



Application of Neutrosophic implicative filters and Neutrosophic positive implicative filters in Lattice implication algebra

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Abstract

We introduced Neutrosophic implicative filters and Neutrosophic positive implicative filters in Lattice implication algebra. We proved some properties and equivalent conditions of both the filters. Finally we proved that “Every Neutrosophic positive implicative filter is a Neutrosophic implicative filter” and “Every Neutrosophic positive implicative filter is a Neutrosophic filter”.

Keywords: Neutrosophic set (NS); Neutrosophic filter (NF); Neutrosophic implicative filter (NIF); Neutrosophic positive implicative filter (NPIF); Lattice implication algebra (LIA).

1.Introduction

Non-classical logic has developed into a major formal tool in computer science and artificial intelligence to deal with ambiguous and uncertain information. Non-classical logic has consistently advanced significantly in the direction of many valued logic, a substantial extension and development of classical logic [4]. In an effort to study the many-valued logical system whose propositional value is provided in a lattice, Xu [5] developed the concept of lattice implication algebras and examined some of its aspects in 1990. This logical algebra has since been extensively investigated by many academics. Lattice H implication algebras were first discussed by Xu and Qin in [31], and they represent an important class of lattice implication algebras. In [32], authors Xu and Qin examined filters and implicative filters in addition to presenting lattice inference algebras.

L.A.Zadeh[26] introduced the fuzzy set which studies about only truthiness and K.T.Atanassov[33] introduced intuitionistic fuzzy set which studies about truthiness and falsity. Gau et al. [34] introduced vague set which studies about truthiness and indeterminacy while the neutrosophic studies about truthiness, indeterminacy and falsity. The main distinction between Neutrosophic Set (NS) and all previous set theories are: a) the independence of all three neutrosophic components {truth-membership (T), indeterminacy-membership (I), falsehood-non membership (F)} with respect to each other in NS - while in the previous set theories their components are dependent of each other; and b) the importance of indeterminacy in NS - while in previous set theories indeterminacy is completely or partially ignored.

A filter or order filter is a special subset of a partially ordered set (poset). Many authors [27,28,29] introduced fuzzy filters, intuitionistic filters and vague filters in lattice implication algebra. We introduced Neutrosophic filters in Lattice implication algebra. In this paper we introduce Neutrosophic implicative

filters and Neutrosophic positive implicative filters in Lattice implication algebra. We proved some properties and equivalent conditions of both the filters. Finally we proved that “Every Neutrosophic positive implicative filter is a Neutrosophic implicative filter” and “Every Neutrosophic positive implicative filter is a Neutrosophic filter”.

2 Related Work

2.1. Definition [4]: Let X be the space of points (objects), with a generic element in X denoted by x . A Neutrosophic set A in X is characterized by a truth membership function T_A , indeterminate membership function I_A and falsity membership function F_A where T_A, I_A and F_A are real standard elements of $[0,1]$. It can be written as $A = \{ \langle \sigma, (T_A(\sigma), I_A(\sigma), F_A(\sigma)) / \sigma \in E, T_A, I_A, F_A \in]0^-, 1^+ [\rangle \}$. There is no restriction on the sum of $T_A(\sigma), I_A(\sigma)$ and $F_A(\sigma)$ and so $0^- \leq T_A(\sigma) + I_A(\sigma) + F_A(\sigma) \leq 3^+$.

2.2. Definition [32]: By a lattice implication algebra we mean a bounded lattice $(L, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ with order-reversing involution “ $'$ ” and a binary operation “ $\rightarrow$ ” satisfying the following axioms:

$$(I1) \sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \delta) = \rho \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)$$

$$(I2) \sigma \rightarrow \sigma = 1,$$

$$(I3) \sigma \rightarrow \rho = \rho' \rightarrow \sigma'$$

$$(I4) \sigma \rightarrow \rho = \rho \rightarrow \sigma = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \rho$$

$$(I5) (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho = (\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma$$

$$(L1) (\sigma \vee \rho) \rightarrow \delta = (\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \wedge (\rho \rightarrow \delta)$$

$$(L2) (\sigma \wedge \rho) \rightarrow \delta = (\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \vee (\rho \rightarrow \delta), \text{ for all } \sigma, \rho, \delta \in L.$$

If $(L, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ satisfies the conditions (I1), (I2), (I3), (I4), and (I5), is called quasi-lattice implication algebra.

2.3. Definition [32]: Lattice implication algebra is called lattice H implication algebra if it satisfies $\sigma \vee \rho \vee ((\sigma \wedge \rho) \rightarrow \delta) = 1$ for all $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$.

We can define a partial ordering $\leq$ on L by condition $\sigma \leq \rho$ if and only if $\sigma \rightarrow \rho = 1$. In a lattice implication algebra L , the following conditions hold[45]:

$$(a1) 0 \rightarrow \sigma = 1, 1 \rightarrow \sigma = \sigma \text{ and } \sigma \rightarrow 1 = 1.$$

$$(a2) \sigma \rightarrow \rho \leq (\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho).$$

$$(a3) \sigma \leq \rho \text{ implies } \rho \rightarrow \delta \leq \sigma \rightarrow \delta \text{ and } \delta \rightarrow \sigma \leq \delta \rightarrow \rho.$$

$$(a4) \sigma' = \sigma \rightarrow 0.$$

$$(a5) \sigma \leq (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho.$$

And also in a lattice implication algebra L , the following hold [4]: for all $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$,

$$(a6) (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) = 1,$$

$$(a7) \sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho) = 1,$$

$$(a8) ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho = \sigma \rightarrow \rho.$$

2.4. Definition[32]:

A partial ordering $\leq$ on a lattice implication algebra L can be define by $\sigma \leq \rho$ if and only if $\sigma \rightarrow \rho = 1$, for all $\sigma, \rho \in L$.

2.5. Definition[30]:

Let L be lattice implication algebra. Then the two binary operations $\vee$ and $\wedge$ on lattice implication algebra L defined as follows, for all $\sigma, \rho \in L$,

$$1) \quad \sigma \vee \rho = (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho = (\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma$$

$$2) \quad \sigma \wedge \rho = ((\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \rho)' = ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)'$$

2.6. Definition [30]:

Let L be lattice implication algebra. Then a binary operation $\otimes$ (read as “times closed”) on L defined $\sigma \otimes \rho = (\sigma \rightarrow \rho')'$, $\sigma \oplus \rho = \sigma' \rightarrow \rho$ for any $\sigma, \rho \in L$.

2.7. Theorem [30]:

Let L be lattice implication algebra. Then the following holds for any $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$,

$$1) \quad (\sigma \otimes \rho)' = \sigma \rightarrow \rho$$

$$2) \quad \sigma \otimes (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) = (\sigma \wedge \rho) \leq \rho$$

$$3) \quad \sigma \otimes \rho = \rho \otimes \sigma$$

- 4) $(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \otimes \sigma \leq \rho$
 5) $\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow (\sigma \otimes \rho)) = 1$

2.8. Lemma[29]:

- 1) $a \otimes b = (a \wedge b) \leq a$
 2) $a \leq b$ if and only if $a \otimes b' = 0$
 3) $a \otimes b = b \otimes a$
 4) $(a \rightarrow b) \otimes a \leq b$
 5) $(a \otimes b) \rightarrow c = b \rightarrow (a \rightarrow c)$

2.9. Lemma[29]:

In a Lattice implication algebra L, the following hold

- (L8) $\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \delta) = (\sigma \otimes \rho) \rightarrow \delta$
 (L9) $(\sigma \oplus \rho)' = \sigma' \otimes \rho'$
 (L10) $(\sigma \otimes \rho)' = \sigma' \oplus \rho'$
 (L11) $0 \otimes \sigma = 0, 1 \otimes \sigma = \sigma, \sigma \otimes \sigma' = 0$
 (L12) $0 \oplus \sigma = 0, 1 \oplus \sigma = \sigma, \sigma \oplus \sigma' = 0$

2.10. Definition[32]:

Let $(L, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow)$ be a lattice implication algebra. A subset F of L is called a filter of L if it satisfies for all $\sigma, \rho \in L$

- (F1) $1 \in F$,
 (F2) $\sigma \in F$ and $\sigma \rightarrow \rho \in F$ imply $\rho \in F$.

A subset F of L is called an implicative filter of L, if it satisfies (F1) and

- (F3) $\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \delta) \in F$ and $\sigma \rightarrow \rho \in F$ imply $\sigma \rightarrow \delta \in F$ for all $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$.

3. Neutrosophic implicative filters:

3.1. Definition: Let χ be the universe. A NSA = $\{\langle \sigma; T_A(\sigma), I_A(\sigma), F_A(\sigma) \rangle / \sigma \in X\}$ of a LIA L is called a neutrosophic implicative filter of L if it satisfies

- (i) $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma), I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma), F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$
 (ii) $T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(\delta)\}$
 (iii) $I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(\delta)\}$
 (iv) $F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(\delta)\}$

3.2. Example:

Let $L = \{0, a, b, c, 1\}$. Define partial order on L as $0 < a < b < c < 1$ and define $\sigma \wedge \rho = \min\{\sigma, \rho\}$ and $\sigma \vee \rho = \max\{\sigma, \rho\}$ for all $\sigma, \rho \in L$ and “'” and “ $\rightarrow$ ” as follows.

Table 1: Complement table

Σ	0	a	b	c	1
σ'	1	c	b	a	0

Table 2: Implication table

$\rightarrow$	0	a	b	c	1
0	1	1	1	1	1
a	c	1	1	1	1
b	b	c	1	1	1
c	a	b	c	1	1
1	0	a	b	c	1

Then $(L, \vee, \wedge, ', \rightarrow)$ is LIA.

Define NS Aon L by

Table 3: Truth values of a Neutrosophic set

L	0	a	b	c	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

$T_A(\sigma)$	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
$I_A(\sigma)$	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
$F_A(\sigma)$	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5

Then A is a NIF on L.

3.3. Theorem: In lattice implication algebra, every NIF is a NF.

Proof: Consider a NSA = $\{\langle \sigma; T_A(\sigma), I_A(\sigma), F_A(\sigma) \rangle / \sigma \in X\}$ of a LIA L.

Let A be a NIF of L then

- (i) $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma)$, $I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma)$, $F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$
- (ii) $T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(\delta)\}$
- (iii) $I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(\delta)\}$
- (iv) $F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(\delta)\}$

Take $\rho = \sigma$ in (ii), (iii) and (iv) then, we have

$$T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Since $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma = 1$ then

$$T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Since $1 \rightarrow \sigma = \sigma$ then

$$T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow \sigma), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow \sigma), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow \sigma), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Then A is a NF.

Note: Converse of the theorem need not be true. It follows from the below example.

3.4. Example: Let the Cayley table of a lattice L = $\{0, a, b, 1\}$ as follows:

For all $\sigma \in L$

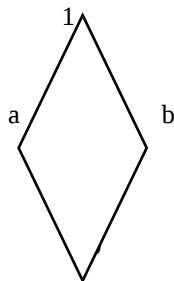


Table 4: Complement table

σ	σ'
0	1
a	b
b	a
1	0

Table 5: Implication table

$\rightarrow$	0	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1
a	1	1	a	1
b	1	b	1	1
1	0	a	b	1

The operators $\vee$ and $\wedge$ on a Lattice 'L' are defined as given below:

$$\sigma \vee \rho = (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho, \sigma \wedge \rho = ((\sigma' \rightarrow \rho') \rightarrow \rho')$$

For all $\sigma, \rho \in L$. Then $(L, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, ')$ is a LIA.

Suppose A be an NS in 'L' defined by $T_A(0)=0.4$ and

$$T_A(a)=0.5, T_A(b)=T_A(1)=0.7. \text{ And so A is a NF of 'L'.$$

But it is not an NIF of 'L' since for $a, b, 1 \in L$

$$T_A(a) \not\geq \min\{T_A(1 \rightarrow ((a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a)), T_A(1)\}$$

$$T_A(a) \not\geq \min\{T_A(1), T_A(1)\}$$

$0.5 \not\geq 0.7$

Therefore the converse of the above theorem is not true.

3.5.Theorem: Let A be a NF of a LIA L. If A is a NIF then

- (i) $T_A(\sigma) \geq T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$
- (ii) $I_A(\sigma) \geq I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$
- (iii) $F_A(\sigma) \leq F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$

Proof: Let A be a NIF of L. Then, we have

$$T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(1 \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(1)\} = M_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$$

$$I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(1 \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(1)\} = I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$$

$$F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(1 \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(1)\} = F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \text{ for all } \sigma, \rho \in L$$

Hence proved.

3.6. Theorem: Let A be a NF of a LIA L. If $T_A(\sigma) = T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$, $I_A(\sigma) = I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$, $F_A(\sigma) = F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$ then A is a NIF of L.

Proof: Suppose that $T_A(\sigma) = T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$, $I_A(\sigma) = I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$,

$$F_A(\sigma) = F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$$

(i) Since A is a NF of a LIA L then we have

$$T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(\delta)\} \text{ for all } \sigma, \rho \in L \text{ (ii)}$$

Hence by (i) and (ii)

$$T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(\delta)\} \text{ for all } \sigma, \rho \in L$$

Therefore A is a NIF of L.

3.7. Theorem: Let L be LIA and A be a NSof L. If A is a NIF then the following statements are satisfied and equivalent.

- (i) A is a NF of L and for any $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$
- (ii) A is a NF of L and for any $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$

$$T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$
- (iii) $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma)$, $I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma)$, $F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Proof: A is a NF of L and clearly

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

Assume that (i) holds

$$\text{Since for any } \sigma, \rho \in L, T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$\text{Then } T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) = T_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \delta))$$

$$\geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \delta)))$$

$$I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) = I_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \delta))$$

$$\geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \delta)))$$

$$F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) = F_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \delta))$$

$$\geq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \delta)))$$

$$\text{And } (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \delta))) = \sigma \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta))$$

$$= \sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\delta \rightarrow \sigma)) \geq \sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \delta)$$

By the above theorem $T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \rho))$

$$I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \rho))$$

Therefore (ii) holds

Now consider (ii) then $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma)$, $I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma)$, $F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$ is obvious

For any $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$, Since $T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \rho))$

$$I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \rho))$$

We get $T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta))$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta))$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta))$$

Where $\rho = \sigma$

Hence for any $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$,

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))$$

Since A is a NF of L then $T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)))) , T_A(\delta)\}$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)))) , I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)))) , F_A(\delta)\}$$

It follows that for any $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Hence (iii) holds.

Assume that (iii) holds

For any $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$,

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), F_A(\delta)\}$$

If $\sigma = 1$ it follows that

$$T_A(1 \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \rho))), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(1 \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \rho))), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(1 \rightarrow \rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \rho))), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Then $T_A(\rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow \rho), T_A(\delta)\}$

$$I_A(\rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow \rho), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow \rho), F_A(\delta)\}$$

And $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma)$, $I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma)$, $F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$

Hence A is a NF of L.

Since for $\sigma, \rho, \delta \in L$,

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Take $\delta = 1$ then

$$T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{T_A(1 \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), T_A(1)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq \min\{I_A(1 \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), I_A(1)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq \max\{F_A(1 \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho))), F_A(1)\}$$

Then $T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq T_A((\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)))$

$$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \geq I_A((\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)))$$

$$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \leq F_A((\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho)))$$

Hence (i) holds.

3.8.Theorem: Let L be LIA. A NSA in L is a NIF if and only if it satisfies $\delta \otimes u \leq (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma$ implies

$$(i) \quad T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta), T_A(u)\}$$

- (ii) $I_A(\sigma) \geq r \min\{I_A(\delta), I_A(u)\}$
 (iii) $F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta), F_A(u)\}$ for all $\sigma, \rho, \delta, u \in L$

Proof: Suppose that A is a NIF of L and let $\sigma, \rho, \delta, u \in L$ be such that $\delta \otimes u \leq (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma$.

Since A is a NF of L by above theorem it follows that $T_A(\sigma) \geq$

$$T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \geq T_A(\delta \otimes u) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta), T_A(u)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma) \geq I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \geq I_A(\delta \otimes u) \geq r \min\{I_A(\delta), I_A(u)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma) \leq F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \leq F_A(\delta \otimes u) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta), F_A(u)\}$$

Conversely suppose that if $\delta \otimes u \leq (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma$ implies

$$(i) \quad T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta), T_A(u)\}$$

$$(ii) \quad I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta), I_A(u)\}$$

$$(iii) \quad F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta), F_A(u)\} \text{ for all } \sigma, \rho, \delta, u \in L$$

Obviously A satisfies $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma)$, $I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma)$, $F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$

Since $(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)) \otimes \delta \leq (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma$ implies that

$$T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(\delta)\}$$

$$I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(\delta)\}$$

$$F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\delta \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(\delta)\}$$

Therefore A is NIF of L.

4. Neutrosophic positive implicative filters:

4.1. Definition: Let χ be the universe. A NSA = $\{\langle \sigma; T_A(\sigma), I_A(\sigma), F_A(\sigma) / \sigma \in X \rangle\}$ of a LIA L is called a Neutrosophic positive implicative filter of L if it satisfies

- $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma)$, $I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma)$, $F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$
- $T_A(\rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \rho)), T_A(\sigma)\}$
- $I_A(\rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \rho)), I_A(\sigma)\}$
- $F_A(\rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \rho)), F_A(\sigma)\}$

4.2. Example: Let $L = \{0, a, b, c, d, 1\}$. Define partial order on L as $0 < a < b < c < d < 1$,

$\sigma \wedge \rho = \min\{\sigma, \rho\}$, $\sigma \vee \rho = \max\{\sigma, \rho\}$ for all $\sigma, \rho \in L$, “ $\cdot$ ” and “ $\rightarrow$ ” as follows

Table 6: Complement table

Σ	0	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	1
σ'	1	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	0

Table 7: Implication table

Then $(L, \vee, \wedge, ', \rightarrow)$ is LIA.

$\rightarrow$	0	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>	1	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	1
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	1	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	1
<i>c</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	1	1	1
<i>d</i>	<i>b</i>	1	1	<i>b</i>	1	1
1	0	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	1

Define NS Aon L by is a NPIF on L.

Table 8: Truth values of a Neutrosophic set

L	0	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	1
$T_A(\sigma)$	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
$I_A(\sigma)$	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
$F_A(\sigma)$	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1

4.3. Theorem: Every NPIF of LIA is a NF.

Proof: Let A be a NPIF of a LIA L. Then $T_A(1) \geq T_A(\sigma)$, $I_A(1) \geq I_A(\sigma)$, $F_A(1) \leq F_A(\sigma)$ and Let $\delta = \rho$ then $T_A(\rho) \geq \min\{T_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho)), T_A(\sigma)\} = \min\{T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \rho)), T_A(\sigma)\}$

$$= \min\{T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho), T_A(\sigma)\}$$

$$I_A(\rho) \geq \min\{I_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho)), I_A(\sigma)\} = \min\{I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \rho)), I_A(\sigma)\}$$

$$= \min\{I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho), I_A(\sigma)\}$$

$$F_A(\rho) \leq \max\{F_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho)), F_A(\sigma)\} = \max\{F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow \rho)), F_A(\sigma)\}$$

$$= \max\{F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho), F_A(\sigma)\}$$

Therefore A is a Neutrosophic filter.

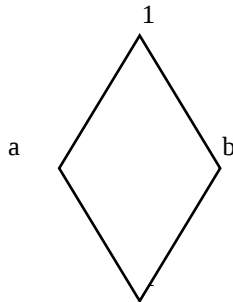
Note: Converse of the above theorem is need not be true. It will be followed by the below example.

4.4.Example:

Let the Cayley table of a lattice L = {0, a, b, 1} as follows:

For all $\zeta \in L$

Table 9: Complement set



ζ	ζ'
0	1
a	b
b	a
1	0

Table 10: Implication table

$\rightarrow$	0	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1
a	1	1	a	1
b	1	b	1	1
1	0	a	b	1

The operators $\vee$ and $\wedge$ on a Lattice 'L' are defined as given below:

$$\sigma \vee \rho = (\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \rho, \sigma \wedge \rho = ((\sigma' \rightarrow \rho') \rightarrow \rho')$$

For all $\sigma, \rho \in L$. Then $(L, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, ')$ is a LIA.

Suppose A be an N set in 'L' defined by $T_A(0)=0.4$ and

$T_A(a)=0.7$, $T_A(b)=0.5$, $T_A(1)=0.7$. And so A is a NF of 'L'.

But it is not a NPIF of 'L' since

For $a, b, 1 \in L$

$$T_A(b) \neq \min\{T_A(a \rightarrow ((b \rightarrow 1) \rightarrow b)), T_A(a)\}$$

$$T_A(b) \neq \min\{T_A(a), T_A(a)\}$$

$$T_A(b) \neq \min\{T_A(a)\}$$

$$0.5 \neq 0.7$$

Then A is not a NPIF on L though it is a NF.

4.5. Theorem: Let A be a NF of a LIA L. Then A is a NPIF of L if and only if it satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}T_A(\sigma) &\geq T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \\I_A(\sigma) &\geq I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \\F_A(\sigma) &\leq F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)\end{aligned}$$

Proof: Assume that A is a NPIF of L and let $\sigma, \rho \in L$.

Then $T_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(1 \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), T_A(1)\} = \min\{T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma), T_A(1)\}$

$= T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$

$I_A(\sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(1 \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), I_A(1)\} = \min\{I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma), I_A(1)\}$

$= I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$

$F_A(\sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(1 \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)), F_A(1)\} = \max\{F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma), F_A(1)\}$

$= F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$

Conversely suppose that $T_A(\sigma) \geq T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$

$I_A(\sigma) \geq I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$

$F_A(\sigma) \leq F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma)$

Since $T_A(\sigma) \geq T_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \geq \min\{T_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \rho)), T_A(\sigma)\}$

Since $I_A(\sigma) \geq I_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \geq \min\{I_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \rho)), I_A(\sigma)\}$

Since $F_A(\sigma) \leq F_A((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \sigma) \leq \max\{F_A(\sigma \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \rho)), F_A(\sigma)\}$

Hence A is a NPIF of L.

4.6. Theorem: Every NPIF of LIA is a NIF.

Proof: Let A be a NPIF of a LIA L.

Then A is a NF of a LIA L.

We note that $(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \varphi)) \rightarrow ((\sigma \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \varphi))) = 1$

And $T_A(\delta) \geq \min\{T_A(\sigma), T_A(\rho)\}$

$I_A(\delta) \geq \min\{I_A(\sigma), I_A(\rho)\}$,

$F_A(\delta) \leq \max\{F_A(\sigma), F_A(\rho)\}$

On the other hand $((\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta) = \sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)$

we obtain $T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \geq T_A(((\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta))$

$= T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq \min\{T_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \delta)), T_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho)\}$

$I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \geq I_A(((\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta))$

$= I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \geq \min\{I_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \delta)), I_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho)\}$

$F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \leq F_A(((\sigma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta))$

$= F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \delta)) \leq \max\{F_A(\sigma \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \delta)), F_A(\sigma \rightarrow \rho)\}$

Hence A is a NIF.

5. Conclusion

In this paper we introduced Neutrosophic implicative filters and Neutrosophic positive implicative filters in lattice implication algebra. We derive relation between both the filters. We have given some characteristics and some equivalent properties for both the filters. Probing more profound, the results in this paper also provide a strong foundation for future work in logical algebraic structure and in Neutrosophic set. One area of future work is in combining some other kind of subalgebra fantastic filter and associative filter etc with Neutrosophic sets. Another area is in applying the results studied here to the other algebraic structures like BCI/BCK algebras. Future work will be in these two areas.

Funding: "This research received no external funding"

Conflicts of Interest: "The authors declare no conflict of interest."

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