

Some properties of Pythagorean fuzzy ideal of near-rings

A.K. Adak¹, D. Darvishi Salokolaei^{*,2}

Received: 9 March 2019 ; **Accepted:** 15 June 2019

Abstract Theory of Pythagorean fuzzy sets possesses significant advantages in handling vagueness and complex uncertainty. Additionally, Pythagorean fuzzy information is useful to simulate the ambiguous nature of subjective judgments and measure the fuzziness and imprecision more flexibly. The aim of this research is to develop the concept of the Pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring and discusses their desirable properties. Based on the ideas, this paper introduces a novel concept of homomorphism of pythagorean fuzzy ideals of near rings.

Keywords: Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set, Pythagorean Fuzzy Set, Pythagorean Fuzzy Ideals, Cut Set, Homomorphism Near-rings.

1 Introduction

Zadeh [1] introduced the idea of fuzzy set which has a membership function, μ that assigns to each element of the universe of discourse, a number from the unit interval $[0, 1]$ to indicate the degree of belongingness to the set under consideration. The notion of fuzzy sets generalizes the theory of classical sets by allowing intermediate situations between the whole and nothing. In a fuzzy set, a membership function is defined to describe the degree of membership of an element to a class. The membership value ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 shows that the element does not belong to a class, 1 means belongs, and other values indicate the degree of membership to a class. For fuzzy sets, the membership function replaced the characteristic function in crisp sets. Since the pioneering work of Zadeh, the fuzzy set theory has been used in different disciplines such as management sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, statistics, signal processing, artificial intelligence, automata theory, medical and life sciences.

The concept of fuzzy sets theory seems to be inconclusive because of the exclusion of nonmembership function and the disregard for the possibility of hesitation margin. Atanassov [2] critically studied these short comings and proposed a concept called intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFSs). The construct (that is, IFSs) incorporates both membership function, μ and nonmembership function, ν with hesitation margin, π (that is, neither membership nor

* **Corresponding Author.** (✉)

E-mail: d_darvishi@pnu.ac.ir (D. Darvishi)

A.K. Adak

Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Ganesh Dutt College, Begusarai, India. (amaladak17@gmail.com)

D. Darvishi

Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.

nonmembership functions), such that $\mu + \nu \leq 1$ and $\mu + \nu + \pi = 1$. The notion of IFSs provides a flexible framework to elaborate uncertainty and vagueness. There are lots of research work done in the area of IFSs in [3-6].

There are situations where $\mu + \nu \geq 1$, unlike the cases capture in IFSs. This limitation in IFS naturally led to a construct, called Pythagorean fuzzy sets (PFSs). Pythagorean fuzzy set (PFS) proposed in [7, 8] is a new tool to deal with vagueness considering the membership grade, μ and nonmembership grade, ν satisfying the conditions $0 \leq \nu \leq 1$, and also, it follows that $\mu^2 + \nu^2 + \pi^2 \leq 1$, where π is the pythagorean fuzzy set index. The construct of PFSs can be used to characterize uncertain information more sufficiently and accurately than IFS. Garg [9] presented an improved score function for the ranking order of interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy sets (IVPFSs). Based on it, a pythagorean fuzzy technique for order of preference by similarity to ideal solution (TOPSIS) method by taking the preferences of the experts in the form of interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy decision matrices was discussed [10]. Other explorations of the theory of PFSs can be found in [11-12]. Obviously, PFS is more capable than IFS to model the vagueness in the practical problem.

The notions of fuzzy subnear-ring and ideal were first introduced by Abou-Zaid in [13]. The notion of fuzzy ideals of near rings with interval valued membership functions introduced by Davvaz [14] in 2001. Kim and Jun [15] in their paper entitled "Normal fuzzy R-subgroups in nearrings" introduced the concept of a normal fuzzy R-subgroup in near-rings and explored some related properties. In [16], Kuncham et al., introduced fuzzy prime ideal of near-rings.

In [17] Biswas introduced the concept of anti-fuzzy subgroups of groups, Kim and Jun studied the notion of anti-fuzzy R-subgroups of near-ring in [18], and Kim et al. studied the notion of anti-fuzzy ideals in near-rings and introduced the concept of generalized anti-fuzzy bi-ideals in ordered semigroups.

The rest of the paper organized as follows. In Section 2, the preliminaries and some definitions are given and present some algebraic structures of Pythagorean fuzzy sets. In Section 3, we studied the definition of the pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring and discussed some important properties of pythagorean fuzzy ideals of a near ring. Finally, a conclusion is made in Section 4.

2 Preliminaries and Definitions

In this section, we recall the related concepts to the fuzzy sets, the intuitionistic fuzzy sets and the pythagorean fuzzy sets as the definition of intuitionistic fuzzy set, pythagorean fuzzy set. The definition of upper and lower cut on a fuzzy set is represented. We also give an analysis of this concept when applied to the pythagorean fuzzy set.

Definition 1. A fuzzy set A in a universal set X is defined as $A = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in X\}$ where $\mu_A : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ is a mapping called the membership function of the fuzzy set A .

The complement of μ denoted by $\bar{\mu}$, is the fuzzy set in X given by $\bar{\mu}(x) = 1 - \mu(x)$ for all $x \in X$.

Definition 2. For any $t \in [0,1]$ and a fuzzy set μ in a non-empty set X , the set $U(\mu; t) = \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) \geq t\}$ is called an upper t -level cut of μ , and the set $L(\mu; t) = \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) \leq t\}$ is called a lower t -level cut of μ .

Definition 3. Let X be a fixed set. An intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) I in X is an expression having the form

$$I = \{ \langle x, \mu_I(x), \nu_I(x) \rangle : x \in X \},$$

where the functions $\mu_I(x)$ and $\nu_I(x)$ are the degree of membership and the degree of non-membership of the element $x \in X$ respectively. Also $\mu_I : X \rightarrow [0,1]$, $\nu_I : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $0 \leq \mu_I(x) + \nu_I(x) \leq 1$, for all $x \in X$.

The degree of indeterminacy $\pi_I(x) = 1 - \mu_I(x) - \nu_I(x)$.

In practice, may be for some reason, the condition $0 \leq \mu(x) + \nu(x) \leq 1$, is not true. For instance, $0.4 + 0.7 = 1.1 > 1$ but $0.4^2 + 0.7^2 < 1$, or $0.5 + 0.7 = 1.2 > 1$ but $0.5^2 + 0.7^2 < 1$. To overcome this situation, in 2013 Yager[24] introduced the concept of the pythagorean fuzzy set.

Definition 4. A PFS P in a finite universe o discourse X is given by

$$P = \{ \langle x, \mu_P(x), \nu_P(x) \rangle \mid x \in X \},$$

where $\mu_P(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ denotes the degree of membership and $\nu_P(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ denotes the degree of non-membership of the element $x \in X$ to the set A respectively with the condition that $0 \leq (\mu_P(x))^2 + (\nu_P(x))^2 \leq 1$.

The degree of indeterminacy $\pi_P(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\mu_P(x))^2 - (\nu_P(x))^2}$.

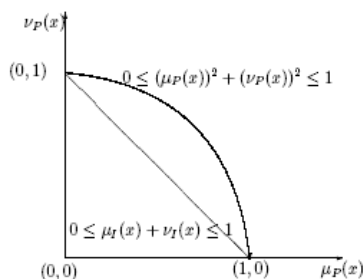


Fig. 1 Pythagorean fuzzy set

2.1. Some operations on Pythagorean Fuzzy Numbers

Given three PFNs $\alpha = \langle \mu, \nu \rangle$, $\alpha_1 = \langle \mu_1, \nu_1 \rangle$ and $\alpha_2 = \langle \mu_2, \nu_2 \rangle$. Yager defined the basic operations which can be defined as follows:

- (1) $\bar{\alpha} = \langle \nu, \mu \rangle$
- (2) $\alpha_1 \vee \alpha_2 = \langle \max\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \min\{\nu_1, \nu_2\} \rangle$
- (3) $\alpha_1 \wedge \alpha_2 = \langle \min\{\mu_1, \mu_2\}, \max\{\nu_1, \nu_2\} \rangle$
- (4) $\alpha_1 \oplus \alpha_2 = \langle \sqrt{\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2 \mu_2^2}, \nu_1 \nu_2 \rangle$
- (5) $\alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2 = \langle \mu_1 \mu_2, \sqrt{\nu_1^2 + \nu_2^2 - \nu_1^2 \nu_2^2} \rangle$
- (6) $\lambda \cdot \alpha = \langle \sqrt{1 - (1 - \mu^2)^\lambda}, \nu^\lambda \rangle, \lambda > 0$.
- (7) $\alpha^\lambda = \langle \mu^\lambda, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu^2)^\lambda} \rangle, \lambda > 0$.

Definition 5. Let $\alpha_1 = \langle \mu_1, \nu_1 \rangle$ and $\alpha_2 = \langle \mu_2, \nu_2 \rangle$ be two PFNs; $S(\alpha_1) = \mu_1^2 - \nu_1^2$ and $S(\alpha_2) = \mu_2^2 - \nu_2^2$ be their score functions; $H(\alpha_1) = \mu_1^2 + \nu_1^2$ and $H(\alpha_2) = \mu_2^2 + \nu_2^2$ be the accuracy degrees of α_1 and α_2 , then Yager and Abbasov [24] defined the following:

- 1) If $S(\alpha_1) < S(\alpha_2)$ then α_1 is smaller than α_2 , that is $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$;

- 2) If $S(\alpha_1) > S(\alpha_2)$ then $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$,
 3) If $S(\alpha_1) = S(\alpha_2)$ then
 if $H(\alpha_1) < H(\alpha_2)$ then $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$
 if $H(\alpha_1) > H(\alpha_2)$ then $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$
 if $H(\alpha_1) = H(\alpha_2)$ then α_1 and α_2 represent the same information, that is $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$.

3. Pythagorean Fuzzy Ideals of a Near-ring

In this section, we recall some basic definitions of near-rings.

A near ring is a non-empty set R with two binary operations $+$ and \cdot satisfying the following axioms:

- (i) $(R, +)$ is a group,
- (ii) (R, \cdot) is a semigroup,
- (iii) $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$ for all $x, y, z \in R$.

Precisely speaking, it is a left near-ring because it satisfied left distributive law. We will use the word "near ring" instead of "left near ring". Note that $x \cdot 0 = 0$ and $x \cdot (-y) = -xy$ for all $x, y \in R$ but in general $0 \cdot x \neq 0$ for some $x \in R$.

An ideal of a near ring R is a subset I of R such that

- (i) $(I, +)$ is a normal subgroup of $(R, +)$
- (ii) $RI \subset I$
- (iii) $(x + a)y - xy \in I$ for all $a \in I$ and $x, y \in R$.

Definition 6. A fuzzy set A in a near ring R is called a fuzzy ideal of R if it satisfies following properties

- (i) $\mu(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$
- (ii) $\mu(y + x - y) \geq \mu(x)$
- (iii) $\mu(xy) \geq \mu(y)$
- (iv) $\mu((x + z)y - xy) \geq \mu(z)$, for all $x, y, z \in R$.

Definition 7. A fuzzy set A in a near ring R is called a anti fuzzy ideal of R if it satisfies following properties

- (i) $\mu(x - y) \leq \max\{\mu(x), \mu(y)\}$
- (ii) $\mu(y + x - y) \leq \mu(x)$
- (iii) $\mu(xy) \leq \mu(y)$
- (iv) $\mu((x + z)y - xy) \leq \mu(z)$, for all $x, y, z \in R$.

Definition 8. Let $P = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ be a pythagorean fuzzy set in a near ring R . Then P is called a pythagorean fuzzy ideal in a near ring R if it satisfies

- (i) $\mu_p(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu_p(x), \mu_p(y)\}$
- (ii) $\mu_p(y + x - y) \geq \mu_p(x)$
- (iii) $\mu_p(xy) \geq \mu_p(y)$

- (iv) $\mu_P((x+z)y-xy) \geq \mu_P(z)$
- (v) $\nu_P(x-y) \leq \max\{\nu_P(x), \nu_P(y)\}$
- (vi) $\nu_P(y+x-y) \leq \nu_P(x)$
- (vii) $\nu_P(xy) \leq \nu_P(y)$
- (viii) $\nu_P((x+z)y-xy) \leq \nu_P(z)$, for all $x, y, z \in R$.

Example 1. Let $R = \{a, b, c, d\}$ be a set with two binary operations as follows:

+	a	b	c	d	·	a	b	c	d
a	a	b	c	d	a	a	a	a	a
b	b	a	d	c	b	a	a	a	a
c	c	d	b	a	c	a	a	a	a
d	d	c	a	b	d	a	a	b	b

Then $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a near ring. Let PFS $P = (\mu_P, \nu_P)$ in R defined by $\mu_P(a) = 0.8, \mu_P(b) = 0.6, \mu_P(c) = \mu_P(d) = 0.3$ and $\nu_P(a) = 0.2, \nu_P(b) = 0.3, \nu_P(c) = \nu_P(d) = 0.7$.

It can be shown that pythagorean fuzzy set $P = (\mu_P, \nu_P)$ is an pythagorean ideal of R .

Theorem 1. Let $P = (\mu_P, \nu_P)$ be a pythagorean fuzzy set in a near ring R . Then P is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R if and only if μ_P and $\bar{\nu}_P$ are fuzzy ideals of R .

Proof. Let PFS $P = (\mu_P, \nu_P)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R . Then μ_P is a fuzzy ideal. Now, for every $x, y \in R$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nu}_P(x-y) &= 1-\nu_P(x-y) \geq 1-\max\{\nu_P(x), \nu_P(y)\} = \min\{1-\nu_P(x), 1-\nu_P(y)\} = \min\{\bar{\nu}_P(x), \bar{\nu}_P(y)\} \\ \bar{\nu}_P(y+x-y) &= 1-\nu_P(y+x-y) \geq 1-\nu_P(x) = \bar{\nu}_P(x) \\ \bar{\nu}_P(xy) &= 1-\nu_P(xy) \geq 1-\nu_P(y) = \bar{\nu}_P(y) \\ \bar{\nu}_P((x+z)y-xy) &= 1-\nu_P((x+z)y-xy) \geq 1-\nu_P(z) = \bar{\nu}_P(z) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\bar{\nu}_P$ is a fuzzy ideal of R .

Conversely, assume that μ_P and $\bar{\nu}_P$ are fuzzy ideals of a near ring R . For every $x, y, z \in R$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nu}_P(x-y) &\geq \min\{\bar{\nu}_P(x), \bar{\nu}_P(y)\} \\ \text{and that is, } 1-\nu_P(x-y) &\geq \min\{1-\nu_P(x), 1-\nu_P(y)\} \\ &= 1-\max\{\nu_P(x), \nu_P(y)\} \\ \text{that is } \nu_P(x-y) &\leq \max\{\nu_P(x), \nu_P(y)\}. \\ \bar{\nu}_P(y+x-y) &\geq \bar{\nu}_P(x) \\ \text{i.e., } 1-\nu_P(y+x-y) &\geq 1-\nu_P(x) \\ \text{i.e., } \nu_P(y+x-y) &\leq \nu_P(x) \\ \bar{\nu}_P(xy) &\geq \bar{\nu}_P(y) \\ 1-\nu_P(xy) &\geq 1-\nu_P(y) \\ \nu_P(xy) &\leq \nu_P(y) \\ \bar{\nu}_P((x+z)y-xy) &\geq \bar{\nu}_P(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - v_p((x+z)y - xy) \geq 1 - v_p(z)$$

$$v_p((x+z)y - xy) \leq v_p(z).$$

Hence the pythagorean fuzzy set $P = (\mu_p, v_p)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R .

Definition 9. Let PFS $P = (\mu_p, v_p)$. Then we define two operations on P as follows:

$$(1) \square P = \langle \mu_p, \overline{\mu_p} \rangle, \text{ where } \overline{\mu_p}(x) = 1 - \mu_p(x).$$

$$(2) \diamond P = \langle \overline{v_p}, v_p \rangle, \text{ where } \overline{v_p}(x) = 1 - v_p(x).$$

Theorem 2. Let $P = (\mu_p, v_p)$ be a pythagorean fuzzy set in a near ring R . Then, P is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R if and only if $\square P = (\mu_p, \overline{\mu_p})$ and $\diamond P = (\overline{v_p}, v_p)$ are pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R .

Proof. If PFS $P = (\mu_p, v_p)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of R then $\mu_p = \overline{\overline{\mu_p}}$ and $\overline{v_p}$ are fuzzy ideals of R , hence $\square P = (\mu_p, \overline{\mu_p})$ and $\diamond P = (\overline{v_p}, v_p)$ are pythagorean fuzzy ideal of R .

Conversely, if $\square P = (\mu_p, \overline{\mu_p})$ and $\diamond P = (\overline{v_p}, v_p)$ are pythagorean fuzzy ideals of R then the fuzzy sets μ_p and $\overline{v_p}$ are fuzzy ideals of a near ring R .

Hence PFS $P = (\mu_p, v_p)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R .

Theorem 3. A pythagorean fuzzy set $P = (\mu_p, v_p)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R if and only if for all $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$ the non-empty set $U(\mu; \alpha)$ and $L(v; \beta)$ are ideals of a near ring R .

Proof. Let pythagorean fuzzy set $P = (\mu_p, v_p)$ be a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R .

First, for any $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$, let $x, y \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$, then $\mu_p(x) \geq \alpha$ and $\mu_p(y) \geq \beta$.

Hence $\mu_p(x - y) \geq \min\{\mu_p(x), \mu_p(y)\} \geq \alpha$ and so $x - y \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$.

Second, for any $x \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$ and $y \in R$, we get $\mu_p(y + x - y) \geq \mu_p(x) \geq \alpha$, and that $y + x - y \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$.

Third, for any $r \in R$ and $x \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$, we have $\mu_p(xr) \geq \mu_p(x) \geq \alpha$ and so $xr \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$.

At last, for any $i \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$ and $x, y \in R$, then $\mu_p((x+i)y - xy) \geq \mu_p(i) \geq \alpha$, and that $(x+i)y - xy \in U(\mu_p; \alpha)$.

Therefore $U(\mu_p; \alpha)$ is an ideal of a near ring R .

Again, let $x, y \in L(v_p, \beta)$, then $v_p(x) \leq \beta$ and $v_p(y) \leq \beta$.

Hence $v_p(x - y) \leq \max\{v_p(x), v_p(y)\} \leq \beta$, and so $x, y \in L(v_p, \beta)$.

Secondly, for any $x \in L(v_p, \beta)$ and $y \in R$, we get $v_p(y + x - y) \leq v_p(x) \leq \beta$, and that $y + x - y \in L(v_p, \beta)$.

Moreover, for any $r \in R$ and $x \in L(v_p, \beta)$ we have $v_p(xr) \leq v_p(x) \leq \beta$, and so $xr \in L(v_p, \beta)$.

Finally, for any $i \in L(v_p, \beta)$ and $x, y \in R$, we have $v_p((x+i)y - xy) \leq v_p(i) \leq \beta$, and that $(x+i)y - xy \in L(v_p, \beta)$, and therefore $L(v_p, \beta)$ is an ideal of a near ring R .

Definition 10. A map f from a near ring R into a near ring S is called homomorphism if

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) \text{ and } f(xy) = f(x)f(y) \text{ for all } x, y \in R.$$

Let $f : R \rightarrow S$ be a homomorphism of near rings. For any PFS $P = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ in S we define PFS $P^f = (\mu_p^f, \nu_p^f)$ in R by $\mu_p^f(x) = \mu_p(f(x))$, $\nu_p^f(x) = \nu_p(f(x))$ for all $x \in R$.

Theorem 4. Let $f : R \rightarrow S$ be a homomorphism of near ring. If a PFS $P = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ in S is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of S , then PFS $P^f = (\mu_p^f, \nu_p^f)$ in R is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of R

Proof. For any $x, y, z \in R$,

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad \mu_p^f(x-y) &= \mu_p(f(x) - f(y)) \\ &\geq \min\{\mu_p(f(x)), \mu_p(f(y))\} \\ &= \min\{\mu_p^f(x), \mu_p^f(y)\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \quad \mu_p^f(y+x-y) &= \mu_p(f(y+x-y)) \\ &= \mu_p(f(y) + f(x) - f(y)) \\ &\geq \mu_p(f(x)) = \mu_p^f(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iii) \quad \mu_p^f(xy) &= \mu_p(f(xy)) = \mu_p(f(x)f(y)) \\ &\geq \mu_p(f(x)) = \mu_p^f(x) \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iv) \quad \mu_p^f((x+z)y-xy) &= \mu_p(f((x+z)y-xy)) \\ &= \mu_p((f(x) + f(z))f(y) - f(x)f(y)) \\ &\geq \mu_p(f(z)) = \mu_p^f(z). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (v) \quad \nu_p^f(x-y) &= \nu_p(f(x) - f(y)) \\ &\leq \max\{\nu_p(f(x)), \nu_p(f(y))\} \\ &= \max\{\nu_p^f(x), \nu_p^f(y)\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (vi) \quad \nu_p^f(y+x-y) &= \nu_p(f(y+x-y)) \\ &= \nu_p(f(y) + f(x) - f(y)) \\ &\leq \nu_p(f(x)) = \nu_p^f(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (vii) \quad \nu_p^f(xy) &= \nu_p(f(xy)) = \nu_p(f(x)f(y)) \\ &\leq \nu_p(f(x)) = \nu_p^f(x) \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (viii) \quad \nu_p^f((x+z)y-xy) &= \nu_p(f((x+z)y-xy)) \\ &= \nu_p((f(x) + f(z))f(y) - f(x)f(y)) \\ &\leq \nu_p(f(z)) = \nu_p^f(z). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $P = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring R .

Theorem 5. Let $f : R \rightarrow S$ be an epimorphism of near-rings and let PFS $P = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ in S . If PFS $P^f = (\mu_p^f, \nu_p^f)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of R , then PFS $P = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of S .

Proof. Let $x, y, z \in S$, then there exist $a, b, c \in R$ such that $f(a) = x$, $f(b) = y$ and $f(c) = z$.

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad \mu_p(x-y) &= \mu_p(f(a) - f(b)) = \mu_p(f(a-b)) = \mu_p^f(a-b) \geq \min\{\mu_p^f(a), \mu_p^f(b)\} \\ &= \min\{\mu_p^f(f(a)), \mu_p^f(f(b))\} = \min\{\mu_p^f(x), \mu_p^f(y)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \mu_p(y+x-y) = \mu_p(f(b)+f(a)-f(b)) = \mu_p(f(b+a-b)) \\ = \mu_p^f(b+a-b) \geq \mu_p^f(a) = \mu_p(f(a)) = \mu_p(x).$$

$$(iii) \mu_p(xy) = \mu_p(f(a)f(b)) = \mu_p(f(ab)) = \mu_p^f(ab) \geq \mu_p^f(a) \\ = \mu_p(f(a)) = \mu_p(x).$$

$$(iv) \mu_p((x+z)y-xy) = \mu_p((f(a)+f(c))f(b)-f(a)f(b)) = \mu_p(f((a+c)b-ab)) \\ = \mu_p^f((a+c)b-ab) \geq \mu_p^f(c) = \mu_p(f(c)) = \mu_p(z).$$

Moreover,

$$(v) \nu_p(x-y) = \nu_p(f(a)-f(b)) = \nu_p(f(a-b)) = \nu_p^f(a-b) \leq \max\{\nu_p^f(a), \nu_p^f(b)\} \\ = \max\{\nu_p^f(f(a)), \nu_p^f(f(b))\} = \min\{\nu_p^f(x), \nu_p^f(y)\}.$$

$$(vi) \nu_p(y+x-y) = \nu_p(f(b)+f(a)-f(b)) = \nu_p(f(b+a-b)) \\ = \nu_p^f(b+a-b) \leq \nu_p^f(a) = \nu_p(f(a)) = \nu_p(x).$$

$$(vii) \nu_p(xy) = \nu_p(f(a)f(b)) = \nu_p(f(ab)) \\ = \nu_p^f(ab) \leq \nu_p^f(a) = \nu_p(f(a)) = \nu_p(x).$$

$$(viii) \nu_p((x+z)y-xy) = \nu_p((f(a)+f(c))f(b)-f(a)f(b)) \\ = \nu_p(f((a+c)b-ab)) = \nu_p^f((a+c)b-ab) \\ \leq \nu_p^f(c) = \nu_p(f(c)) = \nu_p(z).$$

Hence the pythagorean fuzzy set $P = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ is a pythagorean fuzzy ideal of S .

4. Conclusion

In this study the structure of a fuzzy algebraic system, we notice that the Pythagorean fuzzy ideal of near ring with special properties always plays an important role. In this paper, by means of a kind of a new idea, we defined Pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near-ring and investigated some of its related properties. In particular, we defined concept cut set of Pythagorean fuzzy set and proved that cut set form a Pythagorean fuzzy ideal of a near ring. Also, represent the homomorphism of the pythagorean fuzzy ideal of near rings and prove some important properties. We hope that the research along this direction can be continued, and in fact, some results in this paper have already constituted a platform for further discussion concerning the future development of near-rings. In our future study of fuzzy structure of near-rings, may be the following topics: describe soft near-rings and its applications; establish an $(\in; \in \vee q)$ -fuzzy spectrum of near-rings.

References

1. Zadeh, L.A. (1965). Fuzzy sets, Information and Control, 8, 338-353.
2. Atanassov, K. (1986). Intuitionistic fuzzy sets, Fuzzy Sets and Systems, 20, 87-96.
3. Adak, A. K. and Bhowmik, M. (2011). Interval cut-set of interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets, African Journal of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, 4(4),192-200.
4. Adak, A. K. and Bhowmik, M. and Pal, M. (2011). Semiring of interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy matrices, Global Journal of Computer Application and Technology, 1(3), 340-347.

5. Adak, A. K. and Bhowmik, M. and Pal, M. (2012). Interval cut-set of generalized interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets, *International Journal of Fuzzy System Applications*, 2(3), 35-50.
6. Adak, A. K. and Bhowmik, M. and Pal, M. (2012). Intuitionistic fuzzy block matrix and its some properties, *Annals of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, 1(1), 13-31.
7. Yager, R.R. (2013). Pythagorean fuzzy subsets. In: *Proc Joint IFSA World Congress and NAFIPS Annual Meeting*, Edmonton, Canada, 57–61.
8. Yager, R.R. (2014). Pythagorean membership grades in multicriteria decision making. *IEEE Transaction on Fuzzy Systems*, 22, 958–965.
9. Garg, H. (2016). A novel accuracy function under interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy environment for solving multicriteria decision making problem. *Journal Intell Fuzzy Systems*, 31(1), 529-540.
10. Zhang, X. and Xu, Z. (2014). Extension of TOPSIS to multiple criteria decision making with Pythagorean fuzzy sets. *International Journal Intelligent Systems*, 29(12), 1061–1078.
11. Garg, H. (2016). A new generalized Pythagorean fuzzy information aggregation using Einstein operations and its application to decision making. *International Journal Intell Systems*, 31(9), 886-920.
12. Garg, H. (2017). Generalized Pythagorean fuzzy geometric aggregation operators using einstein t-norm and t-conorm for multicriteria decision-making process. *International Journal Intelligent Systems*, 32(6), 597-630.
13. Abou-Zaid, A. (1989). On fuzzy subnear-ring, *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 81, 383-393.
14. Davvaz, B. (2008). Fuzzy R-subgroups with thresholds of near-rings and implication operators, *Soft Computing*, 12, 875-879.
15. Kim, K.H. and Jun, Y.B. (2001). On fuzzy R-subgroups of near-rings, *Journal Fuzzy Mathematics*, 8, 549-558.
16. Kuncham, S.P. and Bhavanari, S. (2005). Fuzzy prime ideal of a gamma near ring. *Soochow Journal of Mathematics*, 31(1), 121-129.
17. Biswas, R. (1990). Fuzzy subgroups and anti-fuzzy subgroups, *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 35(1), 121–124.
18. Jun, Y.B., Kim, K.H. and Yon, Y.H. (1999). Intuitionistic fuzzy ideals of near-rings, *Journal Inst. Math. Comp. Sci.* 12 (3), 221-228.