

ABSTRAK

Relasi kabur \tilde{R} antara elemen-elemen dalam himpunan X dan Y adalah himpunan bagian kabur dari darab Cartesius $X \times Y$. Komposisi relasi kabur $\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q}$ adalah komposisi relasi-relasi dengan fungsi keanggotaan

$$\mu_{\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q}}(x, z) = \sup_{y \in Y} t(\mu_{\tilde{P}}(x, y), \mu_{\tilde{Q}}(y, z)).$$

Komposisi relasi kabur $\tilde{A} \circ \tilde{Q}$ adalah komposisi himpunan-relasi dengan fungsi keanggotaan

$$\mu_{\tilde{A} \circ \tilde{Q}}(y) = \sup_{x \in X} t(\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{Q}}(x, y)).$$

Konsep komposisi relasi kabur ini menimbulkan masalah persamaan relasi kabur. Persamaan relasi kabur $\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{R}$, dengan diketahui relasi biner \tilde{Q} dan \tilde{R} dan dicari relasi biner \tilde{P} , mempunyai himpunan penyelesaian \mathcal{P} dengan penyelesaian terbesar dalam \mathcal{P} adalah $(\tilde{Q} \phi \tilde{R}^{-1})^{-1}$.

Persamaan relasi kabur $\tilde{A} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{B}$ disebut masalah identifikasi kabur jika diketahui himpunan kabur \tilde{A} dan \tilde{B} dan dicari relasi biner kabur \tilde{Q} , dan disebut masalah dekonvolusi kabur jika diketahui relasi biner kabur \tilde{Q} dan himpunan kabur \tilde{B} dan dicari himpunan kabur \tilde{A} . Masalah identifikasi kabur mempunyai himpunan penyelesaian \mathcal{Q} dengan penyelesaian terbesar dalam \mathcal{Q} adalah $\tilde{A} \phi \tilde{B}$. Sedangkan masalah dekonvolusi kabur mempunyai himpunan penyelesaian \mathcal{A} dengan penyelesaian terbesar dalam \mathcal{A} adalah $\tilde{Q} \phi \tilde{B}$.

Untuk menentukan apakah suatu persamaan relasi kabur mempunyai penyelesaian atau tidak, dapat digunakan indeks keterselesaian persamaan relasi kabur. Indeks keterselesaian persamaan relasi kabur $\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{R}$ adalah $\delta = \left\| (\tilde{Q} \phi \tilde{R}^{-1})^{-1} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{R} \right\|$, indeks keterselesaian masalah identifikasi kabur adalah $\xi_I = \left\| \tilde{A} \circ (\tilde{A} \phi \tilde{B}) = \tilde{B} \right\|$, sedangkan indeks keterselesaian masalah dekonvolusi kabur adalah $\xi_D = \left\| (\tilde{Q} \phi \tilde{B}) \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{B} \right\|$. Suatu persamaan relasi kabur mempunyai penyelesaian jika dan hanya jika indeks keterselesaiannya sama dengan satu.

ABSTRACT

A fuzzy relation \tilde{R} between elements in sets X and Y is a fuzzy subset of Cartesian product $X \times Y$. Composition of fuzzy relations $\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q}$ is relation-relation composition with membership function

$$\mu_{\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q}}(x, z) = \sup_{y \in Y} t(\mu_{\tilde{P}}(x, y), \mu_{\tilde{Q}}(y, z)).$$

Composition of fuzzy relation $\tilde{A} \circ \tilde{Q}$ is set-relation composition with membership function

$$\mu_{\tilde{A} \circ \tilde{Q}}(y) = \sup_{x \in X} t(\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{Q}}(x, y)).$$

The concept of composition of fuzzy relations generates the fuzzy relation equation problem. Fuzzy relation equation $\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{R}$, given binary relations \tilde{Q} and \tilde{R} , has solution set \mathcal{P} with the biggest solution $(\tilde{Q} \varphi \tilde{R}^{-1})^{-1}$.

Fuzzy relation equation $\tilde{A} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{B}$ is called fuzzy identification problem if fuzzy sets \tilde{A} and \tilde{B} are known and binary relation \tilde{Q} is determined, and called fuzzy deconvolution problem if binary relation \tilde{Q} and fuzzy sets \tilde{B} are known and fuzzy sets \tilde{A} is determined. Fuzzy identification problem has solution set \mathcal{Q} with the biggest solution $\tilde{A} \varphi \tilde{B}$. Fuzzy deconvolution problem has solution set \mathcal{A} with the biggest solution $\tilde{Q} \varphi \tilde{B}$.

To determine whether a fuzzy relation equation has a solution or not, the concept of solvability index of fuzzy relation equation can be used. Solvability index of fuzzy relation equation $\tilde{P} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{R}$ is $\delta = \|\left((\tilde{Q} \varphi \tilde{R}^{-1})^{-1} \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{R}\right)\|$, solvability index of fuzzy identification problem is $\xi_I = \|\tilde{A} \circ (\tilde{A} \varphi \tilde{B}) = \tilde{B}\|$, and solvability index of fuzzy deconvolution problem is $\xi_D = \|\left(\tilde{Q} \varphi \tilde{B}\right) \circ \tilde{Q} = \tilde{B}\|$. A fuzzy relation equation has a solution if and only if the solvability index is equal to one.