

Operações aritméticas usuais para números fuzzy.

Hoje vamos tratar de operações aritméticas entre números fuzzy da perspectiva pessimista. (propaga incerteza).

Para isso vamos definir as operações a partir da Teoria intervalar aplicado aos α -níveis dos números fuzzy.

Um intervalo é definido da seguinte forma:

$$[a, b] = \{ \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R} : \underline{a} \leq x \leq \underline{b} \}$$

Como somamos intervalos?

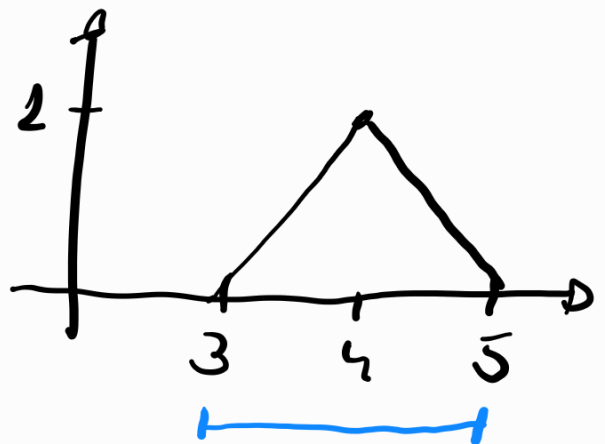
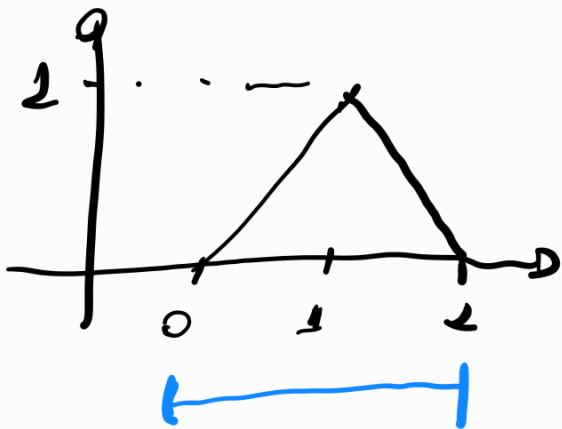
$$[a, b] + [c, d] = [a+c, b+d]$$

Exemplo:

$$\begin{aligned} [0, 1] + [3, 4] &= [0+3, 1+4] \\ &= [3, 5] \end{aligned}$$

Para o caso fuzzy, considere

$$A = (0; 1; 2) \quad e \quad B = (3; 4; 5)$$



$$[A]^\alpha = [0 + \alpha(1-0), 2 + \alpha(1-2)]$$

$$[B]^\alpha = [3 + \alpha(4-3), 5 + \alpha(4-5)]$$

Simplificando:

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

em torno
de 1

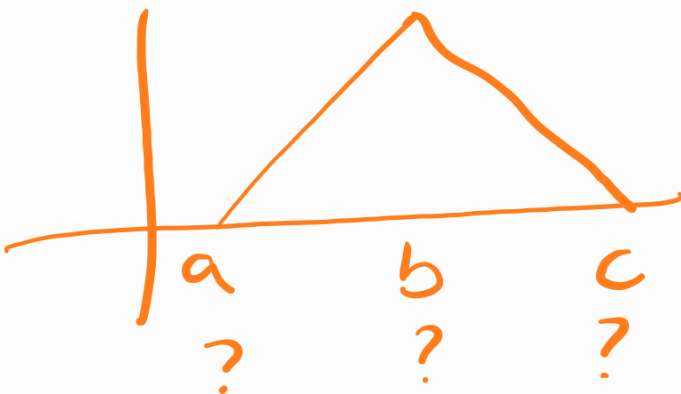
$$[B]^{\alpha} = [3 + \alpha, 5 - \alpha]$$

em torno
de 4

$$[A]^{\alpha} + [B]^{\alpha} = [\alpha, 2 - \alpha] + [3 + \alpha, 5 - \alpha]$$

$$= [\alpha + 3 + \alpha, 2 - \alpha + 5 - \alpha]$$

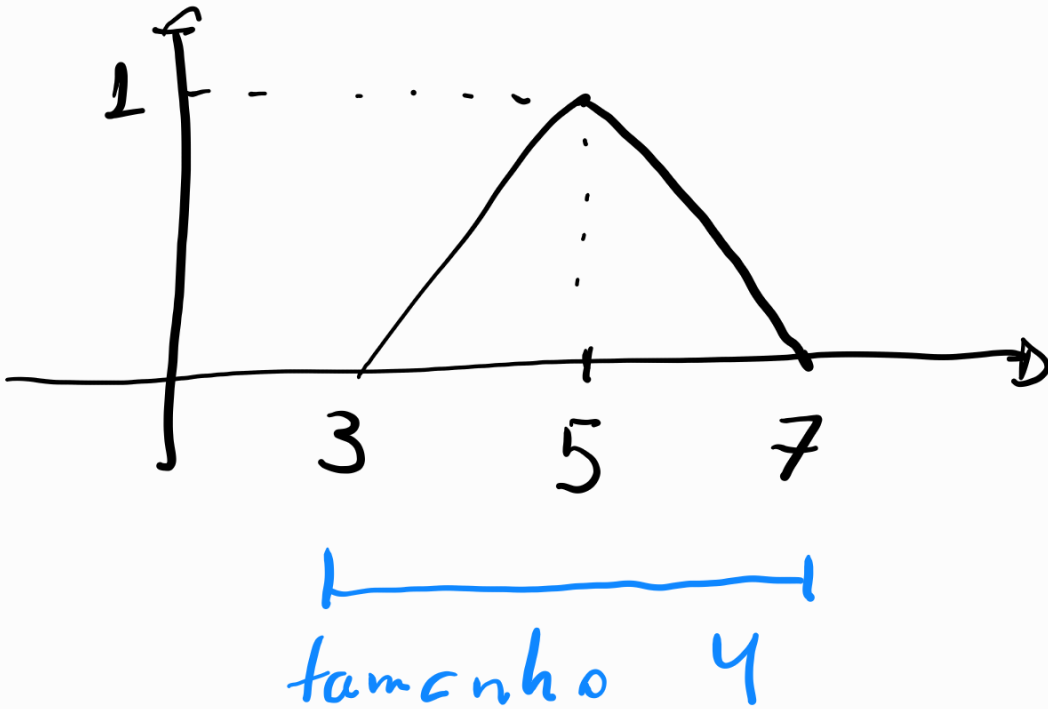
$$= [3 + 2\alpha, 7 - 2\alpha]$$



Note que que se $\alpha = 1$,
então $[A]^1 + [B]^1 = [3 + 2(1), 7 - 2(1)]$
 $= [5, 5]$.

Para $\alpha = 0$, temos:

$$\begin{aligned} [A]^0 + [B]^0 &= [3 + \alpha(0), 7 - 2(0)] \\ &= [3, 7] \end{aligned}$$



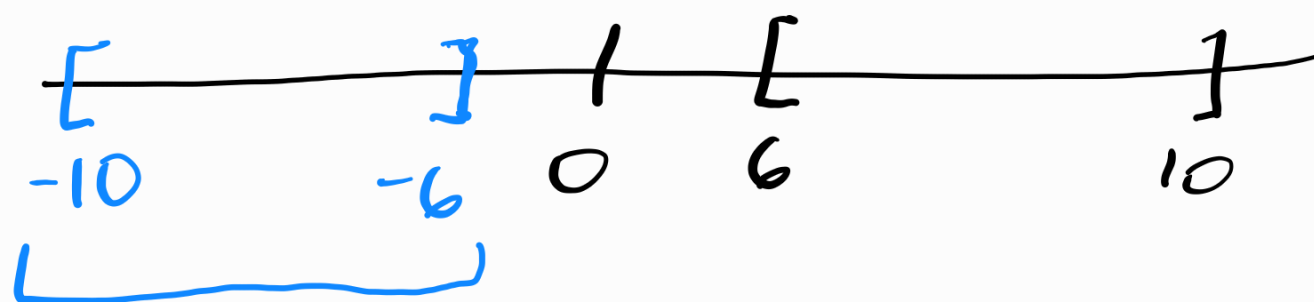
Definimos a multiplicação de um número real por um intervalo da seguinte forma:

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{e} \quad [a, b]$$

$$\lambda [a, b] = \begin{cases} [\lambda a, \lambda b], & \lambda \geq 0 \\ [\lambda b, \lambda a], & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Exemplo: } \alpha \cdot [3, 5] = [\alpha \cdot 3, \alpha \cdot 5] \\ = [6, 10]$$

$$(-\alpha) \cdot [3, 5] = [-\alpha \cdot 5, -\alpha \cdot 3] \\ = [-10, -6]$$



Assim, definimos a subtração entre números fuzzy da seguinte forma:

$$[A]^\alpha - [B]^\alpha = [A]^\alpha + (-[B]^\alpha)$$

Outra, Se $[A]^x = [a_-^x, a_+^x]$

e $[B]^x = [b_-^x, b_+^x]$ então

$$[A]^x - [B]^x = [a_-^x, a_+^x] + [-[b_-^x, b_+^x]]$$

$$= [a_-^x, a_+^x] + [-b_+^x, -b_-^x]$$

$$= [a_-^x - b_+^x, a_+^x - b_-^x]$$

Exemplo:

$$[A]^x = [x, 2-x]$$

em torno de
1

$$\begin{array}{r} \triangle \\ \hline 0 \ 1 \ 2 \end{array}$$

$$[B]^x = [3+x, 5-x]$$

em torno de
4

$$\begin{array}{r} \triangle \\ \hline 3 \ 4 \ 5 \end{array}$$

Assim, $[A]^x - [B]^x =$

$$[\alpha, 2-\alpha] + (-[3+\alpha, 5-\alpha])$$

$$= [\alpha, 2-\alpha] + [-5+\alpha, -3-\alpha]$$

$$= [-5+\alpha, -1-2\alpha]$$

Note que para $\alpha=1$, temos:

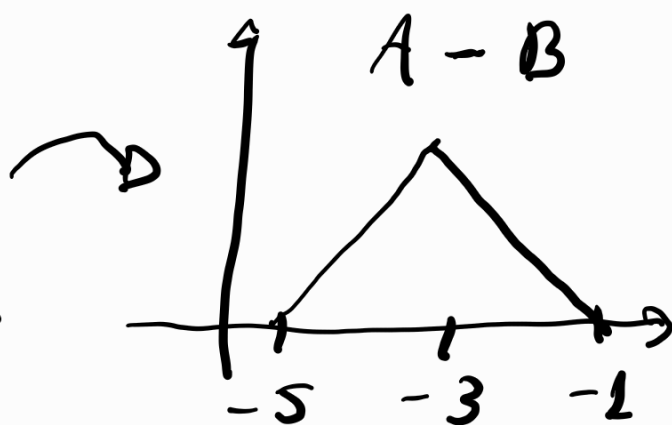
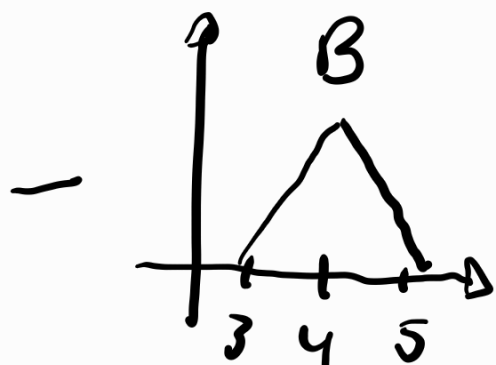
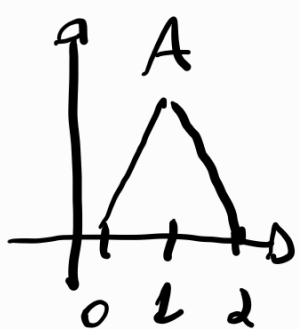
$$[-5+\alpha(1), -1-2\alpha(1)] =$$

$$= [-3, -3]$$

Note que para $\alpha=0$, temos:

$$[-5+\alpha(0), -1-2\alpha(0)] =$$

$$= [-5, -2]$$

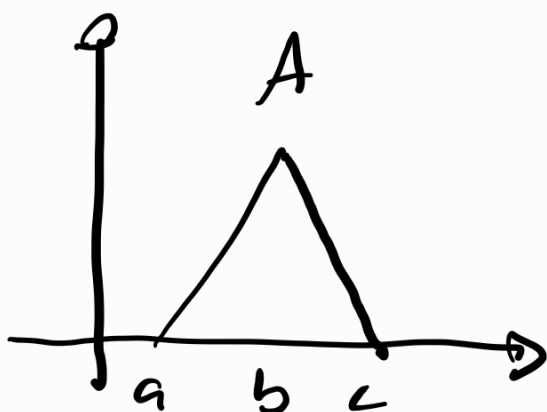


Para a multiplicação, temos:

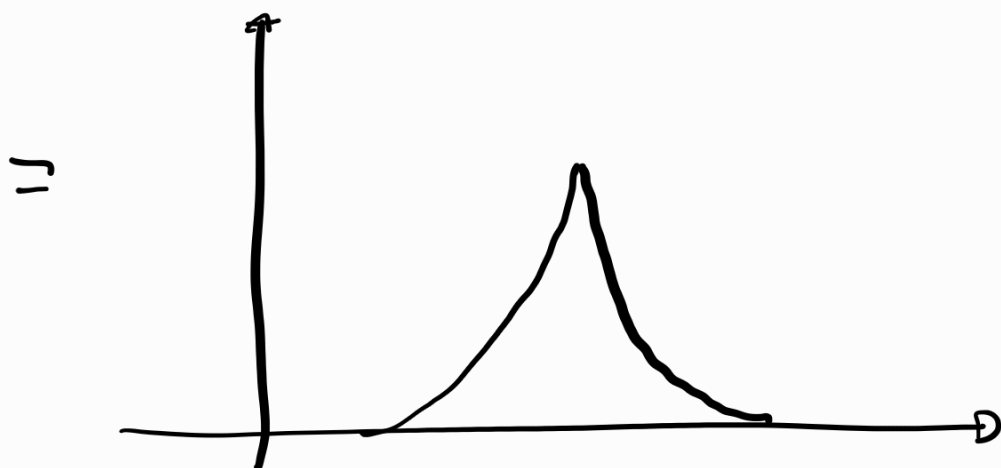
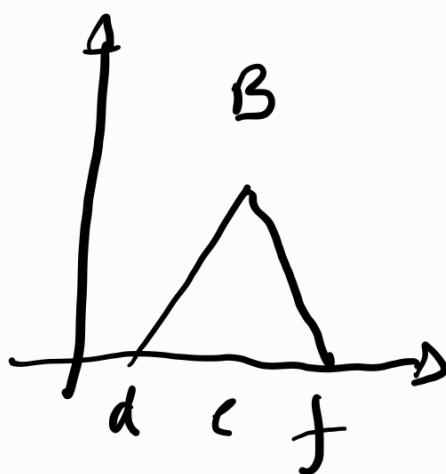
$$[A]^{\alpha} = [a_{-}^{\alpha}, a_{+}^{\alpha}] \quad \text{e} \quad [B]^{\alpha} = [b_{-}^{\alpha}, b_{+}^{\alpha}]$$

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

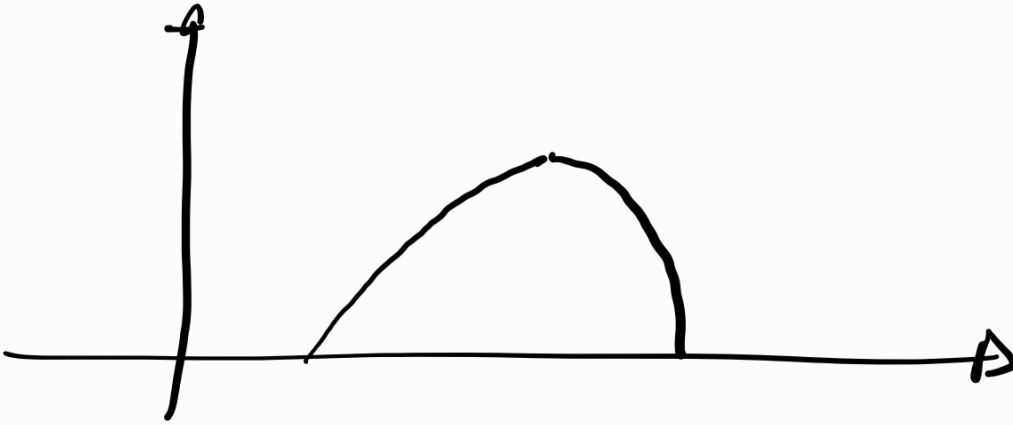
$$\left[\min \{ \underline{a_{-}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{-}^{\alpha}}, a_{-}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{+}^{\alpha}, a_{+}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{-}^{\alpha}, a_{+}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{+}^{\alpha} \}, \right. \\ \left. \max \{ a_{-}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{-}^{\alpha}, a_{-}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{+}^{\alpha}, a_{+}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{-}^{\alpha}, \underline{a_{+}^{\alpha} \cdot b_{+}^{\alpha}} \} \right]$$



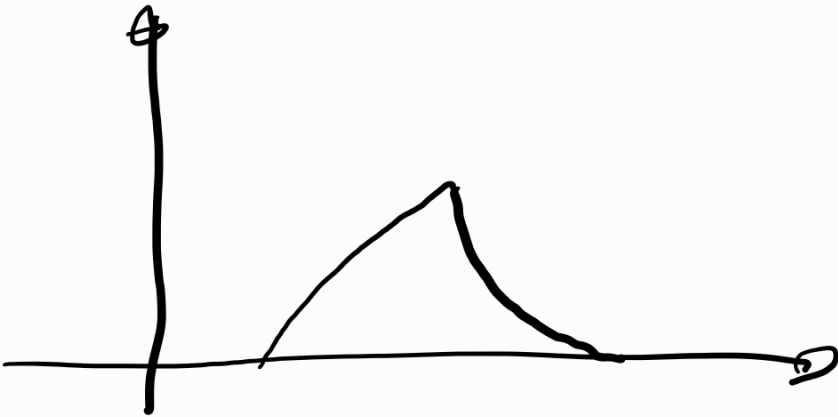
*



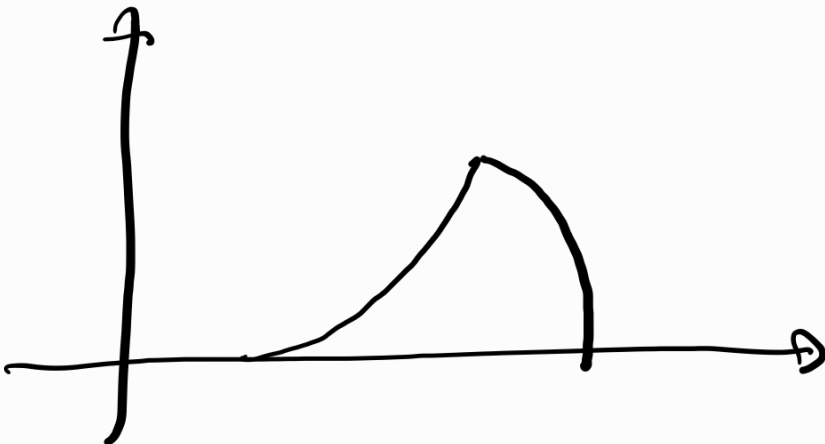
ou



ou



ou



Por fim, a divisão é de-

finalizada por:

$$[A]^\alpha \div [B]^\alpha = [A]^\alpha \cdot \left(\frac{1}{[B]^\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \min \left\{ \frac{a_-^\alpha}{b_-^\alpha}, \frac{a_-^\alpha}{b_+^\alpha}, \frac{a_+^\alpha}{b_-^\alpha}, \frac{a_+^\alpha}{b_+^\alpha} \right\}, \\ \max \left\{ \frac{a_-^\alpha}{b_-^\alpha}, \frac{a_-^\alpha}{b_+^\alpha}, \frac{a_+^\alpha}{b_-^\alpha}, \frac{a_+^\alpha}{b_+^\alpha} \right\} \end{array} \right]$$

só é possível calcular se $0 \notin [B]^\alpha$.

É interessante observar que:

$A - A = 0$ (em geral). No

espaço dos números fuzzy,
essa intuição muda um

porco.

$$[A]^x = [x, d-x]$$

$$[A]^x - [A]^x = [x, d-x] - [x, d-x]$$

$$= [x, d-x] + [-[x, d-x]]$$

$$= [x, d-x] + [-d+x, -x]$$

$$= [x-d+x, d-dx]$$

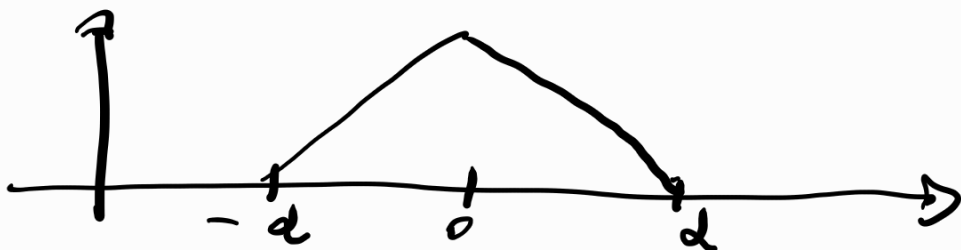
$$= [-d+dx, d-dx]$$

Se $x = 1$, então $[-d+d(1),$

$$d-d(1)] = [0, 0]$$

Se $x = 0$, então $[-d+d(0),$

$$d-d(0)] = [-d, d]$$



De modo similar,

$$\frac{[A]^2}{[A]^2} \neq 1.$$