



Einstein Operations of Fuzzy Matrices

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Abstract

In this paper, the authors defined the Einstein operations of fuzzy matrices, intuitionistic fuzzy matrices and proved several properties of them.

Keywords: Fuzzy matrix, intuitionistic fuzzy matrix einstein sum and einstein product .

1. Introduction

It is outstanding that lattices assume significant job in different zones, for example, Arithmetic, Material science, Measurements, Designing, Sociologies and numerous others. Be that as it may, we can't effectively utilize established lattices in view of different kinds of vulnerabilities present in certifiable circumstances. Presently a days likelihood, Fluffy sets, Intuitionistic fluffy sets, Unclear sets are utilized as Numerical instruments for managing vulnerabilities. Fluffy lattices emerge in numerous applications, one of which is as nearness frameworks of fluffy relations. A fluffy network is a framework over the fluffy variable based math $\mathfrak{I} = [0,1]$ under the fluffy activities defined by Zadeh in 1965 [8]. A few creators displayed various outcomes on fluffy grids. In 1977, Thomoson [6] examined the conduct of forces of fluffy networks utilizing max-min synthesis. The hypothesis of fluffy lattices was efficiently created by Kim and Roush in [2]. Ragab and Emam [4] contemplated a few properties of the min-max syntheses of fluffy networks; it tends to be viewed as the double of max-min piece of fluffy lattices .Among the outstanding activities which can be performed on fluffy frameworks are the tasks \vee , \wedge and complementation. Notwithstanding these tasks, the activities \oplus and \odot are presented by Shyamal and Buddy [5]. Additionally a few properties on \oplus and \odot , a few outcomes on existing administrators alongside these activities are examined. Wang and Liu[7] presented some Einstein activities of intuitionistic fluffy sets and break down some alluring properties of the proposed tasks. In this paper, we stretch out the Einstein activities to fluffy lattices and demonstrated a few properties of them.

1.1. Fuzzy matrices

Definition: If A and B are two fuzzy matrices of same size, where $A = [a_{ij}]$ and $B = [b_{ij}]$ then

(i) The Einstein sum of A and B is defined by $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} + b_{ij} \\ 1+a_{ij}b_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) The Einstein product of A and B is defined by

$$A \odot_{\varepsilon} B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij}b_{ij} \\ 1+(1-a_{ij})(1-b_{ij}) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Property 1.1: If A and B are two fuzzy matrices of same size,

then $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B \geq A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$.

Proof: The ij^{th} element of $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B$ is $\frac{a_{ij}+b_{ij}}{1+a_{ij}b_{ij}}$ and that

of $A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$ is $\frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1+(1-a_{ij})(1-b_{ij})}$.

Since $a_{ij} + b_{ij} \geq 2a_{ij}b_{ij}$

$$= a_{ij}b_{ij} + a_{ij}b_{ij}$$

$$\geq a_{ij}b_{ij} + (a_{ij}b_{ij})^2$$

$$= a_{ij}b_{ij}(1 + a_{ij}b_{ij})$$

$$\frac{a_{ij}+b_{ij}}{(1+a_{ij}b_{ij})} \geq a_{ij}b_{ij} \dots (1.1)$$

Also $a_{ij}b_{ij} \geq \frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1+(1-a_{ij})(1-b_{ij})}$, as $1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b) \geq 1 -$
-- -- (1.2)

From (1.1) and (1.2) $\frac{a_{ij}+b_{ij}}{(1+a_{ij}b_{ij})} \geq \frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1+(1-a_{ij})(1-b_{ij})}$ for all i and j .

Hence, $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B \geq A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$.

Property 1.2: For any fuzzy matrix A ,

(i) $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} A \geq A$

(ii) $A \odot_{\varepsilon} A \leq A$.

Proof: (i) The ij^{th} element of $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} A$ is $\frac{2a_{ij}}{1+a_{ij}^2}$

Since $2 \geq (1 + a_{ij}^2)$

$$2a_{ij} \geq a_{ij}(1 + a_{ij}^2)$$

$$\frac{2a_{ij}}{1+a_{ij}^2} \geq a_{ij}, \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j.$$

Hence, $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} A \geq A$.

(ii) The ij^{th} element of $A \odot_{\varepsilon} A$ is $\frac{a_{ij}^2}{1+(1-a_{ij})^2}$

Since, $\frac{a_{ij}^2}{1+(1-a_{ij})^2} \leq a_{ij}^2$ as $1 + (1 - a_{ij})^2 \geq 1$.

$$\leq a_{ij}, \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j.$$

Hence, $A \odot_{\varepsilon} A \leq A$.

The following properties are obvious. The operations the Einstein sum \oplus_{ε} and the Einstein product \odot_{ε} are commutative as well as associative.

Property 1.3: If A , B and C are three fuzzy matrices of same size, then

(i) $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B = B \oplus_{\varepsilon} A$

(ii) $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} (B \oplus_{\varepsilon} C) = (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B) \oplus_{\varepsilon} C$

(iii) $A \odot_{\varepsilon} B = B \odot_{\varepsilon} A$



$$(iv) A \odot_{\varepsilon} (B \odot_{\varepsilon} C) = (A \odot_{\varepsilon} B) \odot_{\varepsilon} C.$$

Property 1.4: If A , B and C are three fuzzy matrices of same size and if $A \leq B$ then $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} C \leq B \oplus_{\varepsilon} C$, $A \odot_{\varepsilon} C \leq B \odot_{\varepsilon} C$.

Proof: Let d_{ij} , e_{ij} , f_{ij} and g_{ij} be the ij^{th} elements of $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} C$, $B \oplus_{\varepsilon} C$, $A \odot_{\varepsilon} C$ and $B \odot_{\varepsilon} C$ respectively. Then

$$d_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} + c_{ij}}{(1+a_{ij}c_{ij})}, e_{ij} = \frac{b_{ij} + c_{ij}}{(1+b_{ij}c_{ij})}$$

$$f_{ij} = \frac{b_{ij}c_{ij}}{1+(1-a_{ij})(1-c_{ij})} \text{ and } g_{ij} = \frac{b_{ij}c_{ij}}{1+(1-b_{ij})(1-c_{ij})}$$

$$\text{Since } A \leq B, a_{ij} \leq b_{ij} \text{ Then, } a_{ij}(1 - c_{ij}^2) \leq b_{ij}(1 - c_{ij}^2)$$

$$a_{ij} + b_{ij}c_{ij}^2 \leq b_{ij} + a_{ij}c_{ij}^2$$

$$a_{ij} + b_{ij}c_{ij}^2 + (1 + a_{ij}b_{ij})c_{ij} \leq b_{ij} + a_{ij}c_{ij}^2 + (1 + a_{ij}b_{ij})c_{ij}$$

$$a_{ij} + c_{ij} + (a_{ij} + c_{ij})b_{ij}c_{ij} \leq b_{ij} + c_{ij} + (b_{ij} + c_{ij})a_{ij}c_{ij}$$

$$(a_{ij} + c_{ij})(1 + b_{ij}c_{ij}) \leq (b_{ij} + c_{ij})(1 + a_{ij}c_{ij})$$

$$\frac{a_{ij} + c_{ij}}{(1+a_{ij}c_{ij})} \leq \frac{b_{ij} + c_{ij}}{(1+b_{ij}c_{ij})}$$

That is, $d_{ij} \leq e_{ij}$, for all i and j .

Hence, $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} C \leq B \oplus_{\varepsilon} C$.

Again, $a_{ij}c_{ij} \leq b_{ij}c_{ij}$

$$a_{ij}c_{ij}(2 - c_{ij}) \leq b_{ij}c_{ij}(2 - c_{ij})$$

$$a_{ij}c_{ij}(2 - c_{ij}) - a_{ij}b_{ij}c_{ij}(1 - c_{ij}) \leq b_{ij}c_{ij}(2 - c_{ij}) - a_{ij}b_{ij}c_{ij}(1 - c_{ij})$$

$$a_{ij}c_{ij}(2 - c_{ij} - b_{ij}(1 - c_{ij})) \leq b_{ij}c_{ij}(2 - c_{ij} - a_{ij}(1 - c_{ij}))$$

$$a_{ij}c_{ij}(1 + (1 - b_{ij})(1 - c_{ij})) \leq b_{ij}c_{ij}(1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - c_{ij}))$$

$$\frac{a_{ij}c_{ij}}{1+(1-a_{ij})(1-c_{ij})} \leq \frac{b_{ij}c_{ij}}{1+(1-b_{ij})(1-c_{ij})}$$

That is, $f_{ij} \leq g_{ij}$, for all i and j .

Hence, $A \odot_{\varepsilon} C \leq B \odot_{\varepsilon} C$.

The operations the Einstein sum \oplus_{ε} and the Einstein product \odot_{ε} do not obey the De Morgan's laws (over transpose).

$$(i) (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B)^T = A^T \oplus_{\varepsilon} B^T$$

$$(ii) (A \odot_{\varepsilon} B)^T = A^T \odot_{\varepsilon} B^T, \text{ where } A^T \text{ is the transpose of } A.$$

2. Results on complement of fuzzy matrix

The complement of a fuzzy matrix is used to analysis the complement nature of any system. For example if A represents the crowdness of a network at a particular time period then its complement A^C represents the clearness at the same time period. Using the following results we can study the complement nature of a system with the help of original fuzzy matrix.

The operator complement obey the De Morgan's laws for the operations the Einstein sum \oplus_{ε} and the Einstein product \odot_{ε} . This is established in the following property.

Property 2.1: For any fuzzy matrices A and B of same size,

$$(i) (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B)^C = A^C \odot_{\varepsilon} B^C$$

$$(ii) (A \odot_{\varepsilon} B)^C = A^C \oplus_{\varepsilon} B^C$$

$$(iii) (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B)^C \leq A^C \oplus_{\varepsilon} B^C$$

(iv) $(A \odot_{\varepsilon} B)^C \geq A^C \odot_{\varepsilon} B^C$, where A^C is the complement of A .

Proof: (i) The ij^{th} element of $(A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B)^C$ is

$$1 - \frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1+(1-a_{ij})(1-b_{ij})} = \frac{2-a_{ij}-b_{ij}}{1+(1-a_{ij})(1-b_{ij})} \text{ is equal the}$$

ij^{th} element of $A^C \odot_{\varepsilon} B^C$. Hence (i) is hold.

(ii) The ij^{th} element of $(A \odot_{\varepsilon} B)^C$ is

$$1 - \frac{a_{ij}+b_{ij}}{(1+a_{ij}b_{ij})} = \frac{(1-a_{ij})(1-b_{ij})}{(1+a_{ij}b_{ij})} \text{ is equal the } ij^{th} \text{ element of}$$

$A^C \oplus_{\varepsilon} B^C$.

Hence (ii) is hold.

(iii) From **Property 1.1** $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B \geq A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$.

$$\text{Then } (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B)^C \leq (A \odot_{\varepsilon} B)^C$$

$$= A^C \oplus_{\varepsilon} B^C.$$

(iii) From **Property 1.1**, $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B \geq A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$.

$$\text{Then } (A \odot_{\varepsilon} B)^C \geq (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B)^C$$

$$= A^C \odot_{\varepsilon} B^C.$$

Theorem 2.1: For any fuzzy matrices A and B of same size,

$$(i) (A \wedge B) \oplus_{\varepsilon} (A \vee B) = A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B$$

$$(ii) (A \wedge B) \odot_{\varepsilon} (A \vee B) = A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$$

Proof:

$$(i) (A \wedge B) \oplus_{\varepsilon} (A \vee B) = [\min(a_{ij}, b_{ij})] \oplus_{\varepsilon} [\max(a_{ij}, b_{ij})]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\min(a_{ij}, b_{ij}) + \max(a_{ij}, b_{ij})}{1 + \min(a_{ij}, b_{ij}) \max(a_{ij}, b_{ij})} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{a_{ij} + b_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij}b_{ij}} \right]$$

$$= A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B.$$

$$(ii) (A \wedge B) \odot_{\varepsilon} (A \vee B) = [\min(a_{ij}, b_{ij})] \odot_{\varepsilon} [\max(a_{ij}, b_{ij})]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\min(a_{ij}, b_{ij}) \max(a_{ij}, b_{ij})}{1 + (1 - \min(a_{ij}, b_{ij})) (1 - \max(a_{ij}, b_{ij}))} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1 + \max(1 - a_{ij}, 1 - b_{ij}) \min(1 - a_{ij}, 1 - b_{ij})} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})} \right]$$

$$= A \odot_{\varepsilon} B.$$

3. Intuitionistic fuzzy matrices

Definition: If $A = [a_{ij}, a'_{ij}]$ and $B = [b_{ij}, b'_{ij}]$ are two intuitionistic fuzzy matrices (IFMs) of same size, then

(i) The Einstein sum of A and B is defined by

$$A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B = \left[\frac{a_{ij} + b_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij}b_{ij}}, \frac{a'_{ij}b'_{ij}}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})} \right]$$

(ii) The Einstein product of A and B is defined by

$$A \odot_{\varepsilon} B = \left[\frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})}, \frac{a'_{ij} + b'_{ij}}{1 + a'_{ij}b'_{ij}} \right]$$

Lemma 3.1 Let $a, b \in [0, 1]$, then maximum of

$$\left[\frac{ab}{1 + (1 - a)(1 - b)}, \frac{a + b}{1 + ab} \right] = \frac{a + b}{1 + ab}$$

Property 3.1: If A and B are two fuzzy matrices of same size, then $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B \geq A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$.

Proof: The ij^{th} element of $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B$ is

$$\left(\frac{a_{ij} + b_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij}b_{ij}}, \frac{a'_{ij}b'_{ij}}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})} \right) \text{ and that}$$

$$\text{of } A \odot_{\varepsilon} B \text{ is } \left(\frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})}, \frac{a'_{ij} + b'_{ij}}{1 + a'_{ij}b'_{ij}} \right).$$

$$\text{By lemma 3.1 } \frac{a_{ij} + b_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij}b_{ij}} \geq \frac{a_{ij}b_{ij}}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{a'_{ij}b'_{ij}}{1 + (1 - a'_{ij})(1 - b'_{ij})} \leq \frac{a'_{ij} + b'_{ij}}{1 + a'_{ij}b'_{ij}} \text{ for all i and j}$$

and j

Hence, $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B \geq A \odot_{\varepsilon} B$.

Property 3.2: For any fuzzy matrix A ,

$$(i) A \oplus_{\varepsilon} A \geq A$$

$$(ii) A \odot_{\varepsilon} A \leq A.$$

Proof: (i) The ij^{th} element of $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} A$ is $\left(\frac{a_{ij} + a_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij}^2}, \frac{a_{ij}^2}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})^2} \right)$

Since $2 \geq (1 + a_{ij}^2)$

$$2a_{ij} \geq a_{ij}(1 + a_{ij}^2)$$

$$\frac{2a_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij}^2} \geq a_{ij}, \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j.$$

Also $\frac{a_{ij}^2}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})^2} \leq a_{ij}^2 \leq a'_{ij}$ for all i and j.

Hence, $A \oplus_{\varepsilon} A \geq A$.

(ii) It can proved similarly.

$$\text{Note : } (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} A) = \left[\frac{a_{ij} + a_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij}^2}, \frac{a_{ij}^2}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})^2} \right]$$

$$2A = \left[\frac{(1 + a_{ij})^2 - (1 - a_{ij})^2}{(1 + a_{ij})^2 + (1 - a_{ij})^2}, \frac{2a_{ij}^2}{(2 - a_{ij})^2 + a_{ij}^2} \right]$$

$$\text{Similarly } 3A = \left[\frac{(1 + a_{ij})^3 - (1 - a_{ij})^3}{(1 + a_{ij})^3 + (1 - a_{ij})^3}, \frac{2a_{ij}^3}{(2 - a_{ij})^3 + a_{ij}^3} \right]$$

$$\text{In general } nA = \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} \right]$$

Theorem 3.1

Let n be any positive integer and A be a intuitionistic fuzzy matrix then nA is also an intuitionistic fuzzy matrix.

Proof

Since $0 \leq a_{ij} \leq 1$, $0 \leq a_{ij}' \leq 1$ and $0 \leq a_{ij} + a_{ij}' \leq 1$, then $1 - a_{ij} \geq a_{ij}' \geq 0$, $1 - a_{ij}' \geq a_{ij} \geq 0$ and $(1 - a_{ij})^n \geq a_{ij}'^n$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n} &\leq \frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - a_{ij}'^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + a_{ij}'^n} \quad \text{and} \\ \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} &\leq \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(1+a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} \\ \frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n} + \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n} + \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} &= 1 \text{ iff } a_{ij} = a_{ij}' = 0. \\ \frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n} + \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} &= 0 \text{ iff } a_{ij} + a_{ij}' = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.2

Let A and B be intuitionistic fuzzy matrices of same order and $n_1, n_2, n > 0$ be positive integers, then

- (i) $n(A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B) = nA \oplus_{\varepsilon} nB$.
- (ii) $(n_1 A \oplus_{\varepsilon} n_2 A) = (n_1 + n_2)A$.
- (iii) $(n_1 n_2) A = n_1(n_2 A)$.

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B) &= \left[\frac{a_{ij} + b_{ij}}{1 + a_{ij} b_{ij}}, \frac{a_{ij}' b_{ij}'}{1 + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{(1 + a_{ij})(1 + b_{ij}) - (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})}{(1 + a_{ij})(1 + b_{ij}) + (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij})}, \frac{2a_{ij}' b_{ij}'}{(2 - a_{ij}')(2 - b_{ij}') + a_{ij}' b_{ij}'} \right] \\ \text{-----(1)} \quad (1 + a_{ij})(1 + b_{ij}) &= c_{ij} \quad (1 - a_{ij})(1 - b_{ij}) = d_{ij} \\ (2 - a_{ij}')(2 - b_{ij}') &= e_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad a_{ij}' b_{ij}' = f_{ij} \\ (A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B) &= \left[\frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}, \frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

By (1), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} n(A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B) &= \\ &\left[\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^n + \left(1 - \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^n}, \frac{2\left(\frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)^n}{\left(2 + \frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)^n} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{c_{ij}^n - d_{ij}^n}{c_{ij}^n + d_{ij}^n}, \frac{2e_{ij}^n}{f_{ij}^n + e_{ij}^n} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since, } nA &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}} \right] \\ \text{and } nB &= \left[\frac{(1+b_{ij})^n - (1-b_{ij})^n}{(1+b_{ij})^n + (1-b_{ij})^n}, \frac{2b_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-b_{ij}')^n + b_{ij}^{n^n}} \right] \\ g_{ij} &= (1 + a_{ij})^n, h_{ij} = (1 - a_{ij})^n, m_{ij} = (2 - a_{ij}')^n, k_{ij} = a_{ij}^{n^n} \\ n_{ij} &= (1 + b_{ij})^n, p_{ij} = (1 - b_{ij})^n, r_{ij} = (2 - b_{ij}')^n, q_{ij} = b_{ij}^{n^n}. \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of Einstein sum,

$$\begin{aligned} (nA \oplus_{\varepsilon} nB) &= \left[\frac{g_{ij}^n - h_{ij}^n}{g_{ij}^n + h_{ij}^n}, \frac{2k_{ij}^n}{m_{ij}^n + k_{ij}^n} \right] \\ &\oplus_{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{n_{ij}^n - p_{ij}^n}{n_{ij}^n + p_{ij}^n}, \frac{2q_{ij}^n}{r_{ij}^n + q_{ij}^n} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{\left(\frac{g_{ij} - h_{ij}}{g_{ij} + h_{ij}}\right) - \left(\frac{n_{ij} - p_{ij}}{n_{ij} + p_{ij}}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{g_{ij} - d_{ij}}{g_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)\left(\frac{n_{ij} - p_{ij}}{n_{ij} + p_{ij}}\right)}, \frac{\left(\frac{2k_{ij}}{m_{ij} + k_{ij}}\right)\left(\frac{2q_{ij}}{r_{ij} + q_{ij}}\right)}{1 + \left(1 - \frac{2k_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2q_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{g_{ij}n_{ij} - h_{ij}p_{ij}}{g_{ij}n_{ij} + h_{ij}p_{ij}}, \frac{2k_{ij}q_{ij}}{m_{ij}r_{ij} + k_{ij}q_{ij}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^n(1+b_{ij})^n - (1-a_{ij})^n(1-b_{ij})^n}{(1+a_{ij})^n(1+b_{ij})^n + (1-a_{ij})^n(1-b_{ij})^n}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n^n}b_{ij}^{n^n}}{(2-a_{ij}')^n(2-b_{ij}')^n + a_{ij}^{n^n}b_{ij}^{n^n}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Hence $n(A \oplus_{\varepsilon} B) = nA \oplus_{\varepsilon} nB$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) Since } n_1 A &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^{n_1} - (1-a_{ij})^{n_1}}{(1+a_{ij})^{n_1} + (1-a_{ij})^{n_1}}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n_1}}{(2-a_{ij}')^{n_1} + a_{ij}^{n_1}} \right] \\ n_2 A &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^{n_2} - (1-a_{ij})^{n_2}}{(1+a_{ij})^{n_2} + (1-a_{ij})^{n_2}}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n_2}}{(2-a_{ij}')^{n_2} + a_{ij}^{n_2}} \right] \\ n_1, n_2 > 0, c_{ij} &= (1 + a_{ij})^{n_1}, d_{ij} = (1 - a_{ij})^{n_1}, f_{ij} = (2 - a_{ij}')^{n_1}, e_{ij} = a_{ij}^{n_1} \\ g_{ij} &= (1 + a_{ij})^{n_2}, h_{ij} = (1 - a_{ij})^{n_2}, l_{ij} = (2 - a_{ij}')^{n_2}, k_{ij} = a_{ij}^{n_2} \\ n_1 A &= \left[\frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}, \frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}} \right] \\ n_2 A &= \left[\frac{g_{ij} - h_{ij}}{g_{ij} + h_{ij}}, \frac{2k_{ij}}{l_{ij} + e_{ij}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of Einstein sum, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (n_1 A \oplus_{\varepsilon} n_2 A) &= \left[\frac{\left(\frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right) - \left(\frac{g_{ij} - h_{ij}}{g_{ij} + h_{ij}}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)\left(\frac{g_{ij} - h_{ij}}{g_{ij} + h_{ij}}\right)}, \frac{\left(\frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)\left(\frac{2k_{ij}}{l_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)}{1 + \left(1 - \frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2k_{ij}}{l_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{c_{ij}g_{ij} - d_{ij}h_{ij}}{c_{ij}g_{ij} + d_{ij}h_{ij}}, \frac{2e_{ij}k_{ij}}{f_{ij}l_{ij} + e_{ij}k_{ij}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^{n_1+n_2} - (1-a_{ij})^{n_1+n_2}}{(1+a_{ij})^{n_1+n_2} + (1-a_{ij})^{n_1+n_2}}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n_1+n_2}}{(2-a_{ij}')^{n_1+n_2} + a_{ij}^{n_1+n_2}} \right] \\ (n_1 A \oplus_{\varepsilon} n_2 A) &= (n_1 + n_2)A. \\ \text{(iii) Since } n_2 A &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^{n_2} - (1-a_{ij})^{n_2}}{(1+a_{ij})^{n_2} + (1-a_{ij})^{n_2}}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n_2}}{(2-a_{ij}')^{n_2} + a_{ij}^{n_2}} \right] \\ \text{Let } c_{ij} &= (1 + a_{ij})^{n_2}, d_{ij} = (1 - a_{ij})^{n_2}, f_{ij} = (2 - a_{ij}')^{n_2}, e_{ij} = a_{ij}^{n_2} \\ \text{then } n_2 A &= \left[\frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}, \frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}} \right] \\ n_1(n_2 A) &= \left[\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^{n_1} - \left(1 - \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^{n_1}}{\left(1 + \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^{n_1} + \left(1 - \frac{c_{ij} - d_{ij}}{c_{ij} + d_{ij}}\right)^{n_1}}, \frac{2\left(\frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)^{n_1}}{\left(2 + \frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)^{n_1} + \left(\frac{2e_{ij}}{f_{ij} + e_{ij}}\right)^{n_1}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{c_{ij}^{n_1} - d_{ij}^{n_1}}{c_{ij}^{n_1} + d_{ij}^{n_1}}, \frac{2e_{ij}^{n_1}}{f_{ij}^{n_1} + e_{ij}^{n_1}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{(1+a_{ij})^{n_1n_2} - (1-a_{ij})^{n_1n_2}}{(1+a_{ij})^{n_1n_2} + (1-a_{ij})^{n_1n_2}}, \frac{2a_{ij}^{n_1n_2}}{(2-a_{ij}')^{n_1n_2} + a_{ij}^{n_1n_2}} \right] \\ &= (n_1 n_2)A \end{aligned}$$

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