ON INTERSECTION GRAPH OF INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY SUBMODULES OF A MODULE

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ABSTRACT


There are some interesting relations between submodules of a module and its intuitionistic fuzzy (IF) submodules. In this paper we investigate some relationships between submodules of a module and its IF submodules. Then we introduce a graph structure on IF submodules of a module and obtain some properties of it, that is the main goal of this paper. We define the intersection graph of submodules of a module \( G \) and we show that a submodule \( N \) of \( M \) is a center in \( G_M^\theta \) if and only if \( \chi^\text{IF}_N \) is a center in \( G^\theta \). We get some relationships between IF submodules of a module and their supports, as vertices of IF graph and crisp graph of a module \( M \), respectively. We show that an IF submodule \( A \) of \( M \) is center in IF graph of \( M \) if and only if \( A^\circ \) is a center in crisp graph of \( M \).

In prime ring \( R \), we show that every vertex of intersection graph of IF ideals of \( R \) is center. In general the nature of intersection graph of IF submodules of a module under intersection, homomorphic images, finite sum and other algebraic operations of its vertices, are investigated.

Keywords: Fuzzy submodule, Intuitionistic fuzzy submodule, Intersection graph of IF submodules, Center of IF graph.
INTRODUCTION

After the introduction of fuzzy sets by L. A. Zadeh [18], a number of applications of this fundamental concept have come up.

A. Rosenfeld [16] was the first one to define the concept of fuzzy subgroups of group. C. V. Negoita and D. A. Ralescu [14] applied this concept to modules and defined fuzzy submodules of a module. A. Rosenfeld [16] interpreted the concept of fuzzy group which has been influencing the researchers gradually. As a generalization of fuzzy sets, the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy sets was introduced by K. T. Atanassov in [3]. Using this idea, B. Davvas [8] established the intuitionistic fuzzification of the concept of submodules of a module. The intersection graph of algebraic structures has been studied by several authors. J. Bosak [4] in 1964 defined the graph of semigroups. Inspired by his work, B. Csakany and G. Pollak [7] in 1969, studied the graph of subgroups of a finite group. Recently, in 2009, the intersection graph of ideals of a ring, was considered by Chakrabarty, Ghosh, Mukherjee and sen [5]. Rajkhowa, K. K. and Saikia, H. K in [15] study on center of intersection graph of submodules of a module. Here we define the intersection graph of intuitionistic fuzzy submodules of a module. Our main goal is to study the connection between the algebraic properties of a module and the graph theoretic properties of the graph associated to it. In this paper after some essential preliminaries of fuzzy sets and intuitionistic fuzzy sets and submodules, we study the center of intersection graph of intuitionistic fuzzy submodules of a module and establish some results relating with corresponding crisp concepts. This intersection graph of intuitionistic fuzzy submodules is an infinite graph. The importance of intuitionistic fuzzy theory is that it improve fuzzy theory such that the non-membership of each member is a value between 0 and 1 – its membership value. Intuitionistic fuzzy set is very profitable model to elaborate uncertainty and vagueness involved in decision making. Intuitionistic fuzzy set has many applications in sciences and industry such as medical diagnosis, medicine, decision making problems.

For more information about intuitionistic sets and systems, readers are urged to refer to the following literature [6, 9, 11, 13].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A background of intuitionistic fuzzy submodules

Throughout this paper R will denote a ring with identity and all modules are unitary left R-modules. Since then we use briefly "IF" for "intuitionistic fuzzy". In this section first we give some basic definitions of F and IF sets. We refer the reader to [3, 8, 18] for these definitions.
Note that we use notations $\lor$ and $\land$ for maximum and minimum, respectively.

**Definition 1:** Let $X$ be a set. A map $\mu : X \to [0,1]$ is called a *fuzzy subset* of $X$. The collection of all fuzzy subsets of $X$ is denoted by $[0,1]^X$. Let $\alpha \in [0,1]^X$, then
1. $\alpha \subseteq \beta$ if and only if $\alpha(x) \leq \beta(x)$ for every $x \in [0,1]$;
2. $(\alpha \cup \beta)(x) = \alpha(x) \lor \beta(x)$ for every $x \in [0,1]$;
3. $(\alpha \cap \beta)(x) = \alpha(x) \land \beta(x)$ for every $x \in [0,1]$.

**Definition 2:** A fuzzy set $\mu$ of a ring $R$ is called a *fuzzy ideal*, if it satisfies the following properties:
1. $\mu(x-y) \geq \mu(x) \land \mu(y)$;
2. $\mu(xy) \geq \mu(x) \lor \mu(y)$, for all $x, y \in X$.

**Definition 3:** A fuzzy subset $\mu$ of a module $M$ is called a *fuzzy submodule* of $M$ if for every $x, y \in M$ and $r \in R$, the following conditions are satisfied
1. $\mu(0) = 1$;
2. $\mu(x+y) \geq \mu(x) \land \mu(y)$;
3. $\mu(rx) \geq \mu(x)$.

We use the notation $F(M)$ for the set of all fuzzy submodules of the module $M$.

Let $\alpha, \beta \in F(M)$. Then the sum of $\alpha$ and $\beta$ is defined by

$$(\alpha + \beta)(x) = \lor\{\alpha(y) \land \beta(y) \mid y + z = x, y, z \in M\}$$

for every $x \in M$.

**Definition 4:** An *intuitionistic fuzzy set* (in short IFS) $A$ of a non-void set $X$ is an object having the form $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x), v_A(x)) : x \in X\}$ where the functions $\mu_A : X \to [0,1]$ and $v_A : X \to [0,1]$ denote respectively the degree of membership (namely $\mu_A(x)$) and the degree of non-membership (namely $v_A(x)$) of each element $x \in X$ to the set $A$, and $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + v_A(x) \leq 1$ for all $x \in X$.

**Definition 5:** Let $X$ be a non-void set and $A = (\mu_A, v_A), B = (\mu_B, v_B)$ be IFS's of $X$. Then
1. $A \subseteq B$ if and only if $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x)$ and $v_A(x) \geq v_B(x)$ for all $x \in X$;
2. $A = B$ if and only if $\mu_A(x) = \mu_B(x)$ and $v_A(x) = v_B(x)$ for all $x \in X$;
3. $A^c = (v_A, \mu_A)$ is called the IFS complement of $A$;
4. $A \cap B = \{(x, \mu_A(x) \land \mu_B(x), v_A(x) \lor v_B(x)) : x \in X\}$;
5. \( A \cup B = \{(x, \mu_a(x) \lor \mu_b(x), \nu_a(x) \land \nu_b(x)) ; x \in X \} \);

**Definition 6:** A IF set \( \text{A} = (\mu_A, \nu_A) \) of \( R \) is called an *intuitionistic fuzzy ideal* (IF ideal), if it satisfies the following properties:
1. \( \mu_A(x - y) \geq \mu_A(x) \land \mu_A(y) \);
2. \( \nu_A(xy) \geq \nu_A(x) \lor \nu_A(y) \);
3. \( \nu_A(x - y) \leq \nu_A(x) \lor \nu_A(y) \);
4. \( \nu_A(xy) \leq \nu_A(x) \land \nu_A(y) \).

For two IF ideals \( A \) and \( B \) of a ring \( R \) define
\( AB = (\mu_{AB}, \nu_{AB}) \), such that
\[
\mu_{AB}(x) = \lor \{ \mu_A(y) \land \mu_B(z) \mid yz = x \} \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_{AB}(x) = \land \{ \nu_A(y) \lor \nu_B(z) \mid yz = x \}
\]
for every \( x \in R \). It is easy to see that \( AB \subseteq A \), for every two IF ideals \( A \) and \( B \) of \( R \).

**Definition 7:** Let \( M \) be an \( R \)-module and \( A = (\mu_A, \nu_A) \) an IFS of \( M \). Then \( A \) is called an *intuitionistic fuzzy submodule* (IFS) of \( M \), (denoted by \( A \leq_{IF} M \)), if \( A \) satisfies the following
1. \( \mu_A(0) = 1, \nu_A(0) = 0 \)
2. \( \mu_A(x + y) \geq \mu_A(x) \land \mu_A(y) \), for all \( x, y \in M \);
\( \nu_A(x + y) \leq \nu_A(x) \lor \nu_A(y) \), for all \( x, y \in M \);
3. \( \mu_A(rx) \geq \mu_A(x) \), for all \( x \in M \) and \( r \in R \);
\( \nu_A(rx) \leq \nu_A(x) \), for all \( x \in M \) and \( r \in R \).

We denote the set of all IFS of \( M \) by \( IF(M) \). If \( A, B \) are two IFS of \( M \) such that \( A \subseteq B \), then we say \( A \) is an IF submodule of \( B \) and denote by \( A \leq_{IF} B \).

**Definition 8:** Let \( M \) be an \( R \)-module, \( N \subseteq M \) and \( \alpha \in [0,1] \). Define the IFS \( \alpha_N = (\mu_{\alpha_N}, \nu_{\alpha_N}) \) of \( M \) as follows
\[
\mu_{\alpha_N}(x) = \begin{cases} 
\alpha & x \in N \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_{\alpha_N}(x) = \begin{cases} 
1 - \alpha & x \in N \\
1 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]
for all \( x \in M \).
If \( \alpha = 1 \), then \( \mu_{\alpha_N} = \chi_N \) and \( \nu_{\alpha_N} = \chi'_N \), where \( \chi_N \) denotes the characteristic function of \( N \). In this case we write \( \alpha_N = \chi_N^\ell = (\chi_N, \chi'_N) \). We denote \( \chi_N^{IF} \) by \( 1^ IF_N \) and \( \chi_0^{IF} \) by \( \emptyset \) also.

Let \( A = (\mu_A, \nu_A) \) be an IFS of \( M \). Define
\[
\mu_A^* = \{ x \in M \mid \mu_A(x) > 0 \} \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_A^* = \{ x \in M \mid \nu_A(x) < 1 \}.
\]
Also \( \mu_{*A} = \{ x \in M \mid \mu_A(x) = \mu_A(0) \} \) and \( \nu_{*A} = \{ x \in M \mid \nu_A(x) = \nu_A(1) \} \).

In general for every \( t \in M \) define level subsets
\[
(\mu_A) = \{ x \in M \mid \mu_A(x) \geq t \} \quad \text{and} \quad (\nu_A) = \{ x \in M \mid \nu_A(x) \leq 1 - t \}.
\]

If \( A = (\mu_A, \nu_A) \subseteq B = (\mu_B, \nu_B) \) are two IFSs of an R-module \( M \), then obviously
\[
\mu_{\alpha A} \subseteq \mu_B^* \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_{\alpha A} \subseteq \nu_B^*.
\]

Let \( A_\alpha = \mu_{*A} \cap \nu_{*A}, \quad A^* = \mu_A^* \cap \nu_A^* \quad \text{and so} \quad A^* = \mu_A^* \cup \nu_A^* \quad \text{and} \quad A' = (\mu_A^* \cap (\nu_A^*)_t).

We have the following proposition.

**Proposition 9:**
1. If \( A \) is an IFM of \( M \) then \( \mu_A^* = A^* \subseteq \nu_A^* \), \( \mu_A = A \), and \( A^* = \nu_A^* \).
2. If \( A \) is an IFM of \( M \) then \( \mu_{A_\alpha} = A_\alpha \subseteq \nu_{A_\alpha} \), and also \( A_\alpha = M \) if and only if
\[
A = \chi_M^{IF}.
\]
3. \( A_\alpha = 0 \) if and only if \( A = \chi_\emptyset^{IF} \).
4. If \( A \subseteq M \), then \( \chi_{A^*} \subseteq A \) and \( A \subseteq A^* \subseteq A^* \).
5. If \( \chi_{A^*} = A \), then \( M = A^* \).
6. \( \chi_{A^*} = A \) if and only if \( M = A_\alpha \).
7. If \( A \subseteq B \) are two IFSs of \( M \), then \( A^* \subseteq B^* \), \( A_\alpha \subseteq B_\alpha \), and \( A^* \subseteq B^* \).
8. If \( A = \chi_{A^*} \), then \( A^* = \emptyset \).
9. \( A = \chi_{A^*} \Leftrightarrow A^* = \emptyset \).

- Proof. All are easy and follow from definitions.

**Definition 10:** Let \( M, N \) be two R-modules and \( f : M \to N \) an R-homomorphism. Let \( A = (\mu_A, \nu_A) \leq IF M \) and \( B = (\mu_B, \nu_B) \leq IF N \). Then \( f(A) = (\mu_{f(A)}, \nu_{f(A)}) \) and
\[ f^{-1}(B) = \{ \mu_{f^{-1}(B)}, v_{f^{-1}(B)} \} \] are IFM’s of \( N \) and \( M \) respectively, such that for all \( y \in N \)

\[
(\mu_{f(A)})(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\{ \mu_A (x) | y = f(x) \}} & y \in \text{Im}(f) \\ 0 & y \notin \text{Im}(f) \end{cases}
\]

and

\[
(v_{f(A)})(y) = \begin{cases} \bigwedge \{ v_A (x) | y = f(x) \} & y \in \text{Im}(f) \\ 1 & y \notin \text{Im}(f) \end{cases}
\]

and for every \( x \in M \)

\[
(\mu_{f^{-1}(B)})(x) = \mu_B (f(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad (v_{f^{-1}(B)})(x) = v_B (f(x)).
\]

**Proposition 11:** Let \( M \) be an \( R \)-module and \( N \subseteq M \). Then \( N \leq M \) if and only if \( \chi^N \leq \chi^M \).

- Proof. Suppose that \( N \) is a submodule of \( M \). Then \( \theta \in N \) and hence \( \chi^N (\theta) = 1 \) and \( \chi^N (\theta) = 0 \).

Now let \( x, y \in M \). If \( x, y \in N \), then \( x+y \in N \), so \( 1 = \chi^N (x+y) \geq \chi^N (x) \wedge \chi^N (y) \) and \( 0 = \chi^N (x+y) \leq \chi^N (x) \vee \chi^N (y) \).

If \( x \notin N \), then \( \chi^N (x+y) \geq \chi^N (x) \wedge \chi^N (y) = 0 \) and \( \chi^N (x+y) \leq \chi^N (x) \vee \chi^N (y) = 1 \).

Similar to this case we get if \( y \notin N \).

Now let \( x \in M \) and \( r \in R \). If \( x \in N \), then \( rx \in N \) and so we have \( 1 = \chi^N (rx) \geq \chi^N (x) \) and \( 0 = \chi^N (rx) \leq \chi^N (rx) \).

If \( x \notin N \), then \( 0 = \chi^N (x) \leq \chi^N (rx) \) and also \( 1 = \chi^N (x) \geq \chi^N (rx) \).

Therefore \( \chi^N \) is an IFM of \( M \).

For converse suppose that \( \chi^N \) is an IFM of \( M \). So \( \chi^N (\theta) = 1 \) and hence \( \theta \in N \).

Now let \( x, y \in N \) and \( r \in R \), then \( \chi^N (rx+y) \geq \chi^N (rx) \wedge \chi^N (y) \geq \chi^N (x) \wedge \chi^N (y) = 1 \).

So \( rx+y \in N \). That is \( N \) is a submodule of \( M \).

**Example 12:** Let \( M = Z_{12} \) over \( Z \) and \( N = 2Z_{12} \), \( K = 3Z_{12} \). Then \( \chi^M \) and \( \chi^K \)
are IFM’s of $M$.

**Example 13:** Let $M =_Q R$. Then $Q \leq M$ but $Z < M$. So $\chi^M_Q M \leq_{IF} M$ and $\chi^M_Z M$, by proposition 2.14.

**DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

**Center of Intersection graph of IF submodules of a module**

In this section we use notations GR, VX and EG for graph, vertex and edge respectively.

A GR $G$ consists of a set $V(G)$ of vertices or points and a collection $E(G)$ of pairs of vertices called edges. If $a$ and $b$ are two vertices of a GR and if pair $(a, b)$ is an EG denoted by $e$, we say that $e$ is an EG between $a$ and $b$ or $a$ and $b$ are near. In our discussion, all GRs are simple. The GR $G = (V, E)$ if $W$ is a subset of $V$ and $F$ is a subset of $E$. If $H = (W, F)$ is a subGR of the GR $G = (V, E)$ such that an EG exists in $F$ between two vertices in $W$ if and only if an EG exists in $E$ between those two vertices, the subGR $H$ is said to be caused by the set $W$, which is maximal subGR of $G$ with respect to the set. A lane in a GR is an alternating sequence of vertices and EG $a_0 x_1 a_1 ... x_n a_n$ in which each EG $x_i$ is $a_{i-1} a_i$. The distance of a lane is $n$, the number of occurrences of EG in it. A route is a lane in which all vertices are different. For vertices $x$ and $y$ of $G$, we define $d(x, y)$ to be the distance of any shortest route from $x$ to $y$. $G$ is said to be connected, if there exists a route between every pair of vertices of it, otherwise it is said to be disconnected.

Now we are going to remember the definition of intersection GR on algebraic structures. The intersection GR of ideals of a ring is a GR with VX set as the collection of nontrivial ideals of the rings such that any two vertices are near if their intersection is not zero. The intersection GR $G_M$ of submodules of $M$ is a GR with VX set $V(G_M)$ is the collection of all submodules of $M$ and any two different $A, B \in V(G_M)$ are near if and only if $A \cap B \neq 0$. The notation $G_M - 0$ stands for the caused subGR of $G_M$ which does not contain the VX 0. In the same sense, the intersection GR $G$ of $F(M)$ is a GR with $V(G) = F(M)$ and for two different F submodules $\alpha, \beta \in F(M)$, $\alpha, \beta$ are near if and only if $\alpha \cap \beta \neq \chi_0$ and we write $\alpha \text{ adj} \beta$. If $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are not near, we write $\alpha \text{ nadj} \beta$. 
The intersection GR of IF submodules of a module $M$ (denoted by $G$ or $G_{IM}^{IF}$ or $G_{IM}^{IF}$) is a GR such that its vertices set is $IF(M)$ and two vertices $A$ and $B$ are near if and only if $A \cap B \neq \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$, while $G - \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$ denote the subGR of $G$ without the vertices $\chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$. We refer to [1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17] for some recently researched about some algebraic GRs and F GRs.

**Definition 1:** A VX of a GR $G$ is called center if it is near with every VX of $G$.

**Theorem 2:** Let $N$ be a module and $N \leq M$. Then $N$ is a center in $G_{M} - \emptyset$ if and only if $\chi_{N}^{IF}$ is a center in $G - \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$.

- Proof: Suppose that $N$ is a center in $G_{M} - \emptyset$. If $A = (\mu_{A}, \nu_{A}) \leq IFM$ and $A \neq \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$, then $A' \leq M$ and $A' \neq \emptyset$. Then $N \cap A' \neq \emptyset$. We will prove $\chi_{N}^{IF} \cap A \neq \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$. Assume $\emptyset \neq x \in N \cap A'$. So $\chi_{N}(x) = 1$ and $\mu_{A}(x) > 0$ or $\nu_{A}(x) < 1$. We can conclude from recent statement that $\chi_{N}(x) \wedge \mu_{A}(x) > 0$ or $\chi_{N}^{c}(x) \vee \nu_{A}(x) < 1$, implies $\chi_{N}^{IF} \cap A \neq \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$. Hence $\chi_{N}^{IF}$ is a center in $G - \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$.

Conversely, let $\chi_{N}^{IF}$ be a center in $G_{M} - \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$. We will show that $N$ is a center in $G_{M} - \emptyset$. For this let $\emptyset \neq K \leq M$. By assumption, $\chi_{N}^{IF} \cap \chi_{K}^{IF} \neq \chi_{\emptyset}^{IF}$ and hence there exists $\emptyset \neq x \in M$ such that $\chi_{N}(x) \wedge \chi_{K}(x) \neq \chi_{\emptyset}(x)$, or there exists $\emptyset \neq y \in M$ such that $\chi_{N}^{c}(y) \vee \chi_{K}^{c}(y) \neq \chi_{\emptyset}^{c}(y)$.

Case 1: There exists $\emptyset \neq x \in M$ such that $\chi_{N}(x) \wedge \chi_{K}(x) \neq \chi_{\emptyset}(x)$. Then $\chi_{N}(x) > 0$ and hence $\chi_{N}(x) = 1$. Similarly $\chi_{K}(x) = 1$, and so $\emptyset \neq x \in N \cap K$; i.e., $N \cap K \neq \emptyset$.

Case 2: There exists $\emptyset \neq x \in M$ such that $\chi_{N}^{c}(x) \vee \chi_{K}^{c}(x) \neq \chi_{\emptyset}^{c}(x) = 1$. So $\chi_{N}^{c}(x) < 1$ and hence $\chi_{N}(x) = 0$, implies $x \in N$.

Therefore $\emptyset \neq x \in N \cap K$. So in both cases we conclude $N$ is a center in $G_{M} - \emptyset$.

**Corollary 3:** If $N$ and $K$ are two submodules of $M$ such that $N \subseteq K$, then $N$ is a
center in $G_K - \theta$ if and only if $\chi_{IF}^N$ is a center in $G_{zK} - \chi_{IF}^\theta$.

**Example 4:** $nZ$ is a center in $G_{z} - \theta$, for any $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, so $\chi_{nZ}^{IF}$ is center in $G - \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$, where $G$ is the intersection GR of IF submodules of $Z$.

**Example 5:** It is clear that neither $3Z_{z_{12}}$ nor $4Z_{z_{12}}$ is center in $G_{z} - \theta$, so neither $\chi_{3Z_{z_{12}}}^{IF}$ nor $\chi_{4Z_{z_{12}}}^{IF}$ is center in $G - \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$. But $\chi_{2Z_{z_{12}}}^{IF}$ is a center in $G - \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$.

**Lemma 6:** If $A$ and $B$ are two IF ideal of $R$, then $AB \subseteq A \cap B$.

- Proof. We should prove $\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \mu_{A \cap B}(x)$ and $\nu_{A \cap B}(x) = \nu_{A \cap B}(x)$, for all $x \in R$.

  If $x = yz$, then $\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \mu_{A \cap B}(yz) = \mu_{A}(yz) \land \mu_{B}(yz) \geq \mu_{A}(y) \land \mu_{B}(z)$, so $\mu_{A \cap B}(x) \geq \nu_{A}(y) \land \nu_{B}(z)$. Hence $\nu_{A \cap B}(x) = \nu_{A}(y) \lor \nu_{B}(z)$. Thus $AB \subseteq A \cap B$.

**W**

A ring $R$ is called prime if $\theta$ is a prime ideal of $R$. An IF ideal $A$ of $R$ is called prime if whenever $IJ \subseteq A$ for some IF ideals $I, J$ of $R$, then $I \subseteq A$ or $J \subseteq A$.

**Lemma 7:** If $R$ is a prime ring, then $\chi_{IF}^{\theta}$ is an IF prime ideals of $R$.

- Proof. Suppose that $A, B$ are two IF ideal of $R$ such that $AB \subseteq \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$. We must prove $A \subseteq \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$ or $B \subseteq \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$.

  First we show that For this let $x = yz \in A'B'$ where $y \in A$ and $z \in B$. So $y_0 \in \mu_{A}^*$ or $y_0 \in \nu_{A}$ and $z_0 \in \mu_{B}^*$ or $z_0 \in \nu_{B}$. Since $\mu_{A}^* \subseteq \nu_{A}$ and $\mu_{B}^* \subseteq \nu_{B}$, we conclude that $y_0 \in \nu_{A}$ and $z_0 \in \nu_{B}$. So $1 \geq \nu_{A}(y_0) \lor \nu_{B}(z_0) \geq \nu_{A}(y_0) \lor \nu_{B}(z_0) \land \nu_{A}(y) \lor \nu_{B}(z) = \nu_{AB}(x)$. This implies $x = \theta$; as $AB = \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$. Now since $R$ is prime, so $A = \theta$ or $B = \theta$. Finally by proposition 2.11 we get $A = \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$ or $B = \chi_{IF}^{\theta}$.
**Theorem 8:** If $M = R$ is prime, then every VX of $G - \chi^{IF}_\Theta$ is center.

- Proof. If possibly suppose that $A$ is not a center in $G - \chi^{IF}_\Theta$. Then there exists a VX $B$ in $G - \chi^{IF}_\Theta$ with $B$ nadj $A$. Then $AB \subseteq \chi^{IF}_\Theta$, as $AB \subseteq A \cap B$ by Lemma 3.5. Since $R$ is a prime ring so $\chi^{IF}_\Theta$ is a prime IF ideal of $R$ by Lemma 3.6. So $A = \chi^{IF}_\Theta$ or $B = \chi^{IF}_\Theta$ a contradiction.

**Example 9:** It is well known that $Z$ is a prime ring. So every VX in the intersection GR of nonzero IF submodules of $Z$ is a center.

**Lemma 10:** Let $A, B$ be two IFM’s of the module $M$. Then

1. $(A + B)^* = A^* + B^*$.

2. $(A + B)^o = A^o + B^o$.

3. $(A \cap B)^* = A^* \cap B^*$.

4. $(A \cap B)^o = A^o \cap B^o$.

- Proof. (1) Let $x \in (A + B)^*$, then

$$0 < \mu_{A+B}^*(x) = \sqrt{\mu_A^*(y) \land \mu_B^*(z) \mid y + z = x; y, z \in M}$$

So there exist $y_0, z_0 \in M$ such that $x = y_0 + z_0$ and $\mu_A^*(y_0) \land \mu_B^*(z_0) > 0$, implies $\mu_A^*(y_0) > 0$ and $\mu_B^*(z_0) > 0$ and so $y_0 \in A^*$, $z_0 \in B^*$. Hence $x = y_0 + z_0 \in A^* + B^*$. Therefore $(A + B)^* \subseteq A^* + B^*$. In the other hand let $x \in A^* + B^*$. Then there exist $y_0 \in A^*$ and $z_0 \in B^*$ such that $x = y_0 + z_0$. Now

$$\mu_{A+B}^*(x) = \sqrt{\mu_A^*(y) \land \mu_B^*(z) \mid y + z = x; y, z \in M} \geq \mu_A^*(y_0) \land \mu_B^*(z_0) > 0$$

Hence $x \in \mu_{A+B}^*(A + B)^*$. Therefore $A^* + B^* \subseteq (A + B)^*$.

(2) Let $x \in (A + B)^o = \nu_{A+B}^o$, then $1 > \nu_{A+B}^o(x) = \land \nu_A^o(x) \lor \nu_B^o(y) \mid y + z = x; y, z \in M \}$. Therefore there exist $x_0, y_0 \in M$ such that $x = y_0 + z_0$, $\nu_A^o(x_0) < 1$ and $\nu_B^o(y_0) < 1$
and so \( x_0 \in A^* \), \( y_0 \in B^* \). For converse suppose that \( x = y_0 + z_0 \in A^* + B^* \), such that \( y_0 \in A^* = v_A^* \) and \( z_0 \in B^* = v_B^* \). Then \( v_A(y_0) < 1 \) and \( v_B(z_0) < 1 \) and so \( 1 > v_A(y_0) \vee v_B(z_0) > \wedge [v_A(y) \vee v_B(z) \mid x = y + z; y, z \in M] = v_{A+B}(x) \). This implies (3),(4) are clear.

**Lemma 11:** Let \( A, B \leq M \). Then

1. If \( A \cap B = \chi_\theta^{IF} \), then \( A^* \cap B^* = 0 \).
2. \( A \cap B = \chi_\theta^{IF} \) if and only if \( A^* \cap B^* = 0 \).

- Proof. Use proposition 2.11 and Lemma 3.9.

**Theorem 12:** Let \( A \) be a nonzero \( IF \) submodule of the module \( M \). Then \( A \) is a center in \( G - \chi_\theta^{IF} \) if and only if \( A^* \) is a center in \( G^* - \theta \).

- Proof. Suppose that \( A \) is a center in \( G - \chi_\theta^{IF} \) and \( \theta \not= N \leq M \). Then \( \chi_N^{IF} \neq \chi_\theta^{IF} \) and so \( A \cap \chi_N^{IF} \neq \chi_\theta^{IF} \). We will show that \( A^* \cap N \neq \theta \).

**Case 1:** There exists \( \theta \not= x \in M \) such that \( \mu_A(x) \wedge \chi_N(x) > 0 \). Then \( x \in \mu_A^* \subseteq A^* \) and \( \chi_N(x) = 1 \) \( x \in N \). So \( x \in A^* \cap N \).

**Case 2:** There exists \( \theta \not= x \in M \) such that \( \nu_A(x) \vee \chi_N^c(x) < 1 \). Then \( x \in \nu_A^* \subseteq A^* \) and \( \chi_N^c(x) = \theta \) \( x \in N \). So \( x \in A^* \cap N \); i.e. \( A^* \) is a center in \( G^* - \theta \).

Conversely assume \( A^* \) is a center in \( G^* - \theta \) and \( \chi_\theta^{IF} \not= B \leq IF M \). Then \( B^* \not= 0 \) and hence \( A^* \cap B^* \not= \theta \). Now by Lemma 3.10 and proposition 2.11, \( A \cap B \not= \chi_\theta^{IF} \), as required.

**Theorem 13:** Let \( A \subseteq B \), be two \( IF \) submodules of \( M \). \( A \) is a center in \( G_B - \chi_\theta^{IF} \) if and only if \( A^* \) is a center in \( G_{B^*} - \theta \).

- Proof. Suppose that \( A \) is a center in \( G_B - \chi_\theta^{IF} \). Then \( A^* \) is a non-zero submodule of \( M \) and also \( A^* \subseteq B^* \).
Let $N$ be a $\text{VX}$ in $G_{B^+} - \theta$. Define an $IF$ submodule $C = (\mu_c, \nu_c)$ of $B$ by

$$
\mu_c(x) = \begin{cases} 
\mu_b(x) & x \in N \\
0 & x \notin N
\end{cases}
$$

and $\nu_c(x) = \begin{cases} 
\nu_b(x) & x \in N \\
1 & x \notin N
\end{cases}$

then $C^\ast = N$.

Now for $x \in N$ we have, or $\nu_c(x) < 1$, by definition of $C$ and $N \subseteq B^+$. Since $N \neq \emptyset$, so there exists $0 \neq x \in N$ so that $\mu_c(x) > 0$ or $\nu_c(x) < 1$ and this implies that $C \neq \chi^IF$. Then $A \cap C \neq \chi^IF$ and so for some non-zero $y \in M$ we have $\mu_A(y) > 0$ or $\nu_A(y) < 1$ and also $\mu_c(y) > 0$ or $\nu_c(y) < 1$. Hence $0 \neq y \in A^ \ast \cap C^\ast$ as desired.

Conversely assume that $A^ \ast$ is a center in $G_{B^+} - \theta$ and $C \in G_{B^+} - \chi^IF$. Then $C^\ast \in G_{B^+} - \theta$ and hence $C^\ast \cap A^ \ast \neq \emptyset$. Let $\theta \neq x \in C^\ast \cap A^ \ast$. So $\mu_c(x) > 0$ or $\nu_c < 1$ and $\mu_A(x) > 0$ or $\nu_A(x) < 1$. It is not difficult to see that $\mu_c(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) > 0$ or $\nu_c(x) \lor \nu_A(x) < 1$, that implies $C \cap A \neq \chi^IF$ as required.

**Lemma 14:** Let $\theta \neq K_1 \leq M_1 \leq M$ and $\theta \neq K_2 \leq M_2 \leq M$. If $K_1$ is a center in $G_{M_1} - \theta$ and $K_2$ is a center in $G_{M_2} - \theta$, then $K_1 \cap K_2$ is a center in $G_{M_1 \wedge M_2} - \theta$.

- Proof. By hypothesis, $K_1 \cap K_\neq \emptyset$ for every $\theta \neq K_1 \leq M_1$ and $K_2 \cap K_\neq \emptyset$ for every $\theta \neq K_2 \leq M_2$. Let $\theta \neq N \leq M_1 \cap M_2$, then $N \cap K_1 \neq \emptyset$. Since $N \cap K_1 \leq M_2$, so $(N \cap K_1) \cap K_2 \neq \emptyset$, as required.

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**Lemma 15:** Let $f : M \to N$ be a module homomorphism. If $\theta \neq N_1 \leq N$ is a center in $G_N - \theta$ then $f^{-1}(N_1)$ is a center in $G_M - \theta$.

- Proof. Case 1: If $0 \neq M_1 \leq M$. If $f(M_1) = \theta$ then $M_1 \subseteq \ker f \subseteq f^{-1}(N_1)$, so $M_1 \cap f^{-1}(N_1) = M_1$. 

Case 2: If \( f(M_1) \neq \emptyset \) then \( N_1 \cap f(M_1) \neq \emptyset \). This means that there exists \( \theta \neq y \in N_1 \cap f(M_1) \). Hence there exists \( \theta \neq x \in M_1 \) such that \( \theta \neq y = f(x) \) and also \( f(x) \in N_1 \). Then \( x \in f^{-1}(N_1) \cap M_1 \), as required.

**Theorem 16:**

1. Let \( A, B \leq_{IF} M \). Then \( A \) is a center in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \) if and only if \( A \) and \( B \) are centers in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \) and \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), respectively.

2. Let \( B, B' \leq_{IF} M \). If \( A \) and \( A' \) are centers in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \) and \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), respectively, then \( A \cap A' \) is a center in \( G_{B \cap B'} - \chi^IF_{\theta} \).

3. Let \( f : M \rightarrow N \) be a module homomorphism. If \( A \) is center in \( G_{M} - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), then \( f^{-1}(A) \) is center in \( G_{M} - \chi^IF_{\theta} \).

- Proof. 1. First, we assume that \( A \) is a center in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \). Consider a VX \( \mathcal{C} \) of \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), then \( \mathcal{C} \) is also a VX of \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \). By assumption \( A \cap \mathcal{C} \neq \emptyset \), i.e. \( A \) is a center in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \). Again, if we consider a VX \( \mathcal{D} \) of \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), then \( A \) adj \( \mathcal{D} \). Thus \( B \) is also a center in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \).

Conversely, suppose that \( A \) and \( B \) are centers in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \) and \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), respectively. Now, for a VX \( \mathcal{E} \) of \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), we have \( B \) adj \( \mathcal{E} \), as \( B \) is a center in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \). Then, \( 0 \neq A \cap (B \cap \mathcal{E}) \subseteq A \cap \mathcal{E} \), since \( A \) is a center in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \). From this, it is observed that \( e(A) = 1 \) in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \). Thus, \( A \) is a center in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \).

2. Assume that \( A \) and \( A' \) are centers in \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \) and \( G - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), respectively. By Theorem 3.12, we have \( A' \) and are centers in \( G_{B^c} - \theta \) and \( G_{B^c} - \theta \) respectively. Also using Lemma 3.13, \( A' \cap A' \) is a center in \( G_{B^c \cap B^c} - \theta \). Again by Theorem 3.12, it follows that \( A \cap A' \) is a center in \( G_{B^c \cap B^c} - \chi^IF_{\theta} \), that completes the proof.

3. It can be easily verified that \( f^{-1}(A') = (f^{-1}(A))^c \). Suppose that \( A \) is a center in
By Lemma 3.14, \( f^{-1}(A^+) \) is a center in \( G_{M} - \theta \). Thus again by Theorem 3.11 we get \( f^{-1}(A) \) is a center in \( G_{\mu}^{IF} - \theta \). Hence 3 hold.

**Lemma 17:** Let \( M_1, M_2 \leq M \) such that \( M_1 \cap M_2 = \theta \). If \( K_1 \leq M_1 \) and \( \pi_1 : M_1 \oplus M_2 \to M_1 \) is the projection map, then \( \pi_1^{-1}(K_1) = K_1 \oplus M_2 \).

- **Proof.** It is clear.

**Theorem 18:** Let \( A_i \subseteq B_i \) be \( IF \) submodules of a module \( M \), for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \). If \( \{A_i \}_{i=1}^n \) is a disconnected set of vertices of \( G \), and \( A_i \) is a center in \( G_{B_i}^{IF} - \chi_\theta^{IF} \) for each \( i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \), then \( \{B_i \}_{i=1}^n \) is also a disconnected set and \( A_1 + A_2 + \ldots + A_n \) is a center in \( G_{B_1 + B_2 + \ldots + B_n}^{IF} - \chi_\theta^{IF} \).

- **Proof.** First we show that the theorem is true for \( n = 2 \). We consider a disconnected set \( \{A_1, A_2\} \) of vertices of \( G \) such that \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) are centers in \( G_{B_1}^{IF} - \chi_\theta^{IF} \) and \( G_{B_2}^{IF} - \chi_\theta^{IF} \), respectively. By using Theorem 3.12, \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) are centers in \( G_{B_1 + B_2}^{IF} - \theta \) and \( G_{B_2}^{IF} - \theta \), respectively. By Lemma 3.13, we have \( A_1 \cap A_2 \) is a center in \( G_{B_1 + B_2}^{IF} - \theta \). By hypothesis, \( A_1 \cap A_2 \) is a center in \( G_{B_1 + B_2}^{IF} - \theta \). By Lemma 3.10. Thus \( B_1 \cap B_2 = \theta \) and from this we see that \( \{B_1, B_2\} \) is also a disconnected set of vertices.

Now take the projection maps \( \pi : B_1 \oplus B_2 \to B_1 \) and \( \eta : B_1 \oplus B_2 \to B_2 \). By the Lemma 3.14 and Lemma 3.16, it can be seen that \( \pi^{-1}(A_1^+) = A_1^+ + B_2 \) and \( \eta^{-1}(A_2^+) = A_2^+ + B_1 \) are centers in \( G_{B_1 + B_2}^{IF} - \theta \). We have \( A_1^+ \) nadja \( B_2 \) and \( A_2^+ \) nadja \( B_1 \). It is not difficult to see that \( A_1^+ + A_2^+ \) is a center in \( G_{B_1 + B_2}^{IF} - \theta \). Hence by Lemma 3.9 (2), \( (A_1 + A_2)^+ \) is a center in \( G_{(B_1 + B_2)^+}^{IF} - \theta \). So \( A_1 + A_2 \) is a center in \( B_1 + B_2 \), by Theorem 3.12. Next assume that the theorem is true for \( n - 1 \), then \( \{B_1, B_2 \ldots, B_{n-1}\} \) is a disconnected set of vertices and
A_1 + A_2 + ... + A_{n-1} is a center in \( G_{b_1+b_2+...+b_{n-1}} - \chi^I_{\partial} \). Now by the above case it is clear that \( (B_1 + B_2 + ... + B_{n-1}) \) nadj \( B_n \) and \( (A_1 + A_2 + ... + A_{n-1}) + A_n \) is a center in \( G_{(b_1+b_2+...+b_{n-1})+b_n} - \chi^I_{\partial} \). Hence \( \{ B_i \}_{i=1}^n \) is also a disconnected set and \( A_1 + A_2 + ... + A_n \) is a center in \( G_{b_1+b_2+...+b_n} - \chi^I_{\partial} \), as required.

**Lemma 19:** Let \( M \) be an \( R \)-module and \( A,B,C \subseteq IF \) such that \( A \cap B = \chi^I_{\partial} \) and \( (A+B) \cap C = \chi^I_{\partial} \), then \( A \cap (B+C) = \chi^I_{\partial} \).

- Proof. Straightforward.

**Theorem 20:** For any \( A \in V(G) \), there is a non-near \( VX \) \( C \) to \( A \) such that \( A+C \) is a center in \( G - \chi^I_{\partial} \).

- Proof. We consider that \( A \) is a non-zero \( IF \) submodule of \( M \). Let \( \Omega = \{ B \leq IF M \mid A \cap B = \chi^I_{\partial} \} \). Clearly, \( \Omega \neq \emptyset \). By Zorn’s lemma \( \Omega \) has a maximal element \( C \), with respect to \( A \cap C = \chi^I_{\partial} \). Thus we obtain a non-near \( VX \) \( C \) to \( A \).

Now, we show that \( A+C \) is a center in \( G - \chi^I_{\partial} \). Suppose \( A+C \) is not a center in \( G - \chi^I_{\partial} \). This means \( e(A+C) > 1 \). Then there is a non-zero \( D \in V(G) \) such that \( (A+C) \) nadj \( D \), and this gives \( A \) nadj \( (C+D) \). But, maximality of \( C \) with respect to \( A \cap C = \chi^I_{\partial} \) implies that \( A+C = C \). Therefore, we get \( D = D \cap (A+C) = \chi^I_{\partial} \) by Lemma 3.18, which is absurd. Hence the theorem is obtained.

**Corollary 21:** Let \( A \subseteq B \) be two \( IF \) submodules of \( M \). Then for any \( A \in V(G_B) \), there is a non-near \( VX \) \( C \) to \( A \) such that \( A+C \) is a center in \( G_B - \chi^I_{\partial} \).

**Definition 22:** Suppose that \( G \) is the intersection \( GR \) of \( IF \) submodules of a module \( M \). Let \( A \in V(G) \). Then a \( VX \) \( B \in V(G) \) is said to be a complement of \( A \) if \( A \) nadj \( B \) and \( A+B = 1^I \). \( G \) is said to be a complemented \( GR \) if every \( VX \) of \( G \) has a complement.
Theorem 23: If $G$ is a complemented GR, then so is $G_A$ for any IF submodule $A$ of $M$.

- Proof. Let $B \in V(G_A)$. Then $B \cap A$ is a complement of $B$ in $G_A$, where $B'$ is a complement of $B$ in $G$.

Definition 24: An IF submodule $A$ of $M$ is called maximal if $A$ is a maximal element in the set of all non-constant IF submodules of $M$, with respect to the set inclusion.

Lemma 25: (Modularity Low): Let $M$ be a module and $A = (\mu_A, \nu_A)$, $B = (\mu_B, \nu_B)$ and $C = (\mu_C, \nu_C)$ be IFM's of $M$. Then $A \cap (B+C) \supseteq (A\cap B) + (A \cap C)$. Moreover if $B \subseteq A$, then $A \cap (B+C) = B + (A \cap C)$.

- Proof. The first statement is clear. To see the second statement, suppose that $B \subseteq A$. Then for every $x \in M$ we have

$$\left( \mu_B(x) \right) = \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_A \right) \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_C \right) \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_C \right) \left( y+z = x; (x-y = z) \right)
$$

$$\geq \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_A \right) \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_C \right) \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_C \right) \left( y+z = x \right) = (\text{since } B \subseteq A)
$$

$$\left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_A \right) \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_C \right) \left( \mu_B \right) \left( \mu_C \right) \left( y+z = x \right) = (\text{since } B \subseteq A)
$$

Also

$$\left( \nu_B \right) \left( \nu_A \right) \left( \nu_B \right) \left( \nu_C \right) \left( \nu_B \right) \left( \nu_C \right) \left( y+z = x \right) = (\text{since } B \subseteq A)
$$

So we conclude that $A \cap (B+C) \subseteq B + (A \cap C)$.

Finally $A \cap (B+C) = B + (A \cap C)$ in this case.

Lemma 26: Let $M$ be an R-module and $A, B$ two IF submodules of $M$.

1. For $\forall t \in (0,1]$ $A_t \subseteq B_t$ if and only if $A \subseteq B$.

2. For $\forall t \in (0,1]$ $A_t = B_t$ if and only if $A = B$. 
• Proof. Straightforward. Let \( t \in (0,1] \) and \( x \in X \), for each \( IF \Phi \) point \( x^IF_t = (\mu_t, \nu_t) \) such that
\[
\mu_t(y) = \begin{cases} 
  t & y = x \\
  0 & y \neq x
\end{cases}
\quad \text{and} \quad \nu_t(y) = \begin{cases}
  1-t & y = x \\
  1 & y \neq x
\end{cases}, \quad \text{for every} \quad y \in X.
\]

If \( A \) is an \( IF \) subset of \( X \), then the notation \( x^IF_t \in A \) means \( x \in A_t \).

**Theorem 3.27** Let \( A \) be a \( VX \) in \( G \). If \( G_A \) is a complemented \( GR \), then there is a non-trivial maximal \( IF \) submodule of \( A \) which is not a center \( G_A_\cdot_\chi^IF_0 \).

• Proof. It is not sufficient to show that for \( t \in (0,1] \) and each \( x^IF_t \neq \chi^IF_0 \in A \), we have a maximal \( IF \) submodule \( C \) of \( A \) such that \( x^IF_t \in C \). We consider \( x^IF_t \in A \). Let \( \Omega = \{ B | B \in IF(A), x^IF_t \notin B \} \). It is clear that \( \chi^IF_0 \notin \Omega \), hence \( \Omega \neq \emptyset \). So by Zorn’s lemma \( \Omega \) has a maximal element say. We show that \( C \) is a maximal \( IF \) submodule of \( A \). Let \( C_i \subseteq D_i \subseteq A_t \). Since \( D_i \subseteq A_t \), so \( D \subseteq A \). As \( G(A) \) is complemented, therefore there exists \( D^t \in IF(A) \) with \( A = D + D^t \) and \( D \) nadj \( D^t \). Now \( D \cap (C+D^t) = C + (D \cap D^t) = C + \chi^IF_0 = C \).

Thus \( x^IF_t \notin C \) implies either \( x^IF_t \notin D \) or \( x^IF_t \notin (C+D) \). If \( x^IF_t \notin D \), then \( D = C \), as \( C \) is maximal with \( x^IF_t \notin C \). So \( D = C_t \). Also if \( x^IF_t \notin (C+D^t) \), then \( C + D^t = C \).

This gives \( C + D^t = C_t \). Therefore \( A = D + D^t \) gives Thus \( C \) is maximal with \( x^IF_t \notin C \). From this, we get that there exists a maximal \( F \)-submodule \( C \) of \( A \) with \( x^IF_t \notin C \) if \( x^IF_t (\neq \chi^IF_0) \in A \). We observe that \( \bigcap \{ A \mid A \text{ is a maximal submodule of } A \} = \chi^IF_0 \), as desired.

**Definition 28:** An \( IF \)-submodules \( B = \chi^IF_0 \) of \( M \) is said to be simple if \( A \subseteq B \), where \( A \in IF(M) \) implies either \( A = \chi^IF_0 \) or \( A = B \).

**Theorem 29:** Let \( M \) be a module. If \( 1^IF_M \) is the sum of simple \( IF \) submodules of \( M \), then \( 1^IF_M \) is the only center in \( G - \chi^IF_0 \).
• Proof. If possible, we assume that $A$ is a center in $G - \{\chi^\alpha \}$ which is different from $1^M$. But $1^M$ is the sum of simple IF submodules of $1^M$. Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be the collection of all simple IF submodules of $1^M$. Then $1^M = \sum A_i$.

Since $A$ is center, therefore $A \cap A^c \neq 0$ for every $i$. As for every $i$, $A_i$ is a simple IF submodules of $M$, thus $A \cap A_i \leq A_i$ gives $A \cap A_i = A_i$. That means $A$ contains all simple IF-submodules of $M$. From this $1^M \leq A$, implies $A = 1^M$.

\textbf{Theorem 30:} If $1^M$ is the only center in $G - \chi^\alpha$, then the intersection of maximal paper F-submodules of $1^M$ is $\chi^\alpha$.

• Proof. Let $A \leq 1^M$. Then by Corollary 3.20 there is a non-near VX $B$ with $A + B$ is a center in $G$. From the given condition $A + B = 1^M$. This means that $B$ is a complement of $A$. Thus $G$ is a complement GR. Now, following the same way of Theorem 3.26, we get the result.

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