

Intuitionistic Fuzzy Optimization on Structural Design: A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, we have developed an intuitionistic fuzzy optimization (IFO) approach considering non-linear membership and non-membership function for optimizing the design of plane truss structure with multiple objectives subject to a specified set of constraints. In this optimum design formulation, the objective functions are the weight of the truss and the deflection of loaded joint, the design variables are the cross-sections of the truss members, the constraints are the stresses in members. A classical truss optimization example is presented here in to demonstrate the efficiency of the Intuitionistic fuzzy optimization approach with non-linear membership function. We have made a comparative study between linear and nonlinear membership and non-membership function in fuzzy and intuitionistic fuzzy optimization to see its impact on such optimization. The test problem consists of a three-bar planar truss subjected to a single load condition. Numerical example is given to illustrate our approach. The result shows that the IFO approach with nonlinear membership and non membership functions is very efficient in finding the best discovered optimal solutions.

KEYWORDS: Intuitionistic fuzzy optimization, Non-linear membership function, Non-linear non-membership function, Structural design.

I. INTRODUCTION

The research area of optimal structural design has been receiving increasing attention from both academia and industry over the past four decades in order to improve structural performance and to reduce design costs. However, in the real world, uncertainty or vagueness is prevalent in the Engineering Computations. In the context of structural design the uncertainty is connected with lack of accurate data of design factors. This problem has been solving by use of fuzzy mathematical algorithm for dealing with this class of problems. However the problem may be an optimization problem where one or more constraints are simultaneously satisfied subject to the minimization of the weight function. Again sometimes it does not hold good in real world problems where multiple and conflicting objectives frequently exist. The accomplishment of this task is due to the methodology known as multi-objective structural optimization (MOSO). The MOSO is gaining importance especially in the last decade due to the increasing technological demand of structural optimization. Bellman [14] and Zadeh [11] incorporate the fuzzy set theory to the decision making problem. The fuzzy set theory also found application in Structural Model. Several researchers like Wang et al. [16], Rao [13], Yeh et al. [18], Xu [17], Shih et al. [4], Dey et al. [5], Huang et al. [6] have distinctive contributions to fuzzy set theory as well as fuzzy optimization. In view of growing use of fuzzy set in optimization problem under imprecise environment, various extensions of fuzzy sets have been taken part. In such extension, Atanassov [3,8-10] introduced Intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) which is one of the generalizations of fuzzy set theory characterized by a membership function, a non-membership function and a hesitancy function. In fuzzy sets the degree of acceptance is only considered but IFS is characterized by a membership function and a non-membership function so that the sum of both values is less than one. The concept of membership and non-membership was first considered by Angelov [1] in optimization problem and

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

gave intuitionistic fuzzy approach to solve this. Luo et al [19] applied the inclusion degree of intuitionistic fuzzy set to multi criteria decision making problem. Pramanik and Roy [12] solved a vector optimization problem using an intuitionistic fuzzy goal programming. A transportation model was solved by Jana and Roy [7] using multi-objective intuitionistic fuzzy linear programming. Dey et al [15] use Intuitionistic fuzzy optimization technique to optimize non-linear single objective two bar truss structural model.

In this paper, a well-known three bar truss design model is considered as a Structural design model. The results are compared numerically with both in fuzzy optimization technique and intuitionistic fuzzy optimization technique for non-linear membership function. From our numerical result, it is clear that intuitionistic fuzzy optimization provides better results than fuzzy optimization. The motivation of the present study is to give computational algorithm for solving multi-objective nonlinear programming problem by IFO approach and the impact of various types of membership functions in computation of IFO and thus made comparative study of linear and nonlinear membership in fuzzy as well as intuitionistic fuzzy environment.

The remainder of this paper is organized in the following way. In section 2, we have discussed about Multi-objective Structural Model. In section 3, we have discussed about fuzzy set, intuitionistic fuzzy set, α -cut and β -cuts. In section 4, Solution of Multi-objective Nonlinear Programming Problem by fuzzy and intuitionistic Fuzzy Programming technique with linear membership and non-membership functions have been discussed. In section 5, we have described about Solution of Multi-objective structural optimization Problem by fuzzy and intuitionistic fuzzy optimization technique. In section 6, numerical solution of structural model of three bar truss and their comparison of results by IFO technique and by FO technique have been discussed. Finally we have drawn conclusions from the results in section 7.

II. MULTI-OBJECTIVE STRUCTURAL MODEL

A structural design problem may be considered as a minimization type multi-objective nonlinear programming problem where weight and deflection of the loaded joint are to be minimized as objectives and subject to a specified set of stress constraints. The design variables are cross sectional area of bars. The target of optimization is the identification of the optimum cross-sectional area of bar so that the structure can achieve its smallest total weight with minimum nodal displacement, in a given load conditions. The multi-objective structural model can be expressed as

$$\text{Minimize } WT(A) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Minimize } \delta(A)$$

$$\text{subject to } \sigma_i(A) \leq [\sigma_i]$$

$$A^{\min} \leq A \leq A^{\max}$$

Where $A = [A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n]^T$ are the design variables for the cross section, n is the group number of design variables for the cross section bar, $WT(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i A_i L_i$ is the total weight of the structure, $\delta(A)$ is the deflection of the loaded joint, where L_i , A_i and ρ_i are the bar length, cross section area and density of the i^{th} group bars respectively. $\sigma_i(A)$ is the stress constraints and $[\sigma_i]$ is allowable stresses of the group bars under various conditions, A^{\min} and A^{\max} are the lower and upper bounds of cross section area A respectively.

III. MATHEMATICAL PRELIMINARIES

1. Fuzzy Set : Let X denotes a universal set. Then the fuzzy subset A in X is a subset of order pairs

$\tilde{A} = \{(x, \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)) : x \in X\}$ where $\mu_{\tilde{A}} : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ is called the membership function which assigns a real number $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ in the interval $[0,1]$ to each element $x \in X$. A is non fuzzy and $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ is identical to the characteristic function of crisp set. It is clear that the range of membership function is a subset of non-negative real numbers.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

2. α -Level set or α -cut of a Fuzzy Set : The α -level set of a fuzzy set A of X is a crisp set A_α which contains all the elements of X that have membership values greater than or equal to α i.e

$$A_\alpha = \{x : \mu_A(x) \geq \alpha, x \in X, \alpha \in [0,1]\}.$$
3. Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set: Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ be a finite universal set. An intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) set A^i in the sense of Atanassov [14] is given by equation $A^i = \{ \langle x, \mu_{A^i}(x), \nu_{A^i}(x) \rangle \mid x \in X \}$ where the function $\mu_{A^i}(x^i) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$; $x_i \in X \rightarrow \mu_{A^i}(x_i) \in [0,1]$ and $\nu_{A^i}(x^i) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$; $x_i \in X \rightarrow \nu_{A^i}(x_i) \in [0,1]$ define the degree of membership and degree of non-membership of an element $x_i \in X$ to the set $A^i \subseteq X$, such that they satisfy the condition $0 \leq \mu_{A^i}(x_i) + \nu_{A^i}(x_i) \leq 1$, $\forall x_i \in X$. For each IFS A^i in X the amount $\Pi_{A^i}(x_i) = 1 - (\mu_{A^i}(x_i) + \nu_{A^i}(x_i))$ is called the degree of uncertainty (or hesitation) associated with the membership of elements $x_i \in X$ in A^i we call it intuitionistic fuzzy index of A^i with respect of an element $x_i \in X$.
4. (α, β) -Level intervals or (α, β) -cuts : A set of (α, β) -cut, generated by an IFS A^i where $(\alpha, \beta) \in [0,1]$ are fixed number such that $\alpha + \beta \leq 1$ is defined a $A_{\alpha, \beta}^i = \left\{ \langle x, \mu_{A^i}(x), \nu_{A^i}(x) \rangle \mid x \in X \right\}$. We define (α, β) -level or (α, β) -cut, denoted by $A_{\alpha, \beta}^i$, as the crisp set of elements x which belong to A^i at least to the degree α and which belong to A^i at most to the degree α .

IV. MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS

1. Fuzzy Non-linear Programming (FNLPP) technique to solve Multi-objective non-linear programming problem (MONLP)

A multi-objective non-linear programming (MONLP) Problem may be taken in the following form

$$\text{Minimize } \{f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_p(x)\}^T \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Subject to } g_j(x) \leq b_j \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$x > 0$$

Following Zimmermann [4], we have presented a solution algorithm to solve the MONLP Problem by fuzzy optimization technique.

Step-1: Solve the MONLP (2) as a single objective non-linear programming problem p times by taking one of the objective at a time and ignoring the others. These solutions are known as ideal solutions. Let x^i be the respective optimal solution for the i^{th} different objectives with same constraints and evaluate each objective values for all these i^{th} optimal solutions.

Step-2: From the result of step -1 determine the corresponding values for every objective for each derived solutions. With the values of all objectives at each ideal solutions, pay-off matrix can be formulated as follows

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

$$\begin{matrix} & f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \dots\dots & f_p(x) \\ x^1 & f_1^*(x^1) & f_2^*(x^1) & \dots\dots & f_p^*(x^1) \\ x^2 & f_1^*(x^2) & f_2^*(x^2) & \dots\dots & f_p^*(x^2) \\ \vdots & \dots\dots & \dots\dots & \dots\dots & \dots\dots \\ x^p & f_1^*(x^p) & f_2^*(x^p) & \dots\dots & f_p^*(x^p) \end{matrix}$$

Here x^1, x^2, \dots, x^p are the ideal solution of the objectives $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_p(x)$ respectively.

Step-3: From the result of step-2, now we find lower bound (minimum) L_i and upper bound (maximum) U_i by using the following rule $U_i = \max \{f_i(x_p)\}$, $L_i = \min \{f_i(x_p)\}$ where $1 \leq i \leq p$. It is obvious $L_i = f_i^*(x^i)$, $1 \leq i \leq p$.

Step-4: Using aspiration level of each objective, the MONLP (2) may be written as follows

Find x so as to satisfy (3)

$$f_i(x) \leq L_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, p)$$

$$g_j(x) \leq b_j \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$x > 0$$

Here objective function of (2) are consider as fuzzy constraints. This type of fuzzy constraint can be quantified by eliciting a corresponding membership function $\mu_i(f_i(x))$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$

$$\mu_i(f_i(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f_i(x) \leq L_i^{ACC} \\ \frac{e^{-w \left(\frac{f_i(x) - L_i^{ACC}}{U_i^{ACC} - L_i^{ACC}} \right)} - e^{-w}}{1 - e^{-w}} & \text{if } L_i^{ACC} \leq f_i(x) \leq U_i^{ACC} \\ 0 & \text{if } f_i(x) \geq U_i^{ACC} \end{cases}$$

Under the concept of mean operator, the feasible solution set is defined by intersection of the fuzzy objective set. The feasible set is then characterized by its membership $\mu_D(x)$ which is

$$\mu_D(x) = \min \{ \mu_1(f_1(x)), \mu_2(f_2(x)), \dots, \mu_p(f_p(x)) \} \quad (4)$$

The decision solution can be obtained by solving the problem of maximize $\mu_D(x)$ subject to the given constraints i.e

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Maximize} \\ \forall x > 0 \end{matrix} \left(\begin{matrix} \text{Minimize} \\ \forall i \end{matrix} \mu_i(x) \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{such that } g_j(x) \leq b_j,$$

$$x > 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

Now if suppose $\alpha = \text{Minimize } \mu_i(x)$ be the overall satisfactory level of compromise, then we obtain the following equivalent model

$$\text{Maximize } \alpha \quad (6)$$

$$\text{such that } \mu_i(x) \geq \alpha, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$g_j(x) \leq b_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$x > 0, \quad \alpha \in [0, 1]$$

Step-5: Solve (6) to get optimal solution.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

2. An Intuitionistic Fuzzy Approach for Solving Multi-Objective Non-Linear Programming Problem with Non-linear membership and Non-linear Non-membership Function.

Following Zimmermann [20] and Angelov [2], we have presented a solution algorithm to solve MONLP (2) by Intuitionistic fuzzy optimization (IFO). Here Step 1 and Step 2 are same as shown in (IV.1)

Step-3: From the result of step 2 now we find lower bound (minimum) L_i^{ACC}

and upper bound (maximum) U_i^{ACC} by using following rule $U_i^{ACC} = \max \{f_i(x^p)\}$, $L_i^{ACC} = \min \{f_i(x^p)\}$ where $1 \leq i \leq p$. But in IFO The degree of non-membership (rejection) and the degree of membership (acceptance) are considered so that the sum of both value is less than one. To define the non-membership of NLP problem let U_i^{Rej} and L_i^{Rej} be the upper bound and lower bound of objective function $f_i(x)$ where $L_i^{ACC} \leq L_i^{Rej} \leq U_i^{Rej} \leq U_i^{ACC}$. For objective function of minimization problem, the upper bound for non-membership function (rejection) is always equals to that the upper bound of membership function (acceptance). One can take lower bound for non-membership function as follows $L_i^{Rej} = L_i^{ACC} + \varepsilon_i$ where $0 < \varepsilon_i < (U_i^{ACC} - L_i^{ACC})$ based on the decision maker choice.

The initial intuitionistic fuzzy model with aspiration level of objectives becomes Find $\{x_i, i=1, 2, \dots, p\}$

so as to satisfy $f_i(x) \leq L_i^{ACC}$ with tolerance $P_i^{ACC} = (U_i^{ACC} - L_i^{ACC})$ for the degree of acceptance for $i=1, 2, \dots, p$.

$f_i(x) \geq U_i^{Rej}$ with tolerance $P_i^{ACC} = (U_i^{ACC} - L_i^{ACC})$ for degree of rejection for $i=1, 2, \dots, p$. Define the membership (acceptance) and non-membership (rejection) functions of above uncertain objectives as follows. For the i^{th} , $i=1, 2, \dots, p$ objectives functions the linear membership function $\mu_i(f_i(x))$ and linear non-membership $\nu_i(f_i(x))$ is defined as follows

$$\mu_i(f_i(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f_i(x) \leq L_i^{ACC} \\ e^{\frac{-w \left(\frac{f_i(x) - L_i^{ACC}}{U_i^{ACC} - L_i^{ACC}} \right)}{1 - e^{-w}}} & \text{if } L_i^{ACC} \leq f_i(x) \leq U_i^{ACC} \\ 0 & \text{if } f_i(x) \geq U_i^{ACC} \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_i(f_i(x)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f_i(x) \leq L_i^{Rej} \\ \left(\frac{f_i(x) - L_i^{Rej}}{U_i^{Rej} - L_i^{Rej}} \right)^2 & \text{if } L_i^{Rej} \leq f_i(x) \leq U_i^{Rej} \\ 1 & \text{if } f_i(x) \geq U_i^{Rej} \end{cases}$$

Step-4: Now an Intuitionistic fuzzy optimization for above problem with membership and non-membership function can be written as

$$\text{Maximize } \mu_i(f_i(x)) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Minimize } \nu_i(f_i(x))$$

$$\text{subject to } \mu_i(f_i(x)) + \nu_i(f_i(x)) < 1$$

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

$$\left(\mu_i\left(f_i(x)\right)\right) > \left(v_i\left(f_i(x)\right)\right);$$

$$g_j(x) \leq b_j;$$

$$x > 0$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, p; j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

Find an equivalent crisp model by using membership and non-membership functions of objectives by IF as follows

$$\text{Max} \left(\text{Min}(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_p) \right) - \text{Min} \left(\text{Max}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p) \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\text{subject to } \mu_i\left(f_i(x)\right) + v_i\left(f_i(x)\right) < 1$$

$$\left(\mu_i\left(f_i(x)\right)\right) > \left(v_i\left(f_i(x)\right)\right);$$

$$g_j(x) \leq b_j;$$

$$x > 0$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, p; j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

If we consider $\alpha = \text{Minimize}(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_p)$; $\beta = \text{Maximize}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p)$ accordingly the Angelov [15], the above can be written as

$$\text{Maximize } (\alpha - \beta) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{subject to } \mu_i\left(f_i(x)\right) \geq \alpha;$$

$$g_j(x) \leq b_j;$$

$$x > 0, \alpha + \beta \leq 1$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1], \beta \in [0, 1]; i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

which on substitution of $\mu_i\left(f_i(x)\right)$ and $v_i\left(f_i(x)\right)$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ becomes

$$\text{Maximize } (\alpha - \beta) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{subject to}$$

$$f_i(x) + \frac{U_i^{\text{Acc}} - L_i^{\text{Acc}}}{w} \ln \left\{ (1 - e^{-w})\alpha + e^{-w} \right\} \leq L_i^{\text{Acc}};$$

$$f_i(x) - \sqrt{\beta} \left(U_i^{\text{Re } j} - L_i^{\text{Re } j} \right) \leq L_i^{\text{Re } j};$$

$$g_j(x) \leq b_j;$$

$$\alpha + \beta \leq 1;$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1], \beta \in [0, 1]$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, p; j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

Step-5: Solve the above crisp model (10) by using appropriate mathematical programming algorithm to get optimal solution of objective function.

Step-6: Stop.

3. Solution of Multi-Objective structural optimization problem by Fuzzy and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Optimization Technique

To solve the MOSOP (1) step 1 of IV is used. After that according to step 2 pay-off matrix is formulated

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

$$\begin{matrix} WT(A) & \delta(A) \\ A^1 \left[WT^*(A^1) & \delta^*(A^1) \right] \\ A^2 \left[WT^*(A^2) & \delta^*(A^2) \right] \end{matrix}$$

In next step following step 2 we calculate the bound of the objective U_1^{Acc}, L_1^{Acc} and U_1^{Rej}, L_1^{Rej} for weight function $WT(A)$, such that $L_1^{Acc} < WT(A) < U_1^{Acc}$ and $L_2^{Rej} < WT(A) < U_2^{Rej}$ and $U_2^{Acc}, L_2^{Acc}; U_2^{Rej}, L_2^{Rej}$ for deflection $\delta(A)$, such that $L_2^{Acc} < \delta(A) < U_2^{Acc}$ and $L_2^{Rej} < \delta(A) < U_2^{Rej}$ with the condition $U_i^{Acc} = U_i^{Rej}; L_i^{Rej} = L_i^{Acc} + \varepsilon_i$ for $i=1,2$ so as $0 < \varepsilon_i < (U_i^{Acc} - L_i^{Acc})$ are identified.

According to IFO technique considering membership and non-membership function for MOSOP (1)

$$\mu_{WT(A)}(WT(A)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } WT(A) \leq L_{WT}^{Acc} \\ e^{\frac{-w \left(\frac{WT(A) - L_{WT}^{Acc}}{U_{WT}^{Acc} - L_{WT}^{Acc}} \right)}{1 - e^{-w}}} - e^{-w} & \text{if } L_{WT}^{Acc} \leq WT(A) \leq U_{WT}^{Acc} \\ 0 & \text{if } WT(A) \geq U_{WT}^{Acc} \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_{WT(A)}(WT(A)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } WT(A) \leq L_{WT}^{Rej} \\ \left(\frac{WT(A) - L_{WT}^{Rej}}{U_{WT}^{Rej} - L_{WT}^{Rej}} \right)^2 & \text{if } L_{WT}^{Rej} \leq WT(A) \leq U_{WT}^{Rej} \\ 1 & \text{if } WT(A) \geq U_{WT}^{Rej} \end{cases}$$

And

$$\mu_{\delta(A)}(\delta(A)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \delta(A) \leq L_{\delta}^{Acc} \\ e^{\frac{-w \left(\frac{\delta(A) - L_{\delta}^{Acc}}{U_{\delta}^{Acc} - L_{\delta}^{Acc}} \right)}{1 - e^{-w}}} - e^{-w} & \text{if } L_{\delta}^{Acc} \leq \delta(A) \leq U_{\delta}^{Acc} \\ 0 & \text{if } \delta(A) \geq U_{\delta}^{Acc} \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_{\delta(A)}(\delta(A)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \delta(A) \leq L_{\delta}^{Rej} \\ \left(\frac{\delta(A) - L_{\delta}^{Rej}}{U_{\delta}^{Rej} - L_{\delta}^{Rej}} \right)^2 & \text{if } L_{\delta}^{Rej} \leq \delta(A) \leq U_{\delta}^{Rej} \\ 1 & \text{if } \delta(A) \geq U_{\delta}^{Rej} \end{cases}$$

crisp non-linear programming problem is formulated as follows

$$Max \left(Min \left(\mu_{WT}(WT(A)), \mu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) \right) - Min \left(\nu_{WT}(WT(A)), \nu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) \right) \right) \quad (11)$$

subject to

$$\mu_{WT}(WT(A)) + \nu_{WT}(WT(A)) < 1; \mu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) + \nu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) < 1;$$

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{WT}(WT(A)) &> \nu_{WT}(WT(A)); \mu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) > \nu_{\delta}(\delta(A)); \\ \mu_{WT}(WT(A)) &\geq 0, \nu_{WT}(WT(A)) \geq 0; \mu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) \geq 0, \nu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) \geq 0; \\ \sigma_i[A] &\leq [\sigma_i]; A > 0 \end{aligned}$$

According to Angelov [2] the above problem can be written as

$$\text{Maximize } (\alpha - \beta) \quad (12)$$

subject to

$$\mu_{WT}(WT(A)) \geq \alpha; \nu_{WT}(WT(A)) \leq \beta;$$

$$\mu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) \geq \alpha; \nu_{\delta}(\delta(A)) \leq \beta;$$

$$\sigma_i[A] \leq [\sigma_i], \alpha + \beta \leq 1;$$

$$A > 0, \alpha \in [0,1], \beta \in [0,1]$$

Solve the above crisp model (12) by an appropriate mathematical programming algorithm to get optimal solution and hence objective function i.e structural weight and deflection of loaded joint will get the pareto optimal solution.

V. NUMERICAL ILLUSTRATION

A well-known three bar planer truss is considered is to minimize weight $WT(A_1, A_2)$ of the structure and minimize the deflection $\delta(A_1, A_2)$ at a loading point of a statistically loaded three bar planer truss subject to stress constraints on each of the truss members

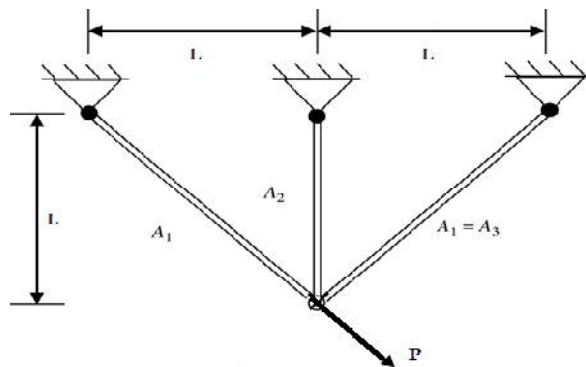


Fig.1. Design of Three Bar Planer Truss

The multi-objective optimization problem can be stated as follows

$$\text{Minimize } WT(A_1, A_2) = \rho L (2\sqrt{2}A_1 + A_2) \quad (13)$$

$$\text{Minimize } \delta(A_1, A_2) = \frac{PL}{E(A_1 + \sqrt{2}A_2)}$$

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

$$\text{subject to } \sigma_1(A_1, A_2) = \frac{P(\sqrt{2}A_1 + A_2)}{(\sqrt{2}A_1^2 + 2A_1A_2)} \leq [\sigma_1^T];$$

$$\sigma_2(A_1, A_2) = \frac{P}{(A_1 + \sqrt{2}A_2)} \leq [\sigma_2^T];$$

$$\sigma_3(A_1, A_2) = \frac{PA_2}{(\sqrt{2}A_1^2 + 2A_1A_2)} \leq [\sigma_3^C];$$

$$A_i^{\min} \leq A_i \leq A_i^{\max} \quad i = 1, 2$$

Where P = applied load ; ρ = material density ; L = length ; E = Young's modulus ; A_1 = Cross section of bar-1 and bar-3; A_2 = Cross section of bar-2; δ is deflection of loaded joint. $[\sigma_1^T]$ and $[\sigma_2^T]$ are maximum allowable tensile stress for bar 1 and bar 2 respectively, $[\sigma_3^C]$ is maximum allowable compressive stress for bar 3.

Table.1 The input data for MOSOP (13)

Applied Load P (KN)	Material Density (ρ) (KN/m ³)	Length L (m)	Maximum allowable tensile stress [σ_T] (KN/m ²)	Maximum allowable compressive stress [σ_C] (KN/m ²)	Young's Modulus E (KN/m ²)	A_i^{\min} and A_i^{\max} of cross section of bars $10^{-4}(m^2)$
20	100	1	20	15	2×10^8	$A_1^{\min} = 0.1, A_1^{\max} = 5,$ $A_2^{\min} = 0.1, A_2^{\max} = 5$

Solution : According to step 2 pay-off matrix is formulated as follows

$$WT(A_1, A_2) \quad \delta(A_1, A_2)$$

$$A^1 \begin{bmatrix} 2.638958 & 14.64102 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 \begin{bmatrix} 19.14214 & 1.656854 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Here } U_{WT}^v = U_{WT}^\mu = 19.14214, L_{WT}^v = L_{WT}^\mu + \varepsilon_1 = 2.638958 + \varepsilon_1;$$

$$\text{Such that } 0 < \varepsilon_1 < (19.14214 - 2.638958);$$

$$U_\delta^v = U_\delta^\mu = 14.64102, L_\delta^v = L_\delta^\mu + \varepsilon_2 = 1.656854 + \varepsilon_2;$$

$$\text{such that } 0 < \varepsilon_2 < (14.64102 - 1.656854) .$$

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

Here membership and non membership functions for objective functions $WT(A_1, A_2), \delta(A_1, A_2)$ are defined as follows

$$\mu_{WT}(WT(A_1, A_2)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } WT(A_1, A_2) \leq 2.638958 \\ \frac{e^{-w\left(\frac{WT(A_1, A_2) - 2.638958}{16.503182}\right)} - e^{-w}}{1 - e^{-w}} & \text{if } 2.638958 \leq WT(A_1, A_2) \leq 19.14214 \\ 0 & \text{if } WT(A_1, A_2) \geq 19.14214 \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_{WT}(WT(A_1, A_2)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } WT(A_1, A_2) \leq 2.638958 + \varepsilon_1 \\ \left(\frac{WT(A_1, A_2) - (2.638958 + \varepsilon_1)}{16.503182 - \varepsilon_1}\right)^2 & \text{if } 2.638958 + \varepsilon_1 \leq WT(A_1, A_2) \leq 19.14214 \\ 1 & \text{if } WT(A_1, A_2) \geq 19.14214 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\delta}(\delta(A_1, A_2)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \delta(A_1, A_2) \leq 3.638958 \\ \frac{e^{-w\left(\frac{\delta(A_1, A_2) - 3.638958}{11.002062}\right)} - e^{-w}}{1 - e^{-w}} & \text{if } 3.638958 \leq \delta(A_1, A_2) \leq 14.64102 \\ 0 & \text{if } \delta(A_1, A_2) \geq 14.64102 \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_{\delta}(\delta(A_1, A_2)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \delta(A_1, A_2) \leq 3.638958 + \varepsilon_2 \\ \left(\frac{\delta(A_1, A_2) - (3.638958 + \varepsilon_2)}{11.002062 - \varepsilon_2}\right)^2 & \text{if } 3.638958 + \varepsilon_2 \leq \delta(A_1, A_2) \leq 14.64102 \\ 1 & \text{if } \delta(A_1, A_2) \geq 14.64102 \end{cases}$$

Now using Fuzzy Optimization technique with nonlinear membership functions we get

Maximize $(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\text{subject to } \left(2\sqrt{2}A_1 + A_2\right) + \frac{16.503182}{w} \ln\left\{e^{-w} + (1 - e^{-w})\alpha\right\} \leq 2.638958; \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{20}{(\sqrt{2}A_2 + A_1)} + \frac{11.002062}{w} \ln\left\{e^{-w} + (1 - e^{-w})\alpha\right\} \leq 3.638958;$$

$$\frac{20(\sqrt{2}A_1 + A_2)}{(2A_1^2 + 2A_1A_2)} \leq 20;$$

$$\frac{20}{(A_1 + \sqrt{2}A_2)} \leq 20;$$

$$\frac{20A_2}{(2A_1^2 + 2A_1A_2)} \leq 15;$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1]$$

$$w = 2; 0.1 \leq A_1, A_2 \leq 5;$$

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

Now using IFO technique with nonlinear membership and non-membership functions we get

Maximize $(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\text{subject to } \left(2\sqrt{2}A_1 + A_2\right) + \frac{16.503182}{w} \ln \left\{e^{-w} + (1 - e^{-w})\alpha\right\} \leq 2.638958; \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{20}{\left(\sqrt{2}A_2 + A_1\right)} + \frac{11.002062}{w} \ln \left\{e^{-w} + (1 - e^{-w})\alpha\right\} \leq 3.638958;$$

$$(2\sqrt{2}A_1 + A_2) - \sqrt{\beta} (16.503182 - \varepsilon_1) \leq (2.638958 + \varepsilon_1);$$

$$\frac{20}{\left(\sqrt{2}A_2 + A_1\right)} - \sqrt{\beta} (11.002062 - \varepsilon_2) \leq (3.638958 + \varepsilon_2);$$

$$\frac{20(\sqrt{2}A_1 + A_2)}{(2A_1^2 + 2A_1A_2)} \leq 20;$$

$$\frac{20}{(A_1 + \sqrt{2}A_2)} \leq 20;$$

$$\frac{20A_2}{(2A_1^2 + 2A_1A_2)} \leq 15;$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1], \beta \in [0, 1];$$

$$w = 2; 0.1 \leq A_1, A_2 \leq 5;$$

The Pareto optimal solution of MOSOP (13) using fuzzy and Intuitionistic fuzzy multi objective non-linear programming technique is given in table 1.

Table 2. Comparison of Optimal solution of MOSOP (13) based on different method

Method	$A_1 \times 10^{-4} m^2$	$A_2 \times 10^{-4} m^2$	$WT \times 10^2 KN$	$\delta \times 10^{-7} m$
Fuzzy nonlinear programming(FNLP) using nonlinear membership function	.8636293	.1962454	2.638958	17.52599
Intuitionistic Fuzzy Non-linear Programming (IFNLP) using linear membership function $\varepsilon_1 = 1.6503182, \varepsilon_2 = 1.1002062$.5766526	3.694181	5.325201	3.447673
Intuitionistic Fuzzy Non-linear Programming (IFNLP) using non-linear membership function $\varepsilon_1 = 1.6503182, \varepsilon_2 = 1.1002062$.5513085	2.634761	4.194097	4.675712

Here we get best solution considering non linear membership and non-membership function in IFO method for different tolerance ε_1 and ε_2 .

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 10, October 2016

VI. CONCLUSION

In view of comparing the intuitionistic fuzzy optimization method for linear and nonlinear membership and non-membership we obtained the solution of the undertaken numerical problem by intuitionistic fuzzy optimization method given by Angelov[2]. The main objective of this work is to illustrate the impact of nonlinear membership and non-membership of IFO technique in utilization of nonlinear structural problem. Here we have considered a non-linear three bar truss design problem. In this problem, we have found out optimum weight of the structure in presence of optimum deflection of loaded joint. The comparison of results obtained for the undertaken problem clearly show the difference between the impact of linear and non-linear membership function in intuitionistic fuzzy optimization in perspective of structural design. The results are also compared with fuzzy optimization with nonlinear membership function. The results of this study may lead to the development of effective non linear membership and non-membership in IFO technique solving other non-linear model in different field.

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