

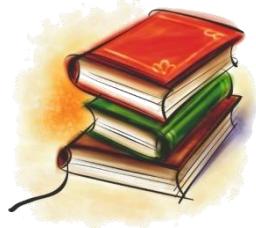
مبانی رایانش نرم

فازی: منطق و استدلال

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استدلال

در یونان باستان در غَوْبَیِ از کرت گفت: "همه کرتی‌ها در غَوْبَ هستند"
آیا او دروغ می‌گوید؟

اگر دروغ بگوید پس راست گفته (چون خودش هم دروغ‌گوست)
اگر دروغ نگوید، پس دروغ گفته (چون خودش راست گو است)



پارادوکس دروغ‌گو
Liar Paradox



منطق کلاسیک ...

○ منطق (logic)

- روشی برای استدلال با استفاده از گزاره‌ها (propositions)

○ گزاره (propositions)

- عبارتی که یا درست است و یا نادرست (دو حالتی)

◦ تمام انسان‌ها می‌میرند (درست)

◦ آب در دمای ۳۵ درجه به جوش می‌آید (غلط)

○ منطق گزاره‌ای (propositional logic)

- دسته‌ای از منطق که بر اساس ترکیب گزاره‌ها استدلال می‌کند

○ متغیر منطق (logic variable)

- متغیری که بیانگر یک گزاره است

○ تابع منطق (logic function)

- تابعی که بیانگر عملی بر روی یک یا چند متغیر منطق است

منطق کلاسیک ...

تابع منطق روی دو متغیر منطق

TABLE 8.1 LOGIC FUNCTIONS OF TWO VARIABLES

v_2	v_1	Adopted name of function	Adopted symbol	Other names used in the literature	Other symbols used in the literature
1 0	1 0	Zero function	0	Falsum	F, \perp
0 0	0 1	Nor function	$v_1 \vee v_2$	Pierce function	$v_1 \downarrow v_2, NOR(v_1, v_2)$
0 0	1 0	Inhibition	$v_1 \Leftarrow v_2$	Proper inequality	$v_1 > v_2$
0 0	1 1	<u>Negation</u>	\bar{v}_2	Complement	$\neg v_2, \sim v_2, v_2^0$
0 1	0 0	Inhibition	$v_1 \Rightarrow v_2$	Proper inequality	$v_1 < v_2$
0 1	0 1	Negation	\bar{v}_1	Complement	$\neg v_1, \sim v_1, v_1^0$
0 1	1 0	Exclusive-or function	$v_1 \oplus v_2$	Nonequivalence	$v_1 \neq v_2, v_1 \oplus v_2$
0 1	1 1	Nand function	$v_1 \wedge v_2$	Sheffer stroke	$v_1 v_2, NAND(v_1, v_2)$
1 0	0 0	Conjunction	$v_1 \wedge v_2$	And function	$v_1 \& v_2, v_1 v_2$
1 0	0 1	Biconditional	$v_1 \Leftrightarrow v_2$	Equivalence	$v_1 \equiv v_2$
1 0	1 0	Assertion	v_1	Identity	v_1^1
1 0	1 1	Implication	$v_1 \leftarrow v_2$	Conditional, inequality	$v_1 \subset v_2, v_1 \geq v_2$
1 1	0 0	Assertion	v_2	Identity	v_2^1
1 1	0 1	Implication	$v_1 \Rightarrow v_2$	Conditional, inequality	$v_1 \supset v_2, v_1 \leq v_2$
1 1	1 0	Disjunction	$v_1 \vee v_2$	Or function	$v_1 + v_2$
1 1	1 1	One function	1	Verum	T, I



منطق کلاسیک ...

○ عملگرهای منطقی = توابع ساده logic primitives

- مجموعه‌ای از این عملگرها کامل است اگر هر تابع منطقی با تعداد محدودی متغیر را بتوان با آنها نوشت

(disjunction) OR و (conjunction) AND، (negation) NOT
 ○ عملگرهای (implication) و استلزم (negation) NOT

○ فرمول منطقی (logic formula): ترکیب primitive‌ها

- نحوه ساخت فرمول‌های منطقی

Logic formulas are then defined recursively as follows:

1. if v denotes a logic variable, then v and \bar{v} are logic formulas;
2. if a and b denote logic formulas, then $a \wedge b$ and $a \vee b$ are also logic formulas;
3. the only logic formulas are those defined by the previous two rules.

For example, $(\bar{v}_1 \wedge \bar{v}_2) \vee (v_1 \wedge \bar{v}_3) \vee (v_2 \wedge v_3)$

• مثال

منطق کلاسیک ...

○ مفاهیم

- درست‌نما (tautology): وقتی فرمول منطقی همواره درست است (مستقل از اینکه متغیرها چه مقداری بگیرند)
- تناقض (contradiction): وقتی فرمول منطقی همواره نادرست است (مستقل از اینکه متغیرها چه مقداری بگیرند)

قياس استثنایی

$(a \wedge (a \Rightarrow b)) \Rightarrow b$ (*modus ponens*),

نفي تالي

$(\bar{b} \wedge (a \Rightarrow b)) \Rightarrow \bar{a}$ (*modus tollens*),

قياس فرضی

$((a \Rightarrow b) \wedge (b \Rightarrow c)) \Rightarrow (a \Rightarrow c)$ (*hypothetical syllogism*).

a	b	$(a \Rightarrow b)$	$(a \wedge (a \Rightarrow b))$	$(a \wedge (a \Rightarrow b)) \Rightarrow b$
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$a \rightarrow b \equiv \neg a \vee b$$

tautologies



منطق کلاسیک ...

○ مثال (modus ponens) (معادل لاتین mode that affirms)

- اگر شما کلمه عبور داشته باشید (P)، می‌توانید به سایت وارد شوید (Q)
- شما کلمه عبور دارید (P)

$$\frac{P \rightarrow Q, P}{\therefore Q}$$

• پس ... می‌توانید به سایت وارد شوید (Q)

○ مثال (modus tollens) (معادل لاتین mode that denies)

- اگر شما کلمه عبور داشته باشید (P)، می‌توانید به سایت وارد شوید (Q)
- شما نمی‌توانید به سایت وارد شوید ($\neg Q$)

$$\frac{P \rightarrow Q, \neg Q}{\therefore \neg P}$$

• پس ... شما کلمه عبور ندارید ($\neg P$)

منطق کلاسیک ...

A Boolean algebra on a set B is defined as the quadruple

$$\mathcal{B} = \langle B, +, \cdot, - \rangle,$$

where the set B has at least two elements (bounds) 0 and 1;

+ and \cdot are binary operations on B , and

- is a unary operation on B for which the properties listed in Table 8.2 are satisfied.

جبر بولی



TABLE 8.2 PROPERTIES OF BOOLEAN ALGEBRAS

(B1) Idempotence	$a + a = a$ $a \cdot a = a$
(B2) Commutativity	$a + b = b + a$ $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
(B3) Associativity	$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
(B4) Absorption	$a + (a \cdot b) = a$ $a \cdot (a + b) = a$
(B5) Distributivity	$a \cdot (b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$ $a + (b \cdot c) = (a + b) \cdot (a + c)$
(B6) Universal bounds	$a + 0 = a, a + 1 = 1$ $a \cdot 1 = a, a \cdot 0 = 0$
(B7) Complementarity	$a + \bar{a} = 1$ $a \cdot \bar{a} = 0$ $\bar{1} = 0$
(B8) Involution	$\bar{\bar{a}} = a$
(B9) Dualization	$\overline{a + b} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$ $\overline{a \cdot b} = \bar{a} + \bar{b}$



منطق کلاسیک ...

● مجموعه‌ها

Involution	$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$
Commutativity	$A \cup B = B \cup A$
	$A \cap B = B \cap A$
Associativity	$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$
	$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
Distributivity	$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
	$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
Idempotence	$A \cup A = A$
	$A \cap A = A$
Absorption	$A \cup (A \cap B) = A$
	$A \cap (A \cup B) = A$
Absorption by X and \emptyset	$A \cup X = X$
	$A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$
Identity	$A \cup \emptyset = A$
	$A \cap X = A$
Law of contradiction	$A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$
Law of excluded middle	$A \cup \overline{A} = X$
De Morgan's laws	$\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
	$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$

منطق کلاسیک ...

• سیستم‌های هم‌ریخت (isomorphic)

- هر قضیه در هر کدام یک از سیستم‌ها دارای معادلی در دو سیستم دیگر است

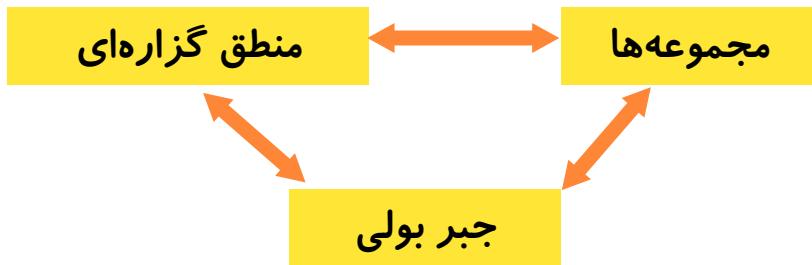


TABLE 8.3 CORRESPONDENCES DEFINING ISOMORPHISMS BETWEEN SET THEORY, BOOLEAN ALGEBRA, AND PROPOSITIONAL LOGIC

Set theory	Boolean algebra	Propositional logic
$\mathcal{P}(X)$	B	$\mathcal{L}(V)$
\cup	$+$	\vee
\cap	\cdot	\wedge
$-$	$-$	$-$
X	1	1
\emptyset	0	0
\subseteq	\leq	\Rightarrow

V : a set of logic variables
 $\mathcal{L}(V)$: the set of all combinations of truth values of these variables.



منطق کلاسیک ...

- هر گزاره = یک نهاد (subject) و یک مسنده (predicate)
- مثال

x is P ,

where x is a symbol of a subject, and
 P designates a predicate that characterizes a property.

“Austria is a German-speaking country”

“Austria” stands for a subject and
 “a German-speaking country” is a predicate.

- مسنده: $P(x)$

- بیانگر یک ویژگی مشخص است
- مشابه تابعی بر روی X عمل می‌کند
- برای مقدار مشخصی از X , یک گزاره را شکل می‌دهد



منطق کلاسیک ...

○ توسعه مسند: بیش از یک متغیر

$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

for $n \geq 2$ an n -ary relation among subjects from designated universal sets $X_i (i \in \mathbb{N}_n)$.

For example,

x_1 is a citizen of x_2 is a binary predicate,

where x_1 stands for individual persons from a designated population X_1 and x_2 stands for individual countries from a designated set X_2 of countries.

$x_1 = \text{Ali}, X_1 = \{\text{Ali, Jason, Hari, Iman}\}$

$x_2 = \text{Iran}, X_2 = \{\text{Iraq, UAE, Iran, Qatar, USA, Germany}\}$

منطق کلاسیک ...

○ توسعه مسند: سور (كمیت سنج) وجودی

Existential quantification of a predicate $P(x)$ is expressed by the form

$$(\exists x)P(x),$$

which represents the sentence

“There exists an individual x such that x is P ” or

“Some $x \in X$ are P ”

\exists : existential quantifier

We have the following equality:

$$(\exists x)P(x) = \bigvee_{x \in X} P(x). \quad (8.1)$$

○ توسعه مسند: سور (كمیت سنج) عمومی

Universal quantification of a predicate $P(x)$ is expressed by the form

$$(\forall x)P(x),$$

which represents the sentence

“For every individual x , x is P ” or

“All $x \in X$ are P ”

\forall : universal quantifier

Clearly, the following equality holds:

$$(\forall x)P(x) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} P(x). \quad (8.2)$$



منطق کلاسیک ...

- ترکیبی از سورهای مختلف برای بیان مفاهیم (برای مسندی با n متغیر)

$$(\exists x_1)(\forall x_2)(\exists x_3) P(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

stands for the sentence

“there exists an $x_1 \in X_1$ such that for all $x_2 \in X_2$ there exists $x_3 \in X_3$
such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3)$.”

For example,

if $X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = [0, 1]$ and $P(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ means $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3$,
then the sentence is true (assume $x_1 = 0$ and $x_3 = 1$).



منطق کلاسیک ...

○ منطق اسنادی (Predicate logic)

- گسترش یافته برای پوشش موارد متنوع تر و حاوی "کمیت" ها

• شامل

- ثابت ها: مقادیر غیر قابل تغییر برای اشیا مانند ۱۰۰ متر، علی، ...
- متغیرها: علائمی برای جایگزینی با مقادیر مانند x, y
- مسندها: بیانگر پیوند بین اشیای ثابت یا متغیر هستند و مقدار درست یا نادرست دارند
 - Eat(x, Water) یا study(Ali, Fuzzy)
 - سورها: بیانگر کمیت های "همه" (سور عمومی) و "برخی" (سور وجودی)
 - همه آدم ها می میرند: $\forall x (\text{human}(x) \wedge \text{mortal}(x))$
 - برخی از مارها سمی هستند: $\exists x (\text{snake}(x) \wedge \text{poisonous}(x))$
 - توابع: توصیف کننده اشیا

منطق کلاسیک ...

استنتاج: استفاده از سه اصل زیر

Modus ponens (mod pons)

Given $P \Rightarrow Q$ and P to be true, Q is true.

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow Q}{\frac{P}{Q}}$$

Modus tollens

Given $P \Rightarrow Q$ and $\neg Q$ to be true, $\neg P$ is true.

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow Q}{\frac{\neg Q}{\neg P}}$$

Chain rule (hypothetical syllogism)

Given $P \Rightarrow Q$ and $Q \Rightarrow R$ to be true, $P \Rightarrow R$ is true.

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow Q}{\frac{Q \Rightarrow R}{P \Rightarrow R}}$$



منطق کلاسیک

(i) All men are mortal.

(ii) Confucius is a man.

Prove: Confucius is mortal.

استدلال: مثال

• معادل گزاره‌ای عبارات

(i) $\forall x (\text{man}(x) \Rightarrow \text{mortal}(x))$

(ii) $\text{man}(\text{Confucius})$

(iii) $\text{mortal}(\text{Confucius})$

• عبارت (i) یک درست‌نما است و برای $x = \text{Confucius}$ هم درست است

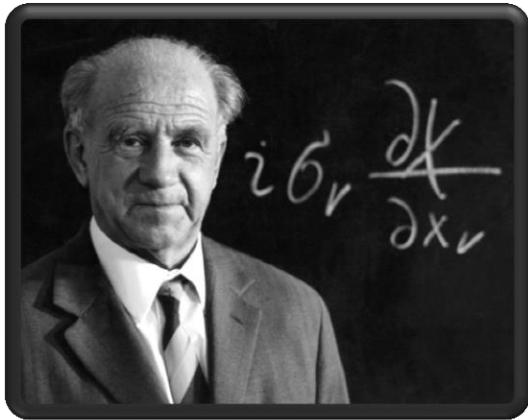
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{man}(\text{Confucius}) \Rightarrow \text{mortal}(\text{Confucius}) \\ \Rightarrow & \neg \text{man}(\text{Confucius}) \vee \text{mortal}(\text{Confucius}) \end{aligned}$$

$$a \rightarrow b \equiv \neg a \vee b$$

• از طرفی (ii) بیانگر این است که $\neg \text{man}(\text{Confucius})$ نادرست است، پس

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{False} \vee \text{mortal}(\text{Confucius}) \\ = & \text{mortal}(\text{Confucius}) \end{aligned}$$

منطق چندارزشی . . .



○ منطق کلاسیک: درست یا نادرست = دو ارزشی

○ برخی از مسائل فقط درست یا نادرست نیستند

- مسائل آینده: درست، نادرست و نامشخص (درست یا نادرست)
- اصل عدم قطعیت هایزنبرگ (Heisenberg principle of uncertainty) ○ درستی برخی از مسائل در مکانیک کوانتومی به دلیل محدودیتهای اندازه‌گیری، به صورت ذاتی نامشخص است.

○ منطق سه ارزشی

- توسعه منطق دودویی به سه حالت: درست، نادرست و نامشخص
- لوکازیویچ، ریشنباخ، بوچوار، کلین و ...



منطق چندارزشی . . .

● منطق ۳-ارزشی . . .

It is common in these logics to denote the truth, falsity, and indeterminacy by 1, 0, and 1/2, respectively.

It is also common to define the negation \bar{a} of a proposition a as $1 - a$; that is, $\bar{1} = 0$, $\bar{0} = 1$, and $\bar{1/2} = 1/2$.

TABLE 8.4 PRIMITIVES OF SOME THREE-VALUED LOGICS

$a \ b$	Łukasiewicz $\wedge \vee \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow$	Bochvar $\wedge \vee \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow$	Kleene $\wedge \vee \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow$	Heyting $\wedge \vee \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow$	Reichenbach $\wedge \vee \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow$
0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1
0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
0 1	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 0	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1



منطق چندارزشی . . .

○ منطق ۳-ارزشی

They differ from each other only in their treatment of the new truth value 1/2.

None of these three-valued logics satisfies the law of contradiction ($a \wedge \bar{a} = 0$), the law of excluded middle ($a \vee \bar{a} = 1$), and some other tautologies of two-valued logic.

quasi-tautology $\forall w_i \neq 0$

a logic formula in a three-valued logic which does not assume the truth value 0 (falsity) regardless of the truth values assigned to its proposition variables is a quasi-tautology

quasi-contradiction $\forall w_i \neq 1$

a logic formula which does not assume the truth value 1 (truth) is a quasi-contradiction



منطق چندارزشی . . .

- منطق n -ارزشی . . .
- لوکازیویچ (Lukasiewicz)

The set T_n of truth values of an n -valued logic is thus defined as

$$T_n = \left\{ 0 = \frac{0}{n-1}, \frac{1}{n-1}, \frac{2}{n-1}, \dots, \frac{n-2}{n-1}, \frac{n-1}{n-1} = 1 \right\}.$$

These values can be interpreted as *degrees of truth*.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} = 1 - a, \\ a \wedge b = \min(a, b), \\ a \vee b = \max(a, b), \\ a \Rightarrow b = \min(1, 1 + b - a), \\ a \Leftrightarrow b = 1 - |a - b|. \end{array} \right\} \quad (8.3) \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} a \vee b = (a \Rightarrow b) \Rightarrow b, \\ a \wedge b = \overline{\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}}, \\ a \Leftrightarrow b = (a \Rightarrow b) \wedge (b \Rightarrow a). \end{array}$$



منطق چندارزشی . . .

- منطق n -ارزشی . . .
- لوکازیویچ (Lukasiewicz) . . .

L_n : the n -valued logic of Lukasiewicz ($n \geq 2$)

The truth values of L_n are taken from T_n .

L_2 : the classical two-valued logic

L_∞ : an *infinite-valued logic*

whose truth values are taken from the countable set T_∞
of all rational numbers in the unit interval $[0, 1]$.

The term *infinite-valued logic* is also called the *standard Lukasiewicz logic* L_1

L_1 : the *standard Lukasiewicz logic*

whose truth values are represented by all the real numbers
in the interval $[0, 1]$.



منطق چندارزشی

منطق n -ارزشی . . .

هم ریختی لوکازیویچ (Lukasiewicz) •

Lukasiewicz logic L_1 is isomorphic to fuzzy set theory based on the standard fuzzy operators.

The two-valued logic is isomorphic to the crisp set theory.

$$\text{fuzzy set theory} \rightarrow L_1$$

The membership grades $A(x)$ can be interpreted as the truth values of the proposition “ x is a member of set A ”

$$L_1 \rightarrow \text{fuzzy set theory}$$

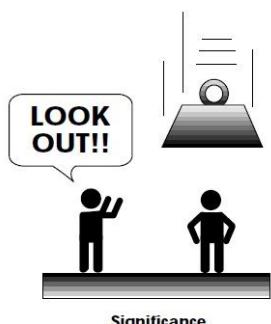
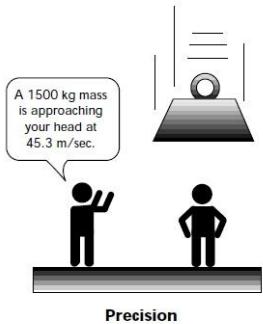
The truth values of proposition “ x is P ” can be interpreted as the membership degrees $P(x)$ of x in the fuzzy set characterized by the property P .

منطق فازی ...

- استفاده از درجه عضویت برای میزان درستی گزاره‌ها (به جای درست و نادرست)

أنواع گزاره‌ها

- غیرشرطی و غيرتوصيفي (unconditional and unqualified)
- غیرشرطی و توصيفي (unconditional and qualified)
- شرطی و غيرتوصيفي (conditional and unqualified)
- شرطی و توصيفي (conditional and qualified)





منطق فازی . . .

۱ گزاره غیرشرطی و غیرتوصیفی . . .

The canonical form of fuzzy propositions, p ,

$$p : \mathcal{V} \text{ is } F, \quad (8.4)$$

where \mathcal{V} is a variable that takes values v from some universal set V , and F is a fuzzy set on V that represents a fuzzy predicate, such as tall, expensive, low, normal, and so on.

Performance is Very Good

Temperature is High

$T(p)$: the degree of truth of proposition p

$F(v)$: the membership grade of F to which v belongs

$$T(p) = F(v)$$

منطق فازی . . .

۱ گزاره غیرشرطی و غیرتوصیفی . . .

v : the air temperature at some particular place (variable)

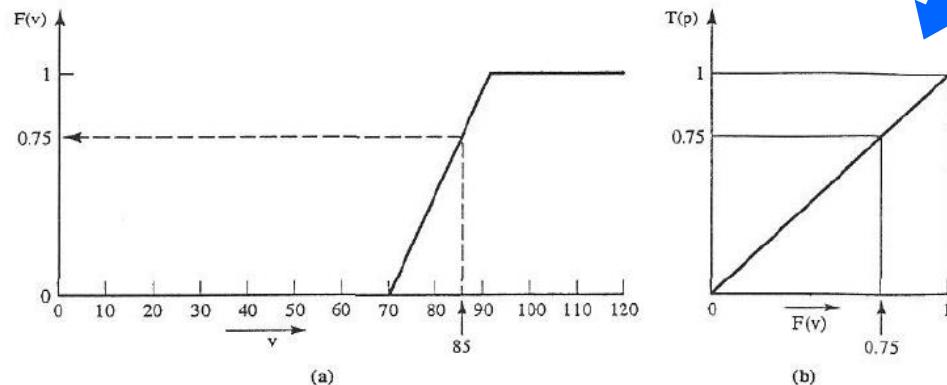
F : *high* (predicate)

p : *temperature* (v) is *high* (F). (proposition)

$T(p)$: the degree of truth

depends on the actual value of the temperature and
on the given definition (meaning) of the predicate *high*

For example, if $v = 85$, then $F(85) = 0.75$ and $T(p) = 0.75$. ← $T(p) = F(v)$



بيان ميزان درستی بر حسب درجه
عضویت (بر خلاف درست یا نادرست
بودن در منطق کلاسیک)

Figure 8.1 Components of the fuzzy proposition p : Temperature (v) is high (F).



منطق فازی . . .

۱ گزاره غیرشرطی و غیرتوصیفی

If \mathcal{V} becomes a function $\mathcal{V} : I \rightarrow V$,

where $\mathcal{V}(i)$ is the value of \mathcal{V} for individual i in V .

The canonical form must then be modified

$$p : \mathcal{V}(i) \text{ is } F, \text{ where } i \in I. \quad (8.6)$$

For example, I is a set of persons, each person is characterized by his or her *Age*, and a fuzzy set expressing the predicate *Young* is given.

$$p : \text{Age}(i) \text{ is Young.}$$

$$T(p) = \text{Young}(\text{Age}(i)).$$

Any proposition of the form (8.4) can be interpreted as a possibility distribution function r_F on V that is defined by the equation

$$r_F(v) = F(v) \quad \text{for each value } v \in V.$$



منطق فازی . . .

② گزاره غیرشرطی و توصیفی . . .

Propositions p of this type are characterized by either the canonical form

$$p : \mathcal{V} \text{ is } F \text{ is } S, \quad (8.7)$$

or the canonical form

$$p : \text{Pro}\{\mathcal{V} \text{ is } F\} \text{ is } P, \quad (8.8)$$

$\text{Pro}\{\mathcal{V} \text{ is } F\}$: the probability of fuzzy event “ \mathcal{V} is F ”

S : a fuzzy truth qualifier

P : a fuzzy probability qualifier

Both S and P are represented by fuzzy sets on $[0,1]$.

Performance is 90% is Very Good

Temperature is Around 75 is Likely

$p : \mathcal{V} \text{ is } F \text{ is } S \longrightarrow \text{truth-qualified}$

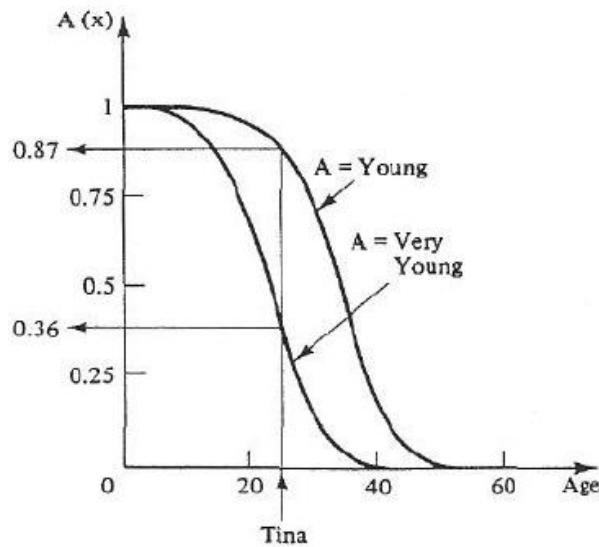
$p : \text{Pro}\{\mathcal{V} \text{ is } F\} \text{ is } P \longrightarrow \text{probability- qualified}$

منطق فازی . . .

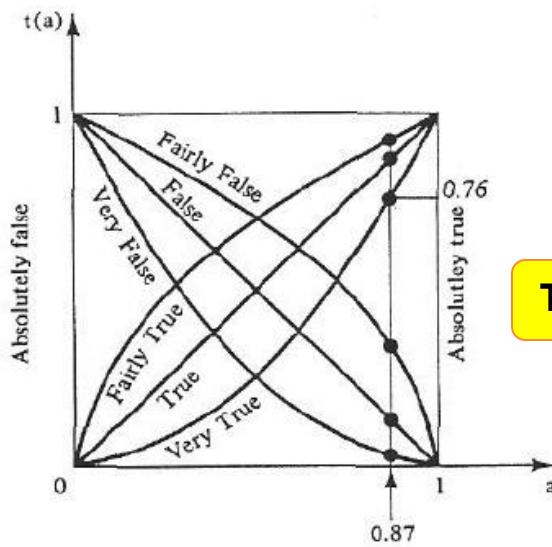
An example of a truth-qualified proposition
“Tina is young is very true,”

Assuming that the age of Tina is 26, she belongs to the set representing the predicate *young* with the membership grade 0.87.

Hence, our proposition belongs to the set of propositions that are *very true* with membership grade 0.76.



(a) Figure 8.2 Truth values of a fuzzy proposition.





منطق فازی . . .

② گزاره غیرشرطی و توصیفی . . .

In general, the degree of truth, $T(p)$, of any truth-qualified proposition p is given for each $v \in V$ by the equation

$$T(p) = S(F(v)). \quad (8.9)$$

Let $G(v) = S(F(v))$,

the truth-qualified proposition “ V is F is S ” becomes

the unqualified proposition “ V is G .”

Let us discuss now probability-qualified propositions

$$p : \text{Pro}\{\mathcal{V} \text{ is } F\} \text{ is } P,$$

For any given probability distribution f on V , we have

$$\text{Pro}\{\mathcal{V} \text{ is } F\} = \sum_{v \in V} f(v) \cdot F(v); \quad (8.10)$$

and, then,

$$T(p) = P\left(\sum_{v \in V} f(v) \cdot F(v)\right). \quad (8.11)$$

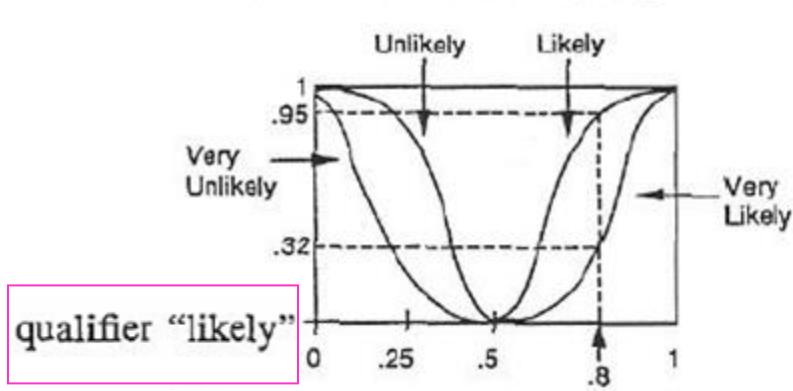
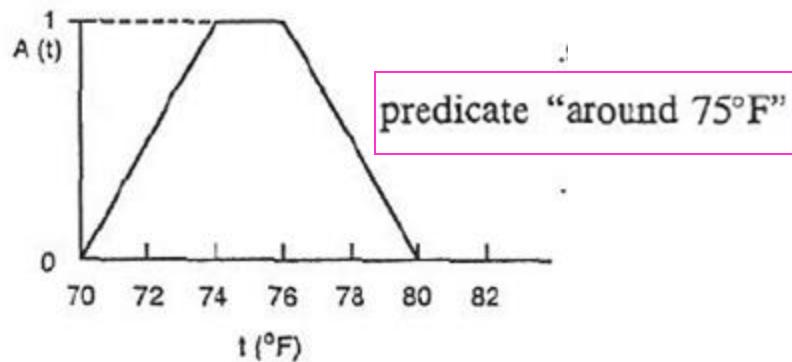
منطق فازی . . .

② گزاره غیرشرطی و توصیفی (مثال) . . .

let variable \mathcal{V} be the average daily temperature t in $^{\circ}\text{F}$ at some place on the Earth during a certain month.

Then, the probability-qualified proposition may be

p : Pro {temperature t (at given place and time) is around 75°F } is likely



منطق فازی . . .

۲ گزاره غیرشرطی و توصیفی (مثال) . . .

Assume now that the following probability distribution (obtained, e.g., from relevant statistical data over many years) is given:

t	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
$f(t)$.002	.005	.005	.01	.04	.11	.15	.21	.16	.14	.11	.04	.01	.005	.002	.001

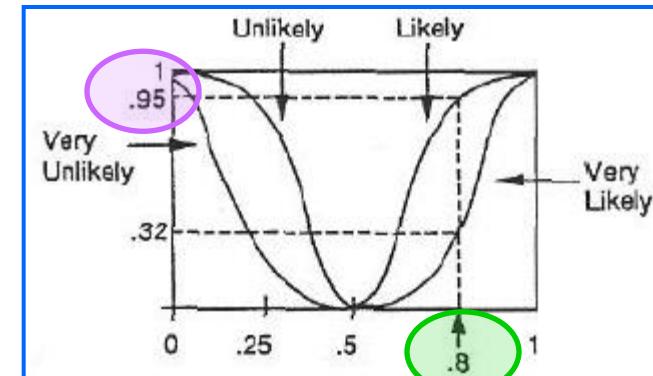
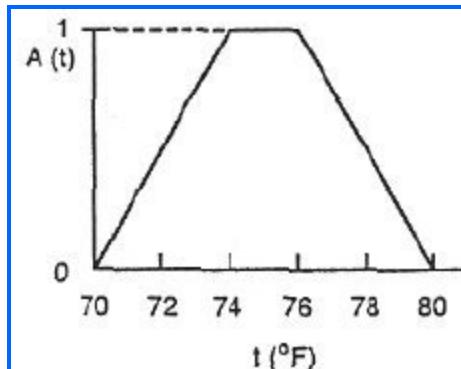
Then, using (8.10), we obtain

$$\text{Pro}(t \text{ is close to } 75^{\circ}\text{F}) = .01 \times .25 + .04 \times .5 + .11 \times .75 + .15 \times 1 + .21 \times 1 \\ + .16 \times 1 + .14 \times .75 + .11 \times .5 + .04 \times .25 = .8,$$

applying this result to the fuzzy probability *likely* in Fig. 8.3b, we

find that $T(p) = .95$

$$\text{Pro}\{\mathcal{V} \text{ is } F\} = \sum_{v \in V} f(v) \cdot F(v);$$



منطق فازی . . .

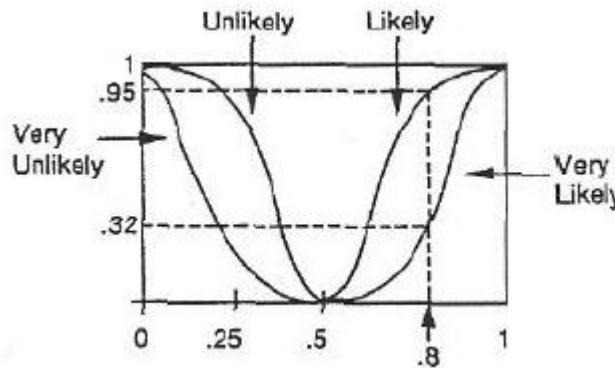
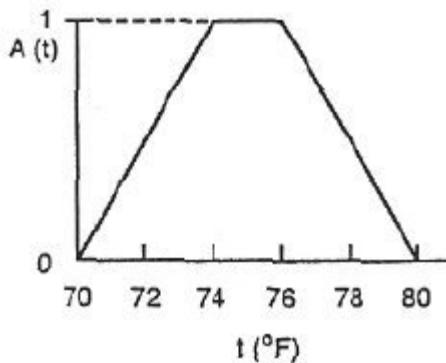
② گزاره غیرشرطی و توصیفی (مثال)

However, if we replaced the qualification *likely* in our proposition with *very likely*, the degree of truth of the new proposition would be only .32.

Replacing our fuzzy predicate *around 75* with a crisp predicate *in the 70s*, we obtain:

$$\text{Pro}\{\tau \text{ is in the 70s}\} = \sum_{t=70}^{79} f(t) = .98,$$

and $T(p)$ becomes practically equal to 1 even if we apply the stronger qualifier *very likely*.





منطق فازی ...

③ گزاره شرطی و غیرتوصیفی ...

Propositions p of this type are expressed by the canonical form

$$p : \text{If } \mathcal{X} \text{ is } A, \text{ then } \mathcal{Y} \text{ is } B, \quad (8.12)$$

where \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} are variables whose values are in sets X, Y , respectively, and

A, B are fuzzy sets on X, Y , respectively.

$$(8.12) \rightarrow p : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \text{ is } R, \quad (8.13)$$

where R is a fuzzy set on $X \times Y$ that is determined for each $x \in X$ and each $y \in Y$ by the formula

$$R(x, y) = \mathcal{J}[A(x), B(y)],$$

where \mathcal{J} denotes a binary operation on $[0, 1]$ representing a suitable
fuzzy implication.

اگر بوی محیط زیاد است، آنگاه سرعت مکش هود بالا است

If Temperature is Low, Then Speed is Near Zero



منطق فازی . . .

③ گزاره شرطی و غیرتوصیفی (مثال)

For example, the Lukasiewicz implication

$$\mathcal{J}(a, b) = \min(1, 1 - a + b). \quad (8.14)$$

Let $A = .1/x_1 + .8/x_2 + 1/x_3$ and

$$B = .5/y_1 + 1/y_2.$$

Then

$$R = 1/x_1, y_1 + 1/x_1, y_2 + .7/x_2, y_1 + 1/x_2, y_2 + .5/x_3, y_1 + 1/x_3, y_2.$$

This means, for example, that

$T(p) = 1$ when $\mathcal{X} = x_1$ and $\mathcal{Y} = y_1$;

$T(p) = .7$ when $\mathcal{X} = x_2$ and $\mathcal{Y} = y_1$; and so on.



منطق فازی ...

۴ گزاره شرطی و توصیفی

Propositions of this type can be characterized by either the canonical form

$$p : \text{If } X \text{ is } A, \text{ then } Y \text{ is } B \text{ is } S \quad (8.15)$$

or the canonical form

$$p : \text{Pro } \{X \text{ is } A | Y \text{ is } B\} \text{ is } P, \quad (8.16)$$

where $\text{Pro } \{X \text{ is } A | Y \text{ is } B\}$ is a conditional probability.

- این روش ترکیبی از روش‌های قبلی است.



منطق فازی: سورها (... quantifiers)

○ سورها (کمیت سنجها)ی فازی = اعداد فازی در گزاره‌ها

○ دو نوع

• نوع ۱: سورهای مطلق (absolute quantifiers)

- تعریف روی R و بیانگر عبارت‌های زبانی
- حدود ۱۰، خیلی بیشتر از ۱۰۰، حداقل حدود ۵ و ...

• نوع ۲: سورهای نسبی (relative quantifiers)

- تعریف روی $[0,1]$ و بیانگر عبارت‌های زبانی
- تقریباً همه، حدود نیمی، اغلب و ...



منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers)

○ سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم اول) ...

“There are about 10 students in a given class whose fluency in English is high.”

Q
عدد فازی

F
عبارة زبانی

گزاره غیرشرطی و غیرتوصیفی

$p : \text{There are } Q \text{ } i\text{'s in } I \text{ such that } V(i) \text{ is } F,$ (8.17)

where V is a variable that for each individual i in a given set I assumes a value $V(i)$,
 F is a fuzzy set defined on the set of values of variable V , and
 Q is a fuzzy number on \mathbb{R} .

I is an index set by which distinct measurements of variable V are distinguished.



منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers) ...

○ سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم اول) ...

p : "There are about 10 students in a given class whose fluency in English is high"

p' : "There are about 10 high-fluency English-speaking students in a given class."

مجموعه فازی = E
به تعداد Q (عددی فازی)

p : There are Q i 's in I such that $V(i)$ is F ,

p' : There are Q E 's, ↗ (8.18)

where Q is the same quantifier as in (8.17), and

E is a fuzzy set on a given set I that is defined by the composition

$$E(i) = F(V(i)) \quad \text{for all } i \in I. \quad (8.19)$$



منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers) ...

○ سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم اول) ...

Proposition p' of the form (8.18) may be rewritten in the form

$$p' : \mathcal{W} \text{ is } Q, \quad (8.20)$$

where \mathcal{W} is a variable taking values in \mathbb{R} that represents the scalar cardinality of fuzzy set E (i.e., $\mathcal{W} = |E|$).

Obviously,

$$|E| = \sum_{i \in I} E(i) = \sum_{i \in I} F(\mathcal{V}(i))$$

and, for each given fuzzy set E , we have

$$T(p) = T(p') = Q(|E|). \quad (8.21)$$

Proposition “ \mathcal{W} is Q ” induces a possibility distribution function, r_Q , that is defined for each $|E| \in \mathbb{R}$ by the equation

$$r_Q(|E|) = Q(|E|). \quad (8.22)$$

$r_Q(|E|)$ expresses the degree of possibility that $\mathcal{W} = |E|$.

منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers)

○ سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم اول): مثال ...

As an example,

Q

p : There are about three students in I whose fluency in English, $\mathcal{V}(i)$, is high.

Assume that $I = \{\text{Adam}, \text{Bob}, \text{Cathy}, \text{David}, \text{Eve}\}$, and

F

\mathcal{V} is a variable with values in the interval $[0, 100]$ that express degrees of fluency in English.

Both Q and F are defined in Fig. 8.4.

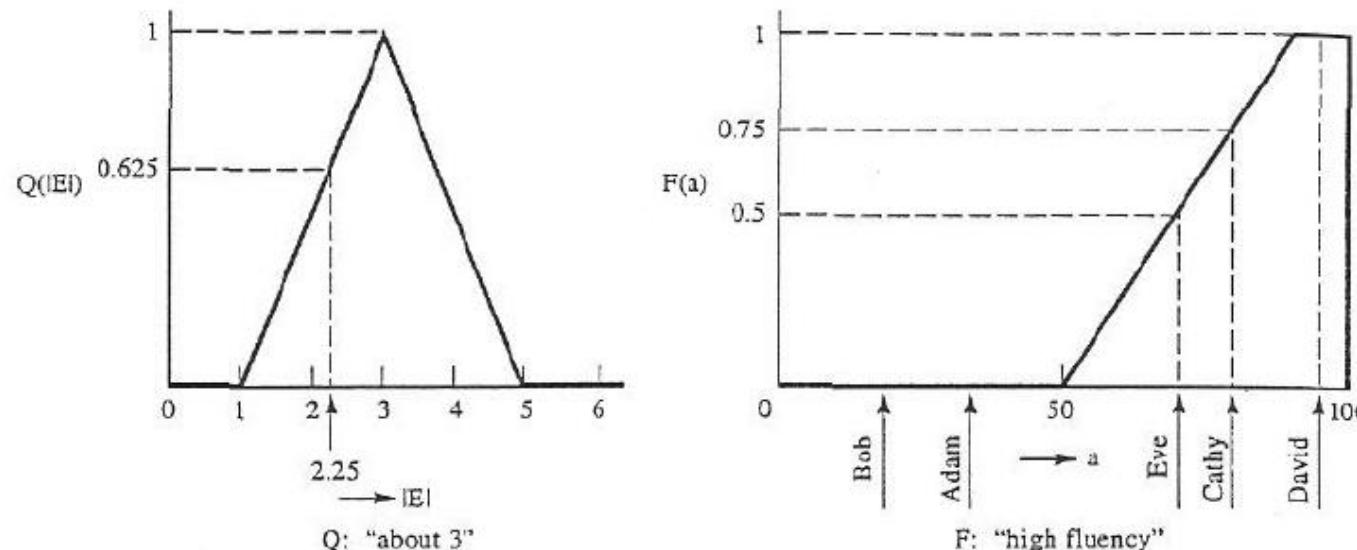


Figure 8.4 Fuzzy sets in a quantified fuzzy proposition.

منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers)

○ سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم اول): مثال

Assume now that the following scores are given:

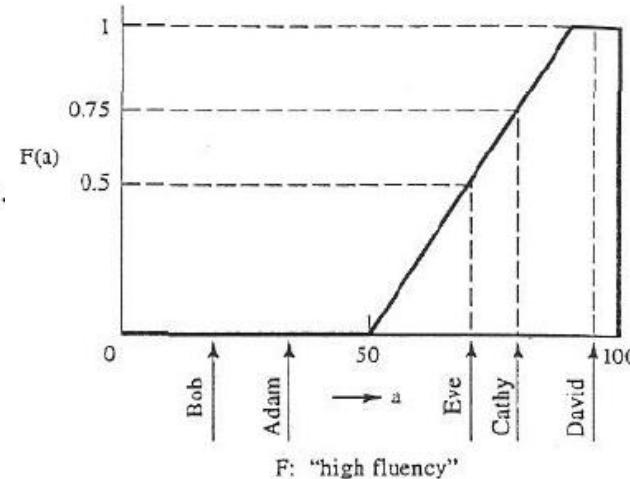
$$\mathcal{V}(\text{Adam}) = 35, \quad \mathcal{V}(\text{Bob}) = 20,$$

$$\mathcal{V}(\text{Cathy}) = 80, \quad \mathcal{V}(\text{David}) = 95, \quad \mathcal{V}(\text{Eve}) = 70.$$

$$E = 0/\text{Adam} + 0/\text{Bob} + .75/\text{Cathy} + 1/\text{David} + .5/\text{Eve}.$$

$$|E| = \sum_{i \in I} E(i) = 2.25.$$

$$T(p) = Q(2.25) = 0.625.$$

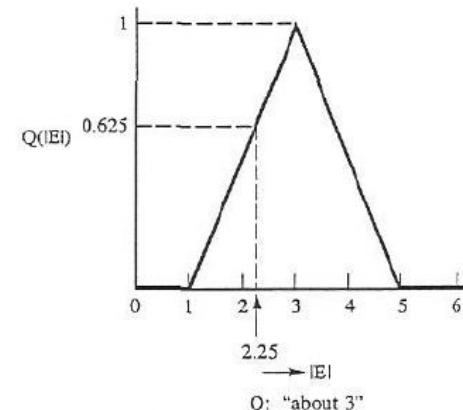


Assuming, on the other hand, that the students' scores are not known, we are not able to construct the set E .

The proposition provides us with information about the degrees of possibility of various values of the cardinality of E .

For instance, since $Q(3) = 1$, the possibility of $|E| = 3$ is 1;

since $Q(5) = 0$, it is impossible that $|E| = 5$, and so on.





منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers)

اشتراك

سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم دوم) ...

p : There are Q i 's in I such that $\mathcal{V}_1(i)$ is F_1 and $\mathcal{V}_2(i)$ is F_2 , (8.23)

where $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2$ are variables that take values from sets V_1, V_2 , respectively,

I is an index set by which distinct measurements of variables $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2$ are identified,

Q is a fuzzy number on \mathbb{R} , and

F_1, F_2 are fuzzy sets on V_1, V_2 , respectively.

An example :

"There are about 10 students in a given class whose fluency in English is high and who are young."

where I is an index set by which students in the given class are labelled,

\mathcal{V}_1 and \mathcal{V}_2 characterize *fluency in English* and *age* of the students,

Q is a fuzzy number that captures the linguistic term "about 10," and

F_1, F_2 are fuzzy sets that characterize the linguistic terms "high" and "young," respectively.



منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers) ...

○ سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم دوم) ...

Any proposition p of the form (8.23) can be expressed in a simplified form,

$$p' : Q E_1 \text{'s } E_2 \text{'s}, \quad (8.24)$$

where Q is the same quantifier as in (8.23), and

E_1, E_2 are fuzzy sets on I that are defined by the compositions

$$\begin{aligned} E_1(i) &= F_1(\mathcal{V}_1(i)) && \text{for all } i \in I. \\ E_2(i) &= F_2(\mathcal{V}_2(i)) \end{aligned} \quad (8.25)$$

Moreover, (8.24) may be interpreted as

$$p' : \text{There are } Q(E_1 \text{ and } E_2) \text{'s.} \quad (8.26)$$



منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers)

○ سورهای نوع ۱ (فرم دوم)

Comparing now (8.26) with (8.18), we may rewrite (8.26) in the form

$$p' : \mathcal{W} \text{ is } Q, \quad (8.27)$$

where \mathcal{W} is a variable taking values in \mathbb{R} that represents the scalar cardinality of the fuzzy set $E_1 \cap E_2$ (i.e., $\mathcal{W} = |E_1 \cap E_2|$).

Using the standard fuzzy intersection and (8.25), we have

$$\mathcal{W} = \sum_{i \in I} \min[F_1(\mathcal{V}_1(i)), F_2(\mathcal{V}_2(i))]. \quad (8.28)$$

Now, for any given sets E_1 and E_2 ,

$$T(p) = T(p') = Q(\mathcal{W}). \quad (8.29)$$

Furthermore, the possibility distribution function, r_Q ,

that is defined for each $\mathcal{W} = |E_1 \cap E_2|$ by the equation

$$r_Q(\mathcal{W}) = Q(\mathcal{W}). \quad (8.30)$$



منطق فازی: سورها ... (quantifiers) سورها

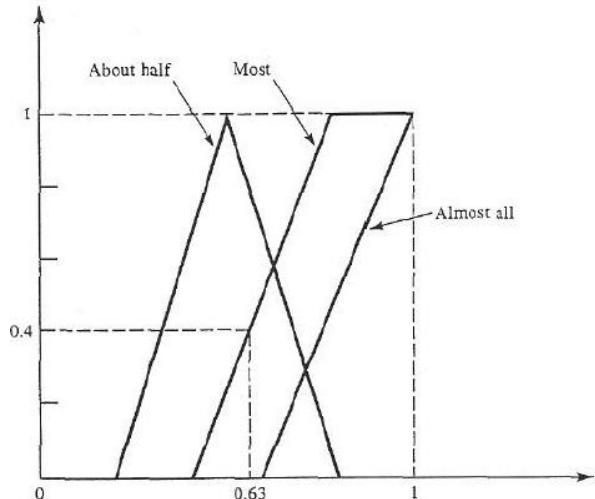


Figure 8.5 Examples of fuzzy quantifiers of the second kind.

سورهای نوع ۲ ...

- تعریف روی $[0,1]$ و بیانگر عبارت‌های زبانی
 - قریباً همه، حدود نیمی، اغلب و

فرم کلی نمایش

$$p : \text{Among } i\text{'s in } I \text{ such that } \mathcal{V}_1(i) \text{ is } F_1 \text{ there are } Q_i\text{'s in } I \text{ such that } \mathcal{V}_2(i) \text{ is } F_2, \quad (8.31)$$

“Among students in a given class that are young, there are almost all whose fluency in English is high.”

مثال

$$p' : QE_1\text{'s are } E_2\text{'s},$$

Q

(8.32)

بازنویسی نمایش

where Q is the same quantifier used in (8.31), and

E_1, E_2 are fuzzy sets on X defined by

$$\begin{aligned} E_1(i) &= F_1(\mathcal{V}_1(i)), & \text{for all } i \in I. \\ E_2(i) &= F_2(\mathcal{V}_2(i)) \end{aligned} \quad (8.33)$$

مثال

“Almost all young students in a given class are students whose fluency in English is high.”



منطق فازی: سورها (quantifiers)

○ سورهای نوع ۲

By analogy of the two forms, we may rewrite (8.32) in the form

$$p' : \mathcal{W} \text{ is } Q, \quad (8.34)$$

where \mathcal{W} is a variable that represents the degree of subsethood of E_2 in E_1 ; that is,

$$\mathcal{W} = \frac{|E_1 \cap E_2|}{|E_1|}.$$

Using the standard fuzzy intersection and (8.33), we obtain

$$\mathcal{W} = \frac{\sum_{i \in I} \min[F_1(\mathcal{V}_1(i)), F_2(\mathcal{V}_2(i))]}{\sum_{i \in I} F_1(\mathcal{V}_1(i))} \quad (8.35)$$

for any given sets E_1 and E_2 .

Clearly, $T(p)$ is obtained by (8.29).

$$T(p) = T(p') = Q(\mathcal{W}). \quad (8.29)$$



منطق فازی: پرچین زبانی ...

○ پرچین‌های زبانی (Linguistic hedges)

- کلماتی که به کمک آنها، عبارات زبانی دیگر تغییر داده می‌شوند
- مانند: خیلی (very)، بیشتر (more)، کمتر (less)، نسبتاً (fairly)، ...

○ توانایی تغییر دادن

- مسندهای فازی (predicates)
- مقادیر درستی فازی (truth values)
- احتمال فازی (probability)

○ مثال: “x is young is true”

- “x is **very** young is true” •
- “x is young is **very** true” •
- “x is **very** young is **very** true” •



منطق فازی: پرچین زبانی ...

- پرچین‌های زبانی مخصوص فازی بوده و در حالت کریسپ بی‌معنی هستند

very horizontal, very pregnant, very teenage, very rectangular •

- پرچین‌های زبانی H
- تعریف به صورت یک عملگر بگانی h روی modifier = $[0,1]$

the hedge very is often interpreted as the unary operation $h(a) = a^2$,
while the hedge fairly is interpreted as $h(a) = \sqrt{a}$ ($a \in [0, 1]$).

$$\rightarrow HF(x) = h(F(x)). \quad (8.36)$$

Any modifier h is an increasing bijection.

If $h(a) < a$ for all $a \in [0, 1]$, the modifier is called *strong*;

if $h(a) > a$ for all $a \in [0, 1]$, the modifier is called *weak*.

The special modifier for which $h(a) = a$ is called an *identity modifier*.



منطق فازی: پرچین زبانی . . .

○ مثال

For example, consider three fuzzy propositions:

p_1 : John is young,

p_2 : John is very young,

p_3 : John is fairly young,

and let the linguistic hedges *very* and *fairly* be represented by
the strong modifier a^2 and the weak modifier \sqrt{a} .

Assume now that John is 26 and,

according to the fuzzy set YOUNG representing the fuzzy predicate *young*,

$$\text{YOUNG}(26) = 0.8.$$

Then, $\text{VERY YOUNG}(26) = 0.8^2 = 0.64$ and

$$\text{FAIRLY YOUNG}(26) = \sqrt{0.8} = 0.89.$$

Hence, $T(p_1) = 0.8$, $T(p_2) = 0.64$, and $T(p_3) = 0.89$.



منطق فازی: پرچین زبان

modifier تابع ○ شرایط تابع

It is easy to prove that every modifier h satisfies the following conditions:

1. $h(0) = 0$ and $h(1) = 1$;
2. h is a continuous function;
3. if h is strong, then h^{-1} is weak and vice versa;
4. given another modifier g , compositions of g with h and h with g are also modifiers and, moreover,
if both h and g are strong (weak), then so are the compositions.

For example,

$$h_\alpha(a) = a^\alpha, \quad (8.37)$$

where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $a \in [0, 1]$.

When $\alpha < 1$, h_α is a weak modifier;
when $\alpha > 1$, h_α is a strong modifier;
 h_1 is the identity modifier.

If $h(a) < a$ for all $a \in [0, 1]$, the modifier is called *strong*;
if $h(a) > a$ for all $a \in [0, 1]$, the modifier is called *weak*.
The special modifier for which $h(a) = a$ is called an *identity modifier*.



منطق فازی: استنتاج . . .

○ استنتاج (inference)

- در منطق کلاسیک بر اساس درست‌نماها

Modus ponens ○

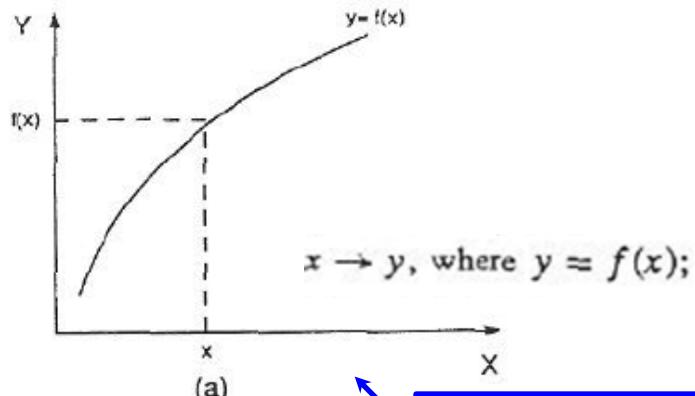
Modus tollens ○

Hypothetical syllogism (chain rule) ○

- در حالت فازی: تعمیم (generalization) سه قانون استنتاجی کلاسیک



منطق فازی: استنتاج . . .

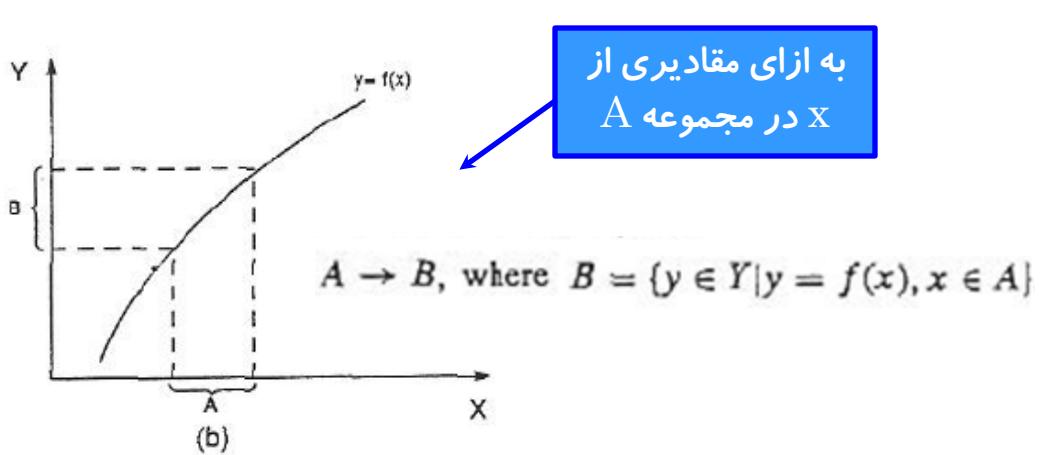


- ارتباط بین دو متغیر: تابع

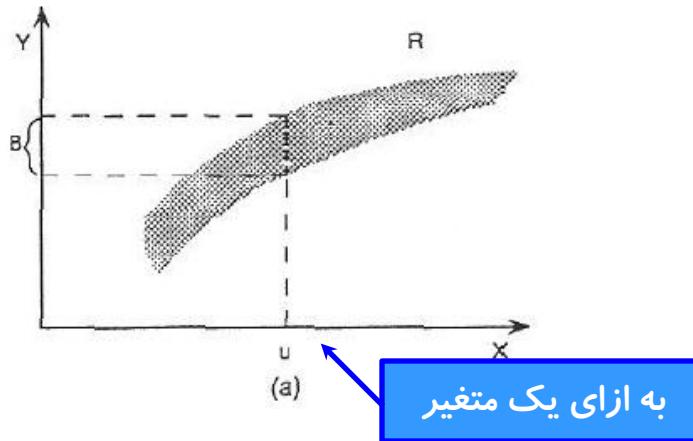
- x از مجموعه X

- y از مجموعه Y

- ارتباط بیان متغیرها با تابع $y=f(x)$



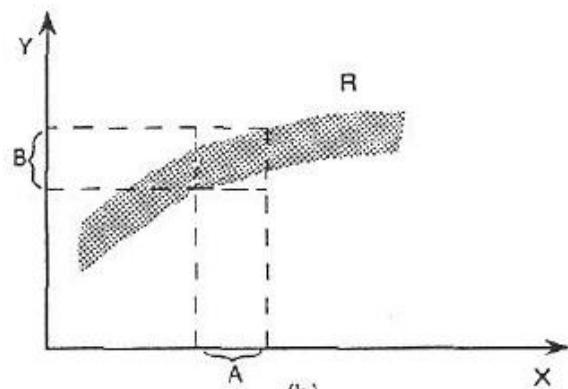
منطق فازی: استنتاج . . .



- ارتباط بین دو متغیر: رابطه

- x از مجموعه X
- y از مجموعه Y

• ارتباط بیان متغیرها با رابطه روی $R: X \times Y$



- تعریف استنتاج بر اساس تابع مشخصه

$$\chi_B(y) = \sup_{x \in X} \min[\chi_A(x), \chi_R(x, y)] \quad \text{for all } y \in Y$$

characteristic function, χ_A , of set A :

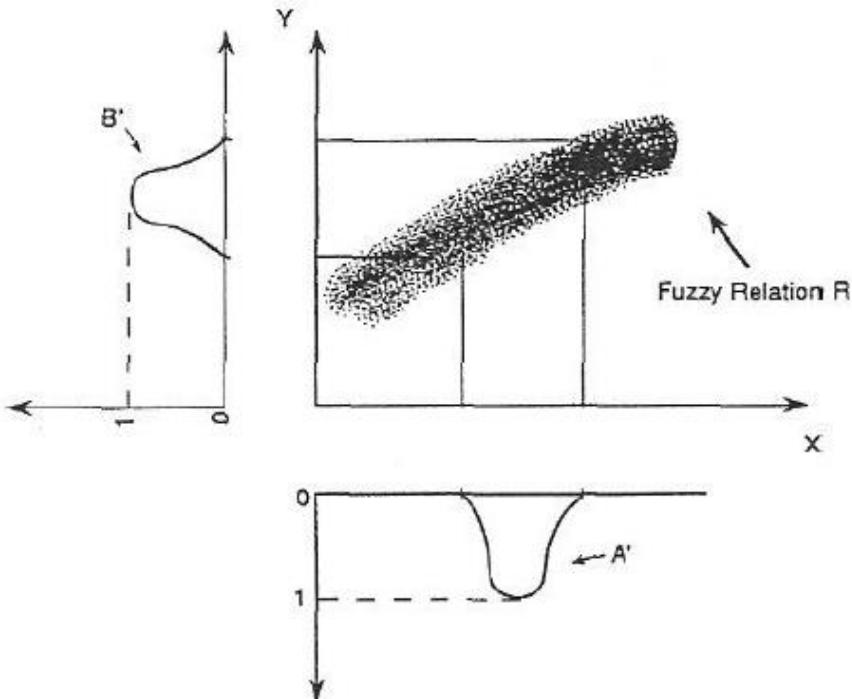
$$\chi_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x \in A \\ 0 & \text{for } x \notin A. \end{cases}$$

منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

○ ارتباط بین دو متغیر: رابطه فازی

- A' مجموعه فازی روی X
- B' مجموعه فازی روی Y

$$B'(y) = \sup_{x \in X} \min[A'(x), R(x, y)] \text{ for all } y \in Y.$$



قانون ترکیب استنتاج
compositional rule of inference

○ تبدیل گزاره فازی به رابطه

p : If X is A , then Y is B



$$R(x, y) = \delta[A(x), B(y)],$$

استلزم فازی (fuzzy implication)



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

Generalized modus ponens(GMP) ◉

Modus ponens (mod pons)

Given $P \Rightarrow Q$ and P to be true, Q is true.

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow Q}{\frac{P}{Q}}$$

given p : If X is A , then Y is B ,

q : X is A' ,

conclude that Y is B' by the compositional rule of inference (8.39).

$$\text{where } B'(y) = \sup_{x \in X} \min[A'(x), R(x, y)] \text{ for all } y \in Y. \quad (8.39)$$

$$R(x, y) = \mathcal{J}[A(x), B(y)], \quad (8.40)$$

Rule : If X is A , then Y is B

Fact : X is A'

Conclusion : Y is B'

(8.41)



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

(مثال) Generalized modus ponens (GMP) ○

Example 8.1

Let sets of values of variables X and Y be $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ and $Y = \{y_1, y_2\}$, respectively.

Assume that a proposition “if X is A , then Y is B ” is given,

where $A = .5/x_1 + 1/x_2 + .6/x_3$ and $B = 1/y_1 + .4/y_2$.

Then, given a fact expressed by the proposition “ x is A' ,”

where $A' = .6/x_1 + .9/x_2 + .7/x_3$, we want to derive “ Y is B' .”

Using, for example, the Lukasiewicz implication (8.14), we obtain $\mathcal{J}(a, b) = \min(1, 1 - a + b)$.

$$R = 1/x_1, y_1 + .9/x_1, y_2 + 1/x_2, y_1 + .4/x_2, y_2 + 1/x_3, y_1, +.8/x_3, y_2$$

by (8.40). Then, by the compositional rule of inference (8.39), we obtain

$$R(x, y) = \mathcal{J}[A(x), B(y)], \quad B'(y_1) = \sup_{x \in X} \min[A'(x), R(x, y_1)] \quad B'(y) = \sup_{x \in X} \min[A'(x), R(x, y)] \quad \text{for all } y \in Y.$$

$$= \max[\min(.6, 1), \min(.9, 1), \min(.7, 1)] = .9$$

$$B'(y_2) = \sup_{x \in X} \min[A'(x), R(x, y_2)]$$

$$= \max[\min(.6, .9), \min(.9, .4), \min(.7, .8)] = .7$$

Thus, we may conclude that Y is B' , where $B' = .9/y_1 + .7/y_2$.



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

○ روشن کلاسیک

- قانون: $p \rightarrow q$ درست باشد آنگاه q نتیجه می شود

Modus ponens (mod pons)

Given $P \Rightarrow Q$ and P to be true, Q is true.

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow Q}{\frac{P}{Q}}$$

- مشاهده: p
- نتیجه: q

○ مثال(منطق کلاسیک)

- قانون: اگر علی نمره ۲۰ بگیرد پدرش برای او دوچرخه می خرد.
- مشاهده: علی نمره ۲۰ گرفت.
- نتیجه: پدر علی به او جایزه می دهد.

○ استنتاج دقیق: قانون از قبل مشخص است و دانشی تولید نمی شود.



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

○ روشن فازی

- قانون: $p \rightarrow q$ درست باشد آنگاه q نتیجه می شود)

Rule :	If X is A , then Y is B
Fact :	X is A'
Conclusion :	Y is B'

- مشاهده: t
- نتیجه: s

○ استنتاج تقریبی: قانون از قبل مشخص است و استنتاج بر اساس آن صورت می گیرد اما مشاهده الزاماً با قانون یکی نیست.

○ منجر به تولید دانش می شود.



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .



○ مثال(منطق کلاسیک)

- قانون: اگر گوجه فرنگی قرمز باشد، رسیده است.
- مشاهده: این گوجه فرنگی قرمز است.
- نتیجه: این گوجه فرنگی رسیده است.

○ مثال(منطق فازی)

- قانون: اگر گوجه فرنگی قرمز باشد، رسیده است.
- مشاهده: این گوجه فرنگی خیلی قرمز است.
- نتیجه: این گوجه فرنگی خیلی رسیده است.

- در قانون اسمی از خیلی بردۀ نشده است ولی ما بر اساس آن استدلال کرده‌ایم.

با منطق کلاسیک نمی‌توان گوجه‌فرنگی هم خرید ☹ مگر ...





منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

Generalized modus tollens (GMT) ◉

Modus tollens

Given $P \Rightarrow Q$ and $\sim Q$ to be true, $\sim P$ is true.

$$\begin{array}{c} P \Rightarrow Q \\ \hline \sim Q \\ \hline \sim P \end{array}$$

Rule : If X is A , then Y is B

Fact : Y is B'

Conclusion : X is A'

In this case, the compositional rule of inference has the form

$$A'(x) = \sup_{y \in Y} \min[B'(y), R(x, y)], \quad (8.42)$$

and

$$R(x, y) = J[A(x), B(y)], \quad (8.40)$$



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

Generalized modus tollens (GMT) ◉

$$A = .5/x_1 + 1/x_2 + .6/x_3 \text{ and } B = 1/y_1 + .4/y_2$$

Example 8.2

$$R = 1/x_1, y_1 + .9/x_1, y_2 + 1/x_2, y_1 + .4/x_2, y_2 + 1/x_3, y_1, +.8/x_3, y_2$$

Let X, Y, J, A , and B are the same as in Example 8.1.

Then, R is also the same as in Example 8.1.

Assume now that a fact expressed by the proposition “ J is B' ” is given, where

$$B' = .9/y_1 + .7/y_2.$$

Then, by (8.42),

$$A'(x) = \sup_{y \in Y} \min[B'(y), R(x, y)],$$

$$A'(x_1) = \sup_{y \in Y} \min[B'(y), R(x_1, y)]$$

$$= \max[\min(.9, 1), \min(.7, .9)] = .9,$$

$$A'(x_2) = \sup_{y \in Y} \min[B'(y), R(x_2, y)]$$

$$= \max[\min(.9, 1), \min(.7, .4)] = .9,$$

$$A'(x_3) = \sup_{y \in Y} \min[B'(y), R(x_3, y)]$$

$$= \max[\min(.9, 1), \min(.7, .8)] = .9.$$

Hence, we conclude that X is A' where $A' = .9/x_1 + .9/x_2 + .9/x_3$.



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی) . . .

Generalized hypothetical syllogism (GHS) •

Chain rule

Given $P \Rightarrow Q$ and $Q \Rightarrow R$ to be true, $P \Rightarrow R$ is true.

$$\begin{array}{c} P \Rightarrow Q \\ Q \Rightarrow R \\ \hline P \Rightarrow R \end{array}$$

Rule 1 : If X is A , then Y is B

Rule 2 : If Y is B , then Z is C

Conclusion : If X is A , then Z is C

(8.43)

Generalized chain rule •

In this case, X, Y, Z are variables taking values in sets X, Y, Z , respectively, and A, B, C are fuzzy sets on sets X, Y, Z , respectively.

The fuzzy relations are determined for each $x \in X, y \in Y$, and $z \in Z$ by the equations $R_1(x, y) = J[A(x), B(y)],$

$$R_2(y, z) = J[B(y), C(z)],$$

$$R_3(x, z) = J[A(x), C(z)].$$

Given R_1, R_2, R_3 , we say that the generalized hypothetical syllogism holds if

$$R_3(x, z) = \sup_{y \in Y} \min[R_1(x, y), R_2(y, z)]. \quad (8.44)$$

This equation may also be written in the matrix form

$$\mathbf{R}_3 = \mathbf{R}_1 \circ \mathbf{R}_2. \quad (8.45)$$



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی)

Generalized hypothetical syllogism ○ (مثال)

Example 8.3

Let X, Y be the same as in Example 8.1, and let $Z = \{z_1, z_2\}$.

Moreover, let $A = .5/x_1 + 1/x_2 + .6/x_3$,

$$B = 1/y_1 + .4/y_2,$$

$$C = .2/z_1 + 1/z_2, \text{ and}$$

$$\delta(a, b) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \leq b \\ b & \text{if } a > b. \end{cases}$$

Then, clearly,

$$R_1 = \begin{matrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 & .4 \\ x_2 & 1 & .4 \\ x_3 & 1 & .4 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}, \quad R_2 = \begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & .2 & 1 \\ y_2 & .2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}, \quad R_3 = \begin{matrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & .2 & 1 \\ x_2 & .2 & 1 \\ x_3 & .2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

The generalized hypothetical syllogism holds in this case since $R_1 \circ R_2 = R_3$.



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی و توصیف) ...

○ گزاره

Given a conditional and qualified fuzzy proposition p of the form

$$p : \text{If } \mathcal{X} \text{ is } A, \text{ then } \mathcal{Y} \text{ is } B \text{ is } S, \quad (8.45)$$

Given \mathcal{X} is A'

infer \mathcal{Y} is B'

where S is a fuzzy truth qualifier

○ استنتاج؟ ...



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی و توصیف) ...

Step 1. Calculate $RT(A'/A)$,

$$RT(A'/A)(a) = \sup_{x:A(x)=a} A'(x), \text{ for all } a \in [0, 1]. \quad (8.47)$$

$RT(A'/A)$: the relative fuzzy truth value of A' with respect to A .
the degree to which the proposition P is true given
“ X is A' .”

Step 2. Select a suitable fuzzy implication \mathcal{J} by which the proposition P is interpreted.

Step 3. Calculate $RT(B'/B)$

$$RT(B'/B)(b) = \sup_{a \in [0, 1]} \min[RT(A'/A)(a), S(\mathcal{J}(a, b))] \quad (8.48)$$

for all $b \in [0, 1]$.

S is to modify the truth value of $\mathcal{J}(a, b)$.

when S stands for *true* $S(a) = a$ then $S(\mathcal{J}(a, b)) = \mathcal{J}(a, b)$
 very *true* $S(a) = a^2$

$RT(B'/B)$: the degree to which the conclusion of the proposition P is true.

Step 4. Calculate the set B'

$$B'(y) = RT(B'/B)(B(y)), \text{ for all } y \in Y. \quad (8.49)$$

استنتاج

روش
truth-valued
restrictions

p : If X is A , then Y is B is S
Given X is A'
infer Y is B'



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی و توصیف) . . .

○ مثال . . .

Suppose we have a fuzzy conditional and qualified proposition,

p : If X is A then Y is B is very true,

where $A = 1/x_1 + .5/x_2 + .7/x_3$,

$B = .6/y_1 + 1/y_2$,

and S stands for very true;

let $S(a) = a^2$ for all $a \in [0, 1]$.

Given a fact “ X is A' ,” where $A' = .9/x_1 + .6/x_2 + .7/x_3$,
we conclude that

“ Y is B' ,” where B' is calculated by the following steps.



منطق فازی: استنتاج (گزاره شرطی و توصیفی)

Step 1. We calculate $RT(A'/A)$ by (8.47):

$$RT(A'/A)(a) = \sup_{x:A(x)=a} A'(x), \text{ for all } a \in [0, 1].$$

$$RT(A'/A)(1) = A'(x_1) = .9,$$

$$RT(A'/A)(.5) = A'(x_2) = .6,$$

$$RT(A'/A)(.7) = A'(x_3) = .7,$$

$$RT(A'/A)(a) = 0 \text{ for all } a \in [0, 1] - \{.5, .7, 1\}.$$

p : If \mathcal{X} is A then \mathcal{Y} is B is very true,

where $A = 1/x_1 + .5/x_2 + .7/x_3$,

$B = .6/y_1 + 1/y_2$,

*and S stands for *very true*;*

let $S(a) = a^2$ for all $a \in [0, 1]$.

Given a fact " \mathcal{X} is A' ," where $A' = .9/x_1 + .6/x_2 + .7/x_3$,

مثال

Step 2. We select the Lukasiewicz fuzzy implication \mathcal{J} defined by (8.14) $\mathcal{J}(a, b) = \min(1, 1 - a + b)$.

Step 3. We calculate $RT(B'/B)$ by (8.48): $RT(B'/B)(b) = \sup_{a \in [0, 1]} \min[RT(A'/A)(a), S(\mathcal{J}(a, b))]$

$$RT(B'/B)(b) = \max\{\min[.9, S(\mathcal{J}(1, b))], \min[.6, S(\mathcal{J}(.5, b))],$$

$$\min[.7, S(\mathcal{J}(.7, b))]\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (.5 + b)^2 & \text{for } b \in [0, .375] \\ .6 & \text{for } b \in [.375, .475] \\ (.3 + b)^2 & \text{for } b \in [.475, .537] \\ .7 & \text{for } b \in [.537, .737] \\ b^2 & \text{for } b \in [.737, .849] \\ .9 & \text{for } b \in [.849, 1] \end{cases}$$

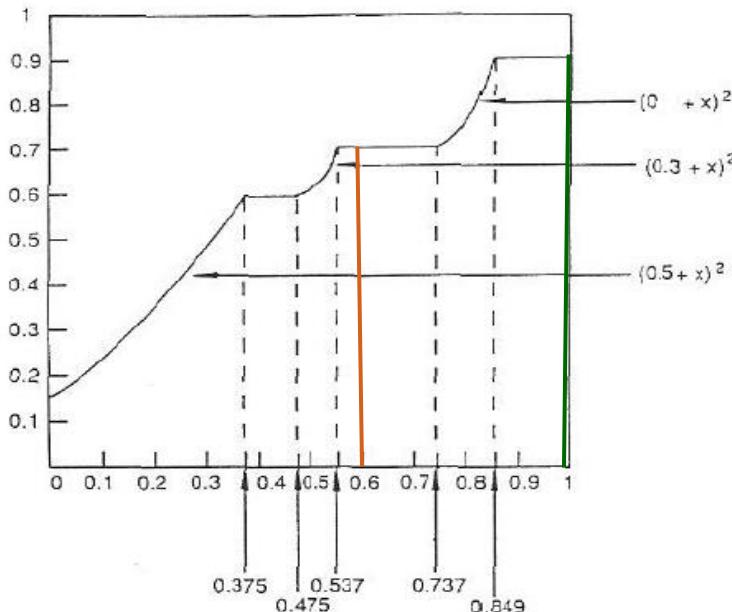
A graph of this function $RT(B'/B)$ is shown in Fig. 8.9.

Step 4. We calculate B' by (8.49): $B'(y) = RT(B'/B)(B(y))$

$$B'(y_1) = RT(B'/B)(B(y_1)) = \underline{RT(B'/B)(.6)} = .7,$$

$$B'(y_2) = RT(B'/B)(B(y_2)) = \underline{RT(B'/B)(1)} = .9.$$

Hence, we make the inference " \mathcal{Y} is B' ," where $B' = .7/y_1 + .9/y_2$.





استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

- نیاز به استلزمام (implication) جهت استدلال در منطق

- استلزمام کلاسیک: $p \Rightarrow q$

- دارای فرم‌های متفاوت

$$\neg p \vee q$$

$$\neg p \vee (p \wedge q)$$

$$(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee p$$

- همه فرم‌ها معادل هم هستند

$$\mathcal{J} : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1],$$

- استلزمام فازی: توسعه فرم‌های کلاسیک

- نکته: فرم‌های فوق معادل هم نیستند.

استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

○ توسعه استلزمام کلاسیک به حالت فازی

کلاسیک	فازی	
$\delta(a, b) = \bar{a} \vee b$	$\delta(a, b) = u(c(a), b)$	S-Implication
$\delta(a, b) = \max\{x \in \{0, 1\} \mid a \wedge x \leq b\}$	$\delta(a, b) = \sup\{x \in [0, 1] \mid i(a, x) \leq b\}$	R-Implication
$\delta(a, b) = \bar{a} \vee (a \wedge b)$	$\delta(a, b) = u(c(a), i(a, b))$	QL-Implication
$\delta(a, b) = (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee b.$	$\delta(a, b) = u(i(c(a), c(b)), b)$	QL=Quantum Logic
معادل هم هستند	با هم متفاوت هستند	

C = مکمل فازی
 ا = اشتراک فازی
 U = اجتماع فازی



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

$$\mathcal{J}(a, b) = u(c(a), b)$$

○ انواع S-Implication

- استفاده از مکمل استاندارد فازی
- استفاده از اجتماع‌های فازی متفاوت

استلزمام	اجتماع	
$\mathcal{J}_b(a, b) = \max(1 - a, b)$.	$u(a, b) = \max(a, b)$. استاندارد،	Kleene-Dienes
$\mathcal{J}_r(a, b) = 1 - a + ab$,	$u(a, b) = a + b - ab$ جمع جبری،	Reichenbach
$\mathcal{J}_a(a, b) = \min(1, 1 - a + b)$	$u(a, b) = \min(1, a + b)$ جمع کران‌دار،	Lukasiewicz
$\mathcal{J}_{LS}(a, b) = \begin{cases} b & \text{when } a = 1 \\ 1 - a & \text{when } b = 0 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$	$u(a, b) = \begin{cases} a & \text{when } b = 0 \\ b & \text{when } a = 0 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ دراستیک،	Largest S-imp

$$\mathcal{J}_b \leq \mathcal{J}_r \leq \mathcal{J}_a \leq \mathcal{J}_{LS}.$$



استدلال تقریبی (استلزام فازی) ...

$$\mathcal{J}(a, b) = \sup\{x \in [0, 1] \mid i(a, x) \leq b\}$$

R-Implication ○ انواع

- استفاده از اشتراک‌های فازی متفاوت

استلزام	اشتراک	
$\mathcal{J}_g(a, b) = \sup\{x \mid \min(a, x) \leq b\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } a \leq b \\ b & \text{when } a > b \end{cases}$	$i(a, b) = \min(a, b)$	Godel
$\mathcal{J}_\Delta(a, b) = \sup\{x \mid ax \leq b\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } a \leq b \\ b/a & \text{when } a > b \end{cases}$	$i(a, b) = ab$	ضرب جبری، Goguen
$\mathcal{J}_\alpha(a, b) = \sup\{x \mid \max(0, a + x - 1) \leq b\} = \min(1, 1 - a + b).$	تفاضل کران‌دار، $i(a, b) = \max(0, a + b - 1)$	Lukasiewicz
$\mathcal{J}_{LR}(a, b) = \begin{cases} b & \text{when } a = 1 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$	دراستیک، $i(a, b) = \begin{cases} a & \text{when } b = 1 \\ b & \text{when } a = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$	Least upper bound of R-imp

$$\mathcal{J}_g \leq \mathcal{J}_\Delta \leq \mathcal{J}_\alpha \leq \mathcal{J}_{LR}$$



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

$$\delta(a, b) = u(c(a), i(a, b))$$

○ انواع QL-Implication

- استفاده از مکمل استاندارد

- استفاده از اشتراک‌ها و اجتماع‌های فازی متفاوت

اشتراک‌ها و اجتماع‌ها باید نسبت مکمل دوگان باشند (برقراری قانون دمورگان)

استلزمام	اجتماع و اشتراک
$\delta_m(a, b) = \max[1 - a, \min(a, b)],$	استاندارد (استلزمام Zadeh)
$\delta_p(a, b) = 1 - a + a^2b.$	جمع و ضرب جبری
$\delta_b(a, b) = \max(1 - a, b).$	جمع و تفاضل کران‌دار (Kleene-Dienes)
$\delta_q(a, b) = \begin{cases} b & \text{when } a = 1 \\ 1 - a & \text{when } a \neq 1, b \neq 1 \\ 1 & \text{when } a \neq 1, b = 1. \end{cases}$	دراستیک



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

- امکان تولید انواع مختلفی از استلزمام‌های فازی دیگر
 - با تعمیم عملگرهای حالت کلاسیک

$$\mathcal{J}(a, b) = u(i(c(a), c(b)), b) \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{J}_{sg}(a, b) &= \min[\mathcal{J}_s(a, b), \mathcal{J}_g(1 - b, 1 - a)], \\ \mathcal{J}_{gs}(a, b) &= \min[\mathcal{J}_g(a, b), \mathcal{J}_s(1 - b, 1 - a)], \\ \mathcal{J}_{ss}(a, b) &= \min[\mathcal{J}_s(a, b), \mathcal{J}_s(1 - b, 1 - a)], \\ \mathcal{J}_{gg}(a, b) &= \min[\mathcal{J}_g(a, b), \mathcal{J}_g(1 - b, 1 - a)], \\ \mathcal{J}_{\Delta\Delta}(a, b) &= \min[\mathcal{J}_{\Delta}(a, b), \mathcal{J}_{\Delta}(1 - b, 1 - a)].\end{aligned}$$

- حالت حدی همه استلزمام‌های فازی برای مقادیر درستی صفر و یک = استلزمام کلاسیک

- تولید اصول کلی استلزمام‌ها از روی خصوصیات استلزمام‌های کلاسیک
 - ۹ اصل



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

اصلوں

Axiom 1. $a \leq b$ implies $\mathcal{J}(a, x) \geq \mathcal{J}(b, x)$ (*monotonicity in first argument*). This means that the truth value of fuzzy implications increases as the truth value of the antecedent decreases.

Axiom 2. $a \leq b$ implies $\mathcal{J}(x, a) \leq \mathcal{J}(x, b)$ (*monotonicity in second argument*). This means that the truth value of fuzzy implications increases as the truth value of the consequent increases.

Axiom 3. $\mathcal{J}(0, a) = 1$ (*dominance of falsity*). This means that the falsity implies everything.

Axiom 4. $\mathcal{J}(1, b) = b$ (*neutrality of truth*). This means that the truth does not imply anything.

Axiom 5. $\mathcal{J}(a, a) = 1$ (*identity*). This means that fuzzy implications are true whenever the truth values of the antecedent and consequent are equal.

Axiom 6. $\mathcal{J}(a, \mathcal{J}(b, x)) = \mathcal{J}(b, \mathcal{J}(a, x))$ (*exchange property*). This is a generalization of the equivalence of $a \Rightarrow (b \Rightarrow x)$ and $b \Rightarrow (a \Rightarrow x)$ that holds for the classical implication.

Axiom 7. $\mathcal{J}(a, b) = 1$ iff $a \leq b$ (*boundary condition*). This means that fuzzy implications are true if and only if the consequent is at least as true as the antecedent.

Axiom 8. $\mathcal{J}(a, b) = \mathcal{J}(c(b), c(a))$ for a fuzzy complement c (*contraposition*). This means that fuzzy implications are equally true when the antecedent and consequent are exchanged and negated.

Axiom 9. \mathcal{J} is a continuous function (*continuity*). This property ensures that small changes in the truth values of the antecedent or consequent do not produce large (discontinuous) changes in truth values of fuzzy implications.



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) . . .

استلزمام‌های
فازی

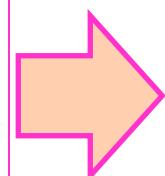
Name	Symbol	Class	Function $\beta(a, b)$	Axioms	Complement $c(a)$	Year
Early Zadeh	β_m	QL	$\max[1 - a, \min(a, b)]$	1, 2, 3, 4, 9	$1 - a$	1973
Gaines-Rescher	β_s		$\begin{cases} 1 & a \leq b \\ 0 & a > b \end{cases}$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		1969
Gödel	β_g	R	$\begin{cases} 1 & a \leq b \\ b & a > b \end{cases}$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7		1976
Goguen	β_Δ	R	$\begin{cases} 1 & a \leq b \\ b/a & a > b \end{cases}$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9		1969
Kleene-Dienes	β_b	S, QL	$\max(1 - a, b)$	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9	$1 - a$	1938, 1949
Lukasiewicz	β_a	R, S	$\min(1, 1 - a + b)$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	$1 - a$	1920
Pseudo-Lukasiewicz 1	β_λ ($\lambda > -1$)	R, S	$\min\left[1, \frac{1 - a + (1 + \lambda)b}{1 + \lambda a}\right]$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	$\frac{1 - a}{1 + \lambda a}$	1987
Pseudo-Lukasiewicz 2	β_w ($w > 0$)	R, S	$\min\left[1, (1 - a^w + b^w)^{\frac{1}{w}}\right]$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	$(1 - a^w)^{\frac{1}{w}}$	1987
Reichenbach	β_r	S	$1 - a + ab$	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9	$1 - a$	1935
Willemon	β_{wf}		$\min[\max(1 - a, b), \max(a, 1 - a), \max(b, 1 - b)]$	4, 6, 8, 9	$1 - a$	1980
Wu	β_{wu}		$\begin{cases} 1 & a \leq b \\ \min(1 - a, b) & a > b \end{cases}$	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8	$1 - a$	1986
Yager	β_y		$\begin{cases} 1 & a = b = 0 \\ b^a & \text{others} \end{cases}$	1, 2, 3, 4, 6		1980
Klir and Yuan 1	β_p	QL	$1 - a + a^2 b$	2, 3, 4, 9	$1 - a$	1994
Klir and Yuan 2	β_q	QL	$\begin{cases} b & a = 1 \\ 1 - a & a \neq 1, b \neq 1 \\ 1 & a \neq 1, b = 1 \end{cases}$	2, 4	$1 - a$	1994

استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

$p : \text{If } X \text{ is } A, \text{ then } Y \text{ is } B \rightarrow R(x, y) = J(A(x), B(y))$

○ انتخاب نوع استلزمام ...

Rule :	If X is A , then Y is B
Fact :	X is A'
<hr/>	
Conclusion :	Y is B'



$$B' = A' \circ_i R,$$

• قانون GMP

◦ باید برای $A' = A$ نیز برقرار باشد

$$B = A \circ_i R, \rightarrow B(y) = \sup_{x \in X} i[A(x), J(A(x), B(y))]. \quad (11.13)$$

Theorem 11.5. Let the range of the membership function A in (11.13) cover the whole interval $[0, 1]$. Then, the following fuzzy implications satisfy (11.13) for any i -norm i :

1. Gaines-Rescher implication J_s ;
2. Gödel implication J_g ;
3. Wu implication J_{wu} .



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

○ انتخاب نوع استلزمام

- برقراری قانون GHS و GMT (مشابه GMP)

Rule :	If X is A , then Y is B
Fact :	Y is B'
Conclusion :	X is A'

$$\rightarrow c(A(x)) = \sup_{y \in Y} i[c(B(y)), J(A(x), B(y))]$$

Rule 1 :	If X is A , then Y is B
Rule 2 :	If Y is B , then Z is C
Conclusion :	If X is A , then Z is C

$$\rightarrow J(A(x), C(z)) = \sup_{y \in Y} i[J(A(x), B(y)), J(B(y), C(z))]$$

- تنها چهار قانون استلزمام زیر هر سه شرط فوق را دارد

Gaines-Rescher $J_s = \begin{cases} 1 & a \leq b \\ 0 & a > b \end{cases}$

Godel $J_g(a, b) = \sup\{x | \min(a, x) \leq b\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } a \leq b \\ b & \text{when } a > b \end{cases}$

$$J_{ss}(a, b) = \min[J_s(a, b), J_s(1 - b, 1 - a)],$$

$$J_{sg}(a, b) = \min[J_s(a, b), J_g(1 - b, 1 - a)],$$

- این بدان معنی نیست که این چهار مورد همواره بهتر از بقیه هستند (فقط برای GMP و GMT درست است)

استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

Rule 1 : If X is A_1 , then Y is B_1
 Rule 2 : If X is A_2 , then Y is B_2

 Rule n : If X is A_n , then Y is B_n
 Fact : X is A'
 Conclusion : Y is B'



$$B' = A' \circ R$$

$$R(x, y) = \sup_{j \in \mathbb{N}_n} \min[A_j(x), B_j(y)]$$

$$R_j(x, y) = \min[A_j(x), B_j(y)]$$

$$R = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}_n} R_j$$

$$B' = A' \circ R$$

- استلزمام در حالت چندشرطی ...

- قانون n
- استفاده در کنترل‌گرهای فازی

- هر قانون معادل یک رابطه

- کل n قانون = یک رابطه

- استدلال = معادله رابطه فازی



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

Rule 1 : If X is A_1 , then Y is B_1

Rule 2 : If X is A_2 , then Y is B_2

.....

Rule n : If X is A_n , then Y is B_n

Fact : X is A'

Conclusion : Y is B'

استلزمام در حالت چندشرطی ...

Step 1. Calculate the degree of consistency, $r_j(A')$, between the given fact and the antecedent of each *if-then* rule j in terms of the height of intersection of the associated sets A' and A_j . That is, for each $j \in N_n$,

$$r_j(A') = h(A' \cap A_j)$$

or, using the standard fuzzy intersection,

$$r_j(A') = \sup_{x \in X} \min[A'(x), A_j(x)]. \quad (11.17)$$

میزان سازگاری بین ورودی و مقدم قانون زام

Step 2. Calculate the conclusion B' by truncating each set B_j by the value of $r_j(A')$, which expresses the degree to which the antecedent A_j is compatible with the given fact A' , and taking the union of the truncated sets. That is,

$$B'(y) = \sup_{j \in N_n} \min[r_j(A'), B_j(y)] \quad (11.18)$$

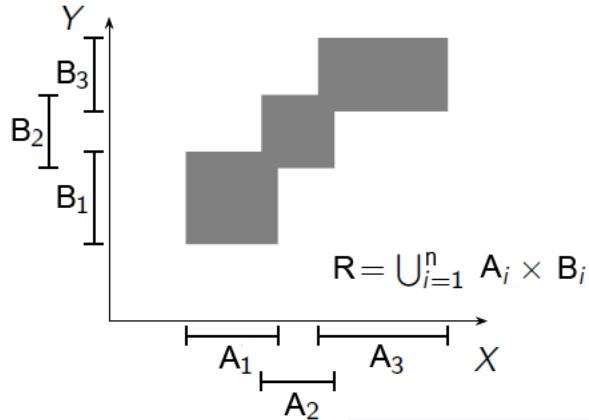
for all $y \in Y$.

استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

Rule 1 : If X is A_1 , then Y is B_1
 Rule 2 : If X is A_2 , then Y is B_2

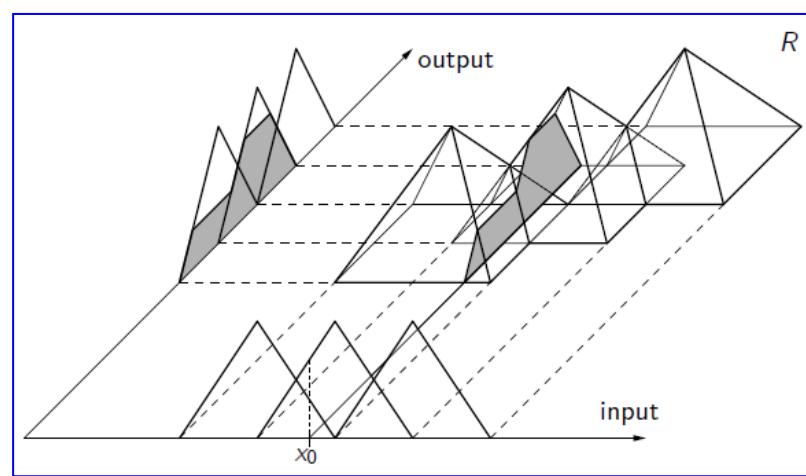
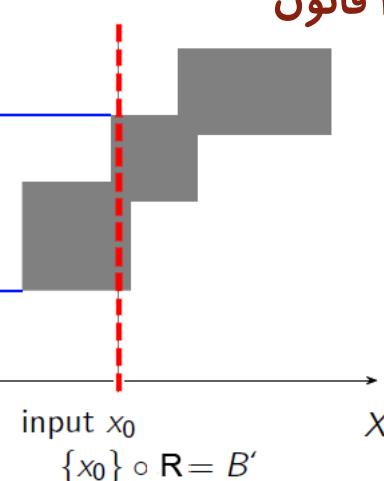
 Rule n : If X is A_n , then Y is B_n
 Fact : X is A'

Conclusion : Y is B'



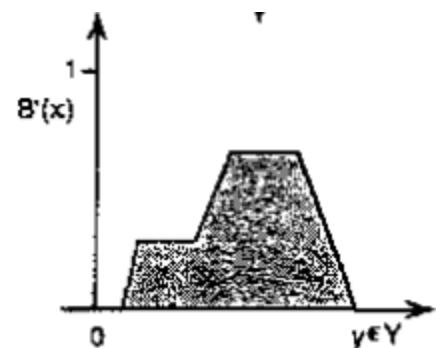
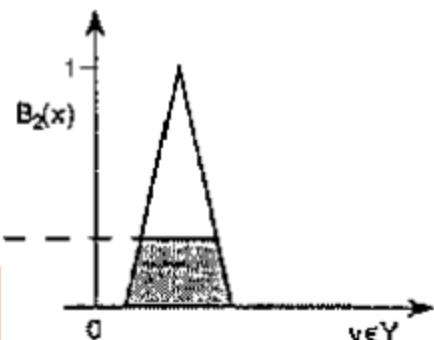
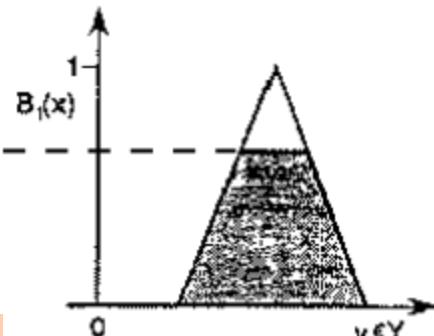
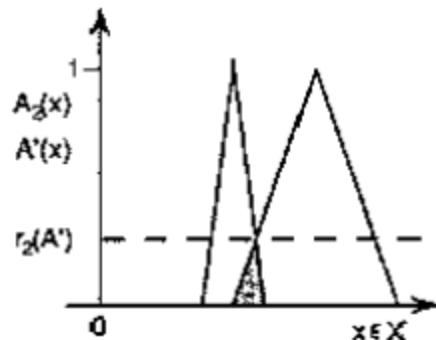
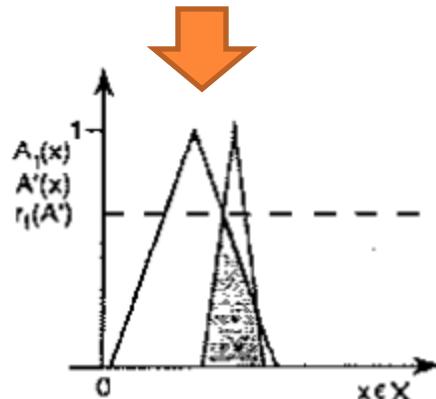
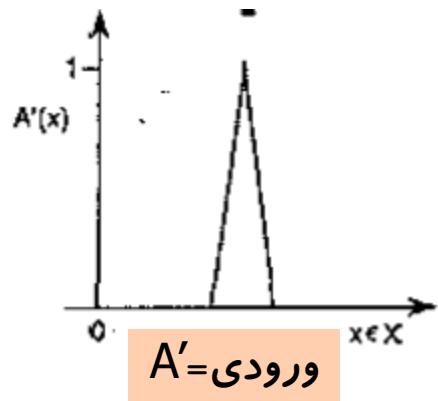
• استلزمام در حالت چندشرطی (مثال ۱) ...

• ۳ قانون



استدلال تقریبی (استلزم فازی) ...

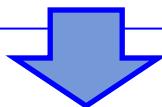
• استلزم در حالت چندشرطی (مثال ۲) ...



استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی) ...

Rule 1 : If X is A_1 , then Y is B_1
 Rule 2 : If X is A_2 , then Y is B_2

 Rule n : If X is A_n , then Y is B_n
 Fact : X is A'
 Conclusion : Y is B'



$$B' = A' \circ R$$

$$R(x, y) = \sup_{j \in N_n} \min[A_j(x), B_j(y)]$$

$$R_j(x, y) = \min[A_j(x), B_j(y)]$$

$$R = \bigcap_{j \in N_n} R_j$$

$$R = \bigcup_{j \in N_n} R_j$$

قوانین disjunctive

- هر قانون معادل یک رابطه

- کل n قانون = یک رابطه

conjunctions قوانین

- استدلال = حل معادله رابطه فازی

استدلال تقریبی (استلزمام فازی)

Rule 1 : If X is A_1 , then Y is B_1

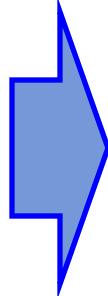
Rule 2 : If X is A_2 , then Y is B_2

.....

Rule n : If X is A_n , then Y is B_n

Fact : X is A'

Conclusion : Y is B'



$$R_j(x, y) = \min[A_j(x), B_j(y)]$$

○ استلزمام در حالت چندشرطی

- چهار راه برای محاسبه پاسخ

$$B'_1 = A' \circ (\bigcup_{j \in N_n} R_j),$$

$$B'_2 = A' \circ (\bigcap_{j \in N_n} R_j),$$

$$B'_3 = \bigcup_{j \in N_n} A' \circ R_j,$$

$$B'_4 = \bigcap_{j \in N_n} A' \circ R_j.$$

$B'_2 \subseteq B'_4 \subseteq B'_1 = B'_3$ • داریم (قضیه):