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The Concept of Fuzzy Relation and Basic Properties of its Operation

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Summary. This article introduces the fuzzy relation. This is the expansion of usual relation, and the value is given at the fuzzy value. At first, the definition of the fuzzy relation characterized by membership function is described. Next, the definitions of the zero relation and universe relation and basic operations of these relations are shown.

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The articles [2], [5], [6], [1], [3], and [4] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. Definition of Fuzzy Relation

In this paper C_1, C_2 are non empty sets.

Let C be a non empty set. One can verify that every membership function of C is quasi total.

Let C_1, C_2 be non empty sets. A membership function of C_1, C_2 is a membership function of $[:C_1, C_2:]$.

Let C_1, C_2 be non empty sets and let h be a membership function of C_1, C_2. A fuzzy relation of C_1, C_2, h is a FuzzySet of $[:C_1, C_2:]$, h.

In the sequel f, g denote membership functions of C_1, C_2.

2. Zero Relation and Universe Relation

Let C_1, C_2 be non empty sets. A zero relation of C_1, C_2 is an Empty FuzzySet of $[:C_1, C_2:]$. A universe relation of C_1, C_2 is a Universal FuzzySet of $[:C_1, C_2:]$.

In the sequel X denotes a universe relation of C_1, C_2 and O denotes a zero relation of C_1, C_2.

Let C_1, C_2 be non empty sets. The functor $\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1, C_2)$ yielding a membership function of C_1, C_2 is defined by:

(Def. 1) $\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1, C_2) = \chi_{\emptyset, [:C_1, C_2:]}$.

The functor $\mathrm{Umf}(C_1, C_2)$ yielding a membership function of C_1, C_2 is defined as follows:

(Def. 2) $\mathrm{Umf}(C_1, C_2) = \chi_{[:C_1, C_2:], [:C_1, C_2:]}$.

We now state several propositions:

(45)[1] $\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1, C_2) = \mathrm{EMF}[:C_1, C_2:]$.

[1] The propositions (1)–(44) have been removed.

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(46) $\mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2) = \mathrm{UMF}[:C_1, C_2:]$.

(47) O is a fuzzy relation of C_1, C_2, $\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2)$.

(48) X is a fuzzy relation of C_1, C_2, $\mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2)$.

(52)[2] For every element x of $[:C_1, C_2:]$ and for every membership function h of C_1, C_2 holds $(\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2))(x) \leq h(x)$ and $h(x) \leq (\mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2))(x)$.

(53) $\max(f,\mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2)) = \mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2)$ and $\min(f,\mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2)) = f$ and $\max(f,\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2)) = f$ and $\min(f,\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2)) = \mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2)$.

(61)[3] $1\text{-minus}\,\mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2) = \mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2)$ and $1\text{-minus}\,\mathrm{Umf}(C_1,C_2) = \mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2)$.

(121)[4] If $\min(f, 1\text{-minus}\,g) = \mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2)$, then for every element c of $[:C_1, C_2:]$ holds $f(c) \leq g(c)$.

(123)[5] If $\min(f,g) = \mathrm{Zmf}(C_1,C_2)$, then $\min(f, 1\text{-minus}\,g) = f$.

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[2] The propositions (49)–(51) have been removed.
[3] The propositions (54)–(60) have been removed.
[4] The propositions (62)–(120) have been removed.
[5] The proposition (122) has been removed.