# **Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets**

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#### I.

Let *E* be an arbitrary fixed set and *A* be its subset (denote  $A \subset E$ ). In the theory, the fact that element *x* of set *E* belongs to *A* is denoted by  $x \in A$ .

There, it is introduced the characteristic function  $\mu_A: E \to [0, 1]$ , defined by

 $\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ if } x \in A \\ 0, \text{ if } x \notin A \end{cases}.$ 

**Fuzzy subset** [1] of *E* is each set with the form  $\{\langle x, \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\} (= A^*)$ , where  $\mu_A^*: E \to \{a \mid 0 \le a \le 1 \& a \in M\}$  is a function, determining the degree of membership of the element *x* to some set *A*, about *M*, that is some numerical set. If  $M = \{0, 1\}$ , then this function coincides with function  $\mu_A$ . By  $\mu^*$ , in [1], different relations and operations over fuzzy sets are introduced:

(1) 
$$A^* \subset B^*$$
 iff  $(\forall x \in E)(\mu_A^*(x) \le \mu_B^*(x));$   
(2)  $A^* = B^*$  iff  $(\forall x \in E)(\mu_A^*(x) = \mu_B^*(x));$   
(3)  $A^* \neq B^*$  iff  $(\exists x \in E)(\mu_A^*(x) \neq \mu_B^*(x));$   
(4)  $\overline{A}^* = \{\langle x, \mu_{\overline{A}}^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\}, \text{ and } \mu_{\overline{A}}^*(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x);$   
(5)  $A^* \cap B^* = \{\langle x, \mu_{A\cap B}^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\}, \text{ and } \mu_{A\cap B}^*(x) = \min(\mu_A^*(x), \mu_B^*(x));$   
(6)  $A^* \cup B^* = \{\langle x, \mu_{A\cup B}^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\}, \text{ and } \mu_{A\cup B}^*(x) = \max(\mu_A^*(x), \mu_B^*(x));$   
(7)  $A^* \otimes B^* = (A^* \cap \overline{B}^*) \cup (\overline{A}^* \cap B^*);$   
(8)  $A^* - B^* = A^* \cap \overline{B}^*;$   
(9)  $\mathscr{P}_M(B) = \{\{\langle x, \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | \mu_A^*(x) \in M'\} | x \in E \& M' \subset M\};$   
(10)  $A.B = \{\langle x, \mu_{A,B}^* \rangle, \text{ and } \mu_{A,B}^* = \mu_A^*(x) \cdot \mu_B^*(x) - \mu_A^*(x) \cdot \mu_B^*(x)\}.$ 



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Behind all these definitions, the Axiom for Excluded Middle is seen, i.e., it is supposed that if for the element x is not valid that  $x \in A$ , then  $x \notin A$  and opposite.

Our next research will be directed t introducing of definitions similar to the above ones, but with lack of this Axiom, i.e., we will obtain a theory from intuitionistic type. Let us suppose that there is a situation, in which besides the cases  $x \in A$  and  $x \notin A$  to be possible a third case – when we cannot determine which of the two cases is valid. Therefore,

 $\mu_A^*(x) + \mu_{\overline{A}}^*(x) \le 1.$ 

When there is "=", we obtain the ordinary fuzzy sets, in the opposite case, the new objects must be used – the intuitionistic fuzzy sets.

Let us discuss one example. Let  $E = \{0, 1, 2, ..., 10\}, M = \{0, 1\} \subset \mathcal{R}$ ,

 $A = \{n | n \in E\&$  the equation  $x^3 - y^2 = n$  has more than 2 solutions}.

For example,  $\mu_A^*(0) = 1$ ,  $\mu_A^*(1) = 0$ , but  $\mu_A^*(7)$  cannot be determined, because it is not known whether the equation  $x^3 - y^2 = n$  has other solutions, except (2, 1) and (32, 181).

Let us put  $v_A^*(x) = \mu_{\overline{A}}^*(x)$ . Therefore,

$$0 \le \mu_A^*(x), \nu_A^*(x) \le 1, \ 0 \le \mu_A^*(x) + \nu_A^*(x) \le 1.$$

The intuitionistic fuzzy set has the form:

 $\{\langle x, \boldsymbol{\mu}_A^*(x), \boldsymbol{\nu}_A^*(x)\rangle | x \in E\}.$ 

For it, (1)-(3), (7) and (8) are not changed and the rest equalities obtain the form:

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \ A^* &= \{ \langle x, v_A^*(x), \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E \}, \\ &\text{and } \mu_A^*(x) = v_A(x), v_A^*(x) = \mu_A(x); \\ (5) \ A^* \cap B^* &= \{ \langle x, \mu_{A \cap B}^*(x), v_{A \cap B}^*(x) \rangle | x \in E \}, \\ &\text{and } \mu_{A \cap B}^*(x) = \min(\mu_A^*(x), \mu_B^*(x)), v_{A \cap B}^*(x) = \max(\mu_A^*(x), \mu_B^*(x)); \\ (6) \ A^* \cup B^* &= \{ \langle x, \mu_{A \cup B}^*(x), \nu_{A \cup B}^*(x) \rangle | x \in E \}, \\ &\text{and } \mu_{A \cup B}^*(x) = \max(\mu_A^*(x), \mu_B^*(x)), v_{A \cup B}^*(x) = \min(\mu_A^*(x), \mu_B^*(x)); \\ (9) \ \mathscr{P}_M(E) &= \{ \{ \langle x, \mu_A^*(x), \nu_A^*(x) \rangle | \mu_A^*(x) \in M', \nu_A^*(x) \in M'' \} | x \in E, M' \subset M, M'' \subset M \}; \\ (10) \ A.B &= \{ \langle x, \mu_{A,B}^*, \nu_{A,B}^* \rangle | x \in E \}, \\ &\text{and } \mu_{A,B}^* &= \mu_A^*(x) \cdot \mu_B^*(x), v_{A,B}^* = v_A^*(x) + v_B^*(x) - v_A^*(x) \cdot v_B^*(x); \\ (11) \ A + B &= \{ \langle x, \mu_{A+B}^*, \nu_{A+B}^* \rangle | x \in E \}, \\ &\text{and } \mu_{A+B}^* &= \mu_A^*(x) + \mu_B^*(x) - \mu_A^*(x) \cdot \mu_B^*(x), v_{A+B}^* = v_A^*(x) \cdot v_B^*(x). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly to [1], the following assertions are valid.

**Theorem 1:** Operations  $\cap$  and  $\cup$  are commutative, associative, distributive between them from left and right sides, idempotent and satisfying De Morgan's Laws.

**Theorem 2:** Operations . and + are commutative, associative and satisfying De Morgan's Laws.

**Theorem 3:** Operations . and + are distributive from left and right sides about operations  $\cap$  and  $\cup$ .

#### II.

In fuzzy sets theory, the Hemming's distance between two sets is defined by

$$\mathcal{D}(A,B) = \sum_{x \in E} |\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x)|$$
$$= \int_{\mathscr{R}} |\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x)| dx, \text{ for } M = \mathscr{R},$$

and Euclid's distance is defined by

$$\mathcal{E}(A,B) = \sqrt{\sum_{x \in E} (\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x))^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\int_{\mathscr{R}} \sum_{x \in E} (\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x))^2 dx}, \text{ for } M = \mathscr{R}.$$

Analogues of these definitions, here have the forms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathscr{D}'(A,B) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in E} \left( |\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x)| + |v_A^*(x) - v_B^*(x)| \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathscr{R}} \left( |\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x)| + |v_A^*(x) - v_B^*(x)| \right) dx, \text{ for } M = \mathscr{R}, \end{aligned}$$

and Euclid's distance is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathscr{E}'(A,B) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{x \in E} \left( (\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x))^2 + (\mathbf{v}_A^*(x) - \mathbf{v}_B^*(x))^2 \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\int_{\mathscr{R}} \left( (\mu_A^*(x) - \mu_B^*(x))^2 + (\mathbf{v}_A^*(x) - \mathbf{v}_B^*(x))^2 \right) dx}, \text{ for } M = \mathscr{R} \end{aligned}$$

III.

We will call that set  $A_{\alpha,\beta} \subset A$  is a set of level  $(\alpha,\beta)$  if

$$A_{\alpha,\beta} = \{x | x \in E \& \mu_A^*(x) \ge \alpha \& v_A^*(x) \le \beta\}.$$

### Theorem 4:

- a)  $\forall \beta (0 \leq \beta \leq 1) : \alpha_2 \geq \alpha_1 \rightarrow A_{\alpha_2,\beta} \subseteq A_{\alpha_1,\beta},$
- b)  $\forall \alpha (0 \leq \alpha \leq 1) : \beta_1 \geq \beta_2 \rightarrow A_{\alpha,\beta_1} \subseteq A_{\alpha,\beta_2}.$

## IV.

Now, we define two operators, that transform each intuitionistic fuzzy set to a fuzzy set. They are analogous of operators "necessity" and "possibility", that are defined in the modal logic. For each set  $A \subset E$ :

$$\Box A^* = \Box \{ \langle x, \mu_A^*(x), \nu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E \} = \{ \langle x, \mu_A^*(x), 1 - \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E \},$$
  
$$\Diamond A^* = \Diamond \{ \langle x, \mu_A^*(x), \nu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E \} = \{ \langle x, 1 - \nu_A^*(x), \nu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E \}.$$

The connection between these two operators is given by the following:

**Theorem 5:** For each intuitionistic fuzzy set *A*\*:

a) 
$$\Box A^* = \overline{\Diamond \overline{A^*}},$$

b) 
$$\Diamond A^* = \Box \overline{A^*}.$$

Really,

$$\overline{\Box \overline{A^*}} = \overline{\Box \{\langle x, v_A^*(x), \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\}} = \overline{\{\langle x, v_A^*(x), 1 - v_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\}}$$
$$= \{\langle x, 1 - v_A^*(x), v_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\} = \Diamond A^*.$$
$$\overline{\Diamond \overline{A^*}} = \overline{\Diamond \{\langle x, v_A^*(x), \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\}} = \overline{\{\langle x, 1 - \mu_A^*(x), \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\}}$$
$$= \{\langle x, \mu_A^*(x), 1 - \mu_A^*(x) \rangle | x \in E\} = \Box A^*.$$

Therefore, the two operators are defined correctly. The connection between them is given by:

**Theorem 6:** For each intuitionistic fuzzy set *A*\*:

$$\Box A^* \subseteq A \subseteq \Diamond A^*.$$

#### References

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# Facsimiles

БЪЛГАРСКА АКАДЕМИЯ НА НАУКИТЕ ИНСТИТУТ ПО ТЕХНИЧЕСКА КИБЕРНЕТИКА И РОБОТИКА

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#### антуиционистки размити множества Краскимр Т. Атанасов іціанії - Еі, по физика - БАН

За база на по-долното издожение ще ни служи [1]. До известна степен обектите, наречени размити множества се являват обобщение на обектите множества, в теорията на множествата. В подобно съотношение ще се окажат изведените по-доду обекти интуиционнотки размити множества, спримо размитите множества. Тух ще изведем иккои дериниции, окързани с понитието интуиционнотки размито множество и ще пососим никои доновни негоми свойства.

I.

Нека Е е произволно фиксирано множество, а A е негово поленожество /означаваме  $A \subset E$  /. В теорията на множествата фактът, че алементът × на множеството Е принаднями на A се означава чрез × с A . Там се въвежда и характеристичната функция  $\gamma_A: E \to \{o, 1\}$ , пефинирана чрез:

# $\mu_{A}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & are x \in A \\ 0 & are x \notin A \end{cases}$

Разнито по поножество / по [1]/ на Е се нарича всяко множество от вида { $\langle \star, \mu^*_{+}(s) \rangle / \star \in E$ } (=A<sup>\*</sup>), където  $\mu^*_{A} : E \rightarrow \{a / o \le a \le A \& a \le M\}$ е цункция, посочваща степията на принаднежност на адемента × към множеството A, относно M, където е инжое филограно множество от числа. Ано M = {o, 1}, то тази функция съвпада с функцията [ $h_{A}$ . Чрез [ $h^*$  s [1] се дефилират разлити релации и операция над деамити иножества:

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Onepaulurk Har parametry leosestra:} \\ 1/1 \quad A^{*} \subset B^{*} \iff \left( \forall x \in E \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \mu^{*}_{A} \left( x \right) \leq \mu^{*}_{B} \left( x \right) \right); \\ 1/2 \quad A^{*} = B^{*} \iff \left( \forall x \in E \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \mu^{*}_{A} \left( x \right) = \mu^{*}_{B} \left( x \right) \right); \end{array} \end{array}$ 







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