Page No.
Date : / /

Unit : 1

Introduction to fuzzy set theory:

* Fuzzy logic:

- Fuzzy logic is an approach to computing based on "degree of truth" rather than the usual "true or false" (1 or 0) Boolean logic on which the modern computer is based.
- The idea of fuzzy logic was first advanced by Lotfi Zadeh in 1960s at University of california.
- The term fuzzy refers to things that are not clear or are vague. In the real world many times we encounter a situation when we can't determine whether the state is true or false, their fuzzy logic provides very valuable flexibility for reasoning.
- Fuzzy logic is a form of multi-valued logic in which the truth values of variables may be any real number between 0 & 1.
- Fuzzy logic is based on the idea that in many cases the concept of true or false is too restrictive, so it allows for partial truths where a statement can be partially true or false, rather than fully true or false.
- The fundamental concept of fuzzy logic is the membership function, which defines the degree of membership of an input value to a certain set or category. The membership function is a mapping from an input value to a membership degree between 0 & 1, where 0 represents non-membership & 1 represent full membership.

- Example:

In the boolean system truth value, 1.0 represents the absolute truth value and 0.0 represents the absolute false value. But in fuzzy system, there is no logic for the absolute truth & absolute false value. But in fuzzy logic, there is an intermediate value to present which is partially true and partially false.

Is it cold? → Yes / 1
→ No / 0

Boolean logic

Is it cold? → Very much / 0.9
→ little / 0.25
→ Very less / 0.1

Fuzzy logic

Fuzzy { Imprecise
Vague

Crisp { precise
clean.

* Fuzzy vs Probability:

- The probability theory is based on perception and has only two outcomes (true or false).
- Fuzzy theory is based on linguistic ~~function~~ information & is extended to handle the concept of partial truth. Fuzzy values are determined between true or false.
- e.g:-

Event occur

Fuzzy → Degree of truth

Probability → no. of occurrences.

[0,1] → multi-valued.

$x \in \begin{matrix} t \\ f \end{matrix}$

⇒ partial degree of truth

* Linguistic variables or hedges:

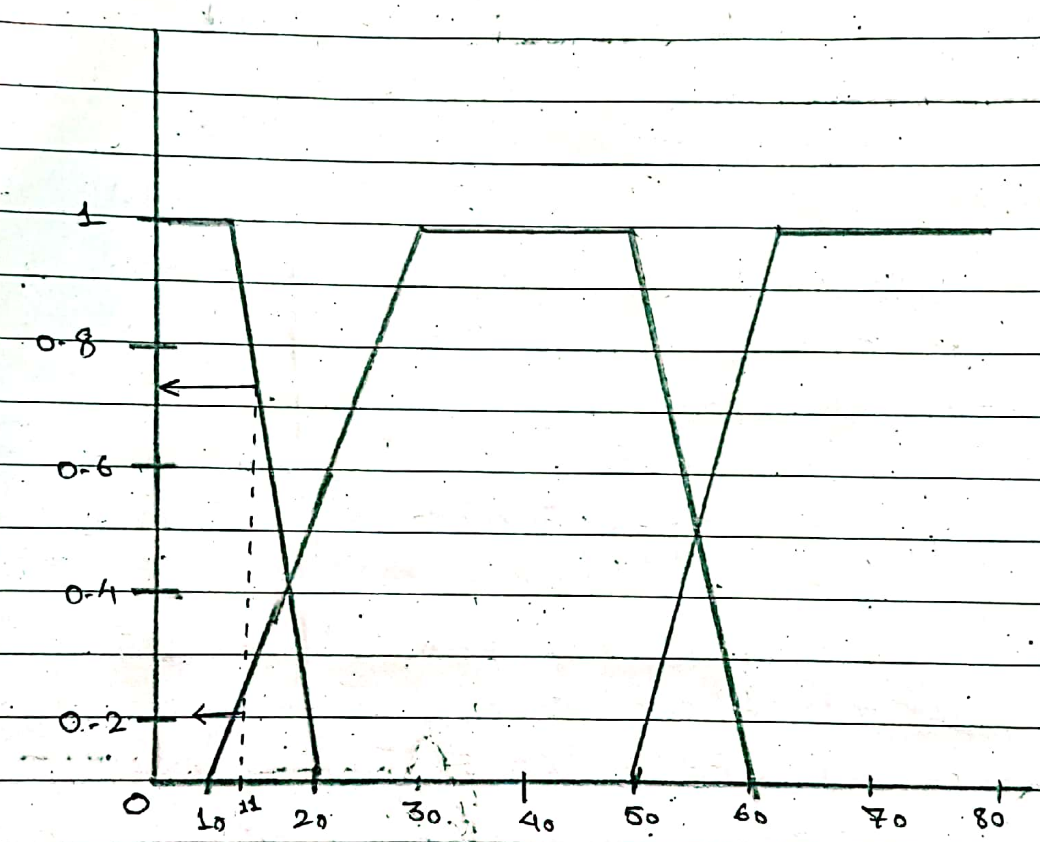
Variables in mathematics normally take numeric values, although non-numeric linguistic variables are frequently employed in fuzzy logic to make the expression of rules & facts easier. For instance, the term 'Age' can be used to indicate a linguistic variable with a value such as child, young, old & so on.

Linguistic variables are variables with a value made up of linguistic concepts (also known as linguistic words) rather than numbers, such as child, young, & so on.

Age = {child, young, old}

* for e.g:-

Each Age linguistic phrase has a membership function for a specific age range. The same age value is mapped to multiple membership values in the range of 0 to 1 by each function. These membership values can be used to identify whether a person is a child, a young person, or an elderly person.



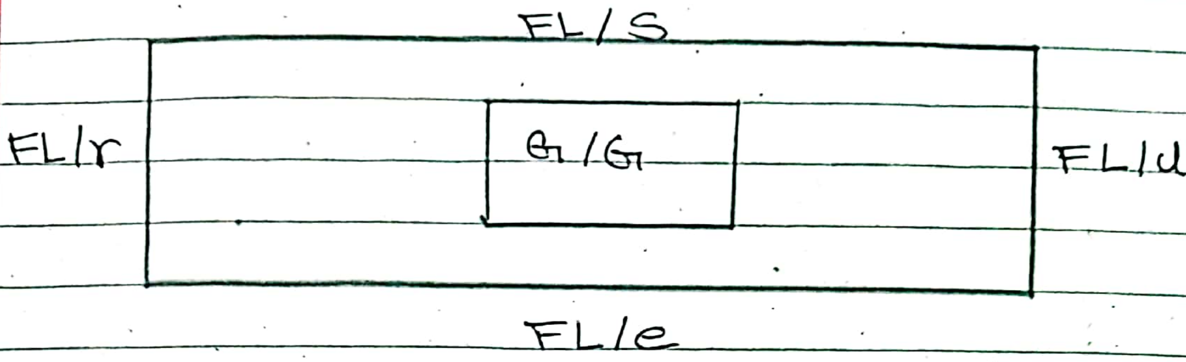
For Age = 11, we will get membership value of 0.75 (roughly) in the child set, 0.2 (approx) in the Young set, & 0 in the old set, as shown in diagram. So, if a person's age is 11, it's safe to assume that he or she is a child, perhaps little young but certainly not old.

Similarly,

eg:- If x is young then x is very talent

Membership function $= \left\{ \frac{0.9}{40}, \frac{0.7}{50} \right\}$

* Principle faces of fuzzy logic:



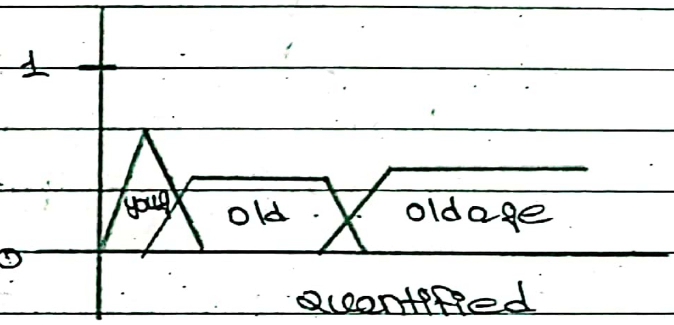
where

FL/S → set theoretic Facet
FL/l → Logical Facet
FL/e → epistemic Facet
FL/r → relational facet
G/G → Graduation / Granulation.

eg:-

Age : { young, old, very old }

Granulation



Graduation.

let Age = {0, 1, 2, ... 100}
then,

① Granulation generally assign the given set of elements to the Linguistic variable i.e. young = {0 − 20}
old = {50 − 70}
very old = {70 − 100}

② Graduation is the mapping of set of elements to the member function. e.g:- $\{\frac{0}{0}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.6}{8}, \ldots\}$

① FL/S → Set theoretic Facet = Fuzzy set theories,
② FL/L → Logical Facet = degree of membership/ multivalued logic.
③ FL/e → epistemic Facet = Natural Language/Linguistic Variables
Fuzzy propositions /Knowledge
④ FL/r → relational Facet = Fuzzy relations over Fuzzy sets / Mappings.

* Example:-

Let, $A = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 10\}$
odd upto 5 $= \{1, 3, 5\}$
even upto 6 $= \{2, 4, 6\}$

Find, if 7 belongs to odd upto 5
$= 7 \notin$ odd upto 5

$X - \{$ Domain of Discourse / universe $\}$
$x \in X$
$x \in A$ where, $A \subseteq X$
$x \notin A$

$X = \{a, b, c\}$
$p(X) = \{\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}, \{a,b,c\}\}$ possible sub-sets.
then,
$A_1 = \{\{c\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,b,c\}\}$
$Y = \{\{0,0,1\}, \{1,1,0\}, \{1,1,1\}\}$ f : mapping.

Page No.

Date : / /

$A_1 \rightarrow Y$

* Characteristic Function (χ):

Even upto 6 $= \{2, 4, 6\}$ ($\because$ from before example)

$8 \notin$ eut6 (even upto)

$$\chi_S(x_i) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{iff } x_i \notin S \\ 1 & \text{iff } x_i \in S \end{cases}$$

So, $\chi(8) = 0$ ($\because 8 \notin$ eut6)

another example: Vowel $= \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

$\chi_{\text{Vowel}}(a) = 1$ ($\because a \in$ Vowel)

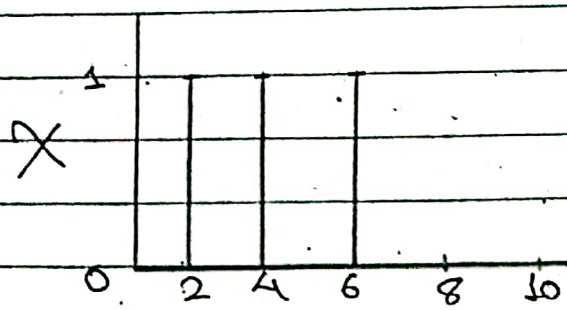
$\chi_{\text{Vowel}}(b) = 0$ ($\because b \in$ Vowel)

similarly,

$X = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

eut6 $= \{2, 4, 6\}$

$$\chi_{\text{of any set}}(x_i) \begin{cases} 1 & \text{If element exists} \\ 0 & \text{doesn't exist.} \end{cases}$$



Graphical Notation

$\exists A \subseteq X$

$A \cup \bar{A} = X$

$A \cap \bar{A} = \phi$

Page No.
Date : / /

* Set theory operation:

i) Union
ii) Intersection,
iii) Complement.

Let, $X = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12\}$

$A = \{2, 4, 6\}$
$B = \{4, 6, 8, 10\}$

$A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$
$A \cap B = \{4, 6\}$
$\overline{A} = \{8, 10, 12\}$

For Any two Crisp sets:

i.e A & B;

$$A \cup B = \chi_{A \cup B}(x_i) = \{ \max(\chi_A(x_i), \chi_B(x_i)) \}$$

$$A \cap B = \chi_{A \cap B}(x_i) = \{ \min(\chi_A(x_i), \chi_B(x_i)) \}$$

$$\overline{A} = \chi_{\overline{A}}(x_i) = 1 - \chi_A(x_i)$$

$$\chi_{A\cup B}^{(2)} = \max\{\chi_A^{(2)}, \chi_B^{(2)}\}$$
$$= \max(1, 0)$$
$$= 1$$

$$\chi_{A\cup B}^{(4)} = \max\{\chi_A^{(4)}, \chi_B^{(4)}\}$$
$$= \max(1, 1)$$
$$= 1$$

similarly,

$$\chi_{A\cup B}^{(6)} = \max(1, 1) = 1$$

$$\chi_{A\cup B}^{(8)} = \max(0, 1) = 1$$

$$\chi_{A\cup B}^{(10)} = \max(0, 1) = 1$$

Also,

$A \subseteq B$ iff. $\chi_A^{(x_i)} \leq \chi_B^{(x_i)}$

e.g:- $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$

$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$

for $x_i = 2$	for $x_i = 8$
$\left.\begin{matrix}\chi_A^{(2)} = 1 \\ \chi_B^{(2)} = 1\end{matrix}\right\} 1 \leq 1$ (True)	$\chi_A^{(8)} = 0$ $\chi_B^{(8)} = 1$ $0 \leq 1$ (true)

Page No.
Date : / /

Example:

$A = \{x_1, x_2\}$

$A_1 = \{\phi\}$

$A_2 = \{x_1\}$

$A_3 = \{x_2\}$

$A_4 = \{x_1, x_2\}$

$\chi \cdot A_1 = \{0, 0\}$

$\chi A_2 = \{1, 0\}$

$\chi A_3 = \{0, 1\}$

$\chi A_4 = \{1, 1\}$

* Fuzzy sets:

$X = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$

$\underset{\sim}{A} \subseteq X$ (∵ $\underset{\sim}{A}$ → zadeh notation for fuzzy set)

These are different ways of notations only for fuzzy sets.

A or $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1)}{x_1}, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_2)}{x_2}, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_3)}{x_3}, \ldots \right\}$

A or $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{\underset{\sim}{A}(x_1)}{x_1}, \frac{\underset{\sim}{A}(x_2)}{x_2}, \ldots \right\}$

A or $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ (x_1, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1)), (x_2, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_2)), \ldots \right\}$

or

$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{\mu \underset{\sim}{A}(x_2)}{x_2} + \ldots \right\}$

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where, μ is a membership function that maps every element in fuzzy set to membership value in [0,1]. Which determines partial truthness.

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \sum \frac{\mu_A(x_i)}{x_i} \Big\} \text{ discrete set / Finite set}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \int \frac{\mu_A(x_i)}{x_i} \Big\} \text{ Continuous set / Infinite set}$$

* Example:

$$X = \{1, 2, \ldots 10\}$$

$$\text{Even up to } 4 = \left\{ \frac{0.001}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

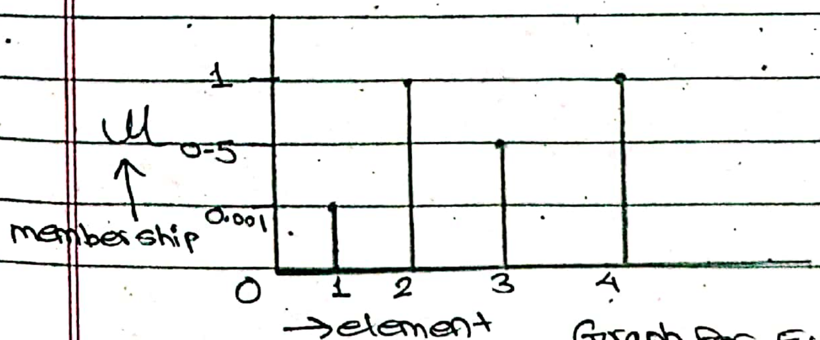
$$\text{odd up to } 4 = \left\{ \frac{1}{1}, \frac{0.002}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4} \right\}$$

$$\chi : x \to y \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu : x \to y \in [0, 1]$$

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{1} + \frac{0.6}{2} + \frac{0.8}{3} + \frac{0.5}{4} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \{(1, 0.5), (2, 0.6), (3, 0.8), (4, 0.5)\}$$



Graph for Even upto 4

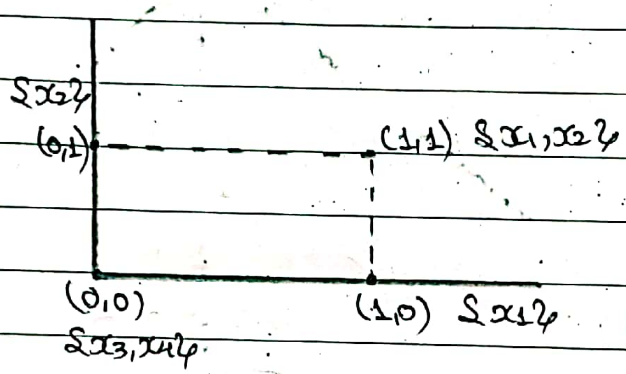
* Kosko cube:

It helps to represent the given elements of a set to a hypercube to easy generalization.

Consider, $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$

$pow(x) = \{(x_1), (x_2), (x_1, x_2), (x_3, x_4)\}$

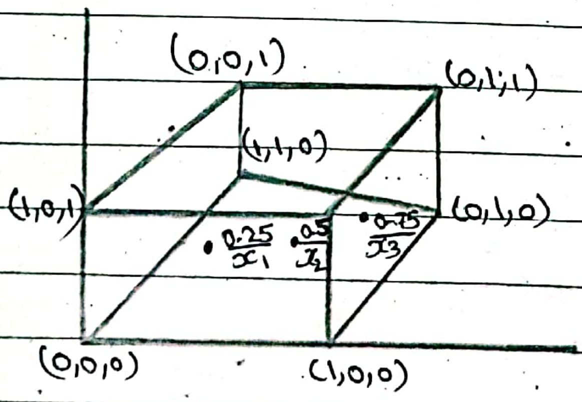
$pow(x) = \{(1,0), (0,1), (1,1), (0,0)\}$



(For crisp set)

Also, $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$.

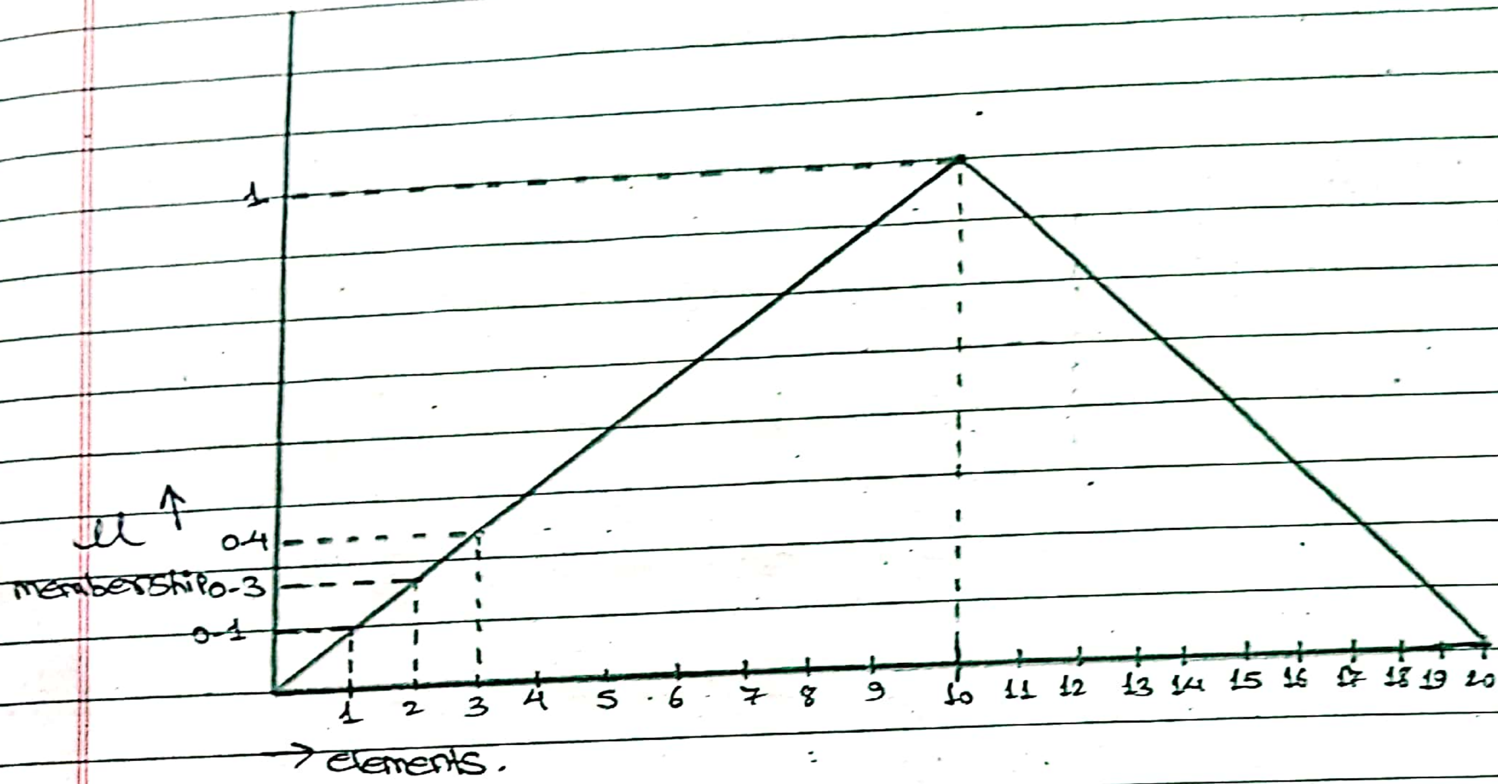
$$\mu_x = \left\{ \frac{0.25}{x_1}, \frac{0.5}{x_2}, \frac{0.75}{x_3} \right\}$$



(For Fuzzy set)

Page No.
Date : / /

E.g:-
$\underset{\sim}{A} = \{(1, 0.1), (2, 0.3), (3, 0.4), \ldots (10, 1), (11, 0.9), (12, 0.8), \ldots (20, 0)\}$



number 5 $= \left\{ \frac{0.01}{1}, \frac{0.3}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.9}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{0.8}{6}, \frac{0.4}{7} \right\}$

* Fuzzy Set operations:

① Union: $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) \vee \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)}$

$= MAX(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)})$

⑪ Intersection: $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)} \wedge \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)}$

$= MIN(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)})$

Page No.
Date : / /

③ Complement: $\mu_{\bar{A}}(x) = 1 - \mu_{A}(x)$

④ Subset: $A \subset X \Rightarrow \mu_{A}(x) \subset \mu_{X}(x)$

$\forall x,\ x \in X,\ \mu_{\phi}(x) = 0$

$\forall x,\ x \in X,\ \mu_{X}(x) = 1$

$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \mu_{A}(x) \subset \mu_{B}(x)$

Example ①: $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

$A = \{\frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.4}{3}; \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.9}{6}, \frac{1}{9}\}$

$B = \{\frac{0.6}{1}, \frac{0.2}{2}, \frac{0.02}{3}, \frac{1}{10}\}$

$C = \{\frac{0.7}{1}, \frac{0.01}{2}, \frac{0.4}{3}\}$

(i) For $A \cup B$

$\mu_{A \cup B}(x) = \text{MAX}(\mu_{A}(x), \mu_{B}(x))$

$\mu_{A \cup B}(1) = \text{MAX}(0, 0.6)$

$= 0.6$

$\mu_{A \cup B}(2) = \text{MAX}(0.5, 0.2)$

$= 0.5$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(3) = \text{MAX}(0.4, 0.02)$$
$$= 0.4$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(4) = \text{MAX}(0.3, 0)$$
$$= 0.3$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(6) = \text{MAX}(0.9, 0)$$
$$= 0.9$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(9) = \text{MAX}(1, 0)$$
$$= 1$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(10) = \text{MAX}(0, 1)$$
$$= 1$$

$$\therefore \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)} = \left\{ \frac{0.6}{1}, \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.4}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.9}{6}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{10} \right\}$$

(ii) $\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)} = \text{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)}\right)$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}}^{(2)} = \text{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(2)}\right)$$
$$= \text{MIN}(0.5, 0.2)$$
$$= 0.2$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}}^{(3)} = \text{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(3)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(3)}\right)$$
$$= \text{MIN}(0.4, 0.02)$$
$$= 0.02$$

Page No.
Date : / /

$\therefore \mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{2}, \frac{0.02}{3} \right\}$

(iii) $\bar{A}$

$\bar{A} = 1 - \mu_A(x)$

$= \left\{ \frac{1-0.5}{2}, \frac{1-0.4}{3}, \frac{1-0.3}{4}, \frac{1-0.9}{6}, \frac{1-1}{9} \right\}$

$= \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.6}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.1}{6}, \frac{0}{9} \right\}$

* Relative Complement:

Relative complement of A with respect to some set X, i.e if given set is B then,

R.C. of A w.r.t B.

$\bar{A} = B - A$

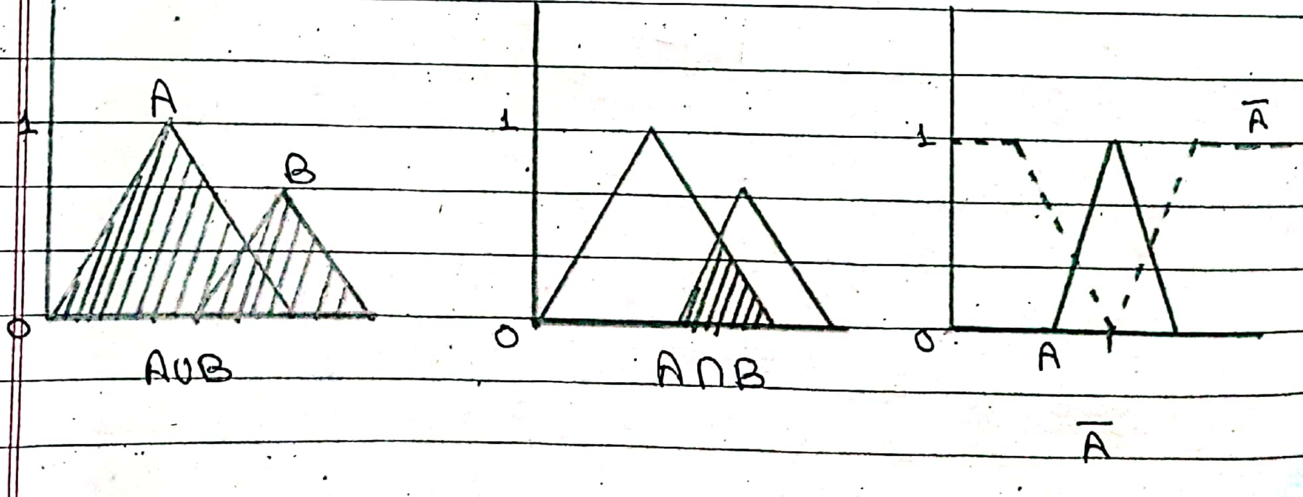
* Diagram:

$A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$

$B = \{a, e\}$

$C = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

then,



Page No.
Date: / /

* Exercise:

$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

$\underset{\sim}{A} = \{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.2}{5} \}$

$\underset{\sim}{B} = \{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4} + \frac{0.4}{5} \}$

Compute: ① $\overline{\underset{\sim}{A}}$, ② $\overline{\underset{\sim}{B}}$, ③ $\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}$ ④ $\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}$

⑤ $A \cup \overline{A}$, ⑥ $B \cap \overline{B}$, ⑦ A difference B
i.e $A \setminus B$
i.e $A \cap \overline{B}$

⑧ Show Demorgans rule over $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$
i.e $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$

⑨ Relative complement of B w.r.t. A.

=: Sol

① $\mu_{\overline{\underset{\sim}{A}}}(x) = 1 - \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x)$

$= 1 - \{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.2}{5} \}$

$= \{ \frac{1-1}{2}, \frac{1-0.5}{3}, \frac{1-0.3}{4}, \frac{1-0.2}{5} \}$

$= \{ \frac{0}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.8}{5} \}$

② $\overline{B} = 1 - \mu_B(x)$

$= 1 - \{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \}$

Page No.
Date : / /

$$= \left\{ \frac{1-0.5}{2}, \frac{1-0.7}{3}, \frac{1-0.2}{4}, \frac{1-0.4}{5} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.8}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$$

③ $\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(x) = \text{MAX}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x)\right)$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(2) = \text{MAX}(1, 0.5) = 1$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(3) = \text{MAX}(0.5, 0.7) = 0.7$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(4) = \text{MAX}(0.3, 0.2) = 0.3$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}}(5) = \text{MAX}(0.2, 0.4) = 0.4$$

$$\therefore \underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\}$$

④ $\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}}(x) = \text{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x)\right)$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}}(2) = \text{MIN}(1, 0.5) = 0.5$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}}(3) = \text{MIN}(0.5, 0.7) = 0.5$$

Page No.
Date : / /

$\mu^{(4)}_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}} = MIN(0.3, 0.2) = 0.2$

$\mu^{(5)}_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}} = MIN(0.2, 0.4) = 0.2$

$\therefore \underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.2}{5} \right\}$

⑤ $A \cup \bar{A}$

$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.2}{5} \right\}$

$\bar{A} = \left\{ \frac{0}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.8}{5} \right\}$

$\mu^{(2)}_{\underset{\sim}{A} \cup \bar{A}} = MAX(1, 0) = 1$

$\mu^{(3)}_{A \cup \bar{A}} = MAX(0.5, 0.5) = 0.5$

$\mu^{(4)}_{A \cup \bar{A}} = MAX(0.3, 0.7) = 0.7$

$\mu^{(5)}_{A \cup \bar{A}} = MAX(0.2, 0.8) = 0.8$

$\therefore A \cup \bar{A} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.8}{5} \right\}$

⑥ $B \cap \bar{B}$

$B = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\}$

$\bar{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.8}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$

$\mu^{(2)}_{B \cap \bar{B}} = MIN(0.5, 0.5) = 0.5$

$\mu^{(3)}_{B\cap B} = \text{MIN}(0.7, 0.3) = 0.3$

$\mu^{(4)}_{B\cap \bar{B}} = \text{MIN}(0.2, 0.8) = 0.2$

$\mu^{(5)}_{B\cap B} = \text{MIN}(0.4, 0.6) = 0.4$

$\therefore B\cap\bar{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\}$

⑦ $A\cap\bar{B}$

$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}; \frac{0.2}{5} \right\}$

$\bar{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.8}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$

$\mu^{(2)}_{A\cap\bar{B}} = \text{MIN}(1, 0.5) = 0.5$

$\mu^{(3)}_{A\cap\bar{B}} = \text{MIN}(0.5, 0.3) = 0.3$

$\mu^{(4)}_{A\cap\bar{B}} = \text{MIN}(0.3, 0.8) = 0.3$

$\mu^{(5)}_{A\cap\bar{B}} = \text{MIN}(0.2, 0.6) = 0.2$

$\therefore A\cap\bar{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.2}{5} \right\}$

⑧ DeMorgan's Law : $(A\cup B)' = A'\cap B'$

now,

$A\cup B = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\}$

Page No.
Date : / /

So,

$(A \cup B)' = 1 - (A \cup B)$

$= 1 - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\}$

$= \left\{ \frac{1-1}{2}, \frac{1-0.7}{3}, \frac{1-0.3}{4}, \frac{1-0.4}{5} \right\}$

$= \left\{ \frac{0}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$

we have,

$A' = \left\{ \frac{0}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.8}{5} \right\}$

$B' = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.8}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$

So,

$A' \cap B'$

$\mu^{(2)}_{\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}} = \text{MIN}(0, 0.5) = 0$

$\mu^{(3)}_{\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}} = \text{MIN}(0.5, 0.3) = 0.3$

$\mu^{(4)}_{A \cap B} = \text{MIN}(0.7, 0.8) = 0.7$

$\mu^{(5)}_{A \cap B} = \text{MIN}(0.8, 0.6) = 0.6$

$\therefore \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \left\{ \frac{0}{2}, \frac{0.3}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$

$\therefore (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$ proved.

⑨ R-C of B w.r.t A

~~B-A~~ A−B

i.e. $= \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.2}{5} \right\}$

$= \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.2}{5} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.7}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\}$

$= \left\{ \frac{1-0.5}{2}, \frac{0.5-0.7}{3}, \frac{0.3-0.2}{4}, \frac{0.2-0.4}{5} \right\}$

$= \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{-0.2}{3}, \frac{0.1}{4}, \frac{-0.2}{5} \right\}$

$= \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0}{3}, \frac{0.1}{4}, \frac{0}{5} \right\}$

$\therefore A-B = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.1}{4} \right\}$

* Fuzzy numbers:

Fuzzy numbers is a fuzzy subset of the universe of numerical numbers.

* Fuzzy integers:

Fuzzy integers is a fuzzy subset of the universe of integers.

* Fuzzy real numbers:

Fuzzy real numbers is a fuzzy subset of the universe of real numbers.

e.g.:- Fuzzy number 2 defined by a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$ over domain of integers as $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.02}{4} \right\}$

Page No.
Date : / /

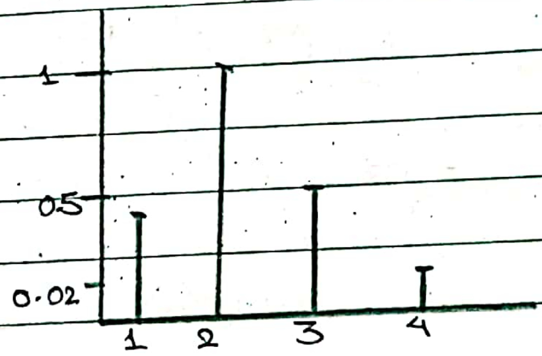
* Fuzzy Arithmetic:

Given fuzzy sets $\tilde{A}$ & $\tilde{B}$ representing fuzzy numbers x & y, the fuzzy arithmetic of fuzzy numbers x & y is defined as a fuzzy set $\tilde{C}$ representing the result z of

$$z = x \text{ op } y$$

where, op is arithmetic of operation

The membership of each z in $\tilde{C}$ is determined by extension principle.



Fuzzy number 2

* Properties of fuzzy sets:

① Normal fuzzy sets:

Given, a fuzzy set $\tilde{A}$ over X, $\tilde{A}$ is normal iff $\exists x \in A$ & $x \in X$, such that $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) = 1$

eg:-

$$\tilde{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$$

$$\tilde{C} = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{0.5}{5} \right\}$$

$\tilde{A}$ & $\tilde{C}$ both are normal.

Page No.
Date : / /

A fuzzy set which is not normal is sub-normal.

e.g:-

$$B = \{ \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5}, \frac{0.9}{8} \}$$

$\underset{\sim}{B}$ is sub-normal.

Note: All crisp sets except empty set are normal.

* Height of fuzzy sets:

Height of a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$ is

$$Height(\underset{\sim}{A}) = Max(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x))$$

normal fuzzy set has height 1

$Height(\underset{\sim}{A}) = 1$ (From above example)

$Height(\underset{\sim}{B}) = 0.9$

Since, Normal fuzzy set has atleast one element with membership 1 so height 1.

(2) Support of fuzzy set:

For a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$ over X

support of $(\underset{\sim}{A})$ = crisp subset of X with elements from $\underset{\sim}{A}$ having non-zero membership.

i.e, $Supp(\underset{\sim}{A}) = \{ x / \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) > 0 \ \forall x \in X \ \& \ x \in \underset{\sim}{A} \}$

Page No.
Date : / /

eg:- $\underset{\sim}{A} = \{ \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5}, \frac{1}{6} \}$

$supp(\underset{\sim}{A}) = \{4, 5, 6\}$

* Core of fuzzy set:

For a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$ over X

$core\ of(\underset{\sim}{A}) = \{ x \mid \mu_A(x) = 1 \ \forall x \in X \ \& \ x \in \underset{\sim}{A} \}$

Core of $\underset{\sim}{A}$ is also crisp subset of X.

$\underset{\sim}{B} = \{ \frac{0.4}{2}, \frac{0.6}{5}, \frac{0.8}{9} \}$

$\therefore core(\underset{\sim}{B}) = \phi$

$\underset{\sim}{A} = \{ \frac{0.4}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{0.5}{8} \}$

$Core(\underset{\sim}{A}) = \{6, 7\}$

* Boundary of fuzzy sets:

Boundary of fuzzy sets is a crisp subset over X.

$Boundary(\underset{\sim}{A}) = \{ x \mid 0 < \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) < 1 \ \forall x \in X \ \& \ x \in \underset{\sim}{A} \}$

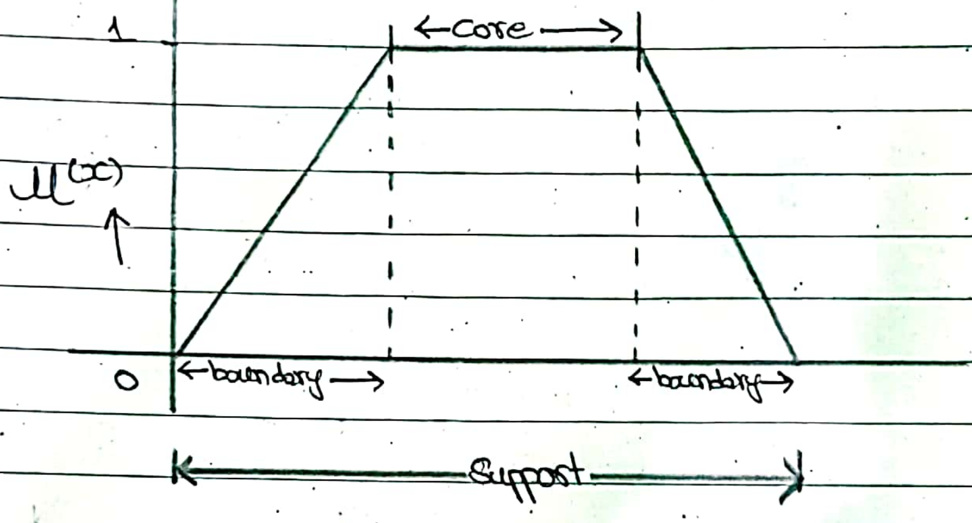
eg:- $\underset{\sim}{A} = \{ \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.6}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{0.4}{11}, \frac{0}{12} \}$

$Boundary(\underset{\sim}{A}) = \{2, 4, 11\}$

$\underset{\sim}{B} = \{ \frac{0}{1}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{0}{5} \}$

Boundary $(\underset{\sim}{B}) = \phi$

Boundary (crisp set) $= \phi$



Note: Subnormal fuzzy set $= \underset{\sim}{A}$

boundary $(\underset{\sim}{A})$ = support $(\underset{\sim}{A})$

* Convex & non-convex fuzzy sets:

For a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$ over X such that for each $x, y, z \in \underset{\sim}{A}$ and they have monotonically increasing order (i.e. $x < y < z$) in $\underset{\sim}{A}$ then $\underset{\sim}{A}$ is convex iff;

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(y) \geq \text{Min}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(z)\right)$$

i.e, membership of elements are all either in increasing or decreasing order or first increasing & then decreasing order.

eg:-

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{1}, \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.6}{3}, \frac{0.9}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{0.9}{6}, \frac{0.6}{7}, \frac{0.4}{8}, \frac{0.1}{9} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{1}, \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.6}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{C} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{1}, \frac{0.8}{2}, \frac{0.5}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4} \right\}$$

Both are convex

$$\underset{\sim}{P} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{1}, \frac{0.8}{2}, \frac{0.4}{4}, \frac{0.8}{5}, \frac{0.2}{6}, \frac{0.4}{7}, \frac{0.9}{8} \right\}$$

$\underset{\sim}{P}$ is non-convex

eg:- (i) Convex

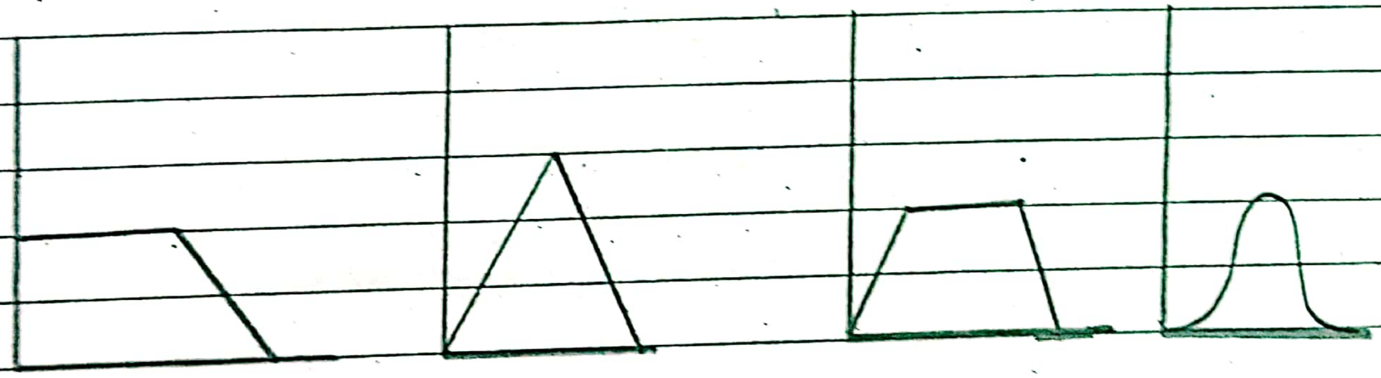


Fig of :- All are convex

(ii) Non-convex:

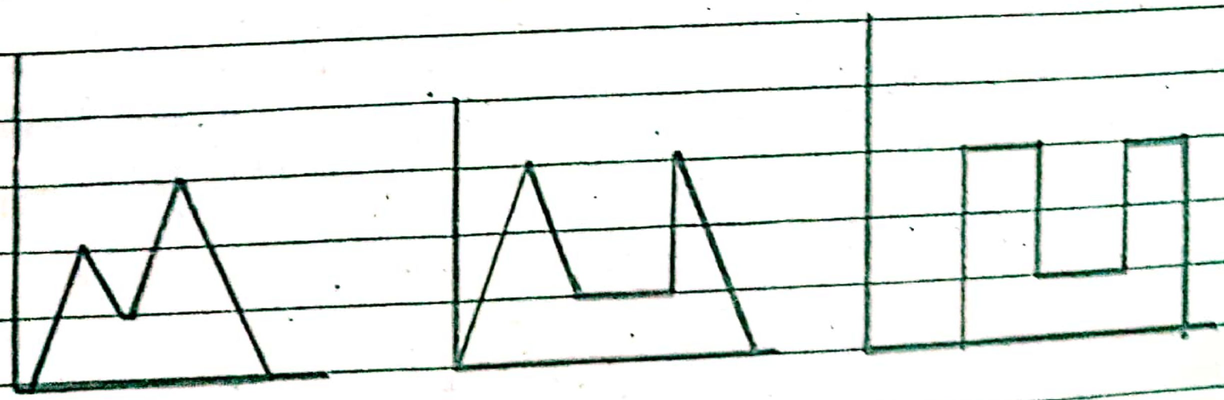


Fig: All are non-convex.

* Prototype of fuzzy set:

For $\underset{\sim}{A}$ over X

Prototype $(\underset{\sim}{A}) = x$ such that $\exists$ single $x \in \underset{\sim}{A}$

$\& \ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) = 1$

x is prototype or prototype element

(i) $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{0.6}{5} \right\}$

prototype of $(\underset{\sim}{A}) = 3$

(ii) $\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{2}, \frac{0.6}{3}, \frac{0.4}{5} \right\}$

prototype of $(\underset{\sim}{B}) = \phi$

(iii) $\underset{\sim}{C} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4} \right\}$

prototype of $(\underset{\sim}{C}) = \phi$

* Theorem:

Assume $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ are any two fuzzy subsets over X. If $\underset{\sim}{C} = \underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}$ and $\underset{\sim}{D} = \underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}$ then

① $\underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$

② $\underset{\sim}{A} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$ and $\underset{\sim}{B} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$

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Page No.
Date : / /

③ $\underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{A}$ and $\underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{B}$

① Proof $\underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$

Given,

$$\underset{\sim}{C} = \underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B} \quad \& \quad \underset{\sim}{D} = \underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}$$

E.g:- $\mu_A^{(x)} = \frac{0.4}{2}$

$\mu_B^{(x)} = \frac{0.6}{2}$

now,

for each $x \in X$, $\mu_D^{(x)} = \text{MIN}(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)}) \rightarrow \frac{0.4}{2}$

$\& \ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(x)} = \text{MAX}(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)}) \rightarrow \frac{0.6}{2}$

here, for each $x \in X$, it can be inferred that

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(x)} \leq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(x)} \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$$

$\frac{0.4}{2} \leq \frac{0.6}{2}$ True

② Proof $\underset{\sim}{A} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$ and $\underset{\sim}{B} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$

since,

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(x)} = \text{MAX}(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)})$$

then,

it is clear that

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(x)} \geq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}} \leq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(x)} \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{A} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$$

and,

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(x)} \geq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)} \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)} \leq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(x)} \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{B} \subset \underset{\sim}{C}$$

Page No.
Date : / /

③ Proof $\underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{A}$ and $\underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{B}$

Given,

$$\underset{\sim}{D} = \underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(x) = \text{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x)\right)$$

Thus,

$$\mu_{D}(x) \leq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{A}$$

Also,

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(x) \leq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x) \Rightarrow \underset{\sim}{D} \subset \underset{\sim}{B}$$

* Concentration & Dilation of fuzzy set:

Assume a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$ over X. consider a non-negative number α then A^{α} is a fuzzy set, say $\underset{\sim}{B}$ containing all elements x from $\underset{\sim}{A}$ such that for each x

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x) = \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x)\right)^{\alpha}$$

eg:- $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a}, \frac{0.6}{b}, \frac{0.3}{c}, \frac{0}{d}, \frac{0.5}{e} \right\}$

(i) for $\alpha = 2$ (Concentration op):

$$(\underset{\sim}{A})^2 = \left\{ \frac{1}{a}, \frac{0.36}{b}, \frac{0.09}{c}, \frac{0}{d}, \frac{0.25}{e} \right\}$$

(ii) for $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ (Dilation op)

$$(\underset{\sim}{A})^{0.5} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a}, \frac{0.77}{b}, \frac{0.55}{c}, \frac{0}{d}, \frac{0.7}{e} \right\}$$

(i) If $\alpha > 1$ then $\underset{\sim}{A}^{\alpha} \subset \underset{\sim}{A}$, then it is known as concentration operation which decreases the fuzziness of elements.

(ii) If $\alpha < 1$ then $\underset{\sim}{A} \subset \underset{\sim}{A}^{\alpha}$, then it is known as Dilation operation which increases fuzziness of elements.

* Bounded Sum & Difference:

Given, any two fuzzy subsets $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ over X, then bounded sum of $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ is a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{D}$

where, for each $x \in \underset{\sim}{D}$.

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(x) = \text{MIN}\left(1, \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) + \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x)\right)\right)$$

and $\underset{\sim}{D} = \underset{\sim}{A} \oplus \underset{\sim}{D}$

& bounded difference of $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ is a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{C}$ where, for each $x \in \underset{\sim}{C}$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}(x) = \text{MAX}\left(0, \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) - \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x)\right)\right)$$

and $\underset{\sim}{D} = \underset{\sim}{A} \ominus \underset{\sim}{B}$ ($\because$ Bounded difference of B w.r.t A)

Example:

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{0.7}{b} + \frac{0.3}{c} + \frac{0}{d} + \frac{0.6}{e}\right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{\frac{0.2}{a} + \frac{0.1}{b} + \frac{0.4}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{0.2}{e} + \frac{0.6}{f}\right\}$$

now,

bounded sum $\underset{\sim}{D} = \underset{\sim}{A} \oplus \underset{\sim}{B}$ is

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(x) = \text{MIN}\left(1, \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x) + \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(x)\right)\right)$$

for $a \in \underset{\sim}{D}$, $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(a) = \text{MIN}\left(1, \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(a) + \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(a)\right)\right)$

$= \text{MIN}(1, (1+0.2))$

$= 1$

for $b \in \underset{\sim}{D}$, $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(b) = \text{MIN}(1, (0.7+0.1))$

$= 0.8$

for $c \in \underset{\sim}{D}$, $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(c) = \text{MIN}(1, (0.3+0.4))$

$= 0.7$

for $d \in \underset{\sim}{D}$, $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(d) = \text{MIN}(1, (0+1))$

$= 1$

for $e \in \underset{\sim}{D}$, $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(e) = \text{MIN}(1, (0.6+0.2))$

$= 0.8$

for $f \in \underset{\sim}{D}$, $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}(f) = \text{MIN}(1, (0+0.6))$

$= 0.6$

$\therefore$ Bounded sum $\underset{\sim}{D} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a}, \frac{0.8}{b}, \frac{0.7}{c}, \frac{1}{d}, \frac{0.8}{e}, \frac{0.6}{f} \right\}$

Page No.
Date : / /

now, for Bounded difference of $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ i.e. $\underset{\sim}{D} = \underset{\sim}{A} - \underset{\sim}{B}$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(x)} = \text{MAX}\left(0, \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)} - \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x)}\right)\right)$$

for $a \in \underset{\sim}{D} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(a)} = \text{MAX}(0, (1 - 0.2))$
$= 0.8$

for $b \in \underset{\sim}{D} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(b)} = \text{MAX}(0, (0.7 - 0.1))$
$= 0.6$

for $c \in \underset{\sim}{D} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(c)} = \text{MAX}(0, (0.3 - 0.4))$

$= 0$

for $d \in \underset{\sim}{D} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(d)} = \text{MAX}(0, (0 - 1))$
$= 0$

for $e \in \underset{\sim}{D} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(e)} = \text{MAX}(0, (0.6 - 0.2))$
$= 0.4$

for $f \in \underset{\sim}{D} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{D}}^{(f)} = \text{MAX}(0, (0 - 0.6))$

$= 0$

$\therefore$ Bounded difference $\underset{\sim}{A} \ominus \underset{\sim}{B}$.

$$= \left\{ \frac{0.8}{a}, \frac{0.6}{b}, \frac{0}{c}, \frac{0}{d}, \frac{0.4}{e}, \frac{0}{f} \right\}$$

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* α-Level or α-cut:

Assume a fuzzy set $\tilde{A}$ over X, then the α-level or α-cut of $\tilde{A}$ is denoted by A_α and is a crisp set ~~onto~~ consisting all elements x from X for which

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \geq \alpha$$

$$\text{i.e., } A_\alpha = \{x \mid \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \geq \alpha \text{ for each } x \in X\}$$

(i) Strict α-cut:

$$A_\alpha^+ = \{x \mid \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) > \alpha \text{ for each } x \in X\}$$

eg:- $\tilde{A} = \{\frac{0.4}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{0.6}{c}, \frac{0.7}{d}, \frac{0.8}{e}\}$

For $\alpha = 0.6$,

$$A_{0.6} = \{b, c, d, e\}$$

$$A_{0.6}^+ = \{b, d, e\}$$

Case (i) If $\alpha = 1$, then for subnormal fuzzy set

$$\alpha\text{-cut} = \phi$$

Case (ii) If $\alpha = 0$, $\forall x \in \tilde{A}$

$$\alpha\text{-cut} = x \in \tilde{A}$$

Unit : 2
Fuzzy Mapping

* Relation/Mapping:
→ Mapping between two sets
→ Presence or absence of connection or association between the elements of two sets.

* Classical Relation / Cartesian product:
For crisp sets $A_1, A_2, \ldots A_r$ the cartesian product is $A_1 \times A_2 \times \ldots \times A_r$ and contains tuples $(a_1, a_2, a_3 \ldots a_r)$ where, $a_1 \in A_1, a_2 \in A_2, \ldots, a_r \in A_r$.

Consider two crisp sets X and Y then the cartesian product of two crisp sets X & Y is denoted by;

$$X \times Y = \{(x,y) \mid x \in X, y \in Y\}$$ (For domain X, Y)

Some Properties:
a) $X \times Y \neq Y \times X$
b) $|X \times Y| = |X| \times |Y|$ (Cardinality i.e. no. of elements)
c) Cartesian product of 2 sets is not same as the arithmetic product of two or more sets.

Also,
$$\chi_{X \times Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (x,y) \in X \times Y \\ 0 & \text{if } (x,y) \notin X \times Y \end{cases}$$

Page No.
Date : / /

Example: consider the example A and B.

$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$

$B = \{3, 7, 8, 9\}$

Find the cartesian product of 2 sets.

= Sol

$$A \times B = \{(2,3), (2,7), (2,8), (2,9), (4,3), (4,7), (4,8), (4,9), (6,3), (6,7), (6,8), (6,9), (8,3), (8,7), (8,8), (8,9)\}$$

Therefore, A particular mapping is done from $a \in A$ to $b \in B$ which is denoted by R (relation).

* Crisp Relation:

Crisp relation is a subset of cartesian product.

$R(x, y) \subset X \times Y$

Thus,

$$\chi_R(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (x,y) \in R \\ 0 & \text{if } (x,y) \notin R \end{cases}$$

We can represent R in a matrix form.

* Example:

Consider sets, $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$Y = \{a, b\}$

Then, the relation $R1 \subseteq X \times Y$ can be

$$R1 = \{(1, a), (2, b)\} \subseteq X \times Y$$

i.e.,

$$R1 = \begin{array}{c} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} a & b \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

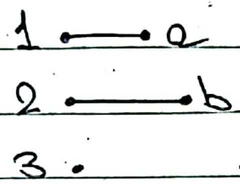

Fig:- Saggital Diagram of R1

* Operations on crisp relations:

For any two relations R and S;

(i) Union:

$$R \cup S \Rightarrow \chi_{R \cup S}(x,y) = \max\left(\chi_R(x,y), \chi_S(x,y)\right)$$

(ii) Intersection:

$$R \cap S = \chi_{R \cap S}(x,y) = \min\left(\chi_R(x,y), \chi_S(x,y)\right)$$

(iii) complement:

$$\overline{R} = \chi_{\overline{R}}(x,y) = 1 - \chi_R(x,y)$$

(iv) Containment / subset:

$$R \subset S \Rightarrow \chi_R(x,y) \leq \chi_S(x,y)$$

(v) Identity:

ϕ is identity of $O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

X is identity of $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- Distributivity,
- Commutativity,
- Associativity,
- Demorgan's law,
- Excluded middle axioms → $R \cup \overline{R} = E$
  $R \cap \overline{R} = 0$

* Example:

Given, $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$
$Y = \{y_1, y_2\}$

$R_1 = \{(x_2, y_1), (x_1, y_2)\}$
$R_2 = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_1, y_2)\}$

Compute, (i) $R_1 \cup R_2$ (ii) $R_1 \cap R_2$
(iii) $\overline{R_1}$ (iv) $\overline{R_2}$

= Sol

(i) $R_1 \cup R_2$

for (x_1, y_1)

$$\chi_{R_1 \cup R_2}(x_1, y_1) = \max\left(\chi_{R_1}(x_1, y_1), \chi_{R_2}(x_1, y_1)\right)$$

$$= \max(0, 1)$$
$$= 1$$

for (x_1, y_2)

$$\chi_{R_1 \cup R_2}(x_1, y_2) = \max\left(\chi_{R_1}(x_1, y_2), \chi_{R_2}(x_1, y_2)\right)$$

$$= \max(1, 1)$$
$$= 1$$

for (x_2, y_1)

$$\chi_{R_1 \cup R_2}^{(x_2,y_1)} = \max\left(\chi_{R_1}^{(x_2,y_1)}, \chi_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_1)}\right)$$

$$= \max(1, 0)$$

$$= 1$$

(ii) for $R_1 \cap R_2$

for (x_1, y_1)

$$\chi_{R_1 \cap R_2}^{(x_1,y_1)} = \min\left(\chi_{R_1}^{(x_1,y_1)}, \chi_{R_2}^{(x_1,y_1)}\right)$$

$$\cancel{= \min(0, 1}$$

$$= \min(0, 1)$$

$$= 0$$

for (x_1, y_2)

$$\chi_{R_1 \cap R_2}^{(x_1,y_2)} = \min\left(\chi_{R_1}^{(x_1,y_2)}, \chi_{R_2}^{(x_1,y_2)}\right)$$

$$= \min(1, 1)$$

$$= 1$$

for (x_2, y_1)

$$\chi_{R_1 \cap R_2}^{(x_2,y_1)} = \min\left(\chi_{R_1}^{(x_2,y_1)}, \chi_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_1)}\right)$$

$$= \min(0, 1)$$

$$= 0$$

Page No.
Date : / /

(iii) $\overline{R_1}$

For (x_2, y_1)

$\overline{R_1} = 1 - (\chi_{R_1}^{(x_2, y_1)})$

$= 1 - 1$

$= 0$

For (x_1, y_2)

$\overline{R_1} = 1 - (\chi_{R_1}^{(x_1, y_2)})$

$= 1 - 1$

$= 0$

For (x_1, y_1)

$\overline{R_1} = 1 - (\chi_{R_1}^{(x_1, y_1)})$

$= 1 - 0$

$= 1$

(iv) $\overline{R_2}$

For (x_1, y_1)

$\overline{R_2} = 1 - (\chi_{R_2}^{(x_1, y_1)})$

$= 1 - 1$

$= 0$

For (x_1, y_2)

$\overline{R_2} = 1 - (\chi_{R_2}^{(x_1, y_2)})$

$= 1 - 1$

$= 0$

For (x_2, y_1)

$\overline{R_2} = 1 - (\chi_{R_2}^{(x_2, y_1)})$

$= 1 - 0$

$= 1$

another way for $R_1 \cup R_2$:

$$R_1 = \begin{array}{c|cc} & y_1 & y_2 \\ \hline x_1 & 0 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$R_2 = \begin{array}{c|cc} & y_1 & y_2 \\ \hline x_1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$R_1 \cup R_2 = \begin{array}{c|cc} & y_1 & y_2 \\ \hline x_1 & \max(0,1) & \max(1,1) \\ x_2 & \max(1,0) & \max(0,0) \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{array}{c|cc} & y_1 & y_2 \\ \hline x_1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \,//$$

* Composition operations:

Consider two relations,

$R \subseteq X \times Y$

$S \subseteq Y \times Z$

Then, the relation $T \subseteq X \times Z$ can be generated from R and S performing composition and is denoted as;

composition operator

$T = R \circ S$ where, ~~$T = \{(x,z)\} \in R$~~

$$T = \{(x,z) \mid \exists (x,y) \in R \ \& \ \exists (y,z) \in S\}$$

$\mu_T^{(x,z)}$ can be determined by rules of composition.

* Rules of Composition:

1. Maxmin
2. Max product
3. Max Max
4. Min max
5. Min Min.

① Maxmin composition:

given,

$$R \subseteq X \times Y$$
$$S \subseteq Y \times Z$$

$$T = R \circ S$$

where,

OR (max) (Union) AND (min)

$$\chi_T^{(x,z)} = \bigvee_{y \in Y} \left(\chi_R^{(x,y)} \wedge \chi_S^{(y,z)} \right)$$

$$T(x,z) = \max\{\min\{\chi_R^{(x,y)}, \chi_S^{(y,z)}\}\}$$

② Max-Product Composition:

$$T = R \cdot S$$

where,

$$\chi_T^{(x,z)} = \bigvee_{y \in Y} \{\chi_R^{(x,y)} \cdot \chi_S^{(y,z)}\}$$

$$T(x,z) = \max\{\chi_R^{(x,y)} \cdot \chi_S^{(y,z)}\}$$

where, "$\cdot$" is arithmetic product / Multiplication for crisp relations.

Note: max-product = max-min

since, product is same as min as;

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 1*0=0 \\ 0*1=0 \\ 0*0=0 \\ 1*1=1 \end{array}\right\} \text{same as MIN.}$$

③ Max-Max Composition:

$$T = R \cdot S$$

where,

$$\chi_T^{(x,z)} = \bigvee_{y \in Y} \left(\chi_R^{(x,y)} \vee \chi_S^{(y,z)} \right)$$

$$T(x,z) = \max\left(\max\{\chi_R^{(x,y)}, \chi_S^{(y,z)}\}\right)$$

④ Min max composition:

$$T = R \cdot S$$

where,

$$\chi_T^{(x,z)} = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{ \chi_R^{(x,y)} \vee \chi_S^{(y,z)} \}$$

$$T(x,z) = \min\{\max\{\chi_R^{(x,y)}, \chi_S^{(y,z)}\}\}$$

⑤ Min-min composition:

$T = R \cdot S$ where,

$$\chi_T^{(x,z)} = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{ \chi_R^{(x,y)} \wedge \chi_S^{(y,z)} \}$$

$$T(x,z) = \min\{\min\{\chi_R(x,y), \chi_S^{(y,z)}\}\}$$

Page No.
Date: / /

* Example:

consider, $R = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_1, y_3), (x_2, y_4)\}$

$S = \{(y_1, z_2), (y_3, z_2)\}$

For, $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$
$Y = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4\}$
$Z = \{z_1, z_2\}$

Compute all rules of composition:

= Sol

here,

$$R = \begin{array}{c} \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$S = \begin{array}{c} \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} z_1 & z_2 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$T = R \cdot S = \begin{array}{c} \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} z_1 & z_2 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \quad & \quad \\ & \\ & \end{bmatrix} \end{array} = ?$$

① max min Composition ?

for (x_1, z_1)

$$\chi_T^{(x_1,z_1)} = \max\{\min\{\chi_R^{(x,y)}, \chi_S^{(y,z)}\}\}$$

$$= \max\{\min\{\chi_R^{(x_1,y_1)}, \chi_S^{(y_1,z_1)}\}, \min(\chi_R^{(x_1,y_2)}, \chi_S^{(y_2,z_1)}), \min(\chi_R^{(x_1,y_3)}, \chi_S^{(y_3,z_1)}), \min(\chi_R^{(x_1,y_4)}, \chi_S^{(y_4,z_1)})\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(1,0), \min(0,0), \min(1,0), \min(0,0)\}$$

$$= \max(0,0,0,0)$$

$$= 0$$

for (x_1, z_2),

$$\chi_T^{(x_1,z_2)} = \max\{\min\{\chi_R^{(x_1,y_1)}, \chi_S^{(y_1,z_2)}\}, \min(\chi_R^{(x_1,y_2)}, \chi_S^{(y_2,z_2)}), \min(\chi_R^{(x_1,y_3)}, \chi_S^{(y_3,z_2)}), \min(\chi_R^{(x_1,y_4)}, \chi_S^{(y_4,z_2)})$$

$$= \max(\min(1,1), \min(0,0), \min(1,1), \min(0,0))$$

$$= \max(1,0,1,0)$$

$$= 1$$

Page No.
Date : / /

Similar for, (x_2, z_1)

$$\chi_T^{(x_2,z_1)} = \max[\min(0,0), \min(0,0), \min(1,0), \min(0,0)]$$

$$= \max[0,0,0,0]$$

$$= 0$$

for (x_2, z_2)

$$\chi_T^{(x_2,z_2)} = \max[\min(0,1), \min(0,0), \min(0,1), \min(1,0)]$$

$$= \max[0,0,0,0]$$

$$= 0$$

for, (x_3, z_1)

$$\chi_T^{(x_3,z_1)} = \max[\min(0,0), \min(0,0), \min(0,0), \min(0,0)]$$

$$= \max[0,0,0,0,0]$$

$$= 0$$

for, (x_3, z_2)

$$\chi_T^{(x_3,z_2)} = \max[\min(0,1), \min(0,0), \min(0,1), \min(0,0)]$$

$$= \max[0,0,0,0]$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore T = \text{R.S using max-min composition} = \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{cc} z_1 & z_2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Page No.

Date : / /

b. For min-min composition:

$$T(x,z) = \min\{\min\{x \cdot \chi_R^{(x,y)}, \chi_S^{(x,y)}\}\}$$

for, (x_1, z_1)

$= \min[0,0,0,0]$

$= 0$

for (x_1, z_2)

$= \min[1,0,1,0]$

$= 0$

for, (x_2, z_1)

$= \min[0,0,0,0]$

$= 0$

for (x_2, z_2)

$= \min[0,0,0,0]$

$= 0$

for (x_3, z_1)

$= \min[0,0,0,0]$

$= 0$

for (x_3, z_2)

$= \min[0,0,0,0]$

$= 0$

$\therefore T = R \cdot S$ using min-min composition $=$

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} z_1 & z_2 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} //$$

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* Fuzzy relations:

Consider fuzzy sets $\underset{\sim}{A}$ and $\underset{\sim}{B}$ over X and Y, then fuzzy relation $\underset{\sim}{R}$ is subset of $\underset{\sim}{A} \times \underset{\sim}{B}$ i.e. $\forall x \in \underset{\sim}{A}$ and $y \in \underset{\sim}{B}$

$$R = \left\{ \frac{\mu_R(x,y)}{(x,y)} \,\middle|\, (x,y) \in X \times Y \right\}$$

where,

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x,y)} = \mathrm{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y)} \right)$$

* Example:

Consider,

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{2}, \frac{0.4}{3} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{1}, \frac{0.6}{2} \right\}$$

now,

$$\underset{\sim}{R} \subseteq \underset{\sim}{A} \times \underset{\sim}{B}$$

For (2,1)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(2,1)} = \mathrm{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(1)} \right)$$

$$= \mathrm{Min}(0.2, 0.1)$$

$$= 0.1$$

For (2,2)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(2,2)} = \mathrm{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(2)} \right)$$

Page No.
Date : / /

$= MIN(0.2, 0.6)$
$= 0.2$

for (3,1)
$$\mu_R^{(3,1)} = MIN\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(3)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(1)}\right)$$
$$= MIN(0.4, 0.1)$$
$$= 0.1$$

for (3,2)
$$\mu_R^{(3,2)} = MIN\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(3)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(2)}\right)$$
$$= MIN(0.4, 0.6)$$
$$= 0.4$$

Thus, $$\underset{\sim}{R} = \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

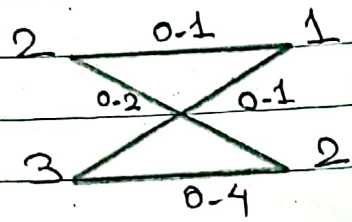
i.e, $\underset{\sim}{R} = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{(2,1)}, \frac{0.2}{(2,2)}, \frac{0.1}{(3,1)}, \frac{0.4}{(3,2)} \right\}$

* Fuzzy graph:

Fuzzy graph is denoted as G and given by,
$$G = (\sigma, \mu)$$
where,
$$\sigma : S \to [0, 1]$$
where, S is set of vertices, which are pair of elements from fuzzy sets.

Page No.
Date : / /

Then, the fuzzy graph for $\underset{\sim}{R}$ in above example is given by:



which is also known as fuzzy saggital diagram.

Example:

$A = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{x_1}, \frac{0.5}{x_2}, \frac{1}{x_3} \right\}$

$B = \left\{ \frac{0.3}{y_1}, \frac{0.9}{y_2} \right\}$

$\underset{\sim}{R} \subseteq \underset{\sim}{A} \times \underset{\sim}{B} = ?$, Also draw fuzzy graph for $\underset{\sim}{R}$.

= Sol

for (x_1, y_1)

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}(x_1, y_1) = \text{MIN}\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_1)\right)$

$= \text{MIN}(0.2, 0.3)$

$= 0.2$

for (x_1, y_2)

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_1, y_1)} = \text{MIN}(0.2, 0.9)$

$= 0.2$

for (x_2, y_1)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_2, y_1)} = MIN(0.5, 0.3)$$
$$= 0.3$$

for (x_2, y_2)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_2, y_2)} = MIN(0.5, 0.9)$$
$$= 0.5$$

for (x_3, y_1)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_3, y_1)} = MIN(1, 0.3)$$
$$= 0.3$$

for (x_3, y_2)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_3, y_2)} = MIN(1, 0.9)$$
$$= 0.9$$

Thus,

$$\underset{\sim}{R} = \begin{array}{c|cc} & y_1 & y_2 \\ \hline x_1 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ x_2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ x_3 & 0.3 & 0.9 \end{array}$$

i.e. $\underset{\sim}{R} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{(x_1, y_1)}, \frac{0.2}{(x_1, y_2)}, \frac{0.3}{(x_2, y_1)}, \frac{0.5}{(x_2, y_2)}, \frac{0.3}{(x_3, y_1)}, \frac{0.9}{(x_3, y_2)} \right\}$

Fuzzy graph:

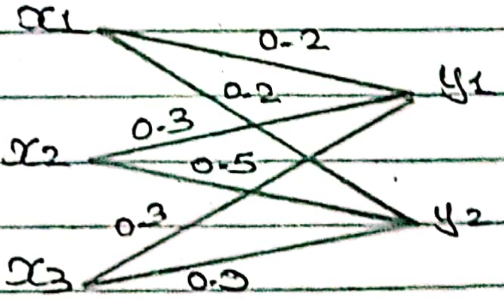


Fig:- Fuzzy sagittal diagram.

* Fuzzy Composition:

Given,

$$\underset{\sim}{R} : X \to Y$$

$$\underset{\sim}{S} : Y \to Z$$

Then, fuzzy relation, $\underset{\sim}{T}$ can be derived from $\underset{\sim}{R}$ & $\underset{\sim}{S}$ such that $T : X \to Z$ using fuzzy composition operation.

* Fuzzy Composition operations:

1) MAX-MIN
2) MAX-Product
3) MAX-MAX
4) MIN-MAX
5) MIN-MIN
6) MAX-average, MIN-average

Example:

Consider $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$

$Y = \{y_1, y_2\}$

$Z = \{z_1, z_2, z_3\}$

given,

$$\underset{\sim}{R} = \left\{ \frac{0.7}{(x_1, y_1)} + \frac{0.5}{(x_1, y_2)} + \frac{0.8}{(x_2, y_1)} + \frac{0.4}{(x_2, y_2)} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{S} = \left\{ \frac{0.9}{(y_1, z_1)} + \frac{0.6}{(y_1, z_2)} + \frac{0.2}{(y_1, z_3)} + \frac{0.1}{(y_2, z_1)} + \frac{0.7}{(y_2, z_2)} + \frac{0.5}{(y_2, z_3)}\right.$$

Compute $T = R \circ S$ using max-min composition.

Page No.
Date : / /

Sol

for (x_1, z_1)

$$\mu_{T}(x_1, z_1) = \max\{\min\{\mu_{R}(x_1), \mu_{S}(z_1)\}\}$$

$$= \max\{\min\{\mu_{R}(x_1, y_1), \mu_{S}(y_1, z_1)\},$$

$$\min\{\mu_{R}(x_1, y_2), \mu_{S}(y_2, z_1)\}\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.7, 0.9), \min(0.5, 0.1)\}$$

$$= \max(0.7, 0.1)$$

$$= 0.7$$

for (x_1, z_2)

$$= \max\{\min\{\mu_{R}(x_1, y_1), \mu_{S}(y_1, z_2)\}, \min\{\mu_{R}(x_1, y_2), \mu_{S}(y_2, z_2)$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.7, 0.6), \min(0.5, 0.7)\}$$

$$= \max(0.6, 0.5)$$

$$= 0.6$$

for (x_1, z_3)

$$= \max\{\min\{\mu_{R}(x_1, y_1), \mu_{S}(y_1, z_3)\}, \min\{\mu_{R}(x_1, y_2), \mu_{S}(y_2, z_3)$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.7, 0.2), \min(0.5, 0.5)\}$$

$$= \max\{0.2, 0.5\}$$

$$= 0.5$$

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Page No.
Date : / /

For (x_2, z_1)

$$\mu_T^{(x_2,z_1)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,z_1)}\}, \min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,z_1)}\}\}$$

$= \max\{\min(0.8, 0.9), \min(0.4, 0.1)\}$

$= \max(0.8, 0.1)$

$= 0.8$

For (x_2, z_2)

$$\mu_T^{(x_2,z_2)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,z_2)}\}, \min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,z_2)}\}\}$$

$= \max\{\min(0.8, 0.6), \min(0.4, 0.7)\}$

$= \max(0.6, 0.4)$

$= 0.6$

For (x_2, z_3)

$$\mu_T^{(x_2,z_3)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,z_3)}\}, \min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(x_2,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,z_3)}\}\}$$

$= \max\{\min(0.8, 0.2), \min(0.4, 0.5)\}$

$= \max\{0.2, 0.4\}$

$= 0.4$

$\therefore$ $T = R \cdot S$ under max-min composition is

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|} & z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \\ x_1 & 0.7 & 0.6 & 0.5 \\ x_2 & 0.8 & 0.6 & 0.4 \end{array}$$

* For max-product:

$$\mu_{T_2}(x,z) = \max\{\mu_{R_2}(x,y) \cdot \mu_{S_2}(y,z)\}$$

for (x_1, z_1)

$$\mu_{T_2}(x_1,z_1) = \max\{\mu_{R_2}(x_1,y_1) \cdot \mu_{S_2}(y_1,z_1)\}, \{\mu_{R_2}(x_1,y_2) \cdot \mu_{S_2}(y_2,z_1)\}$$

$= \max\{(0.7 \times 0.9); (0.5 \times 0.1)\}$

$= \max(0.63, 0.05)$

$= 0.63$

for $(x_1, z_2) = \max\{(0.7 \times 0.6), (0.5 \times 0.7)\}$.

$= \max(0.42, 0.35)$

$= 0.42$

for $(x_1, z_3) = \max\{(0.7 \times 0.2), (0.5, 0.5)\}$

$= \max(0.14, 0.25)$

$= 0.25$

for $(x_2, z_1) = \max\{(0.8 \times 0.9); (0.4 \times 0.1)\}$

$= \max(0.72, 0.04)$

$= 0.72$

for $(x_2, z_2) = \max\{(0.8 \times 0.6), (0.4 \times 0.7)\}$

$= \max(0.48, 0.28)$

$= 0.48$

for $(x_2, z_3) = \max\{(0.8 \times 0.2), (0.4 \times 0.5)\}$

$= \max(0.16, 0.2)$

$= 0.2$

These,

T = R.S under max-product PS.

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
 & z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \\
x_1 & 0.63 & 0.42 & 0.25 \\
x_2 & 0.72 & 0.48 & 0.2
\end{array}
$$

* Properties of Max-min Composition:

① Associativity:

$$P \circ (Q \circ R) = (P \circ Q) \circ R$$

② Distributive over union:

$$P \circ (Q \cup R) = (P \circ Q) \cup (P \circ R)$$

③ Monotonic:

$$Q \subseteq R \Rightarrow P \circ Q \subseteq P \circ R$$

④ Commutativity:

$$P \circ Q \neq Q \circ P$$

* Example:

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{x_1} + \frac{0.2}{x_2} + \frac{0.3}{x_3} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{y_1} + \frac{1}{y_2} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{C} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{z_1} + \frac{0.3}{z_2} + \frac{0.9}{z_3} \right\}$$

Now, Formulate,

$$\underset{\sim}{R} \subseteq A \times B$$

$$\underset{\sim}{S} \subseteq B \times C$$

Page No.
Date : / /

Determine $\underset{\sim}{R} \circ \underset{\sim}{S} = \underset{\sim}{S} \circ \underset{\sim}{R}$ using max-min composition.

① We have to formulate:

$\underset{\sim}{R} = \underset{\sim}{A} \times \underset{\sim}{B}$

for (x_1, y_1)

$= \min \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_1) \right)$

$= \min (0.4, 0.5)$

$= 0.4$

For (x_1, y_2)

$= \min \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_2) \right)$

$= \min (0.4, 1)$

$= 0.4$

For (x_2, y_1)

$= \min \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_2), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_1) \right)$

$= \min (0.2, 0.5)$

$= 0.2$

for (x_2, y_2)

$= \min \left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_2), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_2) \right)$

$= \min (0.2, 1)$

$= 0.2$

Page No.
Date : / /

for (x_3, y_1)

$= \min(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x_3)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_1)})$

$= \min(0.3, 0.5)$

$= 0.3$

for (x_3, y_2)

$= \min(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(x_3)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_2)})$

$= \min(0.3, 1)$

$= 0.3$

$$\underset{\sim}{R} = \begin{array}{c} \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} y_1 & y_2 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

(ii) $\underset{\sim}{S} \subseteq \underset{\sim}{B} \times \underset{\sim}{C}$

for (y_1, z_1);

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}(y_1, z_1) = \min(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(z_1)})$

$= \min(0.5, 0.2)$

$= 0.2$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1, z_2)} = \min(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(z_2)})$

$= \min(0.5\ 0.3)$

$= 0.3$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1, z_3)} = \min\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(z_3)}\right)$$

$$= \min(0.5, 0.9)$$

$$= 0.5$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2, z_1)} = \min\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(z_1)}\right)$$

$$= \min(1, 0.2)$$

$$= 0.2$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2, z_2)} = \min\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(z_2)}\right)$$

$$= \min(1, 0.3)$$

$$= 0.3$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2, z_3)} = \min\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}^{(z_3)}\right)$$

$$= \min(1, 0.9)$$

$$= 0.9$$

$$\therefore \underset{\sim}{S} = \underset{\sim}{B} \times \underset{\sim}{C}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

(iii) $\underset{\sim}{T} = \underset{\sim}{R} \circ \underset{\sim}{S}$

$$\underset{\sim}{R} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{(x_1,y_1)}, \frac{0.4}{(x_1,y_2)}, \frac{0.2}{(x_2,y_1)}, \frac{0.2}{(x_2,y_2)}, \frac{0.3}{(x_3,y_1)}, \frac{0.3}{(x_3,y_2)} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{S} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{(y_1,z_1)}, \frac{0.3}{(y_1,z_2)}, \frac{0.5}{(y_1,z_3)}, \frac{0.2}{(y_2,z_1)}, \frac{0.3}{(y_2,z_2)}, \frac{0.9}{(y_2,z_3)} \right\}$$

Then, using Max-Min Composition,

For $(x_1, z_1) = \max\left\{ \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_1,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,z_1)} \right\}, \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_1,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,z_1)} \right\} \right\}$

$= \max\left\{ \min(0.4, 0.2), \min(0.4, 0.2) \right\}$

$= \max(0.2, 0.2)$

$= 0.2$

For $(x_1, z_2) =$

$\mu_T^{(x_1,z_2)} = \max\left\{ \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_1,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,z_2)} \right\}, \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_1,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,z_2)} \right\} \right\}$

$= \max\left\{ \min(0.4, 0.3), \min(0.4, 0.3) \right\}$

$= \max(0.3, 0.3)$

$= 0.3$

for (x_1, z_3)

$$\mu_T^{(x_1,z_3)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_1,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,z_3)}\}, \min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_1,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,z_3)}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.4, 0.5), \min(0.4, 0.9)\}$$

$$= \max(0.4, 0.4)$$

$$= 0.4$$

now,

for (x_2, z_1)

$$\mu_T^{(x_2,z_1)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_2,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,z_1)}\}, \min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_2,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,z_1)}\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.2, 0.2), \min(0.2, 0.3)\}$$

$$= \max\{0.2, 0.2\}$$

$$= 0.2$$

for (x_2, z_2)

$$\mu_T^{(x_2,z_2)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_2,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,z_2)}\}\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(x_2,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,z_2)}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.2, 0.3), \min(0.2, 0.3)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2)$$

$$= 0.2$$

for (x_2, z_3)

$$\mu_T^{(x_2,z_3)} = \max\{\min(0.2, 0.5), \min(0.2, 0.9)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2)$$

$$= 0.2$$

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Page No.:
Date: / /

for (x_3, z_1)

$$\mu_{\tilde{T}}^{(x_3,z_1)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\tilde{R}}^{(x_3,y_1)}, \mu_{\tilde{S}}^{(y_1,z_1)}\}, \min\{\mu_{\tilde{R}}^{(x_3,y_2)}, \mu_{\tilde{S}}^{(y_2,z_1)}\}\}$$

$= \max\{\min(0.3, 0.2), \min(0.3, 0.2)\}$

$= \max\{0.2, 0.2\}$

$= 0.2$

for (x_3, z_2)

$$\mu_{\tilde{T}}^{(x_3,z_2)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\tilde{R}}^{(x_3,y_1)}, \mu_{\tilde{S}}^{(y_1,z_2)}\}, \min\{\mu_{\tilde{R}}^{(x_3,y_2)}, \mu_{\tilde{S}}^{(y_2,z_2)}\}\}$$

$= \max\{\min(0.3, 0.3), \min(0.3, 0.3)\}$

$= \max(0.3, 0.3)$

$= 0.3$

for (x_3, z_3)

$$\mu_{\tilde{T}}^{(x_3,z_3)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\tilde{R}}^{(x_3,y_1)}, \mu_{\tilde{S}}^{(y_1,z_3)}\}, \min\{\mu_{\tilde{R}}^{(x_3,y_2)}, \mu_{\tilde{S}}^{(y_2,z_3)}\}\}$$

$= \max\{\min(0.3, 0.5), \min(0.3, 0.9)\}$

$= \max(0.3, 0.3)$

$= 0.3$

Therefore,

$$\tilde{T} = \tilde{R} \circ \tilde{S} = \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{ccc} z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$ //

⑪ $\underset{\sim}{T} = \underset{\sim}{S} \circ \underset{\sim}{R}$

$$\underset{\sim}{S} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{(y_1,z_1)}, \frac{0.3}{(y_1,z_2)}, \frac{0.5}{(y_1,z_3)}, \frac{0.2}{(y_2,z_1)}, \frac{0.3}{(y_2,z_2)}, \frac{0.9}{(y_2,z_3)} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{R} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{(x_1,y_1)}, \frac{0.4}{(x_1,y_2)}, \frac{0.2}{(x_2,y_1)}, \frac{0.2}{(x_2,y_2)}, \frac{0.3}{(x_3,y_1)}, \frac{0.3}{(x_3,y_2)} \right\}$$

So,

for (z_1, x_1)

$$\mu_T^{(z_1,x_1)} = \max\left\{ \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(z_1,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,x_1)} \right\}, \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(z_1,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,x_1)} \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.2, 0.4), \min(0.2, 0.4)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2)$$

$$= 0.2$$

for (z_1, x_2)

$$\mu_T^{(z_1,x_2)} = \max\left\{ \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(z_1,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,x_2)} \right\}, \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(z_1,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,x_2)} \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.2, 0.2), \min(0.2, 0.2)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2)$$

$$= 0.2$$

for (z_1, x_3)

$$\mu_T^{(z_1,x_3)} = \max\left\{ \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(z_1,y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_1,x_3)} \right\}, \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(z_1,y_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(y_2,x_3)} \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.2, 0.3), \min(0.2, 0.3)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2)$$

$$= 0.2$$

for (z_2, x_1)

$$\mu_T^{(z_2,x_1)} = \max\left\{\min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_2,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,x_1)}\right\}, \min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_2,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,x_1)}\right\}\right\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.3, 0.4), \min(0.3, 0.2)\}$$
$$= \max\{0.3, 0.2\}$$
$$= 0.3$$

for (z_2, x_2)

$$\mu_T^{(z_2,x_2)} = \max\left\{\min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_2,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,x_2)}\right\}, \min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_2,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,x_2)}\right\}\right\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.3, 0.2), \min(0.3, 0.2)\}$$
$$= \max(0.2, 0.2)$$
$$= 0.2$$

for (z_2, x_3)

$$\mu_T^{(z_2,x_3)} = \max\left\{\min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_2,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,x_3)}\right\}, \min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_2,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,x_3)}\right\}\right\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.3, 0.3), \min(0.3, 0.3)\}$$
$$= \max\{0.3, 0.3)$$
$$= 0.3$$

for (z_3, x_1)

$$\mu_T^{(z_3,x_1)} = \max\left\{\min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_3,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,x_1)}\right\}, \min\left\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_3,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,x_1)}\right\}\right\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.5, 0.4), \min(0.9, 0.4)\}$$

$= max(0.4, 0.4)$

$= 0.4$

for (z_3, x_2)

$\mu_T^{(z_3,x_2)} = max\{min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_3,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,x_2)}\}, min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_3,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,x_2)}\}\}$

$= max\{min(0.5, 0.2), min(0.9, 0.2)\}$

$= max\{0.2, 0.2\}$

$= 0.2$

for (z_3, x_3)

$\mu_T^{(z_3,x_3)} = max\{min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_3,y_1)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_1,x_3)}\}, min\{\mu_{R_2}^{(z_3,y_2)}, \mu_{S_2}^{(y_2,x_3)}\}\}$

$= max\{min(0.5, 0.3), min(0.9, 0.3)\}$

$= max(0.3, 0.3)$

$= 0.3$

Therefore, $T = S \circ R = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ \hline z_1 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ z_2 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ z_3 & 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.3 \end{array}$

Thus, $R \circ S \neq S \circ R$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

* Consider a model for Predicting score in cricket:

Suppose the fuzzy sets are,

Speed of bowling = $\left\{ \frac{0.6}{\text{Fast}}, \frac{0.8}{\text{medium}}, \frac{0.9}{\text{slow}} \right\}$

Condition on pitch = $\left\{ \frac{0.9}{\text{good wicket}}, \frac{0.5}{\text{fair wicket}}, \frac{0.2}{\text{rough wicket}} \right\}$

Condition of runs = $\left\{ \frac{0.9}{\text{Low run}}, \frac{1}{\text{average run}}, \frac{0.7}{\text{high run}} \right\}$

now,

i) Determine impact of Pitch condition on bowling (I_1)

ii) Determine impact of bowling on runs (I_2)

iii) Determine impact of pitch conditions on runs using I_1 & I_2

= Sol

Consider

$X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ = {Fast, medium, slow}

$Y = \{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ = {good wicket, fair wicket, rough wicket}

$Z = \{z_1, z_2, z_3\}$ = {low run, average run, high run}

so,

$$B = \left\{ \frac{0.6}{x_1}, \frac{0.8}{x_2}, \frac{0.9}{x_3} \right\}$$

$$P = \left\{ \frac{0.9}{y_1}, \frac{0.5}{y_2}, \frac{0.2}{y_3} \right\}$$

$$R = \left\{ \frac{0.9}{z_1}, \frac{1}{z_2}, \frac{0.7}{z_3} \right\}$$

① We need determine impact of pitch condition on bowling (I_1):

$$I_1 = \underset{\sim}{R} \subset \underset{\sim}{P} \times \underset{\sim}{B}$$

So, for (y_1, x_1)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(y_1,x_1)} = \min\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{P}}^{(y_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x_1)}\right)$$

$$= \min(0.9, 0.6)$$

$$= 0.6$$

for (y_1, x_2)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(y_1,x_2)} = \min(0.9, 0.8)$$

$$= 0.8$$

for (y_1, x_3)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(y_1,x_3)} = \min(0.9, 0.9)$$

$$= 0.9$$

for $(y_2, x_1) = \min(0.5, 0.6)$

$$= 0.5$$

for $(y_2, x_2) = \min(0.5, 0.8)$

$$= 0.5$$

for $(y_2, x_3) = \min(0.5, 0.9)$

$$= 0.5$$

for $(y_3, x_1) = \min(0.2, 0.6)$

$$= 0.2$$

for $(y_3, x_2) = \min(0.2, 0.8)$

$$= 0.2$$

for $(y_3, x_3) = \min(0.2, 0.9)$

$$= 0.2$$

$$\therefore \underset{\sim}{R} = \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 & 0.9 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

(ii) we need find the impact of bowling on runs (I_2):

$$\underset{\sim}{S} \subseteq \underset{\sim}{B} \times \underset{\sim}{R}$$

for (x_1, z_1)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(x_1,z_1)} = \min\left(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(x_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(z_1)}\right)$$

$= \min(0.6, 0.9)$

$= 0.6$

for $(x_1, z_2) = \min(0.6, 1)$

$= 0.6$

for $(x_1, z_3) = \min(0.6, 0.7)$

$= 0.6$

for $(x_2, z_1) = \min(0.8, 0.9)$

$= 0.8$

for $(x_2, z_2) = \min(0.8, 1)$

$= 0.8$

for $(x_2, z_3) = \min(0.8, 0.7)$

$= 0.7$

for $(x_3, z_1) = \min(0.9, 0.9)$

$= 0.9$

for $(x_3, z_2) = \min(0.9, 1)$

$= 0.9$

for $(x_3, z_3) = \min(0.9, 0.7)$

$= 0.7$

$$\therefore \underset{\sim}{S} = \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{ccc} z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.6 & 0.6 \\ 0.8 & 0.8 & 0.7 \\ 0.9 & 0.9 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Page No.
Date : / /

③ To find the impact of Pitch condition (P) on runs (R) using I1 & I2.

$\underset{\sim}{T} = \underset{\sim}{R} \cdot \underset{\sim}{S} = I_1 \cdot I_2$

So,

$$\underset{\sim}{R} = \left\{ \frac{0.6}{(y_1,x_1)}, \frac{0.8}{(y_1,x_2)}, \frac{0.9}{(y_1,x_3)}, \frac{0.5}{(y_2,x_1)}, \frac{0.5}{(y_2,x_2)}, \frac{0.5}{(y_2,x_3)}, \frac{0.2}{(y_3,x_1)}, \frac{0.2}{(y_3,x_2)}, \frac{0.2}{(y_3,x_3)} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{S} = \left\{ \frac{0.6}{(x_1,z_1)}, \frac{0.6}{(x_1,z_2)}, \frac{0.6}{(x_1,z_3)}, \frac{0.8}{(x_2,z_1)}, \frac{0.8}{(x_2,z_2)}, \frac{0.7}{(x_2,z_3)}, \frac{0.9}{(x_3,z_1)}, \frac{0.9}{(x_3,z_2)}, \frac{0.7}{(x_3,z_3)} \right\}$$

for (y_1, z_1)

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{T}}^{(y_1,z_1)} = \max\left\{ \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(y_1,x_1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(x_1,z_1)} \right\}, \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(y_1,x_2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(x_2,z_1)} \right\}, \min\left\{ \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(y_1,x_3)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{S}}^{(x_3,z_1)} \right\} \right\}$$

$= \max(\min(0.6, 0.6), \min(0.8, 0.8), \min(0.9, 0.9)\}$

$= \max(0.6, 0.8, 0.9)$

$= 0.9$

for (y_1, z_2)

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{T}}^{(y_1,z_2)} = \max\{\min(0.6, 0.6), \min(0.8, 0.8), \min(0.9, 0.9)\}$

$= \max(0.6, 0.8, 0.9)$

$= 0.9$

Page No.
Date: / /

for (y_1, z_3)

$$\mu_{T_2}^{(y_1,z_3)} = \max\{\min(0.6,0.6), \min(0.8,0.7), \min(0.9,0.7)\}$$

$$= \max(0.6, 0.7, 0.7)$$

$$= 0.7$$

now, for (y_2, z_1)

$$\mu_{T_2}^{(y_2,z_1)} = \max\{\min(0.5,0.6), \min(0.5,0.8), \min(0.5,0.9)\}$$

$$= \max(0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$$

$$= 0.5$$

for (y_2, z_2)

$$\mu_{T_2}^{(y_2,z_2)} = \max\{\min(0.5,0.6), \min(0.5,0.8), \min(0.5,0.9)\}$$

$$= \max(0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$$

$$= 0.5$$

for (y_2, z_3)

$$\mu_{T_2}^{(y_2,z_3)} = \max\{\min(0.5,0.6), \min(0.5,0.7), \min(0.5,0.7)\}$$

$$= \max(0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$$

$$= 0.5$$

for (y_3, z_1)

$$\mu_{T_n}^{(y_3,z_1)} = \max\{\min(0.2, 0.6), \min(0.2, 0.8), \min(0.2, 0.9)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2, 0.2)$$
$$= 0.2$$

for (y_3, z_2)

$$\mu_{T_n}^{(y_3,z_2)} = \max\{\min(0.2, 0.6), \min(0.2, 0.8), \min(0.2, 0.9)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2, 0.2)$$
$$= 0.2$$

for (y_3, z_3)

$$\mu_{T_n}^{(y_3,z_3)} = \max\{\min(0.2, 0.6), \min(0.2, 0.7), \min(0.2, 0.7)\}$$

$$= \max(0.2, 0.2, 0.2)$$
$$= 0.2$$

Therefore, $I_1 \circ I_2 = R_n \circ S_n$

$$= \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{ccc} z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.9 & 0.7 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \#$$

Page No.
Date : / /

* One to one Mapping:

Let $F(\cdot)$ be a mapping from the fuzzy universal set X to another fuzzy universal set Y. Suppose $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ are subsets of X & Y respectively.

Consider,

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1)}{x_1}, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_2)}{x_2}, \ldots, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_n)}{x_n} \right\}$$

If there is a one-to-one mapping from x_i to $y_i = f(x_i)$ (∵ Fuzzy arithmetic function)

then,

$\underset{\sim}{B}$ is given by;

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_1)}{y_1}, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_2)}{y_2}, \ldots, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_n)}{y_n} \right\}$$

where membership of y_i in $\underset{\sim}{B} = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_i)$ }

and,

$$y_1 = F(x_1) \text{ \& } \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_1) = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1)$$

$$y_2 = F(x_2) \text{ \& } \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_2) = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_2)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$y_n = F(x_n) \text{ \& } \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_n) = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_n)$$

$$y = F(x)$$

x_1 ——— y_1
x_2 ——— y_2
x_3 ——— y_3
⋮
x_n ——— y_n

Example:

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{2}, \frac{0.1}{4}, \frac{1}{6} \right\}$$

now, $\underset{\sim}{B}$ is defined by $\forall y \in \underset{\sim}{B}$, $y = F(x) = x^2$ $\forall x \in \underset{\sim}{A}$

then,

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{0.1}{16}, \frac{1}{36} \right\}$$

2 —— 4
4 —— 16
6 —— 36

* Many to one Mapping:

Let $F(\cdot)$ be a mapping from the fuzzy universal set X to another fuzzy universal set Y. Suppose $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ are subsets of X and Y respectively.

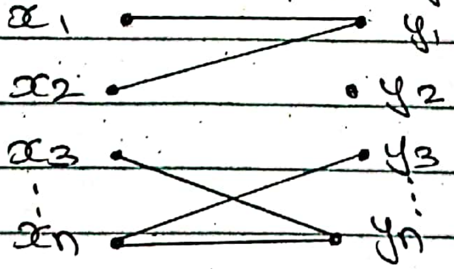
Consider,

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_1)}{x_1}, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_2)}{x_2}, \ldots, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_n)}{x_n} \right\}$$

If there is a many to one mapping from x_i to $y_i = F(x_i)$ then $\underset{\sim}{B}$ is given by;

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_1)}{y_1}, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_2)}{y_2}, \ldots, \frac{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y_n)}{y_n} \right\}$$

where membership of y_i in $\underset{\sim}{B}$ $= \text{MAX}\left[\mu_A(x_i) / x_i \in F^{-1}(y_i) \right]$



Example:

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{-1}, \frac{0.4}{-2}, \frac{0.6}{1}, \frac{0.8}{2}, \frac{0.9}{3} \right\}$$

now, $\underset{\sim}{B}$ is defined by $\forall y \in \underset{\sim}{B}$ $y = F(x) = x^2$
$\forall x \in \underset{\sim}{A}$

So,

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{MAX(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(-1)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(1)})}{1}, \frac{MAX(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(-2)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(2)})}{2}, \frac{Max(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(3)})}{9} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{MAX(0.2, 0.6)}{1}, \frac{MAX(0.4, 0.8)}{2}, \frac{MAX(0.9)}{3} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.6}{1}, \frac{0.8}{2}, \frac{0.9}{3} \right\}$$

* Projection of a Fuzzy relation:

① X-Projection:

The Projection of $R(x,y)$ on X is defined as R_1 and given by:

$$\mu_{R_1}^{(x)} = \underset{y \in Y}{Max} \left(\mu_R^{(x,y)} \right)$$

② Y-Projection:

The Projection of $R(x,y)$ on Y is defined as R_2 & given by:

Page No.

Date : / /

$$\mu_{R_2}(y) = \max_{x \in X} \left(\mu_R(x,y) \right)$$

Example:

$$R = \begin{array}{c|cc} & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0.43 \\ 2 & 0.43 & 1 \\ 3 & 0.16 & 0.42 \end{array}$$

i.e, $R = \left\{ \frac{1}{(1,4)}, \frac{0.43}{(1,5)}, \frac{0.43}{(2,4)}, \frac{1}{(2,5)}, \frac{0.16}{(3,4)}, \frac{0.42}{(3,5)} \right\}$

now,

X- Projection of R is R1 where μ_{R_1} is defined as:

$\mu_{R_1}(1) = \max\left(\mu_R(1,4), \mu_R(1,5)\right) = \max(1, 0.43) = 1$

$\mu_{R_1}(2) = \max\left(\mu_R(2,4), \mu_R(2,5)\right) = \max(0.43, 1) = 1$

$\mu_{R_1}(3) = \max\left(\mu_R(3,4), \mu_R(3,5)\right) = \max(0.16, 0.42) = 0.42$

Thus, X- Projection of R is

$$R_1 = \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0.42 \end{array}$$

i.e, $R1 = \left[\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.42}{3} \right]$

or, $R_1 = \{ (1,1), (2,1), (3, 0.42) \}$

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now,

Y-Projection of R is R_2 where μ_{R_2} is defined as:

$$\mu_{R_2}^{(4)} = MAX\left(\mu_{R_2}^{(1,4)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(2,4)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(3,4)}\right)$$

$$= MAX(1, 0.43, 0.16)$$
$$= 1$$

$$\mu_{R_2}^{(5)} = MAX\left(\mu_{R_2}^{(1,5)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(2,5)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(3,5)}\right)$$

$$= MAX(0.43, 1, 0.42)$$

$$= 1$$

Thus, Y-Projection of R is,

$$R_2 = \begin{array}{cc} 4 & 5 \\ \end{array}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

i.e, $R_2 = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5} \right\}$

or, $R_2 = \{(4,1), (5,1)\}$,,

* Cylindrical Extension of Fuzzy relation:

(i) Cylindrical Extension w.r.t X-Projection:

$$cyl_A(x,y) = \{(x,y) \mid (x,y) \in R\}$$

and,

$$\mu_{cyl_A}^{(x,y)} = \mu_{X\text{-}Projection}^{(x)}.$$

Page No.
Date : / /

(ii) Cylindrical extension w.r.t Y-Projection:

$$Cyl_A(x,y) = \{(x,y) \mid (x,y) \in R$$

and

$$\mu_{cyl_A}(x,y) = \mu_{y\text{-Projection}}(y)$$

Thus, $Cyl_A(R)$ from X-Projection:

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0.42 & 0.42 \end{array}$$

Also, $Cyl_A(R)$ from Y-Projection:

$$= \begin{array}{c|cc} & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

* Reflection Relation:

A relation R over X×X is said to be reflective if $\mu(x_i, x_i) = 1$.

For, $x = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$R_1 = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0.9 & 0.6 \\ 2 & 0.9 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 3 & 0.6 & 0.6 & 1 \end{array}$$

i.e. $R(x_i, x_j) = 1, \forall x_i = x_j \in X$

Page No.
Date : / /

* Anti-reflexive:

A relation R over X x X is said to be Anti-reflexive if $\mu(x_i, x_i) = 0$

e.g:- for $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$R_2 = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0.9 & 0.6 \\ 2 & 0.9 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 3 & 0.6 & 0.6 & 0 \end{array}$$

i.e, $R(x_i, x_j) = 0 \; \forall \; x_i = x_j \in X$

* Symmetric:

A relation R over X x X is said to be Symmetric if $\mu(x_i, x_j) = \mu(x_j, x_i)$

e.g:-

$$R_3 = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 0.8 & 0.1^* & 0.7^* \\ 2 & 0.1^* & 1 & 0.6^\circ \\ 3 & 0.7^* & 0.6^\circ & 0.5 \end{array}$$

* Anti-Symmetric:

A relation R over X x X is said to be Anti-Symmetric if $\mu_R(x_i, x_j) > 0$ then $\mu_R(x_j, x_i) = 0$ for $x_i, x_j \in X$ & $x_i \neq x_j$

e.g:-

$$R_4 = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0.7 \\ 2 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0.1 & 0 \end{array} \quad \text{or,} \quad R_5 = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0.6 & 0.5 & 0.7 \\ 3 & 0.7 & 0 & 0.2 \end{array}$$

* Transitive Relation:

A relation R over X x X is said to be Transitive if $\mu_R(x_i, x_j) = \lambda_1$ & $\mu_R(x_j, x_k) = \lambda_2$ then,

$$\mu_R^{(x_i, x_k)} = \lambda \text{ such that } \lambda \geq \min(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$$

i.e, $\mu_R^{(x_i, x_k)} \geq \text{MIN}\left(\mu_R^{(x_i, x_j)}, \mu_R^{(x_j, x_k)}\right)$

Note: For crisp relation:

If $\mu_R^{(x_i, x_j)} = 1$

& $\mu_R^{(x_j, x_k)} = 1$

then, $\mu_R^{(x_i, x_k)} = 1$

else

0.

eg:- For $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$

$$R_1 = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ \hline x_1 & 1 & 0.8 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ x_2 & 0.8 & 1 & 0.4 & 0 & 0.9 \\ x_3 & 0 & 0.4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x_4 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.5 \\ x_5 & 0.2 & 0.9 & 0 & 0.5 & 1 \end{array}$$

here,

$\mu_{R_1}(x_1, x_2) = 0.8$

$\mu_{R_1}(x_2, x_5) = 0.9$

$\mu_{R_1}(x_1, x_5) = 0.2$

i.e, $0.2 \ngeq \min(0.8, 0.9)$, Thus R_1 is not Transitive.

Page No.
Date : / /

$$R_2 = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ x_1 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.8 \\ x_2 & 0.8 & 1 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.9 \\ x_3 & 0.4 & 0.4 & 1 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ x_4 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 1 & 0.5 \\ x_5 & 0.8 & 0.9 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{array}$$

here,

$\mu_{R_2}(x_1, x_5) = 0.8$
$\mu_{R_2}(x_1, x_2) = 0.8$
$\mu_{R_2}(x_2, x_5) = 0.9$

i.e. $0.8 \geq \min(0.8, 0.9)$
Thus, R_2 is Transitive.

Page No.
Date : / /

* Equivalence relation:

A relation R is said to be equivalence relation, if it satisfies reflective, symmetric and transitive relation.

* Fuzzy Tolerance Relation:

If the relation is reflective, symmetric but not transitive, then we can make it transitive by doing n-1 composition with R and its resulted composition if it transformed to transitive then it's tolerance relation.
where,

n is cardinal of domain of discourse.

Example:

For $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$

$x_1 \; x_2 \; x_3 \; x_4 \; x_5 \rightarrow$ n i.e cardinal of domain of discourse.

$$R = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ \hline x_1 & 1 & 0.8 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ x_2 & 0.8 & 1 & 0.4 & 0 & 0.9 \\ x_3 & 0 & 0.4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x_4 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.5 \\ x_5 & 0.2 & 0.9 & 0 & 0.5 & 1 \end{array}$$

Using max-min composition, find above relation is tolerance relation or not.

⇒ Sol: To be a Fuzzy Tolerance relation it must satisfy Reflective & symmetric property too.

① For Reflective:

$\mu_R(x_i, x_i) = 1$ i.e,

$\mu_R(x_1, x_1) = 1$

$\mu_R(x_2, x_2) = 1$

$\mu_R(x_3, x_3) = 1$

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Page No.
Date : / /

$\mu_R(4,4) = 1$
$\mu_R(5,5) = 1$

This satisfies reflexive property.

② For Symmetric:
$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}(x_i, x_j) = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}(x_j, x_i)$ i.e,

$\mu_R(x_1, x_2) = \mu_R(x_2, x_1) = 0.8$
$\mu_R(x_1, x_3) = \mu_R(x_3, x_1) = 0$
$\mu_R(x_1, x_4) = \mu_R(x_4, x_1) = 0.1$
$\mu_R(x_1, x_5) = \mu_R(x_5, x_1) = 0.2$
$\mu_R(x_2, x_3) = \mu_R(x_3, x_2) = 0.4$
$\mu_R(x_2, x_4) = \mu_R(x_4, x_2) = 0$
$\mu_R(x_2, x_5) = \mu_R(x_5, x_2) = 0.9$
$\mu_R(x_3, x_4) = \mu_R(x_4, x_3) = 0$
$\mu_R(x_3, x_5) = \mu_R(x_5, x_3) = 0$
$\mu_R(x_4, x_5) = \mu_R(x_5, x_4) = 0.5$

This satisfies reflexive property.

③ For Transitive,
$\mu_R(x_1, x_5) = 0.2$
$\mu_R(x_1, x_2) = 0.8$
$\mu_R(x_2, x_5) = 0.9$

So,

$0.2 \neq \min(0.8, 0.9)$ This is not Transitive so, we need to use n-1 max-min composition i.e,
$n = 5$
$n = 4$ composition.

then new R_1 is tolerance relation.

Page No.
Date : / /

The possible composition are:

$R_1^2 = R_1 \circ R_1$
$R_1^3 = R_1^2 \circ R_1^2$
$R_1^4 = R_1 \circ R^3$
$R_1^5 = R_1 \circ R^5$

① For $R_1^2 = R_1 \circ R_1$

$R_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{(x_1,x_1)}, \frac{0.8}{(x_1,x_2)}, \frac{0}{(x_1,x_3)}, \frac{0.1}{(x_1,x_4)}, \frac{0.2}{(x_1,x_5)} \ldots, \frac{0.5}{(x_5,x_4)}, \frac{1}{(x_5,x_5)} \right\}$

(i) for (x_1,x_1)

$\mu_{R_1^2}^{(x_1,x_1)} = \mathrm{Max}\{\min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_1)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_1)}\}, \min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_2)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_2,x_1)}\},$
$\min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_3)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_3,x_1)}\}, \min\{\mu_{R}^{(x_1,x_4)}, \mu_{R}^{(x_4,x_1)}\},$
$\min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_5)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_5,x_1)}\}\}$

$= \max\{\min(1,1), \min(0.8,0.8), \min(0,0), \min(0.1,0.1),$
$\min(0.2,0.2)\}$
$= \max\{1, 0.8, 0, 0.1, 0.2\}$
$= 1$

(ii) for (x_1,x_2)

$\mu_{R_1^2}^{(x_1,x_2)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_1)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_2)}\}, \min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_2)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_2,x_2)}\},$
$\min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_3)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_3,x_2)}\}, \min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_4)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_4,x_2)}\},$
$\min\{\mu_{R_1}^{(x_1,x_5)}, \mu_{R_1}^{(x_5,x_2)}\}\}$

$= \max\{\min(1,0.8), \min(0.8,1), \min(0,0.4), \min(0.1,0),$
$\min(0.2,0.9)\}$
$= 0.8$

$x_1 \to$ row
$x_3 \to$ column } min } max

Page No.
Date: / /

(iii) for $(x_1, x_3) = 0.4$
(iv) for $(x_1, x_4) = 0.2$
(v) for $(x_1, x_5) = 0.8$

Similarly for

(x_2, x_1)
(x_2, x_2)
(x_2, x_3)
$\vdots$
$(x_5, x_5) = ?$

(x_2, x_5)
$(x_2, x_1), (x_1, x_5) \Rightarrow (0.8, 0.2) \Rightarrow 0.2$
$(x_2, x_2), (x_2, x_5) \Rightarrow (1, 0.9) \Rightarrow 0.9$
$(x_2, x_3), (x_3, x_5) \Rightarrow (0.4, 0) \Rightarrow 0$
$(x_2, x_4), (x_4, x_5) \Rightarrow (0, 0.5) \Rightarrow 0$
$(x_2, x_5), (x_5, x_5) \Rightarrow (0.9, 1) \Rightarrow 0.9$
} 0.9 max

Therefore,

$$R_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} = \begin{array}{c} \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.8 & 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 1 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.9 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 1 & 0 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 & 0 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.8 & 0.9 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Since, $R_{1/2}^{2}$ is reflective & symmetric.

To check transitive,

$\mu R_1^2 (x_1, x_4) = 0.2$
$\mu R_1^2 (x_1, x_2) = 0.8$
$\mu R_1^2 (x_2, x_4) = 0.5$

i.e, $0.2 \not\geq \min(0.8, 0.5)$

So, $R_{1/2}^{2}$ is not transitive,

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Page No.
Date : / /

now, we should perform next composition again, i.e

$\underset{\sim}{R_1^3} = R_1 \circ R_1^2$.

Similarly as R_1^2
we get,

$$\underset{\sim}{R_1^3} = \begin{array}{c} \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.8 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 1 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.9 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 1 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.8 & 0.9 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$\underset{\sim}{R_1^3}$ is reflective & symmetric,

for transitive,

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R_1^3}}(x_1, x_5) = 0.8$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R_1^3}}(x_1, x_2) = 0.8$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{R_1^3}}(x_2, x_5) = 0.9$

i.e, $0.8 \geq \min(0.8, 0.9)$ (True)

Thus, R_1^3 is reflective, symmetric & transitive.
So, it is a Fuzzy Tolerance relation.

* Extension principle:

Consider domain X and Y
and $y = F(x)$ $\forall$ $y \in Y$ and $x \in X$
If for each $x \in A$
$y \in B$ and $y = f(x)$
Then,

$$\mu_B(y) = \text{Max}\left[\min\left[\mu_{A_1}(x_1), \mu_{A_2}(x_2), \ldots, \mu_{A_n}(x_n)\right]\right]$$

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$$

This is called Zadeh Extension Principle.

Example:

$$\underset{\sim}{\text{Approx } 4} = \left\{\frac{0.6}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{0.3}{6}\right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{\text{near } 8} = \left\{\frac{0.3}{4} + \frac{0.4}{12} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{0.01}{2}\right\}$$

for a set $\underset{\sim}{C} = \dfrac{\text{near } 8}{\underset{\sim}{\text{Approx } 4}}$

Then,

$$\mu_C(1) = \max\left\{(\min\left\{\mu_{A4}(2), \mu_{n8}(2)\right\}, \min\left\{\mu_{A4}(4), \mu_{n8}(4)\right\}\right\}$$

$$= \max\left\{\min(0.6, 0.01), \min(1, 0.3)\right\}$$

$$= \max(0.01, 0.3)$$

$$= 0.3$$

$$\mu_C(2) = \max\left\{\min(\mu_{A4}(2), \mu_{n8}(4)), \min(\mu_{A4}(4), \mu_{n8}(8)), \min(\mu_{A4}(6), \mu_{n8}(12))\right\}$$

Page No.

Date : / /

$= \max\{\min(0.6, 0.3), \min(1, 1), \min(0.3, 0.4)\}$

$= \max(0.3, 1, 0.3)$

$= 1$

$\mu_C^{(3)} = \max\{\min(\mu_{A_4}^{(4)}, \mu_{B_8}^{(12)})\}$

$= \max\{\min(1, 0.4)\}$

$= 0.4$

$\mu_C^{(4)} = \max\{\min(\mu_{A_4}^{(2)}, \mu_{B_8}^{(8)})\}$

$= \max\{\min(0.6, 1)\}$

$= 0.6$

$\mu_C^{(5)} = \max\{\min(\mu_{A_4}^{(2)}, \mu_{B_8}^{(12)})\}$

$= \max\{\min(0.6, 0.4)\}$

$= 0.4$

Therefore,

$C = \left\{\frac{0.3}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{0.4}{3}, \frac{0.6}{4}, \frac{0.4}{5}\right\}$

* $F(A, B, C) = x^2 + y + z \quad \forall x \in A, y \in B \ \& \ z \in C$

$\downarrow$

$r_i = x_i^2 + y_i + z_i$

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Page No.
Date : / /

* Fuzzy Transform:

For any two fuzzy set, consider $f: \tilde{A} \to \tilde{B}$. Here, f determines fuzzy transform, which determines or defines a mapping from $\tilde{A}$ to $\tilde{B}$ i.e. an element x in $\tilde{A}$ to an element y in $\tilde{B}$.

If $\tilde{A} \subseteq X$ & $\tilde{B} \subseteq Y$ are finite then fuzzy mapping is:

$$\tilde{R} = \begin{array}{c|c} & \begin{matrix} y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_j & \cdots & y_m \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \cdots & r_{1j} & \cdots & r_{1m} \\ r_{21} & & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ r_{n1} & & & r_{nj} & & r_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Given mapping $\tilde{R}$ & fuzzy set $\tilde{A}$; $\tilde{B}_i = f(x_i)$ and

$\mu_{\tilde{B}_i}(y_j) = r_{ij}$ then,

$$\mu_{\tilde{B}}(y) = \underset{x \in X}{\overset{(max)}{\vee}} \left(\mu_A(x) \overset{(min)}{\wedge} \mu_R(x,y) \right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ i.e, $B = A \circ R$ (Zadeh Extension principle)

Example:

* consider:

Here, for $\tilde{A} \subset X = \{40, 50, 60, 70, 80\}$

& $\tilde{B} \subseteq Y = \{14, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$

& $R: \tilde{A} \to \tilde{B}$

Page No.
Date : / /

$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.8}{40} + \frac{1}{50} + \frac{0.6}{60} + \frac{0.2}{70} + \frac{0}{80} \right\}$

&

$$\underset{\sim}{R} = \begin{array}{c|ccccc|} & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ \hline 40 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 50 & 0.8 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 60 & 0.2 & 0.8 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 \\ 70 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.8 & 1 & 0.8 \\ 80 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.8 & 1 \end{array}$$

now,

$B = ?$

$\underset{\sim}{B} = \underset{\sim}{A} \circ \underset{\sim}{R}$

⇒ Sol ~~for membership of 14,~~

~~$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(14)} = \max\{ \min\{\mu_A$~~

for each $y \in \underset{\sim}{B}$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(y)} = \max\{\min(\mu_A^{(x)}, \mu_R^{(x,y)})\}$.

so, here for membership of 14,

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}^{(14)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(40)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(40,14)}\}, \min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(50)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(50,14)}\},$

$\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(60)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(60,14)}\}, \min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(70)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(70,14)}\}$

$\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(80)}, \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}^{(80,14)}\}\}$

$= \max\{\min(0.8, 1), \min(1, 0.8), \min(0.6, 0.2), \min(0.2, 0.1)$

$\min(0, 0)\}$

Page No.
Date : / /

$= \max(0.8, 0.8, 0.2, 0.1, 0)$
$= 0.8$

for membership of 15,

$$\mu_{B_2}^{(15)} = \max\{\min\{\mu_{A_2}^{(40)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(40,15)}\}, \min\{\mu_{A_2}^{(50)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(50,15)}\}$$
$$\min\{\mu_{A_2}^{(60)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(60,15)}\}, \min\{\mu_{A_2}^{(70)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(70,15)}\}$$
$$\min\{\mu_{A_2}^{(80)}, \mu_{R_2}^{(80,15)}\}\}$$

$= \max\{\min(0.8, 0.8), \min(1, 1), \min(0.6, 0.8), \min(0.2, 0.2)$
$\min(0, 0.1)\}$
$= \max(0.8, 1, 0.6, 0.2, 0)$
$= 1$

for membership of 16

$$\mu_{B_2}^{(16)} = \max\{\min(0.8, 0.2), \min(1, 0.8), \min(0.6, 1), \min(0.2, 1)$$
$$\min(0, 0.2)\}$$

$= \max(0.2, 0.8, 0.6, 0.2, 0)$
$= 0.8$

for membership of 17

$$\mu_{B_2}^{(17)} = \max\{\min(0.8, 0.1), \min(1, 0.2), \min(0.6, 0.8), \min(0.2, 1), \min(0, 0.8)\}$$
$= \max(0.1, 0.2, 0.6, 0.2, 0)$
$= 0.6$

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for membership of 18

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(18) = \max\{\min(0.8, 0), \min(1, 0.1), \min(0.6, 0.2), \min(0.2, 0.8), \min(0, 1)\}$$

$$= \max(0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.2, 0)$$

$$= 0.2$$

Therefore,

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.8}{14}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{0.8}{16}, \frac{0.6}{17}, \frac{0.2}{18} \right\}$$

* Fuzzy Transform in generalized relations:

Consider we want to map ordered pairs from input universes $X_1 = \{a, b\}$ and $X_2 = \{1, 2, 3\}$ to an output universe, $Y = \{x, y, z\}$. The mapping is given by a crisp relation R as;

$$R = \begin{array}{c} \\ a \\ b \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x & z & x \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

consider fuzzy sets $\underset{\sim}{A} \subseteq X_1$ and $\underset{\sim}{B} \subseteq X_2$ as;

$$\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.6}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right\}$$

$$\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{1} + \frac{0.8}{2} + \frac{0.4}{3} \right\}$$

now, if $\underset{\sim}{R}$ is defined for a relational mapping function,

$$f(\underset{\sim}{A}, \underset{\sim}{B}) = \underset{\sim}{C}$$

Page No.
Date : / /

Then, using max-min extension (zadeh) membership of x, y, z can be determined as;

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}(x) = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(a), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(1)\}, \min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(b), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(1)\}, \min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(a), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(3)\}\}$$

$$= \max\{\min(0.6, 0.2), \min(1, 0.2), \min(0.6, 0.4)\}$$
$$= \max(0.2, 0.2, 0.4)$$
$$= 0.4$$

Similarly,

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}(y) = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(b), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(2)\}\}$$
$$= \max\{\min(1, 0.8)\}$$
$$= 0.8$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{C}}(z) = \max\{\min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(a), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(2)\}, \min\{\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(b), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(3)\}\}$$
$$= \max\{\min\{0.6, 0.8\}, \min\{1, 0.4\}\}$$
$$= \max(0.6, 0.4)$$
$$= 0.6$$

Thus, $\underset{\sim}{C} = \left\{\frac{0.4}{x} + \frac{0.8}{y} + \frac{0.6}{z}\right\}$

$$R = \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$ #

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Page No.
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* α-cut in fuzzy relations:

for $\alpha \in [0,1]$

$$R_\alpha(x_i, y_j) = (x_i, y_j)$$

$$\mu_{R_\alpha}(x_i, y_j) = 1 \text{ if } \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}(x_i, y_j) \geq \alpha$$

$$0 \text{ if } \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}(x_i, y_j) < \alpha$$

* Strict α-cut:

for $\alpha \in [0,1]$

$$R_\alpha(x_i, y_j) = (x_i, y_j)$$

$$\mu_{R_\alpha}(x_i, y_j) = 1 \text{ if } \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}(x_i, y_j) > \alpha$$

$$0 \text{ if } \mu_{\underset{\sim}{R}}(x_i, y_j) \leq \alpha$$

* Aggregation operation on fuzzy sets:

Consider fuzzy sets $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & $\underset{\sim}{B}$ over some domain X.

Suppose $\underset{\sim}{E} = \underset{\sim}{A} \cap \underset{\sim}{B}$

& $\underset{\sim}{F} = \underset{\sim}{A} \cup \underset{\sim}{B}$

Then, $E(x)$ & $F(x)$ can be formalized as a functions depending on $A(x)$ and $B(x)$.

Suppose,

$$E(x) = T(A(x), B(x)) \ \& \ F(x) = S(A(x), B(x))$$

where,

T and S are intersection and union operations.

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$\therefore E = A \cap B = B \cap A \Rightarrow T(A(x), B(x)) = T(B(x), A(x))$
& $F = A \cup B = B \cup A \Rightarrow S(A(x), B(x)) = S(B(x), A(x))$

Similarly,
$E = A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$ & $F = A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$

Thus,
$$T(A(x), T(B(x), C(x))) = T(T(A(x), B(x)), C(x))$$
&
$$S(A(x), S(B(x), C(x))) = S(S(A(x), B(x)), C(x))$$

If $A(x) \geq A(y)$ & $B(x) \geq B(y)$
then,
$$T(A(x), B(x)) \geq T(A(y), B(y))$$
&
$$S(A(x), B(x)) \geq S(A(y), B(y))$$

If. $A \cap 1 = A$ & $A \cup 0 = A$

then,
$$T(A(x), 1) = A(x)$$
$$S(A(x), 0) = A(x)$$

If. $A \cap A = A$ & $A \cup A = A$

then,
$$T(A(x), A(x)) = A(x)$$
$$S(A(x), A(x)) = A(x)$$

Page No.
Date : / /

* The function T defines T-operator as:

$$T : [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$$

and is called t-norm if

1. $T(a,b) = T(b,a)$ commutative,
2. $T(a, T(b,c)) = T(T(a,b), c)$ Associative
3. $T(a,b) \geq T(c,d)$ if $a \geq c$ & $b \geq d$ Monotonocity
4. $T(a,1) = a$ Identity

Example: MIN, MAX $[0, a+b-1]$, $a \cdot b$ → Arithmetic multiplication

* The function S defines S-operator as:

$$S : [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$$

and is called t-conorm if

1. $S(a,b) = S(b,a)$ Commutative
2. $S(a, S(b,c)) = S(S(a,b), c)$ Associative
3. $S(a,b) \geq S(c,d)$ if $a \geq c$ & $b \geq d$ Monotonocity
4. $S(a,0) = a$ Identity

Example: Max, Min$(1, a+b)$, $a+b-ab$

* Negation operator : N

$$N : [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1] \text{ if}$$

1. $N(1) = 0$, & $N[0] = 1$ boundary rule
2. if $a > b$ then $N(a) < N(b)$ order of reversing
3. $N(N(a)) = a$ Involution.

Example: For $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.6}{20}, \frac{0.4}{30} \right\}$

& $\underset{\sim}{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{20}, \frac{0.2}{30} \right\}$

compute t-norm operation on $\underset{\sim}{A} \times \underset{\sim}{B}$ using $\max(0, a+b-1)$ and t-conorm operation on $\underset{\sim}{A} \times \underset{\sim}{B}$ using $\min(1, a+b)$.

=Sol

for, t-norm using $\max(0, a+b-1)$

for (20)

$= \max(0, 0.6+0.1-1)$

$= \max(0, -0.3)$

$= 0$

for (30)

$= \max(0, 0.4+0.2-1)$

$= \max(0, -0.4)$

$= 0$

For t-conorm using $\min(1, a+b)$

for 20:

$= \min(1, 0.6+0.1)$

$= \min(1, 0.7)$

$= 0.7$

For 30

$= \min(1, 0.4+0.2)$

$= \min(1, 0.6)$

$= 0.6$

Unit: 3
Membership Function:

3.1 Universe of discourse (X)
3.2 Mapping inside Fuzzy domain } Already cover in initial chapters.

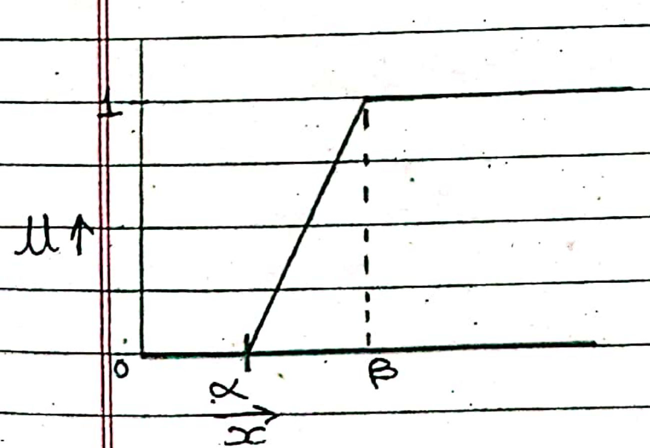
3.3 Fuzzy membership mapping methods:

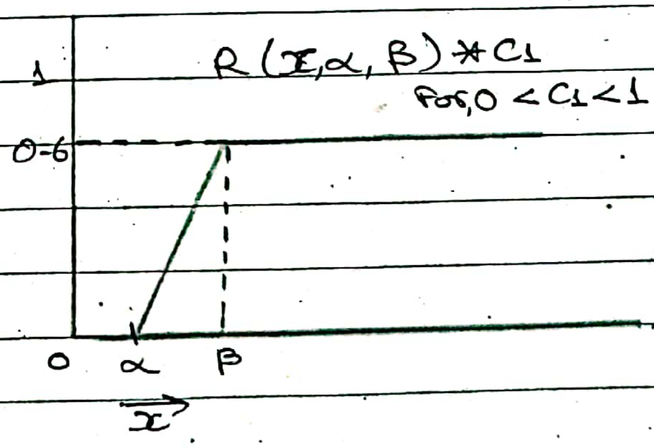
1. R-function,
2. L- Function,
3. Triangular Function,
4. Trapezoidal Function,
5. sigmoid Function,
6. Gaussian Function,

① R-Function (Right-sided function):

- For any element x over X, the R-Function is defined as:

$$R(x, \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; x \le \alpha \\ \dfrac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} & ; \alpha \le x \le \beta \\ 1 & ; x > \beta \end{cases}$$





crisp → Fuzzify → Reasoning → Defuzzify → crisp

Fuzzify

↓

Fuzzification

↓

value

↓

membership function

↓ μ value

[0, 1]

Example:

$X = \{20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80\}$. Compute a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A} \subseteq X$ using R-function where $\alpha = 40$ & $\beta = 70$

= Sol

given, $\alpha = 40$ & $\beta = 70$

so, calculate membership for each element in X i.e,

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(10) = 0$ $\quad (\because x \leq \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(20) = 0.$ $\quad (\because x \leq \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(30) = 0$ $\quad (\because x \leq \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(40) = \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} = \frac{40-40}{70-40} = 0$ $\quad (\because \alpha \leq x \leq \beta).$

$$\mu_{A_2}(50) = \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} = \frac{50-40}{70-40} = \frac{10}{30} = 0.33$$

$$\mu_{A_2}(60) = \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} = \frac{60-40}{70-40} = \frac{20}{30} = 0.67$$

$$\mu_{A_2}(70) = \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} = \frac{70-40}{70-40} = \frac{30}{30} = 1$$

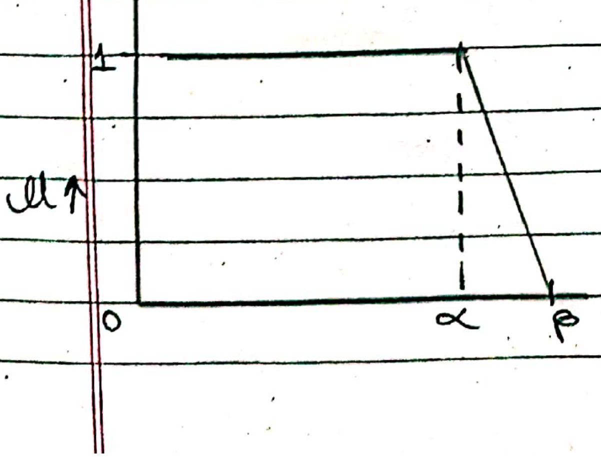
$$\mu_{A_2}(80) = 1 \quad (\because x \geq \beta)$$

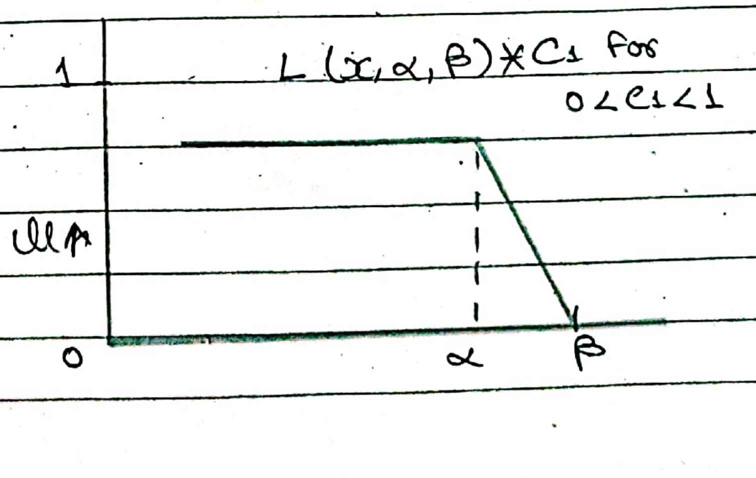
$$\therefore \mu_{A_2} = \left\{ \frac{0}{10}, \frac{0}{20}, \frac{0}{30}, \frac{0}{40}, \frac{0.33}{50}, \frac{0.67}{60}, \frac{1}{70}, \frac{1}{80} \right\}$$

② L-Function (Left-Sided Function):

For any element x over X, the L-function is defined as;

$$L(x, \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x < \alpha \\ \frac{\beta - x}{\beta - \alpha} & \text{for } \alpha \leq x \leq \beta \\ 0 & \text{for } x > \beta \end{cases}$$





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Example:

$X = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80\}$. Compute a Fuzzy Set $\underset{\sim}{A} \subseteq X$ using L-Function where $\alpha = 40$ & $\beta = 70$.

= Sol

given, $\alpha = 40$ & $\beta = 70$

So,

to calculate the membership for each element in X i.e.

for 20 i.e,

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(20)} = 1 \quad (\because x \leq \alpha)$ $\qquad \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(10)} = 1 \quad (\because x \leq \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(30)} = 1 \quad (\because x \leq \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(40)} = \frac{\beta - x}{\beta - \alpha}$ $\quad \cancel{(\because x \leq \alpha)}$

$= \frac{40 - 40}{70 - 40} \qquad \frac{70 - 40}{70 - 40}$

$= \frac{0}{30} \qquad = \frac{30}{30}$

$= 0 \qquad = 1$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(50)} = \frac{x - \alpha}{\beta - \alpha} \qquad \frac{\beta - x}{\beta - \alpha} = \frac{70 - 50}{70 - 40}$

$= \frac{50 - 40}{70 - 40} \qquad = \frac{20}{30}$

$= 0.33 \qquad = 0.67$

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Page No.
Date : / /

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(60) = \frac{\beta - x}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{70-60}{70-40}$$

$$= \frac{10}{30}$$

$$= 0.33$$

$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(70) = \frac{\beta - x}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{70-70}{70-40}$$

$$= 0$$

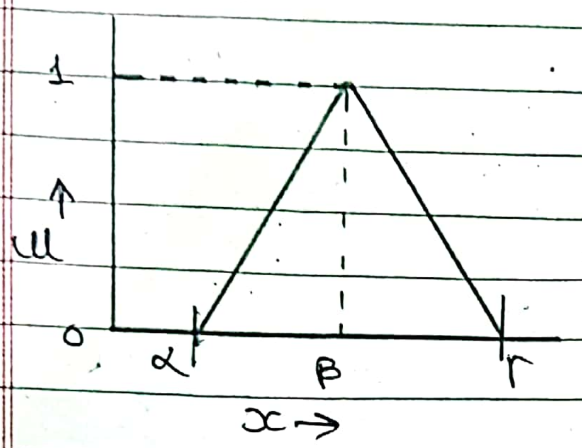
$$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(80) = 0 \quad (\because x > \beta)$$

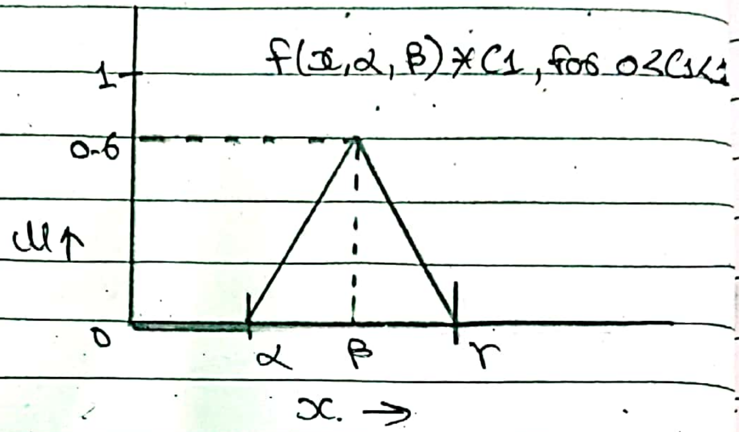
$$\therefore \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}} = \left\{ \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{40}, \frac{0.67}{50}, \frac{0.33}{60}, \frac{0}{70}, \frac{0}{80} \right\}$$

③ Triangular Function:

For any element x over X, the triangular membership function is defined as:

$$F(x, \alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < \alpha \\ \dfrac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} & \text{for } \alpha \leq x \leq \beta \\ \dfrac{\gamma - x}{\gamma - \beta} & \text{for } \beta \leq x \leq \gamma \\ 0 & \text{for } x > \gamma \end{cases}$$





Example:

Given, $X = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80\}$. Compute a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A} \subset X$ using Triangular function where

$\alpha = 30;\ \beta = 50;\ \gamma = 70$

= **Sol**

given, $\alpha = 30,\ \beta = 50,\ \gamma = 70$

To calculate the membership for each element in X i.e,

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(10)} = 0 \qquad (\because x < \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(20)} = 0 \qquad (\because x < \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}^{(30)} = \dfrac{x - \alpha}{\beta - \alpha}$

$= \dfrac{30 - 30}{50 - 30}$

$= \dfrac{0}{20}$

$= 0$

$$\mu_{A_2}^{(40)} = \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{40-30}{50-30}$$

$$= \frac{10}{20}$$

$$= 0.5$$

$\mu_{A_2}^{(50)}$ = Since $x = \beta$ we can use any formula among (ii) $\left(\because \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} \text{ for } \alpha \le x \le \beta \right.$ or, $\left. \because \frac{\gamma-x}{\gamma-\beta} \text{ for } \beta \le x \le \gamma \right)$

i.e,

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\gamma-x}{\gamma-\beta}$$

$$= \frac{50-30}{50-30} \qquad = \frac{70-50}{70-50}$$

$$= \frac{20}{20} \qquad = \frac{20}{20}$$

$$= 1 \qquad = 1$$

$$\mu_{A_2}^{(60)} = \frac{\gamma-x}{\gamma-\beta}$$

$$= \frac{70-60}{70-50}$$

$$= \frac{10}{20}$$

$$= 0.5$$

Page No.
Date : / /

$$\mu_{A_2}(70) = \frac{\gamma - x}{\gamma - \beta}$$

$$= \frac{70-70}{70-50}$$

$$= \frac{0}{20}$$

$$= 0$$

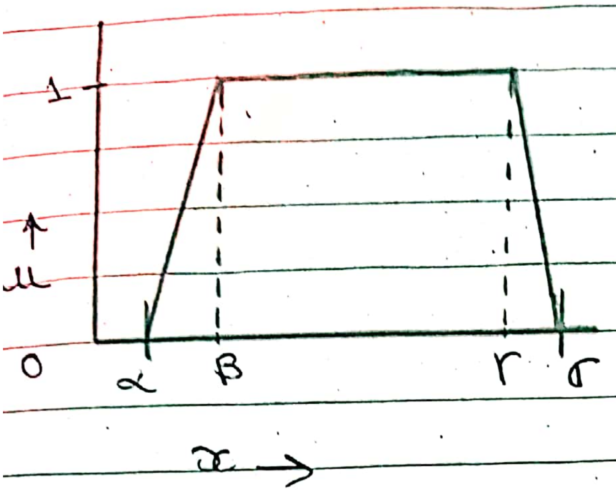
$$\mu_{A_2}(80) = 0 \quad (\because x > \gamma)$$

$$\therefore A_2 = \left\{ \frac{0}{10}, \frac{0}{20}, \frac{0}{30}, \frac{0.5}{40}, \frac{1}{50}, \frac{0.5}{60}, \frac{0}{70}, \frac{0}{80} \right\}$$

* Trapezoid membership function:

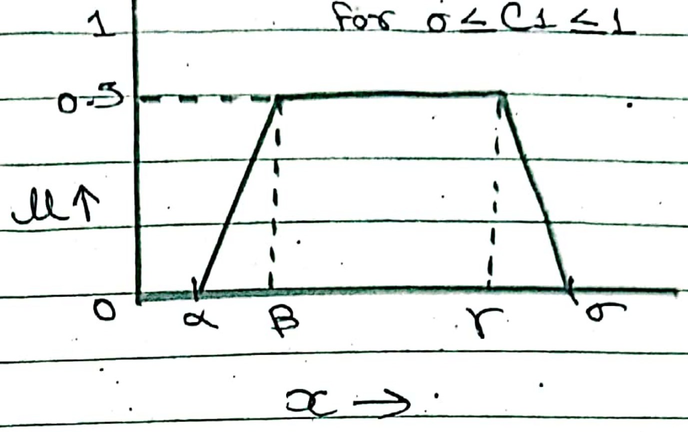
For any element x over X, the trapezoidal membership function is defined as;

$$f(x, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \sigma) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < \alpha \\ \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} & \text{if } \alpha \leq x < \beta \\ 1 & \text{if } \beta \leq x \leq \gamma \\ \frac{\sigma - x}{\sigma - \gamma} & \text{if } \gamma \leq x \leq \sigma \\ 0 & \text{if } x > \sigma \end{cases}$$



for $(x, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \sigma) * C_1$

for $0 \le C_1 \le 1$



Example:

Given, $X = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80\}$. Compute Fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A} \subseteq X$ using Trapezoid membership function where,

$\alpha = 30, \quad \beta = 50, \quad \gamma = 70, \quad \sigma = 80$

calculate membership for each element in X i.e;

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(10) = 0 \quad (\because x < \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(20) = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(30) = 0 \quad (\because x < \alpha)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(40) = \dfrac{40-30}{50-30} = 0.5$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(50) = 1 \quad (\because \beta \le x \le \gamma)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(60) = 1 \quad (\because \beta \le x \le \gamma)$

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(70) = \dfrac{80-70}{80-70}$

$= \dfrac{10}{10} = 1$

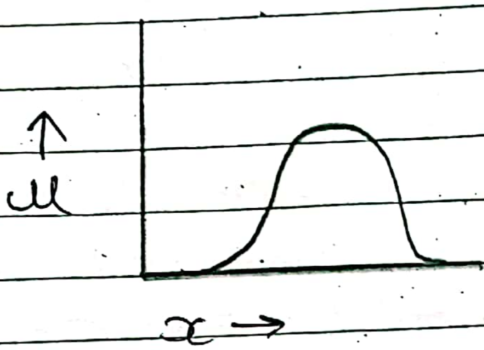
$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(80) = \dfrac{80-80}{80-70} = 0$

$\therefore \underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \dfrac{0}{10}, \dfrac{0}{20}, \dfrac{0}{30}, \dfrac{0.5}{40}, \dfrac{1}{50}, \dfrac{1}{60}, \dfrac{1}{70}, \dfrac{0}{80} \right\}$

* Gaussian Function:

For any element x over X, the Gaussian function is defined as;

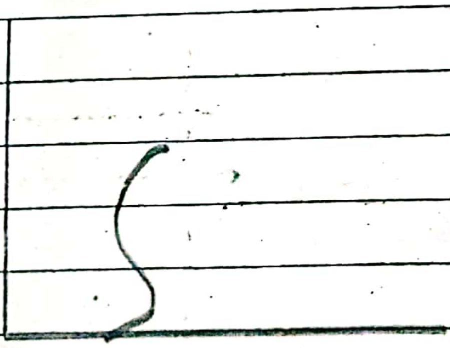
$$f(x, c, \sigma) = e^{-\frac{(x-c)^2}{\sqrt{2\sigma}}}$$



* Sigmoid function:

For any element x over X, the sigmoid function is defined as;

$$f(x, c, \sigma) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\sigma(x-c)}}$$



Note: Besides above mentioned membership function, there can be user defined membership function where value lies [0,1]

e.g.:- $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x+x}{x*x}\right)$

Unit: 4
Fuzzy Knowledge based Systems:

* Fuzzy Knowledge Based System:

In a fuzzy knowledge base system, the knowledge base contains information represented in fuzzy sets, such as linguistic variables, membership functions, and rules. The inference engine uses these fuzzy sets to reason about new data, making decisions or recommendations based on the degree of membership of the fuzzy sets.

* Fuzzy rule based system:

The most common way to represent human knowledge is to form it into natural language expressions of the type

Condition Action

IF <antecedent>, then <consequent>

The antecedent & consequent are defined by fuzzy linguistic variables.

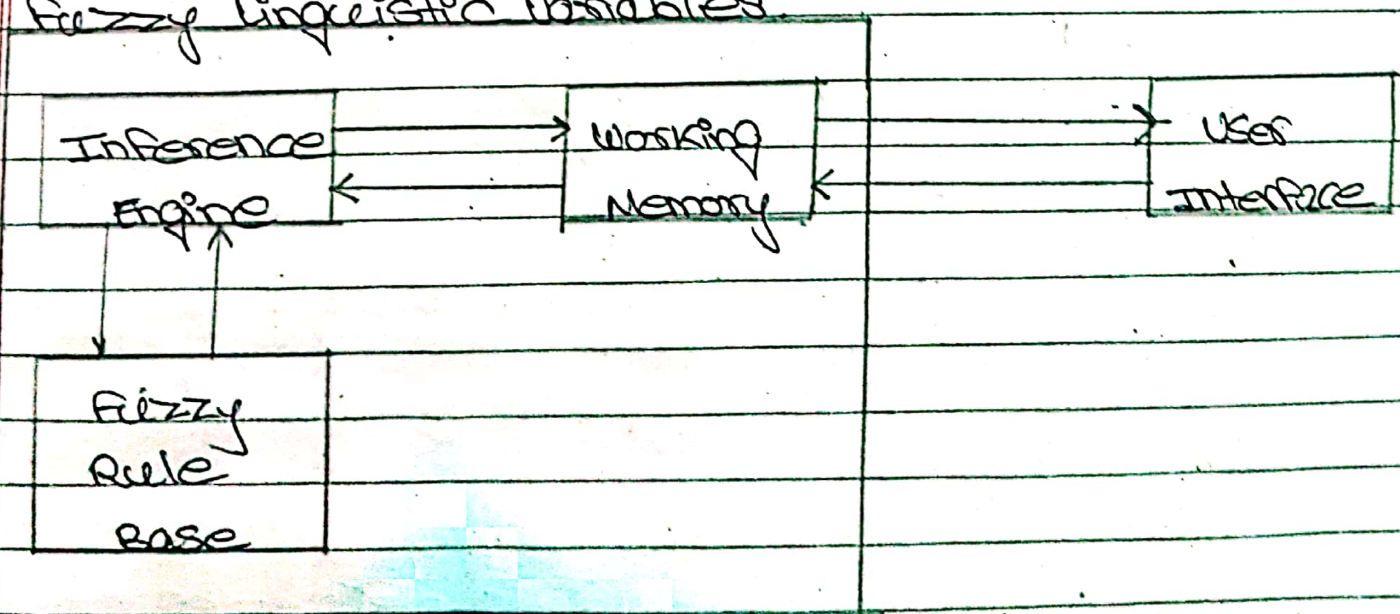


Fig: Fuzzy Rule Based System (FRBS).

Page No.
Date : / /

The fuzzy rules are defined as;
IF x is in A then y is in B where A & B are fuzzy sets.

Implication rules are used to resolve fuzzy rules.

* Fuzzification:

It is the process of fuzzyfying crisp values.

crisp value → fuzzify → Fuzzy reasoning → Defuzzify → Crisp value

Tradition:

IF $x > 0$ then....

Fuzzy:

IF speed is high then power is low
Speed $\in$ high & power $\in$ Low.

IF speed is moderate then power is high.

* Implication rules:

Given, a fuzzy rule:

IF x is in $\underset{\sim}{A}$ then y is in $\underset{\sim}{B}$

where,

x is in $\underset{\sim}{A}$ & y is in $\underset{\sim}{B}$ is a fuzzy predicate $A(x)$ & $B(y)$

Then;

IF $A(x)$ then $B(y)$ can be represented as;

Page No
Date: / /

$$R(x,y) : A(x) \rightarrow B(y)$$

ie, $\mu_{\tilde{R}}(x,y) = f\left(\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)\right)$

where, f is a fuzzy implication & performs task of transferring membership degree of x in $\tilde{A}$ & y in $\tilde{B}$ into those of (x,y) in $A \times B$ for implication for C: IF $\tilde{A}$ then $\tilde{B}$

① Mamdani Implication Rule:

$$R_c = \tilde{A} \times \tilde{B}$$

$$\mu(R_c) = \int_{X \times Y} \frac{\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \wedge \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)}{(x,y)}$$

Aggregation

$$= \frac{\min\left(\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)\right)}{(x,y)}$$

② Larsen's Rule:

$$R_c = A \times B$$

$$\mu(R_c) = \int_{X \times Y} = \frac{\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \cdot \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)}{(x,y)}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) * \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)}{(x,y)}$$

③ Zadeh Implication Rule:

$$R_c = A \times B$$

$$\mu(R_c) = \text{Max}\,[\min(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{B}}(y))]$$

* Example:

Consider a fuzzy rule:

If temperature is $\underset{\sim}{\text{hot}}$ then fan speed is $\underset{\sim}{\text{fast}}$.

where domain of discourse for temperature in °c is

$\{30, 35, 40, 45, 50\}$

& domain of discourse for speed in rpm is

$\{500, 1000, 1500, 2000\}$

consider,

$$\underset{\sim}{\text{hot}} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{30}, \frac{0.6}{35}, \frac{0.8}{40}, \frac{0.9}{45} \right\}$$

$$\& \text{ fast} = \left\{ \frac{0.3}{500}, \frac{0.5}{1000}, \frac{0.7}{1500}, \frac{1}{2000} \right\}$$

now, the rule R_1 using mamdani rule is;

$$\mu_R(30, 500) = \min(\mu_{\underset{\sim}{\text{hot}}}(30), \mu_{\underset{\sim}{\text{fast}}}(500))$$
$$= \min(0.4, 0.3)$$
$$= 0.3$$

$$\mu_{R_2}^{(30,1000)} = \min\left(\mu_{hot_2}^{(30)}, \mu_{Fast_2}^{(1000)}\right)$$
$$= \min(0.4, 0.5)$$
$$= 0.4$$

$$\mu_{R_2}^{(30,1500)} = \min\left(\mu_{hot_2}^{(30)}, \mu_{Fast_2}^{(1500)}\right)$$
$$= \min(0.4, 0.7)$$
$$= 0.4$$

$$\mu_{R_2}^{(30,2000)} = \min\left(\mu_{hot_2}^{(30)}, \mu_{Fast_2}^{(2000)}\right)$$
$$= \min(0.4, 1)$$
$$= 0.4$$

similarly for all, then we get,

$R_1 =$	500	1000	1500	2000
30	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
35	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
40	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
45	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9

* Approximate Reasoning:

let,

$R : A \times B$

where, $x \in A$

$y \in B$

using, x & R we can calculate y i.e.

$B : A \circ R$

where, $y \in B : x \in A \circ R$

Page No.
Date: / /

* Defuzzification:

- It is a process of selecting a representative element from fuzzy output.

- Defuzzification to crisp set: → Relations, → Sets — α-cut

- Defuzzification to scalar
  → Max-membership method,
  → Mean Max Membership method
  → Weighted Average method
  → Centroid method
  ⋮

① Max-membership method (Height method):

- For $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{\mu(x_1)}{x_1}, \frac{\mu(x_2)}{x_2}, \ldots, \frac{\mu(x_n)}{x_n} \right\}$

Defuzzification $(\underset{\sim}{A}) = x_i$ such that $\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_i) \geq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_j)$

$$\forall\, x_i, x_j \in \underset{\sim}{A} \;\&\; x_i \neq x_j$$

- Used in descrete fuzzy sets, triangular fuzzy sets,

eg: $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{6}, \frac{0.6}{7}, \frac{0.8}{9}, \frac{0.4}{10}, \frac{0.3}{11} \right\}$

Defuz $(\underset{\sim}{A}) = 9$

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Mean-Max Membership (Middle of Maxima):

For a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$, Defuzz $(\underset{\sim}{A}) = z^* = \frac{a+b}{2}$,
where,

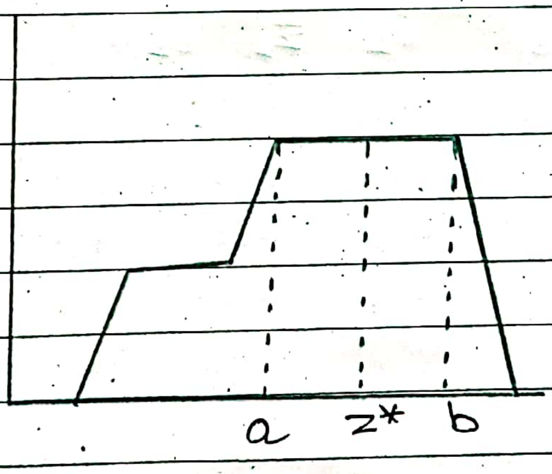
$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(a) = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(b)$ and

$\mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(a) = \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(b) \geq \mu_{\underset{\sim}{A}}(x_i) \quad \forall\, x_i \in A$

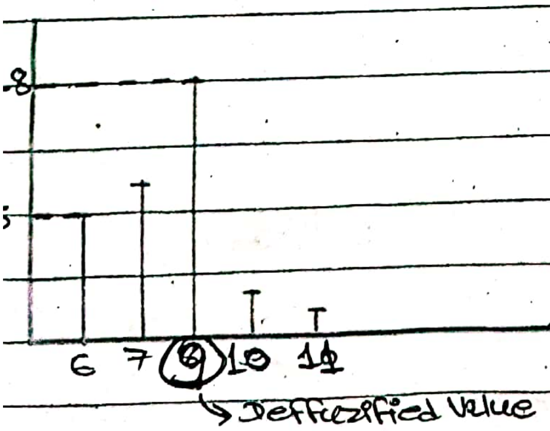
and a is first among x having max-membership & b is last among x having max-membership.

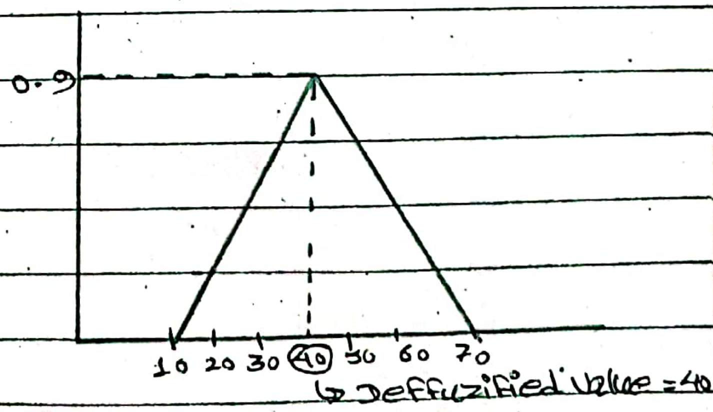
Eg:- $\underset{\sim}{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{4}, \frac{0.6}{5}, \frac{0.7}{7}, \overset{a}{\frac{0.9}{8}}, \frac{0.9}{9}, \frac{0.9}{10}, \overset{b}{\frac{0.9}{12}}, \frac{0.6}{13}, \frac{0.2}{14} \right\}$

Defuz $(\underset{\sim}{A}) = \frac{8+12}{2} = 10$



$z^* = \frac{a+b}{2}$





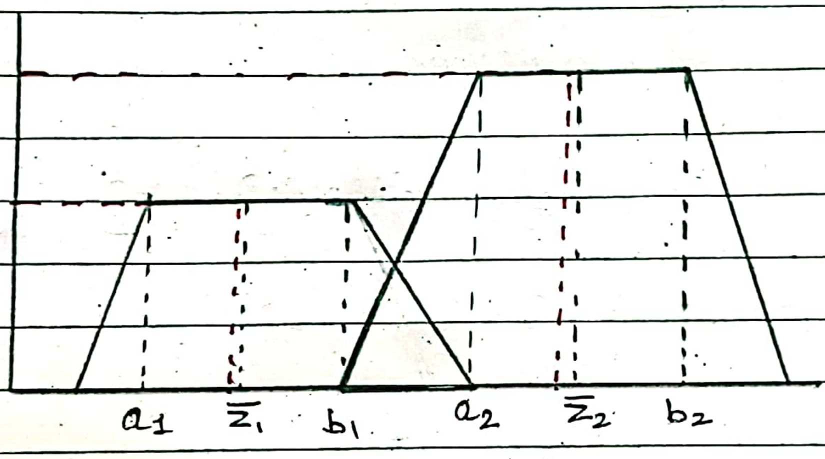
For Max-membership method

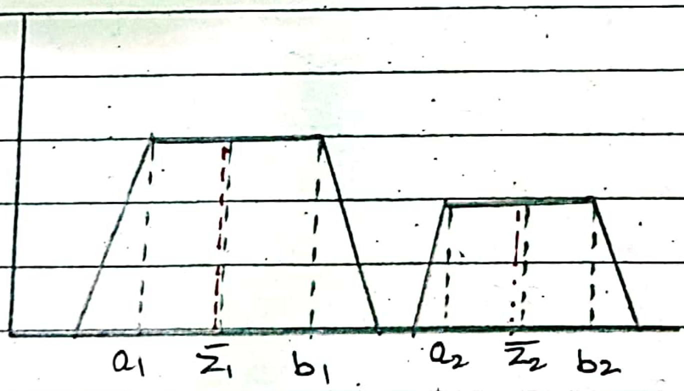
③ Weighted Average method:

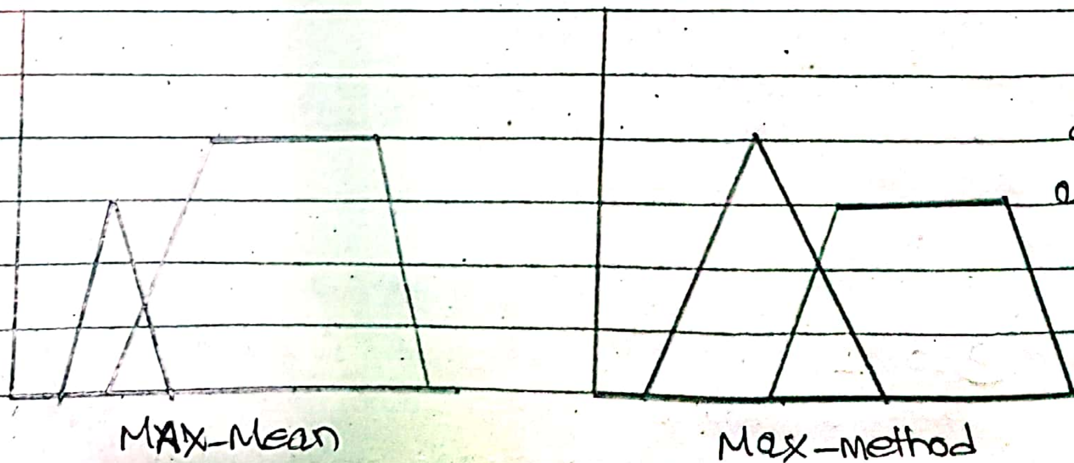
$$z^* = \frac{\Sigma\, \mu(\bar{z}) \cdot \bar{z}}{\mu(\bar{z})}$$

where,

$\bar{z}$ is centroid or average of symmetric membership functions.







doesn't need to apply weighted-Average method

Page No.
Date : / /

4) Centroid Method:

- Used in Continuous fuzzy sets.

$$z^* = \frac{\Sigma \int \mu(z) \cdot z\,dz}{\int \mu(z)\,dz}$$

where, Σ = is algebric sum
$\int$ = is algebric integration

For a fuzzy set $\underset{\sim}{A}$ defined by:

$$\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 0.35x & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 0.7 & 2 \le x < 2.7 \\ x-2 & 2.7 \le x < 3 \\ 1 & 3 \le x \le 4 \end{cases}$$

Then,

$$z^* = \frac{\int_0^2 (0.35)x\,dx + \int_2^{2.7} (0.7)x\,dx + \int_{2.7}^{3} (x-2)x\,dx + \int_3^4 (1)x\,dx}{\int_0^2 (0.35x)\,dx + \int_2^{2.7} (0.7)\,dx + \int_{2.7}^{3} (x-2)\,dx + \int_3^4 (1)\,dx}$$

= ....