Research Article

(m, n)-Ideals in Semigroups Based on Int-Soft Sets

G. Muhiuddin and Abdulaziz M. Alanazi

Department of Mathematics, University of Tabuk, Tabuk 71491, Saudi Arabia

Correspondence should be addressed to G. Muhiuddin; chishtyg@gmail.com

Received 8 February 2021; Accepted 22 June 2021; Published 7 July 2021

Academic Editor: Sami Ullah Khan

Copyright © 2021 G. Muhiuddin and Abdulaziz M. Alanazi. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

1. Introduction

Soft set theory of Molodtsov [1] is an important mathematical tool to dealing with uncertainties and fuzzy or vague objects and has huge applications in real-life situations. In soft sets, the problems of uncertainties deal with enough numbers of parameters which make it more accurate than other mathematical tools. Thus, the soft sets are better than the other mathematical tools to describe the uncertainties. Aktaş and Çağman [2] show that the soft sets are more accurate tools to deal the uncertainties by comparing the soft sets to rough and fuzzy sets. The decision-making problem in soft sets had been considered by Maji et al. [3]. In [4], Maji et al. investigated several operations on soft sets. The notions of soft sets introduced in different algebraic structures had been applied and studied by several authors, for example, Aktaş and Çağman [2] for soft groups, Feng et al. [5] for soft semirings, and Naz and Shabir [6, 7] for soft semi-hypergroups.

Song [8] introduced the notions of int-soft semigroups, int-soft left (resp. right) ideals, and int-soft quasi-ideals. After that, Dudek and Jun [9] studied the properties of int-soft left (resp. right) ideals, and characterizations of these int-soft ideal are obtained. Moreover, they introduced the concept of int-soft (generalized) bi-ideals, and characterizations of (int-soft) generalized bi-ideals and int-soft bi-ideals are obtained. Dudek and Jun [9] introduced and characterized the notion of soft interior ideals of semigroups. The concept of union-soft semigroups, union-soft I-ideals, union-soft r-ideals, and union-soft semiprime soft sets have been considered by [10]. In addition, Muhiuddin et al. studied the soft set theory on various aspects (see, for example, [11–21]). For more related concepts, the readers are referred to [22–31].

The results of this paper are arranged as follows. Section 2 summarises some concepts and properties related to semigroups, soft sets, and int-soft ideals that are required to establish our key results, while Section 3 presents the principle of int-soft (m, n)-ideals. We prove that the int-soft bi-ideals are int-soft (m, n)-ideals for each positive integer m, n, but the converse is not necessarily valid. Then, we prove that the A subset of the S semigroup is (m, n)-ideal of S if and only if (A, S) over U is an int-soft (m, n)-ideal over U. Also, we prove that a soft set (S, S) over U is an int-soft (m, n)-ideal over U if and only if (S, S) over U is an int-soft (m, n)-ideal over U. Moreover, we characterize (m, n) regular semigroups in terms of int-soft (m, n)-ideals over U. In this respect, we prove that a semigroup S is (m, n)-regular if and only if (S, S) = (S, S) over U for each int-soft (m, n)-ideal.
(\mathcal{H}, S) over U. In Section 4, first, we present the idea of int-soft \((m, 0)\)-ideal and \((0, n)\)-ideal over \(U\). After that, we obtain some analogues’ results to the previous section. Furthermore, we prove that a semigroup \(S\) is \((m, n)\)-regular if and only if \((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}_n) \succeq \mathcal{H}^m \cap \mathcal{F}_n^m\), \(S\) for each int-soft \((m, 0)\)-ideal \((\mathcal{H}, S)\) and for each int-soft \((0, n)\)-ideal \((\mathcal{F}, S)\) over \(U\). At the end of this section, we provide the existence theorem for int-soft \((m, n)\)-ideal over \(U\) and for the minimality of int-soft \((m, n)\)-ideal over \(U\). We also provide a conclusion in Section 5 that contains the direction for certain potential work.

2. Preliminaries

Let \(S\) be a semigroup. For \((\emptyset \neq \Omega, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{S})\subseteq S\), \(\Omega\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S}\) is defined as \(\Omega\mathcal{O}\mathcal{S} = \{vh|v \in \mathcal{O}, h \in \mathcal{S}\}\). A subset \((\emptyset \neq \Omega)\subseteq S\) is called a sub-semigroup of \(S\) if \(\forall h \in \mathcal{O}\forall v \in \mathcal{O}\). A subset \((\emptyset \neq \Omega)\subseteq S\) is called a left (resp. right) ideal of \(S\) if \(\Omega\subseteq\Omega\) (resp. \(\Omega\subseteq\Omega\)) and is called an ideal of \(S\) if \(\Omega\subseteq\Omega\) is both left and right ideal of \(S\). A sub-semigroup \(\mathcal{O}\) of \(S\) is called a bi-ideal of \(S\) if \(\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathcal{O}\).

Let \(U\) be a universal set and let \(E\) be a set of parameters. Let \(\mathcal{P}(U)\) denote the power set of \(U\) and let \(\Omega \subseteq E\). A pair \((\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{O})\) is called a soft set over \(U\) if \(\mathcal{H}: \Omega \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(U)\) is a mapping. We denote the set of all soft sets over \(U\) with parameter set \(S\) by \(\mathcal{S}_S(U)\).

Let \((\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{O})\) and \((\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O})\) be soft sets over \(U\). Then, \((G, \mathcal{O})\) is called a soft subset of \((\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{O})\) if \(G \subseteq \mathcal{O}\) and \(F \subseteq \mathcal{O}\), \(\forall \forall \mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{O}\).

Let \((\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{O})\) and \((\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O})\) be two soft sets. Then, for each \(v \in \mathcal{O}\), the union and intersection are defined as

\[
(\mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{F})(v) = \mathcal{H}(v) \cup \mathcal{F}(v),
\]

\[
(\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})(v) = \mathcal{H}(v) \cap \mathcal{F}(v).
\]

For any two soft sets \((\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{O})\) and \((\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O})\) of \(S\), the int-soft product \(\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{F}\) is defined as

\[
(\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{F})(v) = \bigcup_{\forall \mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{F}(v)} \mathcal{H}(v). 
\]

A soft set \((\mathcal{H}, S)\) over \(U\) is called an int-soft right (resp. Left) ideal over \(U\) if \(\mathcal{H}(uv) \supseteq \mathcal{H}(v)\) (resp. \(\mathcal{H}(uv) \supseteq \mathcal{H}(k)\)) for all \(v, k \in S\). It is called an int-soft ideal over \(U\) if it is both int-soft left and int-soft right ideal over \(U\). An int-soft sub-semigroup \((\mathcal{H}, S)\) over \(U\) is called an int-soft bi-ideal over \(U\) if \(\mathcal{H}(vkh) \supseteq \mathcal{H}(v) \cap \mathcal{H}(h)\) for all \(v, k, h \in S\). The set of all int-soft left (resp. right) and int-soft bi-ideals over \(U\) will be denoted by \(\mathcal{J}_L(U)\) (resp. \(\mathcal{J}_R(U)\)) and \(\mathcal{J}_B(U)\).

More concepts related to our study in different aspects have been studied in [33–39].

For \((\emptyset \neq \Omega)\subseteq S\), the characteristic soft set over \(U\) is denoted by \(\chi_\Omega(S)\) and defined as

\[
\chi_\Omega(S) = \left\{ U, \text{ if } v \in \Omega, \emptyset, \text{ if } v \notin \Omega \right\}. 
\]

Let \((\emptyset \neq \Omega)\subseteq S\). Then, we have (1) \(\chi_\Omega^m \chi_\Sigma = \chi_{\Omega\Sigma}\) and (2) \(\chi_\Omega \cap \chi_\Sigma = \chi_{\Omega\Sigma}\).

The concept of \((m, n)\)-ideals of semigroups was introduced by Lajos [40] as follows. Let \(S\) be a semigroup and \(m, n\) be nonnegative integers. Then, a sub-semigroup \(\mathcal{O}\) of \(S\) is said to be an \((m, n)\)-ideal of \(S\) if \(U^m \mathcal{O}^n \subseteq \mathcal{O}\). After that, the concept of \((m, n)\)-ideals in various algebraic structures such as ordered semigroups, LA-semigroups, and fuzzy semigroups had been studied by, for instance, Akram et al. [41], Bussaban and Changphas [42], Changphas [43], Mahboob et al. [44], and many others.

We denote by \([v]_{(m, n)}\) the principal \((m, n)\)-ideal, \([v]_{(m, 0)}\) the principal \((m, 0)\)-ideal, and \([v]_{(0, n)}\) the principal \((0, n)\)-ideal generated by an element \(v\) of \(S\), respectively. They were given by Krgovic [45] as follows:

\[
[v]_{(m, n)} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m+n} v \cup v^n S^i, 
\]

\[
[v]_{(m, 0)} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} v \cup v^n S, 
\]

\[
[v]_{(0, n)} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} v \cup v^n S. 
\]

In whatever follows, \(\mathcal{M}_{(m, n)}, \mathcal{M}_{(m, 0)}, \text{ and } \mathcal{M}_{(0, n)}\) denote the set of all \((m, n)\)-ideals, \((m, 0)\)-ideals, and \((0, n)\)-ideals of \(S\).

3. Int-Soft \((m, n)\)-Ideals

Definition 1. An int-soft sub-semigroup \((\mathcal{H}, S)\) over \(U\) is called an int-soft \((m, n)\)-ideal over \(U\) if

\[
(\mathcal{H}(h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_m, \kappa, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n) \supseteq \mathcal{H}(h_1) \cap \mathcal{H}(h_2) \cap \cdots \mathcal{H}(h_m) \cap \mathcal{H}(v_1) \cap \mathcal{H}(v_2) \cap \cdots \cap \mathcal{H}(v_n),
\]

for all \(h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_m, \kappa, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \in S\).
The set of all int-soft \((m, n)\)-ideals over \(U\) will be denoted by \(\mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

**Example 1.** Let \(S = \{0, u, h\}\). Define the binary operation \(\cdot\) on \(S\) as follows.

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
\cdot & 0 & u & h \\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
u & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
h & 0 & 0 & u \\
\end{array}
\]

Then, \((S, \cdot)\) is a semigroup. Define \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{S}_S(U)\) as

\[
\mathcal{H}(\kappa) = \begin{cases} 
U_1, & \text{if } \kappa \in \{0, v\}, \\
U_2, & \text{if } \kappa = h,
\end{cases}
\]

where \(U_1, U_2 \subseteq U\) such that \(U_2 \subseteq U_1\). It is straightforward to verify that \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

**Lemma 1.** In \(S\), \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_B(U) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

**Proof (straightforward).**

**Remark 1.** In general, in a semigroup \(S\), \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_B(U)\).

**Example 2.** Let \(S = \{0, u, h, \kappa\}\). Define the binary operation \(\cdot\) on \(S\) as follows.

\[
\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\cdot & 0 & u & h & \kappa \\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
u & u & u & u & u \\
h & h & h & h & h \\
\kappa & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Then, \(S\) is a semigroup. Define \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{S}_S(U)\) as

\[
\mathcal{H}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 
U, & \text{if } \omega \in \{0, \kappa\}, \\
\emptyset, & \text{if } \omega \in \{u, h\}.
\end{cases}
\]

Then, \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\), \(\forall m, n \geq 2\), but \(\mathcal{H} \notin \mathcal{I}_B(U)\) because \(\emptyset = \mathcal{H}(u) = \mathcal{H}(\kappa h0) \neq \mathcal{H}(h) \cap \mathcal{H}(0) = U\).

**Theorem 1.** Let \((\mathcal{H}, S), (\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). Then, \((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

**Proof.** Let \(v, h \in S\). We have

\[
(\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})(vh) = \mathcal{H}(vh) \cap \mathcal{F}(vh) = \mathcal{H}(v) \cap \mathcal{H}(h) \cap \mathcal{F}(v) \cap \mathcal{F}(h) = (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})(v) \cap (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})(h).
\]

Let \(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m, \kappa, h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_n \in S\). Now, we have

\[
(\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})(v_1 v_2, \ldots, v_m \kappa h_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n) \supseteq (\mathcal{H}(v_1 v_2, \ldots, v_m \kappa h_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n) \cap \mathcal{F}(v_1 v_2, \ldots, v_m \kappa h_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n)),
\]

\[

\supseteq (\mathcal{H}(v_1) \cap \mathcal{H}(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}(v_m) \cap \mathcal{H}(h_1) \cap \mathcal{H}(h_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}(h_n)) \cap \mathcal{F}(v_1) \cap \mathcal{F}(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{F}(v_m) \cap \mathcal{F}(h_1) \cap \mathcal{F}(h_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{F}(h_n).
\]

Therefore, \((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). **Proof.** \((\Rightarrow)\) Let \(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m, \kappa, h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_n \in S\). Below are the cases we have:

**Case 1.** If \(x_k \notin \Omega\) for some \(k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}\), then

\[
\mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_1 v_2, \ldots, v_m \kappa h_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n) \supseteq \mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_1) \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_m) \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(h_1) \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(h_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(h_n).
\]

**Case 2.** If \(y_l \notin \Omega\) for some \(l \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}\), then

\[
\mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_1 v_2, \ldots, v_m \kappa h_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n) \supseteq \mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_1) \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(v_m) \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(h_1) \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(h_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}_\Omega(h_n).
\]
When \( x_k \notin \Omega \) and \( y_l \notin \Omega \) for \( k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\} \) and \( l \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \) are used in previous cases.

\[
\chi_\Omega(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m c_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n) = 1,
\]


\[
\supseteq \chi_\Omega(u_1) \cap \chi_\Omega(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \chi_\Omega(u_m) \cap \chi_\Omega(h_1) \cap \chi_\Omega(h_2) \cap \ldots \cap \chi_\Omega(h_n).
\]

Hence, \((\tilde{\chi}_\Omega, S) \in \mathcal{J}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

\(\Rightarrow\) Let \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m, h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_n \in \Omega \) and \( \kappa \in S \).

Then, \( \chi_\Omega(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m c_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n) \supseteq \chi_\Omega(v_1) \cap \chi_\Omega(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \chi_\Omega(v_m) \cap \chi_\Omega(h_1) \cap \chi_\Omega(h_2) \cap \ldots \cap \chi_\Omega(h_n) = 1 \).

Therefore, \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m c_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n \in \Omega \).

Hence, \( \Omega^{m} \Omega^{n} \subseteq \Omega \), as required.

\(\square\)

**Theorem 3.** Let \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \delta_{S}^{-}(U)\). Then, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}_{(m,n)}(U) \Rightarrow (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^m \chi_S^o \tilde{\mathcal{H}}^n, S) \subseteq (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S)\).

**Proof.** \((\Rightarrow)\) Let \( a \in S \). If \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^m \chi_S^o \tilde{\mathcal{H}}^n)(a) = \emptyset \), then \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^m \chi_S^o \tilde{\mathcal{H}}^n, S) \subseteq (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S)\). In the other case, when \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^m \chi_S^o \tilde{\mathcal{H}}^n)(a) \neq \emptyset \), then there exist elements \( r, s \in S \) such that \( a = rs \), \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^m \chi_S^o \tilde{\mathcal{H}}^n)(r) \neq \emptyset \) and \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^n)(s) \neq \emptyset \).

Case 3. If \( x_k, y_l \in \Omega \), \( \forall k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\} \) and \( l \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \), then \( \chi_\Omega(u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_m c_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n) \subseteq \Omega^{m} \Omega^{n} \subseteq \Omega \).

\[
(12)
\]

\[
(13)
\]

\(\Rightarrow\) For any \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m, h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_n \in S \), let \( a = v_1 v_2, \ldots, v_m c_1 h_2, \ldots, h_n \). Since \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^m \chi_S^o \tilde{\mathcal{H}}^n, S) \subseteq (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S)\), we have
\( \mathcal{H}(v_1v_2, \ldots, v_mkh_1h_2, \ldots, h_n) = \mathcal{H}(a), \)

\[ \begin{align*}
2(\mathcal{H}^m \circ \mathcal{H}^n)(a) & = \bigcup_{a=apq} \left( \mathcal{H}^m \circ \mathcal{H}^n \right)(p) \cap \mathcal{H}^n(q) \\
& = \bigcup_{a=apq} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^m(\mathcal{H}^n(\mathcal{H}(v_1v_2, \ldots, v_m\kappa) \cap \mathcal{H}^n(h_1h_2, \ldots, h_n)) \right\} \\
& \subseteq \left\{ \mathcal{H}^m(\mathcal{H}(v_1v_2, \ldots, v_m) \cap \mathcal{H}^n(h_1h_2, \ldots, h_n) \cap \mathcal{H}(h_n) \right\} \\
& \vdots \\
& \subseteq \left\{ \mathcal{H}(v_1) \cap \mathcal{H}(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}(v_m) \cap \mathcal{H}(h_1) \cap \mathcal{H}(h_2) \cap \ldots \cap \mathcal{H}(h_n) \right\}.
\end{align*} \]

Hence, \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

**Definition 2.** A semigroup \(S\) is called the \((m,n)\)-regular if, \(\forall a \in S : x \in S\) such that \(a = a^m xa^n\).

**Lemma 2.** If \(S\) is \((m,n)\)-regular, \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U) \Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_S(U)\).

**Proof.** Suppose that \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\) and \(v, \kappa, h \in S\). Since \(S\) is \((m,n)\)-regular, \(vkh = v^npu^mkh^mgh^n\) for some \(p, q \in S\). Therefore,

\[ \mathcal{H}(vkh) = \mathcal{H}(v^npu^mkh^mgh^n), \]

\[ = \mathcal{H}(v^n(pu^mkh^mgh^n)h^n), \]

\[ \supseteq \{ \mathcal{H}(v) \cap \mathcal{H}(h) \}, \]

as required.

**Lemma 3.** Let \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_S(U)\). Then, \(\mathcal{H}(v) \subseteq \mathcal{H}(v')\), \(\forall v \in \mathbb{Z}^+\) and \(v \in S\).

**Proof.** Let \(v \in S\). As \(v' = uv^{-1}\), we have

\[ \mathcal{H}(v) = \bigcup_{v=apq} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^m \circ \mathcal{H}^n \right\}(p) \cap \mathcal{H}^n(q) \cap \mathcal{H}(v) \]

\[ \supseteq \mathcal{H}(v^n) \cap \mathcal{H}(v^n) \]

\[ = \bigcup_{v^n=apq} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^m(p) \cap \mathcal{H}^n(q) \cap \mathcal{H}(v^n) \right\}, \]

\[ \supseteq \mathcal{H}(v^n) \cap \mathcal{H}(v^n) \]

\[ = \mathcal{H}(v^n) \cap \mathcal{H}(v^n) \supseteq \mathcal{H}(v) \cap \mathcal{H}(v), \]

by Lemma 3

**Theorem 4.** \(S\) is \((m,n)\)-regular \(\Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{H}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{H}^m \circ \mathcal{H}^n, S), \forall (\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_S(U)\).

**Proof.** \((\Rightarrow)\) Let \(v \in S\). Then, \(v = uv^n\) for some \(x \in S\). We have

\[ \mathcal{H}(v) = \bigcup_{v^n=apq} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^m(p) \cap \mathcal{H}^n(q) \cap \mathcal{H}(v^n) \right\}, \]

\[ = \bigcup_{v^n=apq} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^m(p) \cap \mathcal{H}^n(q) \cap \mathcal{H}(v^n) \right\} \]

\[ = \mathcal{H}(v) \cap \mathcal{H}(v), \]

by Lemma 3
Therefore, \((\mathcal{K}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S)\).

\((\Rightarrow)\) Let \(v \in S\). Since \((x_{m}, S) \in \delta_{S}(U)\), so by Theorem 2, \((\mathcal{K}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S)\). Therefore, \(x_{m}(x) \in (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(x) = x_{m} \circ x_{n}(x)\). It follows that \(v \in \nu \circ S \nu\), and so, \(S\) is \((m, n)\)-regular.

\(\Box\)

**Theorem 5.** \(S\) is \((m, n)\)-regular \(\iff (\mathcal{K}, S) = (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \nu(\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

**Proof.** (\(\Rightarrow\)) Suppose that \(S\) is \((m, n)\)-regular and \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). Then, by Theorems 3 and 4, \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S)\) and \((\mathcal{K}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S)\). Hence, \((\mathcal{K}, S) = (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S)\).

(\(\Leftarrow\)) Suppose that \(\omega \in S\). As \([\omega]_{(m,n)} \in \mathcal{M}_{(m,n)}\) by Theorem 2, \((x_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}}) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). Thus, by hypothesis, we have

\[
X_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}} : X_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}} \circ_\mathcal{K} X_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}} = X_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}} \circ_\mathcal{K} X_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}} = X_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}} \circ_\mathcal{K} X_{[\omega]_{(m,n)}}.
\]

Therefore, \([\omega]_{(m,n)} \subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)([\omega]_{(m,n)})\).

**Lemma 4.** If \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\) and \((\mathcal{K}, S)\) is an int-soft sub-semigroup over \(U\), such that

\[
(\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S),
\]

then \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

**Proof.** As \((\mathcal{K}, S)\) is an int-soft sub-semigroup over \(U\), by Theorem 3, it is sufficient to show that \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S)\). Now,

\[
(\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(v) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(v) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S)\] \quad (20)

Hence, \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). \(\Box\)

**Lemma 5.** Let \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\) and \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). If \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S)\) or \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S)\), then

1. \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\)
2. \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\)

**Proof.** When \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S)\), then we have

\[
((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)) (v) \subseteq ((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)) (v)
\]

\[
\subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(v) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(v)\] \quad (21)

It follows that \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S)\) is an int-soft sub-semigroup over \(U\). Also, we have

\[
((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n))(v) = ((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n))(v),
\]

\[
\subseteq ((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n))(v) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n)(v).\] \quad (22)

Thus, \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). Similarly, when \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{K}, S)\), then \((\mathcal{K}^m \circ \mathcal{K}^n, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). Similar to (1), it can be verified. \(\Box\)

**4. Int-Soft \((m, 0)\)-Ideals and Int-Soft \((0, n)\)-Ideals**

**Definition 3.** An int-soft sub-semigroup \((\mathcal{K}, S)\) over \(U\) is called an int-soft \((m, 0)\)-ideal over \(U\) if

\[
\mathcal{K}(v_1 u_2 \cdots v_m) \supseteq \mathcal{K}(v_1) \cap \mathcal{K}(v_2) \cap \cdots \cap \mathcal{K}(v_m),
\]

for all \(v_1, u_2, \cdots, v_m, k \in S\).

An int-soft \((0, n)\)-ideal can be described dually.

Whatever follows, we denote the set of all int-soft \((m, 0)\)-ideals and \((0, n)\)-ideals over \(U\) by \(\mathcal{I}_{(m, 0)}(U)\) and \(\mathcal{I}_{(0, n)}(U)\).

**Example 3.** Let \(S = \{0, v, h, k\}\). Define the binary operation \(\cdot \cdot \cdot \) on \(S\) as follows.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
h & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
k & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
\]

Then, \(S\) is a semigroup. Define \((\mathcal{K}, S), (\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{S}_S(U)\) as

\[
\mathcal{K}(\omega) = \begin{cases} U, & \text{if } \omega \in \{0, h\} \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } \omega \in \{v, k\} \end{cases}
\]

\[
\mathcal{K}(\omega) = \begin{cases} U, & \text{if } \omega \in \{0, v\} \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } \omega \in \{h, k\} \end{cases}
\]

It is straightforward to verify that \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m, 0)}(U)\) and \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0, n)}(U)\).

**Lemma 6.** In \(S\), \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m, 0)}(U)\) (resp. \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0, n)}(U)\)) \(\Rightarrow\) \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m, 0)}(U)\) (resp. \((\mathcal{K}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0, n)}(U)\))

**Proof (straightforward).** \(\Box\)
Remark 2. In general, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}((m,0)) \) (resp. \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}_L((m,0))\) \(\Rightarrow\) \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{F}(U) \) (resp. \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{F}_L(U)\)).

Example 4. In Example 3, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \delta_\mathcal{M}((U) \Rightarrow \ (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}((m,0)) \cup \mathcal{J}_L((m,0)) \forall m, n \geq 2, \) but \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \notin \mathcal{F}(U), \mathcal{F}_L(U)\).

Definition 4. A semigroup \(S\) is called the \((m, 0)\)-regular (resp. \((0, n)\)-regular) if \(\forall v \in S \exists h \in S\) such that \(v = v^m h \) (resp. \(v = hv^n\)).

Lemma 7. The following assertions hold:

1. In \((m, 0)\)-regular \(S\), \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}((m,0)) \Rightarrow (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{F}(U)\).
2. In \((0, n)\)-regular \(S\), \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}((0,0)) \Rightarrow (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{F}_L(U)\).

Proof. Let \(v, h \in S\). Since \(S\) is \((m, 0)\)-regular, so \(\exists k \in S\) such that \(vh = v^m k\). Therefore, we have

\[\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(vh) = \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v^m k) = \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v^m) \geq \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v).\]  

Hence, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{F}(U)\). (2). Similarly, this can be proved.

Lemma 8. \((\exists \Omega \neq \emptyset) \Omega \subset S\). Then, \(\Omega \in \mathcal{M}((m,0)) \) (resp. \(\Omega \in \mathcal{M}_L((m,0))\) \(\Leftrightarrow\) the \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \Omega, S) \in \mathcal{J}((m,0)) \) (resp. \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \Omega, S) \in \mathcal{J}_L((m,0))\)).

Proof. \((\Rightarrow)\) Let \(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m \in S\). If \(x_k \notin \Omega\), for some \(k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}\), then \(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_1v_2\ldots v_m) \geq \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_1) \cap \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_m)\). If \(x_k \in \Omega\) for each \(k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}\), then \(v_1v_2\ldots v_m \in \Omega^m S \Omega \subset \Omega\). Therefore,

\[\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_1v_2\ldots v_m) = 1 \geq \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_1) \cap \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_m).\]  

Hence, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \Omega, S) \in \mathcal{F}((m,0))\).

\((\Leftarrow)\) Let \(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m \in \Omega\) and \(k \in \Omega\). Then,

\[\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_1v_2\ldots v_m) \geq \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_1) \cap \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_2) \cap \ldots \cap \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_m) = 1\]

implies \(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(v_1v_2\ldots v_m) = 1\). Therefore, \(v_1v_2\ldots v_m \in \Omega\). Thus, \(\Omega^m S \Omega \subset \Omega\), as required.

Theorem 6. Let \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S)\) be any int-soft sub-semigroup over \(U\). Then, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}((m,0)) \) (resp. \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}_L((m,0))\) \(\Rightarrow\) \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}^m \chi_S, S) \leq (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \) (resp. \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}_L(U)\)).

Proof. It is similar to the proof of Theorem 3.

Lemma 9. Let \(S\) be \((m, n)\)-regular, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}((m,0)) \) and \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}_L((m,0))\). Then, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) = (\tilde{\mathcal{H}} \circ \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S)\) and \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) = (\tilde{\mathcal{H}} \circ \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S)\).

Proof. Let \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \in \mathcal{J}((m,0))\). Then, \((\tilde{\mathcal{H}} \circ \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S) \leq (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, S)\). We have
(\(\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})^{m_0}\mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})^\circ, S\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S),\) (29)

By Theorem 8 and Lemma 9, we have 
\((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) = (\mathcal{F}, S)\) and 
\((\mathcal{H}, S) = (\mathcal{F}, S)\). Therefore, 
\((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S).\) Also, 
\((\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S).\) Therefore, 
\((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) = (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S),\)

(\(\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})^{m_0}\mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})^\circ, S\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S)\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S),\) (30)

and so, 
\((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S).\) Similarly, 
\((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S).\) Thus, 
\((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S).\) Since 
\((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m_0)}(U)\) and 
\((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0_m)}(U)\), the reverse inclusion holds. Hence, 
\((\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S) = (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S),\)

(\(\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}, S\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})^{m_0}\mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F})^\circ, S\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S)\) \(\subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} \mathcal{F}^n, S),\) (32)

and it follows that \(R \cap L = R^{m_0} L \cap RL^n.\) Therefore, by Theorem 3 in [45], \(S\) is \((m, n)\)-regular. \(\square\)

**Lemma 10.** For \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{E}_S(U), (\mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m_0)}(U)\) (resp. \((\mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0_m)}(U)\)).

**Proof (straightforward).** \(\square\)

**Lemma 11.** In \((m, n)\)-regular semigroup \(S\), for each 
\((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m_0)}(U)\), there exist \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m_0)}(U)\) and 
\((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0_m)}(U)\) such that 
\((\mathcal{H}, S) = (\mathcal{F}, S).\)

\[
(\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{F}^n))^{(v)} = \left(\begin{array}{c}
(\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{F}^n))^{(v)} \\
(\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{F}^n))^{(v)} \\
\end{array}\right) \in (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{F}^n))^{(v)} \subseteq (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{K}_S^{\circ} (\mathcal{H}^{m_0} \mathcal{F}^n))^{(v)}.
\]

as required. \(\square\)

**Lemma 12.** In \((m, n)\)-regular semigroup \(S\), 
\(\forall (\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m_0)}(U)\) and 
\((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0_m)}(U)\).

**Proof.** Let \((\mathcal{H}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m_0)}(U)\) and 
\((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0_m)}(U).\) Now,
Therefore, \((\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{S}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\).

By Lemmas 11 and 12, we have the following. \(\Box\)

**Theorem 11.** Let \(S\) be a \((m,n)\)-regular and \((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{S}_{(m,n)}(U)\). Then, \((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U) \Leftrightarrow \) there exist \((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,0)}(U)\) and \((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(0,n)}(U)\) such that \((\mathcal{F}, S) = (\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{S}, S)\).

**Definition 5.** An int-soft \((m,n)\)-ideal \((\mathcal{F}, S)\) over \(U\) is called minimal if, for all int-soft \((m,n)\)-ideal \((\mathcal{F}', S)\) over \(U\), \((\mathcal{F}', S) \subseteq (\mathcal{F}, S)\) implies \((\mathcal{F}', S) = (\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{S}, S)\).

Dually, a minimum int-soft \((m,0)\)-ideal and minimal int-soft \((0,n)\)-ideal over \(U\) can be described.

**Theorem 12.** In \((m,n)\)-regular semigroup \(S\), a soft set \((\mathcal{F}, tS)\) over \(U\) is a minimal int-soft \((m,n)\)-ideal over \(U\) if and only if there exist a minimal int-soft \((m,0)\)-ideal \((\mathcal{F}, S)\) and a minimal int-soft \((0,n)\)-ideal \((\mathcal{F}', S)\) over \(U\) such that \((\mathcal{F}, S) = (\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{S}, S)\).

**Proof.** \((\Rightarrow)\) Let \((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\) be minimal. By Lemma 11, \((\mathcal{F}, S) = (\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{S} \circ \mathcal{F}, S)\). We show that \((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\). To show this, let \((\mathcal{F}, S) \in \mathcal{I}_{(m,n)}(U)\) such that \((\mathcal{F}, S) \subseteq (\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{S}, S)\).

**References**

[1] D. Molodtsov, “Soft set theory—First results,” Computers & Mathematics with Applications, vol. 37, no. 4-5, pp. 19–31, 1999.

[2] H. Aktas and N. Çağman, “Soft sets and soft groups,” Information Sciences, vol. 177, pp. 2726–2735, 2007.

[3] P. K. Maji, R. Biswas, and A. R. Roy, “Soft set theory,” Computers & Mathematics with Applications, vol. 45, no. 4-5, pp. 555–562, 2003.

[4] P. K. Maji, A. R. Roy, and R. Biswas, “An application of soft sets in a decision making problem,” Computers & Mathematics with Applications, vol. 44, no. 8-9, pp. 1077–1083, 2002.

[5] F. Feng, Y. B. Jun, and X. Zhao, “Soft semirings,” Computers & Mathematics with Applications, vol. 56, no. 10, pp. 2621–2628, 2008.

[6] S. Naz and M. Shabir, “On soft semihypergroups,” Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, vol. 26, no. 5, pp. 2023–2029, 2013.

[7] S. Naz and M. Shabir, “On prime soft bi-hyperideals of semihypergroups,” Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 1539–1546, 2014.

[8] S. Z. Song, H. S. Kim, and Y. B. Jun, “Ideal theory in semigroups based on intersectional soft sets,” The Scientific World Journal, vol. 2014, Article ID 136424, 7 pages, 2014.

[9] W. A. Dudek and Y. B. Jun, “Int-soft interior ideals of semigroups,” Quasigroups and Related Systems, vol. 22, pp. 201–208, 2014.

[10] Y. B. Jun, S. Z. Song, and G. Muhuiddin, “Convex soft sets, critical soft points, and union-soft ideals of ordered semigroups,” The Scientific World Journal, vol. 2014, Article ID 467968, 11 pages, 2014.

[11] G. Muhuiddin, “Cubic interior ideals in semigroups,” Applications and Applied Mathematics, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 463–474, 2019.

**5. Conclusion**

The main purpose of this article is to present in semigroups the ideas of int-soft \((m,n)\)-ideals, int-soft \((m,0)\)-ideals, and int-soft \((0,n)\)-ideals. If we take \(m = 0\) in the int-soft \((m,n)\)-ideals, int-soft \((m,0)\)-ideals, and int-soft \((0,n)\)-ideals in particular, then we get the int-soft bi-ideals, int-soft right ideals, and int-soft left ideals. The ideas proposed in this paper can also be seen to be more general than int-soft bi-ideals, int-soft right ideals, and int-soft left ideals. Also, if we place \(m = 1 = n\) in the results of this paper, then the results of [8] are deduced as corollaries, which is the main application of the results of this paper.

In the future work, one can further study these concepts to various algebraic structures such as semi-hypergroups, semi-hyperrings, rings, LA-semigroups, BL-algebras, MTL-algebras, R0-algebras, MV-algebras, EQ-algebras, and lattice implication algebras.

**Data Availability**

No data were used to support the study.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.
10

Journal of Mathematics

Communication Technologies and Robotic Applications, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 74–85, 2017.

C.-F. Yang, “Fuzzy soft semigroups and fuzzy soft ideals,” Computers & Mathematics with Applications, vol. 61, no. 2, pp. 255–261, 2011.

Y. B. Jun, K. J. Lee, and A. Khan, “Soft ordered semigroups,” MLQ, vol. 56, no. 1, pp. 42–50, 2010.

M. Izhar, A. Khan, M. Farooq, and T. Mahmood, “(m,n)-Double framed soft ideals of Abel Grassmann’s groupoids,” Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems, vol. 35, no. 124, pp. 1–15, 2018.

M. Izhar, A. Khan, M. Farooq, and T. Mahmood, "Double-framed soft generalized bi-ideals of intra-regular AG-groupoids," Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems, vol. 35, no. 11, pp. 1–15, 2018.

M. Khalaf, A. Khan, and T. Izhar, "Double-framed soft LA-semigroups," Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems, vol. 33, no. 6, pp. 3339–3353, 2017.

A. Khan, M. Farooq, and H. Khan, “Uni-softer hyperideals of ordered semihypergroups,” Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems, vol. 35, no. 2, pp. 1–15, 2018.

A. Mahboob, N. M. Khan, and B. Davvaz, "(m,n)-Hyperideals in (m,n)-hyperideals in ordered semihypergroups," Categories and General Algebraic Structures with Application, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 43–67, 2020.

A. Mahboob and N. M. Khan, "(m,n)-Hyperfilters in ordered semihypergroups," Kragujevac Journal of Mathematics, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 307–315, 2022.

F. Youssafzai, A. Ali, S. Haq, and K. Hila, "Non-associative semigroups in terms of semilattices via soft ideals," Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 4837–4847, 2018.

S. Lajos, “Generalized ideals in semigroups,” Acta Scientiarum Mathematicarum, vol. 22, pp. 217–222, 1961.

M. Akram, N. Yaqoob, and M. Khan, "On \((m,n)\)-ideals in LA-semigroups," Applied Mathematical Sciences, vol. 7, no. 44, pp. 2187–2191, 2013.

L. Bussaban and T. Changphas, "On \((m,n)\)-ideals on \((m,n)\)-regular ordered semigroups," Songklanakarin Journal of Science and Technology, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 199–206, 2016.

T. Changphas, "On 0-minimal \((m,n)\)-ideals in an ordered semigroup," International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, vol. 89, no. 1, pp. 71–78, 2013.

A. Mahboob, B. Davvaz, and N. M. Khan, "Fuzzy \((m,n)\)-ideals in semigroups," Computational and Applied Mathematics, vol. 38, no. 4, p. 189, 2019.

D. N. Krgovic, "On \((m,n)\)-regular semigroups," Publications De L’institut Mathematique, vol. 18, no. 32, pp. 107–110, 1975.

[12] G. Muhiuddin, A. Mahboob, and N. Mohammad Khan, "A new type of fuzzy semiprime subsets in ordered semigroups," Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, vol. 37, no. 3, pp. 4195–4204, 2019.

[13] G. Muhiuddin, "Neutrosophic subsemigroups," Annals of Communications in Mathematics, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–10, 2018.

[14] G. Muhiuddin, N. Rehman, and Y. B. Jun, "A generalization of \((e\in\nu q)\)-fuzzy ideals in ternary semigroups," Annals of Communications in Mathematics, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 73–83, 2019.

[15] G. Muhiuddin, A. M. Al-roqi, and S. Aldhafeeri, "Filter theory in MTL-algebras based on uni-soft property," Bulletin of the Iranian Mathematical Society, vol. 43, no. 7, pp. 2293–2306, 2017.

[16] G. Muhiuddin and A. M. Al-roqi, "Unisoft filters in R0-algebras," Journal of Computational Analysis and Applications, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 133–143, 2015.

[17] G. Muhiuddin, F. Feng, and Y. Bae Jun, "Subalgebras of BCK/BCI-algebras based on cubic soft sets," The Scientific World Journal, vol. 2014, Article ID 458638, 9 pages, 2014.

[18] G. Muhiuddin and A. M. Al-roqi, "Cubic soft sets with applications in BCK/BCI-algebras," Annals of Fuzzy Mathematics and Informatics, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 291–304, 2014.

[19] G. Muhiuddin, "Intersectional soft sets theory applied to generalized hypervector spaces," Analele Universitatii "Ovidius" Constanta—Seria Matematica, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 171–191, 2020.

[20] G. Muhiuddin and A. Mahboob, "Int-soft ideals over the soft sets in ordered semigroups," AIMS Mathematics, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 2412–2423, 2020.

[21] G. Muhiuddin and S. Aldhafeeri, "N-soft p-ideal of BCI-algebras," European Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 79–87, 2019.

[22] M. I. Ali, "Soft ideals and soft filters of soft ordered semigroups," Computers & Mathematics with Applications, vol. 62, no. 9, pp. 3396–3403, 2011.

[23] M. Farooq, A. Khan, and B. Davvaz, "Characterizations of ordered semihypergroups by the properties of their intersectional-soft generalized bi-hyperideals," Soft Computing, vol. 22, no. 9, pp. 3001–3010, 2018.

[24] A. Khan, N. H. Sarmin, F. M. Khan, and B. Davvaz, "A study of fuzzy soft interior ideals of ordered semigroups," Iranian Journal of Science & Technology, vol. 37A, pp. 237–249, 2013.

[25] A. Khan, Y. B. Jun, S. I. A. Shah, and R. Khan, "Applications of soft union sets in ordered semigroups via uni-soft quasi-ideals," Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems, vol. 30, pp. 97–107, 2015.

[26] R. S. Kanwal and M. Shabir, "Approximation of soft ideals by soft relations in semigroups," Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, vol. 37, no. 6, pp. 7977–7989, 2018.

[27] T. Mahmood, "A novel approach towards bipolar soft sets and their applications," Journal of Mathematics, vol. 2020, Article ID 4690808, 11 pages, 2020.

[28] T. Mahmood, M. I. Ali, and A. Hussain, "Generalized roughness in fuzzy filters and fuzzy ideals with thresholds in ordered semigroups," Computational and Applied Mathematics, vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 5013–5033, 2018.

[29] S. Naz and M. Shabir, "Regular and intra-regular semihypergroups in terms of soft union hyperideals," Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, vol. 32, no. 6, pp. 4119–4134, 2017.

[30] M. Ullah, T. Mahmood, M. B. Khan, and K. Ullah, "On twisted soft ideal of soft ordered semigroups," Journal of Information