

# Subcategories of Fuzzy Limit Tower Spaces

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce the notion of fuzzy pseudotopological tower and fuzzy pretopological tower. And we show that the category **FPsTR** of fuzzy pseudotopological tower spaces and the category **FPrTR** of fuzzy pretopological tower spaces are bireflective subcategories of the category **FLTR** of fuzzy limit tower spaces.

**Key Words** : fuzzy limit tower, fuzzy pseudotopological tower, fuzzy pretopological tower.

## 1. Introduction

Probabilistic convergence spaces were first defined in 1989 by Florescu [4], in terms of net convergence. The filter formulation considered here was introduced by G. D. Richardson and D. C. Kent [12]. The fundamental idea is to assign a probability to the convergence of a given filter to a given point. In 1997, P. Brock and D. C. Kent [2], introduce the limit tower whose objects resemble probabilistic convergence spaces.

On the other hand a theory of fuzzy topological space has been developed in various directions. A notion of convergence of prefilters, called fuzzy limitierung, is defined by K. C. Min [10] in 1989 as a generalization of a Q-neighborhood system of a fuzzy point in a fuzzy topological spaces. And a notion of fuzzy limit tower is defined by K. C. Min and me [6] as a fuzzification of limit tower.

In this paper, we introduce the notions of fuzzy pseudotopological tower and fuzzy pretopological tower. And show that the category **FPsTR** of fuzzy pseudotopological tower spaces and the category **FPrTR** of fuzzy pretopological tower spaces are bireflective subcategories of the category **FLTR** of fuzzy limit tower spaces. And we show that the category **FPstop** of fuzzy pseudotopological limit spaces is a bicoreflective subcategory of the category **FPsTR** of fuzzy pseudotopological tower spaces and the category **FPrtop** of fuzzy pseudotopological limit spaces is a bicoreflective subcategory of the category **FPrTR** of fuzzy pretopological tower spaces.

## 2. Preliminaries

Let  $X$  be a set and  $I$  be the closed unit interval. A

function  $\mu$  from  $X$  into  $I$  is called a fuzzy set in  $X$ . For any  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ , a fuzzy set  $x_\lambda$  in  $X$  is called a fuzzy point  $p$  if  $x_\lambda(x) = \lambda$  for  $x = x_0$ ,  $x_\lambda(x) = 0$  for  $x \neq x_0$ . We call  $x_0$  the support of  $p$  and  $\lambda$  the value of  $p$ . We denote a fuzzy point  $p$  in  $X$  by  $(x_0, \lambda)$  if it is necessary to indicate the support and the value. We say that  $(x_0, \lambda)$  is quasi-coincident with  $A$ , denoted by  $p \in A$ , if  $1 - \lambda < \mu_A(x_0)$ . For a fuzzy point  $p$  in  $X$  and a family  $\{A_i\}_I$  of fuzzy sets in  $X$ ,  $p \in \bigcup_i A_i \Leftrightarrow p \in A_i$  for some  $i \in I$  and  $p \in A_1 \cap A_2 \Leftrightarrow p \in A_i$  for all  $i = 1, 2$ .

For any set  $X$ , let  $B(X)$  be the collection of all prefilters on  $X$  and  $H(X)$  be the set of all fuzzy points in  $X$ .

**Definition 2.1.** Let  $X$  be a set. A nonempty subset  $F$  of  $I^X$  is called a prefilter on  $X$  if it satisfies the following :

- (F1) if  $\mu \in F$  and  $\mu \leq \nu$ , then  $\nu \in F$ ,
- (F2) for all  $\mu, \nu \in F$ , we have  $\mu \wedge \nu \in F$ ,
- (F3)  $\emptyset \notin F$ .

**Definition 2.2.** A prefilter  $U$  on  $X$  is an ultrafilter if there is no other prefilter finer than  $U$ .

**Definition 2.3.** A fuzzy limitierung  $\Delta$  is a map from  $H(X)$  into  $P(B(X))$ , the proper set of  $B(X)$ , subject to the following axioms:

for each fuzzy point  $p = x_\lambda$ ,

- (L0)  $F \in \Delta(p) \Rightarrow \alpha \in F$  for all  $\alpha > 1 - \lambda$ ,
- (L1)  $\langle p \rangle = \{A \in I^X : p \in A\} \in \Delta(p)$ ,
- (L2)  $F \in \Delta(p)$  and  $F \subseteq G \Rightarrow G \in \Delta(p)$ ,
- (L3)  $F, G \in \Delta(p) \Rightarrow F \cap G \in \Delta(p)$ .

The pair  $(X, \Delta)$  is called a fuzzy limit space. If  $F \in \Delta(p)$ , we say that  $F$  converse to  $p$  and  $p$  is a limit

접수일자 : 2002년 3월 25일  
 완료일자 : 2002년 4월 17일

of  $F$  with respect to  $\Delta$ .

**Definition 2.4.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be fuzzy limit spaces. A map  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is said to be fuzzy continuous at a fuzzy point  $p$  in  $X$  if for any prefilter  $F$  converges to  $p$ , the prefilter  $f(F) = \langle \{B \in I^X \mid f(A) \subseteq B \text{ for some } A \in F\} \rangle$  converges to the fuzzy point  $f(p)$  in  $Y$ .

A map  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is said to be fuzzy continuous if it is fuzzy continuous at every fuzzy point  $p$  in  $X$ .

Let  $\text{FLim}$  denote the category of all fuzzy limit spaces and all fuzzy continuous maps.

**Definition 2.5.** A fuzzy limit tower  $\overline{\Delta}$  is a family  $\{\Delta_\alpha; 0 \leq \alpha \leq \infty\}$  of fuzzy limitierungs such that :

- (FT1)  $\Delta_\alpha$  is a fuzzy limitierung,  $0 \leq \alpha < \infty$ ,
- (FT2)  $\Delta_\infty$  is the indiscrete topology,
- (FT3)  $\Delta_\alpha = \bigcap_{\beta > \alpha} \Delta_\beta$  for each  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \infty$ .

The pair  $(X, \overline{\Delta})$  is called a fuzzy limit tower space.

**Definition 2.6.** For any fuzzy limit tower spaces  $(X, \overline{\Delta})$  and  $(Y, \overline{\Delta'})$ , a map  $f: (X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta'})$  is fuzzy continuous if  $F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$  then  $f(F) \in \Delta'_\alpha(f(x_\lambda))$  for each  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \infty$  where  $\overline{\Delta} = (\Delta_\alpha)$ ,  $\overline{\Delta'} = (\Delta'_\alpha)$ .

Let  $\text{FLTR}$  denote the category of all fuzzy limit tower spaces and all fuzzy continuous maps.

**Theorem 2.7.** [6] The category  $\text{FLTR}$  is topological category.

Throughout this paper, we refer to [1] for category theory.

### 3. Fuzzy pseudotopological tower space and Fuzzy pretopological tower space

**Definition 3.1.** The category  $\text{FPsTR}$  is the full subcategory of the category  $\text{FLTR}$  whose objects are fuzzy pseudotopological tower spaces, that is for fuzzy limit tower  $\overline{\Delta} = (\Delta_\alpha)$ , for each  $\alpha \in [0, \infty]$ ,  $F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$  if and only if every ultrafilter  $U$  containing  $F$  converges to  $x_\lambda$ , for each  $\alpha \in [0, \infty]$ .

The category  $\text{FPrTR}$  is the full subcategory of  $\text{FLTR}$  whose objects are the fuzzy pretopological tower spaces, that is for fuzzy limit tower  $\overline{\Delta} = (\Delta_\alpha)$  and for all  $F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$ ,  $\bigcap F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$  for any fuzzy points  $x_\lambda$ , for each  $\alpha \in [0, \infty]$ .

Trivially,  $\text{FPrTR} \subseteq \text{FPsTR} \subseteq \text{FLTR}$ .

**Theorem 3.2.** All the constructs  $\text{FLTR}$ ,  $\text{FPsTR}$ , and  $\text{FPrTR}$  are well-fibred topological constructs, and each of the two constructs  $\text{FPsTR}$ ,  $\text{FPrTR}$  is initially closed in every preceding construct in the list, hence bireflective in it.

*Proof.* At first all the construct are easily checked to being well-fibred and by above theorem, the category  $\text{FLTR}$  is topological. Thus we enough to prove that each of two constructs  $\text{FPsTR}$ ,  $\text{FPrTR}$  is initially closed in it.

Secondly, we show that  $\text{FPsTR}$  is initially closed in  $\text{FLTR}$ .

Suppose  $\{f_i: (X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (X_i, \overline{\Delta}_i)\}_{i \in I}$  is initial with  $(X_i, \overline{\Delta}_i) \in |\text{FPsTR}|$  for each  $i \in I$ , and

$\overline{\Delta}_i = (\Delta_\alpha^i)$ . It suffices to prove that if for all ultrafilter  $U$  containing  $F$  is  $\Delta_\alpha$ -converges to  $x_\lambda$ , then we have  $F$  is  $\Delta_\alpha$ -converges to  $x_\lambda$ . Since the source is initial,  $f_i(U) \in \Delta_\alpha^i(f_i(x_\lambda))$  and  $f_i(F) \subseteq f_i(U)$  for all  $i \in I$ . But  $f_i(U)$  is ultrafilter and  $(X_i, \overline{\Delta}_i) \in |\text{FPsTR}|$ . Thus  $f_i(F) \in \Delta_\alpha^i(f_i(x_\lambda))$ . Hence  $F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$ . Lastly, we show that  $\text{FPrTR}$  is initially closed in  $\text{FLTR}$ .

Suppose  $\{f_i: (X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (X_i, \overline{\Delta}_i)\}_{i \in I}$  is initial with  $(X_i, \overline{\Delta}_i) \in |\text{FPrTR}|$  for each  $i \in I$ , and  $\overline{\Delta}_i = (\Delta_\alpha^i)$ . It is sufficient to prove that for all  $F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$ ,  $\bigcap F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$ . Since the source is initial,  $f_i(F) \in \Delta_\alpha^i(f_i(x_\lambda))$  for each  $i \in I$  and  $f_i(\bigcap_{F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)} F) = \bigcap_{F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)} f_i(F)$ .

But  $(X, \overline{\Delta}) \in |\text{FPrTR}|$ ,

so  $\bigcap_{F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)} f_i(F) \in \Delta_\alpha^i(f_i(x_\lambda))$ .

Thus  $\bigcap_{F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)} F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$ .

Now, we more explicitly present that the bireflection between the category  $\text{FPsTR}$ , and the category  $\text{FLTR}$  and the bireflection between the category  $\text{FPrTR}$  and the category  $\text{FLTR}$ .

**Proposition 3.3.** The category  $\text{FPsTR}$  is a bireflective subcategory of the category  $\text{FLTR}$ .

*Proof.* Take any  $(X, \overline{\Delta}) \in |\text{FLTR}|$  where  $\overline{\Delta} = (\Delta_\alpha)$ . Define a  $\Delta'_\alpha: H(X) \rightarrow P(B(X))$  by  $F \in \Delta'_\alpha(x_\lambda)$  if and only if for all ultrafilter  $U$  containing  $F$ ,  $U \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$  or  $F = \dot{x}_\lambda$  for each  $0 \leq \alpha < \infty$ . And let  $\Delta'_\infty = B(X)$ . And if  $F \in \Delta'_\alpha(x_\lambda)$  and  $c > 1 - \lambda$ , then  $c \in F$ . Then  $\overline{\Delta'} = (\Delta'_\alpha)$  is a fuzzy pseudotopological tower on  $X$ . Since a fuzzy pseudotopological tower is a fuzzy limit tower with pseudotopological property, we enough to show that for all ultrafilter  $U$  containing  $F$ ,  $U \in \Delta'_\alpha(x_\lambda)$  then  $F \in \Delta_\alpha(x_\lambda)$ . But this fact also follows from the

definition of  $\Delta'_a$ . And then to show that  $id:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (X, \overline{\Delta'})$  is a universal map, so let  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$  and  $U$  containing  $F$ . Then  $U \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$  and so  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ . And let  $(Y, \overline{\Delta^*}) \in |\mathbf{FPsTR}|$  and  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta^*})$  be a fuzzy continuous map. And for  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta'}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta^*})$ , let  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$  and  $V$  be an ultrafilter containing  $f(F)$ .

Then  $f^{-1}(V)$  is an ultrafilter containing  $F$ . Hence  $f^{-1}(V) \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ .

But  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta^*})$  is fuzzy continuous and  $\overline{\Delta^*}$  is a fuzzy pseudotopological tower.

So  $V \in \Delta^*_a(f(x_\lambda))$  and  $f(F) \in \Delta^*_a(f(x_\lambda))$ . Thus

$id:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (X, \overline{\Delta'})$  is a bireflection.

**Proposition 3.4.** The category  $\mathbf{FPPrTR}$  is a bireflective subcategory of the category  $\mathbf{FLTR}$ .

*Proof.*

Let  $(X, \overline{\Delta}) \in |\mathbf{FLTR}|$  where  $\overline{\Delta} = (\Delta_a)$ .

Define a  $\Delta'_a$  by  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$  if and only if  $\bigcap_{G \in \Delta_a(x_\lambda)} G \subseteq F$  where  $a \in [0, \infty)$ .

And  $\Delta'_\infty = B(X)$ .

Then  $\overline{\Delta'}$  is a fuzzy pretopological tower. Since a fuzzy pretopological tower is a fuzzy limit tower with pretopological property, we enough to show that for all then  $\bigcap_{F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ .

But this fact follows from the definition  $\Delta'_a$

that is if  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ , then  $\bigcap_{G \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} G \subseteq F$

and  $\bigcap_{G \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} G \subseteq \bigcap_{F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} F$

so  $\bigcap_{F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ .

And to show that  $id:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (X, \overline{\Delta'})$  is a universal map, let  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ .

Then since  $F \supseteq \bigcap_{F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} F$ , so  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ .

Let  $(Y, \overline{\Delta^*}) \in |\mathbf{FPPrTR}|$ ,  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta^*})$  be a fuzzy continuous map. And for  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta'}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta^*})$ , let  $F \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)$ .

Then  $F \supseteq \bigcap_{G \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} G$  and  $f(G) \in \Delta^*_a(f(x_\lambda))$ .

But  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta^*})$  is fuzzy continuous and  $\overline{\Delta^*}$  is a fuzzy pretopological tower.

So  $\bigcap_{G \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} f(G) \in \Delta^*_a(f(x_\lambda))$  and  $\bigcap_{G \in \Delta'_a(x_\lambda)} f(G) \subseteq f(F)$ .

Thus  $f(F) \in \Delta^*_a(f(x_\lambda))$ .

Thus  $id:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (X, \overline{\Delta'})$  is a bireflection.

**Definition 3.5.** The category  $\mathbf{FPstop}$  is the full subcategory of the category  $\mathbf{FLim}$  whose objects are the fuzzy pseudotopological limit spaces, that is, fuzzy limit spaces satisfying the following axiom:

<If every ultrafilter containing prefilter  $F$  converges to  $x_\lambda$  then  $F$  converges to  $x_\lambda$ >

**Definition 3.6.** The category  $\mathbf{FPrtop}$  is the full subcategory of the category  $\mathbf{FLim}$  whose objects are the fuzzy pretopological limit spaces, that is, fuzzy limit spaces satisfying the following strong axiom:

<For all prefilter  $F$  converges to fuzzy point  $x_\lambda$ ,  $\bigcap F$  converges to  $x_\lambda$ >.

Then we get the following propositions.

**Proposition 3.7.** The category  $\mathbf{FPstop}$  is a bireflective subcategory of the category  $\mathbf{FPsTR}$ .

*Proof.* Consider

$$G: \mathbf{FPstop} \rightarrow \mathbf{FPsTR} \\ (X, \Delta) \mapsto (X, \overline{\Delta}) \\ f \mapsto f$$

Define a  $\overline{\Delta} = \{\Delta_a\}$ ,  $a$ -th component is  $\Delta$ , where  $0 \leq a < \infty$ . And  $\Delta_\infty = B(X)$ . Then  $\overline{\Delta}$  is a clearly fuzzy pseudotopological tower on  $X$ .

Consider

$$H: \mathbf{FPsTR} \rightarrow \mathbf{FPstop} \\ (X, \overline{\Delta}) \mapsto (X, \Delta_o) \\ f \mapsto f$$

Define  $\Delta_o$  be a first component of  $(\Delta_a) = \overline{\Delta}$ . Then  $\Delta_o$  is a fuzzy pseudotopological limit structure on  $X$ .

And for any fuzzy pseudotopological limit spaces  $(X, \Delta)$  and  $(Y, \Delta')$ , if a map

$f:(X, \Delta) \rightarrow (Y, \Delta')$  is a fuzzy continuous map in  $\mathbf{FPstop}$  then  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta'})$  is fuzzy continuous in  $\mathbf{FPsTR}$ . And for any fuzzy pseudotopological tower spaces  $(X, \overline{\Delta}_1)$  and  $(Y, \overline{\Delta}_2)$ , if  $f:(X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta'})$  is fuzzy continuous in  $\mathbf{FPsTR}$  then  $f:(X, \Delta_o) \rightarrow (Y, \Delta'_o)$  is fuzzy continuous in  $\mathbf{FPstop}$  where  $\overline{\Delta}_1 = (\Delta_o^1)$ ,  $\overline{\Delta}_2 = (\Delta_o^2)$ ,  $\Delta_o^1$  and  $\Delta_o^2$  are first component of  $\Delta_o^1$  and  $\Delta_o^2$ , respectively. Therefore  $G$  and  $H$  are functors. And  $(\overline{\Delta_o}) \subseteq \overline{\Delta}$ . Thus  $id:(X, (\overline{\Delta_o})) \rightarrow (X, \overline{\Delta})$  is a bireflection of fuzzy pseudotopological tower spaces  $(X, \overline{\Delta})$ .

**Proposition 3.8.** The category  $\mathbf{FPrtop}$  is a bireflective subcategory of the category  $\mathbf{FPPrTR}$ .

*Proof.* Consider

$$G: \mathbf{FPrtop} \rightarrow \mathbf{FPPrTR} \\ (X, \Delta) \mapsto (X, \overline{\Delta}) \\ f \mapsto f$$

Define a  $\overline{\Delta} = \{\Delta_a\}$ ,  $a$ -th component is  $\Delta$ , where

$0 \leq \alpha < \infty$ . And  $\Delta_\infty = B(X)$ .

Then  $\overline{\Delta}$  is a clearly fuzzy pretopological tower on  $X$ .

Consider

$$H: \mathbf{FPPrTR} \rightarrow \mathbf{FPPrtop}$$

$$(X, \overline{\Delta}) \mapsto (X, \Delta_\alpha)$$

$$f \mapsto f$$

Define  $\Delta_\alpha$  be a first component of  $(\Delta_\alpha) = \overline{\Delta}$ .

Then  $\Delta_\alpha$  is a fuzzy pretopological limit structure on  $X$ . And for any fuzzy pretopological limit spaces  $(X, \Delta)$  and  $(Y, \Delta')$ , if a map  $f: (X, \Delta) \rightarrow (Y, \Delta')$  is a fuzzy continuous map in  $\mathbf{FPPrtop}$  then  $f: (X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta'})$  is fuzzy continuous in  $\mathbf{FPPrTR}$ . And for any fuzzy pretopological tower spaces  $(X, \overline{\Delta}_1)$  and  $(Y, \overline{\Delta}_2)$ , if  $f: (X, \overline{\Delta}) \rightarrow (Y, \overline{\Delta'})$  is fuzzy continuous in  $\mathbf{FPPrTR}$  then  $f: (X, \Delta_\alpha^1) \rightarrow (Y, \Delta_\alpha^2)$  is fuzzy continuous in  $\mathbf{FPPrtop}$  where  $\overline{\Delta}_1 = (\Delta_\alpha^1)$ ,  $\overline{\Delta}_2 = (\Delta_\alpha^2)$ ,  $\Delta_\alpha^1$  and  $\Delta_\alpha^2$  are first component of  $\overline{\Delta}_1$  and  $\overline{\Delta}_2$ , respectively. Therefore  $G$  and  $H$  are functors. And  $(\overline{\Delta_\alpha}) \subseteq \overline{\Delta}$ . Thus  $id: (X, (\overline{\Delta_\alpha})) \rightarrow (X, \overline{\Delta})$  is a bicoreflection of fuzzy pretopological tower spaces  $(X, \overline{\Delta})$ .

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