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ON THE RELATION BETWEEN HYPERRINGS AND FUZZY RINGS

JEFFREY GIAN SIRACUSA, JAIUNG JUN, AND OLIVER LORSCHIED

ABSTRACT. We construct a full embedding of the category of hyperfields into Dress’s category of fuzzy rings and explicitly characterize the essential image — it fails to be essentially surjective in a very minor way. This embedding provides an identification of Baker’s theory of matroids over hyperfields with Dress’s theory of matroids over fuzzy rings (provided one restricts to those fuzzy rings in the essential image). The embedding functor extends from hyperfields to hyperrings, and we study this extension in detail. We also analyze the relation between hyperfields and Baker’s partial demifields.

1. Introduction

The important and pervasive combinatorial notion of matroids has spawned a number of variants over the years. In [Dre86] and [DW91], Dress and Wenzel developed a unified framework for these variants by introducing a generalization of rings called *fuzzy rings* and defining matroids with coefficients in a fuzzy ring. Various flavors of matroids, including ordinary matroids, oriented matroids, and the valuated matroids introduced in [DW92], correspond to different choices of the coefficient fuzzy ring.

Roughly speaking, a fuzzy ring is a set S with single-valued unital addition and multiplication operations that satisfy a list of conditions analogous to those of a ring, such as distributivity, but only up to a tolerance prescribed by a distinguished ideal-like subset S_0 . Beyond the work of Dress and Wenzel, fuzzy rings have not yet received significant attention in the literature. A somewhat different generalization of rings, known as *hyperrings*, has been around for many decades and has been studied very broadly in the literature. Roughly, a hyperring is a set R with a single-valued multiplication operation \times_R and a multi-valued addition operation $+_R$ satisfying a list of conditions that are analogous to the defining conditions of a ring. A *hyperfield* is a hyperring in which the multiplicative monoid of nonzero elements is a group.

In the recent elegant paper [Bak16], Baker defined and studied matroids with coefficients in a hyperfield. As with fuzzy rings, many common flavors of matroids correspond to appropriate choices of coefficients. However, beyond this, Baker shows that hyperfields provide a compelling setting for matroid theory — one to which duality theory and many of the most common cryptomorphic presentations of matroids all extend (including the circuit and dual pair axioms, which are absent in the work of Dress and Wenzel), and one which is built on arguably simpler and more familiar algebraic structures.

In view of these two approaches toward a unified theory of matroids, a natural question to ask is how hyperrings and fuzzy rings are related, and how their corresponding theories of matroids are related. These are precisely the questions we set out to address in this paper. The full story is somewhat messy, and one of the purposes of this paper is to map the terrain. However, at the center of things there is a clean statement: **there is a fully faithful functor from hyperfields to fuzzy rings, and it fails to be essentially surjective in a very mild way that we explicitly describe. Moreover, this embedding induces an identification between matroids over a hyperfield and matroids over the corresponding fuzzy ring.**

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The ideas behind this result follow from three observations: (1) the multi-valued addition operation of a hyperring can be viewed as a single-valued operation taking values in the powerset of the hyperring, but the cost of this is that the resulting object is a fuzzy ring rather than a ring, (2) one of Dress's notions of morphisms for fuzzy rings is quite flexible and provides a category in which distinct fuzzy rings can nevertheless be isomorphic, and (3) the definition of matroids over fuzzy rings sees only the multiplicative units.

1.1. Statement of results in detail. We will consider the category **Hyperrings** of hyperrings and the subcategory **Hyperfields** consisting of hyperfields. On the other side, fuzzy rings come with two distinct notions of morphisms, originally called *morphisms* and *homomorphisms* by Dress, but we prefer to call them *weak morphisms* and *strong morphisms* as they have less potential for confusion, and we will denote the corresponding categories of fuzzy rings by **FuzzyRings_{wk}** and **FuzzyRings_{str}**. Since strong morphisms of fuzzy rings restrict to weak morphisms, we obtain a functor **FuzzyRings_{str}** \rightarrow **FuzzyRings_{wk}**, which turns out to be neither full nor faithful. All of these definitions will be reviewed in section 2.

1.1.1. Main results.

Theorem A. *There is fully faithful functor*

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperfields} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk},$$

that commutes with the respective forgetful functors to abelian groups given by sending a hyperfield and a fuzzy ring to its multiplicative group of units, i.e., there are natural isomorphisms $F^\times \cong \mathcal{F}(F)^\times$. Moreover, the essential image consists of all fuzzy rings $(K, +, \times, \varepsilon, K_0)$ satisfying the following two properties:

- for all $a, b \in K^\times$, there exists $c \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ such that $a + b + c \in K_0$;
- for all $a, b, c, d, e \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ with $a + b + e \in K_0$ and $c + d + \varepsilon e \in K_0$, there exists an $e' \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ such that $a + d + e' \in K_0$ and $b + c + \varepsilon e' \in K_0$.

In [DW91], Dress and Wenzel showed that the original definition of matroids with coefficients in a fuzzy ring is cryptomorphic to a fuzzy ring version of the Grassmann-Plücker axiom system. Sending a hyperfield F to the set of rank r matroids on a finite set E with coefficients in F (in the sense of [Bak16, §3]), and using the pushforward construction on morphisms, defines a functor

$$\mathcal{M}_{E,r}^{hyp} : \mathbf{Hyperfields} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}.$$

Similarly, sending a fuzzy ring K to the set of rank r matroids on E with coefficients in K defines a functor

$$\mathcal{M}_{E,r}^{fuzzy} : \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets},$$

(a priori $\mathcal{M}_{E,r}^{fuzzy}$ is defined on **FuzzyRings_{str}**, but from the perspective of Grassmann-Plücker functions it is immediate that it factors through **FuzzyRings_{str}** \rightarrow **FuzzyRings_{wk}**).

Theorem B. *The diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Hyperfields} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk} \\ & \searrow \mathcal{M}_{E,r}^{hyp} & \swarrow \mathcal{M}_{E,r}^{fuzzy} \\ & \mathbf{Sets} & \end{array}$$

commutes up to a natural isomorphism implemented by applying the identification $F^\times \cong \mathcal{F}(F)^\times$ to the components of the Grassmann-Plücker function. In particular, there is a bijection between matroids over a hyperfield F and matroids over the corresponding fuzzy ring $\mathcal{F}(F)$.

1.1.2. From hyperrings to fuzzy rings. The functor giving the the embedding of Theorem A can be extended from hyperfields to hyperrings, and it can be refined to take values in strong morphisms rather than just weak morphisms. I.e., we actually have a functor (which we denote by the same symbol)

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperrings} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}$$

that generalizes a construction of Dress that embeds the category of (ordinary) rings into fuzzy rings.

Let $(R, +, \times)$ be a hyperring. The fuzzy ring $\mathcal{F}(R)$ has the nonempty subsets of R as its elements, multiplication operation given by

$$A \times_{\mathcal{F}(R)} B = \{a \times b \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\},$$

for subsets $A, B \subset R$, and addition operation given by $A +_{\mathcal{F}(R)} B = \bigcup_{a \in A, b \in B} a + b$. Note that sending $x \in R$ to the singleton $\{x\} \in \mathcal{F}(R)$ gives an injective multiplicative map $R \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(R)$ that turns out to be an isomorphism on units.

Going beyond Theorem A, we study the properties of the refined/extended version of \mathcal{F} .

Theorem C. *The functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperrings} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}$ has the following properties.*

- (1) *It is faithful but neither full nor essentially surjective, and the same is true for its restriction to the full subcategory **Hyperfields**.*
- (2) *The composition*

$$\mathbf{Hyperrings} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$$

is faithful but not full.

1.1.3. Doubly-distributive hyperfields and valutive hyperfields. A hyperfield is said to be *doubly distributive* if it satisfies the condition $(a + b)(c + d) = ac + ad + bc + bd$. On the subcategory $\mathbf{Hyperfields}_{dd} \subset \mathbf{Hyperfields}$ of doubly-distributive hyperfields and strict morphisms (meaning the containment $f(a + b) \subset f(a) + f(b)$ is an equality) there is a reduced version,

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}} : \mathbf{Hyperfields}_{dd} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str},$$

of the functor \mathcal{F} studied above. Given a doubly distributive hyperfield H , the fuzzy ring $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(H)$ is always a sub-fuzzy ring of $\mathcal{F}(H)$ (meaning that there is a strong morphism that is set-theoretically injective), and the inclusion restricts to an isomorphism on units, so $H^\times \cong \mathcal{F}(H)^\times \cong \overline{\mathcal{F}}(H)^\times$.

Theorem D. *The functor $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is faithful but neither full nor essentially surjective, as is its composition with the functor $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$. If H is a doubly-distributive hyperfield then, as in Theorem B above, under the identification $H^\times \cong \overline{\mathcal{F}}(H)^\times$ applied to the components of a Grassmann-Plücker function, there is a bijection between matroids with coefficients in H and matroids with coefficients in the fuzzy ring $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(H)$.*

Given a totally ordered abelian group Γ , Dress and Wenzel [DW92, p. 237] construct a fuzzy ring K_Γ such that matroids with coefficients in this fuzzy ring are precisely Γ -valuated matroids. On the other hand, there is a hyperfield H_Γ whose underlying set is just $\Gamma \cup \{0\}$ (see e.g., [Bak16, Example 2.9]), and this hyperfields turns out to be doubly-distributive. In §5, we turn to the relation between the fuzzy ring K_Γ and the hyperfield H_Γ .

Theorem E. *There is a canonical isomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(H_\Gamma) \cong K_\Gamma$.*

1.1.4. Partial demifields and doubly-distributive hyperfields. A *partial demifield* is an additional structure that can be placed on a hyperfield. This structure was introduced by Baker in [Bak16, Definition 4.1] in order to explain why matroids over some hyperfields admit a description in terms of vector axioms, but others do not seem to. It can also be seen as a generalization and refinement of the notion of *partial fields* from [PvZ10]. Not all hyperfields admit a partial demifield structure, and when such a structure exists it need not be unique.

Let **PartialDemifields** be the category of partial demifields.

Theorem F. *The functor $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ admits a factorization $\overline{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F}_2 \circ \mathcal{F}_1$ where*

$$\mathcal{F}_1 : \mathbf{Hyperfields}_{dd} \rightarrow \mathbf{PartialDemifields}$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}_2 : \mathit{Im}(\mathcal{F}_1) \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}.$$

The functor \mathcal{F}_1 is neither full nor essentially surjective.

In particular, this says that doubly-distributive hyperfields admit canonical (though not necessarily unique) partial demifield structures in a functorial way. Note also that since $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is faithful, each of \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 is also faithful.

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2. Review of hyperrings and fuzzy rings

2.1. A brief history. The study of multi-valued binary operations can be traced back to Marty [Mar35], where the notion of hypergroups first appeared. In [Kra56] Krasner introduced hyperrings in order to study a problem involving approximating a complete valued field of positive characteristic by a sequence of such fields in characteristic zero. For some time interest in hyperrings was mainly concentrated in certain applied areas (see, e.g., [CL03] and [DLF07]) and hyperrings received relatively little attention in the pure mathematics community. However, in the last decade that has changed. For example, Viro argues in [Vir10], [Vir11] that hyperrings are a natural structure deserving of study and in particular they should play a central role in tropical geometry, Gladki and Marshall relate hyperring theory to abstract real spectra and quadratic forms ([Mar06], [GM16]), Connes and Consani [CC11] use hyperrings in their work on the Adèle class space \mathbb{A}_K/K^\times over a global field K . The second author develops in [Jun15] a scheme theory based on hyperrings. Baker [Bak16] has shown that hyperfields provide an elegant tool for unifying several different flavors of matroid theory.

Fuzzy rings are a different way of relaxing the axioms of rings. They were introduced by Dress in [Dre86] to provide a unified framework for various classes of matroids, and they have been developed further in subsequent papers by Dress and Wenzel. The concept appears to have not yet been taken up more broadly in the community.

2.2. Hyperrings. In this section we briefly review the definition of a hyperring. For more details, we refer the reader to [Jun15] or [Bak16].

Given a set A , we write $\mathcal{P}^*(A)$ for the set of all nonempty subsets of A . A binary *hyperoperation* on A is a function $+ : A \times A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^*(A)$. Note that a binary operation can be considered as a hyperoperation valued in singletons.

Construction 2.1. Any binary hyperoperation $+$ on A determines an associated binary operation on the powerset $\mathcal{P}^*(A)$ by the formula

$$X + Y = \bigcup_{x \in X, y \in Y} (x + y) \quad (1)$$

for $X, Y \subset A$.

Throughout this paper we shall make extensive use of the above construction. It is used in formulating what it means for a hyperoperation to be associative, as in the definition below, and it forms the basis for the definition of the functors \mathcal{F} and $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ that are the central objects of study in this paper.

Definition 2.2. A **canonical hypergroup** is a set A together with a hyperoperation $+$ (sometimes called a hyperaddition) that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) (Commutativity) $a + b = b + a$ for all $a, b \in A$,
- (2) (Identity) There is a (necessarily unique) element 0 in A such that $a + 0 = \{a\}$ for all $a \in A$.
- (3) (Inverses) For each $a \in A$, there exists a unique element $-a \in A$ such that $0 \in a + (-a)$.
- (4) (Associativity) $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ for all $a, b, c \in A$.
- (5) (Reversibility) $a \in b + c$ if and only if $c \in a + (-b)$, for all $a, b, c \in A$.

Observe that if a hyperoperation on A is either commutative or associative then the associated binary operation on $\mathcal{P}(A)^*$ is as well.

Definition 2.3. A **hyperring** is a set R with a multiplication operation \times and an addition hyperoperation $+$ such that $(R, +)$ is a canonical hypergroup, (R, \times) is a unital commutative monoid, and $+$ and \times satisfy the conditions:

- (1) $a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$ for all $a, b, c \in R$, and
- (2) $a \times 0 = 0$ for all $a \in R$.

When $(R \setminus \{0\}, \times)$ is a group the hyperring $(R, +, \times)$ is said to be a **hyperfield**.

As is usual practice, when there is no risk of ambiguity, we will often abuse notation and refer to hyperrings by their underlying sets, writing R in place of $(R, +, \times)$. We will also commonly write ab for the product $a \times b$.

Definition 2.4. Let R and S be hyperrings. A **homomorphism** from R to S is a function $f : R \rightarrow S$ such that $f(0_R) = 0_S$, $f(1_R) = 1_S$, and for all $a, b \in R$

$$f(a +_R b) \subseteq f(a) +_S f(b), \quad \text{and} \quad f(a \times_R b) = f(a) \times_S f(b). \quad (2)$$

If the containment of (2) is an equality for all $a, b \in R$ then f is said to be a **strict homomorphism**.

Definition 2.5. Let F be a hyperfield. We say that F is **doubly-distributive** if, for any $a, b, c, d \in F$, one has

$$(a + b)(c + d) = ac + ad + bc + bd. \quad (3)$$

Remark 2.6. Not all hyperfields are doubly-distributive. See for example [Vir10, Theorem 5.B.] or Example 6.4

We list four examples of hyperfields which are used by Baker in [Bak16] to unify various flavors of matroids.

Example 2.7 (The Krasner hyperfield). Let \mathbb{K} be the set $\{0, 1\}$ equipped with the same multiplication as the field \mathbb{F}_2 and with the commutative addition hyperoperation given by $1 + 0 = 1$, $0 + 0 = 0$, and $1 + 1 = \{0, 1\}$. The resulting structure is a hyperfield called the **Krasner hyperfield**.

Example 2.8 (The hyperfield of signs). Let $\mathbb{S} := \{-1, 0, 1\}$. The multiplication on \mathbb{S} is the restriction of multiplication on the integers. The hyperaddition is given by

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 1 &= 1 + 0 = \{1\}, \\ (-1) + (-1) &= (-1) + 0 = \{-1\}, \\ 1 + (-1) &= \{-1, 0, 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

The resulting hyperfield structure on \mathbb{S} is called the **hyperfield of signs**.

Example 2.9 (The tropical hyperfield). Let $\mathbb{T} := \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ equipped with the ordering where \mathbb{R} has the usual order and $-\infty$ is minimal. Multiplication is given by the usual addition of real numbers together, extended so that $-\infty$ is absorbing. The hyperaddition is given by $a + b = \max(a, b)$ if $a \neq b$, and $a + a = [-\infty, a]$. With this structure \mathbb{T} becomes a hyperfield called the **tropical hyperfield**.

Example 2.10 (The phase hyperfield). Let $\mathbb{P} := \mathbb{S}^1 \cup \{0\} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Multiplication is the restriction of the usual multiplication of complex numbers, and we define a hyperaddition by $x + (-x) := \{-x, 0, x\}$ and $x + y := \left\{ \frac{ax+by}{\|ax+by\|} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \right\}$ if $x + y \neq 0$. \mathbb{P} . The resulting structure is a hyperfield called the **phase hyperfield**.

A useful source of examples of hyperrings is the following quotient construction, which is proved to yield a hyperring structure in [CC11, Proposition 2.6.].

Construction 2.11. Let R be a commutative ring, let R^\times be the multiplicative group of units in R , and let U be a subgroup of R^\times . We consider U acting on R by multiplication and construct a hyperring structure on the set of cosets R/U . The hyperaddition \oplus is defined by

$$[a] \oplus [b] := \{[c] \in R/U \mid c \in aU + bU\},$$

and the multiplication is defined by

$$[a] \odot [b] := [ab].$$

Example 2.12. (1) Let k be any field such that $|k| \geq 3$ and $U = k^\times$. Then the Krasner hyperfield \mathbb{K} is isomorphic to the hyperfield k/U .

(2) Let \mathbb{Q} be the field of rational numbers and $U = \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ be the subgroup of the multiplicative group \mathbb{Q}^\times which consists of positive rational numbers. Then one can easily see that \mathbb{Q}/U is isomorphic to the hyperfield of signs \mathbb{S} .

Remark 2.13. There is a beautiful one-to-one correspondence between hyperfield extensions of \mathbb{K} and projective geometries (with the condition that each line contains at least four points) together with a group of collineations. This correspondence links the complete classification problem of hyperfield extensions of \mathbb{K} to (the abelian case of) a long-lasting conjecture on the existence of finite Non-Desarguesian projective plane with a simply transitive automorphisms. We also note that there exists a similar result relating hyperfield extensions of \mathbb{S} and spherical geometries. For more details, see [CC11, §3].

2.3. Fuzzy rings and their morphisms. We review the definition of fuzzy rings first introduced by Dress in [Dre86].

Definition 2.14. ([Dre86, §1]) A **fuzzy ring** is a tuple $(K; +, \times; \varepsilon, K_0)$ where K is a set equipped with two binary operations $+$ and \times , $\varepsilon \in K$ is a distinguished element, and $K_0 \subset K$ is a specified subset, subject to the following conditions:

- (FR0) $(K, +)$ and (K, \times) are commutative monoids with neutral elements 0 and 1.
- (FR1) (0 is an absorbing element) $0 \times a = 0$ for all $a \in K$.
- (FR2) (Units distribute over addition) $a(b + c) = ab + ac$ for all $b, c \in K$ and $a \in K^\times$ (the group of multiplicative units of K).

(FR3) $\varepsilon^2 = 1$.

(FR4) $K_0 + K_0 \subseteq K_0$, $K \times K_0 \subseteq K_0$, $0 \in K_0$ and $1 \notin K_0$.

(FR5) For $a \in K^\times$, $(1 + a) \in K_0$ if and only if $a = \varepsilon$.

(FR6) For $a, b, c, d \in K$, if $(a + b)$ and $(c + d)$ are both in K_0 then $ac + \varepsilon bd \in K_0$.

(FR7) For $a, b, c, d \in K$, if $a + b(c + d) \in K_0$ then $a + bc + bd \in K_0$.

We will call an element **null** if it lies in K_0 .

Remark 2.15. These axioms can be reformulated in a slightly more intuitive manner as follows. The set K together with the addition $+$ and the multiplication \times forms a (*non distributive*) *commutative semiring with 0 and 1*, by which we mean the validity of axioms (FR0) and (FR1). The subset $K_0 \subset K$ is a *proper semiring ideal*, by which we mean the validity of (FR4).

The element ε is determined uniquely by property (FR5), which allows us to eliminate this constant from the language. Thus (FR3) and (FR5) are equivalent to saying that there exists a unique *fuzzy inverse of 1 with (respect to K_0)*, which is an element $\varepsilon \in K^\times$ such that $1 + \varepsilon \in K_0$; this fuzzy inverse of 1 satisfies (FR3) and (FR6).

The semiring K satisfies a *fuzzy distributivity (with respect to K_0)* in the sense of (FR2) and (FR7).

Definition 2.16 ([Dre86, §1]). Let $(K; +, \times, \varepsilon_K, K_0)$ and $(L; +, \times, \varepsilon_L, L_0)$ be fuzzy rings. A **weak morphism** $K \rightarrow L$ is a group homomorphism $f : (K^\times, \times) \rightarrow (L^\times, \times)$ which satisfies the following condition:

$$\text{For any } a_1, \dots, a_n \in K^\times, \text{ if } \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \in K_0 \text{ then } \sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i) \in L_0. \quad (4)$$

Definition 2.17 ([Dre86, §1]). Let $(K; +, \times, \varepsilon_K, K_0)$ and $(L; +, \times, \varepsilon_L, L_0)$ be fuzzy rings. A **strong morphism** $K \rightarrow L$ is a function $f : K \rightarrow L$ with $f(1) = 1$, $f(0) = 0$, and such that:

- (1) $f(a \times b) = f(a) \times f(b)$ for all $a \in K^\times$ and $b \in K$.
- (2) Given $a_i, b_i \in K$, if $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times b_i \in K_0$ then $\sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i) \times f(b_i) \in L_0$.

Remark 2.18. These two notions of morphisms were introduced in [Dre86], where they were called *morphisms* and *homomorphisms*. We feel this terminology is potentially confusing, and so we prefer to call them weak and strong, as above.

Note that if $f : (K; +, \times, \varepsilon_K, K_0) \rightarrow (L; +, \times, \varepsilon_L, L_0)$ is either a strong or a weak morphism then it follows from the definitions that $f(\varepsilon_K) = \varepsilon_L$. Indeed, suppose that f is either a weak or a strong morphism. Since $1 + \varepsilon_K \in K_0$, we should have $f(1) + f(\varepsilon_K) \in L_0$. However, since $f(1) = 1$, this is equivalent $1 + f(\varepsilon_K) \in L_0$ and hence $f(\varepsilon_K) = \varepsilon_L$ from (FR5).

It is straightforward to check that the classes of strong and weak morphism are both closed under composition. Moreover, the identity on K^\times is a weak morphism that is the identity with respect to composition, and the identity on K is a strong morphism that is the identity with respect to composition of strong morphisms. Hence fuzzy rings with either strong or weak morphisms form categories; we write **FuzzyRings_{str}** for the category of fuzzy rings with strong morphisms, and **FuzzyRings_{wk}** for the category of fuzzy rings with weak morphisms.

Example 2.19. Let $K := \{0, 1, k_0\}$, $0 = \{0\}$, $\varepsilon = 1$, and $K_0 = \{0, k_0\}$. Consider the following addition and multiplication:

+	0	1	k_0
0	0	1	k_0
1	1	k_0	k_0
k_0	k_0	k_0	k_0

\times	0	1	k_0
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	k_0
k_0	0	k_0	k_0

Then K becomes a fuzzy ring. Moreover, K is in fact a final object in both **FuzzyRings_{str}** and **FuzzyRings_{wk}**. For more details, see [Dre86, §1.5].

Example 2.20. Let $L := \{0, 1, -1, k_0\}$, $0 = \{0\}$, $\varepsilon = -1$, and $L_0 = \{0, k_0\}$. Consider the following addition and multiplication:

+	0	1	-1	k_0
0	0	1	-1	k_0
1	1	1	k_0	k_0
-1	-1	k_0	-1	k_0
k_0	k_0	k_0	k_0	k_0

\times	0	1	-1	k_0
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	-1	k_0
-1	0	-1	1	k_0
k_0	0	k_0	k_0	k_0

Then L is a fuzzy ring with the given addition and multiplication.

Remark 2.21. Examples 2.19 and 2.20 can be obtained by using the quotient construction of fuzzy rings (see, [Dre86, §1.4]) and the quotient construction of fuzzy rings is similar to the construction of quotient hyperrings (see, [Jun15, §2]).

Proposition 2.22. *Restricting each strong morphism $f : K \rightarrow L$ to the group of units of K determines a functor $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from the definitions by taking the b_i to all be 1 in condition (2) of the definition of strong morphism. \square

The above functor is neither full nor faithful. The following example illustrates the lack of faithfulness, and Example 3.12 illustrates the failure to be full.

Example 2.23. Any commutative ring $(R, +, \cdot)$ can be considered as a fuzzy ring by letting $K = R$, $K_0 = \{0\}$, and $\varepsilon = -1$. This gives a faithful embedding of rings into fuzzy rings with strong morphisms. In particular, consider the fuzzy ring K associated with the univariate polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}[x]$. Sending x to any polynomial $p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ defines a ring endomorphism and hence a strong fuzzy ring endomorphism. However, since the group K^\times of units in K is $\{1, -1\}$, all strong endomorphisms necessarily induce the same weak endomorphism, namely the identity.

3. The functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperrings} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}$

In [Dre86, Example 1.3], Dress constructed a functor from rings to fuzzy rings. We will first show that Dress's functor easily extends to hyperrings.

Given a hyperring $R = (R, +, \times)$, consider the following data:

$$K = \mathcal{P}^*(R), \quad K_0 = \{T \in K \mid 0_R \in T\}, \quad \varepsilon = \{-1_R\} \in K, \quad 0 = \{0_R\} \in K_0, \quad 1 = \{1_R\} \in K.$$

The hyperaddition and multiplication on R induce binary operations $+$ and \times on K via Construction 2.1.

Definition 3.1. Let $\mathcal{F}(R)$ denote the tuple $(K, +, \times, \varepsilon, K_0)$ constructed from the hyperring R as above.

In order to show that this yields a fuzzy ring, we first need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *With K as above, the group of multiplicative units in K consists of the singletons $\{x\}$ such that x is a multiplicative unit in R .*

Proof. Suppose that $T_1, T_2 \in K^\times$ and $T_1 \times T_2 = \{1_R\}$. This immediately implies that $T_i \subseteq R^\times$ for $i = 1, 2$. If $x, y \in T_1$, then $x^{-1}, y^{-1} \in T_2$ since $T_1 \times_K T_2 = \{1_R\}$. But this implies that $y \times x^{-1} = 1_R$, so $x = y$. \square

Theorem 3.3. *Given a hyperring R , the tuple $\mathcal{F}(R)$ constructed above is a fuzzy ring.*

Proof. We will check the fuzzy ring axioms one by one.

- (FR0) It follows directly from the definition of hyperrings that $(K, +)$ and (K, \times) are commutative monoids.
- (FR1) One has $0 \times a = 0$ for all $a \in K$ since $0 = \{0_R\}$ and 0_R is an absorbing element in R .
- (FR2) This condition follows from the distributive property of hyperrings and Lemma 3.2. Suppose $T_1 \in K^\times$ and $T_2, T_3 \in K$. Then $T_1 = \{z\}$ for some $z \in R^\times$. Then
- $$T_1 \times (T_2 + T_3) = \{z\} \times (T_2 + T_3) = (\{z\} \times T_2) + (\{z\} \times T_3) = T_1 \times T_2 + T_1 \times T_3.$$
- (FR3) Since $\varepsilon = \{-1_R\}$, we have $\varepsilon^2 = \{-1_R\} \times \{-1_R\} = \{1_R\} = 1$.
- (FR4) If $A, B \in K_0$ then $0_R \in A$ and $0_R \in B$, and hence $0_R \in A + B$, in particular, $K_0 + K_0 \subseteq K_0$. Also, clearly we have $K \times K_0 \subseteq K_0$, $0 \in K_0$ and $1 \notin K_0$.
- (FR5) This is immediate from the definition of -1_R and Lemma 3.2. Indeed, any $T \in K^\times$ should be a singleton, say $T = \{a\}$. Hence $(1 + T) \in K_0$ if and only if $0_R \in \{1_R\} + a = 1_R + a$, and this last equality is equivalent to the statement $a = -1_R$ (using the hyperring notion of additive inverse).
- (FR6) Let $A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 \in K$ such that $A_i + B_i \in K_0$ for $i = 1, 2$. This implies that we have $a \in A_1, -a \in B_1$ and $b \in A_2, -b \in B_2$ for some $a, b \in R$. Therefore, $ab \in (A_1 \times A_2) \cap (B_1 \times B_2)$. Since $\varepsilon = \{-1_R\}$, we have $0_R \in ab - ab \in A_1 \times A_2 + \varepsilon B_1 \times B_2$. Therefore, $A_1 \times A_2 + \varepsilon B_1 \times B_2 \in K_0$.
- (FR7) Let $A, B, C, D \in K$ such that $A + B \times (C + D) \in K_0$. This means that we have $a \in A, b \in B, c \in C, d \in D$ such that $0_R \in a + b(c + d) = a + bc + bd$. However, $bc \in B \times C$ and $bd \in B \times D$. Therefore $A + (B \times C) + (B \times D) \in K_0$. \square

Example 3.4. Let $\mathbb{K} = \{0, 1\}$ be the Krasner's hyperfield. Under the construction of Theorem 3.3, one obtains $K = \{0, 1, \mathbb{K}\}$. Here one can check that the addition and multiplication on K is same as the fuzzy ring in Example 2.19 by letting $\mathbb{K} = k_0$. Furthermore, as mentioned above, when one restricts the addition and multiplication to $\{0, 1\} \subseteq K$, they agree with the operations in the Krasner hyperfield \mathbb{K} .

Example 3.5. Let $\mathbb{S} = \{0, 1, -1\}$ be the hyperfield of signs. From the construction of Theorem 3.3, one obtains $K = \{0, 1, -1, \{0, 1\}, \{1, -1\}, \{0, -1\}, \mathbb{S}\}$. Let us restrict K to $K' = \{0, 1, -1, \mathbb{S}\}$. Then one can check that the addition and multiplication on K' is same as Example 2.20. Furthermore, as in Example 3.4, if we restrict the operations on K' to $\{0, 1, -1\}$, then they are exactly same as in \mathbb{S} .

Remark 3.6. We will see that the previous examples are particular cases of the 'reduced' construction from §6 applied to \mathbb{K} and \mathbb{S} , respectively

Let $f : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ be a morphism of hyperrings and let $\tilde{R}_i = \mathcal{F}(R_i)$ be the associated fuzzy rings $\{\mathcal{P}^*(R_i), +, \times; -1, R_i^0\}$, where $\mathcal{P}^*(R_i)$ is the set of nonempty subsets of R_i , the addition and the multiplication are as in Theorem 3.3, and $R_i^0 = \{A \in \mathcal{P}^*(R_i) \mid 0_{R_i} \in A\}$. We define a map

$$\mathcal{F}(f) : \tilde{R}_1 \longrightarrow \tilde{R}_2, \quad A \mapsto f(A), \quad (5)$$

where $f(A) := \{f(a) \mid a \in A \subseteq R_1\}$.

Proposition 3.7. *For every morphism $f : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ of hyperrings, the associated map $\mathcal{F}(f) : \tilde{R}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{R}_2$ is a strong morphism of fuzzy rings.*

Proof. For notational convenience, we identify singletons with elements and let $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(f) := \tilde{f}$. We have to check the following:

$$\tilde{f}(1) = 1, \quad \tilde{f}(0) = 0, \quad \tilde{f}(a \times b) = \tilde{f}(a) \times \tilde{f}(b) \text{ for } a \in \tilde{R}_1^\times, b \in \tilde{R}_1 \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{f}(a_i) \times \tilde{f}(b_i) \in \tilde{R}_2^0 \text{ whenever } \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times b_i \in \tilde{R}_1^0 \text{ for } a_i, b_i \in \tilde{R}_1. \quad (7)$$

Now clearly, $\tilde{f}(1) = 1$ and $\tilde{f}(0) = 0$ since $1_{\tilde{R}_i} = \{1_{R_i}\}$ and $0_{\tilde{R}_i} = \{0_{R_i}\}$. Also, $\tilde{f}(a \times b) = \tilde{f}(a) \times \tilde{f}(b)$ holds since f is a homomorphism of hyperrings. All it remains to show is the last condition (7).

Suppose that $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times b_i \in \tilde{R}_1^0$. This implies that there exist $x_i \in a_i$ and $y_i \in b_i$ ($x_i, y_i \in R_1$) such that $0 \in \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \times y_i$. Therefore, we have $0 \in \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \times f(y_i)$ since f is a homomorphism of hyperrings. However, since $f(x_i) \in \tilde{f}(a_i)$ and $f(y_i) \in \tilde{f}(b_i)$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{f}(a_i) \times \tilde{f}(b_i) \in \tilde{R}_2^0$. This proves that \tilde{f} is a strong morphism. \square

It is straightforward to see that $f \mapsto \mathcal{F}(f)$ respects compositions and identity morphisms, and so it is a functor. Extending the fact that the category of ordinary rings faithfully embeds into fuzzy rings with strong morphisms, we have the following result.

Proposition 3.8. *The functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperrings} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}$ is faithful.*

Proof. Suppose that $f, g : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ are two homomorphisms of hyperrings such that $\mathcal{F}(f) = \mathcal{F}(g)$. Then, in particular, $\mathcal{F}(f)$ and $\mathcal{F}(g)$ agree on singletons in R_1 , and this implies that $f = g$. \square

We note that the functor \mathcal{F} is not full in general, even restricted to the subcategory of hyperfields, as demonstrated by the following example.

Example 3.9. Let $\mathbb{K} = \{0, 1\}$ be the Krasner hyperfield and consider the hyperfield $\mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times$ obtained from the field of rational functions $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ as a quotient hyperring via Construction 2.11. Since any morphism of hyperfields must send 0 to 0 and 1 to 1, there can be at most one morphism $f : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times$, and in fact there is exactly one since in $\mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times$ we have $1 + 1 = \{0, 1\}$. In contrast, we claim that in the category of fuzzy rings and strong morphisms, there is more than one strong morphism

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times).$$

We have the morphism $\mathcal{F}(f)$, and we will now construct a second morphism. Consider the mapping

$$\varphi : \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{K}) = \{\{0\}, \{1\}, \mathbb{K}\} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times),$$

$$0 \mapsto 0,$$

$$1 \mapsto 1,$$

$$\mathbb{K} \mapsto \mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times.$$

As maps of sets, φ and $\mathcal{F}(f)$ are distinct since $\mathcal{F}(f)(\mathbb{K}) = \{0, 1\}$ and $\varphi(\mathbb{K}) = \mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times$, which has more elements than just 0 and 1. It remains to verify that φ is indeed a strong morphism. Since $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{K})^\times = \{1\}$, it is immediate that φ satisfies condition (1) of Definition 2.17. Now, suppose that $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$ is null in $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{K})$. If all summands are equal to $\{0\}$ then it must be the case that a_i or b_i is $\{0\}$ for all i , and so $\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(a_i)\varphi(b_i)$ is $\{0\}$ and thus trivially null. If at least one of the summands $a_j b_j$ is not null, then either there is at least one summand $a_j b_j$ equal to \mathbb{K} or there are at least two summands ($a_j b_j$ and $a_k b_k$) equal to $\{1\}$. In the first case, one of a_j or b_j is \mathbb{K} and the other is $\{1\}$ or \mathbb{K} , and so $\varphi(a_j)\varphi(b_j) = \mathbb{Q}(x)/\mathbb{Q}^\times$ and therefore the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(a_i)\varphi(b_i)$ is null. In the second case, $a_j = b_j = 1$ so $\varphi(a_j)\varphi(b_j) = \{1\}$ and the same for the k terms, and thus in the summation $\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(a_i)\varphi(b_i)$, the element $\{1\}$ occurs at least twice and therefore the sum null.

Passing from strong to weak morphisms eliminates the phenomenon in the above example and we have:

Proposition 3.10. *Restricting \mathcal{F} to hyperfields, the composition*

$$\mathbf{Hyperfields} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$$

is fully faithful.

Proof. Let $f : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ be a homomorphism of hyperfields. Since the group of multiplicative units of R_i is canonically isomorphic to the group of units of the fuzzy ring $\mathcal{F}(R_i)$, and since R_i are both hyperfields (so all nonzero elements are units), it follows that \mathcal{F} , when regarded as a functor **Hyperfields** \rightarrow **FuzzyRings**_{wk}, is faithful.

Next, we show that it is full. Suppose that $\varphi : \mathcal{F}(R_1)^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(R_2)^\times$ is a weak morphism. Again, since $\mathcal{F}(R_i)^\times \cong R_i^\times$, this induces a map of sets $f : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ by the rule $\{f(a)\} = \varphi(\{a\})$ for $a \neq 0$, and defining $f(0) = 0$. By construction f is multiplicative, so we only have to verify the additivity condition:

$$f(a+b) \subseteq f(a) + f(b), \quad \forall a, b \in R_1.$$

Given an element $c \in a+b$, we have

$$0 \in c + (-c) \subseteq (a+b) + (-c) \quad (8)$$

Note that, since $\varphi(-a) = -\varphi(a)$, we have $f(-a) = -f(a)$ for all $a \in R_1$. Hence the containment (8) implies that $\{a\} + \{b\} + \{-c\}$ is null in the fuzzy ring $\mathcal{F}(R_1)$, and hence $\varphi(\{a\}) + \varphi(\{b\}) + \varphi(\{-c\})$ is null in $\mathcal{F}(R_2)$. In other words, $0 \in f(a) + f(b) - f(c)$, so $f(c) \in f(a) + f(b)$ and hence f is a homomorphism of hyperfields and $\varphi = \mathcal{F}(f)$. This proves that the functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperfields} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$ is full. \square

The following examples show that the restriction from hyperrings to hyperfields in the above proposition is necessary for both fullness and faithfulness.

Example 3.11. This example illustrates that fullness requires restricting to hyperfields. For any (multiplicative) abelian group H of order at least 4, one can canonically associate a hyperfield $\mathbb{K}[H]$. (We refer the readers to [CC11, §3] and the references therein for more details.) Briefly, the underlying set of $\mathbb{K}[H]$ is given by $H \cup \{0\}$. Multiplication is that of H with 0 as an absorbing element, and addition is given by the following rule.

$$\begin{aligned} a+0 &= a, \\ a+a &= \{0, a\}, \end{aligned}$$

and if a and b are distinct nonzero elements then $a+b = H \setminus \{a, b\}$. Moreover, we can adjoin two multiplicatively idempotent elements e and f to obtain another hyperring $\mathbb{K}[H] \cup \{e, f\}$ with the presentation:

$$e^2 = e, \quad f^2 = f, \quad ef = 0, \quad ah = a, \quad b+b = \{0, b\}, \quad b+c = H \cup \{e, f\} \setminus \{b, c\} \quad (9)$$

where $h \in H$, $a \in \{e, f\}$ and $b, c \in H \cup \{e, f\}$ with $b \neq c$. Let $R := \mathbb{K}[H] \cup \{e, f\}$ and $L := \mathbb{K}[H]$. We will construct a weak fuzzy ring morphism $\mathcal{F}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(L)$ that does not come from a hyperring homomorphism.

First observe that $R^\times \cong L^\times \cong H$. Therefore the identity map $i : R^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ defines a weak morphism from the fuzzy ring $\mathcal{F}(R)$ to $\mathcal{F}(L)$ since $\mathcal{F}(R)^\times \cong R^\times$ and $\mathcal{F}(L)^\times \cong L^\times$. We will prove by contradiction that this weak morphism does not come from a hyperring homomorphism.

Suppose that $g : R \rightarrow L$ is a homomorphism of hyperrings inducing the weak morphism i , so $g|_{R^\times}$ is the identity on H . Since $ef = 0$ and L is a hyperfield, either $g(e) = 0$ or $g(f) = 0$. In fact, both $g(e)$ and $g(f)$ must be zero; for if $g(e) = u$ for some $u \in H$ then it follows from the presentation (9) that for any $h \in H$ we have

$$g(eh) = g(e) = g(e)g(h) = g(e)h$$

since g is a homomorphism of hyperrings, $h \in H = R^\times$, and $g|_{R^\times} = i$, and this contradicts the hypothesis that H is not the trivial group. Therefore $g(e) = g(f) = 0$.

Next, from the definition, we have $1 \in e + f$ and hence $0 \in 1 + e + f$. Since g is a homomorphism of hyperrings, we should have $g(0) = 0 \in g(1) + g(e) + g(f)$. But $g(1) + g(e) + g(f) = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1$ and this gives the desired contradiction.

The preceding example also shows that the canonical functor $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$ is not full, as explained in the following example.

Example 3.12. Using the same notation as in Example 3.11, we have the weak morphism $i: \mathcal{F}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(L)$, and we claim that it is not the restriction of a strong morphism $g: \mathcal{F}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(L)$. The proof is by contradiction. Suppose there is such a strong morphism g . Then $g(e) = g(f) = 0$ since $g(eu) = g(e)g(u)$ from the condition (1) of a strong morphism and the fact that $u \in R^\times$. On the other hand, $0 \in e + f + 1$, which means that $(e + f + 1)$ is null. However $1 = g(e) + g(f) + g(1)$ and hence $(g(e) + g(f) + g(1))$ is not null, which contradicts the hypothesis that g is a strong morphism.

4. Characterizing the essential image of the functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathbf{Hyperfields} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$

In this section, we determine the essential image of the fully faithful functor $\mathcal{F}: \mathbf{Hyperfields} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$ as the full subcategory of $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$ whose objects are fuzzy rings satisfying the following assumption.

We say that a fuzzy ring $(K, +, \times, \varepsilon, K_0)$ is *field-like* if it satisfies the following two additional axioms.

(FR8) For all $a, b \in K^\times$, there exists an element $c \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ such that $a + b + c \in K_0$.

(FR9) For all $a, b, c, d, e \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ with $a + b + e \in K_0$ and $c + d + \varepsilon e \in K_0$, there exists an element $e' \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ such that $a + d + e' \in K_0$ and $b + c + \varepsilon e' \in K_0$.

We denote the full subcategory of $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$ whose objects are field-like fuzzy rings by $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}^*$.

Intuitively, we could say that axiom (FR8) encodes the property that any sum of invertible elements has an invertible or zero fuzzy inverse. Axiom (FR9) is an exchange axiom, which corresponds to the associativity of the hyperaddition if the fuzzy ring comes from a hyperfield. To gain some intuition for this axiom, consider the case that εd is a proper inverse of d , i.e. $d + \varepsilon d = 0$; in this case, $e' = b + e + \varepsilon d$ satisfies axiom (FR9).

The condition of being field-like is not vacuous, as the following examples show.

Example 4.1. Consider the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} as a hyperring, and the corresponding fuzzy ring $K = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{Z})$. The underlying set is all nonempty subsets of the integers, the null elements are the nonempty sets that contain zero, and the units are the singletons $\{1\}$ and $\{-1\}$. Taking $a = b = \{1\}$, there is no unit c such that $a + b + c$ is null since $\{1\} + \{1\} + \{1\} = \{3\}$ and $\{1\} + \{1\} + \{-1\} = \{1\}$. Thus $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{Z})$ is not field-like since it fails to satisfy (FR8).

Example 4.2. The relevance of condition (FR9) is somewhat more subtle and harder to study than (FR8). The following is an example of a fuzzy ring that satisfies (FR8), but not (FR9).

We begin with the fuzzy ring $K = \mathcal{F}(F)$ that is associated with the hyperfield $F = \mathbb{F}_{11}/\{\pm 1\}$ that is the quotient of the finite field \mathbb{F}_{11} by the multiplicative subgroup $\{\pm 1\}$ of \mathbb{F}_{11}^\times . Note that the elements of F can be naturally represented by the numbers $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$. We have $F^\times = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $-1 = 1$.

We define a new fuzzy ring $K' = (K; +, \times; \varepsilon, K'_0)$ where underlying set, addition, multiplication and ε of K' are the same as for K , and only K'_0 differs from K_0 . Namely, we define K'_0 as the union of K_0 with all subsets of K^\times of cardinality 4 and 5. Since axioms (FR0)–(FR3) and (FR5) do not involve K'_0 , they follow from the validity for K . Axioms (FR4), (FR6) and (FR7) are a bit more tedious, but

straight-forward to check. Thus K' is a fuzzy ring. Since (FR8) holds for K and does not involve K'_0 , we notice that K' also satisfies (FR8).

Axiom (FR9) does not hold for K' , as can be seen as follows. We identify the singletons of K with the corresponding element of F , i.e. we write x for $\{x\}$. Thus 0 and 1 are the zero and one of K , respectively, and $\varepsilon = 1$. We consider (FR9) for the elements $a = 2, b = c = 1, e = 4$ and $d = 3$. As desired, we have that $2 + 1 + 4 = \{1, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $1 + 3 + \varepsilon 4 = \{0, 2, 3, 5\}$ are in K'_0 .

However, there is no e' satisfying $a + d + e' \in K'_0$ and $b + c + \varepsilon e' \in K'_0$. Indeed, since $1 + 1 = \{0, 2\}$, we have $b + c + \varepsilon e' \in K'_0$ if and only if $e' \in \{0, 2\}$. But both $2 + 3 + 0 = \{1, 5\}$ and $2 + 3 + 2 = \{1, 3, 4\}$ are not in K'_0 .

Lemma 4.3. *Let k be a hyperfield. Then $\mathcal{F}(k)$ is a field-like fuzzy ring. Consequently, the essential image of the functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperfields} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$ is contained in $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}^*$.*

Proof. Let $K = \mathcal{F}(k)$. We begin with the verification of axiom (FR8). For all $a, b \in k$, the hypersum $a + b$ contains an element $c' \in k$. Thus $0 \in a + b - c'$ and so in $\mathcal{F}(k)$ we have $a + b + c \in \mathcal{F}(k)_0$ for $c = -c'$.

We continue with axiom (FR9). Recall that the association $a \mapsto \bar{a} = \{a\}$ identifies k with $K^\times \cup \{0\}$, and we have $\varepsilon = \bar{-1}$. Consider $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}, \bar{d}, \bar{e} \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ such that $\bar{a} + \bar{b} + \bar{e}, \bar{c} + \bar{d} + \varepsilon \bar{e} \in K_0$, i.e. $0 \in a \oplus b \oplus e$ and $0 \in c \oplus d \oplus (-e)$. By the reversability of the hyperaddition, we have $-e \in a \oplus b$ and $-d \in c \oplus (-e)$. These two equations express that $-d \in (a \oplus b) \oplus c$.

By associativity of the hyperaddition, we have $(a \oplus b) \oplus c = a \oplus (b \oplus c)$. Reversing the above steps for $-d \in a \oplus (b \oplus c)$ shows that there exists an $e' \in b \oplus c$ such that $-d \in a \oplus e'$. Using reversability, we obtain $0 \in b \oplus c \oplus (-e')$ and $0 \in a \oplus d \oplus e'$, which corresponds to the desired relations $\bar{b} + \bar{c} + \varepsilon \bar{e}' \in K_0$ and $\bar{a} + \bar{d} + \bar{e}' \in K_0$ in K . This verifies axiom (FR9) and concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

We may thus regard \mathcal{F} as having codomain $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}^*$. We have already seen that it is fully faithful, and we now show that it is essentially surjective onto $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}^*$ by constructing a quasi-inverse.

Given a field-like fuzzy ring $(K, +, \times, \varepsilon, K_0)$, we let $\mathcal{G}(K)$ be the commutative multiplicative monoid $\{0\} \cup K^\times$ equipped with the following hyperoperation \oplus : for $a, b \in \mathcal{G}(K)$,

$$a \oplus b := \{c \in \mathcal{G}(K) \mid a + b + \varepsilon c \in K_0\}. \quad (10)$$

Lemma 4.4. *With the above construction, $\mathcal{G}(K)$ is a hyperfield.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{G}(K)$ is a commutative (multiplicative) monoid, we only have to check that $a \oplus b$ is non-empty, that $(\mathcal{G}(K), \oplus)$ is a canonical hypergroup and that \oplus and \times are compatible.

That the set $a \oplus b$ is non-empty can be seen as follows. Since K is field-like, there exists an element $c \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ such that $a + b + c \in K_0$. Since multiplication by ε leaves $K^\times \cup \{0\}$ invariant, $\varepsilon c \in \mathcal{G}(K)$, and since $\varepsilon^2 = 1$, we conclude that $\varepsilon c \in a \oplus b$.

We continue with the proof that $(\mathcal{G}(K), \oplus)$ is a canonical hypergroup. Note that property (5) of Definition 2.2 is implied by the other axioms of a hyperring. Property (1) (commutativity) follows from (FR0).

As a preparation, we note that $0 + c \in K_0$ if and only if $c = 0$. Indeed, if $c = 0$, then $0 + c = 0 \in K_0$. If $c \neq 0$, then (FR5) implies that $0 = \varepsilon c$, which is impossible.

Property (2) (identity) requires a separation of cases. For $a = 0$ and $c \in \mathcal{G}(K)$, we have $a + 0 + \varepsilon c \in K_0$ if and only if $c = 0$, by the previous observation. Thus $0 \oplus 0 = \{0\}$. For $a, c \in \mathcal{G}(K)$ with $a \neq 0$, we have $a + 0 + \varepsilon c \in K_0$ if and only if $\varepsilon c = \varepsilon a$, by (FR5). This is equivalent to $c = a$ since $\varepsilon^2 = 1$ by (FR3). Thus $a \oplus 0 = \{a\}$ for $a \neq 0$.

Property (3) (inverses) also requires a separation of cases. Since K_0 and K^\times are disjoint, we have $0 \in 0 \oplus c$, i.e., $0 + c + \varepsilon 0 \in K_0$, if and only if $c = 0$. For a nonzero $a \in \mathcal{G}(K)$, we have $0 \in a \oplus c$, i.e., $a + c = a + c + \varepsilon 0 \in K_0$, if and only if $c = \varepsilon a$ by (FR5).

Property (4) (associativity) can be proven as follows. Consider $a, b, c \in \mathcal{G}(K) = K^\times \cup \{0\}$. Then $(a \oplus b) \oplus c$ is, by definition of the hyperaddition of $\mathcal{G}(K)$, the set of all elements $d \in \mathcal{G}(K)$ for which there is an $e \in \mathcal{G}(K)$ such that $a + b + \varepsilon e$ and $e + c + \varepsilon d$ are elements of K_0 . Replacing d and e in axiom (FR9) by εd and εe , respectively, yields an element e' such that $a + e' + \varepsilon d$ and $b + c + \varepsilon e'$ are elements of K_0 . This means that $d \in a \oplus (b \oplus c)$, as required.

Compatibility of \times and \oplus , i.e., $a \times (b \oplus c) = a \times b \oplus a \times c$, follows for nonzero a from (FR2) and is obvious for $a = 0$. \square

Let K and L be field-like fuzzy rings and $f : K \rightarrow L$ a weak morphism. We extend f from a map $K^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ to a map $\mathcal{G}(f) : \mathcal{G}(K) = K^\times \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(L) = L^\times \cup \{0\}$ by sending 0 to 0.

Lemma 4.5. *The map $\mathcal{G}(f) : \mathcal{G}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(L)$ is a morphism of hyperfields.*

Proof. For the notational convenience, we let $g := \mathcal{G}(f)$, $k := \mathcal{G}(K)$, and $\ell := \mathcal{G}(L)$. Then clearly, $g(0) = 0$, $g(1) = 1$ and $g(ab) = g(a)g(b)$. We continue with verifying additivity. Since 0 is the neutral element for addition, we have that $\sum a_i \in K_0$ implies $\sum f(a_i) \in L_0$ for $a_i \in K^\times \cup \{0\}$ if we define $f(0) = 0$. This allows us to avoid a separation of cases for zero elements. We conclude that if $c \in a \oplus b$ for $a, b, c \in k$, then $a + b + \varepsilon c \in K_0$ and thus $f(a) + f(b) + \varepsilon f(c) \in L_0$ and thus $g(c) \in g(a) \oplus g(b)$, as desired. \square

Clearly, the construction \mathcal{G} sends the identity map to the identity map and respects compositions of morphisms. Thus it yields a functor $\mathcal{G} : \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}^* \rightarrow \mathbf{Hyperfields}$. It is immediate from the constructions of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} that any hyperfield k is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{G} \circ \mathcal{F}(k)$. By this discussion, we have:

Lemma 4.6. *There is a natural isomorphism between $\mathcal{G} \circ \mathcal{F}$ and the identity functor on $\mathbf{Hyperfields}$*

We next show that there is also a natural isomorphism between the identity of $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}^*$ and $\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{G}$. By Lemma 3.2 and the definition of \mathcal{G} , for any fuzzy ring K there are canonical isomorphisms of multiplicative monoids $K^\times \cong \mathcal{G}(K)^\times \cong (\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{G}(K))^\times$.

Lemma 4.7. *The isomorphism of multiplicative groups $K^\times \cong (\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{G}(K))^\times$ is a weak isomorphism.*

Proof. Let L denote the fuzzy ring $\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{G}(K)$, and write α for the group isomorphism $K^\times \cong L^\times$. Let a_i be elements of K^\times . By the construction of $\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{G}(K)$, we have that $\sum \alpha(a_i)$ is null if and only if $0 \in \sum a_i$ holds in the hyperfield $\mathcal{G}(K)$, and this in turn is the case if and only if $\sum a_i$ is null in K . This shows that both α and α^{-1} are weak morphisms of fuzzy rings, and hence they are weak isomorphisms. \square

Theorem 4.8. *The functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Hyperfields} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}^*$ is an equivalence of categories.*

Proof. It follows immediately from Lemmas 4.6 and 4.7 that the \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are mutual inverses. \square

Remark 4.9. Let R be a hyperring. Then $\mathcal{F}(R)$ is a field-like fuzzy ring if and only if $R^\times \cup \{0\}$ is a sub-hyperfield of R , which means that for all $a, b \in R^\times$, the intersection of $a + b$ with $R^\times \cup \{0\}$ is non-empty. In this case, $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{F}(R))$ is canonically isomorphic to the sub-hyperfield $R^\times \cup \{0\}$.

5. Totally ordered abelian groups, hyperfields, and fuzzy rings

In this section we review two constructions that take a totally ordered abelian group as input. The first produces a hyperfield and the second produces a fuzzy ring as output. We describe the relation between these two constructions.

5.1. From totally ordered abelian groups to hyperfields. Let (Γ, \times) be a totally ordered abelian group. Viro [Vir10] observed that, from this, one can construct a hyperfield H_Γ as follows. First adjoin an element 0 and extend the ordering to $\Gamma \cup \{0\}$ by $0 < a$ for all $a \in \Gamma$. The hyperaddition is

$$x \oplus y = \begin{cases} \max\{x, y\} & \text{if } x \neq y \\ [0, x] & \text{if } x = y \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

and the multiplication is given by the group multiplication \times of Γ , with 0 as an absorbing element.

When Γ is the group $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ then the hyperfield H_Γ is the tropical hyperfield denoted \mathbb{T} and the element 0 is called $-\infty$.

The following has been proven by Viro.

Theorem 5.1 ([Vir10, §4.7]). *Let Γ be a totally ordered abelian group. Then the hyperfield H_Γ is doubly-distributive.*

5.2. From totally ordered abelian groups to fuzzy rings. There is a fuzzy ring analogue of the construction $\Gamma \mapsto H_\Gamma$ (see [DW92] and [DW11]), which we now review. The input, once again, is a totally ordered abelian group (Γ, \times) and the output is a fuzzy ring.

Let $K_\Gamma \subset \mathcal{P}(\Gamma \cup \{0\})$ be the set consisting of all singletons and all intervals $[0, a]$. We define a multiplication operation \boxtimes on K_Γ induced from the multiplication \times of Γ , extended to $\Gamma \cup \{0\}$ with 0 as an absorbing element. The addition operation \boxplus is defined as follows: for $A, B \in K_\Gamma$,

$$A \boxplus B = \begin{cases} \max\{a, b\} & \text{if } A = \{a\}, B = \{b\} \\ [0, b] & \text{if } A = \{a\}, B = [0, b], \text{ and } a \leq b \\ a & \text{if } A = \{a\}, B = [0, b], \text{ and } b < a \\ A & \text{if } A = [0, a], B = [0, b], \text{ and } b < a \\ B & \text{if } A = [0, a], B = [0, b], \text{ and } a \leq b \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

The set of null elements $(K_\Gamma)_0$ consists of those subsets that contain 0, and the element ε is the singleton consisting of the identity element of Γ . Then $K_\Gamma = (K_\Gamma; \boxplus; \boxtimes; \varepsilon; (K_\Gamma)_0)$ is a fuzzy ring.

Remark 5.2. One may notice that the above construction of Dress and Wenzel is similar to the functor \mathcal{F} which we introduced in §3. We will use the fact that H_Γ is doubly-distributive in §6 to generalize the construction K_Γ of Dress and Wenzel by constructing a faithful functor from the category of doubly-distributive hyperfields to the category of fuzzy rings.

5.3. Zariski systems. A notion of Zariski systems for fuzzy rings was introduced in [DW11]. In this subsection, we show that for a totally ordered abelian group Γ , there is a canonical injective homomorphism of fuzzy rings from K_Γ to $\mathcal{F}(H_\Gamma)$. Furthermore, this injection pushes forwards a Zariski system on K_Γ to a Zariski system in $\mathcal{F}(H_\Gamma)$ and the sets defined by Zariski systems coincide. For the notational convenience, we let $\mathcal{F}(H_\Gamma) := \widetilde{H}_\Gamma$.

Proposition 5.3. *Let Γ be a linearly ordered abelian group and H_Γ be the hyperfield as above. Then the fuzzy ring K_Γ is the sub-fuzzy ring of \widetilde{H}_Γ .*

Proof. This is straightforward. For the notational convenience, let $\widetilde{H}_\Gamma := H$. Define the following map:

$$i : K_\Gamma \longrightarrow H, \quad A \mapsto A.$$

By the definition of i and H , i is clearly injective. We also have $i(e) = \{e\}$, where e is the identity of Γ and $i(0) = \{0\}$. One can easily check that since the definition of addition and multiplication is exactly same as H , we have $i(ab) = i(a)i(b) \forall a, b \in K_\Gamma$. Finally, suppose that $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \times b_k \in (K_\Gamma)_0 = K_\Gamma \cup \{0\}$. This implies that all $a_k \times b_k = 0$ or there exists $m \neq r$ such that $a_k \times b_k \leq a_m \times b_m = a_r \times b_r$ for $k \neq m, r$. In the first case, we clearly have $\sum_{k=1}^n i(a_k) \times i(b_k) \in H_0$. In the second case, we have $i(a_k) \times i(b_k) \leq i(a_m) \times i(b_m) = i(a_r) \times i(b_r)$ for $k \neq m, r$. Therefore, we have $\sum_{k=1}^n i(a_k) \times i(b_k) \in H_0$. This proves that i is a strong morphism of fuzzy rings. \square

In what follows we use the same notations and terms as in [DW11]. To recall, a Zariski system with coefficients in a fuzzy ring K is a triple (M, K, \mathcal{F}) where M is a set and \mathcal{F} is a multiplicatively closed set of functions from M to K that contains for every $a \in M$ a function f such that $f(a) \notin K_0$. Heuristically, one should think of M as a variety over K and of \mathcal{F} as its set of regular functions.

Let $\mathcal{S} := (M, K_\Gamma, \mathcal{F})$ be a Zariski system. Since \mathcal{F} is a subset of K_Γ^M (a set of maps from M into K_Γ), by the injection i in Proposition 5.3, we have the following map:

$$\varphi : K_\Gamma^M \longrightarrow \widetilde{H}_\Gamma^M, \quad f \mapsto i \circ f := \tilde{f}. \quad (13)$$

Let $\mathcal{F}' := \varphi(\mathcal{F})$. Then we have the following.

Lemma 5.4. $\mathcal{S}' := (M, \widetilde{H}_\Gamma, \mathcal{F}')$ is a Zariski system.

Proof. Let $H := \widetilde{H}_\Gamma$.

(Z1) Suppose that $\tilde{f}, \tilde{g} \in \mathcal{F}'$. For any $a \in M$, since i is a strong morphism, we have

$$\tilde{f}(a) \times \tilde{g}(a) = i(f(a)) \times i(g(a)) = i(f(a) \times g(a)) = i((f \times g)(a)) = i \circ (f \times g)(a).$$

But, since \mathcal{S} is a Zariski system, $f \times g \in \mathcal{S}$ and hence $\tilde{f} \times \tilde{g} \in \mathcal{F}'$.

(Z2) For $a \in M$, we have $f \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $f(a) \in K_\Gamma \setminus (K_\Gamma)_0$. Then one can easily check that $\tilde{f}(a) \in H \setminus H_0$. \square

The following proposition shows that \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' define the same ‘solution set’.

Proposition 5.5. Let $\mathcal{S} := (M, K_\Gamma, \mathcal{F})$ be a Zariski system and \mathcal{T} be a subset of \mathcal{F} . Let \mathcal{S}' be the Zariski system as in Lemma 5.4. Then

$$Z(\mathcal{T}) = Z(\varphi(\mathcal{T})).$$

Proof. For notational convenience, we write $K = K_\Gamma$ and $H = \widetilde{H}_\Gamma$. Suppose that $a \in Z(\mathcal{T})$. This means that $f(a) \in K_0$ for all $f \in \mathcal{T}$, hence $0 \in f(a)$ and $0 \in \tilde{f}(a)$. It follows that $a \in Z(\varphi(\mathcal{T}))$. Conversely, suppose that $a \in Z(\varphi(\mathcal{T}))$. This implies that $i(f(a)) \in H_0$ for all $f \in \mathcal{T}$. But, this happens only if $0 \in f(a)$ and hence $a \in Z(\mathcal{T})$. \square

6. From doubly-distributive hyperfields to partial demifields and fuzzy rings

In this section we restrict our attention to the subcategory $\mathbf{Hyperfields}_{dd}$ of doubly-distributive hyperfields with strict morphisms. We construct the reduced variant

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}} : \mathbf{Hyperfields}_{dd} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}$$

of the functor \mathcal{F} , along with the factorization $\overline{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F}_2 \circ \mathcal{F}_1$ through a subcategory of partial demifields asserted in Theorem F.

Remark 6.1. We remark that the four main examples in [Bak16] are all doubly-distributive.

6.1. The construction of $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$. Let F be a hyperfield, and let $S(F) \subset \mathcal{P}(F)^*$ denote the set of all non-empty subsets of F formed by taking hyperaddition sums of finitely many elements of F , i.e.,

$$S(F) := \left\{ A \subseteq F \mid A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i, a_i \in F, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Recall that we defined binary operations $+$ and \times on $\mathcal{P}(F)^*$ by the formulae

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &:= \bigcup_{a \in A, b \in B} a +_F b, \\ A \times B &= \{a \times_F b \mid a \in A, b \in B\}. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 6.2. *Let F be a hyperfield.*

- (1) *The binary operation $+$ on $\mathcal{P}(F)^*$ restricts to a binary operation on $S(F)$.*
- (2) *If F is doubly-distributive then the binary operation \times on $\mathcal{P}(F)^*$ restricts to a binary operation on $S(F)$, and $(S(F), +, \times)$ is a semiring.*
- (3) *If $f : F \rightarrow F'$ is a strict homomorphism of doubly-distributive hyperfields then the induced map $S(F) \rightarrow S(F')$ is a semiring homomorphism.*

Proof. Suppose $A, B \in S(F)$, so $A = \sum a_i$ and $B = \sum b_j$, where the sums are with respect to the hyperaddition in F . Since summation of more than 2 elements in F is defined by the rule $a +_F b +_F c = \bigcup_{x \in a +_F b} x +_F c$, it follows immediately that $+\mathcal{P}(F)$ restricts to a binary operation on $S(F)$.

Now suppose F is doubly-distributive. It follows from the doubly-distributive property that

$$\left(\sum a_i \right) \times \left(\sum b_j \right) = \sum a_i b_j$$

and so $\times_{\mathcal{P}(F)}$ restricts to a binary operation on $S(F)$. Clearly, the singletons $\{0_F\}$ and $\{1_F\}$ become the additive identity and multiplicative identity. It remains to show multiplication distributes over addition, and this again follows directly from the doubly-distributive property since if $A = \sum a_i$, $B = \sum b_j$, and $C = \sum c_k$ are subsets of F then

$$\begin{aligned} (A + B) \times C &= \left(\sum a_i + \sum b_j \right) \times \left(\sum c_k \right) \\ &= \sum a_i c_k + \sum b_j c_k \\ &= (A \times C) + (B \times C). \end{aligned}$$

Given a strict homomorphism of doubly-distributive hyperfields, $f : F \rightarrow F'$, the induced mapping $S(F) \rightarrow S(F')$ sends A to $f(A)$. A priori, $f(A)$ is an element of $\mathcal{P}(F')$, but since $A = \sum a_i$ and f is strict, $f(A) = \sum f(a_i)$, and so $f(A)$ is indeed an element of $S(F')$. \square

Theorem 6.3. *Let F be a doubly-distributive hyperfield. Let $K = S(F)$, $K_0 = \{A \subseteq S(F) \mid 0_F \in A\}$, $\varepsilon = -1_F$, $0 = \{0_F\}$, and $1 = \{1_F\}$. Then $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(F) := (K; +, \times; \varepsilon, K_0)$ is a fuzzy ring. Moreover, there is an inclusion $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}(F)$ that restricts to an isomorphism on units, and this defines a functor $\mathbf{Hyperfields}_{dd} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}$.*

Proof. The proof is essentially same as that of Theorem 3.3 and Proposition 3.7. \square

As with \mathcal{F} , the functor $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is faithful since the hyperfield hypothesis implies that all nonzero elements in F are units and the groups of units in F , $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(F)$, and $\mathcal{F}(F)$ are all canonically identified.

Example 6.4. It is clear that for $S(F)$ to be a semiring, the hyperfield F must be doubly-distributive since any semiring satisfies the doubly-distributive property. For example, let (F, ∇, \cdot) be the triangle hyperfield Δ (see, [Vir10, Theorem 5.B]). Then one has $2 \nabla 3 = [1, 5]$ and hence $(2 \nabla 3)^2 = [1, 25]$. However, we have

$$(2 \cdot 2) \nabla (2 \cdot 3) \nabla (3 \cdot 2) \nabla (3 \cdot 3) = 4 \nabla 6 \nabla 6 \nabla 9 = [0, 25]. \quad (14)$$

Now, for $A = \{2\}$, $B = \{3\}$, $C = \{2\}$, $D = \{3\}$, since $S(F)$ is a semiring, we should have

$$(2 +_S 3) \times_S (2 +_S 3) = (2 \times_S 2) +_S (2 \times_S 3) +_S (3 \times_S 2) +_S (3 \times_S 3)$$

But from (14) we know this is not true.

Remark 6.5. (1) Note that Example 6.4 does not contradict the construction of Theorem 3.3 since for fuzzy rings, one only requires that units distribute, rather than requiring all elements to distribute over sums.

(2) When F is not doubly-distributive, the set $S(F)$ need not be multiplicatively closed inside $\mathcal{P}(F)$. In fact, it is multiplicatively closed whenever F satisfies the following condition: for any $a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_m \in R$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\exists c_1, \dots, c_\ell \text{ such that } \left(\sum a_i \right) \times \left(\sum b_i \right) = \sum c_i. \quad (15)$$

(3) One natural question is whether the condition (15) is equivalent to the doubly-distributive property or not. The doubly-distributive property directly implies the condition (15), however the converse is not true in general. For example, the triangle hyperfield in Example 6.4 satisfies the condition (15), but is not doubly-distributive.

We now prove Theorem D from the introduction.

Theorem 6.6. *There is a natural isomorphism of fuzzy rings $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(H_\Gamma) \cong K_\Gamma$.*

Proof. This is just a straightforward checking of the definitions. The (hyperaddition) sum of two elements in H_Γ is either a singleton or an interval of the form $[0, x]$, which gives exactly the set K_Γ . Moreover, the sum in H_Γ of two subsets of these types is easily seen to agree with the addition operation in K_Γ . Thus the underlying set of $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(H_\Gamma)$ is precisely the same as the underlying set of K_Γ and the addition operations agree. The multiplication operations clearly also agree. The null elements of $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(H_\Gamma)$ are the those subsets of $\Gamma \cup \{0\}$ that contain 0, which is precisely the set of null elements of K_Γ . In K_Γ , the element ε is the singleton $\{1\}$, and in $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(H_\Gamma)$, it is the singleton $\{-1\}$, where $-1 \in H_\Gamma$ is the additive inverse of the identity element $1 \in \Gamma$, which is simply equal to 1. \square

6.2. Factoring $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ through partial demifields. Let us first recall the definition of partial demifields from [Bak16, §4].

Definition 6.7. A **partial demifield** is a pair (F, S) consisting of a semiring $(S, +_S, \times_S)$ and a hyperfield $(F, +_F, \times_F)$ such that

- (1) F is a submonoid of S with respect to multiplication and F generates S , i.e., the smallest subsemiring of S which contains F is S itself;
- (2) For $a, b \in F$, if $a +_S b \in F$ then $a +_F b \in a +_F b$.

A morphism of partial demifields $(F, S) \rightarrow (F', S')$ is a semiring homomorphism $f : S \rightarrow S'$ that restricts to a hyperfield homomorphism $F \rightarrow F'$.

Lemma 6.8. *Let F be a doubly-distributive hyperfield. Then $(F, S(F))$ is a partial demifield.*

Proof. By identifying singletons of $S(F)$ with elements of F , one can consider F as a (multiplicative) submonoid of $S(F)$. Also, by definition, F generates $S(F)$ since the addition of singletons of $S(F)$ agrees with the hyperaddition of F . For the compatibility condition, let $a, b \in S(F)$ such that $a, b, a +_S b \in F$. But, this means that a, b are singletons such that $a + b$ is single-valued and hence $a +_S b = a + b$. \square

Example 6.9. Let $\mathbb{S} := \{-1, 0, 1\}$ be the hyperfield of signs. Then $S(\mathbb{S}) = \{-1, 0, 1, \mathbb{S}\}$. Note that we identify singletons with elements of \mathbb{S} . One can easily see that the partial demifield $(\mathbb{S}, S(\mathbb{S}))$ is isomorphic to the partial demifield $\hat{\mathbb{S}}$ which is constructed by Baker in [Bak16, Example 4.5].

Proposition 6.10. *Let (F, S) be a partial demifield. Suppose that (F, S) satisfies the following condition:*

$$a_1 +_F a_2 +_F \cdots +_F a_n = a_1 +_S a_2 +_S \cdots +_S a_n, \quad \forall a_i \in F, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (16)$$

Then (F, S) is isomorphic to the partial demifield $(F, S(F))$ constructed in Lemma 6.8.

Proof. First of all, it follows from (16) that F is doubly-distributive and hence $(F, S(F))$ is indeed a partial demifield. Now, any element $A \in S(F)$ is of the form $A = f_1 +_F f_2 +_F \cdots +_F f_n$ for some $f_i \in F$. Consider the the following map:

$$f : S(F) \longrightarrow S, \quad A \mapsto f_1 +_S f_2 +_S \cdots +_S f_n.$$

It follows from the assumption (16) that f is well defined since if

$$A = f_1 +_F f_2 +_F \cdots +_F f_n = g_1 +_F g_2 +_F \cdots +_F g_m \quad \text{for some } f_i, g_i \in F, \quad n, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

then from the assumption (16) we have

$$f_1 +_S f_2 +_S \cdots +_S f_n = g_1 +_S g_2 +_S \cdots +_S g_m.$$

Furthermore, this also shows that the map f is an injective homomorphism of partial demifields. It follows that $f(S(F))$ is a sub-semiring of S which contains F . However, S is the smallest semiring which contains F . This implies that f should be surjective as well and hence f is an isomorphism. \square

Let **Hyperfields**_{dd} be the category of doubly-distributive hyperfields with strict homomorphisms and **PartialDemifields** be the category of partial demifields. For an object F of **Hyperfields**_{dd}, we let $\mathcal{F}_1(F) = (F, S(F))$ as in Lemma 6.8. For a morphism $f : F \longrightarrow F'$ of **Hyperfields**_{dd}, we let $\mathcal{F}_1(f) := S(f) : S(F) \longrightarrow S(F')$ as in Theorem 6.3.

Proposition 6.11. *\mathcal{F}_1 is a faithful functor from **Hyperfields**_{dd} to **PartialDemifields**.*

Proof. \mathcal{F}_1 is clearly a functor and hence we only have to show that for any doubly-distributive hyperfields A and B ,

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Hyperfields}_{dd}}(A, B) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{PartialDemifields}}(\mathcal{F}_1(A), \mathcal{F}_1(B))$$

is injective. Suppose that we have two strict homomorphisms $f, g : A \longrightarrow B$ such that $\mathcal{F}_1(f) = \mathcal{F}_1(g)$. This, in particular, implies that $\mathcal{F}_1(f)|_A = \mathcal{F}_1(g)|_B$ and hence $f = g$. This proves that the functor \mathcal{F}_1 is faithful. \square

However the functor \mathcal{F}_1 is not full as the following example shows.

Example 6.12. Let \mathbb{K} be the Krasner hyperfield and \mathbb{T} be the tropical hyperfield. Note that \mathbb{T} is doubly-distributive, in fact, any hyperfield obtained from a linearly ordered abelian group (as in §5.1) is doubly-distributive (see [Vir10, §5.2]). One can easily see that there exists no strict homomorphism from \mathbb{K} to \mathbb{T} . On the other hand, we have many morphisms from the partial demifield $(\mathbb{K}, \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbb{K}))$ to the partial demifield $(\mathbb{T}, \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbb{T}))$. For instance, one can define

$$f : \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbb{K}) = \{0, 1, \mathbb{K}\} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbb{T}), \quad f(0) = -\infty, \quad f(1) = 0, \quad f(\mathbb{K}) = [-\infty, 0]$$

This shows that the functor \mathcal{F}_1 is not full.

In fact, our construction can be considered as a ‘reduced’ version of our previous functor \mathcal{F} in §3 in the following sense. We note that for any doubly-distributive hyperfield F , $S(F)$ is a subset of $\mathcal{P}^*(F)$ since by definition $S(F)$ is the set of all possible sums.

The functor $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is not full. Indeed, one can easily observe that the hyperfields we presented in Example 3.9 are doubly-distributive and hence the same example shows that $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is not full as well. Also, the following composition

$$\mathbf{Hyperfields}_{dd} \xrightarrow{\overline{\mathcal{F}}} \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str} \rightarrow \mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$$

is faithful but not full, as the following example shows.

Example 6.13. Let \mathbb{Q} be the field of rational numbers (considered as a doubly-distributive hyperfield) and \mathbb{K} be the Krasner hyperfield (which is doubly-distributive as we mentioned above). One can easily see that there is no strict homomorphism from \mathbb{Q} to \mathbb{K} . On the other hand, since $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbb{K})$ is the final object in $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{wk}$ (since in this case, $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbb{K}) = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{K})$), there exists a weak morphism from $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbb{Q})$ to $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbb{K})$. This shows that the above composition is not full.

Let \mathcal{C} be the full subcategory of the category **PartialDemifields** of partial demifields whose objects satisfy the condition given in Proposition 6.10; then it follows from Proposition 6.10 that \mathcal{C} is the essential image of the functor \mathcal{F}_1 .

Now, for each object $P = (F, S)$ in \mathcal{C} , we let $\mathcal{F}_2(P) = \overline{\mathcal{F}}(F)$. Also, for each homomorphism $f : P \rightarrow P'$, we let $\mathcal{F}_2(f) = \overline{\mathcal{F}}(f|_F)$.

Proposition 6.14. \mathcal{F}_2 is a faithful functor from \mathcal{C} to $\mathbf{FuzzyRings}_{str}$.

Proof. This is straightforward from the definition and above lemmas. \square

Example 6.15. Let Γ be a linearly ordered abelian group. As in §5, we may assume that Γ is equipped with the smallest element $-\infty$. Recall that Γ can be enriched to a hyperfield H_Γ . As it was pointed out by Baker (see, [Bak16, Example 4.4]), H_Γ is a demifield and hence a partial demifield. In particular, H_Γ is an object of the category \mathcal{C} . Now, one can easily see that $\mathcal{F}_2(H_\Gamma) = K_\Gamma$, where K_Γ is the fuzzy ring associated to Γ constructed by Dress and Wenzel (cf. [DW92], [DW11]).

We finish this section by illustrating these functors applied to the hyperfield of signs \mathbb{S} .

Example 6.16. Let $\mathbb{S} = \{-1, 0, 1\}$ be the hyperfield of signs. We have the following:

(1)

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{S}) = (K; +, \times; -1, K_0),$$

where

$$K = \{0, 1, -1, \{0, 1\}, \{1, -1\}, \{0, -1\}, \mathbb{S}\}, \quad K_0 = \{0, \{0, 1\}, \{0, -1\}, \mathbb{S}\}.$$

(2)

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbb{S}) = (K_{red}; +, \times; -1, (K_0)_{red}), \quad \text{where } K_{red} = \{0, 1, -1, \mathbb{S}\} \text{ and } (K_0)_{red} = \{0, \mathbb{S}\}.$$

(3)

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\mathbb{S}) = (\mathbb{S}, \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{S})), \quad \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{S}) = \{0, 1, -1, \mathbb{S}\}.$$

7. From matroids over hyperfields to matroids over fuzzy rings, and back, via the functors \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G}

In this section we investigate how the functors \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} relates matroids over hyperfields, as introduced by Baker [Bak16], and matroids over fuzzy rings, as introduced by Dress [Dre86]. There are numerous cryptomorphic axiom sets for ordinary matroids, and many of these generalize to matroids with either hyperring or fuzzy ring coefficients. We will only focus on the *Grassmann-Plücker axioms* and show that both approaches are in fact equivalent via the functors \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} .

7.1. Grassmann-Plücker function axioms for matroids with coefficients. We first recall the definition of a Grassmann-Plücker function of rank r on a finite set E with coefficients in a hyperfield or a fuzzy ring.

Definition 7.1 (Hyperfields Grassmann-Plücker functions [Bak16, Definition 3.9]). Let (F, \oplus, \odot) be a hyperfield. A Grassmann-Plücker function of rank r on a finite set E with coefficients in F is a function $\varphi : E^r \rightarrow F$ such that:

(GPH1) φ is not identically zero.

(GPH2) φ is alternating.

(GPH3) (Grassmann-Plücker relations) For any two subsets $\{x_1, \dots, x_{r+1}\}$ and $\{y_1, \dots, y_{r-1}\}$ of E , we have

$$0_F \in \bigoplus_{k=1}^{r+1} (-1)^k \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, \hat{x}_k, \dots, x_{r+1}) \odot \varphi(x_k, y_1, \dots, y_{r-1}). \quad (17)$$

Definition 7.2 (Fuzzy rings Grassmann-Plücker functions [DW91, Definition 4.1]). Let K be a fuzzy ring with the group of multiplicative units K^\times . A Grassmann-Plücker function of rank r on a finite set E with coefficients in K is a function $\varphi : E^r \rightarrow K^\times \cup \{0\}$ such that:

(GPF1) φ is not identically zero.

(GPF2) φ is ε -alternating, i.e, for any $x_1, \dots, x_r \in E$ and an odd permutation $\sigma \in S_r$, we have

$$\varphi(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(r)}) = \varepsilon \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_r), \quad (18)$$

and if the number of distinct elements in $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ is smaller than r then $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_r) = 0$.

(GPF3) (Grassmann-Plücker relations) For any two subsets $\{x_1, \dots, x_{r+1}\}$ and $\{y_1, \dots, y_{r-1}\}$ of E , we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^{r+1} \varepsilon^k \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, \hat{x}_k, \dots, x_{r+1}) \times \varphi(x_k, y_1, \dots, y_{r-1}) \in K_0. \quad (19)$$

In both the hyperring case and the fuzzy ring case, we will be interested in equivalence classes of Grassmann-Plücker functions, where two functions are equivalent if one is obtained by the other by multiplication by a unit.

7.2. Equivalence of the matroid theories. Let E be a non-empty finite set and r be a positive integer. Let F be a hyperfield and $\mathcal{F}(F)$ the associated fuzzy ring. Recall that there is an identification of groups of multiplicative units $F^\times \cong \mathcal{F}(F)^\times$ given by sending x to the singleton $\{x\}$. Recall that there is also an identification $K^\times \simeq \mathcal{G}(K)^\times$ for every fuzzy ring K .

Proposition 7.3. *Let E be a finite set, F be a hyperfield, K be a field-like fuzzy ring, and r a positive integer.*

- (1) *A function $\varphi : E^r \rightarrow F^\times \cong \mathcal{F}(F)^\times$ is a Grassmann-Plücker function in the fuzzy ring sense (Definition 7.2) if and only if it is a Grassmann-Plücker function in the hyperring sense (Definition 7.1). If the hyperfield F is doubly-distributive then the same is true with $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ in place of \mathcal{F} .*
- (2) *A function $\varphi : E^r \rightarrow K^\times \cong \mathcal{G}(K)^\times$ is a Grassmann-Plücker function in the fuzzy ring sense (Definition 7.2) if and only if it is a Grassmann-Plücker function in the hyperring sense (Definition 7.1).*

Proof. One sees that conditions (GPH1) and (GPH2) of Definition 7.1 are equivalent (GPF1) and (GPF2) in Definition 7.2 since $\varepsilon = -1_F$. All that remains is to verify that (GPF3) and (GPH3) are equivalent, but this is immediately true since, by construction, the set of null elements in $\mathcal{F}(F)$ is

$$\mathcal{F}(F)_0 = \{A \subseteq F \mid 0_F \in A\}.$$

The same argument works verbatim for $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ and \mathcal{G} . \square

Example 7.4. Let \mathbb{K} be the Krasner hyperfield. A matroid over \mathbb{K} is the same thing as a matroid by [Bak16, §3]. A matroid with coefficients in the fuzzy ring $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{K})$ is also the same thing as a matroid by [Dre86, §1.3].

Example 7.5. Let \mathbb{S} be the hyperfield of signs. A matroid over \mathbb{S} is the same thing as an oriented matroid (see, [Bak16, §3]). Let $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{S})$ be the fuzzy ring associated to \mathbb{S} . Then $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{S})$ contains a sub-fuzzy ring $K := \mathbb{R} // \mathbb{R}^+$ (see [DW91, §6]). In [DW91], the authors showed that a matroid with coefficients in K is the same thing as an oriented matroid. But, the proof only depends on Grassmann-Plücker functions on E with coefficients in K . However, since $K^\times = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{S})^\times$, the same proof shows that a matroid with coefficients in $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{S})$ is the same thing as an oriented matroid.

For a totally ordered abelian group Γ , Dress and Wenzel associated the fuzzy ring K_Γ and proved that a valuated matroid (with a value group Γ) is the same thing as a matroid with coefficients in K_Γ . For more details, see [DW92] or §5.

Example 7.6. Let \mathbb{T} be the tropical hyperfield. A matroid over \mathbb{T} is the same thing as a valuated matroid (see, [Bak16, §3]). Let $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{T})$ be the fuzzy hyperring associated to \mathbb{T} . It follows from Proposition 5.3 that $K_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a sub-fuzzy ring of $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{T})$. Furthermore, we have $K_{\mathbb{R}}^\times = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{T})^\times$. Similar to Example 7.5, one can see that a matroid with coefficients in $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{T})$ is the same thing as a matroid with coefficients in $K_{\mathbb{R}}$ and hence a valuated matroid.

Example 7.7. Let \mathbb{P} be the phase hyperfield. One can now similarly confirm that a matroid with coefficient in $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{P})$ is a complex matroid. This follows from the fact that a matroid with coefficients in the fuzzy ring $\mathbb{C} // \mathbb{R}^+$ is a complex matroid and $\mathbb{C} // \mathbb{R}^+$ is the sub-fuzzy ring of $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{P})$ such that $(\mathbb{C} // \mathbb{R}^+)^\times = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{P})^\times$.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, SWANSEA UNIVERSITY, SINGLETON PARK, SWANSEA SA2 8PP, UK

E-mail address: `j.h.giansiracusa@swansea.ac.uk`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, BINGHAMTON, NY 13902, USA

E-mail address: `jjun@math.binghamton.edu`

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE MATEMÁTICA PURA A APLICADA, ESTRADA DONA CASTORINA 110, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

E-mail address: `oliver@impa.br`