On the Dominance Relation Between Ordinal Sums of Quasi-Overlap Functions

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Abstract—In this paper, we consider the notions of overlap functions and dominance relation of conjunctors to define dominance relations on overlap functions, and we prove some results involving these concepts and automorphisms. Moreover, we weaken the notion of overlap functions, excluding the continuity, called quasi-overlap functions, and we prove that the ordinal sums of quasi-overlap functions also are quasi-overlap functions.

Index Terms—Quasi-overlap functions, dominance relation, ordinal sums, automorphisms.

I. INTRODUCTION

The notion of overlap functions was introduced by Bustince et. al. [9], for an application on classification problems in image processing where the overlap functions are used on the identification of the objects in a given image. Overlap functions are a particular case of continuous aggregation functions [5], that is, it can be considered with a specific class of binary aggregation function.

The class of overlap functions is reacher than the class of t-norms in the sense of t-norms there are one idempotent t-norm and two homogeneous t-norms and overlap functions there is an uncountable number of idempotent, as well as homogeneous overlap functions. There are many papers making comparisons among properties of overlap and t-norms, as can be seen in [3], [9], [10], [23].

Recently, Paiva et. al. [33], introduced a more general definition of overlap functions, called of quasi-overlap functions, which arise of abolishes the continuity condition and they investigated the main properties of (quasi-)overlaps on bounded lattices, namely, convex sum, migrativity, homogeneity, idempotency and cancellation law.

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The idea of ordinal sums of semigroups are given by Climescu (1946) [13], Clifford (1954) [11] and Clifford and Preston (1961) [12]. In 1963, Schweizer and Sklar [40] characterized the idea of ordinal sums of semigroups from t-norms and t-conorms. After this, Ling (1965) [26] and Frank (1979) [21] gave important contributions for ordinal sums from t-norms and t-conorms. In 2000, Klement, Mesiar and Pap [24] introduced a new family of t-(co)norms called the ordinal sum of the summands $(a_i, b_i, T_i) ((a_i, b_i, S_i))$ of t-(co)norms where $(T_i)_{i \in I} ((S_i)_{i \in I})$ be a family of t-(co)norms and $(|a_i, b_i|)_{i \in I}$ be a family of nonempty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of $[0, 1]$. However, the ordinal sums of several other important fuzzy connectives also has been studied, such as, for example, the ordinal sums of copulas [32], overlap functions [15], uninorms [30], [31], fuzzy implications [19], [42] and fuzzy negations [4].

In 1976, Tardiff [43] introduced the dominance relation in the framework of probabilistic metric spaces as a binary relation on the class of all triangle functions and in 1983, Schweizer and Sklar [41] generalized to operations on a partially ordered set. Since then, several papers were developed using the notion of dominance relation in the construction of Cartesian products of probabilistic metric spaces, in the preservation of several properties and was also introduced in the framework of aggregation operators, see [1], [6], [7], [29], [37], [38], and dominance relation on the class of conjunctors, containing as particular cases the subclasses of quasi-copulas, copulas and t-norms [39].

In this work, we define the notion of dominance relation between two quasi-overlap functions and prove some results, among them, that automorphism preserves the dominance relation of quasi-overlap functions. Also, we consider the notions of quasi-overlap functions and ordinal sums of overlap functions to define an ordinal sum for quasi-overlap functions.
and we prove that there exists a dominance relation between ordinal sums of quasi-overlap functions if and only if there are a dominance relation of their respective summands.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 provides a review of concepts as aggregation functions, t-norms, automorphisms, (quasi-)overlap functions. Section 3 contains the definition the dominance relation of quasi-overlap functions and we prove that automorphism preserves the dominance relation of quasi-overlap functions. In section 4, we use the definitions of quasi-overlap functions and ordinal sums of overlap functions to define an ordinal sum for quasi-overlap functions and prove results involving these concepts and dominance relation. In section 5, we have the final considerations and further works.

II. Preliminaries

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \geq 2$. A function $A : [0,1]^n \to [0,1]$ is an $n$-ary aggregation operator if, for each $x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n \in [0,1]$, $A$ satisfies the following conditions:

A1. $A(0, \ldots, 0) = 0$ and $A(1, \ldots, 1) = 1$;
A2. If $x_i \leq y_i$, for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, then $A(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \leq A(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$.

In particular, we can consider a specific class of binary aggregation function namely overlap functions, which are related in some sense with t-norms.

**Definition 2.1:** A function $T : [0,1]^2 \to [0,1]$ is a t-norm if, for all $x, y, z \in [0,1]$, the following axioms are satisfied:
1. Symmetric: $T(x,y) = T(y,x)$;
2. Associative: $T(x,T(y,z)) = T(T(x,y),z)$;
3. Monotonic: If $x \leq y$, then $T(x,z) \leq T(y,z)$;
4. One identity: $T(x,1) = x$.

A t-norm $T$ is called positive if satisfies the condition: $T(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$ or $y = 0$.

**Example 2.1:** Some examples of t-norms:
1. Gödel t-norm: $T_G(x,y) = \min(x,y)$;
2. Product t-norm: $T_P(x,y) = xy$;
3. Łukasiewicz t-norm: $T_L(x,y) = \max(0,x+y-1)$;
4. Drastic t-norm: $T_D(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (x,y) \in [0,1]^2; \\ \min(x,y) & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$

**Proposition 2.1:** [24] Let $(T_i)_{i \in I}$ be a family of t-norms and $(a_i, b_i)_{i \in I}$ be a family of nonempty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of $[0,1]$. Then the function $T_I : [0,1]^2 \to [0,1]$ defined by

$$T_I(x,y) = \begin{cases} \min(x,y), & \text{otherwise}; \\ a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, & \text{if } (x,y) \in [a_i, b_i]^2; \end{cases}$$

is a t-norm which is called the ordinal sum of the summands $(a_i, b_i, T_i)_{i \in I}$.

**Definition 2.2:** A function $\rho : [0,1] \to [0,1]$ is an automorphism if it is bijective and increasing.

Automorphisms are closed under composition if $\rho, \rho' \in Aut([0,1])$, then $\rho \circ \rho' \in Aut([0,1])$, where $\rho \circ \rho'(x) = \rho(\rho'(x))$. In addition, the inverse $\rho^{-1}$ of an order automorphism $\rho$ is also an order automorphism.

A. Overlap functions

**Definition 2.3:** A bivariate function $O : [0,1]^2 \to [0,1]$ is said to be an overlap function if it satisfies the following conditions:
O1. $O$ is commutative;
O2. $O(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $xy = 0$;
O3. $O(x,y) = 1$ if and only if $x = 1$;
O4. $O$ is increasing;
O5. $O$ is continuous.

**Example 2.2:** [15], [17] For each positive real number $p > 0$, the function $O_p(x,y) = x^p y^p$, $O_{max}(x,y) = \min(x^p, y^p)$ and $O_{min}(x,y) = \min(x,y) \cdot \max(x^p, y^p)$ are examples of overlap functions.

**Proposition 2.2:** [3, Proposition 5.3] Let $\varphi \in Aut([0,1])$. $O$ is an overlap function iff $O^\varphi$ is also an overlap function such that, for all $x, y \in [0,1]$, the following holds

$$O^\varphi(x,y) = \varphi^{-1}(O(\varphi(x), \varphi(y))). \quad (2)$$

B. Quasi-overlap functions

The notion of overlap functions was introduced by Bustince et al. [9] as a non-associative and continuous function, to solve the problem of fuzziness on the process of image classification. The requirement of continuity is justified, to avoid that the overlap function to be a uninorm. However, it is easy to see that if a uninorm is an overlap function, then it is necessarily a t-norm. In addition, in some contexts, continuity is not an indispensable property, as we can see in Paiva et al. [34], for finite lattices.

In fact, there are several applications where continuity of aggregation functions is not required, for example in several methods of decision-making based on aggregation functions, Fuzzy Rule-Based Classification Systems (FRBCS), and digital image processing. In decision-making problems, we can find several methods using aggregation functions, see [10] and [36], which not need to be continuous. Aggregation functions were also used to reduce images, see [20], [35], interval t-norms and t-conorms were used in an edge detection method [14]. In both cases, the continuity of the aggregation functions is not required.

In [28], Choquet integrals were extended through a pair of bivariate (not necessarily continuous) functions satisfying a domination condition. These extended Choquet integrals were
used in a FRBCS with success, in that some of these functions achieved similar performance to the FURIA algorithm [22], which is considered the best FRBCS in present days. Note that, in [27], a non-continuous function \( F_{NA1} \) was used to generate a CF-integral (a type of extension of the Choquet integral) and also used in a FRBCS with a good performance, although a little less efficient than the FURIA algorithm.

Therefore, in some situations, we have needed to weaken the notion of overlap functions, dropped the exigence of continuity. The notion of quasi-overlap functions on a bounded lattice was defined in [33], as a natural generalization of overlap functions and interval-valued overlaps functions (as in [2]), but it considering the continuity condition. So, we define quasi-overlap functions on \([0,1]\) by:

**Definition 2.4:** Let \( O : [0,1]^2 \to [0,1] \) be a bivariate function. If \( O \) satisfies properties \( O1 \) – \( O4 \), it is called a quasi-overlap function.

**Example 2.3:** For each \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), the following functions are quasi-overlaps, but they are not overlap functions:

\[
O_\alpha(x,y) = \begin{cases} 
\alpha & \text{if } xy \in (0,1) \\
xy & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
O^{(\alpha)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 
\alpha + (1-\alpha)O(x,y) & \text{if } xy \in (0,1) \\
xy & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

where \( O \) is an overlap function.

**Remark 2.1:** Note that Proposition 2.2 can be easy generalized for quasi-overlap functions.

### III. DOMINANCE RELATION OF QUASI-OVERLAP FUNCTIONS

In [39, Definition 6], the dominance relations between two conjunctors were defined. However, note that not every quasi-overlap function is a conjuctor. On the other hand, in [28], Choquet integrals were extended through a pair of bivariate functions satisfying a domination condition. Since these pair of function do not need to be continuous, then we can consider quasi-overlap functions, and therefore, it results in an important investigated the dominance relations of quasi-overlap functions.

**Definition 3.1:** Let \( O_1 \) and \( O_2 \) be two quasi-overlap functions. We say that \( O_1 \) dominates \( O_2 \), denoted by \( O_1 \gg O_2 \), if for all \( x, y, u, v \in [0,1] \), it hold that

\[
O_1(O_2(x,y),O_2(u,v)) \geq O_2(O_1(x,u),O_1(y,v)).
\]

---

**Example 3.1:** Let \( \alpha, \beta \in (0,1) \). Then \( O_\alpha \gg O_\beta \) iff \( \alpha \geq \beta \).

In fact, if \( O_\alpha(O_\beta(x,y),O_\beta(u,v)) = 0 \) then

\[
O_\beta(x,y) \cdot O_\beta(u,v) = 0 \Rightarrow O_\beta(x,y) = 0 \lor O_\beta(u,v) = 0
\]

\[
xyw = 0
\]

\[
O_\alpha(x,u) = 0 \lor O_\alpha(y,v) = 0
\]

\[
O_\beta(O_\alpha(x,y),O_\alpha(u,v)) = 0
\]

and therefore, if \( O_\alpha(O_\beta(x,y),O_\beta(u,v)) = 0 \) then \( O_\alpha(O_\beta(x,y),O_\beta(u,v)) = O_\beta(O_\alpha(x,y),O_\alpha(u,v)) \).

Finally, if \( O_\alpha(O_\beta(x,y),O_\beta(u,v)) = \alpha \) then \( O_\beta(x,y)O_\beta(u,v) \in (0,1) \) and hence, \( xy \in (0,1) \) and \( uv \in (0,1) \) or equivalently, \( x, y, u, v \in (0,1) \). Therefore, \( O_\alpha(O_\beta(x,y),O_\beta(u,v)) = \alpha \geq \beta = O_\beta(O_\alpha(x,y),O_\alpha(u,v)) \).

**Proposition 3.1:** Let \( O_1, O_2, O_3 \) and \( O \) be quasi-overlap functions. If \( O_1 \gg O \), for any \( i = 1,2,3 \), then the binary operation \( O^* : [0,1]^2 \to [0,1] \) defined by

\[
O^*(x,y) = O_3(O_1(x,y),O_2(x,y))
\]

is also a quasi-overlap function such that \( O^* \gg O \), for all \( x, y \in [0,1] \).

**PROOF:** First, we will prove that \( O^* \) is a quasi-overlap function. Let \( O_1, O_2, O_3 \) and \( O \) be quasi-overlap functions and \( x, y \in [0,1] \).

\[
O^*(x,y) = O_3(O_1(x,y),O_2(x,y))
\]

\[
= O_3(O_1(x,y),O_2(x,y))
\]

\[
= O^*(x,y).
\]

O2.

\[
O^*(x,y) = 0 \iff O_3(O_1(x,y),O_2(x,y)) = 0
\]

\[
O_1(x,y) \cdot O_2(x,y) = 0
\]

\[
O_1(x,y) = 0 \lor O_2(x,y) = 0
\]

\[
x = 0.
\]

O3.

\[
O^*(x,y) = 1 \iff O_3(O_1(x,y),O_2(x,y)) = 1
\]

\[
O_1(x,y) \cdot O_2(x,y) = 1
\]

\[
O_1(x,y) = 1 \lor O_2(x,y) = 1
\]

\[
x = 1.
\]

O4. Since \( O_1, O_2, O_3 \) are increasing functions, then \( O^* \) is also an increasing function.

Now, we will prove that \( O^* \gg O \). So,

\[
O^*(O(x,y),O(u,v)) = O_3(O_1(x,y),O_2(x,y),O(u,v)) \geq O_3(O_1(x,u),O_1(y,v),O_2(x,u),O_2(y,v)) \geq O_3(O_1(x,u),O_2(x,u),O_3(O_1(y,v),O_2(y,v))) = O^*(x,u),O^*(y,v))
\]


Corollary 3.1: \( O^* \) is an overlap function if \( O_1, O_2 \) and \( O_3 \) are overlap functions.
PROOF: Straightforward.

In the following proposition, we prove that the automorphism preserves the dominance relation of quasi-overlap functions.

Proposition 3.2: Let \( O_1 \) and \( O_2 \) be two quasi-overlap functions and \( \varphi \in Aut([0,1]) \). If \( O_1 \gg O_2 \), then \( O_1^\varphi \gg O_2^\varphi \).

PROOF: Suppose \( O_1 \gg O_2 \) and \( x, y, u, v \in [0,1] \), then
\[
O_1^\varphi(x,y, O_2^\varphi(u,v)) = O_1^\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(O_2(\varphi(x), \varphi(y))), \varphi^{-1}(O_2(\varphi(u), \varphi(v)))) = \varphi^{-1}(O_2(\varphi^{-1}(O_1(\varphi(x), \varphi(u))), \varphi^{-1}(O_2(\varphi^{-1}(O_1(\varphi(x), \varphi(u)))))) = \varphi^{-1}(O_2(\varphi^{-1}(O_1(\varphi(x), \varphi(u))), \varphi^{-1}(O_2(\varphi^{-1}(O_1(\varphi(x), \varphi(u)))))) = O_2^\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(O_1(\varphi(x), \varphi(u))), \varphi^{-1}(O_2(\varphi^{-1}(O_1(\varphi(x), \varphi(u)))))) = O_2^\varphi(x,u, O_2^\varphi(y,v)).
\]

Therefore, \( O_1^\varphi \gg O_2^\varphi \).

IV. DOMINANCE RELATION BETWEEN ORDINAL SUM OF QUASI-OVERLAP FUNCTIONS

In [15], the ordinal sum of overlap functions was defined, as given below.

Definition 4.1: [15, Definition 5.1] Let \( I \) be a countable set of indexes, \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) be a family of overlap functions and \( (a_i, b_i)_{i \in I} \) be a family of non-empty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of \([0,1]\). The ordinal sum of \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) is a bivariante function \( (\langle a_i, b_i, O_i \rangle) : [0,1]^2 \rightarrow [0,1] \), defined by
\[
(\langle a_i, b_i, O_i \rangle)(x,y) = \begin{cases} a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) & \text{if } (x,y) \in [a_i, b_i], \\ \min\{f_A(x), f_A(y)\} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]

where \( f_A : [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1] \) is given by
\[
f_A(x) = \begin{cases} a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, 1 \right) & \text{if } \exists i \in I: x \in [a_i, b_i], \\ x & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]

Theorem 4.1: [15, Theorem 5.1] For a function \( O : [0,1]^2 \rightarrow [0,1] \) the following statements are equivalent:

i) \( O \) is an overlap function;

ii) \( O \) is representable as an ordinal sum of overlap functions \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \).

It is clear that if we consider quasi-overlap functions instead of overlap functions in Definition 4.1, the ordinal sum of these quasi-overlap functions is also a quasi-overlap function. However, this definition has unnecessary complexity, motivating the introduction of the following ordinal sums for quasi-overlap functions.

Definition 4.2: Let \( I \) be a countable set of indexes, \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) be a family of quasi-overlap functions and \( (\langle a_i, b_i \rangle)_{i \in I} \) be a family of non-empty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of \([0,1]\). The ordinal sum of \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) is a bivariante function \( O = (\langle a_i, b_i, O_i \rangle) : [0,1]^2 \rightarrow [0,1] \), defined by
\[
O(x,y) = \begin{cases} a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) & \text{if } (x,y) \in [a_i, b_i], \\ \min\{x, y\} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]

Now, we will prove that if the summands \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) is a family of quasi-overlap functions, then the ordinal sum defined by Eq. (5) is also a quasi-overlap function.

Proposition 4.1: If \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) is a family of quasi-overlap functions and \( (\langle a_i, b_i \rangle)_{i \in I} \) be a family of non-empty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of \([0,1]\), then \( O = (\langle a_i, b_i, O_i \rangle) \) is also a quasi-overlap function.

PROOF: Let \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) be a family of quasi-overlap functions and \( (\langle a_i, b_i \rangle)_{i \in I} \) be a family of non-empty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of \([0,1]\). Then

O1. Straightforward by commutativity of \( O \) and minimum function.

O2. Suppose \( xy = 0 \). Without loss of generality, suppose that \( x = 0 \). Thus if \( y \in [a_i, b_i] \) and \( a_i = 0 \), then \( O(x,y) = b_i \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x}{b_i}, \frac{y}{b_i} \right) = 0 \). Otherwise, \( O(x,y) = \min\{x, y\} = 0 \).

Conversely, suppose \( O(x,y) = 0 \).

If \( x, y \in [a_i, b_i] \), then
\[
a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) = 0
\]
and so, \( a_i = 0 \) and \( b_i \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x}{b_i}, \frac{y}{b_i} \right) = 0 \). Thus, \( x = 0 \) or \( y = 0 \). Otherwise, \( 0 = O(x,y) = \min\{x, y\} \) and then, \( x = 0 \) or \( y = 0 \).

O3. Suppose \( xy = 1 \), we have that \( x = y = 1 \). So, if \( x, y \in [a_i, b_i] \), then \( b_i = 1 \) and
\[
O(x,y) = a_i + (1 - a_i) \cdot O_i(1,1) = a_i + (1 - a_i) = 1.
\]

Otherwise, \( O(x,y) = \min\{x, y\} = 1 \), because \( x = y = 1 \).

Conversely, suppose \( O(x,y) = 1 \).

If \( x, y \in [a_i, b_i] \), then
\[
a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) = 1.
\]
So, \( b_i = 1 \) and \( O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) = 1 \). Therefore, \( \frac{x - a_i}{1 - a_i} = 1 \) and \( \frac{y - a_i}{1 - a_i} = 1 \). Hence, \( x = 1 \) and \( y = 1 \). Otherwise, \( 1 = O(x, y) = \min\{x, y\} \) and then, \( x = 1 \) and \( y = 1 \).

O4. Suppose \( x, y, z \in [0, 1] \) such that \( y \leq z \).

Case 1: If \( x, y, z \in [a_i, b_i] \), for some \( i \in I \). So,

\[
O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) \leq O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{z - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right)
\]

and thus,

\[
O(x, y) = a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) \\
\leq a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{z - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) \\
= O(x, z).
\]

Case 2: If \( x, y \in [a_i, b_i] \), for some \( i \in I \), and \( z \notin [a_i, b_i] \). Since \( y \leq z \) we have that \( x \leq b_i \leq z \). So,

\[
O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) \leq \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}
\]

and thus,

\[
O(x, y) = a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{y - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) \\
\leq a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \\
= x \\
= \min\{x, z\} \\
= O(x, z).
\]

Case 3: If \( x, z \in [a_i, b_i] \), for some \( i \in I \), and \( y \notin [a_i, b_i] \). Since \( y \leq z \) we have that \( y \leq a_i \leq z \). So,

\[
O(x, y) = \min\{x, y\} = y \\
\leq a_i \\
\leq a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \frac{z - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) \\
= O(x, z).
\]

Case 4: If \( x \notin [a_i, b_i] \) or \( y, z \notin [a_i, b_i] \), then \( O(x, y) = \min\{x, y\} \leq \min\{x, z\} = O(x, z) \).

Therefore, \( O \) is a quasi-overlap function.

**Proof:** Suppose that \( O \) has 1 as neutral element. If there is \( i \in I \) such that \( b_i = 1 \). Then for each \( x \in [0, 1] \), consider \( x' = (1 - a_i) + a_i \in [a_i, 1] \). Since \( x' = O(x', 1) \) then

\[
x = \frac{O(x', 1) - a_i}{1 - a_i} \\
= a_i + (1 - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x' - a_i}{1 - a_i}, \frac{1 - a_i}{1 - a_i} \right) - a_i \\
= (1 - a_i)O_i(x, 1) \\
= O_i(x, 1)
\]

Otherwise, there is no \( i \in I \) such that \( b_i = 1 \) and therefore if \( O \) has 1 as neutral element then either for each \( i \in I \), \( b_i \neq 1 \) or there exists \( i \in I \), such that \( b_i = 1 \) and \( O_i \) has 1 as neutral element.

\( \rightarrow \) Suppose that there exists \( i \in I \), such that \( b_i = 1 \) and \( O_i \) has neutral element and let \( x \in [0, 1] \). If \( x \in [a_i, 1] \) then

\[
O(x, 1) = a_i + (1 - a_i) \cdot O_i \left( \frac{x - a_i}{1 - a_i}, \frac{1 - a_i}{1 - a_i} \right) \\
= a_i + (1 - a_i) \cdot \frac{x - a_i}{1 - a_i} \\
= a_i + (1 - a_i) \cdot x \\
= x.
\]

if \( x \notin [a_i, 1] \) then, since \( 1 \in [a_j, b_j] \) for some \( j \in I \) iff \( j = i \), we have that \( O(x, 1) = \min\{x, 1\} = x \).

In the following proposition, we will prove the relationship among dominance relation of ordinal sums of quasi-overlap functions and their summands.

**Proposition 4.3:** Let \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) be a family of quasi-overlap functions, \( ([a_i, b_i])_{i \in I} \) be a family of non-empty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of \( [0, 1] \), \( O_1 = ((a_1, b_1, O_{1, i})) \) and \( O_2 = ((a_2, b_2, O_{2, i})) \). If for each \( i \in I \) the quasi-overlap functions \( O_{1, i} \) and \( O_{2, i} \) has 1 as neutral element then \( O_1 \gg O_2 \) iff \( O_{1, i} \gg O_{2, i} \), for all \( i \in I \).

**Proof:** Suppose that \( O_1 \gg O_2 \), then we want to prove that \( O_{1, i} \gg O_{2, i} \), for all \( i \in I \). Consider the function \( \phi_i : [a_i, b_i] \to [0, 1] \) defined by \( \phi_i(x) = \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \). Since \( \phi_i \) is an increasing bijection, then there exist unique \( x', y', u', v' \in [a_i, b_i] \) such that \( \phi_i(x') = x \), \( \phi_i(y') = y \), \( \phi_i(u') = u \) and \( \phi_i(v') = v \). Since \( O_1 \gg O_2 \) then, for all \( x, y, u, v \in [0, 1] \), we have that

\[
O_1(O_2(x, y), O_2(u, v)) \geq O_2(O_1(x, u), O_1(y, v)). \quad (5)
\]

In particular, it can be equivalently expressed by

\[
O_1(\phi_i^{-1}(O_2(\phi_i(x'), \phi_i(y'))), \phi_i^{-1}(O_2(\phi_i(u'), \phi_i(v')))) \\
\geq O_2(\phi_i^{-1}(O_1(\phi_i(x'), \phi_i(u'))), \phi_i^{-1}(O_1(\phi_i(y'), \phi_i(v'))))
\]

**Proposition 4.2:** Let \( (O_i)_{i \in I} \) be a family of quasi-overlap functions and \( ([a_i, b_i])_{i \in I} \) be a family of non-empty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of \( [0, 1] \). \( O = ((a_i, b_i, O_i)) \) has 1 as neutral element iff either for each \( i \in I \), \( b_i \neq 1 \) or there exists \( i \in I \), such that \( b_i = 1 \) and \( O_i \) has 1 as neutral element.
Note that, since
\[
\begin{align*}
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{2,i}(\phi_i(x'), \phi_i(y'))) & \in [a_i, b_i], \\
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{2,i}(\phi_i(u'), \phi_i(v'))) & \in [a_i, b_i], \\
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{1,i}(\phi_i(x'), \phi_i(u'))) & \in [a_i, b_i], \\
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{1,i}(\phi_i(y'), \phi_i(v'))) & \in [a_i, b_i], 
\end{align*}
\]
for all \(x', y', u', v' \in [a_i, b_i]\), then
\[
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{1,i}(O_{2,i}(\phi_i(x'), \phi_i(y'))), O_{2,i}(\phi_i(u'), \phi_i(v'))) \geq \\
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{2,i}(O_{1,i}(\phi_i(x'), \phi_i(u')), O_{1,i}(\phi_i(y'), \phi_i(v'))),
\]
that it is in turn equivalent to
\[
\begin{align*}
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{1,i}(O_{2,i}(x, y), O_{2,i}(u, v))) \geq \\
\phi_i^{-1}(O_{2,i}(O_{1,i}(x, u), O_{1,i}(y, v))) \Rightarrow \\
\phi(\phi_i^{-1}(O_{1,i}(O_{2,i}(x, y), O_{2,i}(u, v)))) \geq \\
\phi(\phi_i^{-1}(O_{2,i}(O_{1,i}(x, u), O_{1,i}(y, v)))) \Rightarrow \\
O_{1,i}(O_{2,i}(x, y), O_{2,i}(u, v)) \geq O_{2,i}(O_{1,i}(x, u), O_{1,i}(y, v)).
\end{align*}
\]
So, \(O_{1,i} \gg O_{2,i}\), for all \(i \in I\).

(\Rightarrow) Since \(O_{1,i} \gg O_{2,i}\), for all \(i \in I\), then the Eq. (5) is fulfilled for all \(x, y, u, v \in [0,1]\) by the isomorphism property.

Now, consider \(z, w \in [0,1]\) such that \(\min\{z, w\} \in [a_i, b_i]\), for some \(i \in I\), it holds that
\[
\begin{align*}
O_1(z, w) &= O_1(\min\{z, w\}, \min\{w, b_i\}) \quad \text{and} \\
O_2(z, w) &= O_2(\min\{z, b_i\}, \min\{w, b_i\}).
\end{align*}
\]
Consider \(x, y, u, v \in [0,1]\) such that \(\min\{x, y, u, v\} = x\). Then, we have the following cases:

**Case 1:** Suppose \(x \in [a_i, b_i]\) for some \(i \in I\). Since \(x \in [a_i, b_i], \min\{y, b_i\} \in [a_i, b_i], \min\{u, b_i\} \in [a_i, b_i], \min\{v, b_i\} \in [a_i, b_i]\) and by hypothesis \(O_{1,i} \gg O_{2,i}\), for all \(i \in I\), then we have that
\[
\begin{align*}
O_1(O_2(x, y), O_2(u, v)) &= O_1(O_2(x, \min\{y, b_i\}), O_2(\min\{u, b_i\}, \min\{v, b_i\})).
\end{align*}
\]

Note that
\[
O_2(x, \min\{y, b_i\}) = a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_{2,i} \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \min\{y, b_i\} - a_i \right) \in [a_i, b_i]
\]
and, analogously, \(O_2(\min\{u, b_i\}, \min\{v, b_i\}) \in [a_i, b_i].\)

So,
\[
\begin{align*}
O_1(O_2(x, \min\{y, b_i\}), O_2(\min\{u, b_i\}, \min\{v, b_i\})) &= a_i + (b_i - a_i) \cdot O_{1,i} \left( O_{2,i} \left( \frac{x - a_i}{b_i - a_i}, \min\{y, b_i\} - a_i \right), \right. \\
& \left. \frac{\min\{u, b_i\} - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \right) \cdot \frac{\min\{v, b_i\} - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \\
& = \frac{\min\{u, b_i\} - a_i}{b_i - a_i} \cdot \frac{\min\{v, b_i\} - a_i}{b_i - a_i}.
\end{align*}
\]

Since \(O_{1,i} \gg O_{2,i}\), for all \(i \in I\), then
\[
\begin{align*}
O_1(O_2(x, \min\{y, b_i\}), O_2(\min\{u, b_i\}, \min\{v, b_i\})) \geq \\
O_2(O_1(x, \min\{u, b_i\}), O_1(\min\{y, b_i\}, \min\{v, b_i\})) = O_2(O_1(x, u), O_1(y, v)).
\end{align*}
\]

Conversely, if \(\min\{y, v\} \not\in [a_i, b_i]\), then \(O_1(x, v) \geq b_i\). Since \(O_1(x, \min\{u, b_i\}) \leq b_i\) and analogous to Eq. (6), we have that
\[
\begin{align*}
O_1(O_2(x, y), O_2(u, v)) &= O_1(O_2(x, y), O_2(\min\{u, b_i\}, v)) = O_1(\min\{x, y\}, \min\{\min\{u, b_i\}, v\}) = \\
&= \min\{O_1(x, \min\{u, b_i\}), O_1(x, v), O_1(y, \min\{u, b_i\})\}, O_1(y, v)) = \\
&= O_2(O_1(x, \min\{u, b_i\}), O_1(y, v)) = O_2(O_1(x, u), O_1(y, v)).
\end{align*}
\]

**Case 2:** Suppose \(x \not\in [a_i, b_i]\) for all \(i \in I\), then \(O_1(x, *) = O_2(x, \ast)\). Note that \(O_1(y, v) \geq x \) and \(O_2(u, v) \geq x\). Thus,
\[
\begin{align*}
O_1(O_2(x, y), O_2(u, v)) = O_1(x, O_2(u, v)) = \min\{x, O_2(u, v)\} = \\
x = \min\{x, O_1(y, v)\} = O_2(x, O_1(y, v)) = O_2(O_1(x, u), O_1(y, v)).
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, \(O_1 \gg O_2\).

**Corollary 4.1:** Let \(\psi\) an automorphism, \((O_i)_{i \in I}\) be a family of quasi-overlap functions, \(([a_i, b_i])_{i \in I}\) be a family of non-empty, pairwise disjoint open subintervals of \([0,1]\), \(O_1 = ((a_i, b_i, O_{1,i}))\) and \(O_2 = ((a_i, b_i, O_{2,i}))\). If \(O_{1,i} \gg O_{2,i}\), then \(O_1^{\psi} \gg O_2^{\psi}\).

**PROOF:** Straightforward from Propositions 4.3 and 3.2.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we consider the notions of quasi-overlap functions, dominance relation of conjunctors and ordinal sum of overlap functions to define dominance relation of overlap functions and ordinal sum of quasi-overlap functions and prove some results about them.

In particular, we define a dominance relation of quasi-overlap functions and we prove that automorphism preserves the dominance relation of quasi-overlap functions. Moreover, we use the definitions of quasi-overlap functions and ordinal sums of quasi-overlap functions to define an ordinal sum for quasi-overlap functions and prove results involving these concepts and dominance relations.

As future work, we will investigate how and when the dominance between (quasi-)joker functions determines the dominance between implications generated from such (quasi-) overlap functions, such as in [16], [18].

**REFERENCES**
