In III what a

(1) Akan dibuktikan bahun kelas operator komplemen Sugeno Ns(a) = 1-9 adalah fungsi to mplemen. (1) (1)

lenge lesaisn:

Akan ditunjukkan: Ns(a) = 1-a memenuhi persyaratan aksiomatik pada komplemen kabur. trade as selected portal Ambil sebarang parameter s, dimona s>-1 Perhatikan bahun,

(i) Adb. H3(0) = 1 dan H3(1) = 0 (Batas) Perhatikan buhun

$$N_{5}(0) = \frac{1-0}{(+5.0)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$
 for  $N_{5}(1) = \frac{1-1}{(+5.1)} = \frac{0}{1+5} = 0$ 

(ii) Adb Hs (a) > Ns (b) jika a \le b (kemonotonan)

Misalkan, pilih a=x

Perhatikan bahun  $N_{s}(A) = N_{s}(x) = \frac{1-x^{-1}}{1+5x}$ 

 $N_{5}(b) = N_{5}(x+1) = \frac{1-(x+1)}{1+5(x+1)} = \frac{-x}{1+5x+3}$ 

Perhatikan bahux

$$\frac{-x+1}{1+5x} > \frac{-x+1}{1+5x+5} > \frac{-x}{1+5x+5}$$

sehingga menurut teoremaapit, -x+1 1+5x+5

Jadi, Hs (a) > Ms (b) sika a \le b. 10

(iii) Adb. Ns (Ns (a)) =a (Involusi)

Perhatikan bahua,

$$N_{S}(N_{S}(a)) = N_{S}(\frac{1-a}{1+5a}) = \frac{1-(\frac{1-a}{1+5a})}{1+(s\cdot\frac{1-a}{1+5a})}$$

$$= \frac{1+5a}{1+5a} - (\frac{1-a}{1+5a})$$

$$= \frac{1+5a}{1+5a} + \frac{5-5a}{1+5a}$$

$$= \frac{5a+a}{1+5a}$$

$$= \frac{1+5}{1+5a}$$

$$= \frac{1+5}{1+5a}$$

$$= \frac{1+5}{1+5a}$$

$$= \frac{1+5a}{1+5a}$$

$$=\frac{50+6}{1+5}$$

$$= \frac{54 + 4}{1 + 5}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha (s+1)}{(1+5)}$$

$$= \alpha$$

untuk kajus 1926, jelas terbukti Nr(a) = Ns(b)

Emanuel AS/1811141008 Antique Makesery to Maret 2021

Pada Contoh 3.11 hal 40, (1)

Piletahuj i himpura semesta X = & 1,243,4,5,63 dan himpunan kabur  $A = \{(1,0.2), (2,0.5), (3,0.8), (4,1), (5,0.7), (6,0.3)\}$ Tentokan komplemen dars A menurut operator komplemen Sugeno untik s= 2. Penyeleralan:

Kelas operator komplemen kabur Sugeno untula S = 2 adalah

$$N_2(a) = \frac{1-a}{1+2a}$$
 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)

Maka,  

$$N_2(0.2) = \frac{1-0.2}{1+2.(0.2)} = \frac{0.8}{1+0.4} = \frac{0.8}{1.4} = 0.57$$

$$| + 2.(0.2) | + 0.4 | + 0.4 | + 0.5 | = 0.5 | = 0.5 | = 0.25$$

$$| + 2.(0.5) | = \frac{1 - 0.5}{1 + 2.(0.5)} = \frac{0.5}{1 + 1} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25$$

$$N_{2}(0.8) = \frac{1-0.8}{1+2(0.8)} = \frac{0.2}{1+1.6} = \frac{0.2}{2.6} = 0.08$$

$$N_2(1) = \frac{1-1}{1+2(1)} = \frac{0}{1+2} = \frac{0}{1+2} = 0$$

$$N_2(0.7) = \frac{1-0.7}{1+2(0.7)} = \frac{0.3}{1+1.4} = \frac{0.3}{2.4} = 0.13$$

$$N_2(0.3) = \frac{1-0.3}{1+2(0.3)} = \frac{0.7}{1+0.6} = \frac{0.7}{1.6} = 0.44$$

$$\widetilde{A}^{c} = \{(1,0.57), (2,0.25), (3,0.08), (4,0), (5,0.13), (6,0.44)\}$$

3) Akan dibutikan bahun belas operator Komplemen Tager Nw (a) = (1-aw) /w adalah Fungsi komplemen! Penyelenian ( ... . ) ( [ ] ( . b ) ( ( eq) ) ( for ) g : A map & magned wh

Akan ditunjukkan: Nw (a) = (1-aw) Nw momenuh; persyamatan aksiomatik pada kumplemen kabur

Ambil sebarang parameter positif wisport personal missigned and parameter positif Perhatikan bahun,

(i) Adb. Nw (o) = 1 dan Nw (1) = 0 (Batas) Perhatikan bahwa  $N_{\omega}(0) = (1-0^{\omega})^{N_{\omega}} = (1)^{N_{\omega}} = \sqrt{1-2}$ 

 $N_{\omega}(1) = (1-1)^{1/\omega} = (0)^{1/\omega} [\omega | 0 = 0]$ 

(ii) Adb. Nw(a) > Nw(b) sika a & b (Kemonotonan) Misalban, pilih a = x | untule bases a = b, jelas ter bubble  $N_{\infty}(a) = N_{\infty}(b)$ 

 $N_{\omega}(A) = N_{\omega}(\tilde{x}) = \left(1 + \tilde{x}^{\omega}\right)^{V_{\omega}} \cdot \frac{N_{\omega}(\gamma_{U^{\omega}} - \gamma_{\omega})}{(\gamma_{U^{\omega}} - \gamma_{\omega})} \cdot \frac{N$  $N_{\omega}(b) = N_{\omega}(x+1) = (1 - (x+1)^{\omega})^{N_{\omega}}$ 

Perhatikan bahwa,

$$\begin{array}{c|c} (x)^{\omega} & \langle (x+1)^{\omega} \rangle \\ - [(x)^{\omega}] & \rangle - [(x+1)^{\omega}] \\ 1 - [(x)^{\omega}] & \rangle 1 - [(x+1)^{\omega}] \\ (1 - [(x)^{\omega}])^{\omega} & \rangle (1 - [(x+1)^{\omega}])^{\omega} \\ (1 - [(x)^{\omega}])^{\omega} & \rangle (1 - (x+1)^{\omega})^{\omega} \\ (1 - [(x)^{\omega}])^{\omega} & \rangle (1 - (x+1)^{\omega})^{\omega} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} [fedua trus diffali -1] \\ [fedua trus diffali -$$

N(10 1) = (b) 11

[fedua runs dikali -1]

[ Feder toas ditambah 1]

[ Feder reas dipanghathern /w]

[ Jelas]

Jadi, Nw(a) > Nw(b) jilca a & b . 1

(iii) Adb. Nw (Nw(a)) = a [Inyolusi] Perhatikan bahwa,

 $N_{\omega}(N_{\omega}(\alpha)) = N_{\omega}(1-\alpha^{\omega})^{1/\omega} = (1-((1-\alpha^{\omega})^{1/\omega})^{\omega})^{1/\omega}$   $= (1-((1-\alpha^{\omega}))^{1/\omega})^{1/\omega}$ = ( aw) 1/w = 9 //

:. Nw(Nw(a)) = a. M

## 

Diketahui, himpunan semesta X={1,2,3,4,5,63 manggard manggard dan himpunan Kabur A={(1,0.2),(2,0.5),(3,0.8),(4,1),(5,0.7),(6,0.3)} Tentokan komplemen dari A menunut operator Kompleman Yager untuk w=2. l'enyelgaian:

Kelss operator komplemen kabur Tager, untok w=2 adalah  $N_2(a) = (1-a^2)^{1/2}$ (al 3) a - (1), 1. b 1 - (0), 11 - (6) (1)

11 - dalid , , , 1,00 p

La la colote and that

$$N_{2}(0.2) = (1-(0.2)^{2})^{1/2} = (1-0.04)^{1/2} = (0.96)^{1/2} = 0.98$$

$$N_{2}(0.5) = (1-(0.5)^{2})^{1/2} = (1-0.25)^{1/2} = (0.75)^{1/2} = 0.87$$

$$N_{3}(0.5) = (1-(0.5)^{2})^{1/2} = (1-0.25)^{1/2} = (0.75)^{1/2} = 0.87$$

$$N_2(0.8) = (1-(0.8)^2)^{1/2} = (1-0.64)^{1/2} = (0.36)^{1/2} = 0.6$$

$$N_{2}(1) = (1 - (1)^{2})^{1/2} = (1 - 1)^{1/2} = (0.36)^{1/2} = 0$$

$$N_{3}(0.7) = (1 - (0.7)^{2})^{1/2} = (1 - 0.40)^{1/2}$$

$$N_2(0.7) = (1-(0.7)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1-0.49)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (0.51)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.71$$

$$H_{2}(03) = (1-(0.3)^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1-0.09)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (0.91)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.95$$

1"(11) - 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1 1- (112) 1-121 -1 Imanuel As/1811141008 Prantel Makassar, 15 Marct 2021

Komplemen Sugeno

Diketahui A = Seg (X:0,2,4). Tentukan Mac(x) dengan menggunakan Nz, serta gambarkan grafik kelas Komplemen Sugeno! Penyelesaian.

Persamaan Fungsi keanggotam dari himpunan kabur A, yaitu:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\overline{A}}(x) = \operatorname{Seg}(x: 0, 2, 4) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \quad \forall x > 4, \\ \frac{x}{2} & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ \frac{4-x}{2} & \text{if } 2 \leq x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

Persamaan fungsi keanggutaan dari himpunan kabur A- dengan menggunakan Nz Komplemen Sugeno, yaitu:

Himpunan kabur ú dengan menggunakan Nz Komplemen Sugeno, dengan nenggunakan rumus N2(a) = 1-a ; s>-1, yaito:

$$\mathcal{A}_{K_{e}}(x) = \begin{cases}
\frac{1-0}{1+(2.0)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\
\frac{1-\frac{x}{2}}{1+(2.\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{\frac{2-x}{2}}{1+x} = \frac{2-x}{2+2x} ; & 0 < x < 2 \\
\frac{1-\frac{4-x}{2}}{1+(2.\frac{4-x}{2})^{2}} = \frac{\frac{x-2}{2}}{1+(4-x)} = \frac{x-2}{10-2x} ; & 2 < x < 4
\end{cases}$$

Adapun, grafik dari himpunan kabur ð dengan nenggunakan Hz komplemen Sugeno yaitu:

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Langlean -langlean menggambar grapik himpunan kabur Ac dengan menggunakan Nz Komplemen Sugero:

1.) Untok Grafik 
$$y = \frac{2-x}{2+2x}$$

Perhatikan bahwa,

$$y = \frac{2-x}{2+2x}$$

[2 = X] and we have along the same of the Maka, diperoleh titik potong A(2,0)

b) Titik potong dengan sumbu y.

Perhatikan bahwa,

$$y = \frac{2-x}{2+2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $y = 1$ 

Maka, diperoleh title putung B (0,1)

Makasar, 15 Maret 2021

c) Asimtot Datar untok 
$$y = \frac{2-x}{2+2x}$$

$$y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2 + 2x}}{2 + 2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{x}}{x^{2} + \frac{2x}{x}}$$

=> y = 
$$\frac{\frac{2}{\infty} - 1}{\frac{2}{\infty} + 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y =  $\frac{o-1}{o+2}$ 

$$= y = \frac{-1}{2}$$

d.) Asimtot tegak untuk 
$$y = \frac{2-x}{2+2x}$$

Langkah I: Mencari persamaan dalam bentuk X-1

$$9 = \frac{2-x}{2+2x}$$

Langkal IT: Mencari alimtot tegak

$$X = \frac{2 - 2y}{2y + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi = \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{2-2y}{2y+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2y-2}{2+\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2z-2}{2+\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{0-2}{2+0}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{\frac{2}{3} - 2}{2 + \frac{1}{10}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{o-2}{2+0}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{2}$$

a.) Titik potong dengan sumbu X.

Perhatikan bahwa,

$$y = \frac{x - 2}{10 - 2x}$$

Malca, diperoleh titik potong A (2,0)

b.) Titik potong dengan sumbo y.

Perhatikan bahwa,

$$y = \frac{x-2}{10-2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $y = \frac{-2}{10}$ 

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Maka, diperoleh titik potong  $B(0,-\frac{1}{2})$ 

Makassar, 15 Maret 2021

c.) Asimtot Pater untuk 
$$y = \frac{x-2}{10-2x}$$

$$y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x-2}{10-2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{10}{x} - \frac{2x}{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{10}{x} - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y =  $\frac{1 - \frac{2}{\infty}}{\frac{10}{\infty} - 2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y =  $\frac{1-0}{0-2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y =  $\frac{1}{-2}$ 

d) Asimfor tegak untuk 
$$y = \frac{x-2}{10-2x}$$

$$y = \frac{x-2}{10-2x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \chi = \frac{2 + 109}{29 + 1}$$

$$x = \frac{2 + 109}{29 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{2}{co} + 10}{2 + \frac{1}{co}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{0+10}{2+0}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

Grafik dari himpunan Ac dengan menggunakan N2 Komplemen Sugero tampak pada gambar berikut ini:

