

# Some convergence theorem for sequences of integrals of B-function on the fuzzy set

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**Abstract:** In this paper, some convergence theorems for sequences of integrals of real-valued B-functions with respect to real-valued fuzzy measure on the fuzzy set are discussed.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy set, fuzzy measure, B-function, m-integral.

## 1. Introduction

Dan [1-3] introduced some particularly additive operations with fuzzy sets, given the integral of the real-valued B-function with respect to real-valued fuzzy measure on the fuzzy set, and obtained the monotone increasing convergence, the Fatou's lemma, and the control convergence theorem for the sequence of integrals of B-functions on the fuzzy set. Zhang [4-5] introduced the fuzzy number-valued measure and the fuzzy number-valued fuzzy integral on the fuzzy set, given a series of convergence theorems for the sequence of fuzzy number-valued integrals on the fuzzy set.

In this paper, we go right to discuss convergency for the sequence of integrals of B-functions on the basis of the Dan [1-3], obtain the decreasing convergence theorem, Fatou's lemma, the everywhere convergence theorem, the almost everywhere convergence and so on. The theory of integrals of B-functions on the fuzzy set is perfected.

The paper is divided into three sections. In Section 2, we recall some elementary definitions in [1-3]. In Section 3, we show a series of important convergence theorems for sequences of B-functions on the fuzzy set.

Throughout this paper, let  $X$  be a nonempty set,  $F(X) = \{A; A: X \rightarrow [0, 1]\}$  be a the class of fuzzy sets. All concepts and signs are not explained this paper may be found in [1-3]. We also make the convention  $0 \cdot \infty = 0$ .

## 2. Preliminaries

**Definition 2.1** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two fuzzy sets:

(a) The sum of  $A$  and  $B$  is the fuzzy set  $A \oplus B$  defined by

$$(A \oplus B)(x) = \min(1, A(x) + B(x)) \quad (x \in X).$$

(b) The difference of  $A$  and  $B$  is the fuzzy set  $A \ominus B$  defined by

$$(A \ominus B)(x) = \max(0, A(x) - B(x)) \quad (x \in X).$$

(c) The conjunction of  $A$  and  $B$  is the fuzzy set  $A \& B$  defined by

$$(A \& B)(x) = \max(0, A(x) + B(x) - 1) \quad (x \in X).$$

(d) The product of  $A$  and  $B$  is the fuzzy set  $A \cdot B$  defined by

$$(A \cdot B)(x) = A(x) \cdot B(x) \quad (x \in X).$$

**Definition 2.2** Let  $F \subset F(X)$  be a  $\sigma$ -additive class of fuzzy sets, a fuzzy measure on  $F$  is a set function  $m: F \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}_+$  with the properties:

(1)  $m(X) = 0$ ;

(2) If  $(A_n) \subset F$  is a disjoint sequence, then

$$m\left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m(A_n).$$

**Definition 2.3** We say that  $f$  is a  $B$ -function on  $A$  iff there exists a sequence  $(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  of nonnegative dominions of  $f$  on  $A$  so that

$$s_{n+1} \geq_A s_n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n(x) \cdot A(x) = f(x) \cdot A(x) \quad (\forall x \in X). \quad (*)$$

If  $f$  is a  $B$ -function on  $X$ , we say that  $f$  is a  $B$ -function.

**Definition 2.4** Let  $f: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}_+$  be a  $B$ -function on  $A \in F$ . If  $(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B_+(f, A)$  so that  $(*)$  holds, then we denote

$$\int_A f \, dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A s_n \, dm$$

and we call it  $m$ -integral of  $f$  on  $A$ . If  $\int_A f \, dm < +\infty$ , then we say that  $f$  is  $m$ -integrable on  $A$ .

**Definition 2.5** We say that  $f$  is a  $B$ -function on  $A \in F$  iff  $f_+$  and  $f_-$  are  $B$ -function on  $A$ . If  $f_+$  and  $f_-$  are  $m$ -integrable  $B$ -functions on  $A$ , then  $f$  is said to be  $m$ -integrable on  $A$ . And the real number

$$\int_A f \, dm = \int_A f_+ \, dm - \int_A f_- \, dm$$

is called  $m$ -integral of  $f$  on  $A$ .

**Definition 2.6** Let  $A \in F$ ,  $P$  is a proposition and  $m$  be a fuzzy measure.

(a) If  $X_{\text{supp}A} \in F$ , such that  $P$  is true on  $\text{supp}A$ , then we say " $P$  is every where true on  $A$ ".

(b) If there exists a  $E \in \mathcal{F}$ ,  $E \subset A$  with  $m(E)=0$ , such that  $P$  is true on  $A \ominus E$ , then we say " $P$  is almost everywhere true on  $A$ ."

We denote 'almost everywhere' by 'a.e.'

### 3. Convergence theorems for sequence of integrals of B-function on the fuzzy set

**Theorem 3.1** Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}_+$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) be B-functions,  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ ,  $f_n \downarrow f$  ( $x \in X$ ). If  $f$  is  $m$ -integral on  $A$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm$  exists, and

$$\int_A f \, dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm.$$

**Theorem 3.2 (Fatou's Lemma)** Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}_+$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) be B-functions,  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ ,  $f = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$  ( $x \in X$ ),  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ . If  $f$  is  $m$ -integrable on  $A$ , then  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm$  exists, and

$$\int_A f \, dm \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm.$$

**Theorem 3.3** Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) be B-functions,  $f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$  ( $x \in X$ ),  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ . If  $f$  is  $m$ -integrable on  $A$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm$  exists, and

$$\int_A f \, dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm.$$

**Lemma 3.1** Let  $f: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$  be a B-function. If  $f$  is  $m$ -integrable on  $A \oplus B$ , and  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ ,  $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ , then

$$\int_{A \oplus B} f \, dm = \int_A f \, dm + \int_B f \, dm.$$

**Lemma 3.2** Let  $f, g: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$  be two B-functions, and  $f = g$  a.e.,  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ , then

$$\int_A f \, dm = \int_A g \, dm.$$

**Theorem 3.4** Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) be B-functions,  $f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$  a.e. ( $x \in X$ ),  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ . If  $f$  is  $m$ -integrable on  $A$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm$  exists, and

$$\int_A f \, dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm.$$

**Definition 3.1 (F-aean)** Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) be B-functions,  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ , then  $(f_n)$  is said to F-mean converge to an a.e. finite B-function  $f$ , if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A |f_n - f| \, dm = 0.$$

**Theorem 3.5** Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow \bar{R}$  ( $n \in N$ ) be B-functions,  $A \in F$ . If  $\{f_n\}$  F-mean converge to  $f$ , and  $f$  is  $m$ -integrable on  $A$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm$  exists, and

$$\int_A f \, dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_A f_n \, dm.$$

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