

Fuzzy logic

Definitions

Each task contains sets of 1. *observations*, 2. *conclusions*, and 3. *rules*.

The sets of *observations* might not be defined for the same domain (though, you will notice that they often are), so they are marked with different variables:

$\mu_A(x) \leftarrow$ fuzzy set A containing values of x from its domain.

$\mu_B(y) \leftarrow$ fuzzy set B containing values of y from its domain.

A set of observations will look like this:

$$\mu_A(x) = \left\{ \frac{0.0}{1}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.4}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{1.0}{5} \right\}$$

Please note that the set does not contain fractions. This is notation describing each element's degree of belonging. The objects of the set are read as follows: $\frac{0.4}{3}$ - "element 3 belongs to set A to a degree of 0.4".

As opposed to set theory you are used to, elements can "partially" belong to a set. Elements with a degree of 0.0 fully do not belong to the set, while element of a degree of 1.0 fully belong to the set. The degree is always a number between 0 and 1, both inclusive.

Sets of conclusions are always defined on the same domain, as they describe the same variable.

The set of rules is defined in a similar fashion to classical logic:

1. if x is $\neg A$ then z is $\neg N$
2. if x is $\neg A \vee y$ is B then z is M
3. if x is $A \wedge y$ is $\neg B$ then z is K

Where variables x and y are inputs found in the observation sets A and B respectively, and z is an output we are trying to determine, found in conclusion sets N , M , and K .

The goal of each task is to calculate the value of z for some known values of x and y .

Remember that your answer on the value of z must be in the domain of z . If the value is fractional, round it to the nearest value in the domain (halfway point is rounded up).

Practice tasks

Using the Zadeh s and t-norm and Mandami's implication, calculate the value of z for given values x and y .

1

$$\mu_A(x) = \left\{ \frac{0.0}{1}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.4}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{1.0}{5} \right\}$$

$$\mu_B(y) = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{0}, \frac{0.5}{25}, \frac{0.8}{50}, \frac{0.7}{75}, \frac{0}{100} \right\}$$

$$\mu_N(z) = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{1}, \frac{0.7}{2}, \frac{1.0}{3}, \frac{0.0}{4}, \frac{0.5}{5} \right\}$$

$$\mu_M(z) = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{1}, \frac{0.3}{2}, \frac{0.9}{3}, \frac{0.7}{4}, \frac{0.0}{5} \right\}$$

$$\mu_K(z) = \left\{ \frac{1.0}{1}, \frac{0.3}{2}, \frac{0.1}{3}, \frac{0.2}{4}, \frac{1.0}{5} \right\}$$

1. if x is $\neg A$ then z is $\neg N$
2. if x is $\neg A \vee y$ is B then z is M
3. if x is $A \wedge y$ is $\neg B$ then z is K

$x = 4; y = 0; z = ?$

2

$$\mu_A(x) = \left\{ \frac{0.1}{1}, \frac{0.5}{2}, \frac{0.0}{3}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.7}{5} \right\}$$

$$\mu_B(y) = \left\{ \frac{1.0}{15}, \frac{0.0}{30}, \frac{0.2}{45}, \frac{0.3}{60} \right\}$$

$$\mu_N(z) = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{25}, \frac{0.3}{50}, \frac{1.0}{75} \right\}$$

$$\mu_M(z) = \left\{ \frac{0.0}{25}, \frac{0.5}{50}, \frac{0.7}{75} \right\}$$

$$\mu_K(z) = \left\{ \frac{0.2}{25}, \frac{0.6}{50}, \frac{0.9}{75} \right\}$$

1. if x is $\neg A \vee y$ is B then z is N
2. if x is $\neg A$ then z is M
3. if x is $\neg A \wedge y$ is $\neg B$ then z is $\neg K$

$$x = 1; y = 45; z = ?$$

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