

ABSTRAK

Sistem aljabar $(\mathcal{B}, \text{MIN}, \text{MAX})$, dengan \mathcal{B} adalah himpunan semua bilangan kabur dan operasi MIN dan MAX adalah operasi biner pada \mathcal{B} sedemikian sehingga $\text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ dan $\text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ adalah bilangan kabur dengan fungsi keanggotaan

$$\mu_{\text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})}(z) = \sup_{z = \min(x, y)} \min[\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)]$$

$$\mu_{\text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})}(z) = \sup_{z = \max(x, y)} \min[\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)]$$

untuk sebarang $z \in R$, yang memenuhi sifat komutatif, asosiatif dan absorpsi merupakan kisi.

Himpunan terurut parsial (\mathcal{B}, \preceq) , dengan \mathcal{B} adalah himpunan semua bilangan kabur dan \preceq adalah relasi urutan parsial pada \mathcal{B} yang didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

$$\tilde{A} \preceq \tilde{B} \text{ jika dan hanya jika } \text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \tilde{A}$$

yang ekuivalen dengan

$$\tilde{A} \preceq \tilde{B} \text{ jika dan hanya jika } \text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \tilde{B}$$

untuk sebarang $\tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \in \mathcal{B}$, mempunyai sifat bahwa setiap dua elemennya memiliki batas bawah terbesar yaitu, $\tilde{A} \wedge \tilde{B} = \text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ dan batas atas terkecil yaitu, $\tilde{A} \vee \tilde{B} = \text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ sehingga merupakan kisi.

Konsep kisi bilangan kabur sebagai sistem aljabar dan sebagai himpunan terurut parsial adalah ekuivalen.

ABSTRACT

Algebraic system $(\mathcal{B}, \text{MIN}, \text{MAX})$, where \mathcal{B} is the set of all fuzzy numbers and operations MIN and MAX are binary operations on \mathcal{B} such as $\text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ and $\text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ are fuzzy numbers having membership function

$$\mu_{\text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})}(z) = \sup_{z = \min(x, y)} \min[\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)]$$

$$\mu_{\text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})}(z) = \sup_{z = \max(x, y)} \min[\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{B}}(y)]$$

for all $z \in R$, and satisfying commutativity, associativity and absorption properties is a lattice.

Partially ordered set (\mathcal{B}, \preceq) , where \mathcal{B} is the set of all fuzzy numbers and \preceq is a partial order relation on \mathcal{B} defined by

$$\tilde{A} \preceq \tilde{B} \text{ iff } \text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \tilde{A},$$

which is equivalent to

$$\tilde{A} \preceq \tilde{B} \text{ iff } \text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \tilde{B},$$

for all $\tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \in \mathcal{B}$, satisfies the properties that every two elements have greatest lower bound, namely $\tilde{A} \wedge \tilde{B} = \text{MIN}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$, and least upper bound, namely $\tilde{A} \vee \tilde{B} = \text{MAX}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$, hence it is lattice.

The concepts of lattice of fuzzy numbers as an algebraic system and as a partially ordered set are equivalent.