

Interval neutrosophic finite switchboard state machine

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Abstract In this paper we introduced the concept of interval neutrosophic finite state machine, interval neutrosophic finite switchboard state machine using the notion of interval neutrosophic set. We also introduced the concept of homomorphism and strong homomorphism of interval neutrosophic finite state machine.

Keywords Interval neutrosophic set · Interval neutrosophic finite state machine · Interval neutrosophic finite switchboard state machine

Mathematics Subject Classification 03D05 · 20M35 · 68Q70 · 18B20 · 68Q45

1 Introduction

The theory of fuzzy sets was introduced by Zadeh in 1965 [17] as a generalization of crisp sets. After the introduction of fuzzy sets many researcher applied the concept of fuzzy sets in various fields and achieved a great success. After that Zadeh made an extension of fuzzy sets and named this extension interval valued fuzzy set [18]. After these two extensions Atanasiu introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy sets in 1986 [1]. That is representing objects by a membership and non membership functions. There were also other generalizations of fuzzy sets such as bipolar valued fuzzy set [8], vague sets [3], cubic sets [6], interval valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets [2]. These were mathematical tools to describe the uncertainty. Florentin Smarandache [12,13] introduced the concept of neutrosophy and neutrosophic sets which was the generalization of fuzzy sets, intuitionistic fuzzy sets, interval valued fuzzy set and all defined extensions, defined above. The word “neutrosophy” etymologically,

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“neuro-sophy” (noun) comes from French neutre Latin neuter, neutral, and Greek sophia, skill/wisdom means knowledge of neutral thought. Neutrosophy is a branch of philosophy introduced by which studies the origin and scope of neutralities, as well as their interaction with ideational spectra. This theory considers every notion or idea $\langle A \rangle$ together with its opposite or negation $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$ and with their spectrum of neutralities $\langle \text{neut}A \rangle$ in between them (i.e. notions or ideas supporting neither $\langle A \rangle$ nor $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$). The $\langle \text{neut}A \rangle$ and $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$ ideas together are referred to as $\langle \text{non}A \rangle$. Neutrosophy is a generalization of Hegel’s dialectics (the last one is based on $\langle A \rangle$ and $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$ only). While a “neutrosophic” (adjective), means having the nature of, or having the characteristic of Neutrosophy. A neutrosophic set A is characterized by a truth membership function T_A , Indeterminancy membership function I_A , Falsity membership function F_A . Where T_A, I_A and F_A are real standard and nonstandard subsets of $]^-0, 1^+]$. The neutrosophic sets is suitable for real life problem, but it is difficult to apply in scientific problems. The difference between neutrosophic sets and intuitionistic fuzzy sets is that in neutrosophic sets the degree of indeterminacy is defined independently. To apply neutrosophic set in real life and in scientific problems Wang et al. defined single valued neutrosophic set and their set theoretic operators in 2011 [16]. In single valued neutrosophic set closed interval $[0, 1]$ can be taken instead of $]^-0, 1^+]$. In 2005 Wang et al. defined interval neutrosophic set and their set theoretic properties, convexity, truth-favorite and falsity favorite interval neutrosophic set [15]. Malik et al. introduced the concept of submachine of fuzzy finite state machine, product of fuzzy finite state machine [10, 11]. Malik et al. also introduced subsystem of fuzzy finite state machine [9]. In 2002 Kumbhojkar and Chaudhari introduced covering of fuzzy finite state machine [7]. Sato and Kuroki introduced fuzzy finite switchboard state machine in 2002 [14]. After the introduction of fuzzy finite state machine Jun in 2005 introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy finite state state machine, intuitionistic submachine and their related properties were discussed [4]. In 2006 Jun introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy finite switchboard state machine, commutative intuitionistic fuzzy finite state machine and strong homomorphism [5]. In this paper we introduced the concept of interval neutrosophic finite state machine, interval neutrosophic finite switchboard state machine using the notion of interval neutrosophic set. We also introduced the concept of homomorphism and strong homomorphism of interval neutrosophic finite state machine.

2 Preliminaries

In this section we define some basic definitions about intuitionistic fuzzy set, interval neutrosophic set and intuitionistic fuzzy finite state machine, intuitionistic fuzzy finite switchboard state machine defined in [1, 4, 5, 15].

Definition 2.1 [1] An intuitionistic fuzzy set on the universal set X is an object of the form

$$H = \{ \langle a, \mu_H(a), \nu_H(a) \rangle \mid a \in X \}$$

where $\mu_H: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ and $\nu_H: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ are called the membership and non-membership functions respectively and the condition that $0 \leq \mu_H(a) + \nu_H(a) \leq 1$ for all $a \in X$.

Definition 2.2 [4] A triple $M = (N, U, H)$ is called intuitionistic fuzzy finite state machine. In which N, U, H are respectively, representing the set of states, the set of input symbols and intuitionistic fuzzy sets in $N \times U \times N$.

Definition 2.3 [5] An intuitionistic fuzzy finite state machine $M = (N, U, H)$ is said to be switching if it satisfies:

$$\mu_H(r, a, s) = \mu_H(s, a, r) \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_H(r, a, s) = \nu_H(s, a, r)$$

for all $r, s, \in N$ and $a \in U$.

An intuitionistic fuzzy finite state machine $M = (N, U, H)$ is said to be commutative if it satisfies:

$$\mu_H(r, ab, s) = \mu_H(r, ba, s) \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_H(r, ab, s) = \nu_H(r, ba, s)$$

for all $r, s, \in N$ and $a, b \in U$.

An intuitionistic fuzzy finite state machine $M = (N, U, H)$ which is both switching and commutative is called an intuitionistic fuzzy finite switchboard state machine.

Definition 2.4 [15] Let X be a universal set. An interval neutrosophic set (*INS* for short) is of the form

$$S = \{ \langle \alpha_S(a), \beta_S(a), \gamma_S(a) \rangle \mid a \in X \} \\ = \{ \langle a, [\inf \alpha_S(a), \sup \alpha_S(a)], [\inf \beta_S(a), \sup \beta_S(a)], [\inf \gamma_S(a), \sup \gamma_S(a)] \rangle \mid a \in X \}.$$

where $\alpha_S(a), \beta_S(a)$ and $\gamma_S(a)$ respectively representing the truth-membership, indeterminacy-membership and falsity membership functions for each $a \in X$, $\alpha_S(a), \beta_S(a), \gamma_S(a) \subseteq [0, 1]$ and the condition that $0 \leq \sup \alpha_S(a) + \sup \beta_S(a) + \sup \gamma_S(a) \leq 3$.

Definition 2.5 [15] An INS S set is empty if $\inf \alpha_S(a) = \sup \alpha_S(a) = 0, \inf \beta_S(a) = \sup \beta_S(a) = 1, \inf \gamma_S(a) = \sup \gamma_S(a) = 1$ for all $a \in X$.

Definition 2.6 [15] Let A and B be two INSs. Then A is contained in B if and only if $\inf \alpha_A(a) \leq \inf \alpha_B(a), \sup \alpha_A(a) \leq \sup \alpha_B(a), \inf \beta_A(a) \geq \inf \beta_B(a), \sup \beta_A(a) \geq \sup \beta_B(a), \inf \gamma_A(a) \geq \inf \gamma_B(a), \sup \gamma_A(a) \geq \sup \gamma_B(a)$.

3 Interval neutrosophic finite state machine

Definition 3.1 A triple $M = (N, U, S)$ is called interval neutrosophic finite state machine (*INFSM* for short), where N, U are finite non-empty sets, called the set of states and input symbols respectively, and $S = \langle \alpha_S(a), \beta_S(a), \gamma_S(a) \rangle$ is an INS in $N \times U \times N$.

The set of all words of finite length of U is denoted by U^* . The empty word is denoted by ζ , and the length of each $a \in U^*$ is denoted by $|a|$.

Definition 3.2 Let $M = (N, U, S)$ be an INFSM. Define an INS $S^* = \langle \alpha_{S^*}(a), \beta_{S^*}(a), \gamma_{S^*}(a) \rangle$ in $N \times U^* \times N$ by

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) := \begin{cases} [1, 1] & \text{if } r = s \\ [0, 0] & \text{if } r \neq s \end{cases} \\ \beta_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) := \begin{cases} [0, 0] & \text{if } r = s \\ [1, 1] & \text{if } r \neq s \end{cases}$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) := \begin{cases} [0, 0] & \text{if } r = s \\ [1, 1] & \text{if } r \neq s \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, b, s)],$$

$$\beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \beta_S(v, b, s)]$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, b, s)]$$

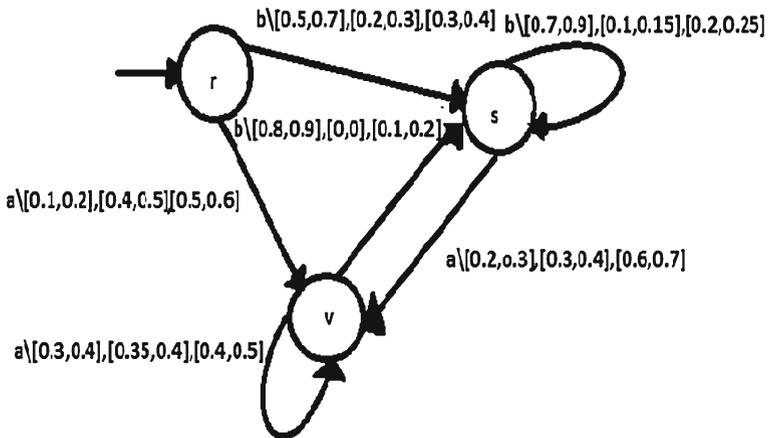
for all $r, s \in N, a \in U^*$ and $b \in U$.

Example 3.3 Let $N = \{r, s, v\}$ and $U = \{a, b\}$ and S be INS defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_S(r, a, v) &= [0.1, 0.2], & \beta_S(r, a, v) &= [0.4, 0.5], & \gamma_S(r, a, v) &= [0.5, 0.6] \\ \alpha_S(r, b, s) &= [0.5, 0.7], & \beta_S(r, b, s) &= [0.2, 0.3], & \gamma_S(r, b, s) &= [0.3, 0.4] \\ \alpha_S(s, a, v) &= [0.2, 0.3], & \beta_S(s, a, v) &= [0.3, 0.4], & \gamma_S(s, a, v) &= [0.6, 0.7] \\ \alpha_S(v, a, v) &= [0.3, 0.4], & \beta_S(v, a, v) &= [0.35, 0.4], & \gamma_S(v, a, v) &= [0.4, 0.5] \\ \alpha_S(v, b, s) &= [0.8, 0.9], & \beta_S(v, b, s) &= [0, 0], & \gamma_S(v, b, s) &= [0.1, 0.2]. \end{aligned}$$

Then (N, U, S) is an INFMSM.

The transition daigram is given below:



Lemma 3.4 Let $M = (N, U, S)$ be an INFMSM. Then

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, b, s)]$$

$$\beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, b, s)]$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, b, s)]$$

for all $r, s \in N$ and $a, b \in U^*$.

Proof Let $r, s \in N$ and $a, b \in U^*$. We prove the result by induction on $|b| = k$. If $k = 0$, then $b = \zeta$, and so $ab = a\zeta = a$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, b, s)] &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, \zeta, s)] \\ &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s), \\ \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, b, s)] &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, \zeta, s)] \\ &= \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s)\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, b, s)] &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, \zeta, s)] \\ &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s).\end{aligned}$$

So the result is true for $k = 0$. Suppose that the result is true for $|c| = k - 1$. That is for all $c \in U^*$ such that $|c| = k - 1$, $k > 0$. Let $b = cd$, where $c \in U^*$ and $d \in U$, and $|c| = k - 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\bigvee_{w \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, w) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(w, c, v)] \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\bigvee_{w \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, w) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(w, c, v)] \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigvee_{v, w \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, w) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(w, c, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigvee_{w \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, w) (\bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(w, c, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)])] \\ &= \bigvee_{w \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, w) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(w, cd, s)] \\ &= \bigvee_{w \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, w) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(w, b, s)], \\ \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\bigwedge_{w \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \beta_{S^*}(w, c, v)] \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v, w \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \beta_{S^*}(w, c, v) \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{w \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, w) (\bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(w, c, v) \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)])] \\ &= \bigwedge_{w \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \beta_{S^*}(w, cd, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{w \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \beta_{S^*}(w, b, s)]\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\bigwedge_{w \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(w, c, v)] \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v, w \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(w, c, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{w \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, w) (\bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(w, c, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)])] \\ &= \bigwedge_{w \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(w, cd, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{w \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, w) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(w, b, s)].\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the result is true for $|b| = n$. This completes the proof. \square

4 Interval neutrosophic finite switchboard state machine

Definition 4.1 An INFSM $M = (N, U, S)$ is said to be switching if it satisfies:

$$\alpha_S(r, a, s) = \alpha_S(s, a, r), \quad \beta_S(r, a, s) = \beta_S(s, a, r)$$

and

$$\gamma_S(r, a, s) = \gamma_S(s, a, r)$$

for all $r, s \in N$ and $a \in U$.

An INFMSM $M = (N, U, S)$ is said to be commutative if it satisfies:

$$\alpha_S(r, ab, s) = \alpha_S(r, ba, s), \beta_S(r, ab, s) = \beta_S(r, ba, s)$$

and

$$\gamma_S(r, ab, s) = \gamma_S(r, ba, s)$$

for all $r, s \in N$ and $a, b \in U$.

If an INFMSM $M = (N, U, S)$ is both switching and commutative, then it is called interval neutrosophic finite switchboard state machine (INFSSM for short).

Proposition 4.2 *If $M = (N, U, S)$ is a commutative INFMSM, then*

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, ba, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s), \beta_{S^*}(r, ba, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s)$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, ba, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s).$$

for all $r, s \in N$ and $a \in U, b \in U^*$.

Proof Let $r, s \in N$ and $a, b \in U^*$. We prove the result by induction on $|b| = k$. If $k = 0$, then $b = \zeta$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{S^*}(r, ba, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, \zeta a, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, a\zeta, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s), \\ \beta_{S^*}(r, ba, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, \zeta a, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, a\zeta, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, ba, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, \zeta a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, a\zeta, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s).$$

Therefore the result is true for $k = 0$. Suppose that the result is true for $|c| = k - 1$. That is for all $c \in U^*$ with $|c| = k - 1, k > 0$. Let $d \in U$ be such that $b = cd$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{S^*}(r, ba, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, cda, s) = \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, c, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, da, s)] \\ &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, c, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, ad, s)] \\ &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, cad, s) \\ &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, ca, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s), \\ \beta_{S^*}(r, ba, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, cda, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, c, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, da, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, c, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, ad, s)] \\ &= \beta_{S^*}(r, cad, s) \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, ca, v) \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)] \\ &= \beta_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{S^*}(r, ba, s) &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, cda, s) = \wedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, c, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, da, s)] \\
 &= \wedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, c, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, ad, s)] \\
 &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, cad, s) \\
 &= \wedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, ca, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \wedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the result is true for $|b| = k$. Thus completes the proof. \square

Proposition 4.3 *If $M = (N, U, S)$ is an INFSSM, then*

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(s, a, r), \quad \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \beta_{S^*}(s, a, r)$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(s, a, r)$$

for all $r, s \in N$ and $a \in U^*$.

Proof Let $r, s \in N$ and $a \in U^*$. We prove the result by induction on $|a| = k$. If $k = 0$, then $b = \zeta$, hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(s, \zeta, r) = \alpha_{S^*}(s, a, r), \\
 \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = \beta_{S^*}(s, \zeta, r) = \beta_{S^*}(s, a, r)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(s, \zeta, r) = \gamma_{S^*}(s, a, r).$$

Therefore the result is true for $k = 0$. Assume that the result is true for $|b| = k - 1$. That is for all $b \in U^*$ with $|b| = k - 1, k > 0$, we have

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, b, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(s, b, r), \quad \beta_{S^*}(r, b, s) = \beta_{S^*}(s, b, r)$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, b, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(s, b, r).$$

Let $x \in U$ and $b \in U^*$ be such that $a = bx$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, bx, s) = \vee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, b, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, x, s)] \\
 &= \vee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(v, b, r) \wedge \alpha_S(s, x, r)] \\
 &= \vee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(v, b, r) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(s, x, r)] \\
 &= \vee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(s, x, r) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(r, b, v)] \\
 &= \alpha_{S^*}(s, xb, r) = \alpha_{S^*}(s, bx, r) = \alpha_{S^*}(s, a, r), \\
 \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, bx, s) = \wedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, b, v) \vee \beta_S(v, x, s)] \\
 &= \wedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(v, b, r) \vee \beta_S(s, x, r)] \\
 &= \wedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(v, b, r) \vee \beta_{S^*}(s, x, r)] \\
 &= \wedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(s, x, r) \vee \beta_{S^*}(r, b, v)] \\
 &= \beta_{S^*}(s, xb, r) = \beta_{S^*}(s, bx, r) = \beta_{S^*}(s, a, r)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, bx, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, b, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, x, s)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(v, b, r) \vee \gamma_S(s, x, r)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(v, b, r) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(s, x, r)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(s, x, r) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(r, b, v)] \\
 &= \gamma_{S^*}(s, xb, r) = \gamma_{S^*}(s, bx, r) = \gamma_{S^*}(s, a, r).
 \end{aligned}$$

This shows that the result is true for $|b| = k$. □

Proposition 4.4 *If $M = (N, U, S)$ is an INFSSM, then*

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, ba, s), \quad \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, ba, s)$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, ba, s)$$

for all $r, s \in N$ and $a, b \in U^*$.

Proof Let $r, s \in N$ and $a, b \in U^*$. We prove the result by induction on $|b| = k$. If $k = 0$, then $b = \zeta$, hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, a\zeta, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, \zeta a, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, ba, s), \\
 \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, a\zeta, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, \zeta a, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, ba, s)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, a\zeta, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, \zeta a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, ba, s).$$

Therefore the result is true for $k = 0$. Suppose that the result is true for $|c| = k - 1$. That is for all $c \in U^*$ with $|c| = k - 1, k > 0$. Let $d \in U$ be such that $b = cd$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, ca, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(v, ca, r) \wedge \alpha_S(s, d, v)] \\
 &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_S(s, d, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, ca, r)] \\
 &= \alpha_{S^*}(s, dca, r) = \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(s, dc, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, a, r)] \\
 &= \bigvee_{v \in N} [\alpha_{S^*}(s, cd, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, a, r)] = \alpha_{S^*}(s, cda, r) \\
 &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, cda, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, ba, s), \\
 \beta_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(r, ca, v) \vee \beta_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(v, ca, r) \vee \beta_S(s, d, v)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_S(s, d, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, ca, r)] \\
 &= \beta_{S^*}(s, dca, r) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(s, dc, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, a, r)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\beta_{S^*}(s, cd, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, a, r)] = \beta_{S^*}(s, cda, r) \\
 &= \beta_{S^*}(r, cda, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, ba, s)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{S^*}(r, ab, s) &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, acd, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, ac, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, ca, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, d, s)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(v, ca, r) \vee \gamma_S(s, d, v)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_S(s, d, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, ca, r)] \\
 &= \gamma_{S^*}(s, dca, r) = \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(s, dc, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, a, r)] \\
 &= \bigwedge_{v \in N} [\gamma_{S^*}(s, cd, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, a, r)] = \gamma_{S^*}(s, cda, r) \\
 &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, cda, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, ba, s).
 \end{aligned}$$

This shows that the result is true for $|b| = k$. □

Definition 4.5 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSMs. A pair (φ, ψ) of mappings $\varphi : N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ and $\psi : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ is called homomorphism, written as $(\varphi, \psi) : M_S \rightarrow M_T$, if it satisfies:

$$\alpha_S(r, a, s) \leq \alpha_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s)), \beta_S(r, a, s) \geq \beta_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s))$$

and

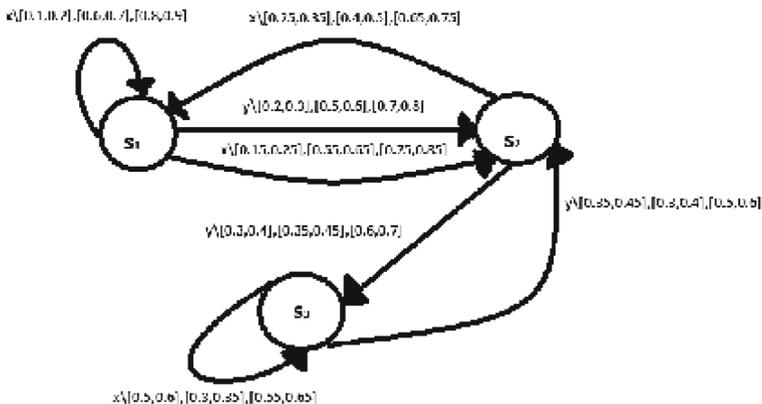
$$\gamma_S(r, a, s) \geq \gamma_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s))$$

for all $r, s \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1$.

Example 4.6 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSMs. Where $N_1 = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$, $U_1 = \{x, y\}$, $N_2 = \{n_1, n_2\}$ and $U_2 = \{x, y\}$, S and T are defined below:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_S(s_1, x, s_1) &= [0.1, 0.2], & \beta_S(s_1, x, s_1) &= [0.6, 0.7], & \gamma_S(s_1, x, s_1) &= [0.8, 0.9], \\
 \alpha_S(s_1, x, s_2) &= [0.15, 0.25], & \beta_S(s_1, x, s_2) &= [0.55, 0.65], & \gamma_S(s_1, x, s_2) &= [0.75, 0.85], \\
 \alpha_S(s_1, y, s_2) &= [0.2, 0.3], & \beta_S(s_1, y, s_2) &= [0.5, 0.6], & \gamma_S(s_1, y, s_2) &= [0.7, 0.8], \\
 \alpha_S(s_2, x, s_1) &= [0.25, 0.35], & \beta_S(s_2, x, s_1) &= [0.4, 0.5], & \gamma_S(s_2, x, s_1) &= [0.65, 0.75], \\
 \alpha_S(s_2, y, s_3) &= [0.3, 0.4], & \beta_S(s_2, y, s_3) &= [0.35, 0.45], & \gamma_S(s_2, y, s_3) &= [0.6, 0.7], \\
 \alpha_S(s_3, x, s_3) &= [0.5, 0.6], & \beta_S(s_3, x, s_3) &= [0.3, 0.35], & \gamma_S(s_3, x, s_3) &= [0.55, 0.65], \\
 \alpha_S(s_3, y, s_2) &= [0.35, 0.45], & \beta_S(s_3, y, s_2) &= [0.3, 0.4], & \gamma_S(s_3, y, s_2) &= [0.5, 0.6].
 \end{aligned}$$

The transition daigram is given below:

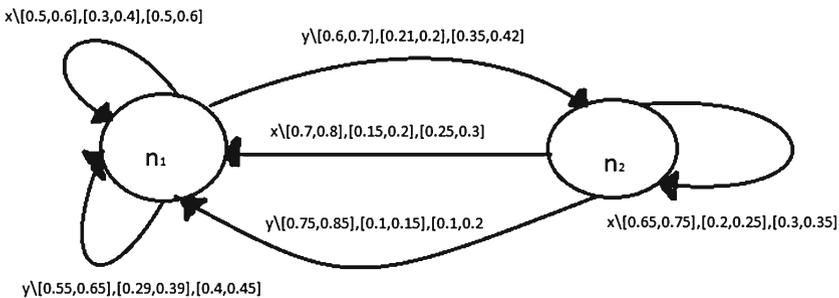


Define a mappings $\varphi: N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ and $\psi: U_1 \rightarrow U_2$, by $\varphi(s_1) = \varphi(s_2) = n_1, \varphi(s_3) = n_2, \psi(x) = x$ and $\psi(y) = y$.

The homomorphic image of M_S

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_T(n_1, x, n_1) &= [0.5, 0.6], & \beta_T(n_1, x, n_1) &= [0.3, 0.4], & \gamma_T(n_1, x, n_1) &= [0.5, 0.6], \\ \alpha_T(n_1, y, n_1) &= [0.55, 0.65], & \beta_T(n_1, y, n_1) &= [0.29, 0.39], & \gamma_T(n_1, y, n_1) &= [0.4, 0.45], \\ \alpha_T(n_1, y, n_2) &= [0.6, 0.7], & \beta_T(n_1, y, n_2) &= [0.21, 0.2], & \gamma_T(n_1, y, n_2) &= [0.35, 0.42], \\ \alpha_T(n_2, x, n_2) &= [0.65, 0.75], & \beta_T(n_2, x, n_2) &= [0.2, 0.25], & \gamma_T(n_2, x, n_2) &= [0.3, 0.35], \\ \alpha_T(n_2, x, n_1) &= [0.7, 0.8], & \beta_T(n_2, x, n_1) &= [0.15, 0.2], & \gamma_T(n_2, x, n_1) &= [0.25, 0.3], \\ \alpha_T(n_2, y, n_1) &= [0.75, 0.85], & \beta_T(n_2, y, n_1) &= [0.1, 0.15], & \gamma_T(n_2, y, n_1) &= [0.1, 0.2]. \end{aligned}$$

The



Definition 4.7 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSMs. A pair (φ, ψ) of mappings $\varphi: N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ and $\psi: U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ is called a strong homomorphism, written as $(\varphi, \psi): M_S \rightarrow M_T$, if it satisfies:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s)) &= \vee \{ \alpha_S(r, a, v) \mid v \in N_1, \varphi(v) = \varphi(s) \}, \\ \beta_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s)) &= \wedge \{ \beta_S(r, a, v) \mid v \in N_1, \varphi(v) = \varphi(s) \} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s)) = \wedge \{ \gamma_S(r, a, v) \mid v \in N_1, \varphi(v) = \varphi(s) \}$$

for all $r, s \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1$. If $U_1 = U_2$ and ψ is the identity map, then we simply write $\varphi: M_S \rightarrow M_T$ and say that φ is a homomorphism or strong homomorphism accordingly. If (φ, ψ) is a strong homomorphism with φ is one-one, then

$$\alpha_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s)) = \alpha_S(r, a, s), \beta_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s)) = \beta_S(r, a, s)$$

and

$$\gamma_T(\varphi(r), \psi(a), \varphi(s)) = \gamma_S(r, a, s)$$

for all $r, s \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1$.

Theorem 4.8 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSMs. Let $(\varphi, \psi): M_S \rightarrow M_T$ be an onto strong homomorphism. If M_S is a commutative, then so is M_T .

Proof Let $r_2, s_2 \in N_2$. Then there are $r_1, s_1 \in N_1$ such that $\varphi(r_1) = r_2$ and $\varphi(s_1) = s_2$. Let $x_2, y_2 \in U_2$. Then there exists $x_1, y_1 \in U_1$ such that $\psi(x_1) = x_2$ and $\psi(y_1) = y_2$. Since M_S is commutative, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{T^*}(r_2, x_2y_2, s_2) &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(x_1)\psi(y_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(x_1, y_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \vee\{\alpha_{S^*}(r_1, x_1y_1, v_1) \mid v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(s_1)\} \\ &= \vee\{\alpha_{S^*}(r_1, y_1x_1, v_1) \mid v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(s_1)\} \\ &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(y_1x_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \alpha_{T^*}(r_2, y_2x_2, s_2), \\ \beta_{T^*}(r_2, x_2y_2, s_2) &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(x_1)\psi(y_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(x_1, y_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \wedge\{\beta_{S^*}(r_1, x_1y_1, v_1) \mid v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(s_1)\} \\ &= \wedge\{\beta_{S^*}(r_1, y_1x_1, v_1) \mid v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(s_1)\} \\ &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(y_1x_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(y_1)\psi(x_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \beta_{T^*}(r_2, y_2x_2, s_2)\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{T^*}(r_2, x_2y_2, s_2) &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(x_1)\psi(y_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(x_1, y_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \wedge\{\gamma_{S^*}(r_1, x_1y_1, v_1) \mid v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(s_1)\} \\ &= \wedge\{\gamma_{S^*}(r_1, y_1x_1, v_1) \mid v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(s_1)\} \\ &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(y_1x_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r_1), \psi(y_1)\psi(x_1), \varphi(s_1)) \\ &= \gamma_{T^*}(r_2, y_2x_2, s_2).\end{aligned}$$

Hence M_T is a commutative INFMSM. This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 4.9 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSMs. Let $(\varphi, \psi): M_S \rightarrow M_T$ be a strong homomorphism. Then

$$\begin{aligned}(\forall u, v \in N_1)(\forall a \in U_1)(\alpha_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) > [0, 0]) \\ \Rightarrow (\exists w \in N_1)(\alpha_S(u, a, v) > [0, 0], \varphi(w) = \varphi(v)), \\ (\forall u, v \in N_1)(\forall a \in U_1)(\beta_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) < [1, 1]) \\ \Rightarrow (\exists w \in N_1)(\beta_S(u, a, v) < [1, 1], \varphi(w) = \varphi(v)),\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}(\forall u, v \in N_1)(\forall a \in U_1)(\gamma_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) < [1, 1]) \\ \Rightarrow (\exists w \in N_1)(\gamma_S(u, a, v) < [1, 1], \varphi(w) = \varphi(v)).\end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}(\forall z \in N_1)(\varphi(z) = \varphi(u) \Rightarrow \alpha_S(u, a, w) \\ \geq \alpha_S(z, a, r), \beta_S(u, a, w) \leq \beta_S(z, a, r) \text{ and } \gamma_S(u, a, w) \leq \gamma_S(z, a, r).\end{aligned}$$

Proof Let $u, v, z \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1$. Assume that $\alpha_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) > [0, 0]$, $(\beta_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) < [1, 1]$ and $(\gamma_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) < [1, 1]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \vee\{\alpha_S(u, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(v)\} &> [0, 0], \\ \wedge\{\beta_S(u, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(v)\} &< [1, 1] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\wedge\{\beta_S(u, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(v)\} < [1, 1].$$

Since N_1 is finite, it follows that there exists $w \in N_1$ such that $\varphi(w) = \varphi(v)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_S(u, a, w) &= \vee\{\alpha_S(u, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(w)\} > [0, 0], \\ \beta_S(u, a, v) &= \wedge\{\beta_S(u, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(w)\} < [1, 1] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_S(u, a, v) = \wedge\{\gamma_S(u, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(w)\} < [1, 1].$$

Now suppose that $\varphi(z) = \varphi(u)$ for every $z \in N_1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_S(u, a, w) &= \alpha_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) = \alpha_T(\varphi(z), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) \\ &= \vee\{\alpha_S(z, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(v)\} \geq \alpha_S(z, a, v), \\ \beta_S(u, a, w) &= \beta_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) = \beta_T(\varphi(z), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) \\ &= \wedge\{\beta_S(z, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(v)\} \leq \beta_S(z, a, v) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_S(u, a, w) &= \gamma_T(\varphi(u), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) = \gamma_T(\varphi(z), \psi(a), \varphi(v)) \\ &= \wedge\{\gamma_S(z, a, v_1)|v_1 \in N_1, \varphi(v_1) = \varphi(v)\} \leq \gamma_S(z, a, v) \end{aligned}$$

which is the required proof. □

Lemma 4.10 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSMs. Let $(\varphi, \psi): M_S \rightarrow M_T$ be a homomorphism. Define a mapping $\psi^*: U_1^* \rightarrow U_2^*$ by $\psi^*(\zeta) = \zeta$ and $\psi^*(xy) = \psi^*(x)\psi^*(y)$ for all $x \in U_1^*$ and $y \in U_1$. Then $\psi^*(ab) = \psi^*(a)\psi^*(b)$ for all $a, b \in U_1^*$.

Proof Let $a, b \in U_1^*$. We prove the result by induction on $|b| = k$. If $k = 0$, then $b = \zeta$. Therefore $ab = a\zeta = a$. Hence

$$\psi^*(ab) = \psi^*(a) = \psi^*(a)\zeta = \psi^*(a)\psi^*(\zeta) = \psi^*(a)\psi^*(b)$$

which shows that the result is true for $k = 0$. Let us assume that the result is true for each $c \in U_1^*$ such that $|c| = k - 1$. That is

$$\psi^*(ab) = \psi^*(a)\psi^*(b).$$

Let $b = cd$, where $c \in U_1^*$ and $d \in U_1$ be such that $|c| = k - 1, k > 0$. Then

$$\psi^*(ab) = \psi^*(acd) = \psi^*(ac)\psi^*(d) = \psi^*(a)\psi^*(c)\psi^*(d) = \psi^*(a)\psi^*(cd) = \psi^*(a)\psi^*(b).$$

Therefore the result is true for $|b| = k$. □

Theorem 4.11 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSs. Let $(\varphi, \psi): M_S \rightarrow M_T$ be a homomorphism. Then

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) \leq \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)), \quad \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) \geq \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s))$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) \geq \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s))$$

for all $r, s \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1^*$.

Proof Let $r, s \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1^*$. We prove the result by induction on $|a| = k$. If $k = 0$, then $a = \zeta$ and so $\psi^*(a) = \psi^*(\zeta) = \zeta$. If $r = s$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [1, 1] = \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \zeta, \varphi(s)) = \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)), \\ \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [0, 0] = \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \zeta, \varphi(s)) = \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [0, 0] = \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \zeta, \varphi(s)) = \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)).$$

If $r \neq s$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [0, 0] \leq \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)), \\ \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [1, 1] \geq \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [1, 1] \geq \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)).$$

Therefore the result is true for $k = 0$. Let us assume that the result is true for all $b \in U_1^*$ such that $|b| = k - 1$, $k > 0$. Let $a = bc$, where $b \in U_1^*$, $c \in U_1$ and $|b| = k - 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, bc, s) = \bigvee_{v \in N_1} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, b, v) \wedge \alpha_{S^*}(v, c, s)] \\ &\leq \bigvee_{v \in N_1} [\alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), \varphi(v)) \wedge \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(v), \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\ &\leq \bigvee_{v^\circ \in N_1} [\alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), v^\circ) \wedge \alpha_{T^*}(v^\circ, \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\ &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b)\psi(c), \varphi(s)) \\ &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(bc), \varphi(s)) \\ &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)), \\ \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, bc, s) = \bigwedge_{v \in N_1} [\beta_{S^*}(r, b, v) \vee \beta_{S^*}(v, c, s)] \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{v \in N_1} [\beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), \varphi(v)) \vee \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(v), \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{v^\circ \in N_1} [\beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), v^\circ) \vee \beta_{T^*}(v^\circ, \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\ &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b)\psi(c), \varphi(s)) \\ &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(bc), \varphi(s)) \\ &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, bc, s) = \wedge_{v \in N_1} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, b, v) \vee \gamma_{S^*}(v, c, s)] \\
 &\geq \wedge_{v \in N_1} [\gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), \varphi(v)) \vee \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(v), \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\
 &\geq \wedge_{v^\circ \in N_1} [\gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), v^\circ) \vee \gamma_{T^*}(v^\circ, \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\
 &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b)\psi(c), \varphi(s)) \\
 &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(bc), \varphi(s)) \\
 &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s))
 \end{aligned}$$

which is the required proof. □

Theorem 4.12 Let $M_S = (N_1, U_1, S)$ and $M_T = (N_2, U_2, T)$ be two INFMSs. Let $(\varphi, \psi): M_S \rightarrow M_T$ be a strong homomorphism. If φ is one-one, then

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)), \quad \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s))$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s))$$

for all $r, s \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1^*$.

Proof Let us assume that φ is 1-1 and for $r, s \in N_1$ and $a \in U_1^*$. Let $|a| = k$. We prove the result by induction on $|a| = k$. If $k = 0$, then $a = \zeta$ and $\psi^*(\zeta) = \zeta$. Since $\varphi(r) = \varphi(s)$ if and only if $r = s$, we get

$$\alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [1, 1]$$

if and only if

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(\zeta), \varphi(s)) = [1, 1], \\
 \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s) &= \beta_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [0, 0]
 \end{aligned}$$

if and only if

$$\beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) = \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(\zeta), \varphi(s)) = [0, 0],$$

and

$$\gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, \zeta, s) = [0, 0]$$

if and only if

$$\gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) = \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(\zeta), \varphi(s)) = [0, 0].$$

Let us assume that the result is true for all $b \in U_1^*$ such that $|b| = k - 1, k > 0$. Let $a = bc$, where $|b| = k - 1, k > 0$ and $b \in U_1^*, c \in U_1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) &= \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(bc), \varphi(s)) = \alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b)\psi(c), \varphi(s)) \\ &= \bigvee_{v \in N_1} [\alpha_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), \varphi(v)) \wedge \alpha_T(\varphi(v), \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\ &= \bigvee_{v \in N_1} [\alpha_{S^*}(r, b, v) \wedge \alpha_S(v, c, s)] \\ &= \alpha_{S^*}(r, bc, s) = \alpha_{S^*}(r, a, s),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) &= \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(bc), \varphi(s)) = \beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b)\psi(c), \varphi(s)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N_1} [\beta_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), \varphi(v)) \vee \beta_T(\varphi(v), \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N_1} [\beta_{S^*}(r, b, v) \vee \beta_S(v, c, s)] \\ &= \beta_{S^*}(r, bc, s) = \beta_{S^*}(r, a, s)\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(a), \varphi(s)) &= \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(bc), \varphi(s)) = \gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b)\psi(c), \varphi(s)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N_1} [\gamma_{T^*}(\varphi(r), \psi^*(b), \varphi(v)) \vee \gamma_T(\varphi(v), \psi(c), \varphi(s))] \\ &= \bigwedge_{v \in N_1} [\gamma_{S^*}(r, b, v) \vee \gamma_S(v, c, s)] \\ &= \gamma_{S^*}(r, bc, s) = \gamma_{S^*}(r, a, s)\end{aligned}$$

which is the required proof. \square

Conclusion

Using interval neutrosophic set we introduced the concept of interval neutrosophic finite state machine which is extension of fuzzy finite state machine and intuitionistic fuzzy finite state machine and discussed some related results. We also introduce the concept of interval neutrosophic switchboard state machine, homomorphism and strong homomorphism in interval neutrosophic finite state machine and discussed some related results. In future we work on interval neutrosophic automata.

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