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An Algebra of Fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-Semihyperrings

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ABSTRACT

We propose a new class of algebraic structure named as (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring which is a generalization of usual *semihyperring*. We define the basic properties of (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring like identity elements, weak distributive (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring, zero sum free, additively idempotent, hyperideals, homomorphism, inclusion homomorphism, congruence relation, quotient (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring etc. We propose some lemmas and theorems on homomorphism, congruence relation, quotient (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring, etc. and prove these theorems. We further extend it to introduce the relationship between fuzzy sets and (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings and propose fuzzy hyperideals and homomorphism theorems on fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings and the relationship between fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings and the usual (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings.

Keywords: (*m*, *n*)-Semihyperring; Hyperoperation; Hyperideal; Homomorphism; Congruence Relation; Fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-Semihyperring

1. Introduction

A semihyperring is essentially a semiring in which addition is a hyperoperation [1]. Semihyperring is in active research for a long time. Vougiouklis [2] generalize the concept of hyperring $(\mathcal{R},\oplus,\odot)$ by dropping the reproduction axiom where $\oplus$ and $\odot$ are associative hyper operations and $\odot$ distributes over $\oplus$ and named it as semihyperring. Chaopraknoi, Hobuntud and Pianskool [3] studied semihyperring with zero. Davvaz and Poursalavati [4] introduced the matrix representation of polygroups over hyperring and also over semihyperring. Semihyperring and its ideals are studied by Ameri and Hedayati [5].

Zadeh [6] introduced the notion of a fuzzy set that is used to formulate some of the basic concepts of algebra. It is extended to fuzzy hyperstructures, nowadays fuzzy hyperstructure is a fascinating research area. Davvaz introduced the notion of fuzzy subhypergroups in [7], Ameri and Nozari [8] introduced fuzzy regular relations and fuzzy strongly regular relations of fuzzy hyperalgebras and also established a connection between fuzzy hyperalgebras and algebras. Fuzzy subhypergroup is also studied by Cristea [9]. Fuzzy hyperideals of semihyperrings are studied by [1,10,11].

The generalization of Krasner hyperring is introduced by Mirvakili and Davvaz [12] that is named as Krasner (*m*, *n*) hyperring. In [13] Davvaz studied the fuzzy hyperideals of the Krasner (*m*, *n*)-hyperring. Generalization of hyperstructures are also studied by [1,14-16].

In this paper, we introduce the notion of the generalization of usual semihyperring and called it as (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and set fourth some of its properties, we also introduce fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and its basic properties and the relation between fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and its associated (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring.

The paper is arranged in the following fashion:

Section 2 describes the notations used and the general conventions followed. Section 3 deals with the definitions of (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring, weak distributive (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring, hyperadditive and multiplicative identity elements, zero, zero sum free, additively idempotent and some examples of (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings.

Section 4 describes the properties of (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring. This section deals with the definitions of hyperideals, homomorphism, congruence relation, quotient of (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and also the theorems based on these definitions.

Section 5 deals with the fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings, fuzzy hyperideals and homomorphism theorems on (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings and fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings.

2. Preliminaries

Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a non-empty set and $\mathcal{P}^*(\mathcal{H})$ be the set of all non-empty subsets of $\mathcal{H}$. A hyperoperation on $\mathcal{H}$ is a map $\sigma:\mathcal{H}\times\mathcal{H}\to\mathcal{P}^*(\mathcal{H})$ and the couple $(\mathcal{H},\sigma)$ is called a hypergroupoid. If *A* and *B* are non-empty subsets of $\mathcal{H}$, then we denote $A\sigma B=\bigcup_{a\in A,b\in B} a\sigma b$,

$x\sigma A=\{x\}\sigma A$ and $A\sigma x=A\sigma\{x\}$.

Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a non-empty set, $\mathcal{P}^*$ be the set of all non-empty subsets of $\mathcal{H}$ and a mapping $f:\mathcal{H}^m\to\mathcal{P}^*(\mathcal{H})$ is called an *m-ary hyperoperation* and *m* is called the *arity of hyperoperation* [14].

A hypergroupoid $(\mathcal{H},\sigma)$ is called a *semihypergroup* if for all $x,y,z\in\mathcal{H}$ we have $(x\sigma y)\sigma z=x\sigma(y\sigma z)$ which means that

$$\bigcup_{u\in x\sigma y}u\sigma z=\bigcup_{v\in y\sigma z}x\sigma v.$$

Let *f* be an *m*-ary hyperoperation on $\mathcal{H}$ and $A_1,A_2,\cdots,A_m$ subsets of $\mathcal{H}$. We define

$$f(A_1,A_2,\cdots,A_m)=\bigcup_{x_i\in A_i}f(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m)$$

for all $1\le i\le m$.

Definition 2.1 $(\mathcal{H},\oplus,\otimes)$ is a semihyperring which satisfies the following axioms:

1) $(\mathcal{H},\oplus)$ is a semihypergroup;
2) $(\mathcal{H},\otimes)$ is a semigroup and;
3) $\otimes$ distributes over $\oplus$,

$x\otimes(y\oplus z)=(x\otimes y)\oplus(x\otimes z)$ and $(y\oplus z)\otimes x=(y\otimes x)\oplus(z\otimes x)$ for all $x,y,z\in\mathcal{H}$ [3].

Example 2.2 *Let* $(\mathcal{H},+,\times)$ *be a semiring, we define*

1) $x\oplus y=\langle x,y\rangle$
2) $x\otimes y=x\times y$

Then $(\mathcal{H},\oplus,\otimes)$ is a semihyperring.

An element 0 of a semihyperring $(\mathcal{H},\oplus,\otimes)$ is called a *zero* of $(\mathcal{H},\oplus,\otimes)$ if $x\oplus 0=0\oplus x=\{x\}$ and $x\otimes 0=0\otimes x=0$ [3].

The set of integers is denoted by $\mathbb{Z}$, with $\mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\mathbb{Z}_-$ denoting the sets of positive integers and negative integers respectively. Elements of the set $\mathcal{H}$ are denoted by x_i,y_i where $i\in\mathbb{Z}_+$.

We use following general convention as followed by [10,17-19]:

The sequence $x_i,x_{i+1},\cdots,x_m$ is denoted by x_i^m.

The following term:

$$f(x_1,\cdots,x_i,y_{i+1},\cdots,y_j,z_{j+1},\cdots,z_m) \tag{1}$$

is represented as:

$$f(x_1^i,y_{i+1}^j,z_{j+1}^m) \tag{2}$$

In the case when $y_{i+1}=\cdots=y_j=y$, then (2) is expressed as:

$$f\left(x_1^i,\overset{(j-i)}{y},z_{j+1}^m\right)$$

Definition 2.3 A non-empty set $\mathcal{H}$ with an *m*-ary hyperoperation $f:\mathcal{H}^m\to\mathcal{P}^*(\mathcal{H})$ is called an *m-ary hypergroupoid* and is denoted as $(\mathcal{H},f)$. An m-ary hypergroupoid $(\mathcal{H},f)$ is called an *m-ary semihypergroup* if and only if the following associative axiom holds:

$$f\left(x_1^i,f\left(x_i^{m+i-1}\right),x_{m+i}^{2m-1}\right)=f\left(x_1^j,f\left(x_j^{m+j-1}\right),x_{m+j}^{2m-1}\right)$$

for all $i,j\in\{1,2,\cdots,m\}$ and $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_{2m-1}\in\mathcal{H}$ [14].

Definition 2.4 Element e is called *identity element* of hypergroup $(\mathcal{H},f)$ if

$$x\in f\left(\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{i-1},x,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{n-i}\right)$$

for all $x\in\mathcal{H}$ and $1\le i\le n$ [14].

Definition 2.5 A non-empty set $\mathcal{H}$ with an *n*-ary operation *g* is called an *n-ary groupoid* and is denoted by $(\mathcal{H},g)$ [19].

Definition 2.6 An n-ary groupoid $(\mathcal{H},g)$ is called an *n-ary semigroup* if *g* is associative, *i.e.*,

$$g\left(x_1^i,g\left(x_i^{n+i-1}\right),x_{n+i}^{2n-1}\right)=g\left(x_1^j,g\left(x_j^{n+j-1}\right),x_{n+j}^{2n-1}\right)$$

for all $i,j\in\{1,2,\cdots,n\}$ and $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_{2n-1}\in\mathcal{H}$ [19].

3. Definitions and Examples of (*m*, *n*)-Semihyperring

Definition 3.1 $(\mathcal{H},f,g)$ is an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring which satisfies the following axioms:

1) $(\mathcal{H},f)$ is a *m*-ary semihypergroup;
2) $(\mathcal{H},g)$ is an *n*-ary semigroup;
3) g is distributive over *f i.e.*,

$$\begin{aligned}&g\left(x_1^{i-1},f\left(a_1^m\right),x_{i+1}^n\right)\\&=f\left(g\left(x_1^{i-1},a_1,x_{i+1}^n\right),\cdots,g\left(x_1^{i-1},a_m,x_{i+1}^n\right)\right).\end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.2 An (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring is called *weak distributive* if it satisfies Definition 3.1 1), 2) and the following:

$$\begin{aligned}&g\left(x_1^{i-1},f\left(a_1^m\right),x_{i+1}^n\right)\\&\subseteq f\left(g\left(x_1^{i-1},a_1,x_{i+1}^n\right),\cdots,g\left(x_1^{i-1},a_m,x_{i+1}^n\right)\right).\end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.2 is generalization of [20].

Example 3.3 Let $\mathbb{Z}$ be the set of all integers. Let the binary hyperoperation $\oplus$ and an *n*-ary operation *g* on $\mathbb{Z}$ which are defined as follows:

$$x_1\oplus x_2=\{x_1,x_2\}$$

and

$$g(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)=\prod_{i=1}^n x_i.$$

Then $(\mathbb{Z},\oplus,g)$ is called a $(2,n)$-*semihyperring*.

Example 3.3 is generalization of Example 1 of [1].

Definition 3.4 Let *e* be the *hyper additive identity element* of hyperoperation *f* and e' be *multiplicative identity element* of operation *g* then

$$x\in f\left(\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{i-1},x,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-i}\right)$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{H}$ and $1 \le i \le m$ and

$$y = g\left(\underbrace{e', \cdots, e'}_{j-1}, y, \underbrace{e', \cdots, e'}_{n-j}\right)$$

for all $y \in \mathcal{H}$ and $1 \le j \le n$.

Definition 3.5 An element **0** of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ is called a *zero* of $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ if

$$f\left(\underbrace{\mathbf{0}, \cdots, \mathbf{0}}_{m-1}, x\right) = f\left(x, \underbrace{\mathbf{0}, \cdots, \mathbf{0}}_{m-1}\right) = x$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{H}$.

$$g\left(\underbrace{\mathbf{0}, \cdots, \mathbf{0}}_{n-1}, y\right) = g\left(y, \underbrace{\mathbf{0}, \cdots, \mathbf{0}}_{n-1}\right) = \mathbf{0}$$

for all $y \in \mathcal{H}$.

Remark 3.6 Let $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ be an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and *e* and e' be hyper additive identity and multiplicative identity elements respectively, then we can obtain the additive hyper operation and multiplication as follows:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = f\left(x, \underbrace{e, \cdots, e}_{m-2}, y\right)$$

and $x \times y = g\left(x, \underbrace{e', \cdots, e'}_{n-2}, y\right)$ for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$.

Definition 3.7 Let $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ be an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring.

1) (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ is called *zero sum free* if and only if $\mathbf{0} \in f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m)$ implies $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_m = \mathbf{0}$.

2) (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ is called *additively idempotent* if $(\mathcal{H}, f)$ be a *m*-ary semihypergroup, *i.e.* if $f(x, x, \cdots, x) \in x$.

4. Properties of (*m*, *n*)-Semihyperring

Definition 4.1 Let $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ be an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring.

1) An *m*-ary sub-semihypergroup $\mathcal{R}$ of $\mathcal{H}$ is called an (*m*, *n*)-*sub-semihyperring* of $\mathcal{H}$ if $g(a_1^n) \in \mathcal{R}$, for all $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n \in \mathcal{R}$.

2) An *m*-ary sub-semihypergroup $\mathcal{I}$ of $\mathcal{H}$ is called

a) a left hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$ if $g(a_1^{n-1}, i) \in \mathcal{I}$, $\forall a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_{n-1} \in \mathcal{H}$ and $i \in \mathcal{I}$.

b) a right hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$ if $g(i, a_1^{n-1}) \in \mathcal{I}$, $\forall a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_{n-1} \in \mathcal{H}$ and $i \in \mathcal{I}$.

If $\mathcal{I}$ is both left and right hyperideal then it is called as an hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$.

c) a left hyperideal $\mathcal{I}$ of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring of $\mathcal{H}$ is called *weak left hyperideal* of $\mathcal{H}$ if for $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{m-1} \in \mathcal{H}$ then $f(i, x_1^{m-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ or $f(x_1^{m-1}, i) \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ implies $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{m-1} \in \mathcal{I}$.

Definition 4.1 is generalization of [21].

Proposition 4.2 A left hyperideal of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring is an (*m*, *n*)-sub-semihyperring.

Definition 4.3 Let $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ and $(\mathcal{S}, f', g')$ be two (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings. The mapping $\sigma: \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{S}$ is called a *homomorphism* if following condition is satisfied for all $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m$, $y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n \in \mathcal{H}$.

$$\sigma\big(f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m)\big) = f'\big(\sigma(x_1), \sigma(x_2), \cdots, \sigma(x_m)\big)$$

and

$$\sigma\big(g(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)\big) = g'\big(\sigma(y_1), \sigma(y_2), \cdots, \sigma(y_n)\big).$$

Remark 4.4 Let $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ and $(\mathcal{S}, f', g')$ be two (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings. The mapping $\sigma: \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{S}$ for all $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m$, $y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n \in \mathcal{H}$ is called an *inclusion homomorphism* if following relations hold:

$$\sigma\big(f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m)\big) \subseteq f'\big(\sigma(x_1), \sigma(x_2), \cdots, \sigma(x_m)\big)$$

and

$$\sigma\big(g(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)\big) \subseteq g'\big(\sigma(y_1), \sigma(y_2), \cdots, \sigma(y_n)\big)$$

Remark 4.4 is generalization of [7].

Theorem 4.5 Let $(\mathcal{R}, f, g)$, $(\mathcal{S}, f', g')$ and $(\mathcal{T}, f'', g'')$ be (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings. If mappings $\sigma: (\mathcal{R}, f, g) \to (\mathcal{S}, f', g')$ and $\delta: (S, f', g') \to (T, f'', g'')$ are homomorphisms, then $\sigma \circ \delta: (R, f, g) \to (T, f'', g'')$ is also a homomorphism.

Proof. Omitted as obvious.

Definition 4.6 Let $\cong$ be an equivalence relation on the (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ and A_i and B_i be the subsets of $\mathcal{H}$ for all $1 \le i \le m$. We define $A_i \cong B_i$ for all $a_i \in A_i$ there exists $b_i' \in B_i$ such that $a_i \cong b_i'$ holds true and for all $b_i \in B_i$ there exists $a_i' \in A_i$ such that $a_i' \cong b_i$ holds true [22].

An equivalence relation $\cong$ is called a *congruence relation* on $\mathcal{H}$ if following hold:

1) for all $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m$, $b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_m \in \mathcal{H}$; if $\{a_i\} \cong \{b_i\}$ then $\{f(a_1^m)\} \cong \{f(b_1^m)\}$, where $1 \le i \le m$ and,

2) for all $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$, $y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n \in \mathcal{H}$; if $x_j \cong y_j$ then $g(x_1^n) \cong g(y_1^n)$, where $1 \le j \le n$ [23].

Lemma 4.7 Let $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ be an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and $\cong$ be the congruence relation on $\mathcal{H}$ then

1) if $\{x\} \cong \{y\}$ then

$$\{f(x, a_1^{m-1})\} \cong \{f(y, a_1^{m-1})\}$$

for all $x, y, a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m \in \mathcal{H}$

2) if $x \cong y$ then following holds:

$$g(a_1^{i-1}, x, a_{i+1}^n) \cong g(a_1^{i-1}, y, a_{i+1}^n)$$

for all $x, y, a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n \in \mathcal{H}$

Proof.

1) Given that

$$\{x\} \cong \{y\} \tag{3}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$. Let e be the hyper additive identity element, then (3) can be represented as follows:

$$f\left(x,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right)\cong f\left(y,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right) \tag{4}$$

do f hyperoperation on both sides of (4) with a_1 to get

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(f\left(x,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right),a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right)\\ &\cong f\left(f\left(y,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right),a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(f\left(x,a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right),\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right)\\ &\cong f\left(f\left(y,a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right),\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\left\{f\left(x,a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right)\right\}\cong\left\{f\left(y,a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right)\right\} \tag{7}$$

do f hyperoperation on both sides of (7) with a_2 to get the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(f\left(x,a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right),a_2,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right)\\ &\cong f\left(f\left(y,a_1,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right),a_2,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-2}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(f\left(x,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-3}\right),\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right)\\ &\cong f\left(f\left(y,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-3}\right),\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{f\left(x,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-3}\right)\right\}\\ &\cong\left\{f\left(f\left(y,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-3}\right),\underbrace{e,\cdots,e}_{m-1}\right)\right\}\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Similarly we can do f hyperoperation till a_{m-1} to get the following result:

$$\left\{f\left(x,a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_{m-1}\right)\right\}\cong\left\{f\left(y,a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_{m-1}\right)\right\} \tag{11}$$

Which can also be represented as:

$$\left\{f\left(x,a_1^{m-1}\right)\right\}\cong\left\{f\left(y,a_1^{m-1}\right)\right\} \tag{12}$$

2) Given that

$$x\cong y \tag{13}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$. Let e' be the multiplicative identity element

$$g\left(x,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right)\cong g\left(y,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right) \tag{14}$$

do g hyperoperation on both sides of (14) with a_1 to get

$$\begin{aligned} &g\left(g\left(x,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right),a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right)\\ &\cong g\left(g\left(y,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right),a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &g\left(g\left(x,a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right),\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right)\\ &\cong g\left(g\left(y,a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right),\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

$$g\left(x,a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right)\cong g\left(y,a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right) \tag{17}$$

do g hyperoperation on both sides of (17) with a_2 to get the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} &g\left(g\left(x,a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right),a_2,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right)\\ &\cong g\left(g\left(y,a_1,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right),a_2,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-2}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &g\left(g\left(x,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-3}\right),\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right)\\ &\cong g\left(g\left(y,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-3}\right),\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &g\left(x,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-3}\right)\\ &\cong g\left(g\left(y,a_1,a_2,\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-3}\right),\underbrace{e',\cdots,e'}_{n-1}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

Similarly we can do g operation till a_{n-1} to get the following result:

$$g\left(x,a_1^{n-1}\right)\cong g\left(y,a_1^{n-1}\right).$$

Theorem 4.8 Let $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ be an (m, n)-semihyperring and $\cong$ be the congruence relation on $\mathcal{H}$. Then if $\{a_i\}\cong\{b_i\}$ and $\{x_j\}\cong\{y_j\}$ for all $a_i, b_i, x_j, y_j \in \mathcal{H}$ and $i, j \in \{1, m\}$ then the following is obtained: for all $1 \le k \le m$

$$\left\{f\left(a_1^k, x_{k+1}^m\right)\right\}\cong\left\{f\left(b_1^k, y_{k+1}^m\right)\right\}$$

Proof. Can be proved similar to Lemma 4.7.

Definition 4.9 Let $\cong$ be a congruence on $\mathcal{H}$. Then the quotient of $\mathcal{H}$ by $\cong$, written as $\mathcal{H}/\cong$, is the algebra whose universe is $\mathcal{H}/\cong$ and whose fundamental operation satisfy

$$f^{\mathcal{H}/\cong}\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\right)=f^{\mathcal{H}}\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\right)/\cong$$

where $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\in\mathcal{H}$ [23].

Theorem 4.10 Let $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ be an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and $\cong$ be the equivalence relation and strongly regular on $\mathcal{H}$ then $\left(\mathcal{H}/\cong,f,g\right)$ is also an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring.

Definition 4.11 Let $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ be an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring and $\cong$ be the congruence relation. The natural map $v_{\cong}:\mathcal{H}\to\mathcal{H}/\cong$ is defined by $v_{\cong}\left(a_i\right)=a_i/\cong$ and $v_{\cong}\left(b_j\right)=b_j/\cong$ where $a_i,b_j\in\mathcal{H}$ for all $1\le i\le m$, $1\le j\le n$.

Theorem 4.12 Let ρ and σ be two congruence relations on (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ such that $\rho\subseteq\sigma$. Then

$$\sigma/\rho=\left\{\left(\rho(x),\rho(y)\right)\in\mathcal{H}/\rho\times\mathcal{H}/\rho:(x,y)\in\sigma\right\}$$

is a congruence on $\mathcal{H}/\rho$ and $\left(\mathcal{H}/\rho\right)/\left(\sigma/\rho\right)\cong\mathcal{H}/\sigma$.

Proof. Similar to [24], we can deduce that σ/ρ is an equivalence relation on $\mathcal{H}/\rho$. Suppose $\left(a_i\rho\right)\left(\sigma/\rho\right)\left(b_i\rho\right)$ for all $1\le i\le m$ and $\left(c_j\rho\right)\left(\sigma/\rho\right)\left(d_j\rho\right)$ for all $1\le j\le n$. Since σ is congruence on $\mathcal{H}$ therefore $f\left(a_1^m\right)\sigma f\left(b_1^m\right)$ and $g\left(c_1^n\right)\sigma g\left(d_1^n\right)$ which implies $f\left(a_1^m\right)\rho\left(\sigma/\rho\right)f\left(b_1^m\right)\rho$ and $g\left(c_1^n\right)\rho\left(\sigma/\rho\right)g\left(d_1^n\right)\rho$ respectively, therefore σ/ρ is a congruence on $\mathcal{H}/\rho$.

Theorem 4.13 The natural map from an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ to the quotient $\left(\mathcal{H}/\cong,f,g\right)$ of the (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring is an onto homomorphism.

Definition 4.11 and Theorem 4.13 is generalization of [23].

Proof. let $\cong$ be the congruence relation on (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ and the natural map be $v_{\cong}:\mathcal{H}\to\mathcal{H}/\cong$. For all $a_i\in\mathcal{H}$, where $1\le i\le m$ following holds true:

$$\begin{aligned}&v_{\cong}f^{\mathcal{H}}\left(a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_m\right)\\&=f^{\mathcal{H}}\left(a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_m\right)/\cong\\&=f^{\mathcal{H}/\cong}\left(a_1/\cong,a_2/\cong,\cdots,a_m/\cong\right)\\&=f^{\mathcal{H}/\cong}\left(v_{\cong}a_1,v_{\cong}a_2,\cdots,v_{\cong}a_m\right)\end{aligned}$$

In a similar fashion we can deduce for g, for all $b_j\in\mathcal{H}$, where $1\le j\le n$:

$$\begin{aligned}&v_{\cong}g^{\mathcal{H}}\left(b_1,b_2,\cdots,b_n\right)\\&=g^{\mathcal{H}}\left(b_1,b_2,\cdots,b_n\right)/\cong\\&=g^{\mathcal{H}/\cong}\left(b_1/\cong,b_2/\cong,\cdots,b_n/\cong\right)\\&=g^{\mathcal{H}/\cong}\left(v_{\cong}b_1,v_{\cong}b_2,\cdots,v_{\cong}b_n\right)\end{aligned}$$

So $v_{\cong}$ is onto homomorphism.

Proof is similar to [23].

5. Fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-Semihyperring

Let $\mathcal{R}$ be a non-empty set. Then

1) A fuzzy subset of $\mathcal{R}$ is a function $\mu:\mathcal{R}\to[0,1]$;

2) For a fuzzy subset μ of $\mathcal{R}$ and $t\in[0,1]$, the set $\mu_t=\left\{x\in\mathcal{R}\mid\mu(x)\ge t\right\}$ is called the *level subset* of μ [1,6,13,25].

Definition 5.1 A fuzzy subset μ of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ is called a *fuzzy* (*m*, *n*)-*sub-semihyperring* of $\mathcal{H}$ if following hold true:

1) $\min\left\{\mu\left(x_1\right),\mu\left(x_2\right),\cdots,\mu\left(x_m\right)\right\}$
$\le\inf_{z\in f\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\right)}\mu(z)$,

for all $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\in\mathcal{H}$

2) $\min\left\{\mu\left(x_1\right),\mu\left(x_2\right),\cdots,\mu\left(x_n\right)\right\}$
$\le\mu\left(g\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\right)\right)$,

for all $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\in\mathcal{H}$.

Definition 5.2 A fuzzy subset μ of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ is called a *fuzzy hyperideal* of $\mathcal{H}$ if the following hold true:

1) $\min\left\{\mu\left(x_1\right),\mu\left(x_2\right),\cdots,\mu\left(x_m\right)\right\}$
$\le\inf_{z\in f\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\right)}\mu(z)$,

for all $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\in\mathcal{H}$,

2) $\mu\left(x_1\right)\le\mu\left(g\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\right)\right)$, for all $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\in\mathcal{H}$,

3) $\mu\left(x_2\right)\le\mu\left(g\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\right)\right)$, for all $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\in\mathcal{H}$,

$\vdots$

4) $\mu\left(x_n\right)\le\mu\left(g\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\right)\right)$, for all $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\in\mathcal{H}$.

Theorem 5.3 A fuzzy subset μ of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ is a fuzzy hyperideal if and only if every non-empty level subset is a hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$.

Proof. Suppose subset μ is a fuzzy hyperideal of (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $\left(\mathcal{H},f,g\right)$ and μ_t is a level subset of μ.

If $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\in\mu_t$ for some $t\in[0,1]$ then from the definition of level set, we can deduce the following:

$$\mu\left(x_1\right)\ge t,\mu\left(x_2\right)\ge t,\cdots,\mu\left(x_m\right)\ge t.$$

Thus, we say that:

$$\min\left\{\mu\left(x_1\right),\mu\left(x_2\right),\cdots,\mu\left(x_m\right)\right\}\ge t$$

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned}&\inf_{z\in f\left(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m\right)}\mu(z)\\&\ge\min\left\{\mu\left(x_1\right),\mu\left(x_2\right),\cdots,\mu\left(x_m\right)\right\}\ge t.\end{aligned}\tag{21}$$

So, we get the following:

$$\mu(z) \geq t \text{, for all } z \in f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m).$$

Therefore, $f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m) \subseteq \mu_t$.

Again, suppose that $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \in \mathcal{H}$ and $x_i \in \mu_t$, where $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then, we find that $\mu(x_i) \geq t$.

So, we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & t \leq \mu_{x_i} \leq \mu\left(g(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)\right) \\ & \rightarrow g\left(x_1^{i-1}, \mu_t, x_{i+1}^n\right) \subseteq \mu_t \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

Thus, we find that μ_t is a hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$.

On the other hand, suppose that every non-empty level subset μ_t is a hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$.

Let $t_0 = \min\{\mu_{x_1}, \mu_{x_2}, \cdots, \mu_{x_n}\}$, for all $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \in \mathcal{H}$.

Then, we obtain the following:

$$\mu(x_1) \geq t_0, \mu(x_2) \geq t_0, \cdots, \mu(x_n) \geq t_0$$

Thus,

$$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \in \mu_{t_0}$$

We can also obtain that:

$$f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m) \subseteq \mu_{t_0}.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & \min\{\mu(x_1), \mu(x_2), \cdots, \mu(x_m)\} \\ & = t_0 \leq \inf_{z \in f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m)} \mu(z). \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

Again, suppose that $\mu(x_1) = t_1$. Then $x \in \mu_{t_1}$.

So, we obtain:

$$g(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \in \mu_{t_1} \rightarrow t_1 \leq \mu\left(g(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)\right)$$

Thus, $\mu(x_1) \leq \mu\left(g(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)\right)$.

Similarly, we obtain $\mu(x_i) \leq \mu\left(g(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)\right)$, for all $i \in \{1, n\}$.

Thus, we can check all the conditions of the definition of fuzzy hyperideal.

This proof is a generalization of [1].

Theorem 5.3 is a generalization of [1,11,26].

Jun, Ozturk and Song [27] have proposed a similar theorem on hemiring.

Theorem 5.4 Let $\mathcal{I}$ be a non-empty subset of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$. Let μ_I be a fuzzy set defined as follows:

$$\mu_I(x) = \begin{cases} s & \text{if } x \in \mathcal{I}, \\ t & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $0 \leq t < s \leq 1$. Then μ_I is a fuzzy left hyper ideal of $\mathcal{H}$ if and only if $\mathcal{I}$ is a left hyper ideal of $\mathcal{H}$.

Following Corollary 5.5 is generalization of [1].

Corollary 5.5 Let μ be a fuzzy set and its upper bound be t_0 of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$. Then the following are equivalent:

1) μ is a fuzzy hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$.

2) Every non-empty level subset of μ is a hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$.

3) Every level subset μ_t is a hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$ where $t \in [0, t_0]$.

Definition 5.6 Let $(\mathcal{R}, f', g')$ and $(\mathcal{S}, f'', g'')$ be fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings and φ be a map from $\mathcal{R}$ into $\mathcal{S}$. Then φ is called homomorphism of fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings if following hold true:

$$\varphi\left(f'(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m)\right) \leq f''\left(\varphi(x_1), \varphi(x_2), \cdots, \varphi(x_m)\right)$$

and

$$\varphi\left(g'(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)\right) \leq g''\left(\varphi(y_1), \varphi(y_2), \cdots, \varphi(y_n)\right)$$

for all $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m, y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n \in \mathcal{R}$.

Theorem 5.7 Let $(\mathcal{R}, \mu_{f'}, \mu_{g'})$ and $(\mathcal{S}, \mu_{f''}, \mu_{g''})$ be two fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings and $(\mathcal{R}, f', g')$ and $(\mathcal{S}, f'', g'')$ be associated (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring. If $\varphi: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a homomorphism of fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings, then φ is homomorphism of the associated (*m*, *n*)-semihyperrings also.

Definition 5.6 and Theorem 5.7 are similar to the one proposed by Leoreanu-Fotea [16] on fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-ary hyperrings and (*m*, *n*)-ary hyperrings and Ameri and Nozari [8] proposed a similar Definition and Theorem on hyperalgebras.

6. Conclusion

We proposed the definition, examples and properties of (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring. (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring has vast application in many of the computer science areas. It has application in cryptography, optimization theory, fuzzy computation, Baysian networks and Automata theory, listed a few. In this paper we proposed Fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring which can be applied in different areas of computer science like image processing, artificial intelligence, etc. We found some of the interesting results: the natural map from an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring to the quotient of the (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring is an onto homomorphism. It is also found that if ρ and σ are two congruence relations on (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ such that $\rho \subseteq \sigma$, then σ/ρ is a congruence on $\mathcal{H}/\rho$ and $(\mathcal{H}/\rho)/(\sigma/\rho) \cong \mathcal{H}/\sigma$. We found many interesting results in fuzzy (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring as well, like, a fuzzy subset μ of an (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring $(\mathcal{H}, f, g)$ is a fuzzy hyperideal if and only if every non-empty level subset is a hyperideal of $\mathcal{H}$. We can use (*m*, *n*)-semihyperring in cryptography in our future work.

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