

- Rough sets by Zdzislaw Pawlak to analize incomplete information
- another approach to vagueness

Rough Sets: Applications

Rough Sets: Applications

- Rough sets by Zdzislaw Pawlak to analize incomplete information
- another approach to vagueness
- mathematical approach to imperfect knowledge
- overlap with many other theories
- fundamental importance to AI and cognitive sciences

- Rough sets by Zdzislaw Pawlak to analize incomplete information
- another approach to vagueness
- mathematical approach to imperfect knowledge
- overlap with many other theories
- fundamental importance to AI and cognitive sciences
- applications:

Rough Sets: Applications

- Rough sets by Zdzisław Pawlak to analyze incomplete information
- another approach to vagueness
- mathematical approach to imperfect knowledge
- overlap with many other theories
- fundamental importance to AI and cognitive sciences
- applications: machine learning, knowledge acquisition, decision analysis,

Rough Sets: Applications

- Rough sets by Zdzisław Pawlak to analyze incomplete information
- another approach to vagueness
- mathematical approach to imperfect knowledge
- overlap with many other theories
- fundamental importance to AI and cognitive sciences
- applications: machine learning, knowledge acquisition, decision analysis,
- knowledge discovery, expert systems, pattern recognition, inductive reasoning

Rough Sets: Applications

- Rough sets by Zdzisław Pawlak to analyze incomplete information
- another approach to vagueness
- mathematical approach to imperfect knowledge
- overlap with many other theories
- fundamental importance to AI and cognitive sciences
- applications: machine learning, knowledge acquisition, decision analysis,
- knowledge discovery, expert systems, pattern recognition, inductive reasoning
- idea of rough sets can not be reduced to the idea of fuzzy sets
- **rough sets are fuzzy sets but the converse is not true**

Rough Sets: Key Features

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data
- like probability in statistics

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data
- like probability in statistics
- grade of membership or the value of possibility in fuzzy set theory

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data
- like probability in statistics
- grade of membership or the value of possibility in fuzzy set theory
- provides efficient algorithms for [finding hidden patterns](#) in data

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data
- like probability in statistics
- grade of membership or the value of possibility in fuzzy set theory
- provides efficient algorithms for **finding hidden patterns** in data
- finds **minimal sets of data** (data reduction)

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data
- like probability in statistics
- grade of membership or the value of possibility in fuzzy set theory
- provides efficient algorithms for **finding hidden patterns** in data
- finds **minimal sets of data** (data reduction)
- evaluates **significance of data**

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data
- like probability in statistics
- grade of membership or the value of possibility in fuzzy set theory
- provides efficient algorithms for **finding hidden patterns** in data
- finds **minimal sets of data** (data reduction)
- evaluates **significance of data**
- generates sets of **decision rules** from data

Rough Sets: Key Features

- does not need any preliminary or additional information about data
- like probability in statistics
- grade of membership or the value of possibility in fuzzy set theory
- provides efficient algorithms for **finding hidden patterns** in data
- finds **minimal sets of data** (data reduction)
- evaluates **significance of data**
- generates sets of **decision rules** from data
- suitable for parallel processing

- vagueness is associated with the boundary region approach

Rough Sets

Rough Sets

- vagueness is associated with the boundary region approach
- expresses **vagueness** not by means of membership but **employing a boundary region of a set**

- vagueness is associated with the boundary region approach
- expresses **vagueness** not by means of membership but **employing a boundary region of a set**
- if the boundary region of a set is empty it means the set is crisp

Rough Sets

- vagueness is associated with the boundary region approach
- expresses **vagueness** not by means of membership but **employing a boundary region of a set**
- if the boundary region of a set is empty it means the set is crisp
- otherwise set is rough; nonempty boundary region of a set

Rough Sets

- vagueness is associated with the boundary region approach
- expresses **vagueness** not by means of membership but **employing a boundary region of a set**
- if the boundary region of a set is empty it means the set is crisp
- otherwise set is rough; nonempty boundary region of a set
- **knowledge about set not sufficient to define the set precisely**

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 11 / 30



Rough Sets

- vagueness is associated with the boundary region approach
- expresses **vagueness** not by means of membership but **employing a boundary region of a set**
- if the boundary region of a set is empty it means the set is crisp
- otherwise set is rough; nonempty boundary region of a set
- **knowledge about set not sufficient to define the set precisely**
- viewed as a specific implementation of **Frege's idea of vagueness**
- i.e. **imprecision expressed by a boundary region of a set**
- and not by a partial membership, like in fuzzy set theory

Rough Sets

- rough sets are defined by approximations

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 11 / 30



M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 12 / 30



Rough Sets

- rough sets are defined by approximations
- approximations are in fact interior and closure operations in a topology generated by data

Rough Sets

- rough sets are defined by approximations
- approximations are in fact interior and closure operations in a topology generated by data
- given a set of objects U called the universe
- indiscernibility relation $R \subseteq U \times U$
- representing our lack of knowledge about elements of U

Rough Sets

- rough sets are defined by approximations
- approximations are in fact interior and closure operations in a topology generated by data
- given a set of objects U called the universe
- indiscernibility relation $R \subseteq U \times U$
- representing our lack of knowledge about elements of U
- for simplicity, assume R is an equivalence relation

Rough Sets

- rough sets are defined by approximations
- approximations are in fact interior and closure operations in a topology generated by data
- given a set of objects U called the universe
- indiscernibility relation $R \subseteq U \times U$
- representing our lack of knowledge about elements of U
- for simplicity, assume R is an equivalence relation
- Let X be subset of U
- characterize the set X with respect to R

Rough Sets

- lower approximation of a set X with respect to R

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat

Rough Set Theory and its Application

18 January 2016

13 / 30

Rough Sets

- lower approximation of a set X with respect to R
- is the set of all objects which can be for *certain* classified as X with respect to R

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat

Rough Set Theory and its Application

18 January 2016

13 / 30

Rough Sets

- lower approximation of a set X with respect to R
- is the set of all objects which can be for *certain* classified as X with respect to R
- upper approximation of a set X with respect to R

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat

Rough Set Theory and its Application

18 January 2016

13 / 30

Rough Sets

- lower approximation of a set X with respect to R
- is the set of all objects which can be for *certain* classified as X with respect to R
- upper approximation of a set X with respect to R
- is the set of all objects which can be *possibly* classified as X with respect to R

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat

Rough Set Theory and its Application

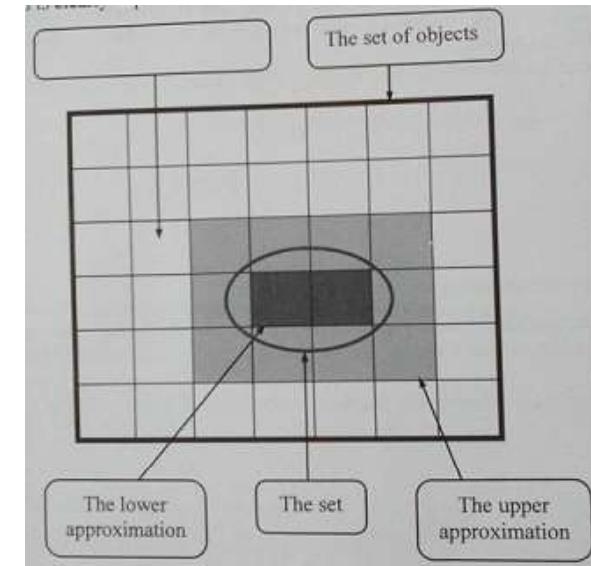
18 January 2016

13 / 30

Rough Sets

- lower approximation of a set X with respect to R
- is the set of all objects which can be for *certain* classified as X with respect to R
- upper approximation of a set X with respect to R
- is the set of all objects which can be *possibly* classified as X with respect to R
- boundary region of a set X with respect to R is the set of all objects, which can be classified neither as X nor as not- X with respect to R

Rough Sets



Rough Set: Topological View SRC:Pawlak's notes

Rough Sets

- set X is crisp - **exact with respect to R**
- if the boundary region of X is empty

Rough Sets

- set X is crisp - **exact with respect to R**
- if the boundary region of X is empty
- set X is rough **inexact with respect to R**
- if the boundary region of X is nonempty

Rough Sets

- set X is crisp - exact with respect to R
- if the boundary region of X is empty
- set X is rough inexact with respect to R
- if the boundary region of X is nonempty
- a set is rough - imprecise if it has nonempty boundary region
- otherwise set is crisp - precise

Rough Sets

- set X is crisp - exact with respect to R
- if the boundary region of X is empty
- set X is rough inexact with respect to R
- if the boundary region of X is nonempty
- a set is rough - imprecise if it has nonempty boundary region
- otherwise set is crisp - precise
- approximations and boundary region can be defined more precisely

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$
- indiscernibility relation in certain sense describes
- our lack of knowledge about the universe

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$
- indiscernibility relation in certain sense describes
- our lack of knowledge about the universe
- equivalence classes of the indiscernibility relation called granules generated by R

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$
- indiscernibility relation in certain sense describes
- our lack of knowledge about the universe
- equivalence classes of the indiscernibility relation called granules generated by R
- R - lower approximation of X

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$
- indiscernibility relation in certain sense describes
- our lack of knowledge about the universe
- equivalence classes of the indiscernibility relation called granules generated by R
- R - lower approximation of X
- $R_*(x) = \bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X\}$

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$
- indiscernibility relation in certain sense describes
- our lack of knowledge about the universe
- equivalence classes of the indiscernibility relation called granules generated by R
- R - lower approximation of X
- $R_*(x) = \bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X\}$
- R - upper approximation of X

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$
- indiscernibility relation in certain sense describes
- our lack of knowledge about the universe
- equivalence classes of the indiscernibility relation called granules generated by R
- R - lower approximation of X
- $R_*(x) = \bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X\}$
- R - upper approximation of X
- $R^*(x) = \bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$

Rough Sets

- equivalence class of R determined by element x - denoted by $R(x)$
- indiscernibility relation in certain sense describes
- our lack of knowledge about the universe
- equivalence classes of the indiscernibility relation called granules generated by R
- R - lower approximation of X
- $R_*(x) = \bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X\}$
- R - upper approximation of X
- $R^*(x) = \bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$
- R - boundary region of X $RN_R(X) = R^*(X) - R_*(x)$

Rough Sets

- the **lower approximation** of a set is union of all granules

Rough Sets

- the **lower approximation** of a set is union of all granules
- which are **entirely included in the set**

Rough Sets

- the **lower approximation** of a set is union of all granules which are **entirely included in the set**
- the **upper approximation** - is union of all granules

Rough Sets

- the **lower approximation** of a set is union of all granules which are **entirely included in the set**
- the **upper approximation** - is union of all granules which have **non-empty intersection with set**

Rough Sets

- the **lower approximation** of a set is union of all granules which are **entirely included in the set**
- the **upper approximation** - is union of all granules which have **non-empty intersection with set**
- the **boundary region** of a set is the difference between the upper and lower approximation

Rough Sets

- the **lower approximation** of a set is union of all granules which are **entirely included in the set**
- the **upper approximation** - is union of all granules which have **non-empty intersection with set**
- the **boundary region** of a set is the difference between the upper and lower approximation
- fuzzy set theory and rough set theory require completely different mathematical setting
- can be also defined employing **rough membership function** instead of approximation

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of a set is union of all granules
- which are entirely included in the set
- the upper approximation - is union of all granules
- which have non-empty intersection with set
- the boundary region of a set is the difference between the upper and lower approximation
- fuzzy set theory and rough set theory require completely different mathematical setting
- can be also defined employing rough membership function instead of approximation
- $\mu_X^R : U \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad \mu_X^R(x) = \frac{|X \cap R(x)|}{|R(x)|}$
- $|X|$ denotes the cardinality of X
- rough membership function expresses conditional probability

Rough Sets

- rough membership function expresses conditional probability

Rough Sets

- rough membership function expresses conditional probability
- that x belongs to X given R and can be interpreted as

Rough Sets

- rough membership function expresses conditional probability
- that x belongs to X given R and can be interpreted as
- a degree that x belongs to X in view of information about x expressed by R

Rough Sets

- rough membership function expresses conditional probability
- that x belongs to X given R and can be interpreted as
- a degree that x belongs to X in view of information about x expressed by R
- rough membership function can be used to define approximations and the boundary region of a set

Rough Sets

- rough membership function expresses conditional probability
- that x belongs to X given R and can be interpreted as
- a degree that x belongs to X in view of information about x expressed by R
- rough membership function can be used to define approximations and the boundary region of a set
- $R_*(X) = \{x \in U : \mu_X^R(x) = 1\}$

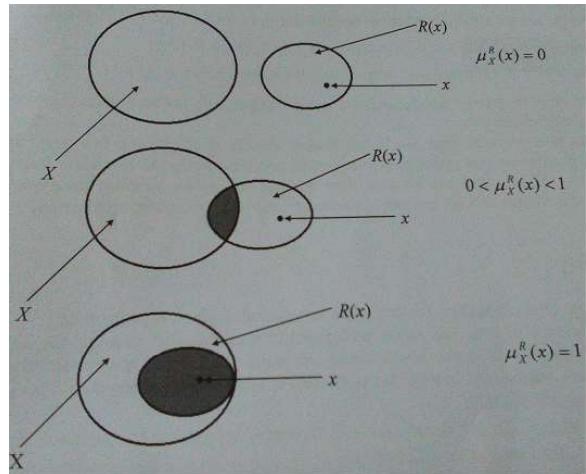
Rough Sets

- rough membership function expresses conditional probability
- that x belongs to X given R and can be interpreted as
- a degree that x belongs to X in view of information about x expressed by R
- rough membership function can be used to define approximations and the boundary region of a set
- $R_*(X) = \{x \in U : \mu_X^R(x) = 1\}$
- $R^*(X) = \{x \in U : \mu_X^R(x) > 0\}$

Rough Sets

- rough membership function expresses conditional probability
- that x belongs to X given R and can be interpreted as
- a degree that x belongs to X in view of information about x expressed by R
- rough membership function can be used to define approximations and the boundary region of a set
- $R_*(X) = \{x \in U : \mu_X^R(x) = 1\}$
- $R^*(X) = \{x \in U : \mu_X^R(x) > 0\}$
- $RN_R(X) = \{x \in U : 0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1\}$

Rough Sets



rough membership function SRC:Pawlak's notes

Rough Sets

• membership function properties

① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$

Rough Sets

• membership function properties

① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$

② $\mu_X^R(x) = 0$ iff $x \in U - R^*(X)$

Rough Sets

- membership function properties

- ① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$
- ② $\mu_X^R(x) = 0$ iff $x \in U - R^*(X)$
- ③ $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$ iff $x \in RN_R(X)$

Rough Sets

- membership function properties

- ① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$
- ② $\mu_X^R(x) = 0$ iff $x \in U - R^*(X)$
- ③ $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$ iff $x \in RN_R(X)$
- ④ $\mu_{U-X}^R(x) = 1 - \mu_X^R(x)$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑤ $\mu_{X \cup Y}^R(x) \geq \max(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑥ $\mu_{X \cap Y}^R(x) \leq \min(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

Rough Sets

- membership function properties

- ① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$
- ② $\mu_X^R(x) = 0$ iff $x \in U - R^*(X)$
- ③ $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$ iff $x \in RN_R(X)$
- ④ $\mu_{U-X}^R(x) = 1 - \mu_X^R(x)$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑤ $\mu_{X \cup Y}^R(x) \geq \max(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑥ $\mu_{X \cap Y}^R(x) \leq \min(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$

- 5 and 6 show that membership for union and intersection of sets can not be computed as

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

Rough Sets

- membership function properties

- ① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$
- ② $\mu_X^R(x) = 0$ iff $x \in U - R^*(X)$
- ③ $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$ iff $x \in RN_R(X)$
- ④ $\mu_{U-X}^R(x) = 1 - \mu_X^R(x)$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑤ $\mu_{X \cup Y}^R(x) \geq \max(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑥ $\mu_{X \cap Y}^R(x) \leq \min(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$

- 5 and 6 show that membership for union and intersection of sets can not be computed as
- in case of fuzzy sets from their constituents membership

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

Rough Sets

- membership function properties

- ① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$
- ② $\mu_X^R(x) = 0$ iff $x \in U - R^*(X)$
- ③ $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$ iff $x \in RN_R(X)$
- ④ $\mu_{U-X}^R(x) = 1 - \mu_X^R(x)$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑤ $\mu_{X \cup Y}^R(x) \geq \max(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑥ $\mu_{X \cap Y}^R(x) \leq \min(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$

- 5 and 6 show that **membership for union and intersection** of sets can not be computed as
- in case of fuzzy sets from their constituents membership
- rough membership is a generalization of fuzzy membership

Rough Sets

- membership function properties

- ① $\mu_X^R(x) = 1$ iff $x \in R_*(X)$
- ② $\mu_X^R(x) = 0$ iff $x \in U - R^*(X)$
- ③ $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$ iff $x \in RN_R(X)$
- ④ $\mu_{U-X}^R(x) = 1 - \mu_X^R(x)$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑤ $\mu_{X \cup Y}^R(x) \geq \max(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$
- ⑥ $\mu_{X \cap Y}^R(x) \leq \min(\mu_X^R(x), \mu_Y^R(x))$ for any $x \in U$

- 5 and 6 show that **membership for union and intersection** of sets can not be computed as
- in case of fuzzy sets from their constituents membership
- rough membership is a generalization of fuzzy membership
- rough membership function has probabilistic flavour** in contrast to fuzzy membership function



M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

Rough Sets

- two definitions of rough sets



M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 20 / 30

Rough Sets

- two definitions of rough sets
- set X is rough with respect to R if $R_*(X) \neq R^*(X)$



M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 21 / 30



M. A. Zaveri, SVNIT, Surat Rough Set Theory and its Application 18 January 2016 21 / 30

Rough Sets

- two definitions of rough sets
- set X is rough with respect to R if $R_*(X) \neq R^*(X)$
- set X rough with respect to R if for some x , $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$

Rough Sets

- two definitions of rough sets
- set X is rough with respect to R if $R_*(X) \neq R^*(X)$
- set X rough with respect to R if for some x , $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$
- definition 1 and 2 are not equivalent.....???
- rough set theory clearly distinguishes two concepts

Rough Sets

- two definitions of rough sets
- set X is rough with respect to R if $R_*(X) \neq R^*(X)$
- set X rough with respect to R if for some x , $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$
- definition 1 and 2 are not equivalent.....???
- rough set theory clearly distinguishes two concepts
- vagueness and uncertainty - confused in AI
- Vagueness is the property of sets and can be described by approximations

Rough Sets

- two definitions of rough sets
- set X is rough with respect to R if $R_*(X) \neq R^*(X)$
- set X rough with respect to R if for some x , $0 < \mu_X^R(x) < 1$
- definition 1 and 2 are not equivalent.....???
- rough set theory clearly distinguishes two concepts
- vagueness and uncertainty - confused in AI
- Vagueness is the property of sets and can be described by approximations
- uncertainty is the property of elements of a set and can be expressed by the rough membership function

Rough Sets

- for applying rough sets to reason from data

Rough Sets

- for applying rough sets to reason from data
- additional information - knowledge, data about the elements of a universe of discourse

Rough Sets

- for applying rough sets to reason from data
- additional information - knowledge, data about the elements of a universe of discourse
- elements that exhibit the same information are indiscernible (similar)

Rough Sets

- for applying rough sets to reason from data
- additional information - knowledge, data about the elements of a universe of discourse
- elements that exhibit the same information are indiscernible (similar)
- and form blocks that can be understood as elementary granules of knowledge about the universe

Rough Sets

- for applying rough sets to reason from data
- additional information - knowledge, data about the elements of a universe of discourse
- elements that exhibit the same information are indiscernible (similar)
- and form blocks that can be understood as elementary granules of knowledge about the universe
- these granules are called elementary sets (concepts) and can be
- considered as elementary building blocks of knowledge

Rough Sets

- for applying rough sets to reason from data
- additional information - knowledge, data about the elements of a universe of discourse
- elements that exhibit the same information are indiscernible (similar)
- and form blocks that can be understood as elementary granules of knowledge about the universe
- these granules are called elementary sets (concepts) and can be
- considered as elementary building blocks of knowledge
- patients suffering from a certain disease,
- displaying the same symptoms are indiscernible and
- may be thought of as representing a granule (disease unit) of medical knowledge

Rough Sets

- with every rough set associate two crisp sets, called its lower and upper approximation

Rough Sets

- with every rough set associate two crisp sets, called its lower and upper approximation
- lower approximation of a set consists of all elements that surely belong to the set

Rough Sets

- with every rough set associate two crisp sets, called its lower and upper approximation
- lower approximation of a set consists of all elements that surely belong to the set
- upper approximation of the set constitutes of all elements that possibly belong to the set

Rough Sets

- with every rough set associate two crisp sets, called its lower and upper approximation
- lower approximation of a set consists of all elements that surely belong to the set
- upper approximation of the set constitutes of all elements that possibly belong to the set
- difference of the upper and the lower approximation is a boundary region

Rough Sets

- with every rough set associate two crisp sets, called its lower and upper approximation
- lower approximation of a set consists of all elements that surely belong to the set
- upper approximation of the set constitutes of all elements that possibly belong to the set
- difference of the upper and the lower approximation is a boundary region
- it consists of all elements that can not be classified uniquely to the set or its complement by employing available knowledge

Rough Sets

- with every rough set associate two crisp sets, called its lower and upper approximation
- lower approximation of a set consists of all elements that surely belong to the set
- upper approximation of the set constitutes of all elements that possibly belong to the set
- difference of the upper and the lower approximation is a boundary region
- it consists of all elements that can not be classified uniquely to the set or its complement by employing available knowledge
- rough set in contrast to a crisp set, has a non-empty boundary region

Rough Sets

- can be defined using membership function instead of approximations

Rough Sets

- can be defined using membership function instead of approximations
- both definitions are not equivalent
- Data as a table, column by attributes and rows by objects of interest

Rough Sets

- can be defined using membership function instead of approximations
- both definitions are not equivalent
- Data as a table, column by attributes and rows by objects of interest
- tables known as information systems, attribute-value tables, or information tables

Rough Sets

- can be defined using membership function instead of approximations
- both definitions are not equivalent
- Data as a table, column by attributes and rows by objects of interest
- tables known as information systems, attribute-value tables, or information tables
- patient as object
- attributes headache, muscle-pain, temperature, flu - yes or no

Rough Sets: Example

Patient	Headache	Muscle-pain	Temperature	Flu
---------	----------	-------------	-------------	-----

Rough Sets: Example

Patient	Headache	Muscle-pain	Temperature	Flu
p1	no	yes	high	yes

Rough Sets: Example

Patient	Headache	Muscle-pain	Temperature	Flu
p1	no	yes	high	yes
p2	yes	no	high	yes
p3	yes	yes	very high	yes
p4	no	yes	normal	no
p5	yes	no	high	no

Rough Sets: Example

Patient	Headache	Muscle-pain	Temperature	Flu
p1	no	yes	high	yes
p2	yes	no	high	yes
p3	yes	yes	very high	yes
p4	no	yes	normal	no
p5	yes	no	high	no
p6	no	yes	very high	yes

- $\{p2, p3, p5\}$ indiscernible with respect to attribute Headache

Rough Sets: Example

Patient	Headache	Muscle-pain	Temperature	Flu
p1	no	yes	high	yes
p2	yes	no	high	yes
p3	yes	yes	very high	yes
p4	no	yes	normal	no
p5	yes	no	high	no
p6	no	yes	very high	yes

- $\{p2, p3, p5\}$ indiscernible with respect to attribute Headache
- $\{p3, p6\}$ indiscernible with respect to muscle-pain and flu

Rough Sets: Example

Patient	Headache	Muscle-pain	Temperature	Flu
p1	no	yes	high	yes
p2	yes	no	high	yes
p3	yes	yes	very high	yes
p4	no	yes	normal	no
p5	yes	no	high	no
p6	no	yes	very high	yes

- $\{p2, p3, p5\}$ indiscernible with respect to attribute Headache
- $\{p3, p6\}$ indiscernible with respect to muscle-pain and flu
- $\{p2, p5\}$ indiscernible with respect to Headache, muscle-pain and temperature

Rough Sets

- headache generates two elementary sets $\{p2, p3, p5\}$ and $\{p1, p4, p6\}$

Rough Sets

- headache generates two elementary sets $\{p2, p3, p5\}$ and $\{p1, p4, p6\}$
- headache and muscle-pain $\{p1, p4, p6\}$, $\{p2, p5\}$ and $\{p3\}$

Rough Sets

- headache generates two elementary sets $\{p_2, p_3, p_5\}$ and $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$
- headache and muscle-pain $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$, $\{p_2, p_5\}$ and $\{p_3\}$
- p_2 has flu and p_5 does not have flu are indiscernible with respect to attributes headache, muscle-pain and temperature

Rough Sets

- headache generates two elementary sets $\{p_2, p_3, p_5\}$ and $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$
- headache and muscle-pain $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$, $\{p_2, p_5\}$ and $\{p_3\}$
- p_2 has flu and p_5 does not have flu are indiscernible with respect to attributes headache, muscle-pain and temperature
- i.e. flu can not be characterized in terms of these three attributes
- p_2 and p_5 are the boundary-line cases which can not be classified properly in the view of available knowledge
- p_1 , p_3 and p_6 display symptoms which enable us to classify them with certainly as having flu

Rough Sets

- headache generates two elementary sets $\{p_2, p_3, p_5\}$ and $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$
- headache and muscle-pain $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$, $\{p_2, p_5\}$ and $\{p_3\}$
- p_2 has flu and p_5 does not have flu are indiscernible with respect to attributes headache, muscle-pain and temperature
- i.e. flu can not be characterized in terms of these three attributes
- p_2 and p_5 are the boundary-line cases which can not be classified properly in the view of available knowledge

Rough Sets

- headache generates two elementary sets $\{p_2, p_3, p_5\}$ and $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$
- headache and muscle-pain $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$, $\{p_2, p_5\}$ and $\{p_3\}$
- p_2 has flu and p_5 does not have flu are indiscernible with respect to attributes headache, muscle-pain and temperature
- i.e. flu can not be characterized in terms of these three attributes
- p_2 and p_5 are the boundary-line cases which can not be classified properly in the view of available knowledge
- p_1 , p_3 and p_6 display symptoms which enable us to classify them with certainly as having flu
- p_2 and p_5 can not be excluded (possibly) as having flu

Rough Sets

- headache generates two elementary sets $\{p_2, p_3, p_5\}$ and $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$
- headache and muscle-pain $\{p_1, p_4, p_6\}$, $\{p_2, p_5\}$ and $\{p_3\}$
- p_2 has flu and p_5 does not have flu are indiscernible with respect to attributes headache, muscle-pain and temperature
- i.e. flu can not be characterized in terms of these three attributes
- p_2 and p_5 are the boundary-line cases which can not be classified properly in the view of available knowledge
- p_1, p_3 and p_6 display symptoms which enable us to classify them with certainly as having flu
- p_2 and p_5 can not be excluded (possibly) as having flu
- p_4 does not have flu in the view of displayed symptoms

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p_1, p_3, p_6\}$

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p_1, p_3, p_6\}$
- the upper approximation of this set is $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_5, p_6\}$

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p_1, p_3, p_6\}$
- the upper approximation of this set is $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_5, p_6\}$
- boundary line cases are p_2 and p_5

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p1, p3, p6\}$
- the upper approximation of this set is $\{p1, p2, p3, p5, p6\}$
- boundary line cases are $p2$ and $p5$
- $p4$ does not have flu and $p2, p5$ can not be excluded as having flu

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p1, p3, p6\}$
- the upper approximation of this set is $\{p1, p2, p3, p5, p6\}$
- boundary line cases are $p2$ and $p5$
- $p4$ does not have flu and $p2, p5$ can not be excluded as having flu
- the lower approximation of this concept is the set $\{p4\}$

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p1, p3, p6\}$
- the upper approximation of this set is $\{p1, p2, p3, p5, p6\}$
- boundary line cases are $p2$ and $p5$
- $p4$ does not have flu and $p2, p5$ can not be excluded as having flu
- the lower approximation of this concept is the set $\{p4\}$
- the upper approximation is the set $\{p2, p4, p5\}$

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p1, p3, p6\}$
- the upper approximation of this set is $\{p1, p2, p3, p5, p6\}$
- boundary line cases are $p2$ and $p5$
- $p4$ does not have flu and $p2, p5$ can not be excluded as having flu
- the lower approximation of this concept is the set $\{p4\}$
- the upper approximation is the set $\{p2, p4, p5\}$
- boundary region of the concept "not flu" is the set $\{p2, p5\}$

Rough Sets

- the lower approximation of the set of patients having flu is the set $\{p_1, p_3, p_6\}$
- the upper approximation of this set is $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_5, p_6\}$
- boundary line cases are p_2 and p_5
- p_4 does not have flu and p_2, p_5 can not be excluded as having flu
- the lower approximation of this concept is the set $\{p_4\}$
- the upper approximation is the set $\{p_2, p_4, p_5\}$
- boundary region of the concept "not flu" is the set $\{p_2, p_5\}$
- indiscernibility relation is intended to express the fact that
- due to the lack of knowledge; unable to discern some objects employing the available information

Rough Sets

- rough membership has probabilistic flavor in contrast to fuzzy membership

Rough Sets

- rough membership has probabilistic flavor in contrast to fuzzy membership
- vagueness is related to sets (concepts) and uncertainty is related to elements of sets

Rough Sets

- rough membership has probabilistic flavor in contrast to fuzzy membership
- vagueness is related to sets (concepts) and uncertainty is related to elements of sets
- rough set shows connection between vagueness and uncertainty

Rough Sets

- rough membership has probabilistic flavor in contrast to fuzzy membership
- vagueness is related to sets (concepts) and uncertainty is related to elements of sets
- rough set shows connection between vagueness and uncertainty
- value of membership function $\mu_X(x)$ is a kind of conditional probability and
- can be interpreted as a **degree of certainty** to which x belongs to X or $1 - \mu_X(x)$ as a **degree of uncertainty**

Rough Sets

- rough membership has probabilistic flavor in contrast to fuzzy membership
- vagueness is related to sets (concepts) and uncertainty is related to elements of sets
- rough set shows connection between vagueness and uncertainty
- value of membership function $\mu_X(x)$ is a kind of conditional probability and
- can be interpreted as a **degree of certainty** to which x belongs to X or $1 - \mu_X(x)$ as a **degree of uncertainty**
- distinguish in an information table two classes of attributes called
- **condition and decision (action) attributes**

Rough Sets

- rough membership has probabilistic flavor in contrast to fuzzy membership
- vagueness is related to sets (concepts) and uncertainty is related to elements of sets
- rough set shows connection between vagueness and uncertainty
- value of membership function $\mu_X(x)$ is a kind of conditional probability and
- can be interpreted as a **degree of certainty** to which x belongs to X or $1 - \mu_X(x)$ as a **degree of uncertainty**
- distinguish in an information table two classes of attributes called
- **condition and decision (action) attributes**
- flu as decision attributes and other three are condition attributes

Rough Sets

- each row of a decision table determines a **decision rule**, which
- specifies decisions (actions) that should be taken when conditions pointed out by condition attributes are satisfied

Rough Sets

- each row of a decision table determines a **decision rule**, which
- specifies decisions (actions) that should be taken when conditions pointed out by condition attributes are satisfied
- decision rules 2 and 5 - p_2 and p_5 same conditions

Rough Sets

- each row of a decision table determines a **decision rule**, which
- specifies decisions (actions) that should be taken when conditions pointed out by condition attributes are satisfied
- decision rules 2 and 5 - p_2 and p_5 same conditions
- but different decisions are called **inconsistent rules** (non deterministic or conflicting)

Rough Sets

- each row of a decision table determines a **decision rule**, which
- specifies decisions (actions) that should be taken when conditions pointed out by condition attributes are satisfied
- decision rules 2 and 5 - p_2 and p_5 same conditions
- but different decisions are called **inconsistent rules** (non deterministic or conflicting)
- otherwise rules are called **consistent rules** - certain, deterministic

Rough Sets

- each row of a decision table determines a **decision rule**, which
- specifies decisions (actions) that should be taken when conditions pointed out by condition attributes are satisfied
- decision rules 2 and 5 - p_2 and p_5 same conditions
- but different decisions are called **inconsistent rules** (non deterministic or conflicting)
- otherwise rules are called **consistent rules** - certain, deterministic
- consistent decision rules are called **sure rules**
- inconsistent rules are called **possible rules**

Rough Sets

Rough Sets

- each row of a decision table determines a **decision rule**, which
- specifies decisions (actions) that should be taken when conditions pointed out by condition attributes are satisfied
- decision rules 2 and 5 - p_2 and p_5 same conditions
- but different decisions are called **inconsistent rules** (non deterministic or conflicting)
- otherwise rules are called **consistent rules** - certain, deterministic
- consistent decision rules are called **sure rules**
- inconsistent rules are called **possible rules**
- reduction of attributes
- dropping some attributes getting the data set which is equivalent to the original one in regard to approximations and dependencies; using smaller set of attributes