

Hermite-Hadamard Type Fuzzy Inequalities based on s-Convex Function in the Second Sense

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Abstract: Integral inequalities have important applications in propability and engineering field. Sugeno integral is an important fuzzy integral in fuzzy theory, which has many applications in various fields. The object of this paper is to develop some new integral inequalities for Sugeno integral. Based on classical Hermite-Hadamard type inequality, this paper intends to extend it for the Sugeno integral. Some new Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities are derived for Sugeno integral based on s-convex function in the second sense. An example is used to illustrate the effectiveness of the new inequalities.

Keywords: Fuzzy Integral, Sugeno Integral, Herimite-Hadamard Inequality, s-Convex Function

1. Introduction

In some practical application problems, the data information sometimes cannot be precisely expressed due to human errors or the limitation of decision maker's knowledge or other reasons. For instance, the temperature in a room cannot be measured exactly because of the fluctuation [1]. Zadeh first introduce the concept of fuzzy set. Since then fuzzy set has received great attention and got lots of applications in various fields [2-5]. Many extensions of Zadeh's fuzzy set, such as vague set, intuitionistic fuzzy, hesitant fuzzy set, etc., have been proposed and been utilized management decision and engineering science problems [6-12]. Fuzzy integral, first introduced by Sugeno in 1974, is an important analytical tool to measure uncertain information [13-18].

Hermite-Hadamard inequalities are important integral inequality for convex functions. Many results are derived for Hermite-Hadamard inequalities based on various type convex functions. For example, Wang et al. [17] established some new Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities involving Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals via s-convex functions in the second sense. Sarikaya [18] derived established Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for the class of function whose second derivatives are s-convex in the second sense. Latif [19] established several new inequalities of the Hermite-Hadamard type for functions whose derivatives are

s-convex in the second sense in the absolute value. Hosseini et al. [20] derived several versions of Hermite-Hadamard type inequality for pseudo-fractional integrals.

The study of inequalities for Sugeno integral, which was initiated by Roman-Flores et al. [21], is most popular. From above discussion, we see that most of extended Hermite-Hadamard inequalities are established for definite integral, but the research based on fuzzy integral is still rare [22-26]. s-convex function in the second sense is a kind of important convex function, and ordinary convex function is its special case [27]. Under definite integral, many authors are interested in building inequality for this function. In this paper, we will extend the Hermite-Hadamard type inequality for s-convex functions in the second sense for Sugeno integral. The organization of this article is as follows: Second 2 will recall the definitions and properties of Sugeno integral and convex function. Section 3 will establish some new Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for s-convex function in the second sense based on Sugeno integral. Finally, conclusions are provided in Section 4.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, some concepts and properties of Sugeno integral and s-convex function in the second sense are introduced. In the follow we always denote by R the set of real numbers. Supposed that X is a nonempty set and

$R_+ = [0, \infty)$, Σ is a σ -algebra of subsets of X .

Definition 1 [23]. We call a mapping $\mu: \Sigma \rightarrow R_+$ a non-additive measure, if it is a non-negative set function, and satisfies the following properties:

(i) $\mu(\Phi) = 0$.

(ii) $A, B \in \Sigma$ and $A \subset B \Rightarrow \mu(A) \leq \mu(B)$.

(iii) For all $n \geq 1$, $A_n \in \Sigma$ and $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \dots$, \Rightarrow

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n).$$

(iv) For all $n \geq 1$, $A_n \in \Sigma$, $A_1 \supset A_2 \supset \dots$ and $\mu(A_1) < +\infty$,

$$\Rightarrow \mu\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n).$$

The triple (X, Σ, μ) is called a fuzzy measure space. For any $\alpha \geq 0$, we denote

$$F_\alpha = \{x \mid x \in X, f(x) \geq \alpha\} = \{f \geq \alpha\}.$$

Then it is easily proved that if $\alpha \leq \beta$ then $F_\beta \subset F_\alpha$.

Definition 2 [1, 28]. Let (X, Σ, μ) be a fuzzy measure space, $f: X \rightarrow R_+$ be a non-negative measurable function, $A \in \Sigma$. The Sugeno integral of function f on set A is defined as

$$(S) \int_A f d\mu = \bigvee_{\alpha \geq 0} [\alpha \wedge \mu(A \cap F_\alpha)] \quad (1)$$

In particular, if $A = X$, then

$$(S) \int_X f d\mu = \bigvee_{\alpha \geq 0} [\alpha \wedge \mu(F_\alpha)] \quad (2)$$

Here \bigvee and \bigwedge are the operations \sup and \inf on $R_+ = [0, \infty)$, respectively.

Proposition 1 [28]. Let (X, Σ, μ) be a fuzzy measure space, $A, B \in \Sigma$. f and g are non-negative measurable functions. Then

$$(i) (S) \int_A f d\mu \leq \mu(A)$$

$$(ii) (S) \int_A k d\mu \leq k \wedge \mu(A), \quad \forall k \in R_+,$$

(iii) If $f \leq g$ on the set A , then

$$(S) \int_A f d\mu \leq (S) \int_A g d\mu.$$

(iv) If $A, B \in \Sigma$, $A \subset B$, then

$$(S) \int_A f d\mu \leq (S) \int_B f d\mu.$$

(v) If $\mu(A \cap \{f \geq \alpha\}) \geq \alpha$, then

$$(S) \int_A f d\mu \geq \alpha.$$

(vi) If $\mu(A \cap \{f \geq \alpha\}) \leq \alpha$, then $(S) \int_A f d\mu \leq \alpha$.

(vii) $(S) \int_A f d\mu < \alpha \Leftrightarrow$

There exists $\gamma < \alpha$, s.t. $\mu(A \cap \{f \geq \gamma\}) < \alpha$.

(IX) $(S) \int_A f d\mu > \alpha \Leftrightarrow$

There exists $\gamma > \alpha$, s.t. $\mu(A \cap \{f \geq \gamma\}) > \alpha$.

(X) $\mu(A) < +\infty$, then

$$(S) \int_A f d\mu \geq \alpha \Leftrightarrow \mu(A \cap \{f \geq \alpha\}) \geq \alpha.$$

Remark 1. Let the distribution associated to f on A is $F(\alpha) = \mu(A \cap \{f \geq \alpha\})$, then according to the properties (V) and (VI) of Proposition 1, we have that

$$F(\alpha) = \alpha \Rightarrow (S) \int_A f d\mu = \alpha \quad (3)$$

Then from a numerical point of view, the Sugeno integral (1) can be solved as the solution of the equation $F(\alpha) = \alpha$.

Definition 3 [27]. Let $s \in (0, 1]$ be a real number. A function $f: I \subseteq R_+ \rightarrow R$ is said to be s -convex in the second sense if

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda^s f(x) + (1-\lambda)^s f(y) \quad (4)$$

holds for all $(x, y) \in I$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

Remark 2. If $s=1$, then one can obtain the definition of ordinary convex function. Denote by K_s^2 the set of all s -convex functions in the second sense.

Lemma 1 [29]. Let $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, then the inequality

$$(x+y)^\theta \leq x^\theta + y^\theta \quad (5)$$

holds for $\theta \in (0, 1]$.

Lemma 2 [29]. Let $x \in [0, 1]$, then the inequality

$$(1-x)^s \leq 2^{1-s} - x^s \quad (6)$$

holds for $s \in (0, 1]$.

3. Hermite-Hadamard Type Inequalities for Sugeno Integral Based on s -Convex in the Second Sense

Hermite-Hadamard Type inequality provides estimates of the mean value of a nonnegative and convex function $f: [a, b] \rightarrow R$ with the following inequality ([30-33])

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \quad (7)$$

Unfortunately, Example 1 will show that Hermite-Hadamard type inequality for Sugeno integral based on s -convex functions in the second sense is not valid.

Example 1. Consider the universe set $X = [0, 1]$ and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on X . If we take the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{4}$, then by reference [27], we can easily know that $f(x) \in K_s^2$. Calculate the Sugeno integral $(S) \int_0^1 f d\mu$ by Remark 1, we get

$$(S) \int_0^1 f d\mu = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \approx 0.172$$

On the other hand,

$$\frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} = 0.125$$

This proves that the Hermite-Hadamard type inequality is not satisfied for Sugeno integral based on s-convex functions in the second sense.

In this section, we will derive some new Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for the Sugeno integral based on s-convex functions in the second sense.

Theorem 1. Let $s \in (0, 1]$ and $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a s-convex function in the second sense, such that $f(1) > f(0)$ and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on R , then

$$(S) \int_a^b f d\mu \leq \min\{\beta, 1\} \quad (8)$$

where β is the positive real solution of the equation

$$1 - \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s} = \beta \quad (9)$$

Proof. As $f(x) \in K_s^2$ for $x \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f((1-x) \cdot 0 + x \cdot 1) \\ &\leq (1-x)^s f(0) + x^s f(1) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

According to Lemma 2, we have

$$f(x) \leq 2^{1-s} f(0) + x^s (f(1) - f(0)) = g(x) \quad (11)$$

Then by (iii) of Proposition 1 and Definition 2, we have

$$(S) \int_0^1 f(x) d\mu \leq (S) \int_0^1 g(x) d\mu, \quad (12)$$

$$(S) \int_0^1 g(x) d\mu = \bigvee_{\beta \geq 0} [\beta \wedge \mu([0, 1] \cap \{g \geq \beta\})] \quad (13)$$

In order to calculate the integral $(S) \int_0^1 g(x) d\mu$, we consider the distribution function F associated to $g(x)$ on $[0, 1]$ which is given by

$$F(\beta) = \mu([0, 1] \cap \{g \geq \beta\})$$

That is

$$F(\beta) = \mu([0, 1] \cap \{x \mid 2^{1-s} f(0) + x^s (f(1) - f(0)) \geq \beta\})$$

When $f(1) > f(0)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} F(\beta) &= \mu \left([0, 1] \cap \left\{ x \mid x \geq \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s} \right\} \right) \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s} \end{aligned}$$

Let $F(\beta) = \beta$, then

$$1 - \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s} = \beta \quad (14)$$

By (i) of Proposition 1 and (14), we have

$$(S) \int_0^1 f(x) d\mu \leq (S) \int_0^1 g(x) d\mu = \min\{\beta, 1\}$$

Then we complete the proof.

Theorem 2. Let $s \in (0, 1]$ and $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a s-convex function in the second sense, such that $f(1) < f(0)$ and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on R , then

$$(S) \int_0^1 f d\mu \leq \min\{\beta, 1\} \quad (15)$$

where β is the positive real solution of the equation

$$\left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s} = \beta \quad (16)$$

Proof. Similarly to the proof of Theorem 1, we consider the function

$$g(x) = 2^{1-s} f(0) + x^s (f(1) - f(0)) \quad (17)$$

In this case, the distribution function F associated to $g(x)$ on $[0, 1]$ which is given by

$$F(\beta) = \mu([0, 1] \cap \{g \geq \beta\})$$

That is

$$\begin{aligned} F(\beta) &= \mu([0, 1] \cap \{g \geq \beta\}) \\ &= \mu([0, 1] \cap \{x \mid 2^{1-s} f(0) + x^s (f(1) - f(0)) \geq \beta\}) \end{aligned}$$

When $f(1) < f(0)$, then

$$F(\beta) = \mu \left[[0,1] \cap \left\{ x \mid x \leq \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s} \right\} \right] \\ = \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s}$$

Let $F(\beta) = \beta$, then

$$\left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} \right)^{1/s} = \beta \quad (18)$$

By (i) of Proposition 1 and (18), we obtained

$$(S) \int_0^1 f(x) d\mu \leq (S) \int_0^1 g(x) d\mu = \min\{\beta, 1\}.$$

This completes the proof.

Remark 3. In the case $f(1) = f(0)$, then function $g(x)$ of Theorems 1 and 2 is

$$g(x) = 2^{1-s} f(0).$$

According to (ii) of Proposition 1, we have

$$(S) \int_0^1 f(x) d\mu \leq (S) \int_0^1 g(x) d\mu = \min\{2^{1-s} f(0), 1\} \quad (19)$$

Now, we will prove the general case of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2.

Theorem 3. Let $s \in (0,1]$ and $f: [a,b] \rightarrow [0,\infty)$ is a s -convex function in the second sense, such that $f(b) > f(a)$ and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on R , then

$$(S) \int_a^b f d\mu \leq \min\{\beta, b-a\} \quad (20)$$

where β is the positive real solution of the equation

$$(b-a) \left[1 - \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} \right)^{1/s} \right] = \beta \quad (21)$$

Proof. As $f(x) \in K_s^2$ for $x \in [a,b]$, we have

$$f(x) = f \left(\left(1 - \frac{x-ma}{b-ma} \right) a + \left(\frac{x-ma}{b-ma} \right) b \right) \\ \leq \left(1 - \frac{x-ma}{b-ma} \right)^s f(a) + \left(\frac{x-ma}{b-ma} \right)^s f(b)$$

According to Lemma 2, we have

$$\left(1 - \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^s \leq 2^{1-s} - \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^s \quad (22)$$

Then

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \quad (23)$$

Where

$$g(x) = 2^{1-s} f(a) + \left(\frac{x-ma}{b-ma} \right)^s (f(b) - f(a)) \quad (24)$$

Then by (iii) of Proposition 1 and Definition 2, we have

$$(S) \int_a^b f(x) d\mu \leq (S) \int_a^b g(x) d\mu \quad (25)$$

$$(S) \int_a^b g(x) d\mu = \bigvee_{\beta \geq 0} [\beta \wedge \mu([a,b] \cap \{g \geq \beta\})] \quad (26)$$

In order to calculate the integral $(S) \int_a^b g(x) d\mu$, we consider the distribution function F associated to $g(x)$ on $[a,b]$ which is given by

$$F(\beta) = \mu([a,b] \cap \{g \geq \beta\})$$

That is

$$F(\beta) = \mu \left[[a,b] \cap \left\{ x \mid 2^{1-s} f(a) + \left(\frac{x-ma}{b-ma} \right)^s (f(b) - f(a)) \geq \beta \right\} \right]$$

When $f(b) > f(a)$, then

$$F(\beta) = \mu \left[[a,b] \cap \left\{ x \mid x \geq ma + (b-ma) \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} \right)^{1/s} \right\} \right] \\ = (b-ma) \left[1 - \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} \right)^{1/s} \right]$$

Let $F(\beta) = \beta$, then

$$(b-ma) \left[1 - \left(\frac{\beta - 2^{1-s} f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} \right)^{1/s} \right] = \beta \quad (27)$$

By (i) of Proposition 1 and (27), we obtained

$$(S) \int_a^b f(x) d\mu \leq (S) \int_a^b g(x) d\mu = \min\{\beta, b-a\}$$

Then we complete the proof.

Theorem 4. Let $s \in (0,1]$ and $f: [a,b] \rightarrow [0,\infty)$ is a s -convex function in the second sense, such that $f(b) < mf(a)$ and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on R , then

$$(S) \int_a^b f d\mu \leq \min\{\beta, b-a\} \quad (28)$$

where β is the positive real solution of the equation

$$(b-ma)\left(\frac{\beta-2^{1-s}f(a)}{f(b)-f(a)}\right)^{1/s} = \beta \quad (29)$$

Proof. Similarly to the proof of Theorem 1, we consider the function

$$g(x) = 2^{1-s}f(a) + \left(\frac{x-ma}{b-ma}\right)^s (f(b)-f(a)) \quad (30)$$

In this case, the distribution function F associated to $g(x)$ on $[a, b]$ which is given by

$$F(\beta) = \mu([a, b] \cap \{g \geq \beta\})$$

That is

$$\begin{aligned} F(\beta) &= \mu([a, b] \cap \{g \geq \beta\}) \\ &= \mu\left([a, b] \cap \left\{x \mid 2^{1-s}f(a) + \left(\frac{x-ma}{b-ma}\right)^s (f(b)-f(a)) \geq \beta\right\}\right) \end{aligned}$$

When $f(b) < f(a)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} F(\beta) &= \mu\left([a, b] \cap \left\{x \mid x \leq ma + (b-ma)\left(\frac{\beta-2^{1-s}f(a)}{f(b)-f(a)}\right)^{1/s}\right\}\right) \\ &= (b-ma)\left(\frac{\beta-2^{1-s}f(a)}{f(b)-f(a)}\right)^{1/s} \end{aligned}$$

Let $F(\beta) = \beta$, then

$$(b-ma)\left(\frac{\beta-2^{1-s}f(a)}{f(b)-f(a)}\right)^{1/s} = \beta \quad (31)$$

By (i) of Proposition 1 and (31), we obtained

$$(S) \int_a^b f(x) d\mu \leq (S) \int_a^b g(x) d\mu = \min\{\beta, b-a\}.$$

This completes the proof.

To show the valid and effectiveness of the above established Hermite-Hadamard type fuzzy inequalities, we see the following example.

Example2. Consider $X = [0, 1]$ and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on X . If we take the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then by

Remark 3, we know that $f(x) \in K_s^2$ for $s \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$.

Here we let $s = \frac{1}{2}$, then $f(1) > f(0)$. By Theorem 1, through solving the equation

$$1 - \left(\frac{\beta - \sqrt{2}f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)}\right)^2 = \beta,$$

we get $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = 0.618$. Then

$$(S) \int_0^1 f d\mu \leq \min\{\beta, 1-0\} = 0.618.$$

Straightforward calculation shows that

$$(S) \int_0^1 f d\mu = 0.618.$$

This also implies the inequality can get a well estimate of Sugeno integral $(S) \int_0^1 f d\mu$.

4. Conclusions

Sugeno integral is an important fuzzy integral in fuzzy theory, which has many applications in management decision and engineering fields. Integral inequalities are an important tool for estimating the values of integrals. Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities provide estimates of the mean value of a nonnegative and ordinary convex function, and thus received great attention in definite integral.

The main contribution of this paper is to develop Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for Sugeno integral. This paper established an upper approximation for the Sugeno integral of s-convex functions in the second sense.

In the future study, we will study the other properties and inequalities about s-convex functions in the second sense for some other fuzzy integrals, such as Choquet integral, semi-normed fuzzy integral, etc.

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