## BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI (MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION)

CLASS: IMSC BRANCH: MATHEMATICS SEMESTER: V SESSION: MO/2022

## SUBJECT: MA303 FUZZY LOGIC

e total marks of the questions are 25. ndidates attempt for all 25 marks. fore attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct qu e missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.			
	[2]	C01	BL2,6
1110(8 2)	[3]	C01	BL3,6
	[2]	C01	BL3,5,6
	[3]	C01	BL6
X=NXN, $\widetilde{A_1}$ ={(1,.6),(2,.8),(3,1),(4,.6)}; $\widetilde{A_2}$ ={(0,.5),(1,.7),(2,.9),(3,1),(4,.4)}; f:N XN→N be defined by f(x,y)=z,x $\widetilde{A_1}$ ,y $\widetilde{A_2}$ .Determine the image f( $\widetilde{A_1}$ X $\widetilde{A_2}$ ) by	[2]	CO2	BL6
	[3]	CO2	BL6
R         x1         x2         x3           x1         1         .7         .3           x2         .4         .5         .8	[2]	CO2	BL5
	[3]	CO3	BL4,BL6
	[2] [3]	CO3 CO3	BL6 BL3
	e missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably. bles/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the measurement of the supplied to the supplied to the candidates in the measurement of the supplied to the supplied to the candidates in the measurement of the supplied to the supplication of the supplied to the supplication of the supplication of the supplication supplication of the supplication supplication supplications are fuzzy numbers: a. A(	e total marks of the questions are 25. ndidates attempt for all 25 marks. fore attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question e missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably. bles/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the exam- metric ting the universal set to [0,10] determine which fuzzy sets are convex [2] $,A(x) = \frac{x}{x+2}$ , $B(x) = 2^{-x}$ , $C(x) = \frac{1}{1+10(x-2)^2}$ Explain why the law of contradiction and law of excluded middle are violated [3] in fuzzy set theory under the standard fuzzy sets operations. Explain why the standard complement is not cut-worthy and strong cut- worthy. Consider fuzzy sets A and B whose membership functions are defined by [3] $A(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$ , $B(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{x}{13}$ for all $x \in [0, 1, 2,, 10]$ . Calculate cardinality and fuzzy cardinality of A and B. Let [2] $X = NXN, \widehat{A_1} = \{(1,6), (2,8), (3, 1), (4,6)\}; \widehat{A_2} = \{(0,5), (1, .7), (2,9), (3, 1), (4,4)\}; f:N XN → N be defined by f(x, y) = z, x = \widehat{A_1}, y = \widehat{A_2}, Determine the image f(\widehat{A_1} \times \widehat{A_2}) bythe extension principle.Let the two fuzzy sets \widehat{A} and \widehat{B} be defined as [3]\widehat{A} = \{(0,2), (1,3), (2,4), (3, .5)\}; \widehat{B} = \{(0,5), (1,4), (2,3), (3, 0.0)\}. Is the followingset 1 a fuzzy relation on \widehat{A} th where I = \{(0, 0),2), (0, 2),3), (2, 0),2\}Discuss the reflexivity properties of the following fuzzy relation: [2]\widehat{X} = \frac{X \times 1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{1}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{7}, \frac{7}{1}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{7}, \frac{7}{1}, \frac{7}{$	e total marks of the questions are 25. ndidates attempt for all 25 marks. fore attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper e missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably. bles/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the examination Restricting the universal set to [0,10] determine which fuzzy sets are convex [2] CO1 $A(x) = \frac{x}{x+2}$ , $B(x)=2^{-x}$ , $C(x) = \frac{1}{1+10(x+2)^{2}}$ Explain why the law of contradiction and law of excluded middle are violated in fuzzy set theory under the standard fuzzy sets operations. Explain why the standard complement is not cut-worthy and strong cut- worthy. Consider fuzzy sets A and B whose membership functions are defined by [3] CO1 $A(x) = \frac{x}{x+4}$ , $B(x)=1^{-\frac{x}{21}}$ for all $x \in \{0, 1, 2,, 10\}$ . Calculate cardinality and fuzzy cardinality of A and B. Let $X = XXA, \widetilde{A}_{1} = \{(1,6), (2,8), (3, 1), (4,6)\}; \widetilde{A}_{2} = \{(0,5), (1, .7), (2,9), (3, 1), (4,4)\}; f:N$ $XN \rightarrow N$ be defined by $f(x,y)=x, \widetilde{A}_{1}, y \in \widetilde{A}_{2}$ . Determine the image $f(\widetilde{A}_{1} \times \widetilde{A}_{2})$ by the extension principle. Let the two fuzzy sets $\widetilde{A}$ and $\widetilde{B}$ be defined as $\widetilde{A} = \{(0,2), (1,3), (2,4), (3,5)\}; \widetilde{B} = \{(0,5), (1,4), (2,3), (3, .0.)\}.$ Is the following set 1 a fuzzy relation on $\widetilde{A}$ t where $I = \{(0, 0),2), (0, 2),3), (2, 0),2\}$ Discuss the reflexivity properties of the following fuzzy relation: $X = \frac{X}{x} + \frac{X}{x} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{6}{1}$ $\frac{Y}{y} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{6}{5} - \frac{7}{1}$ Calculate or-cut interval of triangular fuzzy number $A = (-1, 0, 6)$ Determine which fuzzy sets defined by the following functions are fuzzy numbers: $a. A(x) = \begin{cases} x \text{ for } 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$ $b. B(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ for } 0 \le x \le 10 \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$

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