

International Journal of Statistics and Applied Mathematics

ISSN: 2456-1452

NAAS Rating (2025): 4.49

Maths 2026; 11(5): 119-121

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<https://www.mathsjournal.com>

Received: 10-03-2026

Accepted: 15-04-2026

Abhishek Kumar Yadav

Research Scholar, Department of
Mathematics, Jai Prakash
University, Chapra, Bihar, India

The study of advanced concepts of fuzzy quasi-proximity spaces

Abhishek Kumar Yadav

DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.22271/math.2026.v11.i5b.2323>

Abstract

Mathematics of fuzziness provides an excellent framework for managing the uncertainty that arises from vagueness. Historically, the scientific community has not always accepted (Klir and Yuan). Nevertheless, the gradual development of uncertainty expression through probability theory faced challenges, first in 1937 by American philosopher Max Black, who explored vagueness, and subsequently by Lotfi Zadeh in 1965. This marked the beginning of theory, which was further advanced and refined by scholars such as Dubois and Prade, Kandel and Lee, and Kauffman. Fuzzy set theory finds application in any domain where complexity issues arise. It is now utilized across nearly all fields of knowledge, including management science, information retrieval, process control, clustering, pattern recognition, decision-making, biology, medicine, system theory, operations research, and more. According to Zimmerman, the utilization of fuzziness domains, including its application in mathematics, which serves as conventional mathematics, encompassing fields such as algebra, and logic, among others. Furthermore, it is applied in algorithms, including clustering techniques, control algorithms, and mathematical programming, among others. Additionally, it finds application in standard models, such as transportation models, inventory control models, and maintenance models, etc. Moreover, fuzziness is applied to a diverse range of real-world problems. Notably, pattern recognition represents promising areas for the application of fuzziness.

Keywords: Vagueness, information, retrieval, encompassing, algorithms etc.

Introduction

Ramakrishnan and Lakshmana (2000 b). Fuzzy points and fuzzy singletons were studied by Wong (1974 b), Pu and Liu (1980a). Induced topology on fuzzy singletons by Lakshmana and Geetha (2008 a). Here, fuzzy translation invariant spaces is introduced and their properties are studied. Also manus from Rosenfeld 1971- A fuzzy subset μ of a group G is called a fuzzy subgroup of G , if for all $x, y \in G$, the following conditions are satisfied [3, 15, 17, 18]:

1. $\mu(xy) \geq \min(\mu(x), \mu(y))$ and they exist
2. $\mu(x^{-1}) \geq \mu(x)$

Katsaras and Liu 1977- Let u be subgroup of G and let $x \in G$. The fuzzy left coset xu of G -determined by x and u , is given by $x\mu(z) = \mu(x^{-1}z)$, for every $z \in G$. Similarly fuzzy right coset μx of G determined by u and x , is given by $\mu x(z) = \mu(zx^{-1})$, for every $z \in G$ [3, 14].

Malik et al 1992- Let G be group. Let μ subset of G . Let p be any fuzzy singleton in G . Let $\text{supp } p = \{x\}$. Define a fuzzy left coset pu of G by $p\mu(z) = \min\{p(x), \mu(x'z)\}$, $\forall z \in G$ [19].

Objectives

The primary aims are to highlight the shortcomings present definition of fuzzy set complementation and the related outcomes. By identifying these limitations, we endeavor to expand upon fundamental concepts and findings, especially the notion of reference function, fuzzy interiors, fuzzy closures. fuzzy points, and fuzzy boundaries in fuzzy topology. In light of these considerations, this research has been conducted with the following goals:

Corresponding Author:

Abhishek Kumar Yadav

Research Scholar, Department of
Mathematics, Jai Prakash
University, Chapra, Bihar, India

1. To apply a topology grounded.
2. To articulate the definitions of fuzzy interior, fuzzy closure, and fuzzy point of a fuzzy set based on the reference function.
3. To suggest fuzzy closure, from the reference function.
4. To establish a definition for the fuzzy boundary of a fuzzy set based on the reference function.
5. To propose several properties of the fuzzy boundary of a fuzzy set informed by the reference function.
6. The central emphasis of this research is to formulate a novel methodology that facilitates a more precise discussion of results achieved through traditional approaches and to implement the proposed methodology across various domains.

Fuzziness

Probability theory has long served as an effective means to address uncertainty, yet it is applicable solely to scenarios characterized by random processes. Uncertainty can also emerge from incomplete information regarding the problem or from information that lacks full reliability. Fuzzy Mathematics provides an excellent framework for managing the uncertainty that arises from vagueness. Historically, the scientific community has not always accepted (Klir and Yuan). Nevertheless, the gradual development of uncertainty expression through probability theory faced challenges, first in 1937 by American philosopher Max Black, who explored vagueness, and subsequently in 1965 by Lotfi Zadeh. This marked the beginning of theory, which was further advanced by scholars such as Dubois and Prade, Kandel and Lee, and Kauffman.

According to Zimmerman, the utilization of fuzziness domains, including its application in mathematics, which serves as conventional mathematics, encompassing fields such as algebra, and logic, among others. Furthermore, it is applied in algorithms, including clustering techniques, control algorithms, and mathematical programming, among others. Additionally, it finds application in standard models, such as transportation models, inventory control models, and maintenance models, etc. Moreover, fuzziness is applied to a diverse range of real-world problems. Notably, Pattern recognition represents promising areas for the application of fuzziness.

Finds its application in any domain where complexity issues emerge. Over the past thirty years, considerable advancements have been achieved in theory, their application in topics where uncertainty, vagueness, and ambiguity are present. Probability theory has long served as an effective instrument for managing uncertainty, yet it is applicable solely to scenarios characterized by random processes. Incomplete information regarding the issue at hand or from information that lacks full reliability. The mathematics of fuzziness provides an excellent framework for addressing the uncertainty that arises from vagueness. Nevertheless, the gradual development of uncertainty expression through probability theory faced challenges, first in 1937 by American philosopher Max Black, who explored vagueness, and subsequently with the introduction in 1965. Since that time, theory has commenced.

Fuzzy sets are increasingly being utilized across various domains, such as theory of probability, theory of information. Consequently, advancements that incorporate fuzzy sets are well-founded. However, it possesses distinct characteristics of its own. It enhances the comprehension of the fundamental, provides novel outcomes, and yields significant results within

classical mathematics. Additionally, it finds applications in several critical areas.

Therefore, an uncertainty has long been an unresolved global issue. It permeates future planning, past events and complicates precise decision-making present. Evolution of uncertainty measures within mathematical frameworks has become a significant aspect of Klir's research. This research has facilitated the classification of uncertainty into two primary categories: fuzziness, which pertains to indistinct information.

Conclusion

Probability theory has long served as an effective instrument for managing uncertainty, yet it is applicable solely to scenarios characterized by random processes. Incomplete information regarding the issue at hand or from information that lacks full reliability. The mathematics of fuzziness provides. Topology is regarded as one fundamental characteristics. With the emergence of topology, numerous studies have been conducted to explore the generalizations of these concepts. It is noteworthy that many results in differ from those in general topology. To address the challenges posed by fuzzy topology, various innovative ideas have been proposed by multiple authors.

Furthermore, it can enhance the comprehension of the fundamental structure of classical mathematics, provide novel methodologies and outcomes, and yield significant results within classical mathematics. Additionally, it finds applications in various critical areas of science and technology.

To grasp the concept of 'Topology,' it is beneficial to first examine the broader foundational knowledge, we can attempt to explain the topology. Generally, topology is categorized into two primary branches: general topology and algebraic topology, which are also referred.

Firstly, field that focuses on proposed, and exploring the relationships between properties that can be introduced into a topological system.

Secondly, topology involves the examination space, aiming to investigate the relationships among topological structures defined through various means. This stands in stark contrast to other mathematical fields, where the structures under study are typically well-defined, allowing for exploration elegant ways to articulate the requirements that define the structure. Horv and Order

A game is determined by informations, decisions and goals. But human nations and decision are fuzzy. For, a man with immense entropy functions may err, set right and understanding a little may increase his understanding in the pursuit of some knowledge. Therefore, in game, perfect informations, decisions and goals may not be feasible. We are therefore led to find out the possibility of fuzzy set theoretic approach to such above solutions of games. It is expected that the proposed study will yield some useful and fruitful results. Keeping in view such expectation, fuzzy mathematics has been applied in Game theory.

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