



Generalized Operations in Soft Set Theory via Relaxed Conditions on Parameters

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Abstract. Soft set theory has been evolved as a very useful mathematical tool to handle uncertainty and ambiguity associated with the real world data based structures. Parameters with certain conditions have been used to classify the data with the help of suitable functions. The aim of this paper is to relax conditions on parameters which lead us to propose some new concepts that consequently generalize existing comparable notions. We introduce the concepts of generalized finite soft equality (gf -soft equality), generalized finite soft union (gf -soft union) and generalized finite soft intersection (gf -soft intersection) of two soft sets. We prove results involving operations introduced herein. Moreover, with the help of examples, it is shown that these operations are proper generalizations of existing comparable operations.

1. Introduction

During recent past efforts have been made to handle uncertainty with some tools other than probability theory. Soft set theory has a significant contribution towards the provision of such a mathematical tool to resolve the issues related to uncertainty and ambiguity in data based problems arising in mathematics or related disciplines. It was initiated by Molotdov [24] to overcome certain limitations and deficiencies pertaining to the parametrization in fuzzy set theory introduced by Zadeh [31]. Soft set theory has been applied in various situations arising in decision making, demand analysis, forecasting, information sciences, mathematics and many other related disciplines as well. We refer to [3–16, 21, 25, 27, 29, 32, 33] for detailed survey of applications.

Many types of generalizations of soft sets and their operations exist in literature. Soft subethoods have been discussed and studied by many authors. Notion of soft subsets initiated in [20] by Maji et al. Some authors now call such type of soft subsets as soft M-subsets. Ontology based soft sets and soft subsets have been studied by Jiang et al. in [14]. As a generalization of soft M-subsets, notion of soft L-subsets is given in [19] by Liu et al. Soft F-subsets are defined in [11] by Feng et al., this notion of soft subsets is being used most abundantly. As a generalization of soft M-subsets and soft F-subsets, soft J-subsets are given Jun and Yang in [17]. A very nice discussion is given in [7] about the various types of soft subsets and relationship

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among them. Soft equal relations have been studied in [26]. Different operations on soft sets have been studied by several authors. In the present paper, concept of generalized finite soft subsets is introduced which generalizes many existing notions related to soft subsethood. In later sections a study of generalized finite soft union and generalized finite soft intersection is initiated.

2. Preliminaries

We begin with some basic definitions and concepts related to the soft sets needed in the sequel.

Let U be a given universe and E_U be a set consisting of all possible parameters associated with objects in U . Throughout this paper, $P(U)$ denotes the family of all subsets of U .

Definition 2.1. ([24]) Let A be a subset of E . If $A \neq \emptyset$, then F_A is called a soft set over U if it is of the form

$$F_A = \{(e, f_A(e)) : e \in A\},$$

where $f_A : A \rightarrow P(U)$. For each e in A , $f_A(e)$ is called a set of e -elements of the soft set F_A . If $A = \emptyset$, then denote the soft set F_A by \emptyset_\emptyset .

Hence, a soft set F_A is characterized by a set valued function f_A . We denote the collection of all soft sets over a common universe U by $S(U, E)$.

Based on above definition, Maji et. al. [20] introduced some basic operations namely soft subset, soft superset of a soft set, equality of two soft sets, null soft set, complement of a soft set, union and intersection of two soft sets. They also proved some results related to these operations. It was observed that several basic properties proposed [20] do not hold true in general. These were pointed out and improved by Ali et al. [2], Li [18], Yang [30] and Zhu et al. [34]. Ali et al. [2] defined concepts of restricted intersection, union, and difference of two soft sets. They also defined restricted complement of a soft set. Min studied the concept of similarity in soft sets [22]. Qin and Hong [26] defined soft equality relations \approx_s and \approx^s (we shall call them as lower and upper soft equality respectively). Employing these notions, they proved results given in [2]. Recently [1], we have generalized some of the above concepts by means of the notions of g -soft subset and of g -soft equality.

One of the advantages of soft set theory is that it provides enough parameters to handle fuzziness in the data. We observe that operations in soft set theory involve many conditions on the parameters. In this paper, we relax the conditions on parameter set and introduce some new generalized concepts in soft set theory. We also prove that general basic operations follow by the results using the concepts defined herein.

First, we recall some basic definitions given in [2, 18, 20, 26].

Definition 2.2. ([20]) A soft set $F_A \in S(U, E)$ is said to be a null soft set over U if $f_A(e) = \emptyset$ for all $e \in A$.

Definition 2.3. ([7, 11]) Let $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. We say that F_A is a soft subset of G_B or G_B is soft superset of F_A , if $A \subseteq B$ and $f_A(e) \subseteq g_B(e)$ for each $e \in A$. We write it as $F_A \tilde{C} G_B$. The soft set F_A is said to be soft equal to the soft set G_B , if $F_A \tilde{C} G_B$ and $G_B \tilde{C} F_A$.

Example 2.4. Let $U = \{h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4\}$ be a given universe and $A = \{e_1, e_2\}$, $B = \{e_1, e_4\}$, $C = \{e_1, e_2, e_4\}$ three subsets of a set of parameters $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$. Suppose that soft sets F_A, I_B and H_C are given as:

$$\begin{aligned} F_A &= \{(e_1, f_A(e_1)), (e_2, f_A(e_2))\}, \\ I_B &= \{(e_1, i_B(e_1)), (e_4, i_B(e_4))\} \text{ and} \\ H_C &= \{(e_1, h_C(e_1)), (e_2, h_C(e_2)), (e_4, h_C(e_4))\}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} f_A(e_1) &= \{h_1, h_2\}, f_A(e_2) = \{h_1, h_3\}, \\ i_B(e_1) &= \{h_3, h_4\}, i_B(e_4) = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}, \\ h_C(e_1) &= \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}, h_C(e_2) = \{h_1, h_3, h_4\} \text{ and} \\ h_C(e_4) &= \{h_1, h_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

As $A \subseteq C$ and $f_A(e_1) \subseteq h_C(e_1)$ and $f_A(e_2) \subseteq h_C(e_2)$, so $F_A \tilde{C} H_C$. Here $B \subseteq C$, but $I_B \not\tilde{C} H_C$. Indeed $i_B(e_1) \not\subseteq h_C(e_1)$. Note that, neither $F_A \tilde{C} I_B$ nor $I_B \tilde{C} F_A$.

Definition 2.5. ([20]) Let $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. Union of F_A and G_B , denoted by $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$, is a soft set H_C defined as

$$h_C(e) = \begin{cases} f_A(e), & \text{if } e \in A \setminus B \\ g_B(e), & \text{if } e \in B \setminus A \\ f_A(e) \cup g_B(e) & \text{if } e \in A \cap B \end{cases}, \tag{1}$$

where $C = A \cup B$.

Definition 2.6. ([2]) If $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. Then (a) restricted union of F_A and G_B , denoted by $F_A \cup_{\mathfrak{R}} G_B$, is a soft set H_C defined as $h_C(e) = f_A(e) \cup g_B(e)$ for each $e \in C = A \cup B$ (b) extended intersection of F_A and G_B , denoted by $F_A \sqcap_e G_B$, is a soft set H_C defined as

$$h_C(e) = \begin{cases} f_A(e), & \text{if } e \in A \setminus B \\ g_B(e), & \text{if } e \in B \setminus A \\ f_A(e) \cap g_B(e) & \text{if } e \in A \cap B \end{cases}. \tag{2}$$

where $C = A \cup B$ (c) restricted intersection of F_A and G_B denoted by $F_A \sqcap G_B$ is a soft set H_C defined as $h_C(e) = f_A(e) \cap g_B(e)$ for each e in $C = A \cap B$.

Qin and Hong [26] defined soft equalities \approx_s and \approx^s . We call these as lower soft equality and upper soft equality relations, respectively.

Definition 2.7. ([26]) Suppose that $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. Then (i) F_A is called lower soft equal to G_B denoted by $F_A \approx_s G_B$, if

$$\begin{aligned} f_A(e) &= g_B(e), \text{ whenever } e \in A \cap B, \\ f_A(e) &= \emptyset, \text{ whenever } e \in A \setminus B \text{ and} \\ g_B(e) &= \emptyset, \text{ whenever } e \in B \setminus A \end{aligned}$$

(ii) F_A is called upper soft equal to G_B denoted by $F_A \approx^s G_B$, if

$$\begin{aligned} f_A(e) &= g_B(e), \text{ whenever } e \in A \cap B, \\ f_A(e) &= U, \text{ whenever } e \in A \setminus B \text{ and} \\ g_B(e) &= U, \text{ whenever } e \in B \setminus A. \end{aligned}$$

For more on soft equal relations \approx_s and \approx^s , we refer to [26].

In [1] we presented the notions of g -null soft set, g -soft subset and g -soft equality of two soft sets by relaxing the conditions on the underlying parameter subsets of E . Consequently, we generalized already known comparable notions (for example, Definitions 2.2, 2.3, and 2.7 above).

Definition 2.8. ([1]) A soft set F_A is said to be a generalized null soft set (g -null soft set) if either $A = \emptyset$ or $f_A(e) = \emptyset$ for each $e \in A$ whenever $A \neq \emptyset$. A g -null soft set over U is denoted by $\emptyset_A = \{(e, \phi_A(e)) : e \in A\}$.

Definition 2.9. ([1]) A soft set F_A is called a generalized universal soft set (g -universal soft set) if $A \neq \emptyset$ and $f_A(e) = U$ for each $e \in A$. We denote g -universal soft set by $U_A = \{(e, u_A(e)) : e \in A\}$.

The notion of a soft subset is defined in different ways which give rise to different classes of soft subsets such as soft M subsets, Soft F subsets, soft J subsets, Soft L subsets and ontology based soft subsets. For more discussion and relationships between various classes of soft subsets, we refer to [17] and references mentioned therein. The motivation behind the variations in the concept of soft subsets is twofold: One is

to unify, extend and generalize the existing concept of a soft set theory and other is to constitute a suitable framework to model certain problems of practical nature equipped with vagueness and uncertainties.

In [17], while defining generalized soft subsets, conditions on parameter sets is relaxed. In this definition of generalized soft (g -soft subset) subset of a soft set the requirements $A \subseteq B$ and $f_A(e) \subseteq g_B(e)$ for each $e \in A$ are dropped. As a result, these operations give rise to a bigger class of soft subsets with weaker conditions on parameters. This will further be useful to refine different soft spaces. One such instance can be seen in [23], where a very slight modification in Definition 2.3 gave more general results refining the underlying soft topological space.

The following is the notion of a soft J subsets (see, [17]). However, for the sake of convenience, we shall call soft J subset a generalized soft subset throughout this paper.

Definition 2.10. ([17]) Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U . We say that F_A is a generalized soft subset (g -soft subset) of G_B if for each $e \in A$, there exists an $e' \in B$ such that $f_A(e) \subseteq g_B(e')$. We denote it as $F_A \sqsubseteq_g G_B$.

If in above definition we take $A \subseteq B$ and for each e in A , $e' = e$, then it reduces to Definition 2.3.

Now we revisit Example 2.4 again in the context of above Definition 2.10.

Example 2.11. As for $e_1 \in B$ there exists $e_2 \in C$ such that $i_B(e_1) \subseteq h_C(e_2)$ and for $e_4 \in B$ there exists $e_1 \in C$ such that $i_B(e_4) \subseteq h_C(e_1)$. So for every $e \in B$ there exists $e' \in C$ such that $i_B(e) \subseteq h_C(e')$. Hence $I_B \sqsubseteq_g H_C$. Note that $I_B \not\subseteq H_C$ but $I_B \sqsubseteq_g H_C$. That is, I_B is not a soft subset of H_C but I_B is g -soft subset of H_C . Similarly it is straightforward to check that $F_A \sqsubseteq_g H_C$ and $F_A \sqsubseteq_g I_B$.

Similarly, conditions on the parameter set for the equality of two soft sets F_A and G_B can be relaxed.

Definition 2.12. ([17]) Soft sets F_A and G_B are called generalized soft equal (g -soft equal) if $F_A \sqsubseteq_g G_B$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_g F_A$. We denote it by $F_A \approx_g G_B$.

It was also proved in [1] that lower and upper soft equalities (\approx_s and \approx^s) of two soft sets implies the g -soft equality \approx_g , but g -soft equality implies neither lower soft equality nor upper soft equality.

In an attempt of giving suitable notions of union and intersection of soft sets based on the concepts of g -subset and of g -equality, following seem to be natural definitions.

Definition 2.13. Let $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. We define the generalized soft union (g -soft union) of F_A and G_B , denoted by $F_A \sqcup_g G_B$, as the set consisting of all soft sets H_C satisfying the following two conditions:

(p-1) $F_A \sqsubseteq_g H_C$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_g H_C$, where $C \subseteq E$,

(p-2) If there exists $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $F_A \sqsubseteq_g J_D$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_g J_D$ then $H_C \sqsubseteq_g J_D$.

That is, H_C is a minimal g -soft superset of F_A and G_B in the sense that if there exists another soft set J_D satisfying (p-1), then H_C is g -soft subset of J_D .

Definition 2.14. Let $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. We define the generalized soft intersection (g -soft intersection) of F_A and G_B , denoted by $F_A \sqcap_g G_B$, as the set formed for all soft sets H_C satisfying the following two conditions:

(p-3) $H_C \sqsubseteq_g F_A$ and $H_C \sqsubseteq_g G_B$, where $C \subseteq E$,

(p-4) If there exists $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $J_D \sqsubseteq_g F_A$ and $J_D \sqsubseteq_g G_B$ then $J_D \sqsubseteq_g H_C$.

That is H_C is a maximal g -soft subset of F_A and G_B in the sense that if there exists another soft set J_D satisfying (p-3), then J_D is g -soft subset of H_C .

The following is an example where, unfortunately, we have $F_A \sqcup_g G_B = \emptyset$.

Example 2.15. Suppose that $U = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$ is a given universe and $A = \{e_1, e_2\}$, and $B = \{e_1\}$ subsets of a set of parameters $E = \{e_1, e_2\}$. Let F_A and G_B soft sets given as:

$$F_A = \{(e_1, \{h_1\}), (e_2, \{h_2\})\} \text{ and } G_B = \{(e_1, \{h_3\})\}.$$

Let $H_C \in S(U, E)$ such that $F_A \sqsubseteq_g H_C$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_g H_C$, where $C \subseteq E$.

If $|C| = 1$, i.e., $C = \{e_i\}$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we deduce that $H_C = \{(e_i, U)\}$. Then H_C does not satisfy condition (p-2), taking, for instance, $J_D = \{(e_1, \{h_1, h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_2\})\}$.

If $C = E = A$, it will be sufficient to consider the following cases:

(a) $H_C = \{(e_i, \{h_1, h_2\}), (e_j, \{h_3\})\}$,

(b) $H_C = \{(e_i, \{h_1, h_3\}), (e_j, \{h_2\})\}$,

(c) $H_C = \{(e_i, \{h_2, h_3\}), (e_j, \{h_1\})\}$,

with $i, j = 1, 2, i \neq j$.

Then H_C does not satisfy condition (p-2) taking, for instance, $J_D = \{(e_i, \{h_1, h_3\}), (e_j, \{h_2\})\}$ for (a), $J_D = \{(e_i, \{h_1, h_2\}), (e_j, \{h_3\})\}$ for (b), and $J_D = \{(e_i, \{h_1, h_2\}), (e_j, \{h_3\})\}$ for (c).

Thus above example shows that there are cases where we could not find a soft set which satisfies (p-1) and (p-2). So, union in this case does not exist. In order to avoid such anomaly we shall modify in the next section the notions of g -subset and of g -equality and introduce new definitions of generalized soft union and intersection.

3. Generalized Finite Soft Equality, Union and Intersection

In last section, concepts of generalized soft subsets and generalized soft equal sets have been studied. Example 2.15, depicts that in certain situations these concepts have a very limited scope. Therefore in order to handle such situation, some more general notions are required. Therefore we start this section by introducing the notions of gf -subset and gf -equality. These notions will be very useful to define suitable soft algebraic operations namely gf -soft union and gf -soft intersection on the class of soft sets $S(U, E)$ over a common universe U .

Definition 3.1. Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U . We say that F_A is a generalized finite soft subset of G_B (gf -soft subset, in short) if for each $e \in A$, there exists a finite subset B' of B such that $f_A(e) \subseteq \cup_{e' \in B'} g_B(e')$. We denote it as $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$.

Definition 3.2. Soft sets F_A and G_B are called generalized finite soft equal (gf -soft equal, in short) if $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$. We denote it by $F_A \cong_{gf} G_B$.

We omit the trivial proof the next easy but useful fact.

Proposition 3.3. Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U . Then

(a) $F_A \sqsubseteq_g G_B \implies F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$.

(b) $F_A \cong_g G_B \implies F_A \cong_{gf} G_B$.

The following example shows that Definitions 3.1 and 3.2 are real generalizations of Definitions 2.10 and 2.12, respectively.

Example 3.4. Let $U = \{h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4\}$ and $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$. Define two soft sets F_A and G_B as follows: $A = B = E$ and

$$F_A = \{(e_1, \{h_1, h_3\}), (e_2, \{h_3, h_4\}), (e_3, \{h_1, h_2\})\} \text{ and}$$

$$G_B = \{(e_1, \{h_1, h_2\}), (e_2, \{h_1, h_4\}), (e_3, \{h_3\})\}$$

Note that for e_1 in A ,

$$f_A(e_1) = \{h_1, h_3\} \not\subseteq \{h_1, h_2\}, \{h_1, h_4\}, \{h_3\}$$

That is, $f_A(e_1) = \{h_1, h_3\} \not\subseteq g_B(e_1), g_B(e_2), g_B(e_3)$

Also, for e_2 in A ,

$$f_A(e_2) = \{h_3, h_4\} \not\subseteq \{h_1, h_2\}, \{h_1, h_4\}, \{h_3\}$$

That is, $f_A(e_2) = \{h_3, h_4\} \not\subseteq g_B(e_1), g_B(e_2), g_B(e_3)$

Hence $F_A \sqsubseteq_g G_B$ does not hold. On the other hand, for e_1 in A , if $B' = \{e_1, e_3\}$ then

$$f_A(e_1) = \{h_1, h_3\} \subseteq \{h_1, h_2\} \cup \{h_3\} = g_B(e_1) \cup g_B(e_3).$$

Also, for e_2 in A , if $B' = \{e_2, e_3\}$ then

$$f_A(e_2) = \{h_3, h_4\} \subseteq \{h_1, h_4\} \cup \{h_3\} = g_B(e_2) \cup g_B(e_3),$$

and for e_3 in A , if $B' = \{e_1\}$ then

$$f_A(e_3) = g_B(e_1).$$

Hence $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$. Similarly, we can show that $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$.

Now we need to recall the following.

Theorem 3.5. ([1]) *If F_A, G_B and H_C are soft sets over a common universe U , then*

- (a) $F_A \widetilde{\cup} F_A \cong_g F_A$,
- (b) $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \cong_g G_B \widetilde{\cup} F_A$,
- (c) $(F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B) \widetilde{\cup} H_C \cong_g F_A \widetilde{\cup} (G_B \widetilde{\cup} H_C)$,
- (d) $F_A \sqcap_\epsilon F_A \cong_g F_A$,
- (e) $F_A \sqcap_\epsilon G_B \cong_g G_B \sqcap_\epsilon F_A$,
- (f) $(F_A \sqcap_\epsilon G_B) \sqcap_\epsilon H_C \cong_g F_A \sqcap_\epsilon (G_B \sqcap_\epsilon H_C)$.

Combining Proposition 3.3 and Theorem 3.5 we immediately deduce the following result which shows that operations $\widetilde{\cup}$ and \sqcap_ϵ are idempotent, associative and commutative with respect to the gf -soft equality relation \cong_{gf} .

Theorem 3.6. *If F_A, G_B and H_C are soft sets over a common universe U , then*

- (a') $F_A \widetilde{\cup} F_A \cong_{gf} F_A$,
- (b') $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \cong_{gf} G_B \widetilde{\cup} F_A$,
- (c') $(F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B) \widetilde{\cup} H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} (G_B \widetilde{\cup} H_C)$,
- (d') $F_A \sqcap_\epsilon F_A \cong_{gf} F_A$,
- (e') $F_A \sqcap_\epsilon G_B \cong_{gf} G_B \sqcap_\epsilon F_A$,
- (f') $(F_A \sqcap_\epsilon G_B) \sqcap_\epsilon H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \sqcap_\epsilon (G_B \sqcap_\epsilon H_C)$.

Our main notions are the following.

Definition 3.7. Let $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. We define the generalized finite soft union (gf -soft union, in short) of F_A and G_B , denoted by $F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$, as the set consisting of all soft sets H_C satisfying the following two conditions:

- (p-1) $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$, where $C \subseteq E$,
- (p-2) If there exists $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$ then $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$.

That is, H_C is a minimal gf -soft superset of F_A and G_B in the sense that if there exists another soft set J_D satisfying (p-1), then H_C is gf -soft subset of J_D .

Next we completely describe the gf -soft union of two soft sets. To this end, we shall use the following two auxiliary results.

Proposition 3.8. *Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U . Then $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$.*

Proof. It is clear that $F_A \sqsubseteq_g F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_g F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$, so $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$, and hence $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ satisfies condition (p-1) of Definition 3.7. Now let $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$, and let $e \in C = A \cup B$. If $e \in A \setminus B$, we have $h_C(e) = f_A(e)$ and from the fact that $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$ we deduce that $f_A(e) \subseteq \cup_{d \in D'} j(d)$ for some finite subset D' of D . Hence $h_C(e) \subseteq \cup_{d \in D'} j(d)$. If $e \in B \setminus A$, we deduce, similarly, that $h_C(e) \subseteq \cup_{d \in D''} j(d)$ for some finite subset D'' of D . Finally, if $e \in A \cap B$, we deduce the existence of two finite subsets D_1 and D_2 of D , such that $f_A(e) \subseteq \cup_{d \in D_1} j(d)$ and $g_B(e) \subseteq \cup_{d \in D_2} j(d)$. Therefore

$$h_C(e) = f_A(e) \cup g_B(e) \subseteq \cup_{d \in D_1 \cup D_2} j(d).$$

We have shown that $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$, so condition (p-2) of Definition 3.7 is satisfied. Hence $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$. \square

Lemma 3.9. *Let F_A, G_B and H_C be soft sets over a common universe U . If $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$ then $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$.*

Theorem 3.10. *Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U . Then*

$$F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B = \{H_C \in S(U, E) : H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B\}.$$

Proof. Let $H_C \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$. Then H_C satisfies condition (p-2) of Definition 3.7. Since, by Proposition 3.8, $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$, we deduce that $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$. On the other hand, since, by Proposition 3.8, $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ also satisfies condition (p-2), we deduce that $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$ because $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$. We conclude that $H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$.

Now suppose that $H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$. Then $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ and $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$. By Proposition 3.8, $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$, so $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$ by Lemma 3.9. Thus H_C satisfies condition (p-1) of Definition 3.7. Now let $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $F_A \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$ and $G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$. By Proposition 3.8, $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$ and hence $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} J_D$ by Lemma 3.9. Therefore H_C satisfies condition (p-2). We conclude that $H_C \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$. \square

Now, combining the properties of idempotency, associativity, commutativity, etc., of $\widetilde{\cup}$ with respect to \cong_{gf} joint with the preceding proposition, we can deduce the corresponding properties for gf -soft union and gf -soft intersection.

Proposition 3.11. *Let F_A, G_B and H_C be soft sets over a common universe U .*

- (g') *If $J_D \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} F_A$, then $J_D \cong_{gf} F_A$,*
- (h') *If $J_D \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$ and $K_L \in G_B \sqcup_{gf} F_A$, then $J_D \cong_{gf} K_L$.*
- (i') *If $J_D \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$, $K_L \in J_D \sqcup_{gf} H_C$, $M_N \in G_B \sqcup_{gf} H_C$ and $P_Q \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} M_N$, then $K_L \cong_{gf} P_Q$.*

Proof. (g') Let $J_D \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} F_A$. Then $J_D \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} F_A = F_A$.

(h') Let $J_D \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$ and $K_L \in G_B \sqcup_{gf} F_A$. Then $J_D \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B$ and $K_L \cong_{gf} G_B \widetilde{\cup} F_A$. Since $F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B = G_B \widetilde{\cup} F_A$, we deduce that $J_D \cong_{gf} K_L$.

(i') Let $J_D \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} G_B$, $K_L \in J_D \sqcup_{gf} H_C$, $M_N \in G_B \sqcup_{gf} H_C$ and $P_Q \in F_A \sqcup_{gf} M_N$. Then, by using Theorem 3.10, we deduce that

$$K_L \cong_{gf} J_D \widetilde{\cup} H_C \cong_{gf} (F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B) \widetilde{\cup} H_C,$$

and

$$P_Q \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} M_N \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} (G_B \widetilde{\cup} H_C).$$

Since, by Theorem 3.6 (c'), $(F_A \widetilde{\cup} G_B) \widetilde{\cup} H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \widetilde{\cup} (G_B \widetilde{\cup} H_C)$, we conclude that $K_L \cong_{gf} P_Q$. \square

4. Generalized Finite Soft Intersection

In this section concept of generalized finite soft intersection is discussed.

Definition 4.1. Let $F_A, G_B \in S(U, E)$. We define the generalized finite soft intersection (*gf*–soft intersection, in short) of F_A and G_B , denoted by $F_A \sqcap_{gf} G_B$, as the set formed for all soft sets H_C satisfying the following two conditions:

(p-3) $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$, where $C \subseteq E$,

(p-4) If there exists $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$ then $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$.

That is H_C is a maximal *gf*–soft subset of F_A and G_B in the sense that if there exists another soft set J_D satisfying (p-3), then J_D is *gf*–soft subset of H_C .

Before proceeding forward consider the following;

Example 4.2. Let $U = \{h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4\}$ and $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$. Define two soft sets F_A and G_B as follows: $A = B = E$ and

$$F_A = \{(e_1, \{h_1, h_4\}), (e_2, \{h_3, h_4\}), (e_3, \{h_1, h_2\}) \text{ and}$$

$$G_B = \{(e_1, \{h_1, h_2\}), (e_2, \{h_3, h_4\}), (e_3, \{h_3\})\}$$

Then $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B = \{(e_1, \{h_1\}), (e_2, \{h_3, h_4\}), (e_3, \emptyset)\}$. Let $D = \{e_1, e_2\}$ and $J_D = \{(e_1, \{h_1, h_2\}), (e_2, \{h_3, h_4\})\}$. Clearly $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$ but $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B$ does not hold.

From Example 4.2, it is clear that $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \notin F_A \sqcap_{gf} G_B$ in general. However we have the following.

Proposition 4.3. Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U , such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Then $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \in F_A \sqcap_{gf} G_B$.

Proof. Let $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B = H_C$. Then $h_C(c) = f_A(c)$ for all $c \in A \setminus B$. Since $A \cap B = \emptyset$, therefore $h_C(c) = f_A(c)$ for all $c \in A = A \setminus B$. Trivially we have $h_C(c) = f_A(c) \subseteq \cup_{a \in A'} f(a)$ where $a \in A' \subseteq A$. Thus $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$. Similarly it can be shown that $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$. Next consider $D \subseteq E$ and $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$. Then $j_D(d) \subseteq \cup_{a \in A'} f(a)$ and $j_D(d) \subseteq \cup_{b \in B'} g(b)$ for all $d \in D$, where $A' \subseteq A, B' \subseteq B$ are finite. Therefore $j_D(d) \subseteq (\cup_{a \in A'} f(a)) \cap (\cup_{b \in B'} g(b))$ for all $d \in D$. Thus $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B$. This shows that $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \in F_A \sqcap_{gf} G_B$. \square

Theorem 4.4. Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U , such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Then

$$F_A \sqcap_{gf} G_B = \{H_C \in S(U, E) : H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B\}.$$

Proof. Let $H_C \in F_A \sqcap_{gf} G_B$. Then by Definition 4.1, $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$, where $C \subseteq E$. Since $A \cap B = \emptyset$, therefore $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B$. Moreover by Proposition 4.3 and Definition 4.1, $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$, since H_C satisfy p-4, therefore $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$. Thus we have

$$H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B.$$

Next suppose that $H_C \cong_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B$. Then $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B$ and $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$. By Proposition 4.3, $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$, so $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $H_C \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$ by Lemma 3.9. Thus H_C satisfies condition (p-3) of Definition 4.1. Now let $J_D \in S(U, E)$ such that $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A$ and $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} G_B$. By Proposition 4.3, $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} F_A \sqcap_{\epsilon} G_B$ and hence $J_D \sqsubseteq_{gf} H_C$ by Lemma 3.9. Therefore H_C satisfies condition (p-4) of Definition 4.1. \square

Proposition 4.5. Let F_A and G_B be two soft sets over a common universe U such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$. If $J_D \in F_A \sqcap_{gf} G_B$ and $K_L \in G_B \sqcap_{gf} F_A$, then $J_D \cong_{gf} K_L$.

Proof. Straight forward. \square

5. Conclusion

Many types of operations are available in soft sets, which not only handle uncertainty but also preserve the data in a very nice way. In the present paper we have introduced the concepts of gf -soft equality, gf -soft union and gf -soft intersection. These concepts are very flexible and useful generalizations of existing operations available in soft set theory. It is hoped these newly introduced concepts will find their applications in many fields soon.

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