Letter to the Editor

Comment on “Corrigendum to ‘On Interval-Valued Hesitant Fuzzy Soft Sets’” and “Generalized Trapezoidal Fuzzy Soft Set and Its Application in Medical Diagnosis”

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1. Introduction and Preliminaries

The aim of this article is to correct assertions (3) and (4) of Theorem 17 proposed by Khalil et al. [1] and assertions (3) and (4) of Theorem 29 proposed by Zhang et al. [2]. We first generalize (in an unambiguous manner) the fitting or remedy of the involved preliminary notions concerning interval-valued hesitant fuzzy soft set and generalized trapezoidal fuzzy soft sets and then use these notions to remedy the flaw in those assertions.

The concept of soft set was introduced by Molodtsov [3] in 1999. Maji et al. [4] defined some operations on soft sets and showed that the distributive law on soft sets is varied. Later on, Ali et al. [5] pointed out that the distributive laws of soft sets are not true in general. It is necessary to present the theory in a mathematical (at least errorless) way. So, in this paper, we will show how to remedy flows in soft set theory by correcting assertions (3) and (4) of Theorem 17 in [1] and assertions (3) and (4) of Theorem 29 in [2] (including also remedy preliminaries they involved).

In this section we present (in a clear, rigorous, and nonburdensome manner) some notions concerning interval-valued hesitant fuzzy soft set and generalized trapezoidal fuzzy soft sets, most of which are generalizations of the fitting or remedy of the original notions in the references. (All key notions involved in this note are defined for arbitrary sets; this is convenient for subsequent study (including categorial approach to soft sets, study process relating to soft sets since soft sets can be used in decision-making and study approximation and control relating to soft sets since soft sets can be looked to be L-sets).)

First, we present hesitant fuzzy set, soft set, fuzzy soft set, and interval-valued hesitant fuzzy soft set. We will use $Y^X$ to denote the set of all mappings from $X$ to $Y$, use $2^X$ to denote the set of all subsets of $X$ (it is a completely distributive complete lattice with the order $\subseteq$), and write $\downarrow E = \{ p \in P \mid \exists e \in E, p \leq e \}$ for each subset $E$ of a poset $(P, \leq)$. For a mapping $\Phi: X \rightarrow L$ (called $L$-subset or $L$-set and write also $\Phi \in L^X$, where $L$ is a lattice with the least element 0), we call $\text{supp} \Phi = \{ x \in X \mid \Phi(x) \neq 0 \}$ the support of $\Phi$; sometimes we identify $\Phi$ with its restriction to $\text{supp} \Phi$ for convenience.

Definition 1. (1) (cf. [6]) Each closed interval $a = [a^L, a^U] = \{ x \mid a^L \leq x \leq a^U \}$ of $R$ (the set of all real numbers) is called an interval number (we will identify $a$ with the corresponding real number $a$ if $a^L = a^U = a$). The set of all interval numbers (resp., all interval numbers included in $[0, 1]$) is denoted by $\mathbb{R}$ (resp., by $I$). Obviously, $I$ is a completely distributive complete lattice with the point-wise (We can identify a closed interval...
Theorem 3. For any two elements \( a, b \) of \( R \) with a point \((a, b)\) in \( R^2 \), order \( \leq \) which is defined by
\[
[a^L, a^U] \leq [b^L, b^U] \iff a^L \leq b^L \text{ and } a^U \leq b^U.
\] (1)

(2) (cf. [6]) For two interval numbers \( a = [a^L, a^U] \) and \( b = [b^L, b^U] \), let \( l_i = a^U - a^L \) and \( h_i = b^L - b^U \), and define the degree \( p(a \geq b) \) (i.e., \( p(b \leq a) \)) of possibility of \( a \geq b \) (i.e., \( b \leq a \)) by
\[
p(a \geq b) = \begin{cases} 0, & l_a + h_b = 0, a < b, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & l_a + h_b = 0, a = b, \\ 1, & l_a + h_b = 0, a > b, \\ \max \{1 - \max \left(\frac{b^U - a^L}{l_a + h_b}, 0\right), 0\}, & l_a + h_b \neq 0, \end{cases}
\]
(2)

The conclusions of Theorems 2 and 3 (proves of which will be given in our other paper) will be used in the sequel.

Theorem 2. The relation \( \leq \) on \( I \), defined by
\[
a \leq b \iff p(a \geq b),
\]
(3)
is a total preorder on \( I \) whose restriction to \( R \) is the same as the restriction of the point-wise order \( \leq \) on \( R \).

Definition 5 (cf. [3]). Each element \( \Gamma \in (I^2)^X \) (i.e., a family \( \{\Gamma(x)\}_{x \in X} \)) consisting of nonempty finite subsets of \( I \) is called an interval-valued hesitant fuzzy soft set on \( X \), where \( \Gamma(x) \) denotes all possible interval valued membership degrees of the element \( x \in X \) to \( \Gamma \), and \( I^2 \) has the order \( \leq \) as defined in Theorem 3.

Definition 6 (cf. [9, 10]). Each element \( \Gamma \in (I^2)^X \) (i.e., a family \( \{\Gamma(i)\}_{i \in I} \) of fuzzy soft sets on \( X \)) is called a soft set on \( X \), where \( X \) is called an initial universe set and \( I \) is called a set of parameters.

Definition 7 (cf. [1]). Let \( \Phi, \Psi \in ((2^I)^X)^I \) with supp \( \Phi = U \) and supp \( \Psi = \emptyset \). If, for each \( i \in I \), there exists \( j \in V \) such that \( \Phi(i) \leq \Psi(j) \) (i.e., \( \Phi(i)(x) \leq \Psi(j)(x) \)) for each \( x \in X \), then we say that \( \Phi \) is a generalized interval-valued hesitant fuzzy soft set of \( \Psi \) (written as \( \Phi \leq \Psi \) or \( \Phi \preceq \Psi \)). If both \( \Phi \leq \Psi \) and \( \Psi \leq \Phi \) hold, then we write \( \Phi \equiv \Psi \).

Proposition 8 holds.

Proposition 8. \( \Phi \equiv \Psi \iff \vdash \Phi = \vdash \Psi \).

Definition 9 (cf. [10]). For a family \( \{\Phi_1, \Phi_2\} \subseteq ((2^I)^X)^I \), we call \( \Phi_1 \circ \Phi_2 \in ((2^I)^X)^{I^{k+1}} \), defined by
\[
(\Phi_1 \circ \Phi_2)(i_1, i_2, i_3) = \Phi_1(i_1) \circ \Phi_2(i_2)
\]
(5)
the hyper-product of \( \{\Phi_1, \Phi_2\} \) in \((2^I)^X)^I \) and call \( \Phi_1 \times \Phi_2 \in (2^I)^{I^{k+1}} \), defined by
\[
(\Phi_1 \times \Phi_2)(i_1, i_2) = \Phi_1(i_1) \times \Phi_2(i_2)
\]
(6)
the product of \( \{\Phi_1, \Phi_2\} \) in \((2^I)^X)^I \).

Next, we present trapezoidal fuzzy set, trapezoidal fuzzy soft set, and generalized trapezoidal fuzzy soft set.

Definition 10 (cf. [2, 11, 12]). An element \( n \in [0, 1]^N \), defined by
\[
n(x) = (n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) \circ (x)
\]
(7)

is a finite set. \( \Gamma \in (2^I)^X \) (i.e., a family \( \{\Gamma(x)\}_{x \in X} \) consisting of nonempty finite subsets of \( I \)) is called an interval-valued hesitant fuzzy set on \( X \), where \( \Gamma(x) \) denotes all possible interval valued membership degrees of the element \( x \in X \) to \( \Gamma \), and \( I^2 \) has the order \( \leq \) as defined in Theorem 3.
is called trapezoidal fuzzy number. The set of all trapezoidal fuzzy numbers satisfying 0 ≤ n_1 ≤ n_2 ≤ n_3 ≤ n_4 ≤ 1 is denoted by J; it is a Hutton algebra (i.e., a completely distributive complete lattice with an order-reversion involution) with the point-wise order ≤. Each element ξ ∈ J^X is called a trapezoidal fuzzy set on X, each element Γ ∈ (J^X)^J (i.e., a family [Γ(ξ)]_{ξ∈J} of trapezoidal fuzzy sets on X) is called a trapezoidal fuzzy soft set on X, and each element Φ ∈ (J^X × J)^J is called a generalized trapezoidal fuzzy soft set on X.

Definition II (cf. [2]). Let \( \mathcal{A} = \{\Phi_k\}_{k \in K} \subseteq (J^X \times J)^J \).

1. The supremum (Each element (as a family) of \((2^J)^X \times J)^J\) is just a poset with the point-wise order, but \((J^X \times J)^J\) is a Hutton algebra with respect to the point-wise order (see Theorem 17.) \( \bigvee_{k \in K} \Phi_k \) (write as also \( \bigvee_{k \in K} \Phi_k \)) and the infimum \( \bigwedge_{k \in K} \Phi_k \) (write as also \( \bigwedge_{k \in K} \Phi_k \)) of \( \{\Phi_k\}_{k \in K} \) in \((J^X \times J)^J\) is called the generalized trapezoidal point-wise union and the generalized trapezoidal point-wise intersection of \( \mathcal{A} \) in \((J^X \times J)^J\), respectively.

2. We call \( \bigotimes \mathcal{A} = \bigotimes_{k \in K} \Phi_k \subseteq (J^X \times J)^{I^K} \), defined by

\[
(\bigotimes_{k \in K} \Phi_k)(\{i_k\}_{k \in K}) = \bigvee_{k \in K} \Phi_k(i_k), \quad (\forall \{i_k\}_{k \in K} \in I^K),
\]

the hyper-product of \( \mathcal{A} \) and \( \prod \mathcal{A} = \prod_{k \in K} \Phi_k \subseteq (J^X \times J)^{I^K} \), defined by

\[
(\prod_{k \in K} \Phi_k)(\{i_k\}_{k \in K}) = \bigwedge_{k \in K} \Phi_k(i_k), \quad (\forall \{i_k\}_{k \in K} \in I^K),
\]

the product of \( \mathcal{A} \).

2. Correction to Paper [1]

Khalil et al. [1] proposed the following Theorem 12 (and hoped it to be a corrected version of assertions (3) and (4) of Theorem 36 in Zhang et al. [10]):

**Theorem 12** (see [1, Theorem 17, p.3]). Let \( \{\Phi, \Psi, \Gamma\} \subseteq (2^J)^X \times J \) with supp \( \Phi = U \), supp \( \Psi = V \), and supp \( \Gamma = W \). Then

\[
(3) \Phi \times (\Psi \otimes \Gamma) \equiv (\Phi \times \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma).
\]

\[
(4) \Phi \otimes (\Psi \times \Gamma) \equiv (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma).
\]

However, neither (3) nor (4) is correct (see Example 13).

**Example 13.** Let \( X = [u, v] \) be a set of two cars and \( I = \{i, j, k, l\} \) be a set of parameters, where \( i \) (resp., \( j, k, l \)) stands for the parameter "cheap" (resp., "equipment", "fuel consumption", and expensive). Again let \( \{\Phi, \Psi, \Gamma\} \subseteq (2^J)^X \times J \), defined by

\[
\Phi(i) = \left\{ \frac{[0.3, 0.5], [0.4, 0.8]}{u}, \frac{[0.1, 0.2], [0.4, 0.5]}{v} \right\},
\]

\[
\Phi(j) = \left\{ \frac{[0.2, 0.3], [0.4, 0.5]}{u}, \frac{[0.7, 0.9], [0.5, 0.6]}{v} \right\},
\]

\[
\Psi(k) = \left\{ \frac{[0.2, 0.6], [0.6, 0.8]}{u}, \frac{[0.4, 0.5], [0.7, 0.8]}{v} \right\},
\]

\[
\Gamma(l) = \left\{ \frac{[0.1, 0.4], [0.2, 0.7]}{u}, \frac{[0.3, 0.7], [0.4, 0.9]}{v} \right\},
\]

where supp \( \Phi = U = \{i, j\} \), supp \( \Psi = V = \{k\} \), and supp \( \Gamma = W = \{l\} \).

(1) Let \( \Theta = \Phi \times (\Psi \otimes \Gamma) \) and \( \Xi = (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma) \). As \( \Psi(k) \vee \Gamma(l) \)

\[
= \left\{ \frac{[0.2, 0.6], [0.6, 0.8]}{u}, \frac{[0.4, 0.7], [0.7, 0.9]}{v} \right\},
\]

\[
\Theta(i, k, l) = \Phi(i) \land [\Psi(k) \vee \Gamma(l)]
\]

\[
= \left\{ \frac{[0.2, 0.5], [0.4, 0.8]}{u}, \frac{[0.1, 0.2], [0.4, 0.5]}{v} \right\},
\]

and

\[
\Theta(j, k, l) = \Phi(j) \land [\Psi(k) \vee \Gamma(l)]
\]

\[
= \left\{ \frac{[0.2, 0.3], [0.4, 0.5]}{u}, \frac{[0.4, 0.7], [0.5, 0.6]}{v} \right\},
\]

similarly,

\[
\Phi(i) \land \Psi(k)
\]

\[
= \left\{ \frac{[0.2, 0.5], [0.4, 0.8]}{u}, \frac{[0.1, 0.2], [0.4, 0.5]}{v} \right\},
\]

\[
\Phi(j) \land \Psi(k)
\]

\[
= \left\{ \frac{[0.2, 0.3], [0.4, 0.5]}{u}, \frac{[0.4, 0.7], [0.5, 0.6]}{v} \right\},
\]

\[
\Phi(i) \land \Gamma(l)
\]

\[
= \left\{ \frac{[0.1, 0.4], [0.2, 0.7]}{u}, \frac{[0.1, 0.2], [0.4, 0.5]}{v} \right\},
\]

and

\[
\Phi(j) \land \Gamma(l)
\]

\[
= \left\{ \frac{[0.1, 0.3], [0.2, 0.5]}{u}, \frac{[0.3, 0.6], [0.4, 0.9]}{v} \right\}.
\]
Thus
\[
\Xi((i,k),(i,l)) = [\Phi(i) \land \Psi(k)] \lor [\Phi(i) \land \Gamma(l)]
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.5],[0.4,0.8] \\
[0.1,0.2],[0.4,0.5] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
\[
\Xi((j,k),(j,l)) = [\Phi(j) \land \Psi(k)] \lor [\Phi(j) \land \Gamma(l)]
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.3],[0.4,0.8] \\
[0.4,0.6],[0.7,0.9] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
\[
\Xi((i,k),(j,l)) = [\Phi(i) \land \Psi(k)] \lor [\Phi(i) \land \Gamma(l)]
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.5],[0.4,0.8] \\
[0.3,0.6],[0.4,0.9] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
\[
\Xi((j,k),(i,l)) = [\Phi(j) \land \Psi(k)] \lor [\Phi(i) \land \Gamma(l)]
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.4],[0.4,0.7] \\
[0.4,0.5],[0.7,0.8] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
(15)

As \(\Xi((i,k),(j,l)) \not\subseteq \Theta(i,k,l)\) and \(\Xi((i,k),(j,l)) \not\subseteq \Theta(j,k,l)\), \((\Phi \times \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma) \not\subseteq (\Phi \times \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma)\).

(2) Now we show \((\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma)\) does not hold. Let \(\Delta = \Phi \otimes (\Psi \times \Gamma)\) and \(\Omega = (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma)\). Then
\[
\Delta((i,k),(j,l)) = \Phi(i) \lor [\Psi(j) \land \Gamma(k)]
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.4],[0.4,0.7] \\
[0.5,0.6],[0.7,0.9] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
(16)

and
\[
\Omega((i,k),(j,l)) = [\Phi(i) \lor \Psi(j)] \land [\Phi(i) \lor \Gamma(k)]
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.5],[0.4,0.8] \\
[0.3,0.6],[0.4,0.9] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
(17)

similarly,
\[
\Phi(i) \land \Psi(k)
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.3,0.6],[0.6,0.8] \\
[0.4,0.5],[0.7,0.8] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
(18)

\[
\Phi(j) \lor \Psi(k)
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.6],[0.6,0.8] \\
[0.5,0.6],[0.7,0.9] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
(19)

\[
\Phi(i) \lor \Gamma(l)
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.3,0.5],[0.4,0.8] \\
[0.3,0.7],[0.4,0.9] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
(20)

and
\[
\Phi(j) \lor \Gamma(l)
\]
\[
= \begin{bmatrix}
[0.2,0.4],[0.4,0.7] \\
[0.5,0.7],[0.7,0.9] \\
\end{bmatrix}_u
\]
(21)

As \(\Omega((i,k),(j,l)) \not\subseteq \Delta((i,k),(j,l))\) and \(\Omega((i,k),(j,l)) \not\subseteq \Delta(j,k,l)\), \((\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma) \not\subseteq (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma)\).

Therefore, \((\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma) \not\subseteq (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma)\).

**Correction 1 to Theorem 12.** Let \(\{\Phi, \Psi, \Gamma\} \subseteq (2^I)^X\) with \(\supp \Phi = U\), \(\supp \Psi = V\), and \(\supp \Gamma = W\). Then
\[
(3) \{[\Phi(i) \land \Psi(j)] \lor [\Phi(i) \land \Gamma(k)]\}_{(i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W} = \{[\Phi(i) \land \Psi(j) \lor \Gamma(k)]\}_{(i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W},
\]
and thus \(\Phi \otimes (\Psi \times \Gamma) \leq (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma)\).

(4) For each \((i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W\) and each \(x \in X\),
\[
[\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Psi(j)(x)] \land [\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Gamma(k)(x)] = [\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Psi(j)(x) \land \Gamma(k)(x)]
\]
\[
= [\Phi \otimes (\Psi \times \Gamma)]((i,j,k)(x))
\]
(22)

by Theorem 3, which means
\[
[[\Phi(i) \land \Psi(j)] \lor [\Phi(i) \land \Gamma(k)]]_{(i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W} = \{\Phi(i) \land \Gamma(k)\}_{(i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W},
\]
and thus \(\Phi \otimes (\Psi \times \Gamma) \leq (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma)\).

**Proof.** (3) For each \((i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W\) and each \(x \in X\),
\[
[\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Psi(j)(x)] \land [\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Gamma(k)(x)]
\]
\[
= [\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Psi(j)(x) \land \Gamma(k)(x)]
\]
(23)

(4) For each \((i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W\) and each \(x \in X\),
\[
[\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Psi(j)(x)] \land [\Phi(i)(x) \lor \Gamma(k)(x)]
\]
\[
= [\Phi \otimes (\Psi \times \Gamma)]((i,j,k)(x))
\]
(24)

by Theorem 3, which means
\[
[[\Phi(i) \lor \Psi(j)] \land [\Phi(i) \lor \Gamma(k)]]_{(i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W} = \{\Phi(i) \lor \Gamma(k)\}_{(i,j,k) \in U \times V \times W},
\]
and thus \(\Phi \otimes (\Psi \times \Gamma) \leq (\Phi \otimes \Psi) \times (\Phi \otimes \Gamma)\). \qed
**Correction 2 to Theorem 12.** Let \( \{ \Phi, \Psi, \Gamma \} \subseteq (\{0,1\}^X)^I \) with \( \text{supp} \Phi = U \), \( \text{supp} \Psi = V \), and \( \text{supp} \Gamma = W \). Then

\[
(1) \quad \Phi \land (\Psi \lor \Gamma) = (\Phi \land \Psi) \lor (\Phi \land \Gamma).
\]

\[
(2) \quad \Phi \lor (\Psi \land \Gamma) = (\Phi \lor \Psi) \land (\Phi \lor \Gamma).
\]

**Proof.** It follows from the fact that \( (\{0,1\}, \leq) \) is a completely distributive complete lattice. \( \square \)

Analogously, the following (on community and associativity) hold.

**Theorem 14.** Let \( \{ \Phi, \Psi, \Gamma \} \subseteq (\{0,1\}^X)^I \) with \( \text{supp} \Phi = U \), \( \text{supp} \Psi = V \), and \( \text{supp} \Gamma = W \). Then

\[
(1) \quad \{ \Phi(i) \land \Psi(j) \}_{i,j \in (U \times V)}, \text{ and thus } \Phi \times \Psi = \Psi \times \Phi.
\]

\[
(2) \quad \{ \Phi(i) \lor \Psi(j) \}_{i,j \in (U \times V)}, \text{ and thus } \Phi \lor \Psi = \Psi \lor \Phi.
\]

\[
(3) \quad \{ \Phi(i) \land (\Psi(j) \land \Gamma(k)) \}_{i,j,k \in (U \times V \times W)} = \{ \Phi(i) \land \Psi(j) \land \Gamma(k) \}_{i,j,k \in (U \times V \times W)}.
\]

\[
(4) \quad \{ \Phi(i) \lor (\Psi(j) \lor \Gamma(k)) \}_{i,j,k \in (U \times V \times W)} = \{ \Phi(i) \lor \Psi(j) \lor \Gamma(k) \}_{i,j,k \in (U \times V \times W)}.
\]

**3. Correction to Paper [2]**

For the finite set case, Zhang et al. [2] defined the concept of generalized trapezoidal fuzzy soft set and showed some examples of its operations, along with an application in decision-making. In this section we first give an example to show the following Theorem 15 is incorrect. Then we consider some possible corrections or replacements of the theorem.

**Theorem 15 (see [2, Theorem 29, p.7]).** Let \( \{ \Phi, \Psi, \Gamma \} \subseteq (J^X \times J)^I \) with \( \text{supp} \Phi = I_1 \), \( \text{supp} \Psi = I_2 \), and \( \text{supp} \Gamma = I_3 \). Then

\[
(3) \quad \Phi \times (\Psi \oplus \Gamma) = (\Phi \times \Psi) \oplus (\Phi \times \Gamma).
\]

\[
(4) \quad \Phi \odot (\Psi \oplus \Gamma) = (\Phi \odot \Psi) \oplus (\Phi \odot \Gamma).
\]

However, neither (3) nor (4) is correct mainly because the cardinality \( |I_1 \times (I_2 \times I_3)| \) of the support of the left is less than the cardinality \( |(I_1 \times I_2) \times (I_1 \times I_3)| \) of the support of the right in general.

**Example 16.** Let \( X = \{ u, v \} \) be a two-element set, \( I = \{ i, j, k, m \} \) a four-element set, \( I_1 = \{ i, j \} \) a two-element set, \( I_2 = \{ k \} \), and \( I_3 = \{ m \} \). Again let \( \{ \Phi, \Psi, \Gamma \} \subseteq (J^X \times J)^I \) (with supports \( I_1, I_2, \) and \( I_3 \), respectively), defined by

\[
\Phi(i) = \begin{cases} 
 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.5, 0.7, 0.9 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

\[
\Phi(j) = \begin{cases} 
 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.7, 0.8, 0.9 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

\[
\Phi(k) = \begin{cases} 
 0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } v
\end{cases}.
\]

\[
\Psi(j) = \begin{cases} 
 0.1, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

\[
\Gamma(m) = \begin{cases} 
 0.4, 0.5, 0.5, 0.8 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.1, 0.1, 0.4, 0.5 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

Then \( Y_1 = \Phi \times (\Psi \odot \Gamma) \) has the following two members:

\[
Y_1(i,k,m) = \begin{cases} 
 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

\[
Y_1(j,k,m) = \begin{cases} 
 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } v
\end{cases}.
\]

\[
Y_2 = (\Phi \times \Psi) \oplus (\Phi \times \Gamma) \text{ has the following four members:}
\]

\[
Y_2(i,k,i,m) = \begin{cases} 
 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.8 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

\[
Y_2(j,k,i,m) = \begin{cases} 
 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.8 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.4, 0.4, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

\[
Y_2(j,k,j,m) = \begin{cases} 
 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } v
\end{cases};
\]

\[
Y_2(j,k,j,m) = \begin{cases} 
 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 & \text{if } u, \\
 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 & \text{if } v
\end{cases}.
\]

Apparentely, \( Y_1 \subseteq Y_2 \). However, \( Y_1 \nsubseteq Y_2 \) (because \( Y_2(j,k,i,m) \notin Y_1(i,k,m) \) and \( Y_2(j,k,i,m) \notin Y_1(j,k,m) \) and \( |I_1 \times (I_2 \times I_3)| = 2 \neq 4 = |(I_1 \times I_2) \times (I_1 \times I_3)| \). Therefore, \( Y_1 \nsubseteq Y_2 \), especially, \( Y_1 \nsubseteq Y_2 \) (whether we look \( Y_1 \) and \( Y_2 \) to be sets or look them to be mappings).

Now we consider some possible corrections or replacements of the theorem.

**A correction to Theorem 15.** Let \( \Phi, \Psi, \Gamma \subseteq (J^X \times J)^I \) with \( \text{supp} \Phi = I_1 \), \( \text{supp} \Psi = I_2 \), and \( \text{supp} \Gamma = I_3 \). Then

\[
(3) \quad \Phi \times (\Psi \oplus \Gamma) \subseteq (\Phi \times \Psi) \oplus (\Phi \times \Gamma).
\]

\[
(4) \quad \Phi \odot (\Psi \oplus \Gamma) \subseteq (\Phi \odot \Psi) \oplus (\Phi \odot \Gamma).
\]
Proof. We only show (3). For each \((i_1, (i_2, i_3)) \in I_1 \times (I_2 \times I_3)\),

\[
[\Phi \times (\Psi \otimes \Gamma)] \{(i_1, i_2, i_3) \mid (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in I_1 \times (I_2 \times I_3)\} 
\]

\[
= \{[\Phi (i_1) \wedge \Psi (i_2)] \vee [\Psi (i_2) \wedge \Gamma (i_3)]\} 
\]

\[
= \{(\Phi (i_1) \wedge (\Psi (i_2) \vee \Gamma (i_3))) \} 
\]

since \(\mathcal{J}_X \times \mathcal{J}\) is a distributive lattice. Therefore,

\[
[(\Phi (i_1) \wedge (\Psi (i_2) \vee \Gamma (i_3))) \} \subseteq (\Phi \times \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma) 
\]

\[
\times (I_2 \times I_3)\} 
\]

which implies \(\Phi \times (\Psi \otimes \Gamma) \subseteq (\Phi \times \Psi) \otimes (\Phi \times \Gamma)\).

\[\square\]

Theorem 17. \((\mathcal{J}_X \times \mathcal{J})^J\) is a Hutton algebra (with the pointwise order), and thus the following hold for a family \(\{\Phi_{k,j} \mid j \in J_k, k \in K\} \subseteq (\mathcal{J}_X \times \mathcal{J})^K:\)

\[
\left(\bigvee_{j \in J_k, k \in K} \Phi_{k,j}\right)' = \bigwedge_{j \in J_k, k \in K} \Phi_{k,j}', \
\left(\bigwedge_{j \in J_k, k \in K} \Phi_{k,j}\right)' = \bigvee_{j \in J_k, k \in K} \Phi_{k,j}', 
\]

\[
\bigwedge_{k \in K} \bigvee_{j \in \mathcal{F}} \Phi_{k,j} = \bigvee_{k \in K} \bigwedge_{j \in \mathcal{F}} \Phi_{k,f(k)}, 
\]

\[
\bigvee_{k \in K} \bigwedge_{j \in \mathcal{F}} \Phi_{k,j} = \bigwedge_{k \in K} \bigvee_{j \in \mathcal{F}} \Phi_{k,f(k)}, 
\]

where \(\mathcal{F}\) is the set of all mappings \(f : K \rightarrow \bigsqcup_{k \in K} I_k\) (disjoint union) satisfying \(f(k) \in I_k\) (\(\forall k \in K\)).

Proof. It follows from the fact that \(\mathcal{J}\) is a Hutton algebra. \[\square\]

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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