



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE FRONTIER RESEARCH
Volume 11 Issue 1 Version 1.0 February 2011
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)
ISSN: 0975-4350

A Note on Generalized Intuitionistic Fuzzy ψ Normed Linear Space

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Classification: GJSFR-F 2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 03F55, 46S40



A NOTE ON GENERALIZED INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY



NORMED LINEAR SPACE

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



A Note on Generalized Intuitionistic Fuzzy ψ Normed Linear Space

T.K. Samanta¹, Sumit Mohinta²

Abstract: In respect of the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy n -norm [9], the definition of generalised intuitionistic fuzzy ψ norm (in short GIF ψ N) is introduced over a linear space and there after a few results on generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ normed linear space and finite dimensional generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ normed linear space have been developed. Lastly, we have introduced the definitions of generalised intuitionistic fuzzy ψ continuity, sequentially intuitionistic fuzzy ψ continuity and it is proved that they are equivalent.

Keywords: Generalized intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear space, Intuitionistic fuzzy continuity, Cauchy sequence, Sequentially Intuitionistic fuzzy continuity.

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1965, Zadeh[11] first introduced the concept of Fuzzy set theory and thereafter it has been developed by several authors through the contribution of the different articles on this concept and applied on different branches of pure and applied mathematics. The concept of fuzzy norm was introduced by Katsaras [7] in 1984 and in 1992, Felbin[5] introduced the idea of fuzzy norm on a linear space. Cheng-Moderson [3] introduced another idea of fuzzy norm on a linear space whose associated metric is same as the associated metric of Kramosil Michalek [10]. Latter on Bag and Samanta [2] modified the definition of fuzzy norm of Cheng-Moderson [3] and thereafter they have studied finite dimensional fuzzy normed linear spaces and established the concept of continuity and boundedness of a function with respect to their fuzzy norm in[2]. Also the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy n -normed linear space was introduced in the paper [9] and established a sufficient condition for an intuitionistic fuzzy n -normed linear space to be complete. In this paper, following the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy n -norm [9], the definition of generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ norm (in short GIF ψ N) is defined over a linear space. There after a sufficient condition is given for a generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ normed linear space to be complete and also it is proved that a finite dimensional generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ norm linear space is complete. In such spaces, it is established that a necessary and sufficient condition for a subset to be compact. Thereafter the definition of generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ continuity, strongly intuitionistic fuzzy ψ continuity and sequentially intuitionistic fuzzy ψ continuity are defined and proved that the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy ψ continuity and sequentially intuitionistic fuzzy ψ continuity are equivalent. There after it is shown that intuitionistic fuzzy continuous image of a compact set is again a compact set.

II. PRELIMINARIES

We quote some definitions and statements of a few theorems which will be needed in the sequel.

Definition 2.1 [8] A binary operation $*$: $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous t -norm if $*$ satisfies the following conditions :

- (i) $*$ is commutative and associative,
- (ii) $*$ is continuous,
- (iii) $a * 1 = a \quad \forall a \in [0, 1]$,
- (iv) $a * b \leq c * d$ whenever $a \leq c, b \leq d$ and $a, b, c, d \in [0, 1]$.

Definition 2.2 [8] A binary operation \diamond : $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous t -conorm if \diamond satisfies the following conditions :

- (i) \diamond is commutative and associative,
- (ii) \diamond is continuous,

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- (iii) $a \diamond 0 = a \quad \forall a \in [0, 1]$,
- (iv) $a \diamond b \leq c \diamond d$ whenever $a \leq c, b \leq d$ and $a, b, c, d \in [0, 1]$.

Corollary 2.3 [8] (a) For any $r_1, r_2 \in (0, 1)$ with $r_1 > r_2$, there exist $r_3, r_4 \in (0, 1)$ such that $r_1 * r_3 > r_2$ and $r_1 > r_4 \diamond r_2$.

(b) For any $r_5 \in (0, 1)$, there exist $r_6, r_7 \in (0, 1)$ such that $r_6 * r_6 \geq r_5$ and

Definition 2.4 [12] By an operation \circ on \mathbb{R}^+ we mean a two place function $\circ: [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ which is associative, commutative, non decreasing in each place and such that $a \circ 0 = a \quad \forall a \in [0, \infty)$. The most used operations on \mathbb{R}^+ are $\circ_a(s, t) = s + t$, $\circ_m(s, t) = \max\{s, t\}$, $\circ_n(s, t) = (s^n + t^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

Definition 2.5 Let ψ be a function defined on the real field \mathbb{R} into itself satisfying the following properties :

- (i) $\psi(-t) = \psi(t)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$
- (ii) $\psi(1) = 1$
- (iii) ψ is strictly increasing and continuous on $(0, \infty)$
- (iv) $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \psi(\alpha) = 0$ and $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \psi(\alpha) = \infty$

Example 2.6 As example of such functions, consider $\psi(\alpha) = |\alpha|$; $\psi(\alpha) = |\alpha|^p$, $p \in \mathbb{R}^+$;
 $\psi(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha^{2n}}{|\alpha| + 1}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$. The function ψ allows us to generalize fuzzy metric and normed space.

Definition 2.7 [6]. Let $*$ be a continuous t-norm, \diamond be continuous t-conorm and V be a linear space over the field $F (= \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{C})$. An **intuitionistic fuzzy norm** on V is an object of the form

$A = \{((x, t), \mu(x, t), \nu(x, t)): (x, t) \in V \times \mathbb{R}^+\}$, where μ, ν are fuzzy sets on $V \times \mathbb{R}^+$, μ denotes the degree of membership and ν denotes the degree of non-membership $(x, t) \in V \times \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying the following conditions :

- (i) $\mu(x, t) + \nu(x, t) \leq 1 \quad \forall (x, t) \in V \times \mathbb{R}^+$;
- (ii) $\mu(x, t) > 0$;
- (iii) $\mu(x, t) = 1$ if and only if $x = \theta$, θ is null vector ;
- (iv) $\mu(cx, t) = \mu\left(x, \frac{t}{|c|}\right) \quad \forall c \in F$ and $c \neq 0$;
- (v) $\mu(x, s) * \mu(y, t) \leq \mu(x + y, s + t)$;
- (vi) $\mu(x, \cdot)$ is non-decreasing function of \mathbb{R}^+ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x, t) = 1$;
- (vii) $\nu(x, t) < 1$;
- (viii) $\nu(x, t) = 0$ if and only if $x = \theta$;
- (ix) $\nu(cx, t) = \nu\left(x, \frac{t}{|c|}\right) \quad \forall c \in F$ and $c \neq 0$;
- (x) $\nu(x, s) \diamond \nu(y, t) \geq \nu(x + y, s + t)$;
- (xi) $\nu(x, \cdot)$ is non-increasing function of \mathbb{R}^+ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x, t) = 0$;

Definition 2.8 [6] If A is an intuitionistic fuzzy norm on a linear space V then (V, A) is called an intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear space.

For the intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear space (V, A) , we further assume that $\mu, \nu, *, \diamond$ satisfy the following axioms :

- (xii) $a \diamond a = a$, for all $a \in [0, 1]$.
- (xiii) $\mu(x, t) > 0$, for all $t > 0 \Rightarrow x = \theta$.
- (xiv) $\nu(x, t) < 1$, for all $t > 0 \Rightarrow x = \theta$.

Definition 2.9 [6]. A sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in an intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear space (V, A) is said to **converge** to $x \in V$ if for given $r > 0$, $t > 0$, $0 < r < 1$, there exist an integer $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mu(x_n - x, t) > 1 - r$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) < r$ for all $n \geq n_0$.

Definition 2.10 [6]. A sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in an intuitionistic fuzzy normed linear space (V, A) is said to be **Cauchy sequence** if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) = 1$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) = 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$



Theorem 2.1 [6]. Let f be a mapping from (U, A) to (V, B) . Then f is intuitionistic fuzzy continuous on U if and only if it is sequentially intuitionistic fuzzy continuous on U .

III. GENERALIZED INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY ψ -NORMED LINEAR SPACE

Definition 3.1 Let $*$ be a continuous t -norm, \diamond be a continuous t -conorm and V be a linear space over the field \mathbb{R} . A **Generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ -norm** on V is an object of the form $A^\psi = \{((x, t), \mu(x, t), \nu(x, t)) : (x, t) \in V \times \mathbb{R}^+\}$, where μ, ν are fuzzy sets on $V \times \mathbb{R}^+$, μ denotes the degree of membership and ν denotes the degree of non-membership $(x, t) \in V \times \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying the following conditions :

- (i) $\mu(x, t) + \nu(x, t) \leq 1 \quad \forall (x, t) \in V \times \mathbb{R}^+$;
- (ii) $\mu(x, t) > 0$;
- (iii) $\mu(x, t) = 1$ if and only if $x = \theta$, θ is null vector ;
- (iv) $\mu(\alpha x, t) = \mu(x, \frac{t}{\psi(\alpha)}) \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } \alpha \neq 0$
- (v) $\mu(x, s) * \mu(y, t) \leq \mu(x + y, s \circ t)$;
- (vi) $\mu(x, \cdot)$ is non-decreasing function of \mathbb{R}^+ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x, t) = 1$;
- (vii) $\nu(x, t) < 1$;
- (viii) $\nu(x, t) = 0$ if and only if $x = \theta$;
- (ix) $\nu(\alpha x, t) = \nu(x, \frac{t}{\psi(\alpha)}) \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } \alpha \neq 0$
- (x) $\nu(x, s) \diamond \nu(y, t) \geq \nu(x + y, s \circ t)$;
- (xi) $\nu(x, \cdot)$ is non-increasing function of \mathbb{R}^+ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x, t) = 0$.

If A is an Generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ -norm on a linear space V then (V, A) is called a **Generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ -normed linear space**.

Definition 3.2 A sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in a generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$ is said to converge to $x \in V$ if for any given $r > 0, t > 0, r \in (0, 1)$ there exists an integer $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mu(x_n - x, t) > 1 - r$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) < r \quad \forall n \geq n_0$.

Theorem 3.3 In a Generalized intuitionistic fuzzy ψ -normed linear space (V, A^ψ) , a sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges to x if and only if $\mu(x_n - x, t) \rightarrow 1$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Fix $t > 0$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ converges to x in (V, A^ψ) . Then for a given $r, r \in (0, 1)$, there exists an integer $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mu(x_n - x, t) > 1 - r$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) < r$. Thus $1 - \mu(x_n - x, t) < r$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) < r$, and hence $\mu(x_n - x, t) \rightarrow 1$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Conversely, if for each $t > 0, \mu(x_n - x, t) \rightarrow 1$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then for every $r, r \in (0, 1)$, there exists an integer n_0 such that $1 - \mu(x_n - x, t) < r$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) < r \quad \forall n \geq n_0$. Thus $\mu(x_n - x, t) > 1 - r$ and $\nu(x_n - x, t) < r$ for all $n \geq n_0$. Hence $\{x_n\}$ converges to x in (V, A^ψ) .

Theorem 3.4 The limit is unique for a convergent sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in a generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$.

Proof. Let $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = y$. Also let $s, t \in \mathbb{R}^+$.
Now,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_n - x, t) = 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - x, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_n - y, t) = 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - y, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x - y, s \circ t) &= \nu(x - x_n + x_n - y, s \circ t) \\ &\leq \nu(x - x_n, s) \diamond \nu(x_n - y, t) \\ &= \nu\left(x_n - x, \frac{s}{\psi(-1)}\right) \diamond \nu(x_n - y, t) \\ &= \nu\left(x_n - x, \frac{s}{\psi(1)}\right) \diamond \nu(x_n - y, t) \\ &= \nu(x_n - x, s) \diamond \nu(x_n - y, t) \end{aligned}$$

Taking limit, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x - y, s \circ t) &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - x, s) \diamond \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - y, t) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \nu(x - y, s \circ t) &= 0 \Rightarrow x - y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.5 If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$ then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + y_n) = x + y$ in a generalized $IF\psi NLS$.

Proof. The proof directly follows from the proof of the theorem 3 [6]

Theorem 3.6 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$ and $k (\neq 0) \in F \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} kx_n = kx$ in a generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$.

Proof. Obvious.

Definition 3.7 A sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in a generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$ is said to be **Cauchy sequence** if for any given $r > 0, t > 0, r \in (0, 1)$ there exists an integer $n_0 \in N$ such that $\mu(x_m - x_n, t) > 1 - r$ and $\nu(x_m - x_n, t) < r \quad \forall m, n \geq n_0$.

Theorem 3.8 In a generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$, every convergent sequence is a Cauchy sequence.

Proof. Let $\{x_n\}_n$ be a convergent sequence in the $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$ with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$.

Let $(s \circ t) \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, s \circ t) &= \mu(x_{n+p} - x + x - x_n, s \circ t) \\ &\geq \mu(x_{n+p} - x, s) * \mu(x - x_n, t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mu(x_{n+p} - x, s) * \mu(x_n - x, \frac{t}{\psi(-1)}) \\ &= \mu(x_{n+p} - x, s) * \mu(x_n - x, \frac{t}{\psi(1)}) \\ &= \mu(x_{n+p} - x, s) * \mu(x_n - x, t) \end{aligned}$$

Let $r > 0, t, s > 0, r \in (0, 1)$, then \exists an integer $n_0 \in N$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu((x_{n+p} - x_n), s \circ t) &\geq \mu(x_{n+p} - x, s) * \mu(x_n - x, t) \\ &> (1 - r) * (1 - r) = (1 - r) \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \end{aligned}$$

Again,

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, s \circ t) &= \nu(x_{n+p} - x + x - x_n, s \circ t) \\ &\leq \nu(x_{n+p} - x, s) \diamond \nu(x - x_n, t) \\ &= \nu(x_{n+p} - x, s) \diamond \nu(x_n - x, t) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \nu((x_{n+p} - x_n), s \circ t) &\leq \nu(x_{n+p} - x, s) \diamond \nu(x_n - x, t) \\ &< r \diamond r = r \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in a Generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$.

Note 3.9 The converse of the above theorem is not necessarily true. It can be verified by the following example.

Example 3.10 Let $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed linear space and define $a * b = \min\{a, b\}$ and $a \diamond b = \max\{a, b\}$ for all $a, b \in (0, 1)$. For all $t > 0$, define $\mu(x, t) = \frac{t}{t + k\|x\|}$, $\nu(x, t) = \frac{k\|x\|}{t + k\|x\|}$ where $k > 0$ and $\psi(t) = |t|$. It is easy to see that $A^\psi = \{((x, t), \mu(x, t), \nu(x, t)) : (x, t) \in V \times \mathbb{R}^+\}$ is a generalized $IF\psi NLS$. Then

(i) $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ if and only if $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in a Generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$.

(ii) $\{x_n\}_n$ is a convergent sequence in $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ if and only if $\{x_n\}_n$ is a convergent sequence in a Generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$.

Proof. The verification directly follows from the example 2 of [6].

Theorem 3.11 In a generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$, a sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence if and only if $\mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) \rightarrow 1$ and $\nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Fix $t > 0$. Suppose $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in (V, A^ψ) . Then for a given $r > 0$,

$r \in (0, 1)$, there exists an integer $n_0 \in N$ such that $\mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) > 1 - r$ and $\nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) < r$. Thus $1 - \mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) < r$ and $\nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) < r$ and hence $\mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) \rightarrow 1$ and $\nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Conversely, for each $t > 0$, suppose $\mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) \rightarrow 1$ and $\nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then for every $r > 0$, $r \in (0, 1)$, there exists an integer $n_0 \in N$ such that $1 - \mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) < r$ and $\nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) < r \quad \forall n \geq n_0$. Thus $\mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) > 1 - r$ and $\nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) < r$ for all $n \geq n_0$. Hence $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in (V, A^ψ) .

Definition 3.12 A generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$ is said to be **complete** if every Cauchy sequence in (V, A^ψ) is convergent.

Theorem 3.13 Let (V, A^ψ) be a generalized $IF\psi NLS$. A sufficient condition for the generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$ to be complete is that every Cauchy sequence in (V, A^ψ) has a convergent subsequence.

Proof. Let $\{x_n\}_n$ be a Cauchy sequence in (V, A^ψ) and $\{x_{n_k}\}_k$ be a subsequence of $\{x_n\}_n$ that converges to $x \in V$ and $s, t, s \circ t > 0$. Since $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in (V, A^ψ) , We have for $r > 0, r \in (0, 1)$, there exists an integer $n_0 \in N$ such that

$$\mu(x_n - x_k, s) > 1 - r \text{ and } \nu(x_n - x_k, s) < r \quad \forall n, k \geq n_0$$

Again, Since $\{x_{n_k}\}_k$ converges to x , We have

$$\mu(x_{n_k} - x, t) > 1 - r \text{ and } \nu(x_{n_k} - x, t) < r \quad \forall n_k \geq n_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \mu(x_n - x, s \circ t) &= \mu(x_n - x_{n_k} + x_{n_k} - x, s \circ t) \\ &\geq \mu(x_n - x_{n_k}, s) * \mu(x_{n_k} - x, t) \\ &> (1 - r) * (1 - r) = (1 - r) \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \end{aligned}$$

Again, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x_n - x, s \circ t) &= \nu(x_n - x_{n_k} + x_{n_k} - x, s \circ t) \\ &\leq \nu(x_n - x_{n_k}, s) \diamond \nu(x_{n_k} - x, t) \\ &< r \diamond r = r \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\{x_n\}_n$ converges to x in (V, A^ψ) and hence (V, A^ψ) is complete.

Definition 3.14 Let (V, A^ψ) be a generalized $IF\psi NLS$. A subset P of V is said to be closed if for any sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in P converges to $x \in P$, that is,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_n - x, t) = 1 \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - x, t) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in P.$$

Definition 3.15 Let (V, A^ψ) be a generalized $IF\psi NLS$. A subset Q of V is said to be the closure of $P (\subset V)$ if for any $x \in Q$, there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in P such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_n - x, t) = 1$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - x, t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+$. We denote the set Q by \bar{P} .

Definition 3.16 A subset P of a generalized $IF\psi NLS$ is said to be bounded if and only if there exist $t > 0$

$$\text{and } 0 < r < 1 \text{ such that } \mu(x, t) > 1 - r \text{ and } \nu(x, t) < r \quad \forall x \in P.$$

Definition 3.17 Let (V, A^ψ) be a generalized $IF\psi NLS$. A subset P of V is said to be compact if any sequence $\{x_n\}_n$ in P has a subsequence converging to an element of P .

Let (V, A^ψ) be a generalized $IF\psi NLS$. We further assume that

$$(xii) \quad a \diamond a \leq a, \text{ for all } a \in [0, 1].$$

$$(xiii) \quad \mu(x, t) > 0, \text{ for all } t > 0 \Rightarrow x = \underline{0}.$$

$$(xiv) \quad \nu(x, t) < 1, \text{ for all } t > 0 \Rightarrow x = \underline{0}.$$

Theorem 3.18 Let (V, A^ψ) be a generalized $IF\psi NLS$ satisfying the condition (xii). Every Cauchy sequence in (V, A^ψ) is bounded.

Proof. Let us consider a fixed r_0 with $0 < r_0 < 1$ and $\{x_n\}_n$ be a Cauchy sequence in a generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$. Then $\exists n_0 \in N$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) &> 1 - r_0 \\ \nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) &< r_0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{for all } t > 0, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots \forall n > n_0$$

Now we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) &> 1 - r_0 \quad \forall t > 0, p = 1, 2, \dots, \forall n > n_0 \\ \Rightarrow \mu(x_n - x_{n+p}, \frac{t}{\psi(-1)}) &> 1 - r_0 \\ \Rightarrow \mu(x_n - x_{n+p}, \frac{t}{\psi(1)}) &> 1 - r_0 \\ \Rightarrow \mu(x_n - x_{n+p}, t) &> 1 - r_0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{For } t' > 0 \exists n_0 = n_0(t'), \text{ such that } \mu(x_n - x_{n+p}, t') &> 1 - r_0 \quad \forall n > n_0, p = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

since $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x, t) = 1$, we have for each $x_i, \exists t_i > 0$ such that $\mu(x_i, t) > 1 - r_0 \quad \forall t \geq t_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$. Let $t_0 = t' \circ \max\{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{n_0}\}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x_n, t_0) &\geq \mu(x_n, t' \circ t_{n_0}) \\ &= \mu(x_n - x_{n_0} + x_{n_0}, t' \circ t_{n_0}) \\ &\geq \mu(x_n - x_{n_0}, t') * \mu(x_{n_0}, t_{n_0}) \end{aligned}$$

$$> (1 - r_0) * (1 - r_0) = 1 - r_0 \quad \forall n > n_0$$

Thus, we have $\mu(x_n, t_0) > 1 - r_0 \quad \forall n > n_0$

$$\text{Also, } \mu(x_n, t_0) \geq \mu(x_n, t_n) > 1 - r_0 \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \dots, n_0$$

So, we have

$$\mu(x_n, t_0) > 1 - r_0 \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \dots \dots (1)$$

Again, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) &< r_0 \quad \forall t > 0, p = 1, 2, \dots \forall n > n_0 \\ \Rightarrow \nu(x_n - x_{n+p}, \frac{t}{\psi(-1)}) &< r_0 \\ \Rightarrow \nu(x_n - x_{n+p}, \frac{t}{\psi(1)}) &< r_0 \\ \Rightarrow \nu(x_n - x_{n+p}, t) &< r_0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{For } t' > 0 \exists n_0' = n_0'(t') \text{ such that } \nu(x_n - x_{n+p}, t') &< r_0 \quad \forall n > n_0', p = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

since $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x, t) = 0$, we have for each $x_i, \exists t_i' > 0$ such that

$$\nu(x_i, t) < r_0 \quad \forall t \geq t_i', i = 1, 2, \dots$$

Let $t_0' = t' \circ \max\{t_1', t_2', \dots, t_{n_0'}\}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x_n, t_0') &\leq \nu(x_n, t' \circ t_{n_0}') \\ &= \nu(x_n - x_{n_0'} + x_{n_0'}, t' \circ t_{n_0}') \\ &\leq \nu(x_n - x_{n_0'}, t') \diamond \nu(x_{n_0'}, t_{n_0}') \\ &< r_0 \diamond r_0 = r_0 \quad \forall n > n_0' \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have $\nu(x_n, t_0') < r_0 \quad \forall n > n_0'$

$$\text{Also, } \nu(x_n, t_0') \leq \nu(x_n, t_n') < r_0 \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \dots, n_0'$$

So, we have

$$\nu(x_n, t_0') < r_0 \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \dots \dots (2)$$

Let $t_0'' = \max\{t_0, t_0'\}$. Hence from (1) and (2) we see that $\forall n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\mu(x_n, t_0'') > (1 - r_0)$$

$$\nu(x_n, t_0'') < r_0 \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \dots$$

This implies that $\{x_n\}_n$ is bounded in (V, A^ψ) .

Theorem 3.19 In a finite dimensional generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$ satisfying the conditions (xii), (xiii) and (xiv), a subset P of V is compact if and only if P is closed and bounded in (V, A) .

Proof. \Rightarrow part : Proof of this part directly follows from the proof of the theorem 2.5 [2].

\Leftarrow part : In this part, we suppose that P is closed and bounded in the finite dimensional generalized

$IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$. To show P is compact, consider $\{x_n\}_n$, an arbitrary sequence in P . Since V is finite dimensional, let $\dim V = n$ and $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ be a basis of V . So, for each x_k ,

$\exists \beta_1^k, \beta_2^k, \dots, \beta_n^k \in F$ such that $x_k = \beta_1^k e_1 + \beta_2^k e_2 + \dots + \beta_n^k e_n$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$

Following the calculation of the theorem 11 [6], we can write

$x_{k_l} = \beta_1^{k_l} e_1 + \beta_2^{k_l} e_2 + \dots + \beta_n^{k_l} e_n$ and $\beta_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_1^{k_l}$, $\beta_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_2^{k_l}$, \dots $\beta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n^{k_l}$ and $x = \beta_1 e_1 + \beta_2 e_2 + \dots + \beta_n e_n$.

Now suppose that for all $t > 0$, there exist $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k > 0$ such that $(t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) > 0$.

Then we have

$$\mu(x_{k_l} - x, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mu\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i^{k_l} e_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k\right) \\ &= \mu\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_i^{k_l} - \beta_i) e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k\right) \\ &\geq \mu\left((\beta_1^{k_l} - \beta_1) e_1, t_1\right) * \dots * \mu\left((\beta_n^{k_l} - \beta_n) e_n, t_n\right) \\ &= \mu\left(e_1, \frac{t_1}{\psi(\beta_1^{k_l} - \beta_1)}\right) * \dots * \mu\left(e_n, \frac{t_n}{\psi(\beta_n^{k_l} - \beta_n)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{k_l} - \beta_i)} = \infty$, we see that $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \mu\left(e_i, \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{k_l} - \beta_i)}\right) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_{k_l} - x, t) \geq 1 * \dots * 1 = 1 \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_{k_l} - x, t) = 1 \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Again, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\nu(x_{k_l} - x, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) \\ &= \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i^{k_l} e_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k\right) \\ &= \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_i^{k_l} - \beta_i) e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k\right) \\ &\leq \nu\left((\beta_1^{k_l} - \beta_1) e_1, t_1\right) \diamond \dots \diamond \nu\left((\beta_n^{k_l} - \beta_n) e_n, t_n\right) \\ &= \nu\left(e_1, \frac{t_1}{\psi(\beta_1^{k_l} - \beta_1)}\right) \diamond \dots \diamond \nu\left(e_n, \frac{t_n}{\psi(\beta_n^{k_l} - \beta_n)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{k_l} - \beta_i)} = \infty$, we see that $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \nu\left(e_i, \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{k_l} - \beta_i)}\right) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_{k_l} - x, t) \leq 0 \diamond \dots \diamond 0 = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_{k_l} - x, t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

Thus, from (4) and (5) we see that

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_l} = x \Rightarrow x \in A \quad [\text{since } A \text{ is closed}]$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ is compact.}$$

IV. GENERALIZED INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY $\psi - \alpha -$ NORMED LINEAR SPACE

Theorem 4.1 Define $\|x\|_\alpha^1 = \wedge \{t : \mu(x, t) \geq \alpha\}$ and $\|x\|_\alpha^2 = \wedge \{t : \nu(x, t) \leq \alpha\}$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Then $\{\|x\|_\alpha^1 : \alpha \in (0, 1)\}$ is an ascending family of norms and $\{\|x\|_\alpha^2 : \alpha \in (0, 1)\}$ is a descending family of norms on V . These norms are said to be α - norm on V corresponding to the generalized $IF\psi NLS$ A on V .

Proof. Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. To prove $\|x\|_\alpha^1$ is a norm on V , we will prove the followings :

$$(1) \quad \|x\|_\alpha^1 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in V;$$

$$(2) \quad \|x\|_\alpha^1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \underline{0};$$

$$(3) \quad \|\alpha x\|_{\alpha}^1 = \psi(\alpha) \|x\|_{\alpha}^1;$$

$$(4) \quad \|x + y\|_{\alpha}^1 \leq \|x\|_{\alpha}^1 + \|y\|_{\alpha}^1.$$

The proof of (1) and (2) directly follows from the proof of the theorem 2.1 [2].

So, we now prove (3) and (4).

If $\alpha = 0$ and $\psi(\alpha) = |\alpha|$ then

$$\|\alpha x\|_{\alpha}^1 = \|\underline{0}\|_{\alpha}^1 = 0 = 0 \|x\|_{\alpha}^1 = |\alpha| \|x\|_{\alpha}^1 = \psi(\alpha) \|x\|_{\alpha}^1$$

If $\alpha \neq 0$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha x\|_{\alpha}^1 &= \wedge \{s : \mu(\alpha x, s) \geq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \{s : \mu(x, \frac{s}{\psi(\alpha)}) \geq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \{\psi(\alpha)s : \mu(x, s) \geq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \psi(\alpha) \{s : \mu(x, s) \geq \alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \|\alpha x\|_{\alpha}^1 = \psi(\alpha) \|x\|_{\alpha}^1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\|x\|_{\alpha}^1 + \|y\|_{\alpha}^1 \\ &= \wedge \{s : \mu(x, s) \geq \alpha\} + \wedge \{t : \mu(y, t) \geq \alpha\} \\ &\geq \wedge \{s \circ t : \mu(x, s) \geq \alpha, \mu(y, t) \geq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \{s \circ t : \mu(x, s) * \mu(y, t) \geq \alpha * \alpha\} \\ &\geq \wedge \{s \circ t : \mu(x + y, s \circ t) \geq \alpha\} \\ &= \|x + y\|_{\alpha}^1, \text{ which proves (4).} \end{aligned}$$

Let $0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < 1$.

$$\|x\|_{\alpha_1}^1 = \wedge \{t : \mu(x, t) \geq \alpha_1\}$$

$$\text{and } \|x\|_{\alpha_2}^1 = \wedge \{t : \mu(x, t) \geq \alpha_2\}.$$

$$\text{Since } \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 \quad \{t : \mu(x, t) \geq \alpha_2\} \subset \{t : \mu(x, t) \geq \alpha_1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \wedge \{t : \mu(x, t) \geq \alpha_2\} \geq \wedge \{t : \mu(x, t) \geq \alpha_1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_{\alpha_2}^1 \geq \|x\|_{\alpha_1}^1. \text{ Thus, we see that } \{\|x\|_{\alpha}^1 : \alpha \in (0, 1)\} \text{ is an ascending family of norms on } V.$$

Now we shall prove that $\{\|x\|_{\alpha}^2 : \alpha \in (0, 1)\}$ is a descending family of norms on V .

Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $x, y \in V$. It is obvious that $\|x\|_{\alpha}^2 \geq 0$.

Let $\|x\|_{\alpha}^2 = 0$. Now,

$$\|x\|_{\alpha}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \wedge \{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x, t) > \alpha > 0 \quad \forall t > 0 \Rightarrow x = \underline{0}.$$

Conversely, we assume that $x = \underline{0} \Rightarrow v(x, t) = 1 \quad \forall t > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \wedge \{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha\} = 0 \Rightarrow \|x\|_{\alpha}^2 = 0.$$

If $\alpha = 0$ and $\psi(\alpha) = |\alpha|$ then

$$\|\alpha x\|_{\alpha}^2 = \|\underline{0}\|_{\alpha}^2 = 0 = 0 \|x\|_{\alpha}^2 = |\alpha| \|x\|_{\alpha}^2 = \psi(\alpha) \|x\|_{\alpha}^2$$

If $\alpha \neq 0$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha x\|_{\alpha}^2 &= \wedge \{s : v(\alpha x, s) \leq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \{s : v(x, \frac{s}{\psi(\alpha)}) \leq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \{\psi(\alpha)s : v(x, s) \leq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \psi(\alpha) \{s : v(x, s) \leq \alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \|\alpha x\|_{\alpha}^2 = \psi(\alpha) \|x\|_{\alpha}^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|x\|_{\alpha}^2 + \|y\|_{\alpha}^2 \\ &= \wedge \{s : v(x, s) \leq \alpha\} + \wedge \{t : v(y, t) \leq \alpha\} \\ &\geq \wedge \{s \circ t : v(x, s) \leq \alpha, v(y, t) \leq \alpha\} \\ &= \wedge \{s \circ t : v(x, s) \diamond v(y, t) \leq \alpha \diamond \alpha\} \\ &\geq \wedge \{s \circ t : v(x + y, s \circ t) \leq \alpha\} \\ &= \|x + y\|_{\alpha}^2, \end{aligned}$$

That is $\|x + y\|_{\alpha}^2 \leq \|x\|_{\alpha}^2 + \|y\|_{\alpha}^2 \quad \forall x, y \in V$.

Let $0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < 1$.

Therefore, $\|x\|_{\alpha_1}^2 = \wedge \{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha_1\}$ and

$\|x\|_{\alpha_2}^2 = \wedge \{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha_2\}$. Since $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$, we have

$$\{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha_1\} \subset \{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha_2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \wedge \{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha_1\} \geq \wedge \{t : v(x, t) \leq \alpha_2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_{\alpha_1}^2 \geq \|x\|_{\alpha_2}^2.$$

Thus we see that $\{\|x\|_{\alpha}^2 : \alpha \in (0, 1)\}$ is a descending family of norms on V .

Lemma 4.2 [2] Let (V, A^{ψ}) be a generalized $IF\psi NLS$ satisfying the Condition (xiii) and $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ be a finite set of linearly independent vectors of V . Then for each $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ there exists a constant $C_{\alpha} > 0$ such that for any scalars $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$,

$$\|\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n\|_{\alpha}^1 \geq C_{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i|$$

where $\|\cdot\|_{\alpha}^1$ is defined in the previous theorem.

Theorem 4.3 Every finite dimensional generalized $IF\psi NLS$ satisfying the conditions (xii) and (xiii) is complete.

Proof. Let (V, A^{ψ}) be a finite dimensional generalized $IF\psi NLS$ satisfying the conditions (xii) and (xiii). Also, let $\dim V = k$ and $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k\}$ be a basis of V . Consider $\{x_n\}_n$ as an arbitrary Cauchy sequence in (V, A^{ψ}) .

Let $x_n = \beta_1^{(n)} e_1 + \beta_2^{(n)} e_2 + \dots + \beta_k^{(n)} e_k$ where $\beta_1^{(n)}, \beta_2^{(n)}, \dots, \beta_k^{(n)}$ are suitable scalars. Now $\exists \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k \in F$ (By the calculation of the theorem 2.4 [2]).

Let $x = \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i e_i$, clearly $x \in V$. Suppose that for all $t > 0$, there exist

$$\begin{aligned} & t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k > 0 \text{ such that } (t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) > 0. \text{ Then,} \\ & \mu(x_n - x, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) \\ &= \mu(\sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i^{(n)} e_i - \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) \\ &= \mu(\sum_{i=1}^k (\beta_i^{(n)} - \beta_i) e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) \\ &\geq \mu((\beta_1^{(n)} - \beta_1) e_1, t_1) * \dots * \mu((\beta_k^{(n)} - \beta_k) e_k, t_k) \\ &= \mu\left(e_1, \frac{t_1}{\psi(\beta_1^{(n)} - \beta_1)}\right) * \dots * \mu\left(e_k, \frac{t_k}{\psi(\beta_k^{(n)} - \beta_k)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{(n)} - \beta_i)} = \infty$, we see that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu\left(e_i, \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{(n)} - \beta_i)}\right) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_n - x, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) \geq 1 * \dots * 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x_n - x, t) = 1 \quad \forall t > 0$$

Again, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \nu(x_n - x, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) \\ &= \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i^{(n)} e_i - \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k\right) \\ &= \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\beta_i^{(n)} - \beta_i) e_i, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k\right) \\ &\leq \nu((\beta_1^{(n)} - \beta_1) e_1, t_1) \diamond \dots \diamond \nu((\beta_k^{(n)} - \beta_k) e_k, t_k) \\ &= \nu\left(e_1, \frac{t_1}{\psi(\beta_1^{(n)} - \beta_1)}\right) \diamond \dots \diamond \nu\left(e_k, \frac{t_k}{\psi(\beta_k^{(n)} - \beta_k)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{(n)} - \beta_i)} = \infty$, we see that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu\left(e_i, \frac{t_i}{\psi(\beta_i^{(n)} - \beta_i)}\right) = 0 \quad \forall i$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - x, t_1 \circ t_2 \circ \dots \circ t_k) \leq 0 \diamond \dots \diamond 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \nu(x_n - x, t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

Thus, we see that $\{x_n\}_n$ is an arbitrary Cauchy sequence that converges to $x \in V$.

Hence the generalized $IF\psi NLS(V, A^\psi)$ is complete.

V. GENERALIZED INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY ψ -CONTINUOUS FUNCTION

Definition 5.1 Let (U, A^ψ) and (V, B^ψ) be two generalized $IF\psi NLS$ over the same field F .

A mapping f from (U, A^ψ) to (V, B^ψ) is said to be **intuitionistic fuzzy continuous** (or in short **IFC**)

at $x_0 \in U$, if for any given $\varepsilon > 0$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$; $\exists \delta = \delta(\alpha, \varepsilon) > 0$, $\beta = \beta(\alpha, \varepsilon) \in (0, 1)$ such that for all $x \in U$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_U(x - x_0, \delta) > \beta &\Rightarrow \mu_V(f(x) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) > \alpha \text{ and} \\ \nu_U(x - x_0, \delta) < 1 - \beta &\Rightarrow \nu_V(f(x) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) < 1 - \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

If f is continuous at each point of U , f is said to be **IFC** on U .

Definition 5.2 A mapping f from (U, A^ψ) to (V, B^ψ) is said to be **strongly intuitionistic fuzzy continuous** (or in short **strongly IFC**) at $x_0 \in U$, if for any given $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \delta(\alpha, \varepsilon) > 0$ such that for all $x \in U$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_V(f(x) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) &\geq \mu_U(x - x_0, \delta) \text{ and} \\ \nu_V(f(x) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) &< \nu_U(x - x_0, \delta). \end{aligned}$$

f is said to be **strongly IFC** on U if f is **strongly IFC** at each point of U .

Definition 5.3 A mapping f from (U, A^ψ) to (V, B^ψ) is said to be **sequentially intuitionistic fuzzy continuous** (or in short **sequentially IFC**) at $x_0 \in U$, if for any sequence $\{x_n\}_n$, $x_n \in U \quad \forall n$,

with $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ in (U, A^ψ) implies $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x_0)$ in (V, B^ψ) , that is, for any given $r \in (0, 1)$, $t > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mu_U(x_n - x_0, t) > 1 - r \text{ and } \nu_U(x_n - x_0, t) < r \quad \forall n > n_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_V(f(x_n) - f(x_0), t) > 1 - r \text{ and } \nu_V(f(x_n) - f(x_0), t) < r \quad \forall n > n_0$$

If f is **sequentially IFC** at each point of U then f is said to be **sequentially IFC** on U .

Theorem 5.4 Let f be a mapping from (U, A^ψ) to (V, B^ψ) . If f is **strongly IFC** then it is **sequentially IFC**.

Proof. Let $f: (U, A^\psi) \rightarrow (V, B^\psi)$ be **strongly IFC** on U and $x_0 \in U$. Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \delta(x_0, \varepsilon) > 0$ such that for all $x \in U$,

$$\mu_V(f(x) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) \geq \mu_U(x - x_0, \delta) \text{ and}$$

$$\nu_V(f(x) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) < \nu_U(x - x_0, \delta)$$

Let $\{x_n\}_n$ be a sequence in U such that $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ in the space (U, A^ψ) ,

that is, for any given $r \in (0, 1), t > 0 \exists n_0 \in N$ such that $\mu_U(x_n - x, t) > 1 - r$

and $\nu_U(x_n - x, t) < r \forall n > n_0$

Again, we see that

$$\mu_V(f(x_n) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) \geq \mu_U(x_n - x_0, \delta) \text{ and}$$

$$\nu_V(f(x_n) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) < \nu_U(x_n - x_0, \delta)$$

which implies that

$$\mu_V(f(x_n) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) > 1 - r \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_V(f(x_n) - f(x_0), \varepsilon) < r \forall n > n_0$$

that is, $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x_0)$ in (V, B^ψ) . This completes the proof.

Theorem 5.5 Let f be a mapping from the generalized $IF\psi NLS (U, A^\psi)$ to (V, B^ψ) . Then f is *IFC* on U if and only if it is sequentially *IFC* on U .

Proof. The proof is same as the proof of the theorem 13 [6].

Theorem 5.6 Let f be a mapping from the $IFNLS(U, A^\psi)$ to (V, B^ψ) and D be a compact subset of U . If f is *IFC* on U then $f(D)$ is a compact subset of V .

Proof. Directly follows from the proof of the theorem 14 [6].

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