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Boat minimal 5 contoh soal Fuzzy besert jaunbannya!

1) Minikan A adalah himpuran kabur "bilangan -bilangan riil yang dekat ke 6" dengan Fungsi keanggotaan:

ngsi leangyotean:

$$U_{A}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{6} ; & 0 < x < 6 \end{cases}$$

$$U_{A}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{12-x}{6} ; & 6 < x < 12 , x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$0 ; \quad \text{geng kin.}$$

Tonjukkan bahwa syerat -syarat untuk Juatu bilangan kabur di pandi oleh himpunan labur A, sehingga "bilangan -bilangan riil yang dakat ke 6" adalah suatu bilangan kabur dalam R.

Penyelsgian:

Alb: & sich himpunga leabur

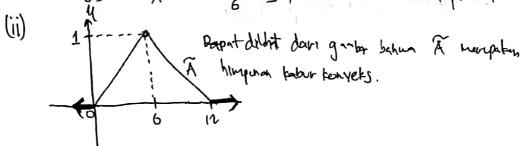
Adit: (1) A adalah hugunan kabur normal

(ii) A adalah himpunan kabu tonreks

(iii) Ad Marupakeen Justu interval tertutup 7 d € [0,1]

Perhatikan bahwa,

(i) Karena ada titik $X \in \mathbb{R}$ yaitu X = 6 sedemikian Sehingg. $4X = \frac{6}{6} = 1$, maka \widetilde{A} adalah hinyuman kabur normal.



(iii) A a merupakan suntu interval terretup. Yac Co,11].

.. A sultu bilangan kabur.

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2) Mualken B = bilangan - bilangan bolat sekitar 4, adalah suatu himpunan kabur yang didefinishan pada bilangan bulat 7, yaitu:

 $\widetilde{\beta} = \left\{ \left(-6,0.1 \right), \left(-5,0.1 \right), \left(-4,0.2 \right), \left(-3,0.3 \right), \left(-2,0.3 \right), \left(-1,0.5 \right), \left(0,0.5 \right) \right\}$ $\left(1,0.6 \right), \left(2,0.8 \right), \left(3,0.9 \right), \left(4,1 \right), \left(5,0.9 \right), \left(6,0.7 \right), \left(7,0.4 \right), \left(8,0.4 \right), \left(9,0.3 \right), \left(10,0.2 \right), \left(11,0.2 \right), \left(12,0.1 \right) \right\}$

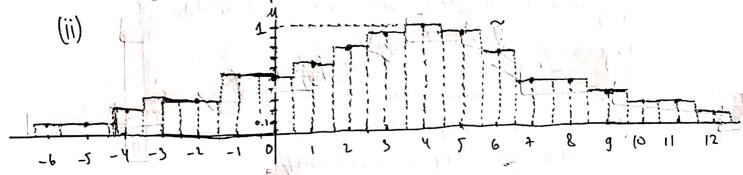
Tonjukkan bahwa himpunah kabur B merupakan Juatu bilangan kabur Bilangan - bilangan bulat sekutar 4".

Penyelesalan:

Perhather bahung

(i) Karena ada x E 7/ yakni x=4 sedemikian sehngga 48 (x)=1

maka B adalah himpunah kabur normal



Terlihat dan gamber bahwa, B adalah himpman kabur konyeks (iii) Ad munipalan suatu interval tertutup YXE[0,1]

B murupalan suntu bilangan kabur.

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Soul untok no. 3-6

Misalkan A dan B adalah bilangan kabur dengan Fungsi keanggotaan

$$u_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+2)}{2}; -2 < x \le 0 \\ \frac{(x-x)}{2}; & 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{+} \dots (*)$$

$$M_{B}^{(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-2)}{2} ; & 2 < x \leq 4 \\ \frac{(6-x)}{2} ; & 4 < x \leq 6 \end{cases} ; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{+}(**)$$

Tentokan dengan manggunalan metode potungan -a:

$$(3)$$
 \widetilde{A} + \widetilde{B}

(2) Gambarkan Jemua grapitary a.

- 1 1 1 1 - 1 , 1 1 1 a

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Penyelesaran:

Dari (x), diperoleh

$$\frac{a_{1}^{(\alpha)} + 2}{2} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{2 - a_{2}^{(\alpha)}}{2} = \alpha$$

$$2 - a_{1}^{(\alpha)} = 2\alpha$$

$$2 - a_{1}^{(\alpha)} = 2\alpha$$

$$-a_{1}^{(\alpha)} = 2\alpha - 2$$

$$a_{1}^{(\alpha)} = 2\alpha - 2$$

$$a_{2}^{(\alpha)} = 2 - 2\alpha$$

Sehingga potongan - α untuk bilangan kabur \widetilde{A} adakh $A_{\alpha} = \left[a_{1}^{(\alpha)}, a_{2}^{(\alpha)} \right] = \left[2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha \right]$

Dari (**), diperoleh

$$\frac{b_1^{(\alpha)} - 2}{2} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{b_1^{(\alpha)} - 2}{2} = 2\alpha$$

Schingga putongan - a untile bilangan kabur B adalah

Misalkan
$$C_1^{(\alpha)} = 4 \propto dan \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 8 - 4 \propto naka$$

$$\alpha = \frac{C_1^{(\alpha)}}{4} dan \alpha = \frac{8}{4} - \frac{e_2^{(\alpha)}}{4}$$

Sehinggy diperoleh
$$\mathcal{A}_{A+B}(x) = \begin{cases}
0; x < 0 \text{ atou } x > 8 \\
\frac{x}{4}; 0 < x < 4 \\
\frac{8}{4} - \frac{x}{4}; 4 < x < 8
\end{cases}$$

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G) Part (***), diperold
$$A_{\alpha} - B_{\alpha} = [a_{\alpha}^{(\alpha)}, a_{2}^{(\alpha)}] - [b_{1}^{(\alpha)}, b_{2}^{(\alpha)}]$$

$$= [2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha] - [2\alpha + 2, 6 - 2\alpha]$$

$$= [4\alpha - 8, -4\alpha]$$

Miska
$$c_1^{(\alpha)} = 4\alpha - 8$$
 dan $c_2^{(\alpha)} = -4\alpha$, maken $\alpha = \frac{c_1^{(\alpha)}}{4} + \frac{8}{4}$ dan $\alpha = -\frac{c_2^{(\alpha)}}{4}$

Sehingga dipenleh
$$M_{X} - \delta(x) = \begin{cases}
0 & ; & x \le -8 \text{ q+ev} & x > 0 \\
\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{9}{4} & ; & -8 < x < -4 \\
-\frac{\pi}{4} & ; & -4 < x < 0
\end{cases}$$

(5) Dari (* **), diperoleh
$$A_{\alpha} \cdot B_{\alpha} = [a_{1}^{(\alpha)}, a_{2}^{(\alpha)}] \cdot [b_{1}^{(\alpha)}, b_{2}^{(\alpha)}]$$

$$= [2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha] \cdot [2\alpha + 2, 6 - 2\alpha]$$

$$= [min (4\alpha^{2} - 4, -4\alpha^{2} + 16\alpha - 12, -4\alpha^{2} + 4, 4\alpha^{2} - 16\alpha + 12)]$$

$$= [4\alpha^{2} - 4, 4\alpha^{2} - 16\alpha + 12]$$

Misalken Ch = 402-4 dan C2 = 402-160+12 , maka $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{c_1}{4}} + 4$ dan $\alpha = \frac{16 - \sqrt{64 + c_2^{(k)}}}{2}$

atau d = VC(x)+4 dan d = 16-164+(x)

sehingsa Liperoleh

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \begin{cases}
 0 & \text{if } x < -4 \text{ at } w \neq x > 192 \\
 \sqrt{x+4} & \text{if } -4 < x < 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{16-\sqrt{64+x}}{8} ; 0 < x < 192$$

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Dant (***), diposed
$$A_a$$
: $B_a = [a_1^{(a)}, a_2^{(a)}] : [b_1^{(a)}, b_2^{(a)}]$

$$= [2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha] : [2\alpha + 2, 6 - 2\alpha]$$

$$= [2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha] \cdot [\frac{1}{6 - 2\alpha}, \frac{1}{2\alpha + 2}]$$

$$= \left[\min \left(\frac{2\alpha - 2}{6 - 2\alpha} , \frac{2\alpha - 2}{2\alpha + 2} , \frac{2 - 2\alpha}{6 - 2\alpha} , \frac{2 - 2\alpha}{2\alpha + 2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \max \left(\frac{2\alpha - 2}{6 - 2\alpha} , \frac{2\alpha - 2}{2\alpha + 2} , \frac{2 - 2\alpha}{6 - 2\alpha} , \frac{2 - 2\alpha}{2\alpha + 2} \right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{2\alpha - 2}{6 - 2\alpha} , \frac{2 - 2\alpha}{2\alpha + 2} \right]$$

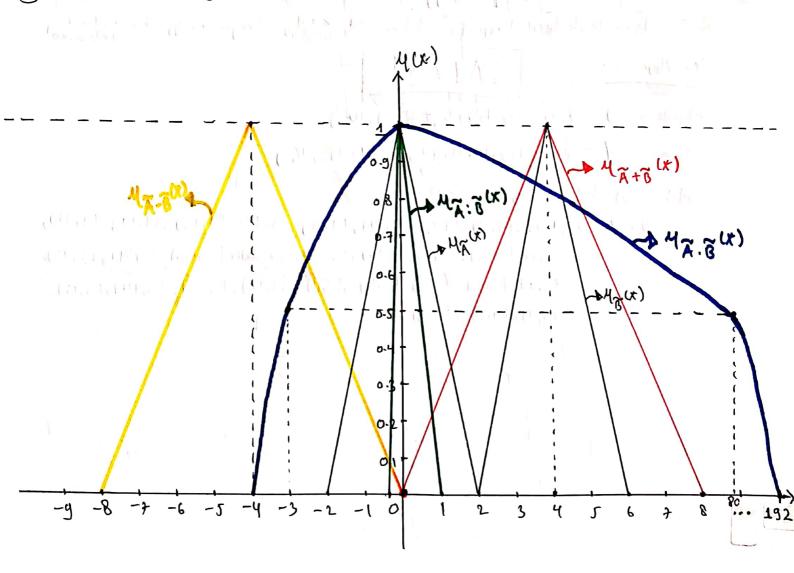
Mikillan
$$C_1^{(k)} = \frac{2x-2}{6-2x}$$
 dan $C_2^{(k)} = \frac{2-2x}{2x+2}$ / maka $x = \frac{6c_1^{(k)}+2}{2+2c_1^{(k)}}$ kan $x = -\frac{2c_2^{(k)}-2}{2c_2^{(k)}+2}$

Schnaga diperolet

Dipindai dengan CamScanne

Lucian Swill Makassar, 6 Juni 2021

2) Gamber Grafiknye:



Beritan suatu contoh Fungsi teanggotaan relaji kabur R:= jauh lebih kecil dari pada" dalah No x No dengan menggunakan matriks relasional.

Penyelexian:

Mixikan derajat tecinggotean relasi "jumlah dari hasil kali kartesian himpunan -himpunan Ul dan Ul jauh lebih kecil daripada 190" drantam himpunan

UI sampai hinpunan Uz dinyatakan dengen matriks telasional beritot:

	Ř	1	2	3	4	7	6	7	8	9	10
	6	0,99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.90
0	17 3	و8.ه	0.88	5.63	0.86	0.85	D-84	0.83	0.82	18.0	0.80
	8	p.79	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.70
1	- g _ (+	0.69	0.68	0.67	p 66	6,65	0.64	063	0.62	0.61	0.60
	[0]	0.59	0.28	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.23	٥٠5٦	0.51	0.50
	-11	0.49	0-48	0.47	0.46	0.45	० प५	o·43	0.42	०.५।	0.40
	12	0.39	0.38	0.37	036	0.32	0.34	033	0.32	0.31	O 30
	113	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.V	0.24	0.2	0.22	0.21	0.20
	14	0.19	0.18	0-17	0.16	0.15	0.14	013	o. 2	0.11	0-10
_				_							

Make relasi kabur "jumtah dati hasil kali kartessah himpunan -himpunan -himpunan -himpunan Ul dan uz jauh lebah kecil dan pada 190" R adalah sehagai beritus:

$$\widetilde{R} = \left\{ \left((6,1), 0.99 \right), \left((6,2), 0.98 \right), \left((6,3), 0.97 \right), \left((6,4), 0.96 \right), \left((6,5), 0.95 \right), \\ \left((6,6), 0.94 \right), \left((6,7), 0.93 \right), \left((4,8), 0.92 \right), \left((6,9), 0.91 \right), \left((6,10), 0.90 \right), \\ \left((7,1), 0.89 \right), \left((7,2), 0.88 \right), \left((7,3), 0.87 \right), \left((7,4), 0.86 \right), \left((7,5), 0.85 \right), \\ \left((7,6), 0.84 \right), \left((7,7), 0.83 \right), \left((7,8), 0.82 \right), \left((7,9), 0.81 \right), \left((4,10), 0.80 \right), \\ \end{array}$$

((13,1),0,29), ((3,2),0,28), ((13,3),0,27), ((13,4),0,26), ((13,5),0,25) ((13,6),0,24), ((13,7),0,23), ((13,8),0,22), ((13,9),0,21), ((13,16),0,20), ((14,1),0,19), ((14,2),0,18), ((14,3),0,17), ((14,4),0,16), ((14,5),0,15), ((14,6),0,14), ((14,7),0,13), ((14,8),0,12), ((14,9),0,11), ((14,10),0,10),

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(3) Miselkan Justu relaji kabur R pada A XB didefinisikan dengan menggunakan matriks telasional benkut:

	R	٧,	<u>ሃ</u> ኒ	9,	94	<u> </u>	in the s	
	X	0.5	0	1	0.9	0.9	ar Mari	
ک	χį	Day	0.4	0.5	0.3	,0.1		
D	x7	0.7	0.8	o	(0.2	0.6	- CHINANI	
	x_{y}	0.1	0.3	0.7	The second second	0	u.	

a.) Tentikan proyeksi pertana dan proyeksi ladaa dari relasi R Penyelusaran:

- ME(1) (x1) = max [4 & (x1,y)] = max [0.5,0,1,0.9,0.9] = 1

4 (x2) = max [4 (x2,4)] = max [1,0.4,0.5,0.3,0.1] = 1

4 g (1) (x3) = max [4g (x3,4)] = max [0.7,0.8,0,0.2,0.6] = 0.8

4 (() = max [4 (x 4 1)] = max [0.1, 0-3, 0.7, 1, 0] = 1.

Schingen, R (1) = {(x, 1), (x2, 1), (x3, 0.8), (x4, 1)}

4 p(2) (4) = max [4x (4,1x)] = max [0.5,1,0.7,0.1] = 1

4 (92) (92) = max [4x (92/x)] = max [0,0.4,0.8,0.3] = 0.8

Mg(1) (43) = max [48 (43,x)] = max [1,0,5,0,0.7] = 1

4 7(1) (94) = max [47 (44/x)] = max [0.9,0.3,0.2,1] = 1

48(1)(25) = max [48 (35,x)] = max [0.9,0.1,0.6,0] = 0.9

Schingga, R(2) = & (4,1), (42,0.8), (43,1), (44,1), (45,0.9) 3

Kedua

Proyeksi

Proyeti

Per fama

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b.) Tentukan perluaran Cylindric dari proyeksi pertama dan proyelsi kedu relasi R.

Penyelunian:

Perluasan cylindric dari R⁽¹⁾ pada à x B mempunyai demijat teanggotan Sebagai bentul:

 $M_{R_{1}}^{(1)}(x_{2},y_{1})=M_{R_{1}}^{(1)}(x_{2},y_{2})=\dots=M_{R_{n}}^{(1)}(x_{2},y_{3})=M_{R_{n}}^{(1)}(x_{2})=1$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{3},y_{1}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{3},y_{2}) = \dots = \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{3},y_{5}) = \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{3}) = 0.8$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{4},y_{1}) = \mathcal{M}_{\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{4},y_{2}) = \dots > \mathcal{M}_{\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{4},y_{5}) = \mathcal{M}_{\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{4}) = 1$$
Teleman $\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)}(x_{4},y_{5}) = \mathcal{M}_{\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{4},y_{5}) = \mathcal{M}_{\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{4}) = 1$

Sehingga
$$\widetilde{R}_{L}^{(1)} = \{(x_{1},y_{1}),1),((x_{1},y_{2}),1),...,((x_{1},y_{5}),1),\\ ((x_{2},y_{1}),1),((x_{2},y_{2}),1),...,((x_{2},y_{5}),1),\\ ((x_{3},y_{1}),0.8),((x_{3},y_{2}),0.8),...,((x_{3},y_{5}),0.8),$$

((x4,4,),1),(x4,42),1),...,((x4,4,),1)3

Perluann cylindric dari ((2) pada A x B manpunyai derajat keanggutaan sebagai herikut:

Perluyan cylindric dar i proyeksi kalua.

perlugan

ky lindri c dar l royeksi

pertama

 $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{1}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{2},y_{1}) = \dots = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{4},y_{1}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{1}) = 1$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \dots = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{4},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{2}) = 0.8$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(1)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{2},y_{3}) = \dots = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{4},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{3}) = 1$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{4}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{2},y_{4}) = \dots = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{4},y_{4}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{4}) = 1$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{4}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{2},y_{4}) = \dots = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{4},y_{4}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{4}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{4},y_{4}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{5}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{5}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{2}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{5}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{5}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{5}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{5}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{5}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(y_{3}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = 0.9$ $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1},y_{3}) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}_{L}^{(2)}}(x_{1$

((x1, 45), 0.9), ((x2, 45), 0.9), ..., ((x2, 45), 0.9) }.