



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 6 Issue: 1 Month of publication: January 2018

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2018.1092>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Fuzzy Matrix with Application in Decision Making

C.Venkatesan¹, P .Balaganesan², J.Vimala³

¹Associate Professor Department of Mathematics Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research Faculty of Engineering & Technology Chennai.

²Department of Mathematics AMET University, Chennai.

³Assistant Professor Department of Mathematics Srinivasan Arts and Science college Perambalur

Abstract: As fuzzy decision making is a most important scientific, social and economic Endeavour, there exist several major approaches within the theories of fuzzy decision making. Here we have used the ranking order to deal with the vagueness in imprecise determination of preferences.

Keywords: Decision making, Relativity function, Comparison matrix and Ranking.

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem in making decisions is that the possible outcome, the value of new information, the way the conditions change with time, the utility of each outcome-action pair and our preferences for each action is typically vague, ambiguous and fuzzy.

II. PRE-REQUISITES

A. *Definition 2.1 Relativity function:*

Let x and y be variables defined on a set X. the relativity function denoted as $f(x/y)$ is defined as

$$f(x/y) = \frac{f_y(x)}{\max\{f_y(x), f_x(y)\}} \quad (1)$$

Where $f_y(x)$ be the membership function of x with respect to y and $f_x(y)$ be the membership function of y with respect to x. Then the relativity function is a measurement of the membership value of preferring (or) choosing x over y. The relativity function $f(x/y)$ can be regarded as the membership of preferring variable x over the variable y. Equation (1) can be extended for many variables.

B. *Definition 2.2 Comparison Matrix:*

Let $A = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n\}$ be the set of n variables defined on universe X. From a matrix of relativity values $f(x_i/x_j)$ where x_i 's for $i=1$ to n, are n variables defined on an universe X. The matrix $C = C_{ij}$ a square matrix of order n with $C_{ij} = f(x_i/x_j)$ is called the comparison matrix (or) C- matrix.

The C-matrix is used to rank different fuzzy sets. The smallest value in the i^{th} row of the C- matrix, that is $C'_i = \min\{f(x_i/X), i = 1 \text{ to } n\}$ is the membership value of the i^{th} variable. The minimum of $\{C'_i / i = 1 \text{ to } n\}$, that is the smallest value in each of the rows of the C – matrix will have the lowest weights for ranking purpose. Thus ranking, the variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are determined by ordering the membership values C'_1, C'_2, \dots, C'_n .

III. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

A. *Example 1.*

A piece of property is evaluated so that it best suits a client's needs. Different available pieces of properties may have different benefits when compared to each other and to the needs of the client. Assume that four pieces of the property are available and the client compares from criteria p_1, p_2, p_3 and p_4 with each other and to his needs.

The pair wise function as follows:

$$f_{p_1}(p_1) = 1, f_{p_1}(p_2) = 0.5, f_{p_1}(p_3) = 0.3 \text{ and } f_{p_1}(p_4) = 0.2$$

$$f_{p_2}(p_1) = 0.8, f_{p_2}(p_2) = 1, f_{p_2}(p_3) = 0.4 \text{ and } f_{p_2}(p_4) = 0.6$$

$$f_{p_3}(p_1) = 0.5, f_{p_3}(p_2) = 0.9, f_{p_3}(p_3) = 1 \text{ and } f_{p_3}(p_4) = 0.95$$

$$f_{p_4}(p_1) = 0.7, f_{p_4}(p_2) = 0.4, f_{p_4}(p_3) = 0.2 \text{ and } f_{p_4}(p_4) = 1$$

Develop a comparison matrix based on this information and determine the overall ranking.

B. Solution

The relativity function

$$f(x/y) = \frac{f_y(x)}{\max\{f_y(x), f_x(y)\}}$$

To find the comparison matrix and ranking:

$$f(p_1/p_1) = 1 ; f(p_2/p_2) = 1 ; f(p_3/p_3) = 1 ; f(p_4/p_4) = 1$$

$$f(p_1/p_2) = \frac{f_{p_2}(p_1)}{\max\{f_{p_2}(p_1), f_{p_1}(p_2)\}} = \frac{0.8}{\max\{0.8, 0.5\}} = 1$$

$$f(p_1/p_3) = \frac{f_{p_3}(p_1)}{\max\{f_{p_3}(p_1), f_{p_1}(p_3)\}} = \frac{0.5}{\max\{0.5, 0.3\}} = 1$$

$$f(p_1/p_4) = \frac{f_{p_4}(p_1)}{\max\{f_{p_4}(p_1), f_{p_1}(p_4)\}} = \frac{0.7}{\max\{0.7, 0.2\}} = 1$$

$$f(p_2/p_1) = \frac{f_{p_1}(p_2)}{\max\{f_{p_1}(p_2), f_{p_2}(p_1)\}} = \frac{0.5}{\max\{0.5, 0.8\}} = 0.625$$

$$f(p_2/p_3) = \frac{f_{p_3}(p_2)}{\max\{f_{p_3}(p_2), f_{p_2}(p_3)\}} = \frac{0.9}{\max\{0.9, 0.4\}} = 1$$

$$f(p_2/p_4) = \frac{f_{p_4}(p_2)}{\max\{f_{p_4}(p_2), f_{p_2}(p_4)\}} = \frac{0.4}{\max\{0.4, 0.6\}} = 0.667$$

$$f(p_3/p_1) = \frac{f_{p_1}(p_3)}{\max\{f_{p_1}(p_3), f_{p_3}(p_1)\}} = \frac{0.3}{\max\{0.3, 0.5\}} = 0.6$$

$$f(p_3/p_2) = \frac{f_{p_2}(p_3)}{\max\{f_{p_2}(p_3), f_{p_3}(p_2)\}} = \frac{0.4}{\max\{0.4, 0.9\}} = 0.444$$

$$f(p_3/p_4) = \frac{f_{p_4}(p_3)}{\max\{f_{p_4}(p_3), f_{p_3}(p_4)\}} = \frac{0.2}{\max\{0.2, 0.95\}} = 0.211$$

$$f(p_4/p_1) = \frac{f_{p_1}(p_4)}{\max\{f_{p_1}(p_4), f_{p_4}(p_1)\}} = \frac{0.2}{\max\{0.2, 0.7\}} = 0.286$$

$$f(p_4/p_2) = \frac{f_{p_2}(p_4)}{\max\{f_{p_2}(p_4), f_{p_4}(p_2)\}} = \frac{0.6}{\max\{0.6, 0.4\}} = 1$$

$$f(p_4/p_3) = \frac{f_{p_3}(p_4)}{\max\{f_{p_3}(p_4), f_{p_4}(p_3)\}} = \frac{0.95}{\max\{0.95, 0.2\}} = 1$$

The comparison matrix $C = C_{ij} = (f(x_i/x_j))$ is given by

$p_1 \quad p_2 \quad p_3 \quad p_4 c'_i = \text{min of the } i^{th} \text{ row}$

$$C = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.625 & 1 & 1 & 0.667 \\ 0.6 & 0.444 & 1 & 0.211 \\ 0.286 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0.625 \\ 0.211 \\ 0.286 \end{matrix}$$

The extra column to the right of the comparison matrix C is the minimum value for each of the rows.

The ranking is p_1, p_2, p_3 and p_4 . The best suits a client is p_1 .

C. Example 2.

Consider a comparison of four chemical with respect to human toxicity, Assume that c_1 is highly toxic, c_2 is very toxic. c_3 is moderately toxic and c_4 is slightly toxic. Hence on a pair wise comparison basis c_2 resembles c_1 with membership value is 0.75; c_3 resembles c_1 with a fuzzy membership value is 0.5 and c_4 resembles c_1 with membership value of 0.25.

The remainder of the pair wise comparisons as follows:

$$f_{c_1}(c_1) = 1 f_{c_1}(c_2) = 0.75 f_{c_1}(c_3) = 0.5 f_{c_1}(c_4) = 0.25$$

$$f_{c_2}(c_1) = 0.75 f_{c_2}(c_2) = 1 f_{c_2}(c_3) = 0.5 f_{c_2}(c_4) = 0.25$$

$$f_{c_3}(c_1) = 0.5 f_{c_3}(c_2) = 0.25 f_{c_3}(c_3) = 1 f_{c_3}(c_4) = 0.5$$

$$f_{c_4}(c_1) = 0.25 f_{c_4}(c_2) = 0.25 f_{c_4}(c_3) = 0.5 f_{c_4}(c_4) = 1$$

Develop a comparison matrix and determine the overall ranking of toxicity.

The relativity function

$$f(x/y) = \frac{f_y(x)}{\max\{f_y(x), f_x(y)\}}$$

To find the comparison matrix and ranking:

$$f(c_1/c_1) = 1 ; f(c_2/c_2) = 1$$

$$f(c_3/c_3) = 1 ; f(c_4/c_4) = 1$$

$$f(c_1/c_2) = \frac{f_{c_2}(c_1)}{\max\{f_{c_2}(c_1), f_{c_1}(c_2)\}} = \frac{0.75}{\max\{0.75, 0.75\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_1/c_3) = \frac{f_{c_3}(c_1)}{\max\{f_{c_3}(c_1), f_{c_1}(c_3)\}} = \frac{0.5}{\max\{0.5, 0.5\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_1/c_4) = \frac{f_{c_4}(c_1)}{\max\{f_{c_4}(c_1), f_{c_1}(c_4)\}} = \frac{0.25}{\max\{0.25, 0.25\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_2/c_1) = \frac{f_{c_1}(c_2)}{\max\{f_{c_1}(c_2), f_{c_2}(c_1)\}} = \frac{0.75}{\max\{0.75, 0.75\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_2/c_3) = \frac{f_{c_3}(c_2)}{\max\{f_{c_3}(c_2), f_{c_2}(c_3)\}} = \frac{0.25}{\max\{0.25, 0.5\}} = 0.5$$

$$f(c_2/c_4) = \frac{f_{c_4}(c_2)}{\max\{f_{c_4}(c_2), f_{c_2}(c_4)\}} = \frac{0.25}{\max\{0.25, 0.25\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_3/c_1) = \frac{f_{c_1}(c_3)}{\max\{f_{c_1}(c_3), f_{c_3}(c_1)\}} = \frac{0.5}{\max\{0.5, 0.5\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_3/c_2) = \frac{f_{c_2}(c_3)}{\max\{f_{c_2}(c_3), f_{c_3}(c_2)\}} = \frac{0.5}{\max\{0.5, 0.25\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_3/c_4) = \frac{f_{c_4}(c_3)}{\max\{f_{c_4}(c_3), f_{c_3}(c_4)\}} = \frac{0.25}{\max\{0.25, 0.25\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_4/c_1) = \frac{f_{c_1}(c_4)}{\max\{f_{c_1}(c_4), f_{c_4}(c_1)\}} = \frac{0.25}{\max\{0.25, 0.25\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_4/c_2) = \frac{f_{c_2}(c_4)}{\max\{f_{c_2}(c_4), f_{c_4}(c_2)\}} = \frac{0.25}{\max\{0.25, 0.25\}} = 1$$

$$f(c_4/c_3) = \frac{f_{c_3}(c_4)}{\max\{f_{c_3}(c_4), f_{c_4}(c_3)\}} = \frac{0.5}{\max\{0.5, 0.5\}} = 1$$

The comparison matrix $C = C_{ij} = (f(x_i/x_j))$ is given by

$c_1 \quad c_2 \quad c_3 \quad c_4 \quad C'_i = \text{min of the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ row}$

$$C = \begin{matrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

The extra column to the right of the comparison matrix C is the minimum value for each of the rows.

IV. CONCLUSION

The fuzzy decision model in which overall ranking (or) ordering of different fuzzy sets are determined by using comparison matrix. When we compare objects that are fuzzy or vague, we may have a situation where there is a contradiction of transitivity in the ranking. This form of non transitive ranking can be accommodated by means of relativity function which is defined as a measurement of the membership value of choosing one variable over the other. Hence in this paper, Fuzzy Matrix with Applications in Decision Making mainly deals with fuzzy matrix.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Meenakshi .A.R.(2008), "Fuzzy Matrix" Theory and Application, MJP publishers.
- [2] Bellman.R. and Zadeh.L.A. - "Decision making in a fuzzy environment." Management Science.
- [3] George J.Klir/Bo Yuan (2005) - "Fuzzy sets and Fuzzy Logic" Theory and Applications, prentice hall of India Private limited.
- [4] Kim, K.H and Roush, F.W - "Generalized fuzzy matrices." Fuzzy Sets Sys.
- [5] Meenakshmi.A.R. and Sriram,S (2003)- "Some Remakrs on Regular Fuzzy matrices" Annamalai University, Science Journal.
- [6] Mizumoto - Fuzzy Theory and its Applications. Science Publications.
- [7] M. Shimura, Fuzzy sets concept in rank ordering objects, J. Math. Anal.1 Appl., 43 (1973),
- [8] S. Elizabeth and L. Sujatha - Application Of Fuzzy Membership Matrix In Medical Diagnosis And Decision Making.
- [9] M. Shimura(1973) Fuzzy sets concept in rank ordering objects, J. Math. Anal. 1.Appl.,
- [10] Palaniyappan.N2005 - "Fuzzy topology" Second Edition, Narosa publishing house, on Allied Publishers Ltd, New Delhi.
- [11] VasanthaKandasamy.W.B- "Elementary Fuzzy Matrix" Theory and Fuzzy models for social scientists, University of Microfilm International, USA.
- [12] Vasantha.W.B. Kandasamy "Elementary Fuzzy matrix theory and fuzzy models for social scientist"
- [13] Zimmermann.H.J - "Fuzzy set theory and its Applications", 2nd edition.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)