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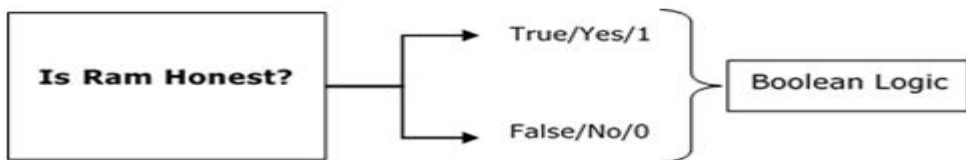
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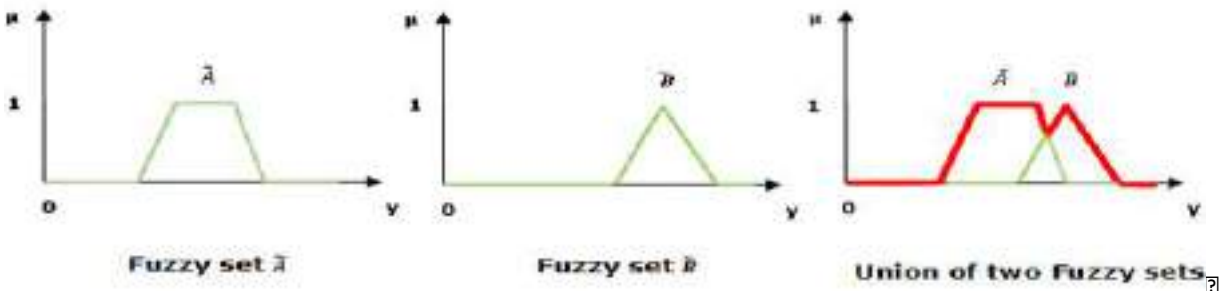
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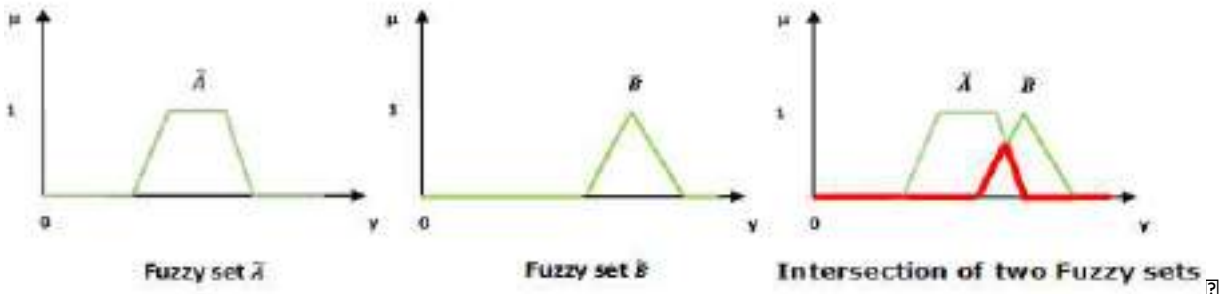


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$$\mu_{\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}}(y) = \mu_{\tilde{A}} \wedge \mu_{\tilde{B}} \quad \forall y \in U$$

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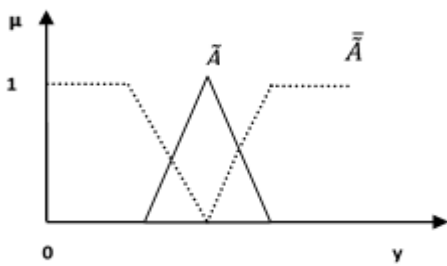


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$$\mu_{\tilde{A}} = 1 - \mu_{\tilde{A}}(y) \quad y \in U$$



Complement of a fuzzy set

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$$\tilde{\tilde{A}} \cup \tilde{\tilde{B}} = \tilde{\tilde{B}} \cup \tilde{\tilde{A}} \quad \tilde{\tilde{A}} \cap \tilde{\tilde{B}} = \tilde{\tilde{B}} \cap \tilde{\tilde{A}}$$

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$$\tilde{A} \cup (\tilde{B} \cap \tilde{C}) = (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{C}) \quad \tilde{A} \cap (\tilde{B} \cup \tilde{C}) = (\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}) \cup (\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{C})$$

3. **De Morgan's Laws**

Let A, B, C be sets. Then the following identities hold:

$$\tilde{A} \cup (\tilde{B} \cap \tilde{C}) = (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{C}) \quad \tilde{A} \cap (\tilde{B} \cup \tilde{C}) = (\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}) \cup (\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{C})$$

4. **Double Negation**

Let A be a set. Then the following identities hold:

$$\tilde{\tilde{A}} = A \quad \tilde{\tilde{A}^c} = A^c$$

5. **Identity Elements**

Let A be a set. Then the following identities hold:

$$\tilde{A} \cup \emptyset = \tilde{A} \quad \tilde{A} \cap U = \tilde{A} \quad \tilde{A} \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \quad \tilde{A} \cup U = U$$

6. **Transitive Property**

If $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq C$, then $A \subseteq C$.

$$\text{If } A \subseteq B \subseteq C, \text{ then } A \subseteq C$$

7. **Complement of Complement**

Let A be a set. Then the following identity holds:

$$\tilde{\tilde{A}} = A$$

8. **De Morgan's Laws (Complement)**

Let A, B be sets. Then the following identities hold:

$$\tilde{\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}} = \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B} \quad \tilde{\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}} = \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}$$

9. **Set Theory Problems**

Let A, B, C be sets.

Prove that:

$\tilde{A} \cup (\tilde{B} \cap \tilde{C}) = (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{C})$ and $\tilde{A} \cap (\tilde{B} \cup \tilde{C}) = (\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}) \cup (\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{C})$

Let A, B, C be sets. Prove that $\tilde{\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}} = \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}$ and $\tilde{\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}} = \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}$.

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$\tilde{A} = \mu_1 Q(x_1) + \mu_2 Q(x_2) + \dots + \mu_n Q(x_n)$

$$\tilde{A} = \mu_1 Q(x_1) + \mu_2 Q(x_2) + \dots + \mu_n Q(x_n)$$

, where μ_i is the firing strength of rule i and $Q(x_i)$ is the fuzzy output of rule i .

3.3.3 Defuzzification

The defuzzification process is used to convert the fuzzy output into a crisp value.

3.3.3.1 Centroid Method

The centroid method is the most common defuzzification technique. It calculates the center of gravity of the fuzzy output.

3.3.3.2 Weighted Average Method

The weighted average method is another defuzzification technique.

- The centroid method is used to calculate the center of gravity of the fuzzy output.
- The weighted average method is used to calculate the weighted average of the fuzzy output.
- The maximum method is used to calculate the maximum value of the fuzzy output.
- The minimum method is used to calculate the minimum value of the fuzzy output.
- The S method is used to calculate the S value of the fuzzy output.
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3.3.3.3 Defuzzification

The defuzzification process is used to convert the fuzzy output into a crisp value.

$$x^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \mu_{A_k}(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^n \mu_{A_k}(x_i)}$$

where $\mu_{A_k}(x_i)$ is the firing strength of rule k at input x_i .

The defuzzified value x^* is defined as :

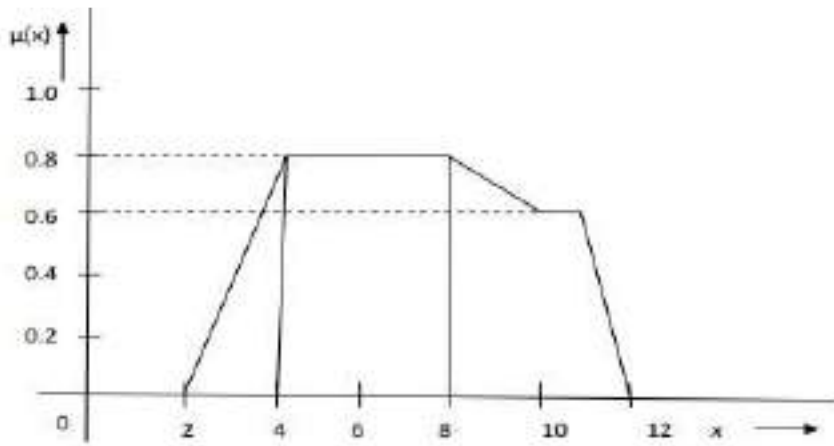
$$x^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k A_i \times x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k A_i}$$

Here, A_i represents the firing area of i^{th} rules and k is the total number of rules fired and x_i represents the center of area.

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Defuzzification of a fuzzy set is done by the following method.

The defuzzified value of a fuzzy set is the value of x such that the membership value of x is equal to the maximum membership value of the fuzzy set.



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$$x^* = \frac{\sum_{x_i \in M} x_i \mu_A(x_i)}{\sum_{x_i \in M} \mu_A(x_i)}$$

Here, $M = \{x_i | \mu_A(x_i) \text{ is equal to the maximum membership value of the fuzzy set } A\}$ and $|M|$ is the cardinality of the set M .

Example

In the example as shown in Fig. , $x = 4, 6, 8$ have maximum membership values and hence $|M| = 3$

According to MOM method,
$$x^* = \frac{\sum_{x_i \in M} x_i \mu_A(x_i)}{\sum_{x_i \in M} \mu_A(x_i)}$$

Now the defuzzified value x^* will be
$$x^* = \frac{4+6+8}{3} = \frac{18}{3} = 6.$$

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