FORMALIZED MATHEMATICS
Vol. 28, No. 1, Pages 121–128, 2020
DOI: 10.2478/forma-2020-0011

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On Fuzzy Negations Generated by Fuzzy Implications

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Summary. We continue in the Mizar system [2] the formalization of fuzzy implications according to the book of Baczyński and Jayaram "Fuzzy Implications" [1]. In this article we define fuzzy negations and show their connections with previously defined fuzzy implications [4] and [5] and triangular norms and conorms [6]. This can be seen as a step towards building a formal framework of fuzzy connectives [10]. We introduce formally Sugeno negation, boundary negations and show how these operators are pointwise ordered. This work is a continuation of the development of fuzzy sets [12], [3] in Mizar [7] started in [11] and partially described in [8]. This submission can be treated also as a part of a formal comparison of fuzzy and rough approaches to incomplete or uncertain information within the Mizar Mathematical Library [9].

MSC: 03B52 68V20 03B35

Keywords: fuzzy set; fuzzy negation; fuzzy implication

MML identifier: `FUZIMPL3`, version: `8.1.09 5.60.1374`

0. Introduction

The main aim of this Mizar article was to implement a formal counterpart of (the part of) Chapter 1.4, pp. 13–20 of Baczyński and Jayaram book "Fuzzy Implications" [1]. This is the fourth submission in the series formalizing this textbook, following [4], [5], and [6].

After filling some gaps – proving lemmas about monotone functions absent in the Mizar Mathematical Library, in Section 2 we recall the notion of conjugate

ISSN 1426–2630(Print), 1898-9934(Online)

fuzzy implications, and formally implement a method of generating a new fuzzy implication from a given one. We prove that I_f inherits corresponding properties of f, such as (NP) – the left neutrality property, (EP) – the exchange principle, (IP) – the identity principle, and (OP) – the ordering property, providing also registrations of clusters which guarantee the automatic handling of adjectives (their adjunction to the respective radix type), thus making a formalization work a bit easier.

Section 3, which is a fundamental part of this paper, contains elementary definitions needed to cope with fuzzy negations, and Sect. 4 provides a method of generating fuzzy negation from a given fuzzy implication. There are also concrete examples given in Section 5: the classical (standard) fuzzy complement N_{C} introduced at the beginning, two boundary (in the sense of the natural ordering of the functions) negations N_{D1} and N_{D2} (Def. 17 and 18, respectively). Section 6 shows which negations are generated from nine well-known fuzzy implications, so it can be treated as the formal counterpart of Table 1.7, p. 18 [1].

Fuzzy implication I	Fuzzy negation N_I
I_{LK}	N_{C}
I_{GD}	N_{D1}
I_{RC}	N_{C}
I_{KD}	N_{C}
I_{GG}	N_{D1}
I_{RS}	N_{D1}
I_{YG}	N_{D1}
I_{WB}	N_{D2}
I_{FD}	N_{C}

Section 7 is devoted to Sugeno negation (Def. 21), which can be used as a useful method of constructing examples of fuzzy negations (for example, substituting $\lambda = 0$ in the Sugeno negation, we obtain the standard fuzzy complementation). We conclude with some properties of conjugate fuzzy negations.

1. Preliminaries

Now we state the proposition:

(1) Let us consider real numbers x, r. If $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$ and $r > -1$, then $x \cdot r + 1 > 0$.

Let us consider a real number z. Now we state the propositions:

(2) If $z \in [0, 1]$ and $z \neq 0$, then there exists an element w of $[0, 1]$ such that $w < z$.

(3) If $z \in [0,1]$ and $z \neq 1$, then there exists an element w of $[0,1]$ such that $w > z$.

Note that there exists a unary operation on $[0,1]$ which is bijective and increasing and every unary operation on $[0,1]$ which is bijective and non-decreasing is also increasing and every unary operation on $[0,1]$ which is bijective and increasing is also non-decreasing. Let f be a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. One can check that f^{-1} is real-valued and function-like and $(f \restriction [0,1])^{-1}$ is real-valued. Now we state the propositions:

(4) Let us consider a one-to-one unary operation f on $[0,1]$, and an element d of $[0,1]$. If $d \in \operatorname{rng} f$, then $(f^{-1})(d) \in \operatorname{dom} f$.

(5) Let us consider a bijective, increasing unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Then f^{-1} is increasing.

Let f be a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. Let us note that f^{-1} is increasing. Let us consider a unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Now we state the propositions:

(6) f is non-decreasing if and only if for every elements a, b of $[0,1]$ such that $a \leqslant b$ holds $f(a) \leqslant f(b)$.

(7) f is non-increasing if and only if for every elements a, b of $[0,1]$ such that $a \leqslant b$ holds $f(a) \geqslant f(b)$.

(8) f is decreasing if and only if for every elements a, b of $[0,1]$ such that $a < b$ holds $f(a) > f(b)$.

(9) f is increasing if and only if for every elements a, b of $[0,1]$ such that $a < b$ holds $f(a) < f(b)$.

(10) Let us consider an increasing, bijective unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Then

(i) $f(0) = 0$, and

(ii) $f(1) = 1$.

Let f be a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. Observe that f^{-1} is bijective and increasing as a unary operation on $[0,1]$.

2. Conjugate Fuzzy Implications

The functor Φ yielding a set is defined by the term

(Def. 1) the set of all f where f is a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$.

Let f be a binary operation on $[0,1]$ and φ be a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. The functor f_φ yielding a binary operation on $[0,1]$ is defined by

(Def. 2) for every elements x_1, x_2 of $[0,1]$, $it(x_1, x_2) = (\varphi^{-1})(f(\varphi(x_1), \varphi(x_2)))$.

Let f, g be binary operations on $[0,1]$. We say that f, g are conjugate if and only if

(Def. 3) there exists a bijective, increasing unary operation φ on $[0,1]$ such that $g = f_\varphi$.

Let I be a fuzzy implication and f be a bijective, non-decreasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. Let us note that I_f is antitone w.r.t. 1st coordinate, isotone w.r.t. 2nd coordinate, 00-dominant, 11-dominant, and 10-weak.

(11) Let us consider a fuzzy implication I, and a bijective, increasing unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Then I_f is a fuzzy implication.

Let us note that there exists a fuzzy implication which satisfies (NP), (OP), (EP), and (IP). Let us consider a fuzzy implication I and a bijective, increasing unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Now we state the propositions:

(12) If I satisfies (NP), then I_f satisfies (NP). The theorem is a consequence of (10).

(13) If I satisfies (EP), then I_f satisfies (EP).

(14) If I satisfies (IP), then I_f satisfies (IP). The theorem is a consequence of (10).

(15) If I satisfies (OP), then I_f satisfies (OP).
PROOF: Set $g = I_f$. If $g(x,y) = 1$, then $x \leqslant y$. $f(x) \leqslant f(y)$. $(f^{-1})(I(f(x), f(y))) = 1$. $\square$

Let I be fuzzy implication satisfying (NP) and f be a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. Let us observe that I_f satisfies (NP). Let I be fuzzy implication satisfying (EP). Observe that I_f satisfies (EP). Let I be fuzzy implication satisfying (IP). Let us note that I_f satisfies (IP). Let I be fuzzy implication satisfying (OP). Note that I_f satisfies (OP). Now we state the proposition:

(16) Let us consider a fuzzy implication I, and a bijective, increasing unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Then $I_f = f^{-1} \cdot I \cdot (f \times f)$.
PROOF: Set $g = I_f$. For every object x such that $x \in \operatorname{dom} g$ holds $g(x) = (f^{-1} \cdot I \cdot (f \times f))(x)$. $\square$

3. Fuzzy Negations

Let N be a unary operation on $[0,1]$. We say that N is satisfying (N1) if and only if

(Def. 4) $N(0) = 1$ and $N(1) = 0$.

We say that N is satisfying (N2) if and only if

(Def. 5) N is non-increasing.

The functor N_C yielding a unary operation on $[0,1]$ is defined by

(Def. 6) for every element x of $[0,1]$, $it(x) = 1 - x$.

Note that N_C is satisfying (N1) and satisfying (N2) and N_C is bijective and decreasing and there exists a unary operation on $[0,1]$ which is bijective and decreasing and there exists a unary operation on $[0,1]$ which is satisfying (N1) and satisfying (N2).

A fuzzy negation is a satisfying (N1), satisfying (N2) unary operation on $[0,1]$. Let f be a unary operation on $[0,1]$. We say that f is continuous if and only if

(Def. 7) there exists a function g from $\mathbb{I}$ into $\mathbb{I}$ such that $f = g$ and g is continuous.

Let N be a unary operation on $[0,1]$. We say that N is involutive if and only if

(Def. 8) for every element x of $[0,1]$, $N(N(x)) = x$.

We say that N is satisfying (N3) if and only if

(Def. 9) N is decreasing.

We say that N is satisfying (N4) if and only if

(Def. 10) N is continuous.

We say that N is satisfying (N5) if and only if

(Def. 11) N is involutive.

We say that N is strict if and only if

(Def. 12) N is satisfying (N3) and satisfying (N4).

We say that N is strong if and only if

(Def. 13) N is satisfying (N5).

We say that N is non-vanishing if and only if

(Def. 14) for every element x of $[0,1]$, $N(x) = 0$ iff $x = 1$.

We say that N is non-filling if and only if

(Def. 15) for every element x of $[0,1]$, $N(x) = 1$ iff $x = 0$.

4. Generating Fuzzy Negations from Fuzzy Implications

Now we state the proposition:

(17) Let us consider a decreasing, bijective unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Then

(i) $f(0) = 1$, and

(ii) $f(1) = 0$.

Let I be a binary operation on $[0,1]$. The functor N_I yielding a unary operation on $[0,1]$ is defined by

(Def. 16) for every element x of $[0,1]$, $it(x) = I(x,0)$.

Let I be binary operation on $[0,1]$ satisfying (I1), (I3), and (I5). Note that N_I is satisfying (N1) and satisfying (N2).

Now we state the proposition:

(18) Let us consider a fuzzy implication I. Then N_I is a fuzzy negation.

5. Boundary Fuzzy Negations

The functors: N_{D1} and N_{D2} yielding unary operations on $[0,1]$ are defined by conditions

(Def. 17) for every element x of $[0,1]$, if $x = 0$, then $N_{\mathrm{D1}}(x) = 1$ and if $x \neq 0$, then $N_{\mathrm{D1}}(x) = 0$,

(Def. 18) for every element x of $[0,1]$, if $x = 1$, then $N_{\mathrm{D2}}(x) = 0$ and if $x \neq 1$, then $N_{\mathrm{D2}}(x) = 1$,

respectively. Let f_1, f_2 be unary operations on $[0,1]$. We say that $f_1 \leqslant f_2$ if and only if

(Def. 19) for every element a of $[0,1]$, $f_1(a) \leqslant f_2(a)$.

Let us note that N_{D1} is satisfying (N1) and satisfying (N2) and N_{D2} is satisfying (N1) and satisfying (N2).

Now we state the proposition:

(19) Let us consider a fuzzy negation N. Then $N_{\mathrm{D1}} \leqslant N \leqslant N_{\mathrm{D2}}$.

6. Fuzzy Negations Generated by Nine Fuzzy Implications

Now we state the propositions:

(20) $N_{I_{\mathrm{LK}}} = N_C$.

Proof: Set $I = I_{\mathrm{LK}}$. Set $f = N_I$. Set $g = N_C$. For every element x of $[0,1]$, $f(x) = g(x)$. $\square$

(21) $N_{I_{\mathrm{GD}}} = N_{\mathrm{D1}}$.

(22) $N_{I_{\mathrm{RC}}} = N_C$.

(23) $N_{I_{\mathrm{KD}}} = N_C$.

Proof: Set $I = I_{\mathrm{KD}}$. Set $f = N_I$. Set $g = N_C$. For every element x of $[0,1]$, $f(x) = g(x)$. $\square$

(24) $N_{I_{\mathrm{GG}}} = N_{\mathrm{D1}}$.

(25) $N_{I_{\mathrm{RS}}} = N_{\mathrm{D1}}$.

(26) $N_{I_{\mathrm{YG}}} = N_{\mathrm{D1}}$.

(27) $N_{I_{\mathrm{WB}}} = N_{\mathrm{D2}}$.

(28) $N_{I_{\rm FD}} = N_C$.

Proof: Set $I = I_{\rm FD}$. Set $f = N_I$. Set $g = N_C$. For every element x of $[0,1]$, $f(x) = g(x)$. □

(29) Let us consider binary operation I on $[0,1]$ satisfying (EP) and (OP). Then N_I is a fuzzy negation.

(30) Let us consider binary operation I on $[0,1]$ satisfying (EP) and (OP), and an element x of $[0,1]$. Then $x \leqslant (N_I)((N_I)(x))$.

(31) Let us consider binary operation I on $[0,1]$ satisfying (EP) and (OP). Then $(N_I) \cdot (N_I) \cdot (N_I) = N_I$. The theorem is a consequence of (7) and (30).

7. Sugeno Negation

Let x, λ be real numbers. We say that λ is greater than x if and only if

(Def. 20) $\lambda > x$.

One can verify that there exists a real number which is greater than (-1).

Let λ be a real number. Assume $\lambda > -1$. The functor SugenoNegation λ yielding a unary operation on $[0,1]$ is defined by

(Def. 21) for every element x of $[0,1]$, $it(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+\lambda \cdot x}$.

Now we state the proposition:

(32) $N_C = $ SugenoNegation 0.

Let λ be a greater than (-1) real number. Note that SugenoNegation λ is satisfying (N1) and satisfying (N2).

8. Conjugate Fuzzy Negations

Let f be a unary operation on $[0,1]$ and φ be a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. The functor f_φ yielding a unary operation on $[0,1]$ is defined by

(Def. 22) for every element x of $[0,1]$, $it(x) = (\varphi^{-1})(f(\varphi(x)))$.

Now we state the proposition:

(33) Let us consider a fuzzy negation I, and a bijective, increasing unary operation f on $[0,1]$. Then $I_f = f^{-1} \cdot I \cdot f$.

Proof: Set $g = I_f$. For every object x such that $x \in \operatorname{dom} g$ holds $g(x) = (f^{-1} \cdot I \cdot f)(x)$. □

Let f, g be unary operations on $[0,1]$. We say that f, g are conjugate if and only if

(Def. 23) there exists a bijective, increasing unary operation φ on $[0,1]$ such that $g = f_\varphi$.

Let N be a fuzzy negation and φ be a bijective, increasing unary operation on $[0,1]$. One can check that N_φ is satisfying (N1) and satisfying (N2).

Now we state the proposition:

(34) Let us consider a fuzzy implication I, and a bijective, increasing unary operation φ on $[0,1]$. Then $(N_I)_\varphi = N_{I_\varphi}$. The theorem is a consequence of (10).

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Accepted February 26, 2020