Example 1:

the classical sets defined on universe X = { Set of all ‘n’ natural no} and

$A = \{9,5,6,8,10\}$, $B = \{1,2,3,7,9\}$, $C = \{1,0\}$

Prove the classical set properties associativity and distributive

Example 2:

Consider X = {a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}. , A = {a, d, f}

Prove identity property.

Example 3:

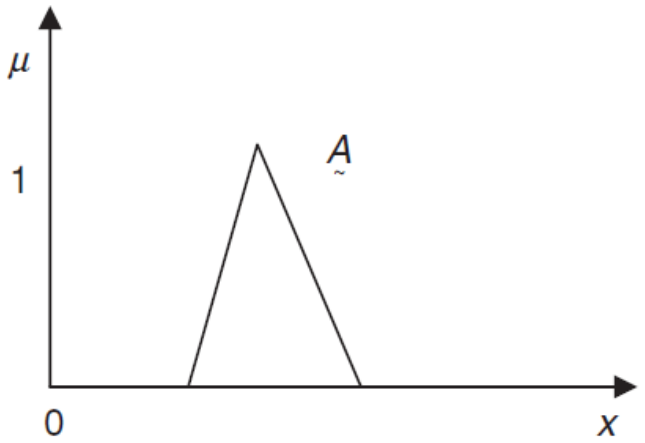
represented the set

X = { : 0 ≤ x ≤ 20 }
A= {x : 5 ≤ x ≤ 15 }
B= { : 10 ≤ x ≤ 18 }

Fuzzy Sets

A fuzzy set is thus a set containing elements that have varying degrees of membership in the set.
This idea is in contrast with classical or crisp, set because members of a crisp set would not be members unless their membership were complete, in that set (i.e., their membership is assigned a value of 1). then the mapping is given by:

$$\mu_A(x) \in [0, 1].$$



Membership function of fuzzy set A
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