FUZZY FILTERS IN BCI-ALGEBRAS

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Received 9 December 2000

We introduce the notion of fuzzy filters and weak filters in BCI-algebras and discuss their properties. Then we establish some relations among filters, fuzzy filters, and weak filters in BCI-algebras.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 06F35.

1. Introduction. The main problem in fuzzy mathematics is how to carry out the ordinary concepts to the fuzzy case. The difficulty lies in how to pick out the rational generalization from the large number of available approaches. It is worth noting that fuzzy ideals (fuzzy filters) are different from ordinary ideals (filters) in the sense that one cannot say which BCI-algebra element belongs to the fuzzy ideal (fuzzy filter) under consideration and which one does not.

In [9, 8, 10, 11, 12], some properties of fuzzy semigroups and ideals in BCI-algebras were established using the concept of fuzzy point. In this note, we introduce and give some characterization of fuzzy filter in BCI-algebras.

1.1. Preliminaries. (See [1, 4, 5, 6, 13].) An algebra \((X, \ast, 0)\) of type (2,0) is said to be a BCI-algebra if for any \(x, y, z\) in \(X\), the following conditions hold:

- **(BCI-1)** \(((x \ast y) \ast (x \ast z)) \ast (z \ast y) = 0.\)
- **(BCI-2)** \((x \ast (x \ast y)) \ast y = 0.\)
- **(BCI-3)** \(x \ast x = 0.\)
- **(BCI-4)** \(x \ast y = 0\) and \(y \ast x = 0\) imply \(x = y.\)

If we define a binary relation \(\leq\) on \(X\) by

- **(BCI-5)** \(x \leq y\) if and only if \(x \ast y = 0\), then \((X, \leq)\) is partially ordered.

The following properties also hold in any BCI-algebra (see [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13]).

1. \(x \ast 0 = x.\)
2. \(x \ast y = 0\) implies \((x \ast z) \ast (y \ast z) = 0\) and \((z \ast y) \ast (x \ast y) = 0.\)
3. \((x \ast y) \ast z = (x \ast z) \ast y.\)
4. \((x \ast y) \ast x = 0.\)
5. \(x \ast (x \ast (x \ast y)) = x \ast y.\)
6. \(0 \ast (x \ast y) = (0 \ast x) \ast (0 \ast y).\)
7. \((x \Lambda y) \ast y = 0,\) where \(x \Lambda y = x \ast (x \ast y).\)

1.2. Algebra structure of the set of fuzzy points in BCI-algebras. Let \((X, \ast, 0)\) be a BCI-algebra. A fuzzy set \(A\) in \(X\) is a map \(A : X \rightarrow [0, 1].\) If \(\xi\) is the family of all fuzzy sets in \(X\), \(x_\lambda \in \xi\) is a fuzzy point if and only if \(x_\lambda(y) = \lambda\) when \(x = y;\) and \(x_\lambda(y) = 0\) when \(x \neq y.\) We denote by \(\tilde{X} = \{x_\lambda/x \in X, \lambda \in (0,1)\}\) the set of all fuzzy points on \(X\).
and define a binary operation on $\tilde{X}$ as follows:

$$x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = (x \ast y)_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}.$$  \hfill (1.1)

It is easy to verify that $(\tilde{X}, \ast)$ satisfies the following conditions: for any $x_\lambda, y_\mu, z_\alpha \in \tilde{X}$

(BCI-1') $(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast (x_\lambda \ast z_\alpha) = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)}$. 

(BCI-2') $(x_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu)) \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}$.

(BCI-3') $x_\lambda \ast x_\lambda = 0_\lambda$.

**Remark 1.1.** The condition (BCI-4) is not true in $(\tilde{X}, \ast)$. So the partial order $\leq$ in $X$ cannot be extended in $(\tilde{X}, \ast)$. We will call $(\tilde{X}, \ast)$ a weak BCI-algebra. We can also establish the following conditions: for any $x_\lambda, y_\mu, z_\alpha \in \tilde{X}$

(1') $x_\lambda \ast 0_\mu = x_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}$.

(2') $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}$ implies that

$$(x_\lambda \ast z_\alpha) \ast (y_\mu \ast z_\alpha) = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)}, \quad (z_\alpha \ast y_\mu) \ast (z_\alpha \ast x_\lambda) = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)}.$$  \hfill (1.2)

(3') $(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast z_\alpha = (x_\lambda \ast z_\alpha) \ast y_\mu$.

(4') $(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast x_\lambda = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}$.

(5') $x_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu)) = x_\lambda \ast y_\mu$.

(6') $0_\alpha \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) = (0_\alpha \ast x_\lambda) \ast (0_\alpha \ast y_\mu)$.

(7') $(x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)}$, where $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = x_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu)$.

We also recall that if $A$ is a fuzzy subset of a BCI-algebra $X$, then we have the following:

$$\hat{A} = \{x_\lambda : A(x) \geq \lambda, x_\lambda \in \tilde{X}, \lambda \in (0, 1]\}.$$  \hfill (1.3)

for any $\lambda \in (0, 1]$.

$$\tilde{X}_\lambda = \{x_\lambda : x_\lambda \in \tilde{X}\}, \quad \hat{A}_\lambda = \{x_\lambda : x_\lambda \in \hat{A}\}.$$  \hfill (1.4)

We have $\tilde{X}_\lambda \subseteq \tilde{X}$, $\hat{A} \subseteq \tilde{X}$, $\hat{A}_\lambda \subseteq \hat{A}$, and $\hat{A}_\lambda \subseteq \tilde{X}_\lambda$.

It can easily be proved that $(\tilde{X}_\lambda, \ast, 0_\lambda)$ is a BCI-algebra.

### 1.3. Weak ideal

**Definition 1.2** (see [7]). A nonempty subset $I$ of BCI-algebras $X$ is called an ideal if it satisfies

(a) $0 \in I$,

(b) $x \ast y \in I$ and $y \in I$ imply $x \in I$.

An ideal $I$ of $X$ is said to be closed if $0 \ast x \in I$ when $x \in I$.

**Definition 1.3** (see [7]). A fuzzy subset $A$ of a BCI-algebra $X$ is a fuzzy ideal if and only if:

(a) For any $x \in X$, $A(0) \geq A(x)$.

(b) For any $x, y \in X$, $A(x) \geq \min(A(x \ast y), A(y))$.

A fuzzy ideal $A$ of $X$ is said to be closed if $A(0 \ast x) \geq A(x)$ for any $x \in X$. 

**Definition 1.4.** \( \hat{A} \) is a weak ideal of \( \hat{X} \) if it satisfies the following conditions:
(a) For any \( v \in \text{Im}(A) \), \( 0_v \in \hat{A} \).
(b) For any \( x_{\lambda}, y_{\mu} \in \hat{X} \) such that \( x_{\lambda} \join y_{\mu} \in \hat{A} \), we have \( x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \hat{A} \).

A weak ideal \( \hat{A} \) is said to be closed if \( 0_\lambda \ast x_{\lambda} \in \hat{A} \) for any \( x_{\lambda} \in \hat{A} \).

**Remark 1.5.** A weak ideal \( \hat{A} \) has the following property:
\[
x_{\lambda} \ast y_{\mu} = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}, \quad y_{\mu} \in \hat{A} \Rightarrow x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \hat{A}.
\] (1.5)

Clearly, let \( x_{\lambda}, y_{\mu} \in \hat{X} \) such that \( x_{\lambda} \ast y_{\mu} = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \) and \( y_{\mu} \in \hat{A} \).

Now, \( y_{\mu} \in \hat{A} \) implies that \( A(y) \geq \mu \). Let \( A(y) = \alpha \). Using **Definition 1.4(a)**, we obtain \( 0_\alpha \in \hat{A} \). So \( A(0) \geq \alpha \). But \( \alpha = A(y) \geq \mu \geq \min(\lambda,\mu) \). So \( 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \hat{A} \). Using **Definition 1.4(b)**, we obtain \( x_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \hat{A} \).

Now we discuss the relation between ideal, fuzzy ideal, and weak ideal.

**Theorem 1.6.** Suppose that \( A \) is a fuzzy subset of \( X \). Then the following conditions are equivalent:
(1) \( A \) is a closed fuzzy ideal.
(2) \( \hat{A} \) is a closed weak ideal.
(3) For any \( t \in (0,1] \) the \( t \)-level subset \( A^t = \{ x \in X \mid A(x) \geq t \} \) is a closed ideal when \( A^t \neq \emptyset \).

The proof is the same as [10, Theorem 1.4].

**2. Fuzzy filter.** In this section, we introduce and discuss the notion of fuzzy filter in a BCI-algebra \( X \).

**Definition 2.1** (see [1]). A filter of \( X \) is a nonempty subset \( F \) such that
(a) \( x \in F \) and \( y \in F \) imply \( x \join y \in F \) and \( x \meet y \in F \).
(b) \( x \in F \) and \( x \leq y \) imply \( y \in F \).

**Definition 2.2.** A nonconstant fuzzy set \( A \) of \( X \) is a fuzzy filter if:
(a) \( A(x \join y) \geq \min(A(x),A(y)) \) and \( A(y \meet x) \geq \min(A(x),A(y)) \).
(b) \( A(y) \geq A(x) \) when \( x \leq y \).

**Definition 2.3.** Let \( F \) be a subset of \( X \) and \( \lambda \in (0,1] \) we define a fuzzy set \( \lambda \chi_F \) as \( \lambda \chi_F(x) = \lambda \) if \( x \in F \) and \( \lambda \chi_F(x) = 0 \) otherwise.

**Theorem 2.4.** A subset \( F \) of \( X \) is a filter if and only if \( \lambda \chi_F \) is a fuzzy filter.

**Proof.** Suppose that \( F \) is a filter of \( X \).
(a) Let \( x, y \in X \) such that \( x \in F \) and \( y \in F \). We have \( \lambda \chi_F(x) = \lambda \) and \( \lambda \chi_F(y) = \lambda \). Since \( F \) is a filter, we have then \( x \join y \in F \) and \( y \meet x \in F \) and \( \lambda \chi_F(x \join y) = \lambda = \lambda \chi_F(y \meet x) \) such that
\[
\lambda \chi_F(x \join y) \geq \min(\lambda \chi_F(x),\lambda \chi_F(y)), \quad \lambda \chi_F(y \meet x) \geq \min(\lambda \chi_F(x),\lambda \chi_F(y)).
\] (2.1)

If \( x \notin F \) or \( y \notin F \), \( \min(\lambda \chi_F(x),\lambda \chi_F(y)) = 0 \) such that
\[
\lambda \chi_F(x \join y) \geq \min(\lambda \chi_F(x),\lambda \chi_F(y)), \quad \lambda \chi_F(y \meet x) \geq \min(\lambda \chi_F(x),\lambda \chi_F(y)).
\] (2.2)
(b) Let \( x, y \in X \) and \( x \leq y \), we must show that \( \lambda(x') \geq \lambda(x) \).

If \( x \in F \), we have \( \lambda(x) = \lambda \), since \( F \) is a filter \( y \in F \) and \( \lambda(x') = \lambda \) such that \( \lambda(x') \geq \lambda(x) \). If \( x \in F \), \( \lambda(x) = 0 \) and we obtain \( \lambda(x') \geq \lambda(x) \).

Conversely, assume that \( \lambda(x) \) is a fuzzy filter, we must prove that \( F \) is a filter.

(a) Let \( x, y \in X \). Then \( \lambda(x) = \lambda(y) = \lambda \). Since \( \lambda(x) \) is a fuzzy filter,

\[
\lambda(x) \geq \min(\lambda(x), \lambda(y)) = \lambda,
\]

\[
\lambda(x') \geq \min(\lambda(x'), \lambda(y')) = \lambda. 
\]

(b) Let \( x \in F \) and \( x \leq y \). Then \( \lambda(x) = \lambda \) and because \( \lambda(x) \) is a fuzzy filter \( \lambda(x') \geq \lambda(x) \). So \( \lambda(x') = \lambda \) such that \( y \in F \). □

We characterize fuzzy filters in terms of level subsets as in the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.5.** A fuzzy subset \( A \) of a BCI-algebra \( X \) is a fuzzy filter if and only if for any \( t \in (0, 1) \) the level subset \( A^t = \{ x \in X / \lambda(x) \geq t \} \) is a filter when \( A^t \neq \emptyset \).

**Proof.** Suppose that for any \( t \in (0, 1) \) the level subset \( A^t = \{ x \in X / \lambda(x) \geq t \} \) is a filter when \( A^t \neq \emptyset \), we want to show that \( A \) is a fuzzy filter.

(a) Let \( x, y \in X \) and \( t = \min(A(x), A(y)) \). Then \( x, y \in A^t \) and because \( A^t \) is a filter, we have \( xA \leq A^t \) and \( A(yA) \leq A^t \) such that \( A(xA) \geq t = \min(A(x), A(y)) \) and \( A(yA) \geq t = \min(A(x), A(y)) \).

(b) Let \( x, y \in X \) and \( x \leq y \), we must show that \( A(y) \geq A(x) \).

Let \( t = A(x) \). Then \( x \in A^t \) and because \( A^t \) is a filter, we have \( y \in A^t \) such that \( A(y) \geq t = A(x) \).

Conversely, assume that \( A \) is a fuzzy filter of \( X \), we must prove that for any \( t \in (0, 1) \) the level subset \( A^t = \{ x \in X / \lambda(x) \geq t \} \) is a filter when \( A^t \neq \emptyset \).

(a) Let \( x, y \in A^t \). Then \( A(x) \geq t \) and \( A(y) \geq t \). Since \( A \) is a fuzzy filter, \( A(xA) \geq \min(A(x), A(y)) \) and \( A(yA) \geq \min(A(x), A(y)) \) such that \( xA \in A^t \) and \( yA \in A^t \).

(b) Let \( x \in A^t \) and \( x \leq y \). Then \( A(x) \geq t \) and because \( A \) is a fuzzy filter \( A(y) \geq A(x) \).

So \( A(y) \geq A(x) \) such that \( y \in A^t \). □

Now, we construct new fuzzy filters from old ones.

**Definition 2.6 (see [8]).** If \( A \) is a fuzzy subset of \( X \) and \( a \in [0, 1] \), let \( A^a : X \rightarrow [0, 1] \) be given by \( A^a(x) = (A(x))^a \).

**Theorem 2.7.** If \( A \) is a fuzzy filter, then \( A^a \) is also a fuzzy filter.

**Proof.** (a) Let \( x, y \in X \). \( A^a(xA) = (A(xA))^a \). Since \( A \) is a fuzzy filter, \( A(xA) \geq \min(A(x), A(y)) \) such that

\[
(A(xA))^a \geq (\min(A(x), A(y)))^a = \min((A(x))^a, (A(y))^a) \]

\[
= \min(A^a(x), A^a(y)). 
\]
So \( A^d(x \Lambda y) \geq \min(A^d(x), A^d(y)) \). Similarly, we can prove that
\[
A^d(y \Lambda x) \geq \min \left( A^d(x), A^d(y) \right). \tag{2.5}
\]

(b) Let \( x, y \in X \) such that \( x \leq y \). \( A^d(y) = (A(y))^d \). Since \( A \) is a fuzzy filter, \( A(y) \geq A(x) \) such that
\[
(A(y))^d \geq (A(y))^d = A^d(x). \tag{2.6}
\]
So \( A^d(y) \geq A^d(x) \).

\[\Box\]

**Definition 2.8** (see [7]). Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a mapping. Let \( B \) be a fuzzy subset in \( f(X) \). Then \( f^{-1}(B)(x) = B(f(x)) = B((f(x) \Lambda f(y)) \Lambda f(x)) \). Since \( f \) is a BCI-homomorphism, \( f(0) = 0 \) and \( f(x) \leq f(y) \) when \( x \leq y \).

**Theorem 2.9.** Let \( f \) be an onto BCI-homomorphism.

1. If \( B \) is a fuzzy filter, then \( f^{-1}(B) \) is also a fuzzy filter.
2. If \( A \) is a fuzzy filter and has a sup property (for any subset \( T \) of \( X \), there exists \( t_0 \in T \) such that \( A(t_0) = \sup_{t \in T} A(t) \)) then \( f(A) \) is also a fuzzy filter.

**Proof.**

1a) Let \( x, y \in X \), \( f^{-1}(B)(x \Lambda y) = B(f(x \Lambda y)) = B(f(x) \Lambda f(y)) \). Since \( B \) is a fuzzy filter, we have
\[
B(f(x) \Lambda f(y)) \geq \min (B(f(x)), B(f(y))) = \min (f^{-1}(B)(x), f^{-1}(B)(y)) \tag{2.8}
\]
such that \( f^{-1}(B)(x \Lambda y) \geq \min(f^{-1}(B)(x), f^{-1}(B)(y)) \). Similarly, we can prove that
\[
f^{-1}(B)(y \Lambda x) \geq \min(f^{-1}(B)(x), f^{-1}(B)(y)). \tag{2.9}
\]

2a) Let \( y, y' \in Y \) and \( x \in f^{-1}(y) \), \( x' \in f^{-1}(y') \) such that
\[
A(x) = \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y)} A(t), \quad A(x') = \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y')} A(t),
\]
\[
A(x \Lambda x') = \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y \Lambda y')} A(t), \quad f(A)(y \Lambda y') = \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y \Lambda y')} = A(x \Lambda x'). \tag{2.10}
\]

Since \( A \) is a fuzzy filter,
\[
A(x \Lambda x') \geq \min \left( A(x), A(x') \right)
\]
\[
= \min \left( \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y)} A(t), \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y')} A(t) \right) \tag{2.11}
\]
\[
= \min \left( f(A)(y), f(A)(y') \right)
\]
such that
\[
f(A)(y\Lambda y') \geq \min(f(A)(y), f(A)(y')).
\] (2.12)

Similarly, we can prove that \( f(A)(y'\Lambda y) \geq \min(f(A)(y), f(A)(y')) \).

(b) Let \( y \leq y' \) and \( x \in f^{-1}(y), x' \in f^{-1}(y') \) such that \( A(x) = \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y)} A(t) \), \( A(x') = \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y')} A(t) \), and \( x \leq x' \).

Since \( A \) is a fuzzy filter, \( A(x') \geq A(x) = \sup_{t \in f^{-1}(y)} A(t) = f(A)(y) \) such that, \( f(A)(y') \geq f(A)(y) \). □

3. Weak filter. In this section, we introduce and discuss the notion of weak filters in a BCI-algebra \( X \).

**Definition 3.1.** Let \( A \) be a fuzzy set of \( X \). \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter if for any \( x_\lambda, y_\mu \in \tilde{X} \),
(a) \( x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \) and \( y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \) imply \( x_\lambda \Lambda y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \) and \( y_\mu \Lambda x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \).
(b) \( x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \) and \( x_\lambda \star y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \) imply \( y_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \in \tilde{A} \).

We characterized fuzzy filters in terms of weak filters as follows.

**Theorem 3.2.** A fuzzy subset \( A \) of a BCI-algebra \( X \) is a fuzzy filter if and only if \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter.

**Proof.** Suppose that \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter, we want to show that \( A \) is a fuzzy filter.

(a) Let \( x, y \in X \) and \( t = \min(A(x), A(y)) \). Then \( x_t, y_t \in \tilde{A} \) and because \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter, we have \( x_t \Lambda y_t \in \tilde{A} \) and \( y_t \Lambda x_t \in \tilde{A} \) such that \( A(x \Lambda y) \geq t = \min(A(x), A(y)) \).

(b) Let \( x, y \in X \) and \( x \leq y \), we must show that \( A(y) \geq A(x) \).

Let \( t = A(x) \). Then \( x_t \in \tilde{A} \) and because \( x \leq y \), we have \( x_t \star y_t = 0_t \).

Using the fact that \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter, we obtain \( y_t \in \tilde{A} \) such that \( A(y) \geq t = A(x) \).

Conversely, assume that \( A \) is a fuzzy filter of \( X \), we must prove that \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter.

(a) Let \( x_\lambda, y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \). Then \( A(x) \geq \lambda \) and \( A(y) \geq \mu \). Since \( A \) is a fuzzy filter, \( A(x \Lambda y) \geq \min(A(x), A(y)) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu) \) and \( A(x \Lambda y) \geq \min(A(x), A(y)) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu) \) such that \( x_\lambda \Lambda y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \) and \( y_\mu \Lambda x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \).

(b) Let \( x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \) and \( x_\lambda \star y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \). Then \( A(x) \geq \lambda \) and \( x \leq y \). Because \( A \) is a fuzzy filter \( A(y) \geq A(x) \geq \lambda \geq \min(\lambda, \mu) \) such that \( y_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \in \tilde{A} \). □

The following theorem characterizes weak fuzzy filters (namely, fuzzy filter Theorem 3.2).

**Theorem 3.3.** Let \( A \) be a closed fuzzy ideal (namely, \( \tilde{A} \) is a closed weak ideal Theorem 1.6). Then \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter if and only if \( \tilde{A} \) satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

(i) \( x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \) and \( y_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \notin \tilde{A} \) imply that \( x_\lambda \star y_\mu \tilde{A} \).
(ii) \( x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \) and \( x_\lambda \star y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \) imply that \( y_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \in \tilde{A} \).

**Proof.** It is easy to see that (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

Suppose that \( \tilde{A} \) is a weak filter, we want to show that \( \tilde{A} \) satisfies (i).

Let \( x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \) and \( y_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} \notin \tilde{A} \). Using (6’) and (4’), we obtain \( 0_\lambda \star (x_\lambda \star y_\mu) = (0_\lambda \star x_\lambda) \star (0_\lambda \star y_\mu) = [0_\lambda \star (0_\lambda \star y_\mu)] \star x_\lambda \).
If $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$, then $0_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \in \tilde{A}$ because $\tilde{A}$ is a closed weak ideal. So $[0_\lambda \ast (0_\lambda \ast y_\mu)] \ast x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$. Since $x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{A}$ is a weak ideal, we obtain $0_\lambda \ast (0_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \in \tilde{A}$. But from (BCI-3') and (3') $[0_\lambda \ast (0_\lambda \ast y_\mu)] \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}$ and since $\tilde{A}$ is a weak filter, we obtain $y_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \tilde{A}$ which is a contradiction. Thus $\tilde{A}$ satisfies (i).

Conversely, suppose that $\tilde{A}$ satisfies (ii), we must show that $\tilde{A}$ is a weak filter.

(a) Let $x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$ and $y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$. From (7') $(x_\lambda \lambda y_\mu) \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}$ and $(y_\mu \lambda x_\lambda) \ast x_\lambda = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}$. Because $\tilde{A}$ is a weak ideal, $x_\lambda \lambda y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$ and $y_\mu \lambda x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$.

(b) Let $x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$ and $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}$. Since $\tilde{A}$ is a weak ideal, $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$. Using (ii), we obtain $y_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} \in \tilde{A}$.

4. Closed fuzzy filters. In this section, we introduce and discuss the notion of closed fuzzy filters and closed weak filters in a BCI-algebra.

**Definition 4.1** (see [1]). A filter $F$ of $X$ is said to be closed if $0 \ast x \in F$ when $x \in F$.

**Definition 4.2.** A fuzzy filter $A$ of $X$ is said to be closed if $A(0 \ast x) \geq A(x)$ for any $x \in X$.

**Definition 4.3.** A weak filter $\tilde{A}$ is said to be closed if $0_\lambda \ast x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$ for any $x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$.

Now we discuss the relation between closed filters, closed fuzzy filters and closed weak filters.

**Theorem 4.4.** Suppose that $A$ is a fuzzy filter (namely, $\tilde{A}$ is a weak filter; and for any $t \in (0,1]$ the $t$-level subset $A^t = \{x \in X/A(x) \geq t\}$ is a filter when $A^t \neq \emptyset$, Theorems 2.5 and 3.2). Then the following conditions are equivalent:

1. $A$ is a closed fuzzy filter.
2. $\tilde{A}$ is a closed weak filter.
3. For any $t \in (0,1]$ the $t$-level subset $A^t = \{x \in X/A(x) \geq t\}$ is a closed filter when $A^t \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof.** (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2). Let $x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$. Then $A(x) \geq \lambda$. Since $A$ is a closed fuzzy filter, $A(0 \ast x) \geq A(x) \geq \lambda$ such that $(0 \ast x)_\lambda = 0_\lambda \ast x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3). Let $x \in A^t$. Then $A(x) \geq t$ such that $x_t \in \tilde{A}$. Since $\tilde{A}$ is a closed weak filter, $0_t \ast x_t = (0 \ast x)_t \in \tilde{A}$. So $A(0 \ast x) \geq t$ such that $0 \ast x A^t$.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1). Let $x \in X$ and $t = A(x)$. Then $x \in A^t$ and because $A^t$ is a closed filter, we have $0 \ast x \in A^t$ such that $A(0 \ast x) \geq t = A(x)$.

**Theorem 4.5.** Let $A$ be a closed fuzzy filter (namely, $\tilde{A}$ is a closed weak filter by Theorem 4.4). Then the following conditions are equivalent.

1. $A(x \ast y) = A(y \ast x)$ for any $x, y \in X$.
2. $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$ imply $y_\mu \ast x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$.

**Proof.** Assume that $A$ is a closed fuzzy filter, we want to show that (ii) holds.

Let $x_\lambda \ast y_\mu \in \tilde{A}$. Since $\tilde{A}$ is a closed weak filter, $0_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \in \tilde{A}$. But $0_\lambda \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) = [0 \ast (x \ast y)]_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} = [(y \ast y) \ast (x \ast y)]_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} = (y_\mu \ast y_\mu) \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) \in \tilde{A}$ and using (3') and (BCI-1'), we have $[(y_\mu \ast y_\mu) \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu)] \ast (y_\mu \ast x_\lambda) = [(y_\mu \ast y_\mu) \ast (y_\mu \ast x_\lambda)] \ast (x_\lambda \ast y_\mu) = 0_{\min(\lambda,\mu)}$. Since $\tilde{A}$ is a weak filter, we obtain $(y \ast x)_{\min(\lambda,\mu)} = y_\mu \ast x_\lambda \in \tilde{A}$.
Now, we prove that (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

(1) ⇒ (2). Let \( x_\lambda, y_\mu \in \tilde{X} \) such that \( x_\lambda \ast y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \). \( x_\lambda \ast y_\mu \in \tilde{A} \) implies \( A(x \ast y) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu) \). But \( A(y \ast x) = A(x \ast y) \geq \min(\lambda, \mu) \) such that \((y \ast x)_{\min(\lambda, \mu)} = y_\mu \ast x_\lambda \in \tilde{A} \).

(2) ⇒ (1). Let \( x, y \in X \) and \( t = A(x \ast y) \). Then \((x \ast y)_t = x_t \ast y_t \in \tilde{A} \). Using the hypothesis, we obtain \( y_t \ast x_t = (y \ast x)_t \in \tilde{A} \) such that \( A(y \ast x) \geq t = A(x \ast y) \).

Similarly, we can prove that \( A(x \ast y) \geq A(y \ast x) \). Finally, we obtain \( A(x \ast y) = A(y \ast x) \). ☐

**Theorem 4.6.** Theorems 2.7 and 2.9 are valid if “fuzzy filter” is replaced by “closed fuzzy filter.”

The proof is the same as Theorems 2.7 and 2.9. So it is omitted.

**Acknowledgement.** This work has been supported by the special fund of China for Ph.D. instructors.

**References**