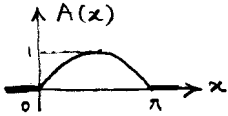


مجموعه‌ها و دستم‌های فازی (۲):

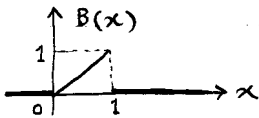
تکلیف شماره ۸

اعداد فازی، جبر فازی، منطق فازی و استدلال تقریبی

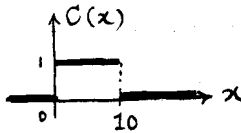
(۱)



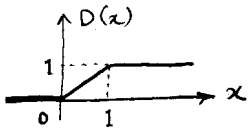
الف) بله: A نرمال، $[A]^{\alpha}$ بازه‌ی بسته، $\text{supp}(A)$ کران دار



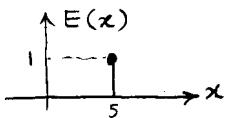
ب) بله: B نرمال، $[B]^{\alpha}$ بازه‌ی بسته، $\text{supp}(B)$ کران دار



ج) بله: C نرمال، $[C]^{\alpha}$ بازه‌ی بسته، $\text{supp}(C)$ کران دار



د) خیر: D نرمال، $[D]^{\alpha}$ بازه‌ی باز، $\text{supp}(D)$ بی‌کران ← عدد بزرگ



ه) بله: E نرمال، $[E]^{\alpha}$ بازه‌ی بسته، $\text{supp}(E)$ کران دار

(۲)

الف) $[-1, 2] + [1, 3] = [-1 + 1, 2 + 3] = [0, 5]$

ب) $[-2, 4] - [3, 6] = [-2 - 6, 4 - 3] = [-8, 1]$

ج) $[-3, 4] \cdot [-3, 4] = [\min(-3 \times (-3), -3 \times 4, 4 \times (-3), 4 \times 4), \max(-3 \times (-3), -3 \times 4, 4 \times (-3), 4 \times 4)]$
 $= [\min(9, -12, -12, 16), \max(9, -12, -12, 16)]$
 $= [-12, 16]$

د) $[-4, 6] / [1, 2] = \left[\min\left(\frac{-4}{1}, \frac{-4}{2}, \frac{6}{1}, \frac{6}{2}\right), \max\left(\frac{-4}{1}, \frac{-4}{2}, \frac{6}{1}, \frac{6}{2}\right) \right]$
 $= [-4, 6]$

⑤

$$A = [a_1, a_2] \quad , 0 < a_1 \leq a_2 \quad \vee \quad a_1 \leq a_2 < 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ا) } A - A &= [a_1, a_2] - [a_1, a_2] \\ &= [a_1, a_2] + [-a_2, -a_1] \\ &= [a_1 - a_2, a_2 - a_1] \end{aligned}$$

$$0 < a_1 \leq a_2 \xrightarrow[\substack{a_2 > 0 \\ a_1 > 0}]{\implies} -a_2 < a_1 - a_2 \leq 0, \quad -a_1 < 0 \leq a_2 - a_1$$

کدام پایین منفی و کدام بالا مثبت است، پس $0 \in A - A$

$$a_1 \leq a_2 < 0 \xrightarrow[\substack{a_1 < 0 \\ a_2 < 0}]{\implies} 0 \leq a_2 - a_1 < -a_1, \quad a_1 - a_2 \leq 0 < -a_2$$

مجدداً کدام پایین منفی و کدام بالا مثبت است، پس $0 \in A - A$

$$\text{ب) } A/A = [a_1, a_2] / [a_1, a_2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\min\left(\frac{a_1}{a_1}, \frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{a_2}{a_2}\right), \max\left(\frac{a_1}{a_1}, \frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{a_2}{a_2}\right) \right] \\ &= \left[\min\left(1, \frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{a_2}{a_1}\right), \max\left(1, \frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{a_2}{a_1}\right) \right] \\ &= [l, u] \end{aligned}$$

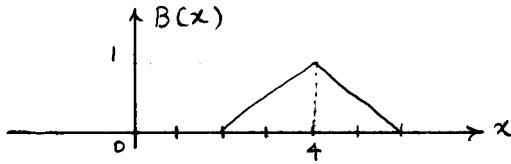
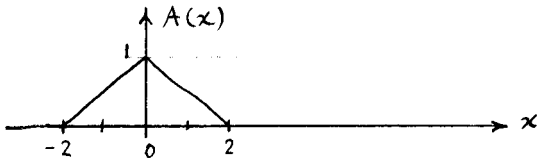
$$0 < a_1 \leq a_2 \xrightarrow[\substack{a_1 > 0 \\ a_2 > 0}]{\implies} 0 < 1 \leq \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \quad 0 < \frac{a_1}{a_2} \leq 1 \implies$$

$$l = \underbrace{\frac{a_1}{a_2}}_{\leq 1}, \quad u = \underbrace{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}_{\geq 1} \implies 1 \in A/A$$

$$a_1 \leq a_2 < 0 \xrightarrow[\substack{a_1 < 0 \\ a_2 < 0}]{\implies} 1 > \frac{a_2}{a_1} > 0, \quad \frac{a_1}{a_2} \geq 1 > 0 \implies$$

$$l = \underbrace{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}_{\leq 1}, \quad u = \underbrace{\frac{a_1}{a_2}}_{> 1} \implies 1 \in A/A$$

۳



$$\frac{x+2}{2} = \alpha \Rightarrow x = 2\alpha - 2 \quad (F)$$

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

$$[A]^\alpha = [2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha]$$

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

$$\frac{6-x}{2} = \alpha \Rightarrow x = 6 - 2\alpha$$

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

الف) $A + B = \bigcup_{\alpha} \alpha \cdot [A + B]^\alpha$

$$[A + B]^\alpha = [A]^\alpha + [B]^\alpha = [2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha] + [2\alpha + 2, 6 - 2\alpha] \\ = [4\alpha, 8 - 4\alpha]$$

$$x_{\min} = 4\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{4} x_{\min} \xrightarrow{0 < \alpha \leq 1} 0 < x_{\min} \leq 4$$

$$x_{\max} = 8 - 4\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{8 - x_{\max}}{4} = 2 - \frac{1}{4} x_{\max} \xrightarrow{0 < \alpha \leq 1} 4 < x_{\max} \leq 8$$

$$A + B = \bigcup_{\alpha} \alpha \cdot [A + B]^\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} & , 0 < x \leq 4 \\ \frac{8-x}{4} & , 4 < x \leq 8 \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

اجتماع بی‌نهایت بازه برابر $0 < \alpha \leq 1$

که ارتفاع هر بازه برابر با α است.

ب) $A - B = \bigcup_{\alpha} \alpha \cdot [A - B]^\alpha$

$$[A - B]^\alpha = [A]^\alpha - [B]^\alpha = [2\alpha - 2, 2 - 2\alpha] + [2\alpha - 6, -2\alpha - 2] \\ = [4\alpha - 8, -4\alpha]$$

$$x_{\min} = 4\alpha - 8 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{x_{\min} + 8}{4} \xrightarrow{0 < \alpha \leq 1} -8 < x_{\min} \leq -4$$

$$x_{\max} = -4\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{4} x_{\max} \xrightarrow{0 < \alpha \leq 1} -4 < x_{\max} \leq 0$$

$$A - B = \bigcup_{\alpha} \alpha \cdot [A - B]^\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{x+8}{4} & , -8 < x \leq -4 \\ -\frac{x}{4} & , -4 < x \leq 0 \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Ⓣ

$$ع) B - A = \bigcup_{\alpha} [B - A]^{\alpha}$$

$$[B - A]^{\alpha} = [B]^{\alpha} - [A]^{\alpha}$$

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

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

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

$$= [A + B]^{\alpha} \quad \text{در این مثال:}$$

$$B - A = A + B$$

بزرگ

$$د) A \cdot B = \bigcup_{\alpha} [A \cdot B]^{\alpha}$$

$$[A \cdot B]^{\alpha} = [A]^{\alpha} \cdot [B]^{\alpha}$$

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

$$= [\min(4\alpha^2 - 4, (2\alpha - 2)(6 - 2\alpha), 4 - 4\alpha^2, (2 - 2\alpha)(6 - 2\alpha)),$$

test-alpha.m

برسم نمودار

$$\max(4\alpha^2 - 4, (2\alpha - 2)(6 - 2\alpha), 4 - 4\alpha^2, (2 - 2\alpha)(6 - 2\alpha)]$$

$$= [-(2 - 2\alpha)(6 - 2\alpha), (2 - 2\alpha)(6 - 2\alpha)]$$

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

به ازای α های مختلف از 0 تا 1، مقداردهی کنیم و حاصل را با ارتجاع α به عنوان یک بازه رسم می‌کنیم.

$$x = 4\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 12 \Rightarrow 4\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + (12 - x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4(12 - x)}}{4} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{16 - 12 + x}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 + x} \quad \xrightarrow{0 < \alpha \leq 1} \alpha = 2 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 + x}$$

$$0 < x \leq 12$$

$$x = -(4\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 12) \Rightarrow 4\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + (12 + x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4(12 + x)}}{4} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{16 - 12 - x}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 - x} \quad \xrightarrow{0 < \alpha \leq 1} \alpha = 2 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 - x}$$

$$-12 < x \leq 0$$

$$A \cdot B = \bigcup_{\alpha} [A \cdot B]^{\alpha} = \begin{cases} 2 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 - x} & , -12 < x \leq 0 \\ 2 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 + x} & , 0 < x \leq 12 \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

fuzzy-arith.m

تقسیم A/B مثل ضرب و به صورت $A \cdot (\frac{1}{B})$ انجام می‌شود.

⑤

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \quad Y = \{y_1, y_2\} \quad (\Delta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(A') &= h(A' \wedge A_1) = \sup_{x \in X} \min(A'(x), A_1(x)) \\ &= \max\{\min(0.8, 1), \min(0.9, 0.9), \min(0.1, 0.1)\} \\ &= \max\{0.8, 0.9, 0.1\} = 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_2(A') &= h(A' \wedge A_2) = \sup_{x \in X} \min(A'(x), A_2(x)) \\ &= \max\{\min(0.8, 0.9), \min(0.9, 1), \min(0.1, 0.2)\} \\ &= \max\{0.8, 0.9, 0.1\} = 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

$$B'_1(y_1) = \min[r_1(A'), B_1(y_1)] = \min[0.9, 1] = 0.9$$

$$B'_1(y_2) = \min[r_1(A'), B_1(y_2)] = \min[0.9, 0.2] = 0.2$$

$$B'_2(y_1) = \min[r_2(A'), B_2(y_1)] = \min[0.9, 0.2] = 0.2$$

$$B'_2(y_2) = \min[r_2(A'), B_2(y_2)] = \min[0.9, 0.9] = 0.9$$

$$B'(y) = \sup_{j=1,2} B'_j(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B'(y_1) &= \max(B'_1(y_1), B'_2(y_1)) \\ &= \max(0.9, 0.2) = 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B'(y_2) &= \max(B'_1(y_2), B'_2(y_2)) \\ &= \max(0.2, 0.9) = 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

سر دریم :

$$B' = \frac{0.9}{y_1} + \frac{0.9}{y_2}$$

④

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x+40}}, \quad x > 0$$

(9)

الف) very old: $(A(x))^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x+40}}\right)^2$

ب) very very old: $[(A(x))^2]^2 = (A(x))^4 = \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x+40}}\right)^4$

ج) somewhat old: $\sqrt{A(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+e^{-x+40}}}$

د) not very old: $1 - (A(x))^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x+40}}\right)^2$