a constant 0 satisfying the following axioms:

$$(HK1) \quad (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ z) \ll x \circ y,$$

$$(HK2) \quad (x \circ y) \circ z = (x \circ z) \circ y,$$

$$(HK3) \quad x \circ H \ll \{x\},$$

$$(HK4) \quad x \ll y \text{ and } y \ll x \text{ imply } x = y,$$

for all $x, y, z \in H$, where $x \ll y$ is defined by $0 \in x \circ y$ and for every $A, B \subseteq H$, $A \ll B$ is defined by for all $a \in A$, there exists $b \in B$ such that $a \ll b$.

In any hyper BCK-algebra H , the following hold (see [2, 4]):

$$(P1) \quad A \subseteq B \text{ implies } A \ll B,$$

$$(P2) \quad 0 \circ x = \{0\},$$

$$(P3) \quad (A \circ B) \circ C = (A \circ C) \circ B, A \circ B \ll A, \text{ and } 0 \circ A \ll \{0\},$$

$$(P4) \quad x \circ 0 = \{x\} \text{ and } A \circ 0 = A$$

for all $x \in H$ and for all nonempty subsets A, B , and C of H .

PROPOSITION 2.1 (see Jun et al. [4, Proposition 3.3]). *In a hyper BCK-algebra H , the condition (HK3) is equivalent to the condition*

$$(P5) \quad x \circ y \ll \{x\} \text{ for all } x, y \in H.$$

DEFINITION 2.2 (see Jun et al. [4, Definition 3.14]). A nonempty subset I of a hyper BCK-algebra H is called a *hyper BCK-ideal* of H if

$$(HI1) \quad 0 \in I,$$

$$(HI2) \quad x \circ y \ll I \text{ and } y \in I \text{ imply } x \in I$$

for all $x, y \in H$.

By a *fuzzy set* μ in H we mean a function $\mu : H \rightarrow [0, 1]$. For a fuzzy set μ in H and $t \in [0, 1]$, the set $U(\mu; t) := \{x \in H \mid \mu(x) \geq t\}$ is called a *level subset* of μ .

DEFINITION 2.3 (see Jun et al. [1, Definition 3.1]). A fuzzy set μ in a hyper BCK-algebra H is called a *fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal* of H if

$$(FHI1) \quad x \ll y \text{ implies } \mu(y) \leq \mu(x),$$

$$(FHI2) \quad \mu(x) \geq \min\{\inf_{a \in x \circ y} \mu(a), \mu(y)\}$$

for all $x, y \in H$.

THEOREM 2.4 (see Jun et al. [1, Theorem 3.17]). *Let μ be a fuzzy set in a hyper BCK-algebra H . Then μ is a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal of H if and only if $U(\mu; t)$ is a hyper BCK-ideal of H whenever $U(\mu; t) \neq \emptyset$ for $t \in [0, 1]$.*

3. Fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideals. In what follows let H denote a hyper BCK-algebra unless otherwise specified.

DEFINITION 3.1 (see Jun et al. [3]). A nonempty subset I of H is called an *implicative hyper BCK-ideal* of H if it satisfies (HI1) and

$$(HI3) \quad (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x) \ll I \text{ and } z \in I \text{ imply } x \in I$$

for all $x, y, z \in H$.

LEMMA 3.2 (see Jun et al. [3, Proposition 3.6]). *Let I be a hyper BCK-ideal of H , then I is implicative if and only if $x \circ (y \circ x) \ll I$ implies $x \in I$.*

DEFINITION 3.3. A fuzzy set μ in H is called a *fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal* of H if it satisfies (FHI1) and

$$(FHI3) \mu(x) \geq \min\{\inf_{w \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w), \mu(z)\} \text{ for all } x, y, z \in H.$$

EXAMPLE 3.4. Consider a hyper BCK-algebra $H = \{0, a, b\}$ with the following Cayley table:

\circ	0	a	b
0	{0}	{0}	{0}
a	{a}	{0}	{0}
b	{b}	{a, b}	{0, a, b}

Define a fuzzy set μ in H by $\mu(0) = \mu(a) = 0.7$ and $\mu(b) = 0.2$. It is routine to verify that μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H .

THEOREM 3.5. Let μ be a fuzzy set in H . Then μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H if and only if $U(\mu; t)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H whenever $U(\mu; t) \neq \emptyset$ for $t \in [0, 1]$.

PROOF. Let μ be a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H and assume that $U(\mu; t) \neq \emptyset$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. Let $x, y, z \in H$ be such that $(x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x) \ll U(\mu; t)$ and $z \in U(\mu; t)$. For any $w \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)$, there exists $a \in U(\mu; t)$ such that $w \ll a$. It follows from (FHI1) that $\mu(w) \geq \mu(a) \geq t$. Hence

$$\mu(x) \geq \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w), \mu(z) \right\} \geq \min \{t, \mu(z)\} \geq t, \quad (3.1)$$

and so $x \in U(\mu; t)$. Thus $U(\mu; t)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . Conversely, suppose that for each $t \in [0, 1]$, $U(\mu; t) (\neq \emptyset)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . For any $x, y, z \in H$, let

$$t = \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w), \mu(z) \right\}. \quad (3.2)$$

Then $z \in U(\mu; t)$ and for every $a \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)$, we have

$$\mu(a) \geq \inf_{w \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w) \geq \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w), \mu(z) \right\} = t. \quad (3.3)$$

Thus $a \in U(\mu; t)$, and so $(x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x) \subseteq U(\mu; t)$. Hence $(x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x) \ll U(\mu; t)$ by (P1). Combining $z \in U(\mu; t)$ and $U(\mu; t)$ being an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H , we get $x \in U(\mu; t)$ and thus

$$\mu(x) \geq t = \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w), \mu(z) \right\}. \quad (3.4)$$

Therefore μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . \square

THEOREM 3.6. For any subset I of H , let μ_I be a fuzzy set in H defined by

$$\mu_I(x) := \begin{cases} t_1 & \text{if } x \in I, \\ t_2 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

for all $x \in H$, where $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$ with $t_1 > t_2$. Then I is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H if and only if μ_I is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H .

PROOF. Assume that I is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . Note that

$$U(\mu_I; t) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } t_1 < t \leq 1, \\ I & \text{if } t_2 < t \leq t_1, \\ H & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq t_2, \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

which is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H for all $t \in [0, 1]$. It follows from [Theorem 3.5](#) that μ_I is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . Conversely, if μ_I is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H , then $U(\mu_I; t_1) = I$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . \square

THEOREM 3.7. *Every fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal is a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal.*

PROOF. Let μ be a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x) &\geq \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (x \circ y) \circ (0 \circ x)} \mu(w), \mu(y) \right\} \\ &= \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (x \circ y) \circ 0} \mu(w), \mu(y) \right\} \\ &= \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in X \circ y} \mu(w), \mu(y) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

for all $x, y \in H$. Hence μ is a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal of H . \square

The converse of [Theorem 3.7](#) may not be true as seen in the following example.

EXAMPLE 3.8. Consider a hyper BCK-algebra $H = \{0, a, b\}$ with the following Cayley table:

\circ	0	a	b
0	{0}	{0}	{0}
a	{a}	{0}	{0}
b	{b}	{a}	{0, a}

Define a fuzzy set μ in H by $\mu(0) = t_1$ and $\mu(a) = \mu(b) = t_2$ for every $t_1 > t_2$ in $[0, 1]$. It can be easily checked that μ is a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal of H , but μ is not a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H since

$$\mu(a) = t_2 < t_1 = \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (a \circ 0) \circ (b \circ a)} \mu(w), \mu(0) \right\}. \quad (3.8)$$

We give a condition for a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal to be a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal.

THEOREM 3.9. *Let μ be a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal of H . Then μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H if and only if $\mu(x) \geq \inf_{w \in X \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w)$ for all $x, y \in H$.*

PROOF. Assume that μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . Then

$$\mu(x) \geq \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in (x \circ 0) \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w), \mu(0) \right\} = \inf_{w \in X \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w) \quad (3.9)$$

for all $x, y \in H$. Conversely, let μ be a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal of H that satisfies

the inequality $\mu(x) \geq \inf_{w \in x \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w)$ for all $x, y \in H$. It is sufficient to show that $U(\mu; t)$ ($\neq \emptyset$) is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . Let $x, y, z \in H$ be such that $(x \circ z) \circ (y \circ x) \ll U(\mu; t)$ and $z \in U(\mu; t)$. Then $\mu(z) \geq t$ and $(x \circ (y \circ x)) \circ z \ll U(\mu; t)$, and so $w \circ z \ll U(\mu; t)$ for all $w \in x \circ (y \circ x)$. Since $U(\mu; t)$ is a hyper BCK-ideal of H (see [Theorem 2.4](#)), it follows that $w \in U(\mu; t)$, that is, $x \circ (y \circ x) \subseteq U(\mu; t)$. Hence

$$\mu(x) \geq \inf_{w \in x \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(w) \geq \inf_{w \in U(\mu; t)} \mu(w) \geq t, \quad (3.10)$$

which implies that $x \in U(\mu; t)$. Therefore, $U(\mu; t)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H , and so μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . \square

THEOREM 3.10. *If μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H , then the set*

$$I := \{x \in H \mid \mu(x) = \mu(0)\} \quad (3.11)$$

is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H .

PROOF. Clearly $0 \in I$. Let $x, y \in H$ be such that $x \circ y \ll I$ and $y \in I$. Then $\mu(y) = \mu(0)$, and for each $a \in x \circ y$ there exists $z \in I$ such that $a \ll z$. Thus $\mu(a) \geq \mu(z) = \mu(0)$ by (FHI1), and so $\mu(a) = \mu(0)$. It follows from (FHI2) that

$$\mu(x) \geq \min \left\{ \inf_{a \in x \circ y} \mu(a), \mu(y) \right\} = \mu(0), \quad (3.12)$$

so that $\mu(x) = \mu(0)$. Hence $x \in I$, which shows that I is a hyper BCK-ideal of H . Now let $x, y \in H$ be such that $x \circ (y \circ x) \ll I$. Then for every $b \in x \circ (y \circ x)$ there exists $w \in I$ such that $b \ll w$. Thus $\mu(b) \geq \mu(w) = \mu(0)$ and so $\mu(b) = \mu(0)$. Using [Theorem 3.9](#), we have

$$\mu(x) \geq \inf_{b \in x \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(b) = \mu(0), \quad (3.13)$$

and thus $\mu(x) = \mu(0)$, that is, $x \in I$. Therefore, by means of [Lemma 3.2](#), I is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H . \square

DEFINITION 3.11. A mapping $f : G \rightarrow H$ of hyper BCK-algebras is called a *hyper homomorphism* if

$$(HH1) \quad f(0) = 0,$$

$$(HH2) \quad f(x \circ y) = f(x) \circ f(y) \text{ for all } x, y \in G.$$

PROPOSITION 3.12. *Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be a hyper homomorphism of hyper BCK-algebras. If $x \ll y$ in G , then $f(x) \ll f(y)$ in H .*

PROOF. Let $x, y \in G$ be such that $x \ll y$. Then $0 \in x \circ y$, and so $0 = f(0) \in f(x \circ y) = f(x) \circ f(y)$. Therefore, $f(x) \ll f(y)$ in H . \square

THEOREM 3.13. *Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be a hyper homomorphism of hyper BCK-algebras. If I is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H , then $f^{-1}(I)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G .*

PROOF. Clearly $0 \in f^{-1}(I)$. Let $x, y \in G$ be such that $x \circ y \ll f^{-1}(I)$ and $y \in f^{-1}(I)$. Then $f(y) \in I$, and for every $z \in x \circ y$ there exists $w \in f^{-1}(I)$ such that

$z \ll w$, that is, $0 \in z \circ w$. It follows that

$$0 = f(0) \in f(z \circ w) = f(z) \circ f(w) \subseteq f(x \circ y) \circ I = (f(x) \circ f(y)) \circ I \quad (3.14)$$

so that $f(x) \circ f(y) \ll I$. Since I is a hyper BCK-ideal of H , we have $f(x) \in I$, that is, $x \in f^{-1}(I)$ by (HI2). Hence $f^{-1}(I)$ is a hyper BCK-ideal of G . Now let $x, y \in G$ be such that $x \circ (y \circ x) \ll f^{-1}(I)$. Then for each $a \in x \circ (y \circ x)$, there exists $b \in f^{-1}(I)$ such that $a \ll b$, that is, $0 \in a \circ b$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= f(0) \in f(a \circ b) = f(a) \circ f(b) \subseteq f(x \circ (y \circ x)) \circ I \\ &= (f(x) \circ (f(y) \circ f(x))) \circ I, \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

and so $f(x) \circ (f(y) \circ f(x)) \ll I$. Since I is implicative, it follows from Lemma 3.2 that $f(x) \in I$ so that $x \in f^{-1}(I)$. This shows that $f^{-1}(I)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G . \square

LEMMA 3.14 (see Jun et al. [2, Proposition 3.7]). *Let A be a subset of H . If I is a hyper BCK-ideal of H such that $A \ll I$, then A is contained in I .*

THEOREM 3.15. *If $f : G \rightarrow H$ is a hyper homomorphism of hyper BCK-algebras, then $\ker(f) := \{x \in G \mid f(x) = 0\}$, called the kernel of f , is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G .*

PROOF. Clearly $0 \in \ker(f)$. Let $x, y \in G$ be such that $x \circ y \ll \ker(f)$ and $y \in \ker(f)$. Then $f(y) = 0$, and for each $a \in x \circ y$ there exists $b \in \ker(f)$ such that $a \ll b$. It follows from (HH2) and (P4) that $a \in \ker(f)$ so that

$$0 = f(a) \in f(x \circ y) = f(x) \circ f(y) = f(x) \circ 0 = f(x), \quad (3.16)$$

that is, $x \in \ker(f)$. Hence $\ker(f)$ is a hyper BCK-ideal of G . Let $x, y \in G$ be such that $x \circ (y \circ x) \ll \ker(f)$. Then $x \circ (y \circ x) \subseteq \ker(f)$ by Lemma 3.14. Taking $y = 0$ and using (P2) and (P4), we have $\{x\} \subseteq \ker(f)$, that is, $x \in \ker(f)$. It follows from Lemma 3.2 that $\ker(f)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G . \square

Using Theorems 3.6 and 3.15, we know that if $f : G \rightarrow H$ is a hyper homomorphism of hyper BCK-algebras, then $\mu_{\ker(f)}$ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G .

THEOREM 3.16. *Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be an onto hyper homomorphism of hyper BCK-algebras. If I is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G containing $\ker(f)$, then $f(I)$ is an implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H .*

PROOF. Note that $0 = f(0) \in f(I)$. Let $x, y \in H$ be such that $x \circ y \ll f(I)$ and $y \in f(I)$. Since f is onto, there exist $a, b \in G$ such that $f(a) = x$ and $f(b) = y$. Thus

$$f(a \circ b) = f(a) \circ f(b) = x \circ y \ll f(I). \quad (3.17)$$

Let $w \in a \circ b$. Then $f(w) \ll f(z)$, that is, $0 \in f(w) \circ f(z) = f(w \circ z)$ for some $z \in I$. It follows that $w \circ z \subseteq \ker(f) \subseteq I$ so that $w \circ z \ll I$ by (P1). Since I is a hyper BCK-ideal of G , we have $w \in I$ by (HI2). Hence $a \circ b \subseteq I$ and so $a \circ b \ll I$. Since $b \in I$, it follows

from (HI2) that $a \in I$ so that $x = f(a) \in f(I)$. Hence $f(I)$ is a hyper BCK-ideal of H . Now let $x, y \in H$ be such that $x \circ (y \circ x) \ll f(I)$. Then

$$f(a \circ (b \circ a)) = f(a) \circ (f(b) \circ f(a)) = x \circ (y \circ x) \ll f(I) \quad (3.18)$$

for some $a, b \in G$. Let $u \in a \circ (b \circ a)$. Then there exists $c \in I$ such that $f(u) \ll f(c)$, that is, $0 \in f(u) \circ f(c) = f(u \circ c)$, which implies that $u \circ c \subseteq \ker(f) \subseteq I$. It follows from (P1) that $u \circ c \ll I$ so from (HI2) that $u \in I$. Thus $a \circ (b \circ a) \subseteq I$ and so $a \circ (b \circ a) \ll I$. Since I is implicative, we get $a \in I$ by Lemma 3.2. Hence $x = f(a) \in f(I)$, and therefore $f(I)$ is implicative. This completes the proof. \square

THEOREM 3.17. *Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be an onto hyper homomorphism of hyper BCK-algebras. If ν is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H , then the hyper homomorphic preimage μ of ν under f , that is, the fuzzy set μ in G defined by $\mu(x) = \nu(f(x))$ for all $x \in G$, is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G .*

PROOF. Let $x, y \in G$ be such that $x \ll y$. Then $f(x) \ll f(y)$ (see Proposition 3.12). Thus

$$\mu(x) = \nu(f(x)) \geq \nu(f(y)) = \mu(y), \quad (3.19)$$

which proves (FHI1). For any $x \in G$, we have

$$\mu(x) = \nu(f(x)) \geq \min \left\{ \inf_{w \in f(x) \circ a} \nu(w), \nu(a) \right\} \quad (3.20)$$

for all $a \in H$. Let y be an arbitrary preimage of a under f . Then

$$w \in f(x) \circ a = f(x) \circ f(y) = f(x \circ y), \quad (3.21)$$

which implies $w = f(b)$ for some $b \in x \circ y$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x) &\geq \min \left\{ \inf_{f(b) \in f(x \circ y)} \nu(f(b)), \nu(f(y)) \right\} \\ &= \min \left\{ \inf_{b \in x \circ y} \mu(b), \mu(y) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Since a is an arbitrary element of H , (3.22) is true for any $y \in G$. Therefore μ is a fuzzy hyper BCK-ideal of G . Since ν is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of H , it follows from Theorem 3.9 that

$$\mu(x) = \nu(f(x)) \geq \inf_{w \in f(x) \circ (a \circ f(x))} \nu(w) \quad (3.23)$$

for all $x \in G$ and $a \in H$. Let y be an arbitrary element of G such that $f(y) = a$. Then

$$w \in f(x) \circ (a \circ f(x)) = f(x) \circ (f(y) \circ f(x)) = f(x \circ (y \circ x)), \quad (3.24)$$

which implies that there exists $b \in x \circ (y \circ x)$ such that $f(b) = w$. Hence

$$\mu(x) \geq \inf_{f(b) \in f(x \circ (y \circ x))} \nu(f(b)) = \inf_{b \in x \circ (y \circ x)} \mu(b). \quad (3.25)$$

Since a is arbitrary in H , (3.25) is also true for all $y \in G$. Using Theorem 3.9, we conclude that μ is a fuzzy implicative hyper BCK-ideal of G . \square

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Manuscript Due	March 1, 2009
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Publication Date	September 1, 2009

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