

**Beg, Ismat****Fixed points of fuzzy monotone maps.** (English) [Zbl 1047.03044](#)

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This short paper presents two theorems proving sufficient conditions for the existence of fixed points of a mapping that is fuzzy monotone with respect to a fuzzy order. From the various existing definitions of a fuzzy order, the author uses the following one, relying mainly on the ideas proposed in 1986 by C. Z. Luo and in 1987 by A. Billot [see, e.g., *A. Billot*, Economic theory of fuzzy equilibria. An axiomatic analysis. 2nd ed. (Springer, Berlin) (1995; [Zbl 0861.90017](#))]: A fuzzy order on a crisp set  $X$  is a normalized fuzzy binary relation  $R$  on  $X$  with a membership function  $r$  fulfilling the conditions  $(\forall x, y \in X)r(x, y) \star r(y, x) > 0 \Rightarrow x = y$  (antisymmetry), and  $(\forall x, y, z \in X)r(x, y) \geq r(y, x) \& r(y, z) \geq r(z, y) \Rightarrow r(x, z) \geq r(z, x)$  (f-transitivity), where  $\star$  denotes the Łukasiewicz t-norm. In both theorems, a basic part of the sufficient condition is the requirement  $(\exists x \in X)r(x, f(x)) \geq r(f(x), x)$ . In addition, the first theorem requires every fuzzy chain in  $X$  to have a supremum, whereas the second one requires only every countable fuzzy chain in  $\{y : y \in X \& r(x, y) \geq r(y, x)\}$  to have a supremum; instead the mapping is required to be not only fuzzy monotone, but also fuzzy order-continuous. A substantial difference between both theorems consists in the way how the existence of a fixed point of the considered mapping  $f$  is established: In the first theorem, its existence follows from Fuzzy Zorn's Lemma, whereas in the second theorem it is  $\sup_n f^n(x)$  that is proved to be a fixed point of  $f$ , and the existence of that supremum is already assumed in the sufficient condition.

The theorems are proved in the setting of fuzzy sets with  $[0, 1]$ -valued membership functions. In the reviewer's opinion, they can be proved also with the more general membership functions assuming values in a linearly ordered lattice, and also the t-norm in the definition of a fuzzy order can be quite general.

Reviewer: Martin Holeňa (Praha)

**MSC:**[03E72](#) Theory of fuzzy sets, etc.[06A06](#) Partial orders, general**Keywords:**

fuzzy order; fuzzy chain; fuzzy Zorn's lemma; fuzzy monotone mapping; fuzzy order-continuous mapping; fixed points of fuzzy mappings

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