

## 10.6 Solved Problems

1 Consider two fuzzy sets  $\underline{A}$  and  $\underline{B}$ , both defined on  $X$ , given as follows:

$\mu(x_i X)$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$
$\underline{A}$	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
$\underline{B}$	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9

Express the following  $\lambda$ -cut sets using Zadeh's notation:

- (a)  $(\bar{\underline{A}})_{0.7}$ ; (b)  $(\underline{B})_{0.2}$ ; (c)  $(\underline{A} \cup \underline{B})_{0.6}$ ;  
 (d)  $(\underline{A} \cap \underline{B})_{0.5}$ ; (e)  $(\underline{A} \cup \bar{\underline{A}})_{0.7}$ ; (f)  $(\underline{B} \cap \bar{\underline{B}})_{0.3}$ ;  
 (g)  $(\bar{\underline{A}} \cap \bar{\underline{B}})_{0.6}$ ; (h)  $(\bar{\underline{A}} \cup \bar{\underline{B}})_{0.8}$

**Solution:** The two fuzzy sets given are

$$\underline{A} = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{x_1} + \frac{0.3}{x_2} + \frac{0.4}{x_3} + \frac{0.7}{x_4} + \frac{0.1}{x_5} \right\}$$

$$\underline{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{x_1} + \frac{0.5}{x_2} + \frac{0.6}{x_3} + \frac{0.8}{x_4} + \frac{0.9}{x_5} \right\}$$

We now find the  $\lambda$ -cut set:

$$A_\lambda = \{x | \mu_{\underline{A}}(x) \geq \lambda\}$$

$$(a) \quad (\bar{\underline{A}})_{0.7} = 1 - \mu_{\underline{A}}(x)$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{0.8}{x_1} + \frac{0.7}{x_2} + \frac{0.6}{x_3} + \frac{0.3}{x_4} + \frac{0.9}{x_5} \right\}$$

$$(\bar{\underline{A}})_{0.7} = \{x_1, x_2, x_5\}$$

$$(b) \quad \underline{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.4}{x_1} + \frac{0.5}{x_2} + \frac{0.6}{x_3} + \frac{0.8}{x_4} + \frac{0.9}{x_5} \right\}$$

$$(\underline{B})_{0.2} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$$

$$(c) \quad (\underline{A} \cup \underline{B}) = \max[\mu_{\underline{A}}(x), \mu_{\underline{B}}(x)]$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{0.4}{x_1} + \frac{0.5}{x_2} + \frac{0.6}{x_3} + \frac{0.8}{x_4} + \frac{0.9}{x_5} \right\}$$

$$(\underline{A} \cup \underline{B})_{0.6} = \{x_3, x_4, x_5\}$$

$$(d) \quad (\underline{A} \cap \underline{B}) = \min[\mu_{\underline{A}}(x), \mu_{\underline{B}}(x)]$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{0.2}{x_1} + \frac{0.3}{x_2} + \frac{0.4}{x_3} + \frac{0.7}{x_4} + \frac{0.1}{x_5} \right\}$$

$$(\underline{A} \cap \underline{B})_{0.5} = \{x_4\}$$

$$(e) \quad (\underline{A} \cup \bar{\underline{A}}) = \max[\mu_{\underline{A}}(x), \mu_{\bar{\underline{A}}}(x)]$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{0.8}{x_1} + \frac{0.7}{x_2} + \frac{0.6}{x_3} + \frac{0.7}{x_4} + \frac{0.9}{x_5} \right\}$$

$$(\underline{A} \cup \bar{\underline{A}})_{0.7} = \{x_1, x_2, x_4, x_5\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f) \quad (B \cap \bar{B}) &= \min[\mu_B(x), \mu_{\bar{B}}(x)] \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{0.4}{x_1} + \frac{0.5}{x_2} + \frac{0.4}{x_3} + \frac{0.2}{x_4} + \frac{0.1}{x_5} \right\} \\
 (B \cap \bar{B})_{0.3} &= \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (g) \quad (\overline{A \cap B}) &= 1 - \mu_{(A \cap B)} \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{0.8}{x_1} + \frac{0.7}{x_2} + \frac{0.6}{x_3} + \frac{0.3}{x_4} + \frac{0.9}{x_5} \right\} \\
 (\overline{A \cap B})_{0.6} &= \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_5\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (h) \quad (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) &= \max[\mu_{\bar{A}}(x), \mu_{\bar{B}}(x)] \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{0.8}{x_1} + \frac{0.7}{x_2} + \frac{0.6}{x_3} + \frac{0.3}{x_4} + \frac{0.9}{x_5} \right\} \\
 (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})_{0.8} &= \{x_1, x_5\}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Using Zadeh's notation, determine the  $\lambda$ -cut sets for the given fuzzy sets:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{S}_1 &= \left\{ \frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.5}{20} + \frac{0.65}{40} + \frac{0.85}{60} + \frac{1.0}{80} + \frac{1.0}{100} \right\} \\
 \mathcal{S}_2 &= \left\{ \frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.45}{20} + \frac{0.6}{40} + \frac{0.8}{60} + \frac{.95}{80} + \frac{1.0}{100} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Express the following for  $\lambda = 0.5$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad (\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2); \quad (b) \quad (\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2); \quad (c) \quad \bar{\mathcal{S}}_1; \quad (d) \quad \bar{\mathcal{S}}_2; \\
 (e) \quad (\overline{\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2}); \quad (f) \quad (\overline{\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2})
 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution:** The two fuzzy sets given are

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{S}_1 &= \left\{ \frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.5}{20} + \frac{0.65}{40} + \frac{0.85}{60} + \frac{1.0}{80} + \frac{1.0}{100} \right\} \\
 \mathcal{S}_2 &= \left\{ \frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.45}{20} + \frac{0.6}{40} + \frac{0.8}{60} + \frac{.95}{80} + \frac{1.0}{100} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

The  $\lambda$ -cut set is obtained using

$$A_\lambda = \{x \mid \mu_A(x) \geq \lambda\}$$

Here  $\lambda = 0.5$ .

$$(a) \quad (\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2) = \max[\mu_{\mathcal{S}_1}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{S}_2}(x)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\{ \frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.5}{20} + \frac{0.65}{40} + \frac{0.85}{60} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1.0}{80} + \frac{1.0}{100} \right\} \\
 (\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2)_{0.5} &= \{20, 40, 60, 80, 100\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad (\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2) &= \min[\mu_{\mathcal{S}_1}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{S}_2}(x)] \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.45}{20} + \frac{0.6}{40} + \frac{0.8}{60} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{.95}{80} + \frac{1.0}{100} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2)_{0.5} = \{40, 60, 80, 100\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad \bar{\mathcal{S}}_1 &= 1 - \mu_{\mathcal{S}_1}(x) \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{1}{0} + \frac{0.5}{20} + \frac{0.35}{40} + \frac{0.15}{60} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{0}{80} + \frac{0}{100} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\bar{\mathcal{S}}_1)_{0.5} = \{0, 20\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad \bar{\mathcal{S}}_2 &= 1 - \mu_{\mathcal{S}_2}(x) \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{1}{0} + \frac{0.55}{20} + \frac{0.4}{40} + \frac{0.2}{60} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{0.05}{80} + \frac{0}{100} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\bar{\mathcal{S}}_2)_{0.5} = \{0, 20\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e) \quad (\overline{\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2}) &= 1 - \mu_{\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2}(x) \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{1}{0} + \frac{0.5}{20} + \frac{0.35}{40} + \frac{0.15}{60} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{0}{80} + \frac{0}{100} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\overline{\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2})_{0.5} = \{0, 20\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f) \quad (\overline{\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2}) &= 1 - \mu_{\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2}(x) \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{1}{0} + \frac{0.55}{20} + \frac{0.4}{40} + \frac{0.2}{60} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{0.05}{80} + \frac{0}{100} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\overline{\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2})_{0.5} = \{0, 20\}$$



3. Consider the two fuzzy sets

$$A = \left\{ \frac{0}{0.2} + \frac{0.8}{0.4} + \frac{1}{0.6} \right\}$$

and  $B = \left\{ \frac{0.9}{0.2} + \frac{0.7}{0.4} + \frac{0.3}{0.6} \right\}$

Using Zadeh's notations, express the fuzzy sets into  $\lambda$ -cut sets for  $\lambda = 0.4$  and  $\lambda = 0.7$  for the following operations:

- (a)  $\bar{A}$ ; (b)  $\bar{B}$ ; (c)  $A \cup B$ ;  
(d)  $A \cap B$ ; (e)  $\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$ ; (f)  $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

**Solution:** The two fuzzy sets given are

$$A = \left\{ \frac{0}{0.2} + \frac{0.8}{0.4} + \frac{1}{0.6} \right\}$$

and  $B = \left\{ \frac{0.9}{0.2} + \frac{0.7}{0.4} + \frac{0.3}{0.6} \right\}$

Case (i):  $\lambda = 0.4$

(a)  $\bar{A} = 1 - \mu_A(x) = \left\{ \frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{0.2}{0.4} + \frac{0}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{A})_{0.4} = \{0.2\}$

(b)  $\bar{B} = 1 - \mu_B(y) = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{0.2} + \frac{0.3}{0.4} + \frac{0.7}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{B})_{0.4} = \{0.6\}$

(c)  $A \cup B = \max[\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{0.9}{0.2} + \frac{0.8}{0.4} + \frac{1}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(A \cup B)_{0.4} = \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6\}$

(d)  $A \cap B = \min[\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{0}{0.2} + \frac{0.7}{0.4} + \frac{0.3}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(A \cap B)_{0.4} = \{0.4\}$

(e)  $\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} = \max[\mu_{\bar{A}}(x), \mu_{\bar{B}}(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{0.3}{0.4} + \frac{0.7}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})_{0.4} = \{0.2, 0.6\}$

(f)  $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \min[\mu_{\bar{A}}(x), \mu_{\bar{B}}(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{0.1}{0.2} + \frac{0.2}{0.4} + \frac{0}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})_{0.4} = \{\phi\}$

Case (ii):  $\lambda = 0.7$

(a)  $\bar{A} = 1 - \mu_A(x) = \left\{ \frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{0.2}{0.4} + \frac{0}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{A})_{0.7} = \{0.2\}$

(b)  $\bar{B} = 1 - \mu_B(y) = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{0.2} + \frac{0.3}{0.4} + \frac{0.7}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{B})_{0.7} = \{0.6\}$

(c)  $A \cup B = \max[\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{0.9}{0.2} + \frac{0.8}{0.4} + \frac{1}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(A \cup B)_{0.7} = \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6\}$

(d)  $A \cap B = \min[\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{0}{0.2} + \frac{0.7}{0.4} + \frac{0.3}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(A \cap B)_{0.7} = \{0.4\}$

(e)  $\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} = \max[\mu_{\bar{A}}(x), \mu_{\bar{B}}(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{0.3}{0.4} + \frac{0.7}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})_{0.7} = \{0.2, 0.6\}$

(f)  $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \min[\mu_{\bar{A}}(x), \mu_{\bar{B}}(y)]$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{0.1}{0.2} + \frac{0.2}{0.4} + \frac{0}{0.6} \right\}$   
 $(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})_{0.7} = \{\phi\}$

4. Consider the discrete fuzzy set defined on the universe  $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$  as

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{0.9}{b} + \frac{0.6}{c} + \frac{0.3}{d} + \frac{0}{e} \right\}$$

Using Zadeh's notation, find the  $\lambda$ -cut sets for  $\lambda = 1, 0.9, 0.6, 0.3, 0^+$  and 0.

**Solution:** The fuzzy set given on the universe of discourse is

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{0.9}{b} + \frac{0.6}{c} + \frac{0.3}{d} + \frac{0}{e} \right\}$$

The  $\lambda$ -cut set is given as

$$A_\lambda = \{x \mid \mu_A(x) \geq \lambda\}$$

It should be noted that the sets present in  $\lambda$ -cut set will have unity membership and the sets not in  $\lambda$ -cut set have zero membership. Hence  $\lambda$ -cut sets for different values of  $\lambda$  can be expressed as follows.

(a)  $\lambda = 1$ ,  $A_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{0}{b} + \frac{0}{c} + \frac{0}{d} + \frac{0}{e} \right\}$

(b)  $\lambda = 0.9$ ,  $A_{0.9} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{0}{c} + \frac{0}{d} + \frac{0}{e} \right\}$

(c)  $\lambda = 0.6$ ,  $A_{0.6} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{0}{d} + \frac{0}{e} \right\}$

(d)  $\lambda = 0.3$ ,  $A_{0.3} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{0}{e} \right\}$

(e)  $\lambda = 0^+$ ,  $A_{0^+} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{0}{e} \right\}$

(f)  $\lambda = 0$ ,  $A_0 = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} \right\}$

5. Determine the crisp  $\lambda$ -cut relation when  $\lambda = 0.1, 0^+, 0.3$  and  $0.9$  for the following relation  $R$ :

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.3 & 0.7 & 0.1 \\ 0.8 & 0.9 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Solution:** For the given fuzzy relation, the  $\lambda$ -cut relation is given by

$$\begin{aligned} R_\lambda &= \{(x, y) \mid \mu_{R(x,y)} \geq \lambda\} \\ &= \{1 \mid \mu_{R(x,y)} \geq \lambda; 0 \mid \mu_{R(x,y)} < \lambda\} \end{aligned}$$

(a)  $\lambda = 0.1$ ,

$$R_{0.1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)  $\lambda = 0^+$ ,

$$R_{0^+} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)  $\lambda = 0.3$ ,

$$R_{0.3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d)  $\lambda = 0.9$ ,

$$R_{0.9} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. For the fuzzy relation  $R$ ,

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.1 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.02 & 0.1 & 0.55 & 1 & 0.6 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.03 & 0.5 & 1 & 0.3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

find the  $\lambda$ -cut relation for  $\lambda = 0^+, 0.1, 0.4$  and  $0.8$ .

**Solution:** For the given fuzzy relation, the  $\lambda$ -cut relation can be obtained by the following relation:

$$R_\lambda = \begin{cases} 1, & \mu_{R(x,y)} \geq \lambda \\ 0, & \mu_{R(x,y)} < \lambda \end{cases}$$

(a)  $\lambda = 0^+$ ,

$$R_{0^+} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



(b)  $\lambda = 0.1$ ,

$$R_{0.1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)  $\lambda = 0.4$ ,

$$R_{0.4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)  $\lambda = 0.4$ ,

$$R_{0.4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)  $\lambda = 0.7$ ,

$$R_{0.7} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d)  $\lambda = 0.8$ ,

$$R_{0.8} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d)  $\lambda = 0.9$ ,

$$R_{0.9} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. For the fuzzy relation  $R$ ,

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.7 & 1 & 0.9 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.7 & 1 & 0.8 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.8 & 0.9 & 0.4 \\ 0.9 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.6 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

find the  $\lambda$ -cut relation for  $\lambda = 0.2, 0.4, 0.7$  and  $0.9$ **Solution:** For the given fuzzy relation, the  $\lambda$ -cut relation is given by

$$R_\lambda = \begin{cases} 1, & \mu_{R(x,y)} \geq \lambda \\ 0, & \mu_{R(x,y)} < \lambda \end{cases}$$

(a)  $\lambda = 0.2$ ,

$$R_{0.2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. Show that any  $\lambda$ -cut relation of a fuzzy tolerance relation results in a crisp tolerance relation.**Solution:** Consider the fuzzy relation

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.8 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.8 & 1 & 0.4 & 0 & 0.9 \\ 0 & 0.4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.9 & 0 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is a fuzzy tolerance relation because it does not satisfy transitive property, i.e.,

$$\mu_R(x_1, x_2) = 0.8, \quad \mu_R(x_2, x_5) = 0.9$$

From the relation  $R$ , we have

$$\mu_R(x_1, x_5) = 0.2 \quad (1)$$

But on calculating we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_R(x_1, x_5) &= \min [\mu_R(x_1, x_2), \mu_R(x_2, x_5)] \\ &= \min[0.8, 0.9] = 0.8 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

As (1)  $\neq$  (2), therefore transitive property is not satisfied. Now assume  $\lambda = 0.8$ . Then the crisp relation formed is

$$R_{0.8} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now  $(x_1, x_2) \in R$ ,  $(x_2, x_5) \in R$ , but  $(x_1, x_5) \notin R$ . Hence  $R_{0.8}$  is a crisp tolerance relation. Thus  $\lambda$ -cut relation for a fuzzy tolerance relation is a crisp tolerance relation.

9. Show that  $\lambda$ -cut relation of a fuzzy equivalence relation results in a crisp equivalence relation.

**Solution:** Consider the following fuzzy equivalence relation:

$$\underline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.8 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 1 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.9 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 1 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.8 & 0.9 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The relation  $\underline{R}$  satisfies transitive property, i.e.,

$$\mu_{\underline{R}}(x_1, x_2) = 0.8, \quad \mu_{\underline{R}}(x_2, x_5) = 0.9$$

From the relation  $\underline{R}$ , we have

$$\mu_{\underline{R}}(x_1, x_5) = 0.8 \quad (1)$$

On calculating we obtain

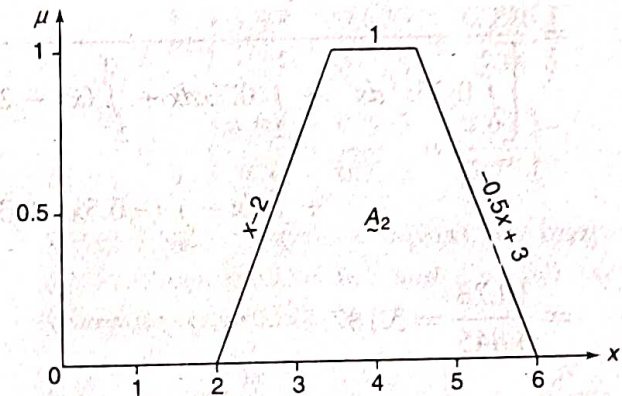
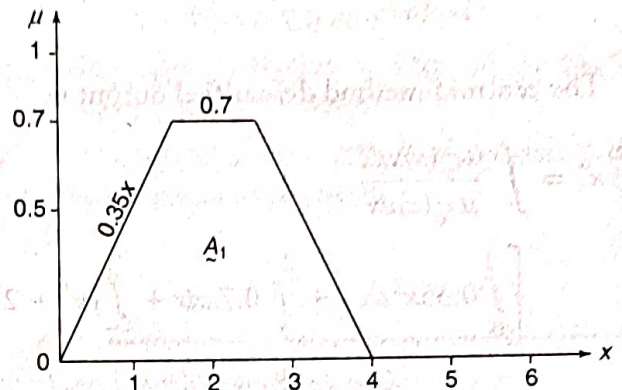
$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underline{R}}(x_1, x_5) &= \min[\mu_{\underline{R}}(x_1, x_2), \mu_{\underline{R}}(x_2, x_5)] \\ &= \min[0.8, 0.9] = 0.8 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

As (1) = (2), therefore transitive property satisfied; hence it forms an equivalence relation. Now assume  $\lambda = 0.8$ . Then the crisp relation formed is

$$R_{0.8} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now  $(x_1, x_2) \in R$ ,  $(x_2, x_5) \in R$  and  $(x_1, x_5) \in R$ . Hence,  $\lambda$ -cut relation of a fuzzy equivalence relation results in a crisp equivalence relation.

10. For the given membership function as shown in Figure 1 below, determine the defuzzified output value by seven methods.



**Figure 1** Membership functions.

**Solution:** The defuzzified output value can be obtained by the following methods.

- Centroid method

The two points are (0, 0) and (2, 0.7). The straight line is given by  $(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$ . Hence.

$$y - 0 = \frac{0.7}{2}(x - 0)$$

$$A_{11} \Rightarrow y = 0.35x$$

$$A_{12} \Rightarrow y = 0.7$$

$$A_{13} \Rightarrow \text{not necessary}$$

$$A_{21} \Rightarrow \text{the two points are } (2, 0), (3, 1)$$

$$y = x - 2$$

$$A_{22} \Rightarrow y = 1$$



$A_{23} \Rightarrow$  the two points are (4, 1), (6, 0)

we get  $y = -0.5x + 3$

(A) From  $A_{12}$  we obtain  $y = 0.7$ .

(B) From  $A_{21}$  we obtain  $y = x - 2$ . On substituting the value  $y = 0.7$  in (B), we obtain

$$x - 2 = 0.7 \Rightarrow x = 2.7$$

$$y = 0.7$$

The centroid method defuzzified output is

$$\begin{aligned} x^* &= \frac{\int \mu_G(x) x dx}{\int \mu_G(x) dx} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \int_0^2 0.35x^2 dx + \int_2^{2.7} 0.7x dx + \int_{2.7}^3 (x^2 - 2) dx + \int_3^4 x dx + \int_4^6 (-0.5x^2 + 3x) dx \right]}{\left[ \int_0^2 0.35x^2 dx + \int_2^{2.7} 0.7x dx + \int_{2.7}^3 (x^2 - 2) dx + \int_3^4 dx + \int_4^6 (-0.5x^2 + 3x) dx \right]} \\ &= \frac{10.78}{3.445} = 3.187 \end{aligned}$$

- **Weighted average method:** The defuzzified value here is given by

$$x^* = \frac{2(0.7) + 4(1)}{0.7 + 1} = 3.176$$

- **Mean-max method:** The crisp output value here is given by

$$x^* = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{2.5+3.5}{2} = 3$$

- **Center of sums method:** The defuzzified value  $x^*$  is given by

$$x^* = \frac{\int x \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{G_i}(x) dx}{\int \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{G_i}(x) dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \int_0^6 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 0.7 \times (3+2) \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (2+4) \times 4 \right] dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\left[ \int_0^6 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 0.7 \times (3+2) + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (2+4) \times 4 \right] dx \right]}{\int_0^6 (3.5 + 12) dx} \\ &= \frac{0}{6} = 2.84 \end{aligned}$$

- **Center of largest area:**

$$\text{Area of I} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.7 \times (2.7 + 0.7) = 1.19$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of II} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (2+3) \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.7 \\ &= 2.255 \end{aligned}$$

Area of II is found to be larger; therefore the defuzzified output value is given by

$$\begin{aligned} x^* &= \frac{\int \mu_G(x) x dx}{\int \mu_G(x) dx} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \int_{2.7}^3 \frac{1}{2} \times 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 2.85 dx + \int_3^4 1 \times 1 \times 3.5 dx + \int_4^6 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 dx \right]}{\left[ \int_{2.7}^3 \frac{1}{2} \times 0.3 \times 0.3 dx + \int_3^4 1 \times 1 dx + \int_4^6 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 dx \right]} \\ &= \frac{\int_{2.7}^3 0.12825 dx + \int_3^4 3.5 dx + \int_4^6 5 dx}{\int_{2.7}^3 0.045 dx + \int_3^4 dx + \int_4^6 dx} = 4.49 \end{aligned}$$

- **First of maxima:** The defuzzified output value is

$$x^* = 3$$

- **Last of maxima:** The defuzzified output value is

$$x^* = 4$$