

## Assignment Sheet 5

### Assignment 17      Fuzzy Implication

In the lecture we considered 9 axioms that a fuzzy implication  $I$  should satisfy, namely

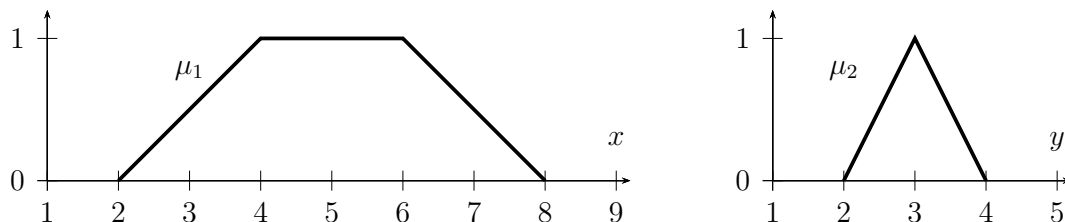
- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. $a \leq b$ implies $I(a, x) \geq I(b, x)$                 | <i>(monotonicity in 1st argument)</i> |
| 2. $a \leq b$ implies $I(x, a) \leq I(x, b)$                 | <i>(monotonicity in 2nd argument)</i> |
| 3. $I(0, a) = 1$   | <i>(dominance of falsity)</i>         |
| 4. $I(1, b) = b$   | <i>(neutrality of truth)</i>          |
| 5. $I(a, a) = 1$   | <i>(identity)</i>                     |
| 6. $I(a, I(b, c)) = I(b, I(a, c))$                           | <i>(exchange property)</i>            |
| 7. $I(a, b) = 1$ if and only if $a \leq b$                   | <i>(boundary condition)</i>           |
| 8. $I(a, b) = I(\sim b, \sim a)$ for fuzzy complement $\sim$ | <i>(contraposition)</i>               |
| 9. $I$ is a continuous function                              | <i>(continuity)</i>                   |

We also studied different fuzzy implications, but not all of them satisfy all of these conditions. In this assignment we check some of the assertions made in the lecture.

- a) Show explicitly that  $I_L(a, b) = \min(1, 1 - a + b)$  satisfies all Axioms 1–9.
- b) Show that  $I_Z(a, b) = \max[1 - a, \min(a, b)]$  does not satisfy Axioms 5–8.
- c) Show that  $I_{\min}(a, b) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } a \leq b \\ b & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$  does not satisfy Axioms 8 and 9.

### Assignment 18      The Extension Principle

Consider the following two fuzzy sets:



Use the extension principle to apply the following two functions to these fuzzy sets:

- a)  $z = \frac{1}{x}$
- b)  $z = x - 2y$

Draw a sketch of the resulting fuzzy sets on the domain of  $z$ .

## Fuzzy Systems

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### Assignment 19      Set Representation and Extension Principle

Consider the following definition of triangular fuzzy numbers

$$\mu_{l,m,r} = \begin{cases} \frac{x-l}{m-l} & \text{if } l \leq x \leq m, \\ \frac{r-x}{r-m} & \text{if } m \leq x \leq r, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

whereas  $l, m, r \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $l < m < r$ . Now, let  $\mu_{1,2,3}$  be an interpretation of the vague concept “around 2”.

- a) Compute  $\{5\} \oplus \mu_{1,2,3} \ominus \mu_{1,2,3}$  with the help of set representations.
- b) Compute the extension  $\hat{\phi}(\mu_{1,2,3})$  for  $\phi(a) = 5 + a - a$ .