Natural Science, 2016, 8, 66-69
Published Online February 2016 in SciRes. http://www.scirp.org/journal/ns
http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ns.2016.82008

An Independence Property for General Information

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Received 25 December 2015; accepted 19 February 2016; published 22 February 2016

Abstract

The aim of this paper was a generalization of independence property proposed by J. Kampé de Feriét and B. Forte in Information Theory without probability, called *general information*. Therefore, its application to fuzzy sets has been presented.

Keywords

Information, Functional Equations, Fuzzy Sets

1. Introduction

Since 1967-69, J. Kampé de Ferét and B. Forte have introduced, by axiomatic way, new information measures without probability [1]-[3]; later, in analogous way, with P. Benvenuti we have defined information measures without probability or fuzzy measure [4] for fuzzy sets [5] [6]. This form of information measure is again called *general information*.

In Information Theory an important role has played by an independence property with respect to a given information measures J applied to crisp sets [7]. These sets are called *J-independent* (*i.e.* independent each other with the respect to J) [8].

For this reason we will propose a generalization of J-independence property.

The paper develops in the following way: in Section 2 we recall some preliminaires; in Section 3 the generalization of J-indepedence is proposed; the result is extended to fuzzy sets in Section 4. Section 5 is devoted to the conclusion.

2. Preliminaires

Let Ω be an abstract space and $\mathcal{C}$ the σ-algebra of crisp sets $C \subset \Omega$, such that $(\Omega, \mathcal{C})$ is a measurable

How to cite this paper: Vivona, D. and Divari, M. (2016) An Independence Property for General Information. *Natural Science*, **8**, 66-69. http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ns.2016.82008

space. We refer to [7] for all knoledge and operations among crisp sets.

J. Kampé de Ferét and B. Forte gave the following definition [1] [2]:

Definition 2.1 *Measure of general information J for crisp sets is a mapping*

$$J(\cdot): \mathcal{C} \to [0,+\infty]$$

such that $\forall\, C, C', C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{C}$:

(i) $C \subset C' \Rightarrow J(C) \geq J(C')$,

(ii) $J(\varnothing) = +\infty,\ J(\Omega) = 0$;

(iii) $J(C_1 \cap C_2) = J(C_1) + J(C_2)$, if $C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \varnothing$.

If the couple (C_1, C_2) satisfies the (iii), we say that C_1 and C_2 are *J*-independent, *i.e.* independent each other with respect to information *J*.

3. A Generalization of the *J*-Independence Property

In this paragraph we are going to present a generalization of the *J*-independence property.

We propose the following:

Definition 3.1 *Given a general information J, let* C_1 *and* C_2 *be two crisp sets in C such that* $C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \varnothing$. *We say that* C_1 *and* C_2 *are J*-independent each other *if there exists a continuous function* $\Phi: [0,+\infty]^2 \to [0,+\infty]$ *such that*

$$J(C_1 \cap C_2) = \Phi\big(J(C_1), J(C_2)\big) \tag{1}$$

We shall characterize the function Φ, taking into account the properties of the intersection for every $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_1' \in \mathcal{C}$:

$$\begin{cases} (p_1)\ \Phi\big(J(C_1), J(C_2)\big) = \Phi\big(J(C_2), J(C_1)\big), \text{ commutativity} \\ (p_2)\ \Phi\big(\big(J(C_1), J(C_2)\big), J(C_3)\big) = \Phi\big(J(C_1), \big(J(C_2), J(C_3)\big)\big), \\ \qquad \text{if } C_1 \cap C_2 \cap C_3 \neq \varnothing \text{ associativity} \\ (p_3)\ \Phi\big(J(C), J(\Omega)\big) = J(C), \text{ neutral element} \\ (p_4)\ C_1 \subset C_1' \Rightarrow \Phi\big(J(C_1), J(C_2)\big) \geq \Phi\big(J(C_1'), J(C_2)\big), \\ \qquad \text{if } C_1' \cap C_2 \neq \varnothing \ \text{ monotonicity} \\ (p_5)\ \Phi\big(J(C_1), J(C_2)\big) \geq \bigvee\big(J(C_1), J(C_2)\big). \end{cases}$$

Putting $J(C_1) = x, J(C_2) = y, J(C_3) = z, J(C_1') = x'$, the properties [($p_1$) - ($p_5$)] have translated in the following system of functional equations and inequalities [9] [10]:

$$\begin{cases} (P_1)\ \Phi(x,y) = \Phi(y,x) \\ (P_2)\ \Phi\big(\Phi(x,y), z\big) = \Phi\big(x, \Phi(y,z)\big) \\ (P_3)\ \Phi(x,0) = x \\ (P_4)\ x \geq x' \Rightarrow \Phi(x,y) \geq \Phi(x',y) \\ (P_5)\ \Phi(x,y) \geq \bigvee(x,y). \end{cases}$$

We can give the following

Proposition 3.2 *A class of solutions of the system* [(P_1) - (P_5)] *is*

$$\Phi_h(x,y) = h^{-1}\big(h(x) + h(y)\big), \tag{2}$$

where h is any continuous, strictly increasing function $h: [0,+\infty] \to [0,+\infty]$ with $h(0) = 0$ and

$h(+\infty) = +\infty.$

Proof. The class of functions (2) satisfy the equations [(P_1)-(P_3)] and the inequality (P_4) by appling the Ling Theorem about the representation of a function which is monotone, commutative, associative with neutral element [11]. The inequality (P_5) is a consequence of the monotonicity of h. □

So, from (2), we have

Proposition 3.3 *The generalization of the J-independence property for crisp sets is*

$$J(C_1 \cap C_2) = h^{-1}\left(h\left(J(C_1)\right) + h\left(J(C_2)\right)\right), \forall\, C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{C}, C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \varnothing, \tag{3}$$

where h is any continuous, strictly increasing function $h:[0,+\infty] \to [0,+\infty]$ with $h(0) = 0$ and $h(+\infty) = +\infty$. □

Remark When h is linear, the generalization (3) coincide with the property (iii).

4. Extension to Fuzzy Setting

In this paragraph, we are considering the extension of J-independence property at fuzzy setting.

Let Ω be an abstract space and $\mathcal{F}$ the σ-algebra of fuzzy sets such that $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ is a measurable space [5], [6]. In [4] we have given the definition of measure of general information for fuzzy sets:

Definition 4.1 *Measure of general information in fuzzy setting is a mapping* $J'(\cdot): F \to [0,+\infty]$ *such that* $\forall\, F, F', F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}$:

(i') $F \subset F' \Rightarrow J'(F) \geq J'(F')$,

(ii') $J'(\varnothing) = +\infty,\ J'(\Omega) = 0$,

(iii') $J'(F_1 \cap F_2) = J'(F_1) + J'(F_2)$, if $F_1 \cap F_2 \neq \varnothing$.

If the couple (F_1, F_2) satisfies the (iii'), we say that F_1 and F_2 are J'-independent, *i.e.* independent each other with respect to information J'.

Also in fuzzy setting, we generalize the (iii'), setting

$$J'(F_1 \cap F_2) = \Psi\left(J'(F_1), J'(F_2)\right) \text{ if } F_1 \cap F_2 \neq \varnothing. \tag{4}$$

The properties of the intersection between fuzzy sets are the similar to the [(p_1) − (p_4)] [5] [6]. Therefore, we are looking for functions (4) solutions of the system [(P_1) − (P_5)]. We have again the similar result:

Proposition 4.2 *A class of solution of the system* [(P_1) − (P_5)] *is*

$$\Psi_k(x, y) = k^{-1}\left(k(x) + k(y)\right), \tag{5}$$

where k is any continuous, strictly increasing function $k:[0,+\infty] \to [0,+\infty]$ with $k(0) = 0$ and $k(+\infty) = +\infty$.

From (5), we get

Proposition 4.3 *A generalization of the J'-independence property between two fuzzy set is*

$$J'(F_1 \cap F_2) = k^{-1}\left(k\left(J'(F_1)\right) + k\left(J'(F_2)\right)\right), \forall F_1, F_2 \in F, F_1 \cap F_2 \neq \varnothing, \tag{6}$$

where k is any continuous, strictly increasing function $k:[0,+\infty] \to [0,+\infty]$ with $k(0) = 0$ and $k(+\infty) = +\infty$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that given for crisp sets. □

Remark. When k is linear, the generalization (6) coincide with the property (iii').

5. Conclusions

In this paper we have proposed a genralization of J-independence property between crisp sets:

$$J(C_1 \cap C_2) = h^{-1}\left(h\left(J(C_1)\right) + h\left(J(C_2)\right)\right), \forall\, C_1, C_2 \in C, C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \varnothing,$$

where h is any continuous, strictly increasing function $h:[0,+\infty] \to [0,+\infty]$ with $h(0) = 0$ and $h(+\infty) = +\infty$.

Therefore, we have extended the result to fuzzy setting:

$$J'(F_1 \cap F_2) = k^{-1}\left(k\left(J'(F_1)\right) + k\left(J'(F_2)\right)\right), \forall F_1, F_2 \in F, F_1 \cap F_2 \neq \varnothing,$$

where k is any continuous, strictly increasing function $k:[0,+\infty]\to[0,+\infty]$ with $k(0)=0$ and $k(+\infty)=+\infty$.

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