neb ap2

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Mecanismos de Inferência Nebulosa

```
[1]: import simpful as sf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from matplotlib import cm
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
```

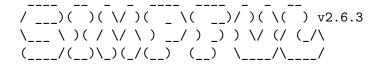
1 Aproximação de Funções

1.1 Função Quadrática

• $y = x^2, x \in [-2, 2]$

1.1.1 Mamdani

[2]: FS = sf.FuzzySystem()



Created by Marco S. Nobile (m.s.nobile@tue.nl) and Simone Spolaor (simone.spolaor@unimib.it)

Antecedentes

```
[3]: S_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -3, b = -2, c = -1), term = u doisn')

S_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -2, b = -1, c = -0.3), term = u doinn')

S_3 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -1, b = 0, c = 1), term = u doinn')
```

```
S_4 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 0.3, b = 1, c = 2), term = u - ump')

S_5 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3), term = u - doisp')

FS.add_linguistic_variable('x', sf.LinguisticVariable([S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, u - S_5], universe_of_discourse = [-2, 2]))
```

Consequentes

```
[4]: T_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -0.1, b = 0, c = 0.1), term = U → 'ZERO')

T_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 0.9, b = 1, c = 1.1), term = U → 'UM')

T_3 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 3.9, b = 4, c = 4.1), term = U → 'QUATRO')

FS.add_linguistic_variable('y', sf.LinguisticVariable([T_1, T_2, T_3], U → universe_of_discourse = [0, 4]))
```

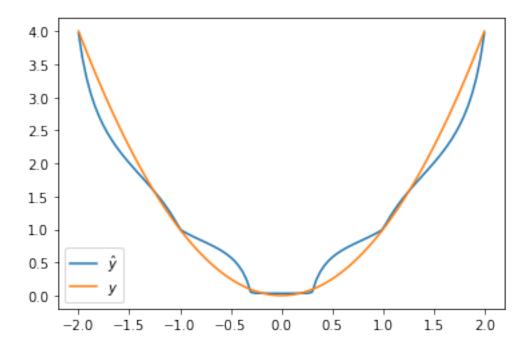
Regras

```
[5]: RULE1 = 'IF (x IS doisn) THEN (y IS QUATRO)'
RULE2 = 'IF (x IS umn) THEN (y IS UM)'
RULE3 = 'IF (x IS zero) THEN (y IS ZERO)'
RULE4 = 'IF (x IS ump) THEN (y IS UM)'
RULE5 = 'IF (x IS doisp) THEN (y IS QUATRO)'
FS.add_rules([RULE1, RULE2, RULE3, RULE4, RULE5])
```

Síntese

```
[6]: N = 100
X = np.linspace(start = -2, stop = 2, num = N)
y = X ** 2
yhat = []
for x in X:
    FS.set_variable('x', x)
    yhat.append(FS.inference().get('y'))
```

```
[7]: plt.plot(X, yhat, label = r'$\hat{y}$')
plt.plot(X, y, label = r'$y$')
plt.legend()
mse = np.sqrt(np.sum((y - yhat) ** 2)) / len(yhat)
print(mse)
```



1.1.2 Sugeno linear

[8]: FS = sf.FuzzySystem()

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and Simone Spolaor (simone.spolaor@unimib.it)

Antecedentes

```
[9]: S_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Gaussian_MF(mu = -2, sigma = 2), term = \( \to '\text{negativo'}\)

S_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Gaussian_MF(mu = 2, sigma = 2), term = \( \text{o'positivo'}\)

FS.add_linguistic_variable('x', sf.LinguisticVariable([S_1, S_2], \( \text{o'universe_of_discourse} = [-2, 2]))
```

Consequentes

```
[10]: FS.set_output_function('decrescente', '-2*x')
FS.set_output_function('crescente', '2*x')
```

* Detected Sugeno model type

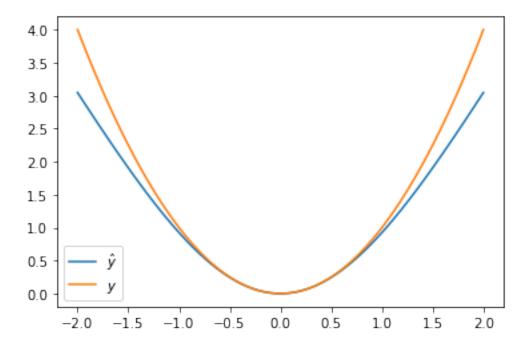
Regras

```
[11]: RULE1 = 'IF (x IS negativo) THEN (y IS decrescente)'
RULE2 = 'IF (x IS positivo) THEN (y IS crescente)'
FS.add_rules([RULE1, RULE2])
```

Síntese

```
[12]: N = 100
X = np.linspace(start = -2, stop = 2, num = N)
y = X ** 2
yhat = []
for x in X:
    FS.set_variable('x', x)
    yhat.append(FS.Sugeno_inference(['y']).get('y'))
```

```
[13]: plt.plot(X, yhat, label = r'$\hat{y}$')
  plt.plot(X, y, label = r'$y$')
  plt.legend()
  mse = np.sqrt(np.sum((y - yhat) ** 2)) / len(yhat)
  print(mse)
```



1.1.3 Sugeno constante

```
[14]: FS = sf.FuzzySystem()
```

```
/___)( )( \/ )( _ \( __)/ )( \( ) v2.6.3 \___ \)( /\ \/ ) __/ ) _) \/ (/ (_/\ (___/(__)\_)(_/(__) (__) \___/
```

Created by Marco S. Nobile (m.s.nobile@tue.nl)
and Simone Spolaor (simone.spolaor@unimib.it)

Antecedentes

```
[15]: S_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -3, b = -2, c = -1), term = U Goisn')

S_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -2, b = -1, c = 0), term = U Goisn')

S_3 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -1, b = 0, c = 1), term = U Goisp')

S_4 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 0, b = 1, c = 2), term = U Goisp')

S_5 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3), term = U Goisp')

FS.add_linguistic_variable('x', sf.LinguisticVariable([S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, U Goisp'))

FS.add_linguistic_variable('x', sf.LinguisticVariable([S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, U Goisp'))
```

Consequentes

```
[16]: FS.set_crisp_output_value('ZERO', 0)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('UM', 1)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('QUATRO', 4)
```

* Detected Sugeno model type

Regras

```
RULE1 = 'IF (x IS doisn) THEN (y IS QUATRO)'
RULE2 = 'IF (x IS umn) THEN (y IS UM)'
RULE3 = 'IF (x IS zero) THEN (y IS ZERO)'
RULE4 = 'IF (x IS ump) THEN (y IS UM)'
RULE5 = 'IF (x IS doisp) THEN (y IS QUATRO)'
FS.add_rules([RULE1, RULE2, RULE3, RULE4, RULE5])
```

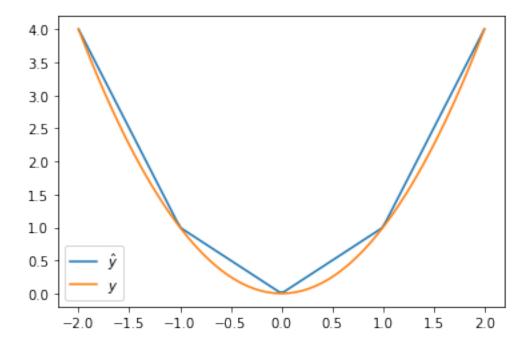
Síntese

```
[18]: N = 100
X = np.linspace(start = -2, stop = 2, num = N)
y = X ** 2
```

```
yhat = []
for x in X:
    FS.set_variable('x', x)
    yhat.append(FS.Sugeno_inference(['y']).get('y'))
```

```
[19]: plt.plot(X, yhat, label = r'$\hat{y}$')
plt.plot(X, y, label = r'$y$')
plt.legend()
mse = np.sqrt(np.sum((y - yhat) ** 2)) / len(yhat)
print(mse)
```

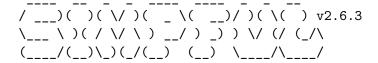
0.01816590203002958



1.2 Função Sinc

• $y = \text{sinc}(x), x \in [0, 2\pi]$

1.2.1 Mamdani



```
Created by Marco S. Nobile (m.s.nobile@tue.nl) and Simone Spolaor (simone.spolaor@unimib.it)
```

Antecedentes

```
[21]: S_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -1, b = 0, c = 4), term = \( \to 'maximo' \)

S_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 0, b = 4.5, c = 8), term = \( \to 'minimo' \)

FS.add_linguistic_variable('x', sf.LinguisticVariable([S_1, S_2], \( \to \to \to minimo' \)

→universe_of_discourse = [0, 2*np.pi]))
```

Consequentes

```
[22]: T_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -0.62, b = -0.22, c = -0.12), \( \to \text{term} = 'MINIMO'' \)

T_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 0.9, b = 1, c = 1.1), term = \( \text{\text{'MAXIMO''}} \)

FS.add_linguistic_variable('y', sf.LinguisticVariable([T_1, T_2], \( \text{\text{\text{\text{universe_of_discourse}}} = [-0.22, 1]))
```

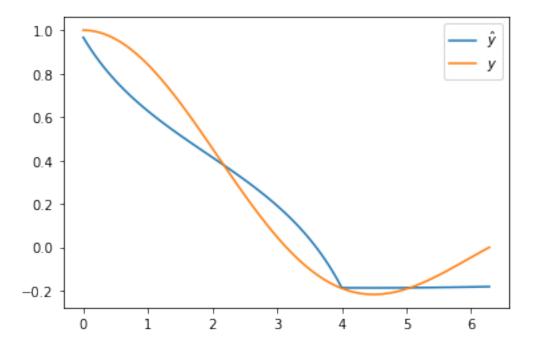
Regras

```
[23]: RULE1 = 'IF (x IS maximo) THEN (y IS MAXIMO)'
RULE2 = 'IF (x IS minimo) THEN (y IS MINIMO)'
FS.add_rules([RULE1, RULE2])
```

Síntese

```
[24]: N = 100
X = np.linspace(start = 1e-4, stop = 2 * np.pi, num = N)
y = np.sin(X) / X
yhat = []
for x in X:
    FS.set_variable('x', x)
    yhat.append(FS.inference().get('y'))
```

```
[25]: plt.plot(X, yhat, label = r'$\hat{y}$')
  plt.plot(X, y, label = r'$y$')
  plt.legend()
  mse = np.sqrt(np.sum((y - yhat) ** 2)) / len(yhat)
  print(mse)
```



1.2.2 Sugeno linear

Created by Marco S. Nobile (m.s.nobile@tue.nl)
and Simone Spolaor (simone.spolaor@unimib.it)

Antecedentes

```
[27]: S_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 0, b = 1.5, c = 5.2), term = u → 'queda')

S_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 1.5, b = 5.2, c = 2*np.pi), u → term = 'subida')

FS.add_linguistic_variable('x', sf.LinguisticVariable([S_1, S_2], u → universe_of_discourse = [0, 2*np.pi]))
```

Consequentes

```
[28]: FS.set_output_function('decrescente', '-0.4*x+1.26')
FS.set_output_function('crescente', '0.12*x-0.79')
```

* Detected Sugeno model type

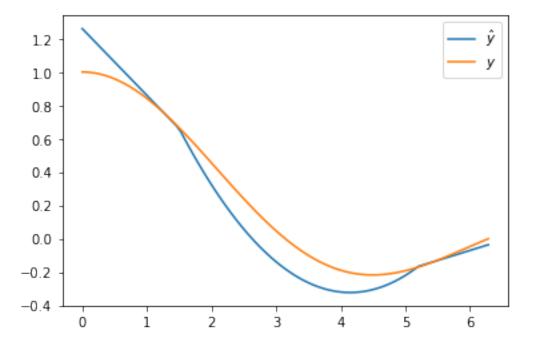
Regras

```
[29]: RULE1 = 'IF (x IS queda) THEN (y IS decrescente)'
RULE2 = 'IF (x IS subida) THEN (y IS crescente)'
FS.add_rules([RULE1, RULE2])
```

Síntese

```
[30]: N = 100
X = np.linspace(start = 1e-4, stop = 2*np.pi-1e-4, num = N)
y = np.sin(X) / X
yhat = []
for x in X:
    FS.set_variable('x', x)
    yhat.append(FS.Sugeno_inference(['y']).get('y'))
```

```
[31]: plt.plot(X, yhat, label = r'$\hat{y}$')
plt.plot(X, y, label = r'$y$')
plt.legend()
mse = np.sqrt(np.sum((y - yhat) ** 2)) / len(yhat)
print(mse)
```



1.2.3 Sugeno constante

```
[32]: FS = sf.FuzzySystem()
```

```
/___)( )( \/ )( _ \( __)/ )( \( ) v2.6.3 \___ \)( _/\ ) __/ ) _) \/ (/ (_/\ (___/(__)\_)(__) (__) \___/
```

Created by Marco S. Nobile (m.s.nobile@tue.nl) and Simone Spolaor (simone.spolaor@unimib.it)

Antecedentes

```
[33]: S_1 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = -1, b = 0, c = np.pi), term = \( \to '\maximo''\)

S_2 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 0, b = np.pi, c = 4.5), term\( \to '\maximo''\)

S_3 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = np.pi, b = 4.5, c = 2*np.pi),\( \to \text{term} = '\minimo''\)

S_4 = sf.FuzzySet(function = sf.Triangular_MF(a = 4.5, b = 2*np.pi, c = 2*np.\( \to \pi \) i)

FS.add_linguistic_variable('x', sf.LinguisticVariable([S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4],\( \to \text{universe_of_discourse} = [0, 2*np.pi]))
```

Consequentes

```
[34]: FS.set_crisp_output_value('MAXIMO', 1)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('ZERO', 0)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('MINIMO', -0.22)
```

* Detected Sugeno model type

Regras

```
[35]: RULE1 = 'IF (x IS maximo) THEN (y IS MAXIMO)'
RULE2 = 'IF (x IS rooti) THEN (y IS ZERO)'
RULE3 = 'IF (x IS minimo) THEN (y IS MINIMO)'
RULE4 = 'IF (x IS roots) THEN (y IS ZERO)'
FS.add_rules([RULE1, RULE2, RULE3, RULE4])
```

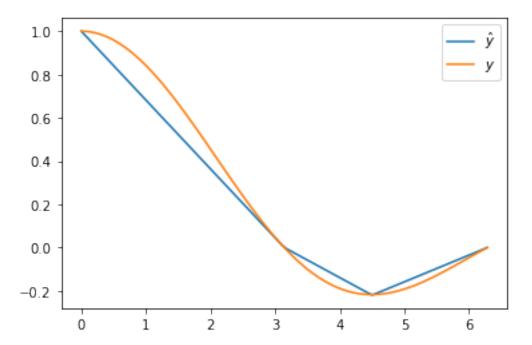
Síntese

```
[36]: N = 100
X = np.linspace(start = 1e-4, stop = 2 * np.pi, num = N)
y = np.sin(X) / X
yhat = []
for x in X:
    FS.set_variable('x', x)
```

```
yhat.append(FS.Sugeno_inference().get('y'))
```

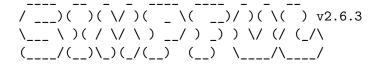
```
[37]: plt.plot(X, yhat, label = r'$\hat{y}$')
plt.plot(X, y, label = r'$y$')
plt.legend()
mse = np.sqrt(np.sum((y - yhat) ** 2)) / len(yhat)
print(mse)
```

0.007732502485169644



2 Classificação de Padrões

[38]: FS = sf.FuzzySystem()



Created by Marco S. Nobile (m.s.nobile@tue.nl) and Simone Spolaor (simone.spolaor@unimib.it)

Antecedentes

Consequentes

```
[41]: FS.set_crisp_output_value('AZUL', 1)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('PRETO', 2)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('LARANJA', 3)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('ROXO', 4)
FS.set_crisp_output_value('AMARELO', 5)
```

* Detected Sugeno model type

Regras

```
[42]: RULE1 = 'IF (x IS xazul) AND (y IS yazul) THEN (z IS AZUL)'

RULE2 = 'IF (x IS xpreto) AND (y IS ypreto) THEN (z IS PRETO)'

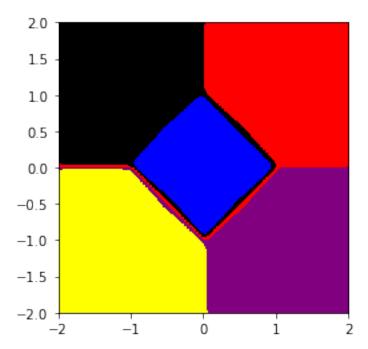
RULE3 = 'IF (x IS xlaranja) AND (y IS ylaranja) THEN (z IS LARANJA)'

RULE4 = 'IF (x IS xroxo) AND (y IS yroxo) THEN (z IS ROXO)'

RULE5 = 'IF (x IS xamarelo) AND (y IS yamarelo) THEN (z IS AMARELO)'

FS.add_rules([RULE1, RULE2, RULE3, RULE4, RULE5])
```

Síntese



Comparando com a superfície teórica:

$$f_i = [(2\pi)^k \mid]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu_i)^{T-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu_i))$$

Seja a superfície $r_{ij}, \mathbf{x}_{ij} \in r_{ij}$ a intersecção entre as classes i e j:

$$f_i(\mathbf{x}_{ij}) = f_j(\mathbf{x}_{ij})$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_i)^{T-1}(\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_i) = (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_j)^{T-1}(\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_j)$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_i)^T \sigma(\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_i) = (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_j)^T \sigma(\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_j)$$

```
(\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_i)^T (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_i) = (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_j)^T (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mu_j)
(x_{ij} - \mu_{ix})^2 + (y_{ij} - \mu_{iy})^2 = (x_{ij} - \mu_{jx})^2 + (y_{ij} - \mu_{jy})^2
y_{ij} (-\mu_{iy} + \mu_{jy}) = x_{ij} (\mu_{ix} - \mu_{jx}) + \sum_i \sum_j \mu_{ij}^2 (-1)^i
y_{ij} K = (Ax_{ij} + B)
```

Computando para todos os pares:

```
[45]: def yij(ui, uj):
    K = -ui[1] + uj[1]
    A = ui[0] - uj[0]
    B = -ui[0]**2 - ui[1]**2 + uj[0]**2 + uj[1]**2
    return K, A, B
```

```
[46]: u1 = [0, 0]
      u2 = [-1, 1]
      u3 = [1, 1]
      u4 = [1, -1]
      u5 = [-1, -1]
      k12, a12, b12 = yij(u1, u2)
      k13, a13, b13 = yij(u1, u3)
      k14, a14, b14 = yij(u1, u4)
      k15, a15, b15 = yij(u1, u5)
      k23, a23, b23 = yij(u2, u3)
      k34, a34, b34 = yij(u3, u4)
      k45, a45, b45 = yij(u4, u5)
      k52, a52, b52 = yij(u5, u2)
      fronteiras = [[k12, a12, b12],
      [k13, a13, b13],
      [k14, a14, b14],
      [k15, a15, b15],
      [k23, a23, b23],
      [k34, a34, b34],
      [k45, a45, b45],
      [k52, a52, b52]]
```

```
[47]: tol = 0.05
N = 100
xx = np.linspace(-2, 2, N)
yy = np.linspace(-2, 2, N)
yy[::-1].sort()
XX, YY = np.meshgrid(xx, yy)
Z = np.ones(shape = XX.shape)
for i in range(N):
```

```
for j in range(N):
    x = XX[i, j]
    y = YY[i, j]
    for k, a, b in fronteiras:
        if np.abs(k*y - (a*x + b)) < tol:
            Z[i, j] = 0</pre>
```

[48]: plt.imshow(Z, cmap = 'gray', extent = [-2, 2, -2, 2]);

