

## Solutions 2: Dempster Shafer Theory and Fuzzy Set Theory

**1 (i)** Beginning with singleton sets we have that:

$$Bel(\{Bill\}) = m(\{Bill\}) = 0.2, \quad Bel(\{Edd\}) = m(\{Edd\}) = 0.2 \text{ and } Bel(\{Jim\}) = m(\{Jim\}) = 0$$

Then for sets with 2 elements:

$$\begin{aligned} Bel(\{Bill, Edd\}) &= 0.3 = m(\{Bill, Edd\}) + m(\{Bill\}) + m(\{Edd\}) = m(\{Bill, Edd\}) + 0.2 \\ &\Rightarrow m(\{Bill, Edd\}) = 0.3 - 0.2 = 0.1 \end{aligned}$$

$$Bel(\{Edd, Jim\}) = 0.2 = m(\{Edd, Jim\}) + m(\{Edd\}) + m(\{Jim\}) = m(\{Edd, Jim\})$$

$$\begin{aligned} Bel(\{Bill, Jim\}) &= 0.3 = m(\{Bill, Jim\}) + m(\{Bill\}) + m(\{Jim\}) = m(\{Bill, Jim\}) + 0.2 \\ &\Rightarrow m(\{Bill, Jim\}) = 0.3 - 0.2 = 0.1 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for the set with 3 elements:

$$m(\{Bill, Edd, Jim\}) = 1 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0 - 0 = 0.4$$

**1 (ii)**

$$\begin{aligned} P_u(Bill|m) &= \frac{m(\{Bill, Edd, Jim\})}{3} + \frac{m(\{Bill, Jim\})}{2} + \frac{m(\{Bill, Edd\})}{2} + m(\{Bill\}) \\ &= \frac{0.4}{4} + \frac{0.1}{2} + \frac{0.1}{2} + 0.2 = 0.43333 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_u(Edd|m) &= \frac{m(\{Bill, Edd, Jim\})}{3} + \frac{m(\{Bill, Edd\})}{2} + \frac{m(\{Edd, Jim\})}{2} + m(\{Edd\}) \\ &= \frac{0.4}{4} + \frac{0.1}{2} + \frac{0.2}{2} + 0 = 0.28333 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_u(Jim|m) &= \frac{m(\{Bill, Edd, Jim\})}{3} + \frac{m(\{Bill, Jim\})}{2} + \frac{m(\{Edd, Jim\})}{2} + m(\{Jim\}) \\ &= \frac{0.4}{4} + \frac{0.1}{2} + \frac{0.2}{2} + 0 = 0.28333 \end{aligned}$$

**2** For  $A \subseteq W$

$$Pl(A) = \sum_{B:A \cap B \neq \emptyset} m(B) = 1 - \sum_{B:A \cap B = \emptyset} m(B) = 1 - \sum_{B:B \subseteq A^c} m(B) = 1 - Bel(A^c)$$

**3**

$m_1 \oplus m_2$	$\{B, F, M, E\} : 0.4$	$\{B, F, M\} : 0.3$	$\{F, M\} : 0.1$	$\{B, E\} : 0.2$
$\{B, F, M, E\} : 0.1$	$\{B, F, M, E\} : 0.04$	$\{B, F, M\} : 0.03$	$\{F, M\} : 0.01$	$\{B, E\} : 0.02$
$\{B, E\} : 0.2$	$\{B, E\} : 0.08$	$\{B\} : 0.06$	$\emptyset : 0.02$	$\{B, E\} : 0.04$
$\{F\} : 0.7$	$\{F\} : 0.28$	$\{F\} : 0.21$	$\{F\} : 0.07$	$\emptyset : 0.14$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
m_1 \oplus m_2 &:= \{B, F, M, E\} : \frac{0.04}{1 - 0.16} = \frac{0.04}{0.84} = 0.047619 \\
\{B, F, M\} &: \frac{0.03}{0.84} = 0.0357142 \\
\{F, M\} &: \frac{0.01}{0.84} = 0.0119047 \\
\{B, E\} &: \frac{0.02 + 0.08 + 0.04}{0.84} = 0.1666666 \\
\{B\} &: \frac{0.06}{0.84} = 0.0714286 \\
\{F\} &: \frac{0.28 + 0.21 + 0.07}{0.84} = 0.6666666
\end{aligned}$$

4 The dual of t-norm  $T$  is given by:

$$S(x, y) = 1 - T(1 - x, 1 - y)$$

Hence, for  $T = \max(0, x + y - 1)$  we have that:

$$S(x, y) = 1 - \max(0, 1 - x + 1 - y - 1) = 1 - \max(0, 1 - x - y) = \min(1 - 0, 1 - (1 - x - y)) = \min(1, x + y)$$

5 The  $\alpha$ -cuts of  $\tilde{A}$  and  $\tilde{B}$  are:

$$\tilde{A}_\alpha = \begin{cases} \{0, 1, 2\} : \alpha \in (0, 0.6] \\ \{1, 2\} : \alpha \in (0.6, 0.7] \\ \{1\} : \alpha \in (0.7, 1] \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{B}_\alpha = \begin{cases} \{2, 3, 4\} : \alpha \in (0, 0.4] \\ \{4, 3\} : \alpha \in (0.4, 0.5] \\ \{4\} : \alpha \in (0.5, 1] \end{cases}$$

	$\{0, 1, 2\} : (0, 0.6]$	$\{1, 2\} : (0.6, 0.7]$	$\{1\} : (0.7, 1]$
$\{2, 3, 4\} : (0, 0.4]$	$\{0, 2, 4, 3\} : (0.0, 0.4]$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$
$\{4, 3\} : (0.4, 0.5]$	$\{0, 4, 2, 3\} : (0.4, 0.5]$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$
$\{4\} : (0.5, 1]$	$\{0, 4, 2\} : (0.5, 0.6]$	$\{4, 2\} : (0.6, 0.7]$	$\{4\} : (0.7, 1]$

Hence,

$$(\tilde{A}) \times \tilde{B} \mod 6)_\alpha = \begin{cases} \{0, 2, 3, 4\} : \alpha \in (0, 0.5] \\ \{0, 2, 4\} : \alpha \in (0.5, 0.6] \\ \{2, 4\} : \alpha \in (0.6, 0.7] \\ \{4\} : \alpha \in (0.7, 1] \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$(\tilde{A}) \times \tilde{B} \mod 6 = 4/1 + 2/0.7 + 0/0.6 + 3/0.5$$