

Short Papers

Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Sets are Generalization of Interval-Valued Fuzzy Sets: Toward a Wider View on Their Relationship

Humberto Bustince Sola, Javier Fernandez, Hani Hagra, Francisco Herrera, Miguel Pagola, and Edurne Barrenechea

Abstract—In this paper, we will present a wider view on the relationship between interval-valued fuzzy sets and interval type-2 fuzzy sets, where we will show that interval-valued fuzzy sets are a particular case of the interval type-2 fuzzy sets. For this reason, both concepts should be treated in a different way. In addition, the view presented in this paper will allow a more general perspective of interval type-2 fuzzy sets, which will allow representing concepts that could not be presented by interval-valued fuzzy sets.

Index Terms—Interval type-2 fuzzy sets, interval-valued fuzzy sets, type-2 fuzzy sets.

I. INTRODUCTION

SINCE Zadeh introduced fuzzy sets in 1965 [35], researchers have realized that a key problem for using fuzzy sets is the construction of the membership grades [8]. The difficulty arises from the uncertainty associated with allocating an exact numerical membership value for each element within the considered fuzzy set. For this reason, in 1971 Zadeh [36] suggested the notion of a type-2 fuzzy set (which was later formally introduced in [37]), where the membership degree of each element is given by another fuzzy set defined over the referential $[0, 1]$.

In 1975, Sambuc [29] presented interval-valued fuzzy sets, which can be used when there is a problem in determining the exact membership values of the given elements. In interval-valued fuzzy sets, we may use intervals as membership values in such a way that the exact numerical membership degree is a value inside the considered interval.

In 2000, Liang and Mendel in their paper *Interval type-2 fuzzy logic systems: Theory and design*, [21] introduced the definition of an interval type-2 fuzzy set as a particular case of their mathematical formulation of the concept of a type-2 fuzzy set, where the secondary membership degree is equal to one.

In this paper, we will show that the notion of interval type-2 fuzzy set encompasses type-1 fuzzy sets, interval-valued fuzzy sets, and other types of sets. Thus, the view presented in this

paper will allow a more general perspective of interval type-2 fuzzy sets, which will allow representing concepts that could not be presented by interval-valued fuzzy sets.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section II we recall the notions of type-1 fuzzy sets, interval-valued fuzzy sets, type-2 fuzzy sets, and interval type-2 fuzzy sets. In Section III we show how type-1 fuzzy sets and interval-valued fuzzy sets are particular cases of interval type-2 fuzzy sets, and we also present some examples of interval type-2 fuzzy sets, which are neither type-1 fuzzy sets nor interval-valued fuzzy sets. Section I presents the conclusions.

II. TYPE-1 FUZZY SETS, INTERVAL-VALUED FUZZY SETS, AND INTERVAL TYPE-2 FUZZY SETS

In classical logic propositions, an input can only be either true or false. Aristotle formulated the basic principles of this logic, which encompass the noncontradiction principle (a statement cannot be true and false at the same time) and the excluded middle principle (every statement is either true or false).

It is easy to note that there are many situations for which more than two truth values are needed. This fact led Peirce to say that Aristotle's formulation is the *simplest hypothesis* we can work with [28]. In fact, as human knowledge representation is based upon concepts [9], and these concepts are not crisp in nature; hence, we should not expect that human beings use binary logic so often in their daily life. For instance, everyday perspectives such as taste, meaning of adjectives, etc., can only be studied precisely if we consider more complex gradings rather than the binary true or false grading.

These considerations have led to the proposal of different logical formulations, which allowed for more than two truth values, like Brouwer's intuitionistic logic [5] (partially caught by the so-called intuitionistic propositional calculus modeled by Heyting algebras) and multivalued logics presented by Lukasiewicz [22], or Zadeh's fuzzy logic (which replaces the set $\{0, 1\}$ by the set $[0, 1]$, [35]).

A. Type-1 Fuzzy sets

Definition 1: A type-1 fuzzy set A over a referential set X can be written as follows:

$$A = \{(x, \mu_A(x)) | x \in X\}$$

where $\mu_A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$.

In this definition, $\mu_A(x)$ represents the degree of membership of the element $x \in X$ to the set A . In this study, we are going to use the following notation: $A(x) = \mu_A(x)$, for all $x \in X$.

As mentioned in [19], traditionally, a type-1 fuzzy set is not visualized in three dimensions; however, it is implicit in the

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H. Bustince Sola, J. Fernandez, M. Pagola, and E. Barrenechea are with the Department of Automatic and Computation, Public University of Navarra, 31006 Pamplona, Spain (e-mail: bustince@unavarra.es; fcojavier.fernandez@unavarra.es; miguel.pagola@unavarra.es; edurne.barrenechea@unavarra.es).

H. Hagra is with the Computational Intelligence Centre, School of Computer Science and Electronic Engineering, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, U.K. (e-mail: hani@essex.ac.uk).

F. Herrera is with the Department of Computation and Artificial Intelligence, CITIC-UGR, Universidad de Granada, 18012 Granada, Spain (e-mail: herrera@decsai.ugr.es).

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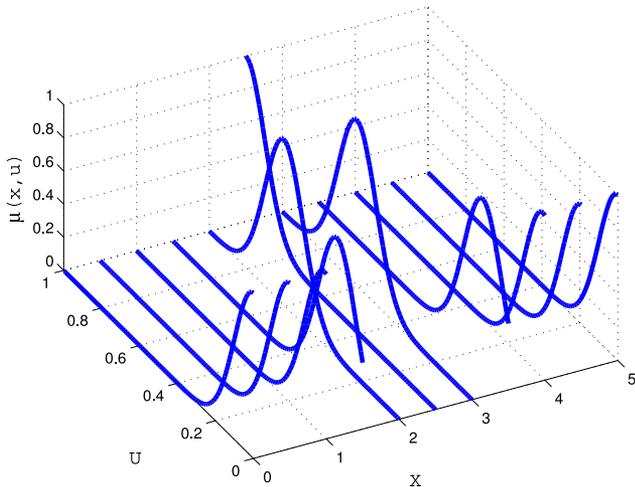


Fig. 1. Example of a type-2 fuzzy set.

definition of a type-1 fuzzy set that all the secondary grades in the third dimension are equal to 1. This indicates that each primary membership grade $[\mu_A(x)]$ is fully certain (i.e., in a type-1 fuzzy set, for each x value, there is no uncertainty associated with the primary membership value) and, therefore, modeled as a crisp singleton. Thus, as all the secondary grades in the third dimension are equal to 1, the third dimension is not visualized, as it is redundant and does not present any information.

It is worth mentioning that in 1967 [12], Goguen introduced the notion of L -fuzzy set, which extended the definition of fuzzy set by considering for truth values a lattice different from the unit interval $[0, 1]$.

B. Type-2 Fuzzy Sets

In 1971, Zadeh suggested in his paper *Quantitative fuzzy semantics* [36] that the construction of the fuzzy set (which includes the allocation of the membership degree of each element to the fuzzy set) is the biggest problem for using fuzzy sets theory in real-world applications. This fact led him to introduce the concept of a type-2 fuzzy set in the following way: *A type-2 fuzzy set is a L -fuzzy set over a referential set X for which the membership degrees of the elements are given by fuzzy sets defined over the referential set $[0, 1]$* (see Fig. 1) (which is a lattice with respect to Zadeh's union and intersection operators, [36]).

C. Interval-Valued Fuzzy Sets

In 1975, Sambuc [29] presented in his doctoral thesis the concept of an interval-valued fuzzy set named a Φ -fuzzy set. In the same year, Jahn [18] wrote about the notion of interval-valued fuzzy set. One year later, Grattan-Guinness [17] established a definition of an interval-valued membership function. In that decade interval-valued fuzzy sets appeared in the literature in various guises and it was not until the 1980s, with the study of Gorzalczany and Turksen ([11], [13]–[16], [7], [30]–[32], [33]), that the importance of these sets, as well as their name, was definitely established.

Let us denote by $L([0, 1])$, the set of all closed subintervals in $[0, 1]$, that is

$$L([0, 1]) = \{x = [\underline{x}, \bar{x}] | (\underline{x}, \bar{x}) \in [0, 1]^2 \text{ and } \underline{x} \leq \bar{x}\}.$$

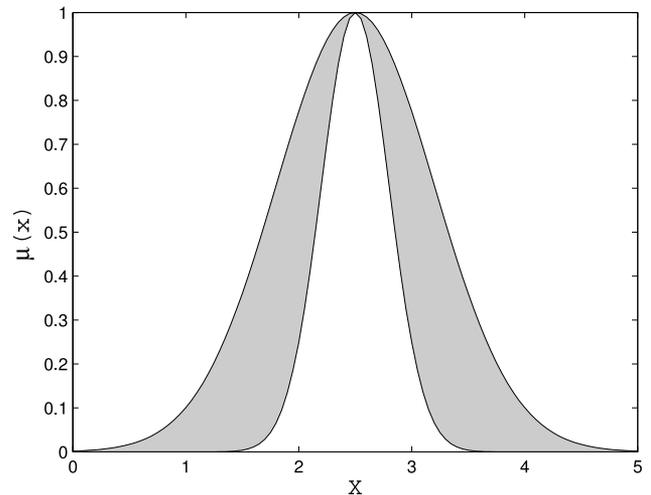


Fig. 2. Example of interval-valued fuzzy set.

Definition 2: An interval-valued fuzzy set A on the universe $X \neq \emptyset$ is a mapping

$$A : X \rightarrow L([0, 1])$$

such that the membership degree of $x \in X$ is given by $A(x) = [\underline{A}(x), \bar{A}(x)] \in L([0, 1])$, where $\underline{A} : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ and $\bar{A} : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ are mappings defining the lower and the upper bound of the membership interval $A(x)$, respectively (see Fig. 2).

Similar to the case of type-1 fuzzy sets, traditionally, an interval-valued fuzzy set is not visualized in three dimensions; however, it is implicit in the definition of an interval-valued fuzzy set that all the secondary grades in the third dimension are equal to 1 (i.e., each point in the interval has a secondary membership equal to 1). Thus, as all the secondary grades in the third dimension are equal 1, the third dimension is not visualized as it is redundant and does not present any information [6]. Several different applications of these sets may be found in [10].

D. Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Sets

Based on Zadeh's ideas, in 1976 Mizumoto and Tanaka [25] presented the mathematical definition of a type-2 fuzzy set. Since then, several authors have studied these sets using different notations. In particular, in 2006 Mendel *et al.* defined these sets as follows [24].

Definition 3: A type-2 fuzzy set, denoted A , on the universe $X \neq \emptyset$ is given by

$$A = \{((x, u), \mu_A(x, u))\}, \text{ for all } x \in X, \text{ for all } u \in J_x \subseteq [0, 1]\}$$

in which $0 \leq \mu_A(x, u) \leq 1$.

Remark: This definition, including the notation, is directly extracted from [24].

From this definition, in 1999 Karnik *et al.* [20] introduced the notion of interval type-2 fuzzy sets. In particular, Mendel defined interval type-2 fuzzy sets in 2006 (see [23], [24]) as follows.

Definition 4: When all $\mu_A(x, u) = 1$, then A is an interval type-2 fuzzy set.

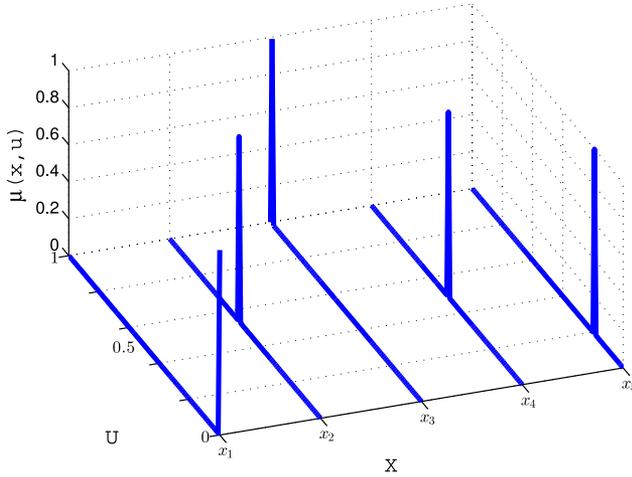


Fig. 3. Example of case A: An interval type-2 fuzzy set, which is actually a type-1 fuzzy set.

For the operations of interval type-2 fuzzy sets, meet and join operations should be used instead of union and intersection. Without meet and join operations, the fuzzifier in an interval type-2 fuzzy logic system would not work.

III. SOME SPECIAL CASES OF INTERVAL TYPE-2 FUZZY SETS

In this section, we present some particular cases of Definition 4. For simplicity, we are going to work with a finite referential set X of cardinal m . However, we could also deal with a nonfinite referential set.

Since J_x is a subset of $[0, 1]$; (that is, $J_x \subseteq [0, 1]$), in this study, we are going to consider the following four special cases.

Case (A): When $J_x = \{u_x\} \subseteq [0, 1]$, it is easy to see that in this setting, we recover *type-1 fuzzy sets* by taking

$$A(x) = u_x \in [0, 1].$$

Example 1: Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ be the referential set. Consider the set

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{(x_1, \mu_A(x_1, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_1}) \\ &= \{u_{x_1}\} = \{0\} \subseteq [0, 1] \\ &\quad (x_2, \mu_A(x_2, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_2} = \{u_{x_2}\}) \\ &= \{0.55\} \subseteq [0, 1] \\ &\quad (x_3, \mu_A(x_3, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_3} = \{u_{x_3}\}) \\ &= \{1\} \subseteq [0, 1] \\ &\quad (x_4, \mu_A(x_4, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_4} = \{u_{x_4}\}) \\ &= \{0.5\} \subseteq [0, 1] \\ &\quad (x_5, \mu_A(x_5, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_5} = \{u_{x_5}\}) \\ &= \{0.2\} \subseteq [0, 1]\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Definition 4, we have (see Fig. 3):

$$\mu_A(x_1, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u = 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } u \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_2, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u = 0.55 \\ 0, & \text{if } u \neq 0.55 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_3, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u = 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } u \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_4, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u = 0.5 \\ 0, & \text{if } u \neq 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_5, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u = 0.2 \\ 0, & \text{if } u \neq 0.2. \end{cases}$$

Then, we have the fuzzy set

$$A = \{(x_1, A(x_1) = 0), (x_2, A(x_2) = 0.51), (x_3, A(x_3) = 1), \\ (x_4, A(x_4) = 0.5), (x_5, A(x_5) = 0.2)\}.$$

Case (B): When $J_x = \{u_x^1, u_x^2, \dots, u_x^n\} \subseteq [0, 1]$ with $u_x^i \neq u_x^j$ if $i \neq j$.

Clearly, for different elements x , we may take different values of n . Note that the sets defined in this way are a *particular case of multisets*, where every membership is different from each other ([4], [26], [34]).

Example 2: Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ be the referential set. Consider the set

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{(x_1, \mu_A(x_1, u), \text{ with } u \in J_{x_1}) \\ &= \{u_{x_1}^1, u_{x_1}^2, u_{x_1}^3\} = \{0, 0.05, 0.1\} \subseteq [0, 1] \\ &\quad (x_2, \mu_A(x_2, u), \text{ with } u \in J_{x_2}) \\ &= \{u_{x_2}^1, u_{x_2}^2, u_{x_2}^3, u_{x_2}^4, u_{x_2}^5\} = \\ &\quad \{0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.75\} \subseteq [0, 1], \\ &\quad (x_3, \mu_A(x_3, u), \text{ with } u \in J_{x_3}) \\ &= \{u_{x_3}^1, u_{x_3}^2\} = \{0.95, 1\} \subseteq [0, 1], \\ &\quad (x_4, \mu_A(x_4, u), \text{ with } u \in J_{x_4}) \\ &= \{u_{x_4}^1, u_{x_4}^2, u_{x_4}^3\} = \{0.35, 0.4, 0.5\} \subseteq [0, 1], \\ &\quad (x_5, \mu_A(x_5, u), \text{ with } u \in J_{x_5}) \\ &= \{u_{x_5}^1, u_{x_5}^2, u_{x_5}^3\} = \{0.2, 0.25, 0.3\} \subseteq [0, 1]\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Definition 4, we have (see Fig. 4)

$$\mu_A(x_1, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in \{0, 0.05, 0.1\} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_2, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in \{0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.75\} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_3, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in \{0.95, 1\} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_4, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in \{0.35, 0.4, 0.5\} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_5, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in \{0.2, 0.25, 0.3\} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

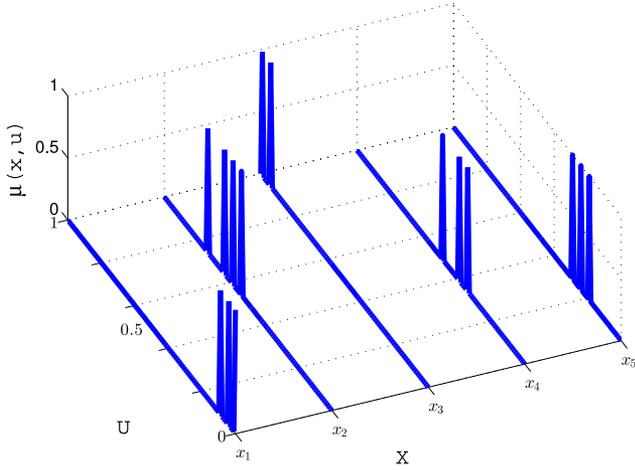


Fig. 4. Example of a multiset from an interval type-2 fuzzy set.

Then, we have the multiset

$$A = \{(x_1, 0, 0.5, 0.1), (x_2, 0.56, 0.6, 0.69, 0.75), \\ (x_3, 0.95, 1), (x_4, 0.35, 0.4, 0.5), (x_5, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3)\}.$$

Note that this example may correspond, for instance, to a setting in which several anonymous users of a web recommendation system provide their valuations for a given object. In this situation (and due to anonymity, on the one hand, and the fact that not every user of the system may vote for every object), sets with more than one membership value arise.

Case (C): When $J_x = [\underline{A}_x, \overline{A}_x] \subseteq [0, 1]$. In this setting, we recover *interval-valued fuzzy sets*. Taking into account the mathematical equivalence between interval-valued fuzzy sets and Atanassov's intuitionistic fuzzy sets ([1], [2]), with $J_x = [\underline{A}_x, \overline{A}_x] \subseteq [0, 1]$, we also recover Atanassov intuitionistic fuzzy sets. Note that this mathematical equivalence is defined as follows: given an interval $[\underline{A}_x, \overline{A}_x]$, we take $\mu_A(x) = \underline{A}_x$ and $\nu_A(x) = 1 - \overline{A}_x$. This way, $\mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$.

Example 3: Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ be the referential set. Consider the set

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{(x_1, \mu_A(x_1, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_1}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_1}, \overline{A}_{x_1}] = [0, 0.2] \subseteq [0, 1]), \\ &\quad (x_2, \mu_A(x_2, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_2}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_2}, \overline{A}_{x_2}] = [0.2, 0.6] \subseteq [0, 1]), \\ &\quad (x_3, \mu_A(x_3, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_3}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_3}, \overline{A}_{x_3}] = [0.7, 1] \subseteq [0, 1]), \\ &\quad (x_4, \mu_A(x_4, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_4}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_4}, \overline{A}_{x_4}] = [0.5, 0.8] \subseteq [0, 1]), \\ &\quad (x_5, \mu_A(x_5, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_5}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_5}, \overline{A}_{x_5}] = [0.1, 0.4] \subseteq [0, 1])\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Definition 4, we have (see Fig. 5)

$$\mu_A(x_1, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0, 0.2] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

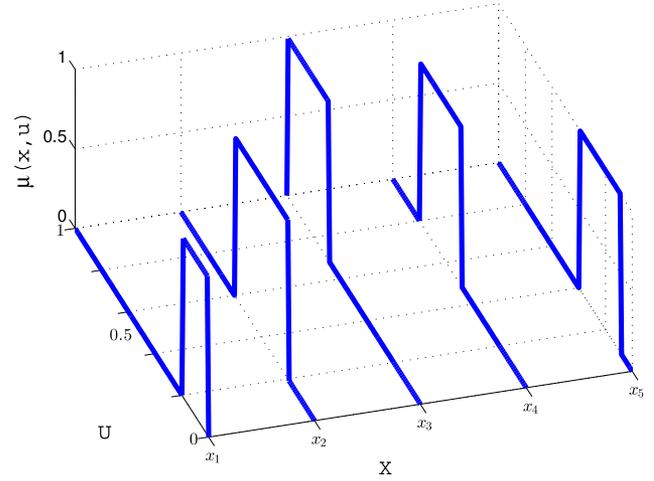


Fig. 5. Example of an interval-valued fuzzy set as an interval type-2 fuzzy set.

$$\mu_A(x_2, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.2, 0.6] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_3, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.7, 1] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_4, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.5, 0.8] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_5, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.1, 0.4] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

then, we have the interval-valued fuzzy set

$$A = \{(x_1, [0, 0.2]), (x_2, [0.2, 0.6]), (x_3, [0.7, 1]), \\ (x_4, [0.5, 0.8]), (x_5, [0.1, 0.4])\}.$$

Note that interval valued fuzzy sets naturally arise in those situation, where an expert is not able to provide a precise membership value for each of the elements of a fuzzy sets [3].

Case (D): When $J_x = [\underline{A}_x^1, \overline{A}_x^1] \cup [\underline{A}_x^2, \overline{A}_x^2] \cup \dots \cup [\underline{A}_x^n, \overline{A}_x^n] \subseteq [0, 1]$ with $[\underline{A}_x^i, \overline{A}_x^i] \cap [\underline{A}_x^j, \overline{A}_x^j] = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$, that is, pairwise disjoint intervals.

Example 4: Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ be the referential set. Consider the set

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{(x_1, \mu_A(x_1, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_1}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_1}^1, \overline{A}_{x_1}^1] \cup [\underline{A}_{x_1}^2, \overline{A}_{x_1}^2] = [0, 0.2] \cup [0.25, 0.3] \\ &\subseteq [0, 1]) \\ &\quad (x_2, \mu_A(x_2, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_2}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_2}^1, \overline{A}_{x_2}^1] \cup [\underline{A}_{x_2}^2, \overline{A}_{x_2}^2] \cup [\underline{A}_{x_2}^3, \overline{A}_{x_2}^3] \\ &= [0.4, 0.5] \cup [0.65, 0.70] \cup [0.75, 0.85] \subseteq [0, 1]) \\ &\quad (x_3, \mu_A(x_3, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_3}) \\ &= [\underline{A}_{x_3}^1, \overline{A}_{x_3}^1] = \{[0.7, 1]\} \subseteq [0, 1]) \end{aligned}$$

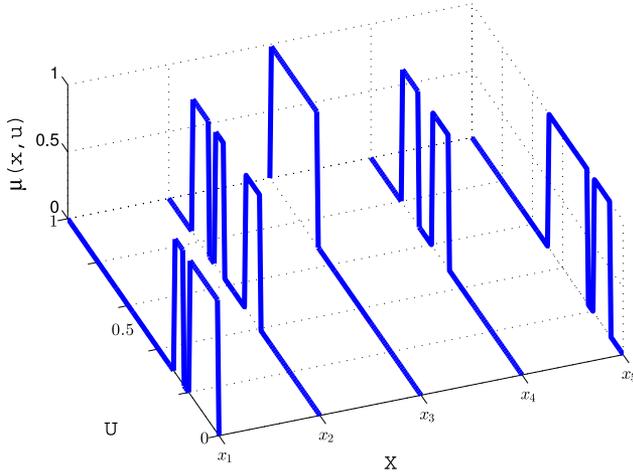


Fig. 6. Example of a multiinterval-valued fuzzy set as an interval type-2 fuzzy set.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x_4, \mu_A(x_4, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_4} = [\underline{A}_{x_4}^1, \overline{A}_{x_4}^1] \cup [\underline{A}_{x_4}^2, \overline{A}_{x_4}^2]) \\
 &= [0.5, 0.6] \cup [0.7, 0.8] \subseteq [0, 1]) \\
 & (x_5, \mu_A(x_5, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_5} \\
 &= [\underline{A}_{x_5}^1, \overline{A}_{x_5}^1] \cup [\underline{A}_{x_5}^2, \overline{A}_{x_5}^2]) \\
 &= [0.1, 0.2] \cup [0.25, 0.5] \subseteq [0, 1]).
 \end{aligned}$$

By Definition 4, we have (see Fig. 6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_A(x_1, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0, 0.2] \cup [0.25, 0.3] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 \mu_A(x_2, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.4, 0.5] \cup [0.65, 0.70] \\ & \cup [0.75, 0.85] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 \mu_A(x_3, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.7, 1] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 \mu_A(x_4, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.5, 0.6] \cup [0.7, 0.8] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 \mu_A(x_5, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.1, 0.2] \cup [0.25, 0.5] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, we have a particular case of *multiinterval-valued fuzzy set*

$$\begin{aligned}
 A = \{ & (x_1, [0, 0.2], [0.25, 0.3]), (x_2, [0.4, 0.5], [0.65, 0.70], \\ & [0.75, 0.85]), (x_3, [0.7, 1]), (x_4, [0.5, 0.6], [0.7, 0.8]), \\ & (x_5, [0.1, 0.2], [0.25, 0.5]) \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that this case can be seen, from the application point of view as a combination of all the previously mentioned examples.

We can also consider more other particular cases for J_x . However, we consider that with (A)–(D) the goal of this study has been reached. However, we consider that it is important to mention the following setting: $J_x = [u_x^1, u_x^1] \cup [\underline{A}_x^2, \overline{A}_x^2] \cup$

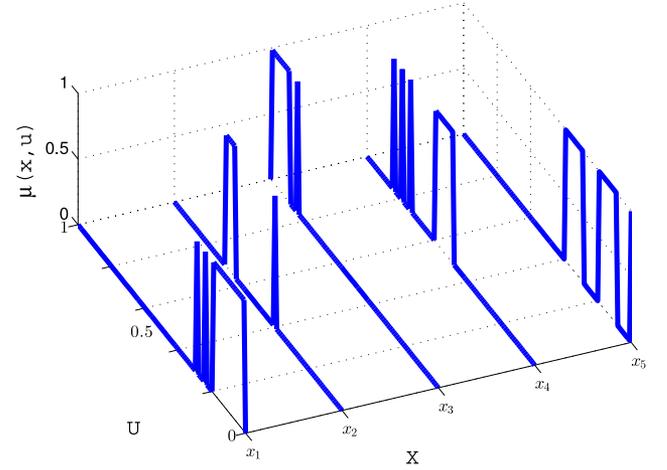


Fig. 7. Example of a multiinterval-valued fuzzy set as an interval type-2 fuzzy set.

$[u_x^3, u_x^3] \cup \dots \subseteq [0, 1]$, which is a particular case of (D) and which we analyze as Case (E) described later.

Case (E): When $J_x = [\underline{A}_x^1, \overline{A}_x^1] \cup [\underline{A}_x^2, \overline{A}_x^2] \cup \dots \cup [\underline{A}_x^n, \overline{A}_x^n] \subseteq [0, 1]$ with $[\underline{A}_x^i, \overline{A}_x^i] \cap [\underline{A}_x^j, \overline{A}_x^j] = \emptyset$, if $i \neq j$, where some of the intervals degenerate into a single point, that is, pairwise disjoint intervals and points.

Example 5: Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ be the referential set. Consider the set

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \{(x_1, \mu_A(x_1, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_1} \\ &= [0, 0.2] \cup [0.25, 0.25] \cup [0.3, 0.3] \subseteq [0, 1]) \\ & (x_2, \mu_A(x_2, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_2} \\ &= [0.4, 0.4] \cup [0.65, 0.7] \subseteq [0, 1]) \\ & (x_3, \mu_A(x_3, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_3} \\ &= [0.85, 0.85] \cup [0.9, 1] \subseteq [0, 1]) \\ & (x_4, \mu_A(x_4, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_4} \\ &= [0.5, 0.6] \cup [0.75, 0.75] \cup [0.8, 0.8] \cup [0.85, 0.85] \\ &\subseteq [0, 1]) \\ & (x_5, \mu_A(x_5, u) \text{ with } u \in J_{x_5} \\ &= [0, 0] \cup [0.1, 0.2] \cup [0.3, 0.4] \subseteq [0, 1]) \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

By Definition 4, we have (see Fig. 7)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_A(x_1, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0, 0.2] \cup [0.25, 0.25] \\ & \cup [0.3, 0.3] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 \mu_A(x_2, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.4, 0.4] \cup [0.65, 0.7] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 \mu_A(x_3, u) &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.85, 0.85] \cup [0.9, 1] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENT CASES

Type of fuzzy set	J_x is a subset of $[0, 1]$, that is, $J_x \subseteq [0, 1]$
Type-1 fuzzy set	$J_x = \{u_x\} \subseteq [0, 1]$
A particular case of multiset	$J_x = \{u_x^1, u_x^2, \dots, u_x^n\} \subseteq [0, 1]$ with $u_x^i \neq u_x^j$, if $i \neq j$
Interval-valued fuzzy set	$J_x = [\underline{A}_x, \overline{A}_x] \subseteq [0, 1]$
A particular case of multiinterval-valued fuzzy set	$J_x = [\underline{A}_x^1, \overline{A}_x^1] \cup [\underline{A}_x^2, \overline{A}_x^2] \cup \dots \cup [\underline{A}_x^n, \overline{A}_x^n] \subseteq [0, 1]$ with $[\underline{A}_x^i, \overline{A}_x^i] \cap [\underline{A}_x^j, \overline{A}_x^j] = \emptyset$, if $i \neq j$
A combination of numbers and intervals	$J_x = [u_x^1, u_x^1] \cup [\underline{A}_x^2, \overline{A}_x^2] \cup [u_x^3, u_x^3] \cup \dots \subseteq [0, 1]$ with $[\underline{A}_x^i, \overline{A}_x^i] \cap [\underline{A}_x^j, \overline{A}_x^j] = \emptyset$, if $i \neq j$

$$\mu_A(x_4, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0.5, 0.6] \cup [0.75, 0.75] \\ & \cup [0.8, 0.8] \cup [0.85, 0.85] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_A(x_5, u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [0, 0] \cup [0.1, 0.2] \\ & \cup [0.3, 0.4] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then, we have

$$A = \{(x_1, [0, 0.2], [0.25, 0.25], [0.3, 0.3]), (x_2, [0.4, 0.4], [0.65, 0.7]), (x_3, [0.85, 0.85], [0.9, 1]), (x_4, [0.5, 0.6], [0.75, 0.75], [0.8, 0.8], [0.85, 0.85]), (x_5, [0, 0], [0.1, 0.2], [0.3, 0.4])\}.$$

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH WORKS

In this paper, we have shown that interval type-2 fuzzy sets as defined in [21] are more general than interval-valued fuzzy sets. Hence, the definition introduced by Liang and Mendel generalizes the one given by Sambuc in 1975. Moreover, we have presented four particular cases of interval type-2 fuzzy sets.

- 1) Type-1 fuzzy sets [Case (A)].
- 2) A particular case of multifuzzy set [Case (B)].
- 3) Interval-valued fuzzy sets [Case (C)].
- 4) A particular case of multiinterval-valued fuzzy set [Cases (D) and (E)].

Clearly, there are more special cases, depending on the subsets J_x that we take.

It is important to note that in most of the papers, where authors say they are using interval type-2 fuzzy sets, they are in fact taking for each $x \in X$ the subset $J_x = [\underline{A}_x, \overline{A}_x] \subseteq [0, 1]$ [Case (C)]; therefore, they are actually working with interval-valued fuzzy sets [27]. Hence, we have presented a wider view on the relationship between interval-valued fuzzy sets and interval type-2 fuzzy sets, where we showed that interval-valued fuzzy sets are a particular case of the interval type-2 fuzzy sets. In addition, the view presented in this paper will allow a more general perspective of interval type-2 fuzzy sets. This view will enable us to represent concepts, which could not be presented by interval-valued fuzzy sets.

Fig. 8 shows graphically the relation between the different extensions considered in this study, and in Table I, we summarize the different cases.

In a future research paper, we will study how the hierarchical relationships among the different multivalued logics can affect

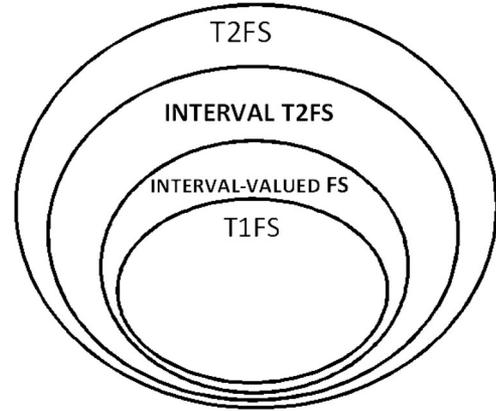


Fig. 8. Multivalued logic descriptive power hierarchy.

the inference capabilities of each logic. In particular, we will analyze if the descriptive power is directly related to the inference power of the logics.

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