

## THE PROPERTIES OF FUZZY CONNECTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We investigate the properties of fuzzy connections. We find generating functions which induce fuzzy connections. In particular, we show that their connections relate to fuzzy relations.

### 1. Introduction

Wille [7] introduced the formal concept lattices by allowing some uncertainty in data as examples as Galois, dual Galois, residuated and dual residuated connections. Formal concept analysis is an important mathematical tool for data analysis and knowledge processing [1-4,7]. Orłowska and Rewitzky [5] investigated the algebraic structures of operators of Galois-style connections. Bělohlávek [1-2] introduced the formal concept lattices with respect to fuzzy Galois connections on a complete residuated lattice. Fuzzy Galois connections are developed many directions [3,4,8]

In this paper, we investigate the properties of fuzzy connections (Galois, dual Galois, residuated and dual residuated connections) on a complete residuated lattice. We find generating functions which induce fuzzy connections (Galois, dual Galois, residuated and dual residuated connections). In particular, we show that their connections relate to fuzzy relations.

### 2. Preliminaries

DEFINITION 2.1. [1,2,6] A triple  $(X, \leq, \odot)$  is called a *complete residuated lattice* iff it satisfies the following properties:

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Received April 11, 2012. Revised June 1, 2012. Accepted June 5, 2012.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 06A06, 06A15, 06B30, 54F05,68U35.

Key words and phrases: complete residuated lattice, fuzzy connections (Galois, dual Galois, residuated and dual residuated connections).

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- (L1)  $(X, \leq, 1, 0)$  is a complete lattice where 1 is the universal upper bound and 0 denotes the universal lower bound;  
 (L2)  $(X, \odot, 1)$  is a commutative monoid;  
 (L3)  $\odot$  is distributive over arbitrary joins, i.e.

$$\left(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} x_i\right) \odot y = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} (x_i \odot y), \quad \forall x_i, y \in L.$$

Let  $(L, \leq, \odot)$  be a complete residuated lattice. For each  $x, y \in L$ , we define

$$x \rightarrow y = \bigvee \{z \in L \mid x \odot z \leq y\}.$$

Then it satisfies Galois correspondence, that is,

$$(x \odot y) \leq z \text{ iff } x \leq (y \rightarrow z).$$

REMARK 2.2. [1,2,6](1) A completely distributive lattice is a complete residuated lattice. Moreover, the unit interval  $([0, 1], \leq, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$  is a complete residuated lattice.

(2) The unit interval with a left-continuous t-norm  $t$ ,  $([0, 1], \leq, t)$ , is a complete residuated lattice.

Let  $(L, \leq, \odot)$  be a complete residuated lattice. An order reversing map  $*$  :  $L \rightarrow L$  defined by  $a^* = a \rightarrow 0$  is called a *strong negation* if  $a^{**} = a$  for each  $a \in L$ .

In this paper, we assume  $(L, \leq, \odot, *)$  is a complete residuated lattice with a strong negation  $*$ . For  $\alpha \in L, A, 1_x \in L^X$ , we denote

$$(\alpha \odot A)(x) = \alpha \odot A(x), \quad (\alpha \rightarrow A)(x) = \alpha \rightarrow A(x).$$

$$1_x(x) = 1, \quad 1_x(y) = 0, \quad \forall y \in X - \{x\}.$$

LEMMA 2.3. [6] For each  $x, y, z, x_i, y_i \in L$ , we have the following properties.

- (1) If  $y \leq z$ ,  $x \odot y \leq x \odot z$ ,  $x \rightarrow y \leq x \rightarrow z$  and  $z \rightarrow x \leq y \rightarrow x$ .
- (2)  $x \odot y \leq x \wedge y$ .
- (3)  $x \rightarrow (\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} y_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} (x \rightarrow y_i)$  and  $(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} x_i) \rightarrow y = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} (x_i \rightarrow y)$ .
- (4)  $x \rightarrow (\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} y_i) \geq \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} (x \rightarrow y_i)$ .
- (5)  $(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} x_i) \rightarrow y \geq \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} (x_i \rightarrow y)$ .
- (6)  $(x \odot y) \rightarrow z = x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) = y \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$ .

- (7)  $x \odot (x \rightarrow y) \leq y$  and  $x \rightarrow y \leq (y \rightarrow z) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$ .
- (8)  $y \odot z \leq x \rightarrow (x \odot y \odot z)$  and  $x \odot (x \odot y \rightarrow z) \leq y \rightarrow z$ .
- (9)  $x \rightarrow y \leq (x \odot z) \rightarrow (y \odot z)$ .
- (10)  $(x \rightarrow y) \odot (y \rightarrow z) \leq x \rightarrow z$ .
- (11)  $x \leq y \rightarrow z$  iff  $y \leq x \rightarrow z$ .
- (12)  $x \rightarrow y = 1$  iff  $x \leq y$ .
- (13)  $x \rightarrow y = y^* \rightarrow x^*$ .
- (14)  $\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} x_i^* = (\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} x_i)^*$  and  $\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} x_i^* = (\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} x_i)^*$ .

DEFINITION 2.4. [8] Let  $X$  be a set. A function  $e_X : X \times X \rightarrow L$  is called a *fuzzy partially order* on  $X$  if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (E1)  $e_X(x, x) = 1$  for all  $x \in X$ ,
- (E2)  $e_X(x, y) \odot e_X(y, z) \leq e_X(x, z)$ , for all  $x, y, z \in X$ ,
- (E3) if  $e_X(x, y) = e_X(y, x) = 1$ , then  $x = y$ .

The pair  $(X, e_X)$  is a *fuzzy partially order set* (simply, fuzzy poset).

We define a function  $e_{L^X} : L^X \times L^X \rightarrow L$  as

$$e_{L^X}(A, B) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow B(x)).$$

Then  $(L^X, e_{L^X})$  is a fuzzy poset from Lemma 2.3 (10-11).

We define fuzzy connections in a sense [8].

DEFINITION 2.5. Let  $(X, e_X)$  and  $(Y, e_Y)$  be fuzzy posets and  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g : Y \rightarrow X$  maps.

- (1)  $(e_X, f, g, e_Y)$  is called a *Galois connection* if

$$e_Y(y, f(x)) = e_X(x, g(y)), \quad \forall x \in X, y \in Y.$$

- (2)  $(e_X, f, g, e_Y)$  is called a *dual Galois connection* if

$$e_Y(f(x), y) = e_X(g(y), x), \quad \forall x \in X, y \in Y.$$

- (3)  $(e_X, f, g, e_Y)$  is called a *residuated connection* if

$$e_Y(f(x), y) = e_X(x, g(y)), \quad \forall x \in X, y \in Y.$$

- (4)  $(e_X, f, g, e_Y)$  is called a *dual residuated connection* if

$$e_Y(y, f(x)) = e_X(g(y), x), \quad \forall x \in X, y \in Y.$$

### 3. The properties of fuzzy connections

**THEOREM 3.1.** *The following statements hold:*

(1) *There exists a Galois connection  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  iff there exists a function  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \odot A) = \alpha \rightarrow F(A)$  and  $F(1_x)(y) = G(1_y)(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in X, y \in Y$ .*

(2) *There exists a residuated connection  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  iff there exists a function  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \odot A) = \alpha \odot F(A)$  and  $F(1_x)^*(y) = G(1_y^*)(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in X, y \in Y$ .*

(3) *There exists a dual Galois connection  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  iff there exists a function  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$ ,  $F(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \odot F(A)$  and  $F(1_x^*)(y) = G(1_y^*)(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in X, y \in Y$ .*

(4) *There exists a dual residuated connection  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  iff there exists a function  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \rightarrow F(A)$  and  $F(1_x^*)(y) = G(1_y^*)(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in X, y \in Y$ .*

*Proof.* (1)  $(\Rightarrow)$  By Lemma 2.3 (3,6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_{L^Y}(B, F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i)) &= e_{L^X}(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i, G(B)) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{L^X}(A_i, G(B)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{L^Y}(B, F(A_i)) = e_{L^Y}(B, \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)), \\ e_{L^Y}(B, F(\alpha \odot A)) &= e_{L^X}(\alpha \odot A, G(B)) = \alpha \rightarrow e_{L^X}(A, G(B)) \\ &= \alpha \rightarrow e_{L^Y}(B, F(A)) = e_{L^Y}(\alpha \odot B, F(A)) \\ &= e_{L^Y}(B, \alpha \rightarrow F(A)). \end{aligned}$$

For  $B = 1_y \in L^Y$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i)(y) &= e_{L^Y}(1_y, F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i)) = e_{L^Y}(1_y, \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)(y), \\ F(\alpha \odot A)(y) &= e_{L^Y}(1_y, F(\alpha \odot A)) = e_{L^Y}(1_y, \alpha \rightarrow F(A)) \\ &= \alpha \rightarrow F(A)(y). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,  $G(1_y)(x) = e_{L^X}(1_x, G(1_y)) = e_{L^Y}(1_y, F(1_x)) = F(1_x)(y)$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Since  $C = \bigvee_{x \in X} (C(x) \odot 1_x)$ , we have

$$F(C)(y) = F\left(\bigvee_{x \in X} (C(x) \odot 1_x)\right)(y) = \bigwedge (C(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y)).$$

We define a function  $G : L^Y \rightarrow L^X$  with

$$\begin{aligned} G(B)(x) &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid F(C) \geq B\} \\ &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigwedge (C(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y) \geq B(y))\} \\ &\quad \text{(by Lemma 2.3 (11))} \\ &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigwedge (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y) \geq C(x))\} \\ &= \bigwedge (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{L^Y}(B, F(A)) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F\left(\bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot 1_x)\right)(y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} (B(y) \rightarrow (A(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y))) \\ &\quad \text{(by Lemma 2.3 (6))} \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(B)(x)) = e_{L^X}(A, G(B)). \end{aligned}$$

(2)( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned} e_{L^Y}(F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i), B) &= e_{L^X}(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i, G(B)) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{L^X}(A_i, G(B)), \\ &= \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{L^Y}(F(A_i), B) = e_{L^Y}(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i), B) \\ e_{L^Y}(F(\alpha \odot A), B) &= e_{L^X}(\alpha \odot A, G(B)) = \alpha \rightarrow e_{L^X}(A, G(B)) \\ &= \alpha \rightarrow e_{L^Y}(F(A), B) = e_{L^Y}(\alpha \odot F(A), B). \end{aligned}$$

For  $B = 1_y^* \in L^Y$ , by Lemma 2.3 (13),  $F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  from:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{LY}(F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i), 1_y^*) &= e_{LY}(1_y, F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i)^*) = F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i)^*(y) \\ e_{LY}(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i), 1_y^*) &= (\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i))^*(y). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,  $F(\alpha \odot A) = \alpha \odot F(A)$  for all  $\alpha \in L$ . Since  $G(1_y^*) \in L^X$  and  $F(1_x) \in L^Y$ ,  $F(1_x)^*(y) = e_{LY}(1_y, F(1_x)^*) = e_{LY}(F(1_x), 1_y^*) = e_{LX}(1_x, G(1_y^*)) = G(1_y^*)(x)$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Since  $C = \bigvee_{x \in X} (C(x) \odot 1_x)$ , we have

$$F(C)(y) = F(\bigvee_{x \in X} (C(x) \odot 1_x))(y) = \bigvee_{x \in X} (C(x) \odot F(1_x)(y)).$$

We define a function  $G : L^Y \rightarrow L^X$  with

$$\begin{aligned} G(B)(x) &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid F(C) \leq B\} \\ &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigvee (C(x) \odot F(1_x)(y) \leq B(y))\} \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x)(y) \rightarrow B(y)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{LY}(F(A), B) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(\bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot 1_x))(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (\bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot F(1_x)(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow (F(1_x)(y) \rightarrow B(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x)(y) \rightarrow B(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(B)(x)) = e_{LX}(A, G(B)). \end{aligned}$$

(3)( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i), B) &= e_{LX}(G(B), \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{LX}(G(B), A_i) \\
&= \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{LY}(F(A_i), B) = e_{LY}(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i), B) \\
e_{LY}(F(\alpha \rightarrow A), B) &= e_{LX}(G(B), \alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \rightarrow e_{LX}(G(B), A), \\
&= \alpha \rightarrow e_{LX}(F(A), B) = e_{LX}(\alpha \odot F(A), B).
\end{aligned}$$

For  $B = 1_y^* \in L^Y$ , by a similar method as in (2), we have  $F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \odot F(A)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
F(1_x^*)^*(y) &= \bigwedge_{w \in Y} (1_y(w) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)^*(w)) \\
&= e_{LY}(F(1_x^*), 1_y^*) = e_{LX}(G(1_y^*), 1_x^*) \\
&= G(1_y^*)^*(x).
\end{aligned}$$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) For  $A(x) = \bigwedge_{z \in X} (1_z(x) \rightarrow A(z)) = \bigwedge_{z \in X} (A^*(z) \rightarrow 1_z^*(x))$ , we have  $F(A)(y) = F(\bigwedge_{z \in X} (A^*(z) \rightarrow 1_z^*(x)))(y) = \bigvee_{z \in X} (A^*(z) \odot F(1_z^*)(y))$ , we define

$$\begin{aligned}
G(B)(x) &= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F(C) \leq B\} \\
&= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (C^*(x) \rightarrow 1_x^*)) \leq B\} \\
&= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigvee_{x \in X} (C^*(x) \odot F(1_x^*)(y)) \leq B(y)\} \\
&= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid C^*(x) \leq \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow B(y))\} \\
&= \bigvee_{y \in Y} (F(1_x^*)(y) \odot B^*(y)).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(F(A), B) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \left( \bigvee_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \odot F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \right) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} ((B^*(y) \odot F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow A(x))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} \left( \bigvee_{y \in Y} (B^*(y) \odot F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow A(x)) \right) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(B)(x) \rightarrow A(x)) = e_{LX}(G(B), A).
\end{aligned}$$

(4)( $\Rightarrow$ ) We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(B, F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i)) &= e_{LX}(G(B), \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{LX}(G(B), A_i) \\
&= \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} e_{LY}(B, F(A_i)) = e_{LY}(B, \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)) \\
e_{LY}(B, F(\alpha \rightarrow A)) &= e_{LX}(G(B), \alpha \rightarrow A) = e_{LX}(\alpha \odot G(B), A) \\
&= \alpha \rightarrow e_{LX}(G(B), A) = \alpha \rightarrow e_{LX}(B, F(A)) = e_{LX}(B, \alpha \rightarrow F(A))
\end{aligned}$$

For  $B = 1_y \in L^Y$ , by a similar method as in (1), we have  $F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \rightarrow F(A)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
F(1_x^*)(y) &= \bigwedge_{w \in Y} (1_y(w) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(w)) \\
&= e_{LY}(1_y, F(1_x^*)) = e_{LX}(G(1_y), 1_x^*) \\
&= G(1_y)^*(x).
\end{aligned}$$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) For  $A(x) = \bigwedge_{z \in X} (1_z(x) \rightarrow A(z)) = \bigwedge_{z \in X} (A^*(z) \rightarrow 1_z^*(x))$ , we have  $F(A)(y) = F(\bigwedge_{z \in X} (A^*(z) \rightarrow 1_z^*(x)))(y) = \bigwedge_{z \in X} (A^*(z) \rightarrow$



$F(1_z^*)(y)$ ), we define

$$\begin{aligned}
G(B)(x) &= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F(C) \geq B\} \\
&= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (C^*(x) \rightarrow 1_x^*)) \geq B\} \\
&= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid \bigwedge_{x \in X} (C^*(x) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(y)) \geq B(y)\} \\
&= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid C^*(x) \leq \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(y))\} \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x^*)^*(y) \odot B(y)).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(B, F(A)) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in X} (F(1_x^*)^*(y) \rightarrow A(x))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} ((B(y) \odot F(1_x^*)^*(y)) \rightarrow A(x)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (\bigvee_{y \in Y} (B(y) \odot F(1_x^*)^*(y)) \rightarrow A(x)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(B)(x) \rightarrow A(x)) = e_{LX}(G(B), A).
\end{aligned}$$

□

**THEOREM 3.2.** (1)  $(e_{LX}, F, G, e_{LY})$  is a Galois connection iff there exists  $R : X \times Y \rightarrow L$  such that

$$F(A)(y) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow R(x, y)), \quad G(B)(x) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow R(x, y)).$$

(2)  $(e_{LX}, F, G, e_{LY})$  is a residuated connection iff there exists  $R : X \times Y \rightarrow L$  such that

$$F(A)(y) = \bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot R(x, y)), \quad G(B)(x) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (R(x, y) \rightarrow B(y)).$$

(3)  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  is a dual Galois connection iff there exists  $R : X \times Y \rightarrow L$  such that

$$F(A)(y) = \bigvee_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \odot R(x, y)), \quad G(B)(x) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (R(x, y) \odot B^*(y)).$$

(4)  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  is a dual residuated connection iff there exists  $R \subset X \times Y$  such that

$$F(A)(y) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (R(x, y) \rightarrow A(x)), \quad G(B)(x) = \bigvee_{y \in Y} (B(y) \odot R(x, y)).$$

*Proof.* (1)( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned} F(1_x)(y) &= e_{L^Y}(1_y, F(1_x)) = e_{L^X}(1_x, G(1_y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{z \in X} (1_x(z) \rightarrow G(1_y)(z)) = G(1_y)(x). \end{aligned}$$

Put  $R(x, y) = F(1_x)(y) = G(1_y)(x)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} F(A)(y) &= e_{L^Y}(1_y, F(A)) = e_{L^X}(A, G(1_y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(1_y)(x)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow R(x, y)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(B)(x) &= e_{L^X}(1_x, G(B)) = e_{L^Y}(B, F(1_x)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow R(x, y)). \end{aligned}$$

( $\Leftarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(B, F(A)) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(A)(y)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow R(x, y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} (B(y) \rightarrow (A(x) \rightarrow R(x, y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow R(x, y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(B)(x)) = e_{LX}(A, G(B)).
\end{aligned}$$

(2)( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
F(1_x)^*(y) &= e_{LY}(F(1_x), 1_y^*) = e_{LX}(1_x, G(1_y^*)) \\
&= G(1_y^*)(x).
\end{aligned}$$

Put  $R(x, y) = F(1_x)(y) = (G(1_y^*))^*$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
F(A)^*(y) &= e_{LY}(F(A), 1_y^*) = e_{LX}(A, G(1_y^*)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(1_y^*)(x)) \\
&= \left( \bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot G(1_y^*)(x)) \right)^* \\
F(A)(y) &= \bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot R(x, y)).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(B)(x) &= e_{LX}(1_x, G(B)) = e_{LY}(F(1_x), B) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x)(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (R(x, y) \rightarrow B(y)).
\end{aligned}$$

( $\Leftarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(F(A), B) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \left( \bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot R(x, y)) \rightarrow B(y) \right) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow (R(x, y) \rightarrow B(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (R(x, y) \rightarrow B(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(B)(x)) = e_{LX}(A, G(B)).
\end{aligned}$$

(3)( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
F(1_x^*)^*(y) &= e_{LY}(F(1_x^*), 1_y^*) = e_{LX}(G(1_y^*), 1_x^*) \\
&= G(1_y^*)^*(x).
\end{aligned}$$

Put  $R(x, y) = F(1_x^*)(y) = G(1_y^*)(x)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
F(A)^*(y) &= e_{LY}(F(A), 1_y^*) = e_{LX}(G(1_y^*), A) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(1_y^*)(x) \rightarrow A(x)) \\
&= \left( \bigvee_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \odot G(1_y^*)(x)) \right)^* \\
F(A)(y) &= \bigvee_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \odot R(x, y)).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(B)^*(x) &= e_{LX}(G(B), 1_x^*) = e_{LY}(F(1_x^*), B) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \\
&= \left( \bigvee_{y \in Y} (B^*(y) \odot F(1_x^*)(y)) \right)^* \\
G(B)(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in Y} (B^*(y) \odot R(x, y)).
\end{aligned}$$

( $\Leftarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{LY}(F(A), B) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \left( \bigvee_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \odot R(x, y)) \rightarrow B(y) \right) \\
 &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} ((B^*(y) \odot R(x, y)) \rightarrow A(x)) \\
 &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} \left( \bigvee_{y \in Y} (B^*(y) \odot R(x, y)) \rightarrow A(x) \right) \\
 &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(B)(x) \rightarrow A(x)) = e_{LX}(G(B), A).
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(1_x^*)(y) &= \bigwedge_{w \in Y} (1_y(w) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(w)) \\
 &= e_{LY}(1_y, F(1_x^*)) = e_{LX}(G(1_y), 1_x^*) \\
 &= G(1_y)^*(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

Put  $R(x, y) = F(1_x^*)^*(y) = G(1_y)$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(A)(y) &= e_{LY}(1_y, F(A)) = e_{LX}(G(1_y), A) \\
 &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(1_x)(y) \rightarrow A(x)) \\
 &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (R(x, y) \rightarrow A(x)).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(B)^*(x) &= e_{LX}(G(B), 1_x^*) = e_{LY}(B, F(1_x^*)) \\
 &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(y)) \\
 &= \left( \bigvee_{y \in Y} (B(y) \odot F(1_x^*)^*(y)) \right)^* \\
 G(B)(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in Y} (R(x, y) \odot B(y)).
 \end{aligned}$$

( $\Leftarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{L^Y}(B, F(A)) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in X} (R(x, y) \rightarrow A(x))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} ((B(y) \odot R(x, y)) \rightarrow A(x)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (\bigvee_{y \in Y} (B(y) \odot R(x, y)) \rightarrow A(x)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(B)(x) \rightarrow A(x)) = e_{L^X}(G(B), A).
\end{aligned}$$

□

**THEOREM 3.3.** (1)  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  is a Galois connection iff there exists  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(1_x)(y) = \Gamma_x(y)$  such that  $F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \odot A) = \alpha \rightarrow F(A)$ .

(2)  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  is a residuated connection iff there exists  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(1_x)(y) = \Gamma_x(y)$  such that  $F(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \odot A) = \alpha \odot F(A)$ .

(3)  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  is a dual Galois connection iff there exists  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(1_x^*)(y) = \Delta_x(y)$  such that  $F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \odot F(A)$ .

(4)  $(e_{L^X}, F, G, e_{L^Y})$  is a dual residuated connection iff there exists  $F : L^X \rightarrow L^Y$  with  $F(1_x^*)(y) = \Delta_x(y)$  such that  $F(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F(A_i)$  and  $F(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \rightarrow F(A)$ .

*Proof.* (1) ( $\Rightarrow$ ) It follows from Theorem 3.1(1).

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Since  $C = \bigvee_{x \in X} (C(x) \odot 1_x)$ ,  $F(C)(y) = F(\bigvee_{x \in X} (C(x) \odot 1_x))(y) = \bigwedge (C(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y))$ . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
G(B)(x) &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid F(C) \geq B\} \\
&= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigwedge (C(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y)) \geq B(y)\} \\
&= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigwedge (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y)) \geq C(x)\} \\
&= \bigwedge (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y)) = \bigwedge (B(y) \rightarrow \Gamma_x(y)),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(B, F(A)) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(\bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot 1_x))(y)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} (B(y) \rightarrow (A(x) \rightarrow F(1_x)(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \Gamma_x(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(B)(x)) = e_{LY}(A, G(B)).
\end{aligned}$$

(2)( $\Rightarrow$ ) It follows from Theorem 3.1(2).

( $\Leftarrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
G(B)(x) &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid F(C) \leq B\} \\
&= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigvee (C(x) \odot F(1_x))(y) \leq B(y)\} \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x)(y) \rightarrow B(y)) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (\Gamma_x(y) \rightarrow B(y)).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(F(A), B) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(\bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot 1_x))(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (\bigvee_{x \in X} (A(x) \odot F(1_x))(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow (F(1_x)(y) \rightarrow B(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (\Gamma_x(y) \rightarrow B(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A(x) \rightarrow G(B)(x)) = e_{LY}(A, G(B)).
\end{aligned}$$

(3)( $\Rightarrow$ ) It follows from Theorem 3.1(3).

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Since

$$F\left(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (1_x \rightarrow C(x))\right) = F\left(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (C^*(x) \rightarrow 1_x^*)\right) = \bigvee (C^*(x) \odot F(1_x^*)),$$

we define

$$\begin{aligned} G(B)(x) &= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F(C) \leq B\} \\ &= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F\left(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (1_x \rightarrow C(x))\right) \leq B\} \\ &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigvee (C^*(x) \odot F(1_x^*)(y)) \leq B(y)\} \\ &= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid C^*(x) \leq \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow B(y))\} \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in Y} (\Delta_x(y) \odot B^*(y)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{LY}(F(A), B) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (F\left(\bigwedge_{x \in X} ((e_X)_x \rightarrow A(x))\right) \rightarrow B(y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (\bigvee_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \odot F(1_x^*)(y)) \rightarrow B(y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} ((B^*(y) \odot F(1_x^*)(y)) \rightarrow A(x)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (\bigvee_{y \in Y} (B^*(y) \odot \Delta_x(y)) \rightarrow A(x)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(B)(x) \rightarrow A(x)) = e_{LX}(G(B), A). \end{aligned}$$

(4)( $\Rightarrow$ ) It follows from Theorem 3.1(4).

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Since

$$F\left(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (1_x \rightarrow C(x))\right) = F\left(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (C^*(x) \rightarrow 1_x^*)\right) = \bigwedge (C^*(x) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(y)),$$



we define

$$\begin{aligned}
G(B)(x) &= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F(C) \geq B\} \\
&= \bigwedge \{C(x) \mid F(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (1_x \rightarrow C(x))) \geq B\} \\
&= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid \bigwedge (C^*(x) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(y) \geq B(y))\} \\
&= \bigvee \{C(x) \mid C^*(x) \leq \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(y))\} \\
&= \bigvee_{y \in Y} (\Delta_x^*(y) \odot B(y))^*
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e_{LY}(B, F(A)) &= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow F(\bigwedge_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \rightarrow ((e_X)_x^{-1})^*))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in X} (A^*(x) \rightarrow F(1_x^*)(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (B(y) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in X} (F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow A(x))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} (\bigwedge_{x \in X} (B(y) \odot F(1_x^*)(y) \rightarrow A(x))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \bigwedge_{x \in X} ((B(y) \odot F(1_x^*)(y))^* \rightarrow A(x)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (\bigvee_{y \in Y} (B(y) \odot \Delta_x^*(y))^* \rightarrow A(x)) \\
&= \bigwedge_{x \in X} (G(B)(x) \rightarrow A(x)) = e_{LX}(G(B), A).
\end{aligned}$$

□

EXAMPLE 3.4. Let  $X = \{a, b, c\}$  and  $Y = \{x, y, z\}$  be sets with

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1(1_a)(x) &= 1, & F_1(1_a)(y) &= 0.8, & F_1(1_a)(z) &= 0.5, \\
F_1(1_b)(x) &= 0.5, & F_1(1_b)(y) &= 0.6, & F_1(1_b)(z) &= 0.9, \\
F_1(1_c)(x) &= 0.3, & F_1(1_c)(y) &= 1, & F_1(1_c)(z) &= 0.4.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_2(1_a^*)(x) &= 1, & F_2(1_a^*)(y) &= 0.8, & F_2(1_a^*)(z) &= 0.5, \\
F_2(1_b^*)(x) &= 0.5, & F_2(1_b^*)(y) &= 0.6, & F_2(1_b^*)(z) &= 0.9, \\
F_2(1_c^*)(x) &= 0.3, & F_2(1_c^*)(y) &= 1, & F_2(1_c^*)(z) &= 0.4.
\end{aligned}$$

Define a binary operation  $\odot$  (called Łukasiewicz conjunction) on  $L = [0, 1]$  by

$$x \odot y = \max\{0, x + y - 1\}, \quad x \rightarrow y = \min\{1 - x + y, 1\}.$$

(1) If  $F_1(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F_1(A_i)$  and  $F_1(\alpha \odot A) = \alpha \rightarrow F_1(A)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1(A)(x) &= (A(a) \rightarrow F_1(1_a)(x)) \wedge (A(b) \rightarrow F_1(1_b)(x)) \\
&\quad \wedge (A(c) \rightarrow F_1(1_c)(x)) \\
&= (A(a) \rightarrow 1) \wedge (A(b) \rightarrow 0.5) \wedge (A(c) \rightarrow 0.3), \\
F_1(A)(y) &= (A(a) \rightarrow 0.8) \wedge (A(b) \rightarrow 0.6) \wedge (A(c) \rightarrow 1), \\
F_1(A)(z) &= (A(a) \rightarrow 0.5) \wedge (A(b) \rightarrow 0.9) \wedge (A(c) \rightarrow 0.4),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1(B)(a) &= (B(x) \rightarrow F_1(1_a)(x)) \wedge (B(y) \rightarrow F_1(1_a)(y)) \\
&\quad \wedge (B(z) \rightarrow F_1(1_a)(z)) \\
&= (B(x) \rightarrow 1) \wedge (B(y) \rightarrow 0.8) \wedge (B(z) \rightarrow 0.5), \\
G_1(B)(b) &= (B(x) \rightarrow 0.5) \wedge (B(y) \rightarrow 0.6) \wedge (B(z) \rightarrow 0.9), \\
G_1(B)(c) &= (B(x) \rightarrow 0.3) \wedge (B(y) \rightarrow 1) \wedge (B(z) \rightarrow 0.4).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus  $(e_{L^X}, F_1, G_1, e_{L^Y})$  is a Galois connection.

(2) If  $F_1(\bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F_1(A_i)$  and  $F_1(\alpha \odot A) = \alpha \odot F_1(A)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1(A)(x) &= (A(a) \odot F_1(1_a)(x)) \vee (A(b) \odot F_1(1_b)(x)) \\
&\quad \vee (A(c) \odot F_1(1_c)(x)) \\
&= (A(a) \odot 1) \vee (A(b) \odot 0.5) \vee (A(c) \odot 0.3), \\
F_1(A)(y) &= (A(a) \odot 0.8) \vee (A(b) \odot 0.6) \vee (A(c) \odot 1), \\
F_1(A)(z) &= (A(a) \odot 0.5) \vee (A(b) \odot 0.9) \vee (A(c) \odot 0.4),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1(B)(a) &= (F_1(1_a)(x) \rightarrow B(x)) \wedge (F_1(1_a)(y) \rightarrow B(y)) \\
&\quad \wedge (F_1(1_a)(z) \rightarrow B(z)) \\
&= (1 \rightarrow B(x)) \wedge (0.8 \rightarrow B(y)) \wedge (0.5 \rightarrow B(z)), \\
G_1(B)(b) &= (0.5 \rightarrow B(x)) \wedge (0.6 \rightarrow B(y)) \wedge (0.9 \rightarrow B(z)), \\
G_1(B)(c) &= (0.3 \rightarrow B(x)) \wedge (1 \rightarrow B(y)) \wedge (0.4 \rightarrow B(z)).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus  $(e_{L^X}, F_1, G_1, e_{L^Y})$  is a residuated connection.

(3) If  $F_2(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigvee_{i \in \Gamma} F_2(A_i)$  and  $F_2(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \odot F_2(A)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
F_2(A)(x) &= (A^*(a) \odot F_2(1_a^*)(x)) \vee (A^*(b) \odot F_2(1_b^*)(x)) \\
&\quad \vee (A^*(c) \odot F_2(1_c^*)(x)) \\
&= (A^*(a) \odot 1) \vee (A^*(b) \odot 0.5) \vee (A^*(c) \odot 0.3), \\
F_2(A)(y) &= (A^*(a) \odot 0.8) \vee (A^*(b) \odot 0.6) \vee (A^*(c) \odot 1), \\
F_2(A)(z) &= (A^*(a) \odot 0.5) \vee (A^*(b) \odot 0.9) \vee (A^*(c) \odot 0.4),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G_2(B)(a) &= (F_2(1_a^*)(x) \odot B^*(x)) \vee (F_2(1_a^*)(y) \odot B^*(y)) \\
&\quad \vee (F_2(1_a^*)(z) \odot B^*(z)) \\
&= (1 \odot B^*(x)) \vee (0.8 \odot B^*(y)) \vee (0.5 \odot B^*(z)), \\
G_2(B)(b) &= (0.5 \odot B^*(x)) \vee (0.6 \odot B^*(y)) \vee (0.9 \odot B^*(z)), \\
G_2(B)(c) &= (0.3 \odot B^*(x)) \vee (1 \odot B^*(y)) \vee (0.4 \odot B^*(z)).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus  $(e_{L^X}, F_2, G_2, e_{L^Y})$  is a dual Galois connection

(4) If  $F_2(\bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} A_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \Gamma} F_2(A_i)$  and  $F_2(\alpha \rightarrow A) = \alpha \rightarrow F_2(A)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
F_2(A)(x) &= (F_2(1_a^*)^*(x) \rightarrow A(a)) \wedge (F_2(1_b^*)^*(x) \rightarrow A(b)) \\
&\quad \wedge (F_2(1_c^*)^*(x) \rightarrow A(c)) \\
&= (0 \rightarrow A(a)) \wedge (0.5 \rightarrow A(b)) \wedge (0.3 \rightarrow A(c)), \\
F_2(A)(y) &= (0.2 \rightarrow A(a)) \wedge (0.4 \rightarrow A(b)) \wedge (0.5 \rightarrow A(c)), \\
F_2(A)(z) &= (0.5 \rightarrow A(a)) \wedge (0.1 \rightarrow A(b)) \wedge (0.6 \rightarrow A(c)),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G_2(B)(a) &= (F_2(1_a^*)^*(x) \odot B(x)) \vee (F_2(1_a^*)^*(y) \odot B(y)) \\
&\quad \vee (F_2(1_a^*)^*(z) \odot B(z)) \\
&= (0 \odot B(x)) \vee (0.2 \odot B(y)) \vee (0.5 \odot B(z)), \\
G_2(B)(b) &= (0.5 \odot B(x)) \vee (0.4 \odot B(y)) \vee (0.1 \odot B(z)), \\
G_2(B)(c) &= (0.7 \odot B(x)) \vee (0 \odot B(y)) \vee (0.6 \odot B(z)).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus  $(e_{L^X}, F_2, G_2, e_{L^Y})$  is a dual residuated connection.

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