

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of green lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network structure.

FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM

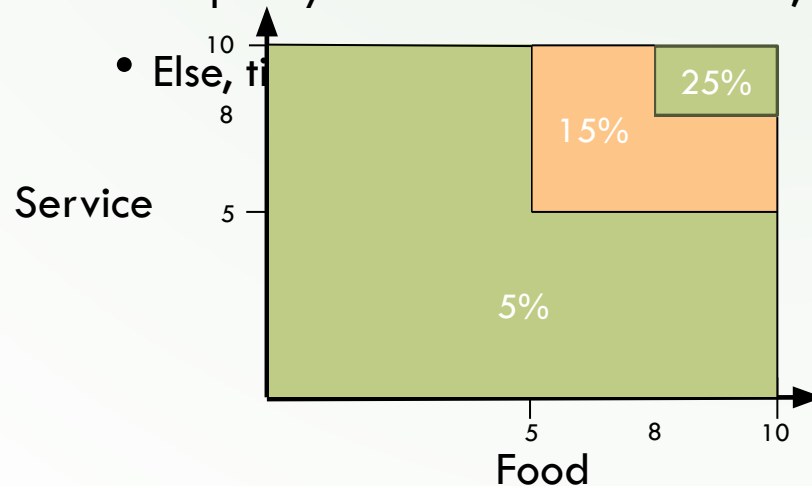
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LECTURER

CSE, KUET

Problems with Traditional (Boolean) Logic

- A two-valued logic system: every statement is either True (1) or False (0).
- A scenario of restaurant:
 - Two factors: Quality of food and quality of service
 - Outcome: Tip
 - If quality ≥ 8 and service ≥ 8 , tip is 25%
 - If quality ≥ 5 and service ≥ 5 , tip is 15%

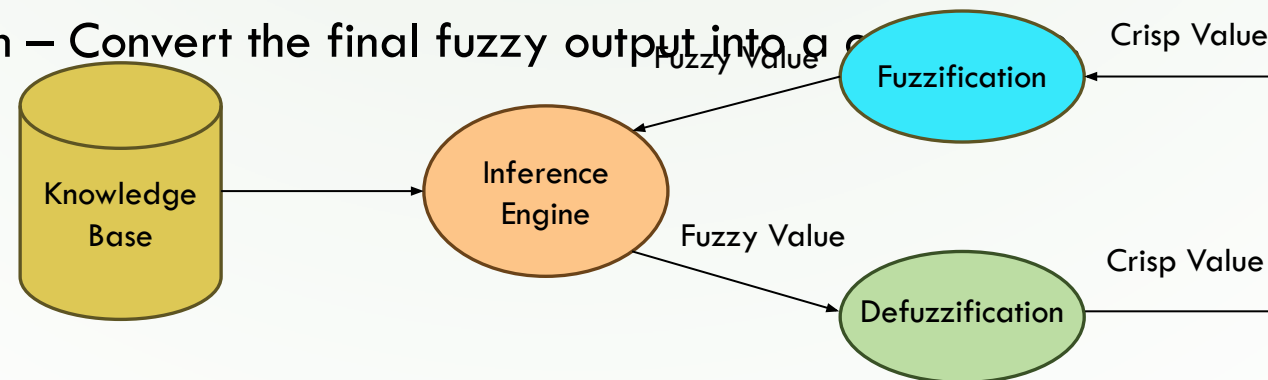


Fuzzy Logic

- Fuzzy logic is a form of many-valued logic, where truth values are expressed in degrees between 0 and 1, instead of just true (1) or false (0).
- A Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) is a way of mapping an input space to an output space using fuzzy logic.
- FIS (also called a Fuzzy Expert System) uses membership functions and fuzzy rules instead of Boolean logic to reason with uncertain data.
- The rules in FIS are fuzzy production rules of the form:
 - If P then Q, where P and Q are fuzzy statements.
 - P is called antecedent and Q is called conclusion.
 - E.x.: If service is poor or food is bad then tip is cheap.

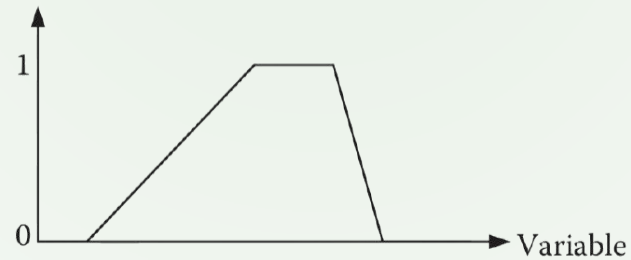
Fuzzy Inference System

- The set of rules in a fuzzy expert system is known as the knowledge base.
- The main functional steps of a fuzzy expert system are:
 - Fuzzification – Convert crisp inputs into fuzzy values using membership functions.
 - Fuzzy Inference – Apply the fuzzy rules and inference method.
 - Aggregation – Combine the outputs of all rules.
 - Defuzzification – Convert the final fuzzy output into a crisp value.

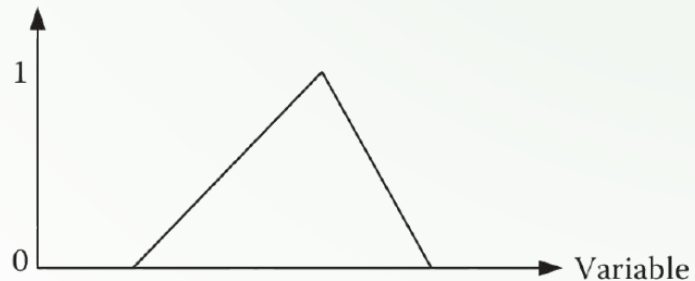


Fuzzy Inference System – Cont'd

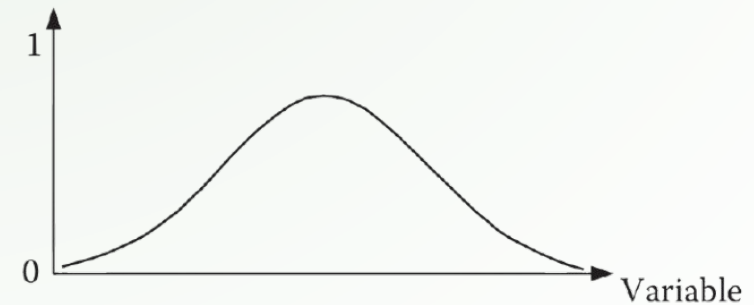
- Some common membership functions:



A trapezoidal membership function



A triangular membership function



A gaussian membership function

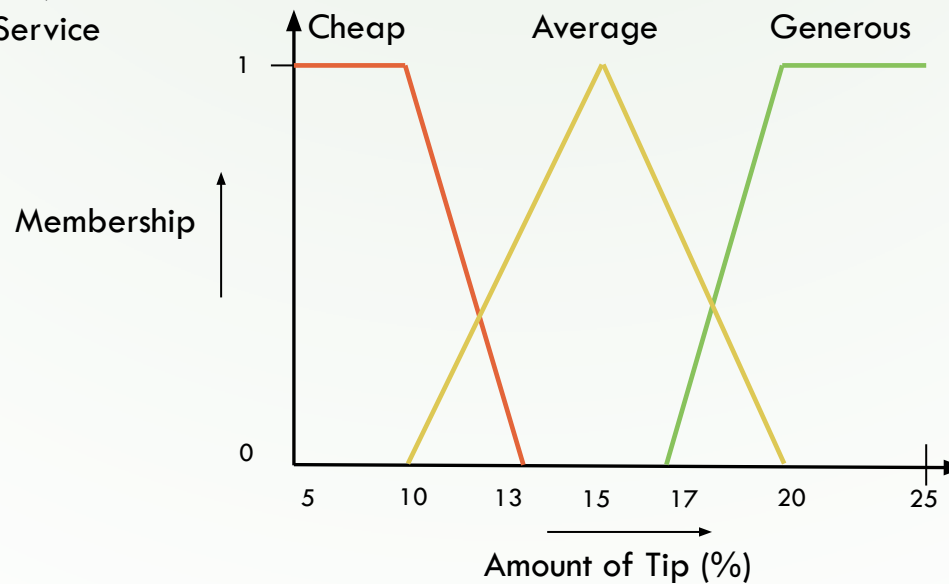
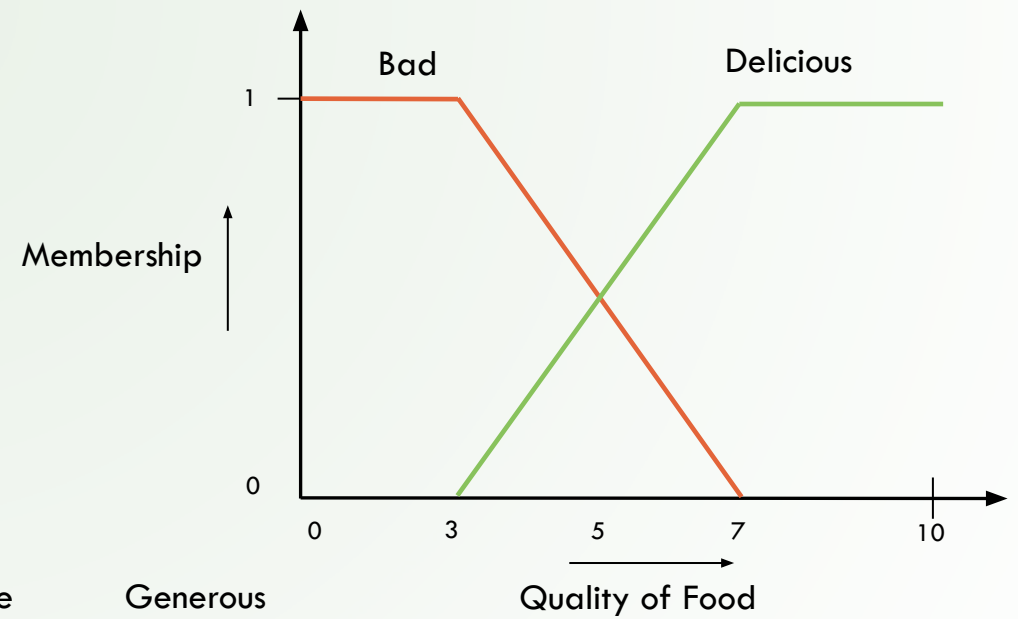
Mamdani Inference System

- The most well-known fuzzy inference system is the Mamdani rule-based system.
- Its functional steps are:
 - Fuzzify all input values into fuzzy membership functions.
 - Execute all applicable rules in the rulebase to compute the fuzzy output functions.
 - Defuzzify the fuzzy output functions to get "crisp" output values.
- Example: We will consider the restaurant tipping scenario.
 - Two inputs: Quality of food and service at a restaurant rated at scale from 0-10.
 - One output: Amount of tip to be given (in the range 5%-25% of total bill paid).

Rules for Tipping

- Let us consider the following three rules:
 - If service is poor or food is bad, then tip is cheap .
 - If service is good, then tip is average.
 - If service is excellent or food is delicious, then tip is generous.
- Input variables:
 - Service : represented by poor, good, excellent
 - Food : represented by bad, delicious
- Output Variable:
 - Tip : represented by cheap, average, generous

Membership Functions



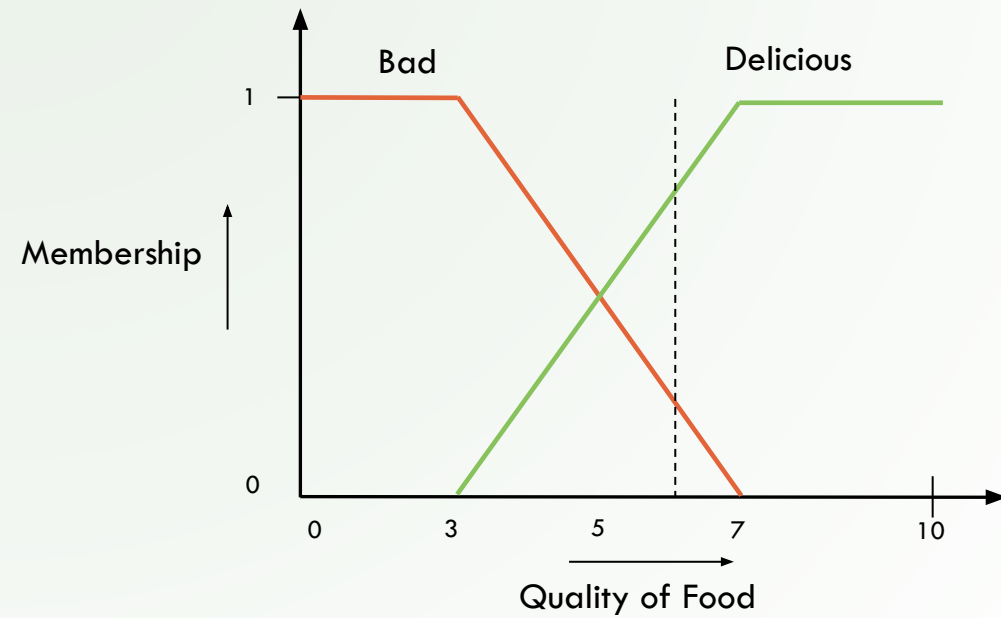
Fuzzification

Let:

Service = 3, Food = 6



Service(3) = (0.5, 0.33, 0)



Food(6) = (0.25, 0.75)

$$y = y_1 + \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}(x - x_1)$$

Inferencing (Executing Rules)

Service(3) = (0.5, 0.33, 0)

Food(6) = (0.25, 0.75)

Boolean	Fuzzy
AND(x, y)	MIN(x, y)
OR(x, y)	MAX(x, y)
NOT(x)	1 - x

If service is poor or food is bad, then tip is cheap .

$$\text{OR}(0.5, 0.25) = \text{MAX}(0.5, 0.25)$$

If service is good, then tip is average.

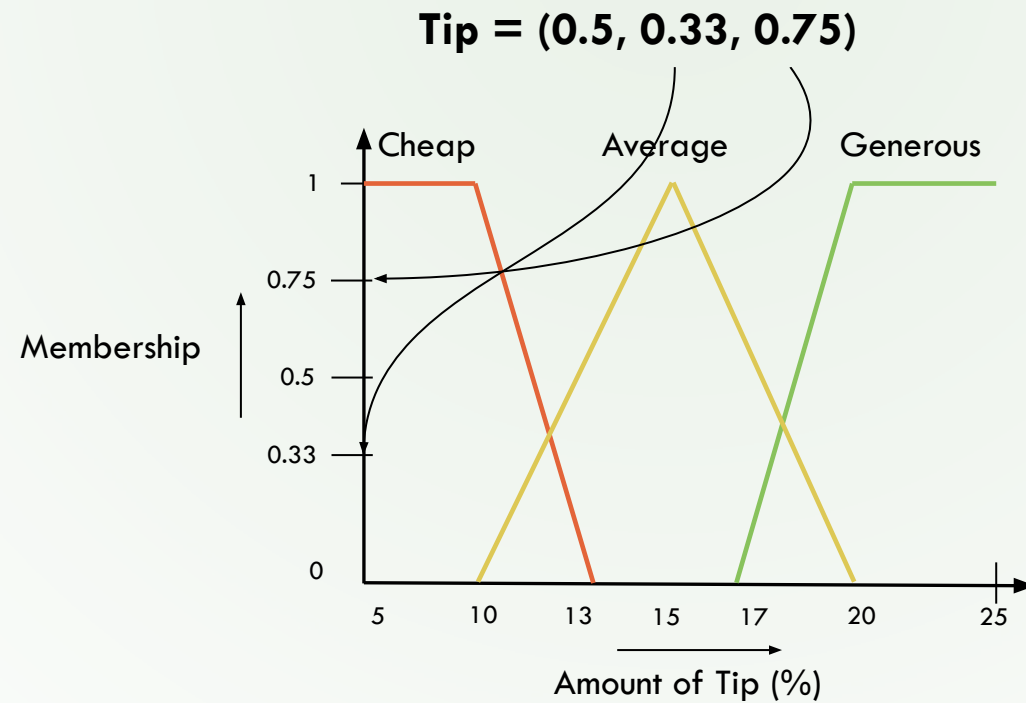
$$0.33$$

If service is excellent or food is delicious, then tip is generous.

$$\text{OR}(0, 0.75) = \text{MAX}(0, 0.75)$$

Tip = (0.5, 0.33, 0.75)

Defuzzification



There are several defuzzification methods, here we will use centroid technique. It finds the point where a vertical line would slice the aggregate set into two equal masses.

Defuzzification – Cont'd

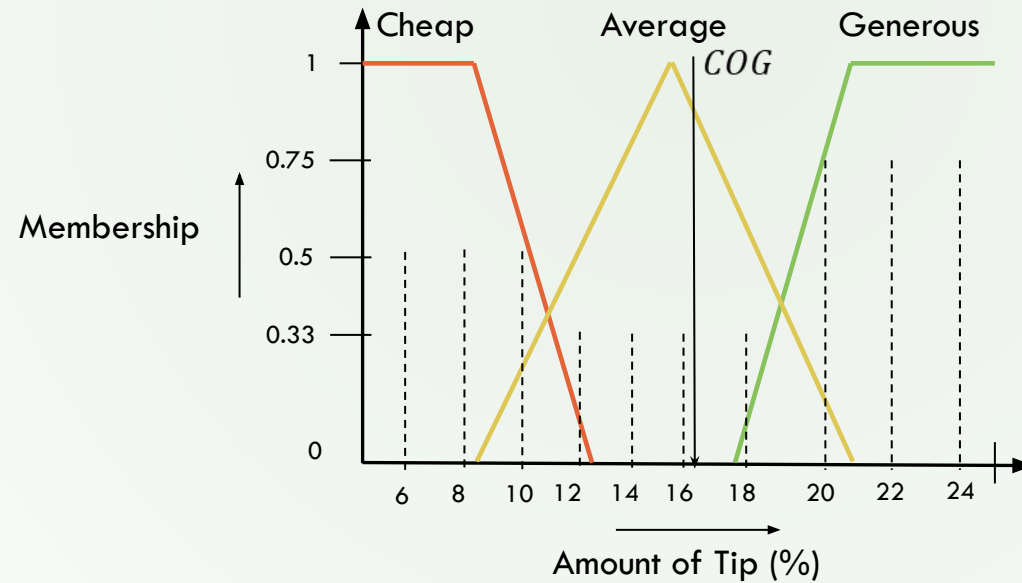


A centroid defuzzification method finds a point representing the center of gravity of the fuzzy set, A , on the interval, ab is given by the equation:

$$\text{COG} = \frac{\sum_{x=a}^b \mu_A(x)x}{\sum_{x=a}^b \mu_A(x)}$$

$\mu_A(x)$ represents the degree of membership for a value inside the interval.

Defuzzification – Cont'd



$$COG = \frac{(6 + 8 + 10) * 0.5 + (12 + 14 + 16 + 18) * 0.33 + (20 + 22 + 24) * 0.75}{0.5 + 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.33 + 0.33 + 0.33 + 0.33 + 0.75 + 0.75 + 0.75}$$
$$= 16.03\%$$

Visualization

Code: <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1gp3VcCxj3t3XyK3c9DCfT1G7B3HWjFLr?usp=sharing>

Slide download: <https://h1.nu/Fuzzy>

The slide features a light green background with decorative circuit-like lines in the corners. These lines are composed of straight segments and circles, colored in a gradient from dark green to light yellow. They are positioned in the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners, framing the central text.

THANK YOU