

Generalizing Two Structure Theorems of Lie Algebras to the Fuzzy Lie Algebras

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Abstract

In this paper we generalize two structure theorems of the class of Lie algebras to the class of fuzzy Lie algebras, namely the structure theorem of semisimple Lie algebras and the Levi's decomposition theorem. Some open questions are also given.

Keywords: Semisimple fuzzy lie algebras; Levi's fuzzy decomposition; Fuzzy lie algebras

Introduction

Lie algebras were proposed by Sophus Lie [1] and there are many applications of them in several branches of physics [2]. The notion of fuzzy sets was introduced by Zadeh [3] and many mathematicians have been involved in extending the concepts and results of abstract Lie algebra to fuzzy theory. This paper is the continuation of the results obtained in [4], where we presented conditions to generalize the concepts of solvable and nilpotent radicals of Lie algebras (called of solvable and nilpotent fuzzy radicals, respectively) to a class of fuzzy Lie algebras. In this article we use the solvable fuzzy radical to generalize the structure theorem of semisimple Lie algebras and the Levi's decomposition theorem to a class of the fuzzy Lie algebras. The results presented in this paper are still strongly connected with results proved in [5-10].

Fuzzy Sets, Fuzzy Lie Algebras and Fuzzy Lie Ideals

In this section we present the basic concepts of fuzzy sets, fuzzy Lie algebras, fuzzy ideals among others which will be used throughout this paper. More details referring to these concepts and its properties can be found in [4].

A mapping of a non-empty set X into the closed unit interval $[0,1]$ is called a *fuzzy set* of X and the set $\{\mu(x) \mid x \in X\}$ is called the *image* of denoted by $\mu(X)$. For all real $t \in [0,1]$ the subset $[\mu]_t = \{x \in X \mid \mu(x) \geq t\}$ is called a *t-level set* of μ and the set $\{x \mid x \in X, \mu(x) > 0\}$ is called the *support* of μ denoted by μ^* .

A set $S \subset [0,1]$ is said to be an *upper well ordered set* if for all non-empty subsets $C \subset S$, then $\sup C \in C$. One defines the set

$$F(X, S) = \{v \mid v \text{ is a fuzzy set of } X \text{ such that } v(X) \subseteq S\}.$$

Let L be a Lie algebra over a field F . A fuzzy set μ of L is called a *fuzzy Lie algebra* of L if satisfies the following conditions: (i) $\mu(ax + by) \geq \mu(x) \wedge \mu(y)$, (ii) $\mu(xy) \geq \mu(x) \wedge \mu(y)$ and (iii) $\mu(0) = 1$, for all $a, b \in F$ and $x, y \in L$. A fuzzy set ν of L is called a *fuzzy subalgebra* of μ if ν is a fuzzy Lie algebra of L satisfying $\nu(x) \leq \mu(x)$ for all $x \in L$. One has that μ is a fuzzy Lie algebra of L if, and only if, the t -level sets $[\mu]$ are subalgebras of L , for all $t \in [0,1]$. Also, ν is a fuzzy subalgebra of μ if, and only if, the t -level sets $[\nu]$ are subalgebras of $[\mu]$, for all $t \in [0,1]$. Moreover, if μ is a fuzzy algebra of L then μ^* is a subalgebra of L .

A fuzzy set ν of L is called a *fuzzy ideal* of L if satisfies the following conditions: (i) $\nu(ax + by) \geq \nu(x) \wedge \nu(y)$, (ii) $\nu(xy) \geq \nu(x) \wedge \nu(y)$ and (iii) $\nu(0) = 1$, for all $a, b \in F$ and $x, y \in L$. A fuzzy set ν of L is called a *fuzzy ideal* of μ if ν is a fuzzy Lie ideal of L satisfying $\nu(x) \leq \mu(x)$ for all

$x \in L$. One has that ν is a fuzzy ideal of L if, and only if, the t -level sets $[\nu]$ are ideals of L , for all $t \in [0,1]$. Moreover, any fuzzy ideal of L is a fuzzy algebra of L , any fuzzy ideal of μ is a fuzzy subalgebra of μ and if ν is a fuzzy ideal of L then ν^* is an ideal of L .

We define the *null fuzzy algebra* of μ as the fuzzy set of L

$$o(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x = 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } x \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

and as a consequence of this definition we assume that our upper ordered set S has the real numbers 0 and 1.

A fuzzy Lie algebra μ of L is called *abelian* if $\mu^2 = 0$ and *non-abelian* otherwise.

If ν_1, \dots, ν_n are fuzzy sets of L , one defines: (i) The fuzzy set $\sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i$ of L (*sum*) as $(\sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i)(x) = \bigvee \{ \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \nu_i(x_i) \mid x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \}$ for all $x \in L$. (ii) The fuzzy set $\oplus_{i=1}^n \nu_i$ of L (*direct sum*) as the fuzzy set sum $\sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i$ satisfying the condition $\nu_i \wedge (\sum_{j \neq i} \nu_j) = 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$), for all $i=1, \dots, n$, and (iii) The fuzzy set $\nu_1 \nu_2$ of L (*product*) as $(\nu_1 \nu_2)(x) = \bigvee \{ \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \{ \nu_1(c_i) \wedge \nu_2(d_i) \} \mid x = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i d_i \}$ for all $x \in L$.

To understand the main result of [4] which will be used at the end of this section and in the remainder of this article, we present the following definition.

For any fuzzy subalgebra ν of a fuzzy algebra μ one defines inductively the *derived series* of ν as the descending chain of fuzzy subalgebras of μ $\nu^{(1)} \geq \nu^{(2)} \geq \nu^{(3)} \geq \dots$, by setting $\nu^{(1)} = \nu$ and $\nu^{(n+1)} = (\nu^{(n)})^2$ for every $n \geq 1$, and the *lower central series* of ν as the descending chain of fuzzy algebras of μ $\nu^1 \geq \nu^2 \geq \nu^3 \geq \dots$, by defying $\nu^1 = \nu$ and $\nu^n = \nu \nu^{n-1}$ for every $n \geq 2$. The fuzzy subalgebra ν is said *solvable* (resp., *nilpotent*) if there exists an integer $k = k(\nu) \geq 1$ such that $\nu^{(k)} = 0$ (resp., $\nu^{(k)} = 0$).

Theorem 2.1. [4, Theorem 24] Let L be a finite dimensional Lie

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algebra over a field F and S an upper well ordered set. Then every solvable (resp., nilpotent) fuzzy ideal v of μ in $F(L,S)$ is contained in a unique maximal solvable (resp., nilpotent) fuzzy ideal of μ in $F(L,S)$, called solvable (resp., nilpotent) fuzzy radical of μ in $F(L,S)$ and denoted by $R(\mu, S)$ (resp., $N(\mu, S)$).

Let μ be a fuzzy Lie ideal of L . One says that μ is a simple fuzzy ideal if: (i) μ is a non-abelian fuzzy ideal and (ii) for all fuzzy ideals v of μ , one has either $[v]_t = [\mu]_t$ or $[v]_t = \{0\}$, for all $t \in]0,1[$.

To conclude this section, we extend the notion of a semisimple fuzzy ideal [4, Definition 26] for a semisimple fuzzy algebra.

Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F , S an upper well ordered set and μ a fuzzy algebra of L in $F(L,S)$. One says that μ is a semisimple fuzzy algebra in $F(L,S)$ if: (i) μ is a non-abelian fuzzy algebra and (ii) its solvable fuzzy radical in $F(L,S)$ is o , that is, $R(\mu, S) = o$.

Semisimple Fuzzy Ideals

In this section we generalize the theorem of decomposition of a semisimple Lie algebra as a direct sum of simple Lie ideals for the case of a semisimple fuzzy ideal, similarly to the crisp case. For this, we begin with the following definition.

Definition 3.1. Let L be a Lie algebra over a field F , S an upper well ordered set and μ a fuzzy ideal of L . One says that a fuzzy set π of L is a fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) $\pi \leq \mu$ (and hence $[\pi]_t \subseteq [\mu]_t$, for all $t \in]0,1[$);
- (ii) $[\pi]_t$ is an ideal of μ^* for all $t \in]0,1[$.

In this case, π^* is also an ideal of μ^* .

If π is a fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* , then one says that a fuzzy set σ of L is a fuzzy ideal of π relative to μ^* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (iii) $\sigma \leq \pi$ (and hence $[\sigma]_t \subseteq [\pi]_t$, for all $t \in]0,1[$);
- (iv) $[\sigma]_t$ is an ideal of π^* for all $t \in]0,1[$.

In this case, σ^* is also an ideal of π^* .

One says that a fuzzy ideal π of μ relative to μ^* is a simple fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (v) π is a non-abelian fuzzy ideal in μ^* (that is, $\pi^2 \neq o$ in μ^*);
- (vi) for all fuzzy ideal σ of π relative to μ^* , one has either $[\sigma]_t = [\pi]_t$ or $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]0,1[$.

Hereafter, we exemplify each of the fuzzy ideals defined above.

Example 3.2. Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F , $S = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$, M is an ideal of L and μ a fuzzy set of L defined by its t -level sets as: $[\mu]_0 = L$, $[\mu]_{\frac{1}{2}} = M$, for all $t \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, and $[\mu]_t = \{0\}$, for all $t \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$. It is easy to check that S is an upper well ordered set and μ a fuzzy ideal of L in $F(L,S)$ such that $\mu^* = M$. Next, from the representation of a fuzzy set, according to [4, Section 1], if P is an ideal of M , then the fuzzy set π of L defined by its t -level sets as: $[\pi]_0 = L$, $[\pi]_{\frac{1}{2}} = P$, for all $t \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, and $[\pi]_t = \{0\}$, for all $t \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$, is a fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* in $F(L,S)$ such that $\pi^* = P$. Yet, if S is an ideal of P , then the fuzzy set σ of L defined by its t -level sets as: $[\sigma]_0 = L$, $[\sigma]_{\frac{1}{2}} = S$, for all $t \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, and $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$, for all $t \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$, is a fuzzy ideal of π relative to μ^* in $F(L,S)$ such that $\sigma^* = S$.

$= S$. Now, let us suppose that P is simple. Then $P^{(2)} (= PP) \neq 0$ which implies that there are nonzero elements $a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n$ in P such that $x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$ is a nonzero element belongs to $M (= \mu^*)$. It follows that $\pi^2(x) \geq \bigwedge_{i=1}^n (\pi(a_i) \wedge \pi(b_i)) = \frac{1}{2}$, from the representation of a fuzzy set which shows that π is a non-abelian fuzzy ideal in μ^* . Moreover, for all fuzzy ideal σ of π relative to μ^* , we have $[\sigma]_t$ an ideal of $\pi^* (= P)$ for all $t \in]0,1[$. It follows that one has either $[\sigma]_t = P$ or $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]0,1[$ which implies one has either $[\sigma]_t = [\pi]_t$ or $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]0,1[$. Thus, π is a simple fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* .

Theorem 3.3. Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F , μ a fuzzy Lie ideal of L and π a non-abelian (in μ^*) fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* . If π is a simple fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* , then π^* is not a solvable ideal of μ^* .

Moreover, π is a simple fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* if, and only if, π^* is a simple ideal of μ^* .

Proof. First, let us observe that $(\pi^*)^{(2)}$ is not a zero ideal of μ^* since π^2 is non-null in μ^* . Since L is finite dimensional, there is a finite set of real numbers $\{r_0 = 0 < r_1 < \dots < r_{m-1} < 1 = r_m\}$ such that $[\pi]_t = [\pi]_{r_i}$ for all $t \in]r_{i-1}, r_i[$ ($i = 1, \dots, m$), by [11]. This implies that $[\pi]_t = [\pi]_{r_1} = \pi^*$, for all $t \in]0, r_1[$. If π^* is a solvable ideal of μ^* , then $\pi^* \supseteq (\pi^*)^{(2)} \supseteq \dots$ and there is an integer $k \geq 1$ such that $(\pi^*)^{(k)} = \{0\}$. Thus, by Negoita-Ralescu representation [4, Theorem 2.10], we can construct the fuzzy set σ of L defined by t -level sets: $[\sigma]_0 = L$, $[\sigma]_t = (\pi^*)^{(2)}$ for all $t \in]0, r_1[$, and $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]r_1, 1[$. It follows that σ is a solvable fuzzy ideal of π relative to μ^* such that $[\sigma]_t \neq [\pi]_t$ or $\{0\}$ for some $t \in]0, r_1[$. This is an absurd.

Now let us consider J an ideal of π^* . Again, by Negoita-Ralescu representation [7, Theorem 2.10], let us consider the fuzzy set σ of L defined by t -level sets: $[\sigma]_0 = L$, $[\sigma]_t = J$, for all $t \in]0, r_1[$, and $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]r_1, 1[$. Clearly, σ is a fuzzy ideal of π relative to μ^* and so we have either $[\sigma]_t = [\pi]_t$ or $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$, for all $t \in]0,1[$. It follows that $J = \pi^*$ or $J = \{0\}$. So π^* is a simple ideal of μ^* . Reciprocally, let us consider σ a fuzzy ideal of π relative to μ^* . Then $[\sigma]_t \subseteq [\pi]_t$ and the t -level set $[\sigma]_t$ is an ideal of π^* , for all $t \in]0,1[$. Since π^* is a simple ideal, then either $[\sigma]_t = \pi^*$ or $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$, for all $t \in]0,1[$. This implies that $[\sigma]_t = [\pi]_t$ or $[\sigma]_t = \{0\}$, for all $t \in]0,1[$. So π is a simple fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* .

Theorem 3.4. Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F of the characteristic 0, S an upper well ordered set and μ a non-abelian fuzzy ideal of L in $F(L,S)$. Then μ is semisimple in $F(L,S)$ if, and only if, μ^* is a semisimple ideal of L .

Proof. Firstly, let us observe that $R(\mu^*) = \mu^* \cap R(L)$, where $R(\mu^*)$ and $R(L)$ are the radicals of μ^* and L , respectively, by [12, Theorem 3.7]. Since $R(\mu^*)$ is a solvable ideal of L contained in μ^* , then $R(\mu^*) = \{0\}$, by [4, Theorem 5.6]. Thus μ^* is a semisimple ideal of L . Reciprocally, is immediate that $R(\mu, S) = o$, by [12, Theorem 3.7] again.

Theorem 3.5. Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F of the characteristic 0, S an upper well ordered set and μ a non-abelian fuzzy ideal of L in $F(L,S)$. If μ is semisimple in $F(L,S)$, then there are simple fuzzy ideals v_1, \dots, v_n of μ relative to μ^* in $F(L,S)$ such that

$$\mu = v_1 \oplus \dots \oplus v_n.$$

Moreover:

(i) for every simple fuzzy ideal π of μ relative to μ^* there is a unique fuzzy ideal v_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) such that $\pi^* = v_i^*$;

(ii) for each fuzzy ideal π of μ relative to μ^* there are fuzzy ideals v_1, \dots, v_r ($1 \leq i \leq \dots \leq i, \leq n$) such that $\pi^* = v_1^* \oplus \dots \oplus v_r^*$.

Proof. From the hypothesis of the Theorem, we have that μ^* is an ideal of L which is a semisimple algebra, by Theorem 3.4. Hence, $\mu^* = \mu_1^* \oplus \mu_2^* \oplus \dots \oplus \mu_n^*$ for simple ideals of μ^* , where every simple ideal of μ^* coincides with one of the μ_i^* ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) and each ideal of μ^* is a sum of certain simple ideals of μ^* , by [1, Theorem and Corollary, 5.2, pp. 23]. This implies that

$$[\mu]_t = (\mu_1^* \cap [\mu]_t) \oplus (\mu_2^* \cap [\mu]_t) \oplus \dots \oplus (\mu_n^* \cap [\mu]_t),$$

where $\mu_i^* \cap [\mu]_t = \{0\}$ or μ_i^* , for all $t \in]0,1[$, since $[\mu]_t$ is an ideal of μ^* . By Negoita-Ralescu representation [7, Theorem 2.10], there are unique fuzzy sets v_1, \dots, v_n of L such that the t -level sets $[v_i]_t = \mu_i^* \cap [\mu]_t$ ($i=1,\dots,n$) for all $t \in]0,1[$, which implies that the fuzzy sets v_i are fuzzy ideals of μ relative to μ^* . As L is finite dimensional, there is a finite set of real numbers $\{r_0 = 0 < r_1 < \dots < r_{m-1} < 1 = r_m\} \subseteq S$ such that $\mu(\mathcal{L}) \subseteq \{r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{m-1}, r_m\}$ and $[\mu]_t = [\mu]_{r_j}$ for all $t \in]r_{j-1}, r_j[$ ($j=1,\dots,m$). It follows that $[v_i]_t = \mu_i^* \cap [\mu]_t = \mu_i^* \cap [\mu]_{r_j} = [v_i]_{r_j}$ ($i=1,\dots,n$) for all $t \in]r_{j-1}, r_j[$ ($j=1,\dots,m$) which results in $v_i(\mathcal{L}) \subseteq \{r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{m-1}, r_m\}$, from the representation of the fuzzy sets v_i in terms of its t -level sets $[v_i]_t$ as $v_i(x) = \bigvee \{\alpha \mid x \in [v_i]_\alpha\}$ ($i=1,\dots,n$), by [13,14]. This shows that v_1, \dots, v_n are fuzzy ideals in $F(L,S)$. Yet, for all fuzzy ideal σ_i of v_i relative to μ^* ($i=1,\dots,n$), we have $[\sigma_i]_t \subseteq [v_i]_t$ and $[\sigma_i]_t$ is an ideal of v_i^* ($= \mu_i^*$) for all $t \in]0,1[$. Hence, one has either $[\sigma_i]_t = [v_i]_t$ or $[\sigma_i]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]0,1[$, which shows that v_i is simple.

Next, let us show that $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i$. For an arbitrary $x \in L$, let us take $(x) = \alpha$. If $\alpha = 0$, then $x \notin \mu^*$. Hence for all sum $x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$, there is at least one index i such that $a_i \notin \mu_i^*$ which implies $v_i(a_i) = 0$. It follows that $(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i)(x) = 0$. Otherwise, if $\alpha \neq 0$, then writing $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ($x_i \in \mu_i^* \cap [\mu]_\alpha$), we have $x \in [\mu]_\alpha$ and $x_i \in [v_i]_\alpha$ ($i=1,\dots,n$), which yields $\mu(x) \leq \bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i(x_i) \leq (\sum_{i=1}^n v_i)(x)$. Also, since each v_i ($i=1,\dots,n$) is a fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* we have $(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i)(x) \leq \mu(x)$. This shows that $\mu(x) = (\sum_{i=1}^n v_i)(x)$, allowing us to conclude $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i$. To show that this sum is direct, let us show that $v_i \wedge (\sum_{j \neq i} v_j) = o$ for all $i=1,\dots,n$. Firstly, let us observe that it is sufficient to consider only the case when $x \in \mu^*$. Hence, let us fix an index i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and let us consider an element $x (\neq 0) \in \mu^*$. If $x \in \mu_i^*$, then for all sum $x = \sum_{1 \leq j \neq i \leq n} a_j$, there is at least one index j such that $a_j \notin \mu_j^*$ which implies $v_j(a_j) = 0$. It follows that $(\sum_{j \neq i} v_j)(x) = 0$ which yields $(v_i \wedge (\sum_{j \neq i} v_j))(x) = 0$. Otherwise, if $x \notin \mu_i^*$, then $v_i(x) = 0$ which results in $(v_i \wedge (\sum_{j \neq i} v_j))(x) = 0$. Since $(v_i \wedge (\sum_{j \neq i} v_j))(0) = 1$, then we conclude that $v_i \wedge (\sum_{j \neq i} v_j) = o$ for all $i=1,\dots,n$. Consequently, $\mu = v_1 \oplus \dots \oplus v_n$.

Now, let π be a simple fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* . Then π^* is a sum of certain simple ideals of μ^* , by [1, Theorem and Corollary, 5.2, pp. 23]. It follows that there is a unique ideal μ_i^* ($1 \leq i \leq n$) such that $\pi^* = \mu_i^*$, by Theorem [1, Theorem and Corollary, 5.2, pp. 23] again. Finally, let π be a fuzzy ideal of μ relative to μ^* . Then we have π^* an ideal of μ^* and therefore a sum of certain simple ideals of μ^* , by [1, Theorem and Corollary, 5.2, pp. 23]. Hence there are fuzzy ideals v_1, \dots, v_r ($1 \leq i \leq \dots \leq i_r \leq n$) such that $\pi^* = v_1^* \oplus \dots \oplus v_r^*$.

Levi Fuzzy Decomposition

In this section we generalize the theorem of Levi decomposition of a Lie algebra for the case of a class of fuzzy ideal, similarly to the crisp case.

Definition 4.1. Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F, S an upper well ordered set and μ a fuzzy ideal of L in $F(L,S)$. One

says that μ has Levi's hereditary if there is a semisimple subalgebra v^* of L such that:

- (i) $\mu^* = v^* \oplus \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)^*$;
- (ii) $[\mu]_t = v^* \cap [\mu]_t \oplus [\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)]_t$ for all $t \in]0,1[$.

In the following example we show that the conditions of the Definition 4.1 are not artificial.

Example 4.2. Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F of the characteristic 0, $S = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$ and μ a fuzzy set of L defined by its t -level sets as: $[\mu]_t = L$ for all $t \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$ and $[\mu]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$. It is easy to check that S is an upper well ordered set and μ a fuzzy ideal of L in $F(L, S)$ such that $\mu^* = L$. Also, $[\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)]_0 = L$, $[\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)]_t = R(L)$ for all $t \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$ and $[\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$, resulting in $\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)^* = R(L)$, where $R(L)$ is the radical of L. Moreover, there is a semisimple subalgebra v^* of L such that $\mu^* = v^* \oplus \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)^*$, by [10, Levi's theorem], which implies $v^* \cap [\mu]_t = v^*$ for all $t \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, $v^* \cap [\mu]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$. Thus, μ has Levi's hereditary.

Theorem 4.3. Let L be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field F, S an upper well ordered set and μ a fuzzy ideal of L in $F(L,S)$. If μ has Levi's hereditary, then there exists a semisimple fuzzy subalgebra v of μ in $F(L,S)$ such that

$$\mu = v \oplus \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S).$$

Proof. From the hypothesis of the Theorem, there is a unique fuzzy set v of L such that $[v]_t = v^* \cap [\mu]_t$ for all $t \in]0,1[$, by Negoita-Ralescu representation [4], Theorem 2.10]. The t -level sets $[v]_t$ are fuzzy subalgebras of L which implies that the fuzzy set v is a fuzzy subalgebra of μ satisfying $v^* = \bigcup_{t \in]0,1[} [v]_t$. Now, using an argument quite similar to the one used in the Theorem 3.5, we can also conclude that v is in $F(L, S)$. Furthermore, since v^* is a semisimple subalgebra of L, then $[\mathfrak{R}(v, S)]_t = \{0\}$ for all $t \in]0,1[$. This implies that $\mathfrak{R}(v, S) = o$ and so v is semisimple. Let us show that $\mu = v \oplus \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)$. For an arbitrary $x \in L$, let us take $\mu(x) = \alpha$. If $\alpha = 0$, then $x \notin \mu^*$. Hence for all sum $x = a_1 + a_2$, we have either $a_1 \notin v^*$ or $a_2 \notin \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)^*$, by (i). It follows that $v(a_1) = 0$ or $\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)(a_2) = 0$ which results in $v(a_1) \wedge \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)(a_2) = 0$. So $(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i)(x) = 0$. Otherwise, if $\alpha \neq 0$, then $x \in [\mu]_\alpha$ which yields that there are elements $a_1 \in v^* \cap [\mu]_\alpha = [v]_\alpha$ and $a_2 \notin \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)_\alpha$ such that $x = a_1 + a_2$. Hence, $\mu(x) \leq v(a_1) \wedge \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)(a_2) \leq (v + \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S))(x)$. Also, since v is a fuzzy subalgebra of μ and $\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)$ is a fuzzy ideal of μ , then $v(a_1) \leq \mu(a_1)$ and $(\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S))(a_2) \leq \mu(a_2)$ for arbitrary elements of L. It follows that $v(a_1) \wedge (\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S))(a_2) \leq \mu(a_1) \wedge \mu(a_2) \leq \mu(a_1 + a_2) = \mu(x)$ for all sum $x = a_1 + a_2$, which implies $(v + \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S))(x) \leq \mu(x)$. This shows that $\mu = v + \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)$. To show that this sum is direct, let us show that $v \wedge \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S) = o$. Firstly, let us observe that it is sufficient to consider only the case when $x \in \mu^*$. Hence, let us consider an element $x (\neq 0) \in \mu^*$. If $x \in v^*$, then $x \notin \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)^*$ which implies $\mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)(x) = 0$. It follows that $(v \wedge \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S))(x) = 0$. Since $(v \wedge \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S))(0) = 1$, then we conclude that $v \wedge \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S) = o$. Consequently, $\mu = v \oplus \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)$.

Example 4.4. From the Theorem 4.3 we can conclude that in the Example 4.2 there exists a semisimple fuzzy subalgebra v of μ in $F(L, S)$ such that $\mu = v \oplus \mathfrak{R}(\mu, S)$.

Open Questions

The history of the class of fuzzy Lie algebras proposed in [4] and in this paper is far from over. In fact, there are many unanswered

questions and we list some of them as follows:

Question 5.1 Find a fuzzy version of Malcev-Harish-Chandra's Theorem.

Question 5.2 Is it possible a fuzzy representation theory for the structure theory proposed?

Question 5.3 Perspectives for applications in Physics. Reviewing the history of applications of Lie algebras in Physics since its origin, is it possible to determine methods based on the fuzzy Lie algebras presented in this work, to be applied in the Particle Physics?

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