Soft Subnear-Rings, Soft Ideals and Soft $N$-Subgroups of Near-Rings

Akin Osman Atagüin and Aslıhan Sezgin

Department of Elementary Education, Faculty of Education, Amasya University, 05100 Amasya, Turkey.

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Abstract: Molodtsov introduced the concept of soft sets, which can be seen as a new mathematical tool for dealing with uncertainty. In this paper, we introduce and study soft subnear-rings, soft ideals and soft $N$-subgroups of near-rings by using Molodtsov’s definition of the soft sets. Some related properties are investigated and illustrated by a great deal of examples.

Keywords: Soft sets, Soft subnear-rings of near-rings, Soft ideals of near-rings, Soft $N$-subgroups of near-rings

1 Introduction

Researchers studying to solve complicated problems in economics, engineering, environmental science, sociology, medical science and many other fields deal with the complex problems of modeling uncertain data. While some mathematical theories such as probability theory, fuzzy set theory [24, 25], rough set theory [18, 19], vague set theory [9] and the interval mathematics [10] are useful approaches to describing uncertainty, each of these theories has its inherent difficulties as mentioned by Molodtsov [17]. Consequently, Molodtsov [17] proposed a completely new approach for modeling vagueness and uncertainty. This approach called soft set theory is free from the difficulties affecting existing methods. Soft set theory has potential applications in many fields, including the smoothness of functions, game theory, operations research, Riemann integration, Perron integration, probability theory and measurement theory. Most of these applications have already been demonstrated in Molodtsov’s paper [17].

At present, works on soft set theory are progressing rapidly. Maji et al.[15] investigated the applications of soft set theory to a decision making problem. Maji [16] defined and studied several operations on soft sets. Jun [12] introduced and investigated the notion of soft BCK/BCI algebras. Jun and Park [13] discussed the applications of soft sets in ideal theory of BCK/BCI algebras. Aktaş and Çağman [2] compared the soft sets to the related concepts of fuzzy and rough sets. They also defined and studied soft groups, soft subgroups, normal soft subgroups and soft homomorphisms. Feng et al.[8] introduced and investigated soft semirings, soft subsemirings, soft ideals, idealistic soft semirings and soft semiring homomorphisms. The algebraic structure of set theories dealing with uncertainties has also been studied by some authors. Rosenfeld [21] proposed the concept of fuzzy groups in order to establish the algebraic structures of fuzzy sets. Abou-Zaid [1] introduced the notion of a fuzzy subnear-ring and studied fuzzy ideals of a near-ring. This concept is also discussed by many authors (e.g., [6, 7, 14, 22]). Rough groups were defined by Biswas et al.[4] and some other authors (e.g., [5, 11]) have studied the algebraic properties of rough sets as well.

In [23], Sezgin et al. introduced union soft subnear-rings (ideals) of a near-ring and union soft $N$-subgroups (N-ideals) of an $N$-group by using Molodtsov’s definition of soft sets and investigated their related properties with respect to soft set operations, soft anti-image and lower a-inclusion of soft sets. Throughout this study, applying to soft set theory, we define the notions of soft subnear-rings, soft ideals and soft $N$-subgroups of near-rings, and give several illustrating examples. We also establish the bi-intersection and product operation of soft subnear-rings, soft ideals and soft $N$-subgroups of near-rings.

* Corresponding author e-mail: aslihan.sezgin@amasya.edu.tr
2 Preliminaries

By a near-ring, we shall mean an algebraic system $(N,+,\cdot)$, where

i)$(N, +)$ forms a group (not necessarily abelian)

ii)$(N, .)$ forms a semi-group and

iii)$a + bc = ac + bc$ for all $a, b, c \in N$ (i.e., we study on right near-rings.)

Throughout this paper, $N$ will always denote a right near-ring. A subgroup $M$ of $N$ with $MM \subseteq M$ is called a subnear-ring of $N$. A normal subgroup $I$ of $N$ is called a right ideal if $IN \subseteq I$ and denoted by $I \triangleleft N$. It is called a left ideal if $n(s+i) - ns \in I$ for all $n, s \in N$ and $i \in I$ and denoted by $I \triangleleft N$. If such a normal subgroup $I$ is both left and right ideal in $N$, then it is called an ideal in $N$ and denoted by $I \triangleleft N$. A subgroup $H$ of $N$ is called a left $N$-subgroup of $N$ if $NH \subseteq H$ and $H$ is called a right $N$-subgroup of $N$ if $HN \subseteq H$. For all undefined concepts and notions we refer to Pilz [20].

Molodtsov [17] defined the soft set in the following manner: Let $U$ be an initial universe set, $E$ be a set of parameters, $P(U)$ be the power set of $U$ and $A \subseteq E$.

**Definition 1.** [17] A pair $(F, A)$ is called a soft set over $U$, where $F$ is a mapping given by

$$F : A \rightarrow P(U).$$

In other words, a soft set over $U$ is a parameterized family of subsets of the universe $U$. For $e \in A$, $F(e)$ may be considered as the set of $e$-elements of the soft set $(F, A)$, or as the set of $e$-approximate elements of the soft set. To illustrate this idea, Molodtsov considered several examples in [17]. These examples were also discussed in [12], [16]. Maji et al. [16] introduced and investigated several binary operations such as intersection, union, AND-operation, and OR-operation of soft sets. Feng et al. [8] defined the bi-intersection of two soft sets.

**Definition 2.** [8] The bi-intersection of two soft sets $(F, A)$ and $(G, B)$ over a common universe $U$ is defined to be the soft set $(H, C)$, where $C = A \cap B$ and $H : C \rightarrow P(U)$ is a mapping given by $H(x) = F(x) \cap G(x)$ for all $x \in C$. This is denoted by $(F, A)\cap(G, B) = (H, C)$.

3 Soft Subnear-rings of Near-rings

In the sequel, let $N$ be a near-ring and $A$ be a nonempty set. $\alpha$ will refer to an arbitrary binary relation between an element of $A$ and an element of $N$, that is, $\alpha$ is a subset of $A \times N$ without otherwise specified. A set-valued function $F : A \rightarrow P(N)$ can be defined as $F(x) = \{y \in N | (x, y) \in \alpha\}$ for all $x \in A$. Then the pair $(F, A)$ is a soft set over $N$, which is derived from the relation $\alpha$.

**Definition 3.** Let $M$ be a subnear-ring of $N$ and let $(F, M)$ be a soft set over $N$. If for all $x, y \in M$, $s1)F(x - y) \supseteq F(x) \cap F(y)$ and $s2)F(xy) \supseteq F(x) \cap F(y)$, then the soft set $(F, M)$ is called a soft subnear-ring of $N$ and denoted by $(F, M) \subseteq N$ or simply $FM \subseteq N$.

**Example 31** (cf. [3]). Let the additive group $(Z_6, +)$. Under a multiplication given in the following table, $(Z_6, +)$ is a (right) near-ring.

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Let the soft set $(F, N)$ over $N = Z_6$, where $F : N \rightarrow P(Z_6)$ be a set-valued function defined by

$$F(x) = \{y \in Z_6 | xay \leftrightarrow xy \in \{0, 3\}\}$$

for all $x \in N$. Then $F(0) = F(3) = Z_6$ and $F(1) = F(2) = F(4) = F(5) = \{0, 3\}$. Hence, it is seen that $F N \subseteq N$.

Let the subnear-ring $M = \{0, 2, 4\}$ of $N$ and let the soft set $(G, M)$ over $N$, where $G : M \rightarrow P(N)$ is defined by

$$G(x) = \{y \in M | xay \leftrightarrow xy \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}$$

for all $x \in M$. Then $G(0) = \{0, 2, 4\}$, $G(2) = \{0, 4\}$ and $G(4) = \{0, 2\}$. Since $G(0 - 4) = G(2) = \{0, 4\} \supseteq G(0) \cap G(4) = \{0, 2\}$, $(G, M)$ is not a soft subnear-ring of $N$.

For a near-ring $N$, the zero-symmetric part of $N$ denoted by $N_0$ is defined by $N_0 = \{n \in N \mid n0 = 0\}$, and the constant part of $N$ denoted by $N_c$ is defined as $N_c = \{n \in N \mid n0 = n\}$. It is well known that $N_0$ and $N_c$ are subnear-rings of $N$ [20]. For a near-ring $N$, we can obtain at least two soft subnear-rings of $N$ using $N_0$ and $N_c$. We give these soft subnear-rings by the following example:

**Example 32** Let $N$ be a near-ring and let $F_0 : N_0 \rightarrow P(N)$ be a set-valued function defined by $F_0(x) = \{y \in N_0 | xy \in N_0\}$ for all $x \in N_0$. Then $(F_0, N_0)$ is a soft subnear-ring of $N$. In fact, for all $x, y \in N_0$ assume that $a \in F_0(x) \cap F_0(y)$. Then $xa \in N_0$ and $ya \in N_0$. Since $N_0$ is a subnear-ring of $N$, then $xa - ya = (x - y)a \in N_0$. Hence $F_0(x - y) \supseteq F_0(x) \cap F_0(y)$, i.e., the condition (s1) is satisfied. Since $x \in N_0$ and $ya \in N_0$, then $(xy)a = 0 = (x(y)a) = x0 = 0 = (xy)a \in N_0$. Hence $a \in F_0(xy)$, i.e., $F_0(xy) \supseteq F_0(x) \cap F_0(y)$ and this shows us that the condition (s2) is satisfied. Therefore $(F_0, N_0) \subseteq N$.

Let $F_c : N_c \rightarrow P(N)$ be a set-valued function defined by $F_c(x) = \{y \in N_c | xy \in N_c\}$ for all $x \in N_c$. Then $(F_c, N_c)$ is a soft subnear-ring of $N$. In fact, for all $x, y \in N_c$ assume that $a \in F_c(x) \cap F_c(y)$. Then $xa \in N_c$ and $ya \in N_c$. Since $N_c$ is a subnear-ring of $N$, then $xa - ya = (x - y)a \in N_c$. Hence $F_c(x - y) \supseteq F_c(x) \cap F_c(y)$, i.e., the condition (s1) is
satisfied. Since \( ya \in N_c \), then 
\[(xy)a = x(ya) = (xy)a, \text{ i.e., } (xy)a \in N_c. \]
Hence \( a \in F_x(y) \), i.e., \( F_x(y) \supseteq F_x(x) \cap F_x(y) \) and this shows us that the condition \((s_2)\) is satisfied. Therefore \((F_c,N_c) \leq N\).

**Theorem 33** If \( F_M \leq N \) and \( G_K \leq N \), then \( F_M \cap G_K \leq N \).

**Proof**: By Definition 2.2, let \( F_M \cap G_K = (F,M) \cap (G,K) = (H,M \cap K) \), where \( H(x) = F(x) \cap G(x) \) for all \( x \in M \cap K \).

Then for all \( x,y \in M \cap K \),
\[
s_1) H(x-y) = F(x-y) \cap G(x-y) \supseteq (F(x) \cap F(y)) \cap (G(x) \cap G(y)) = (F(x) \cap G(x) \cap F(y) \cap G(y)) = (F(x) \cap G(x) \cap F(y) \cap G(y)) = H(x) \cap H(y) \text{ and }\\
s_2) H(x) = F(x) \cap G(x) \supseteq (F(x) \cap F(y)) \cap (G(x) \cap G(y)) = (F(x) \cap G(x) \cap F(y) \cap G(y)) = H(x) \cap H(y).
\]
Therefore \( F_M \cap G_K = H_M \cap K \leq N \).

**Definition 4**. Let \( N_1 \) and \( N_2 \) be near-rings and let \( F_M \leq N_1 \), \( G_K \leq N_2 \). The product of soft subnear-rings \((F,M)\) and \((G,K)\) is defined as \((F,M) \times (G,K) = (H,M \times K)\), where \( H(x,y) = F(x) \times G(y) \) for all \( x \in M \times K \).

**Theorem 34** If \( F_M \leq N_1 \) and \( G_K \leq N_2 \), then \( F_M \times G_K \leq N_1 \times N_2 \).

**Proof**: Since \( M \) and \( K \) are subnear-rings of \( N_1 \) and \( N_2 \) respectively, then \( M \times K \) is a subnear-ring of \( N_1 \times N_2 \). By Definition 3.5, let \( F_M \times G_K = (F,M) \times (G,K) = (H,M \times K) \), where \( H(x,y) = F(x) \times G(y) \) for all \( (x,y) \in M \times K \).

Then for all \( (x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2) \in M \times K \),
\[
s_1) H((x_1,y_1)-(x_2,y_2)) = H(x_1-x_2,y_1-y_2) \supseteq F(x_1-x_2) \times G(y_1-y_2) \supseteq (F(x_1) \cap F(x_2)) \times (G(y_1) \cap G(y_2)) = (F(x_1) \times G(y_1)) \cap (F(x_2) \times G(y_2)) = H(x_1,y_1) \cap H(x_2,y_2) \text{ and }\\
s_2) H(x_1,y_1) = H(x_1,y_1) \supseteq (F(x_1) \times G(y_1)) = (F(x_1) \times G(y_1)) \cap (F(x_2) \times G(y_2)) = H(x_1,y_1) \cap H(x_2,y_2).
\]
Hence \( F_M \times G_K = H_{M \times K} \leq N_1 \times N_2 \).

**Lemma 35** If \( F_M \leq N \), then \( F(0) \supseteq F(x) \) for all \( x \in M \).

**Proof**: Since \( (F,M) \) is a soft subnear-ring of \( N \), \( F(0) = F(x-x) \supseteq F(x) \cap F(x) = F(x) \) for all \( x \in M \).

**Proposition 36** If \( F_M \leq N \), then \( M_F = \{x \in M | F(x) = F(0)\} \) is a subnear-ring of \( N \).

**Proof**: We need to show that \( x - y \in M_F \) and \( xy \in M_F \) for all \( x,y \in M_F \) and then to show that \( F(x-y) = F(0) \) and \( F(xy) = F(0) \) for all \( x,y \in M_F \). Since \( x,y \in M_F \), then \( F(x) = F(y) = 0 \). By Lemma 3.7, \( F(0) \supseteq F(x-x) \) and \( F(0) \supseteq F(xy) \) for all \( x,y \in M \). Since \( (F,M) \) is a soft subnear-ring of \( N \), then \( F(x-y) \supseteq F(x) \cap F(y) = F(0) \) and \( F(xy) \supseteq F(x) \cap F(y) = F(0) \) for all \( x,y \in M_F \). Hence \( F(x-y) = F(0) \) and \( F(xy) = F(0) \) for all \( x,y \in M_F \). Therefore \( M_F \) is a subnear-ring of \( N \).

### 4 Soft Ideals of Near-rings

**Definition 5** Let \( I \triangleleft N \) and let \( (F,I) \) be a soft set over \( N \). If for all \( x,y \in I \) and for all \( n,s \in N \),
\[
i_1) F(x-y) \supseteq F(x) \cap F(y), \\
i_2) F(n-x-n) \supseteq F(x), \\
i_3) F(xn) \supseteq F(x), \\
i_4) F(n \times x + ns) \supseteq F(x),
\]
then \( (F,I) \) is called a soft ideal of \( N \) and denoted by \( (F,I) \triangleleft N \) or simply \( F_I \triangleleft N \). If \( I \triangleleft N \), \( (F,I) \) is a soft set over \( N \) and if the conditions \( i_1, i_2 \) and \( i_3 \) are satisfied, then \( (F,I) \) is called a soft left ideal of \( N \) and denoted by \( (F,I) \ll N \) or simply \( F_I \ll N \). If \( I \ll N \), \( (F,I) \) is a soft set over \( N \) and if the conditions \( i_1, i_2 \) and \( i_3 \) are satisfied, then \( (F,I) \) is called a soft right ideal of \( N \) and denoted by \( (F,I) \gg N \) or simply \( F_I \gg N \).

**Example 41** Let \( N = (Z_6,+,-) \) be the near-ring given in Example 3.2 and let the ideal \( I = \{0,2,4\} \) of \( N \). Then \( (F,I) \) is a soft set over \( N \), where \( F : I \to P(N) \) is a set-valued function defined by
\[
F(x) = \{y \in I | xy = 0\}
\]
for all \( x \in I \). Then \( F(0) = \{0,2,4\} \) and \( F(2) = F(4) = \{0\} \). Hence it is seen that \( F_1 \triangleleft N \). Let the ideal \( J = \{0,3\} \) of \( N \) and let the soft set \( (G,J) \) over \( N \), where \( G : J \to P(N) \) is a set-valued function defined by
\[
G(x) = \{y \in J | xy \in \{0,2,4\}\}
\]
for all \( x \in J \). Then we have \( G(0) = \{0,3\} \) and \( G(3) = \emptyset \). It is easily seen that \( G_3 \ll N \).

**Example 42** Let \( N \) be the near-ring on \( S_3 \) with two binary operations as given in table below

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Let the soft set \((G,N)\) over \( N \), where \( G : N \to P(N) \) is a set-valued function defined by
\[
G(x) = \{y \in N | xay \iff xy \in \{0,1\}\}
\]

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Therefore $F \cap G = H \cap f^{-1}N$. 

**Definition 7.** Let $H$ be a right (resp., left) $N$-subgroup of $N$ and $F, H$ be a soft set over $N$. If for all $x, y \in H$ and $n \in N$, 

1. $g_1(F)(x - y) \supseteq F(x) \cap F(y)$ and 
2. $g_2(F)(x \cdot n) \supseteq F(x \cdot n) \cap F(x)$.

then the soft set $(F, H)$ is called a soft right (resp., left) $N$-subgroup of $N$ and denoted by $(F, H) \leq_N N$ (resp. $(F, H) \leq_{N^N} N$) or simply $F_H \leq_{N} N$ (resp., $F_H \leq_{N^N} N$).

**Proposition 51.** If $(F, H)$ is a soft right (resp., left) $N$-subgroup of $N$, then $H_F = \{x \in H | F(x) = F(0)\}$ is a right (resp., left) $N$-subgroup of $N$.

**Example 52.** Let the near-ring $N = (S_3, +, \cdot)$ given in Example 4.3. Let $H = \{0, 1\}$. Then $H$ is both left and right $N$-subgroup of $N$. Let the soft set $(F, H)$ over $N$, where $F : H \rightarrow P(N)$ is a set-valued function defined by $F(x) = \{y \in N | xy = 0\}$

for all $x \in H$. Then $F(0) = N$ and $F(1) = \emptyset$. It is seen that $(F, H)$ is a soft right $N$-subgroup of $N$. Since $F(2.0) = F(1) = \emptyset \subseteq F(0) = N$, $(F, H)$ is not a soft left $N$-subgroup of $N$. To illustrate Proposition 52., it is seen that $H_F = \{x \in H | F(x) = F(0)\} = \{x \in H | x = N\} = \{0\}$ is a right $N$-subgroup of $N$.

**Theorem 53.** If $F_H \leq_{N^N} N$ (resp., $F_H \leq_{N^N} N$) and $G_K \leq_{N^N} N$ (resp., $G_K \leq_{N^N} N$), then $F_H \cap G_K \leq_{N^N} N$ (resp., $F_H \cap G_K \leq_{N^N} N$).
Proof. Since every ideal of $N$ is also a right $N$-subgroup of $N$, the proof for soft right $N$-subgroups is obtained by Theorem 4.4. Let $F_H \subseteq N \setminus N$ and $G_K \subseteq N \setminus N$. Since $H$ and $K$ are left $N$-subgroups of $N$, it is easily seen that $H \cap K$ is a left $N$-subgroup of $N$. By Definition 2.2, $F_H \cap G_K = (F, H) \cap (G, K) = (T, H \cap K)$, where $T(x) = F(x) \cap G(x)$ for all $x \in H \cap K$. Then for all $x, y \in H \cap K$ and for all $n \in N$:

$$g_1 T(x - y) = F(x - y) \cap G(x - y) \supseteq (F(x) \cap G(x)) \cap (F(y) \cap G(y)) = (F(x) \cap G(x)) \cap (F(y) \cap G(y)) = T(x) \cap T(y),$$

$$g_2 T(nx) = F(nx) \cap G(nx) \supseteq (F(x) \cap G(x)) = T(x).$$

Therefore $F_H \cap G_K = T_{H \cap K} \subseteq N \setminus N$.

Definition 8. Let $N_1$ and $N_2$ be near-rings and let $F_H \subseteq N_1$ (resp., $F_H \subseteq N_2$) and $G_K \subseteq N_2$ (resp., $G_K \subseteq N_2$). The product of soft left $N$-subgroups (resp., soft right $N$-subgroups) $(F, H)$ and $(G, K)$ is defined as $(F, H) \times (G, K) = (T, H \times K)$, where $T(x, y) = F(x) \times G(y)$ for all $(x, y) \in H \times K$.

Theorem 5If $F_H \subseteq N_1$ (resp., $F_H \subseteq N_2$) and $G_K \subseteq N_2$ (resp., $G_K \subseteq N_2$), then $F_H \times G_K \subseteq (N_1 \times N_2)$.

Proof. The proof for soft right $N$-subgroups is obtained by Theorem 4.6. Let $F_H \subseteq N_1$ and $G_K \subseteq N_2$. Since $H$ is a left $N_1$-subgroup of $N_1$ and $K$ is a left $N_2$-subgroup of $N_2$, it is easily seen that $H \times K$ is a left $N_1 \times N_2$-subgroup of $N_1 \times N_2$. By Definition 5.5, $F_H \times G_K = (F, H) \times (G, K) = (T, H \times K)$, where $T(x) = F(x) \times G(y)$ for all $(x, y) \in H \times K$. Then for all $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in H \times K$ and for all $(n, s) \in N_1 \times N_2$:

$$g_1 T((x_1, y_1) - (x_2, y_2)) = T(x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2) = F(x_1 - x_2) \times G(y_1 - y_2) \supseteq (F(x_1) \cap F(x_2)) \times (G(y_1) \cap G(y_2)) = (F(x_1) \times G(y_1)) \cap (F(x_2) \times G(y_2)) = T(x_1, y_1) \cap T(x_2, y_2),$$

$$g_2 T((n, s)(x_1, y_1)) = T(nx_1, sy_1) = F(nx_1) \times G(sy_1) \supseteq F(x_1) \times G(y_1) = T(x_1, y_1).$$

Therefore $F_H \times G_K = T_{H \times K} \subseteq (N_1 \times N_2)$.

6 Conclusion

Throughout this paper, in a near-ring structure we study the algebraic properties of soft sets which were introduced by Molodtsov as a new mathematical tool for dealing with uncertainty. This work bears on soft subnear-rings, soft (left, right) ideals and soft left (right) $N$-subgroups of near-rings. Since every associative ring is a near-ring, the results in this study are also true for associative rings. To extend this work, one could study the soft substructures of other algebraic structures such as semirings and fields.

References


Akın Osman Atagün received the PhD degree in Mathematics at Erciyes University (Turkey). His main research interests are: Near-ring, Prime ideals of near-rings and near-ring modules, Soft set and its algebraic applications.

Aslıhan Sezgin is Associate Professor Doctor of Mathematics at Amasya University. She received the PhD degree in Mathematics at Gaziosmanpaşa University (Turkey). Her research interests are in the areas of soft set and its algebraic applications and general near-ring theory.