智能控制第3章

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3-1

3-1 已知年龄的论域为[0,200],且设"年老O"和"年轻Y"两个模糊集的隶属函数分别为

$$\mu_{0}(a) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leqslant a \leqslant 50 \\ \frac{a - 50}{20} & 50 \leqslant a \leqslant 70 \\ 1.0 & a \geqslant 70 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{Y}(a) = \begin{cases} 1.0 & 0 \leqslant a \leqslant 25 \\ \frac{70 - a}{45} & 25 \leqslant a \leqslant 70 \\ 0 & a \geqslant 70 \end{cases}$$

试设计"很年轻 W"、"不老也不年轻 V"两个模糊集的隶属函数,并采用 Matlab 实现针对上述 4 个隶属函数的仿真。

按 $\mu_{\# \, {}^{st} \, {}^{lpha}} = \mu_A^2$ 得到"很年轻W"的隶属函数:

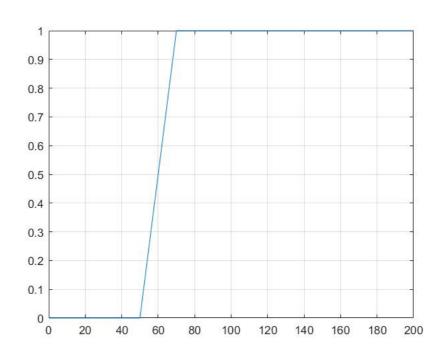
$$\mu_W = egin{cases} 1.0 & 0 \leq a \leq 25 \ rac{a^2 - 140a + 4900}{2025} & 25 \leq a \leq 70 \ 0 & a \geq 70 \end{cases}$$

按"不老也不年轻 $V = \bar{O} \cap \bar{Y}$ "得到的隶属函数:

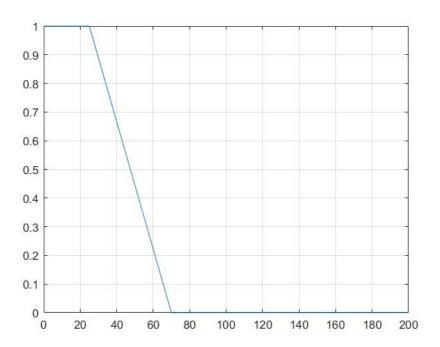
$$\mu_V = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 0 & 0 \leq a \leq 25, a \geq 70 \ rac{a-25}{45} & 25 \leq a \leq 730/13 \ rac{70-a}{20} & 730/13 \leq a \leq 70 \end{array}
ight.$$

MATLAB仿真图像:

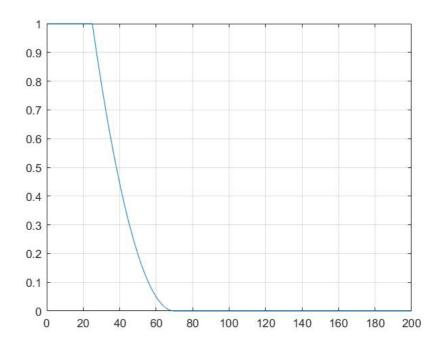
年老O



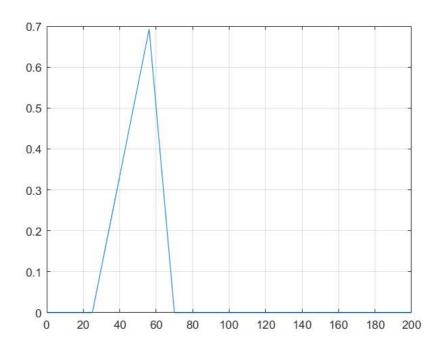
年轻Y



• 很年轻W



• 不老也不年轻V



3-2

3-2 已知模糊矩阵
$$P$$
, Q , R , S , $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.9 \\ 0.2 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$, $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.7 \\ 0.1 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$, $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.7 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$, $S = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.6 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$ 。求:

(1) $(P \circ Q) \circ R$ (2) $(P \cup Q) \circ S$ (3) $(P \circ S) \cup (Q \circ S)$

(1)

 $P \cdot Q = [0.5 \ 0.6]$

0.2 0.4]

$$(P \cdot Q) \cdot R = [0.6 \ 0.6]$$

0.4 0.4]

(2)

PUQ = [0.6 0.9]

0.2 0.7]

 $(P U Q) \cdot S = [0.6 0.5]$

0.6 0.5]

(3)

 $P \cdot S = [0.6 \ 0.5]$

0.6 0.5]

 $Q \cdot S = [0.6 \ 0.5]$

0.4 0.4]

$$(P \cdot S) \cdot (Q \cdot S) = [0.6 \ 0.5]$$

0.6 0.5]

3-3

3-3 求解模糊关系方程
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.5 & 0.6 \\ 0.4 & 0.8 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

即:

$$(0.8 \wedge x_1) \vee (0.5 \wedge x_2) \vee (0.6 \wedge x_3) = 0.5 \tag{1}$$

$$(0.4 \land x_1) \lor (0.8 \land x_2) \lor (0.5 \land x_3) = 0.6 \tag{2}$$

对(1)式进行分类讨论:

1. 若
$$0.8 \wedge x_1 = 0.5$$
,则有 $x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = [0, 1], x_3 = [0, 0.5]$

2. 若
$$0.5 \land x_2 = 0.5$$
,则有 $x_1 = [0, 0.5], x_2 = [0.5, 1], x_3 = [0, 0.5]$

3. 若
$$0.6 \wedge x_3 = 0.5$$
,则有 $x_1 = [0, 0.5], x_2 = [0, 1], x_3 = 0.5$

对(2)式,因为 $0.4 \wedge x_1 \leq 0.4 < 0.6, 0.5 \wedge x_3 \leq 0.5 < 0.6$ 恒成立,所以只能是 $0.8 \wedge x_2 = 0.6$,即 $x_2 = 0.6$

综上,有两组可能的解:

1.
$$x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 0.6, x_3 = [0, 0.5]$$

2.
$$x_1 = [0, 0.5], x_2 = 0.6, x_3 = [0, 0.5]$$

3-4 如果
$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{0.5}{x_2}$$
 且 $\mathbf{B} = \frac{0.1}{y_1} + \frac{0.5}{y_2} + \frac{1}{y_3}$,则 $\mathbf{C} = \frac{0.2}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2}$ 。现已知 $\mathbf{A}_1 = \frac{0.8}{x_1} + \frac{0.1}{x_2}$ 且 $\mathbf{B}_1 = \frac{0.5}{y_1} + \frac{0.2}{y_2} + \frac{0}{y_3}$,利用模糊推理公式(3.27) 和式(3.28) 求 \mathbf{C}_1 ,并采用 Matlab 进行仿真。

$$A imes B = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \wedge \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.5 & 1 \ 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \ R = (A imes B)^{T1} \circ C = egin{bmatrix} 0.1 \ 0.5 \ 1 \ 0.5 \ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \ 0.2 & 0.5 \ 0.2 & 1 \ 0.1 & 0.1 \ 0.2 & 0.5 \ 0.2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \ A_1 imes B_1 = egin{bmatrix} 0.8 \ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \wedge \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0 \ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \ C_1 = (A_1 imes B_1)^{T2} \circ R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \circ egin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \ 0.2 & 0.5 \ 0.2 & 1 \ 0.1 & 0.1 \ 0.2 & 0.5 \ 0.2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \ 0.2 & 0.5 \ 0$$

即:

$$C_1 = rac{0.2}{c_1} + rac{0.2}{c_2}$$

MATLAB仿真代码如下 (chap3 4.m文件):

```
clc;clear;
A=[1 \ 0.5]; B=[0.1 \ 0.5 \ 1]; C=[0.2 \ 1];
A1=[0.8 \ 0.1]; B1=[0.5 \ 0.2 \ 0];
C1 = fr(A, B, C, A1, B1)
function C1 = fr(A, B, C, A1, B1)
AB = circ(A',B);
ABT1 = AB';
R = circ(ABT1(:),C); % R = (A \times B) \land T1 * C
AB1 = circ(A1', B1);
ABT2 = AB1';
C1 = circ(ABT2(:)',R); % c1 = (A1 X B1)^T2 * R
end
function C = circ(A, B)
[ma,na]=size(A); [mb,nb]=size(B); %na=mb
C=zeros(ma,nb);
for i=1:ma %A的每一行
    for j=1:nb %B的每一列
        for k=1:na %A的第i行的第k个元素,B的第j列的第k个元素
```

```
t(k)=min(A(i,k),B(k,j));
end
C(i,j)=max(t);
end
end
end
```