

# Fuzzy Modelling

## LECTURE 2

### Example 2.1

Draw the triangular membership functions  $\mu_A(x)$ , range  $R = [-8, 7]$ , discretization step  $DS = 0.2$

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x = 3 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 5 \end{cases} \quad (2.1.)$$

#### Script:

```
% Triangular membership function
```

```
x1=[-8:0.2:0]  
y1=0*x1  
x2=[0:0.2:3]  
y2=1/3*x2  
x3=[3:0.2:5]  
y3=-1/2*x3+2.5  
x4=[5:0.2:7]  
y4=0*x4
```

```

plot (x1,y1,'g',x2,y2,'g',x3,y3,'g',x4,y4,'g')
grid on
text (4,0.7,'MFA')

```

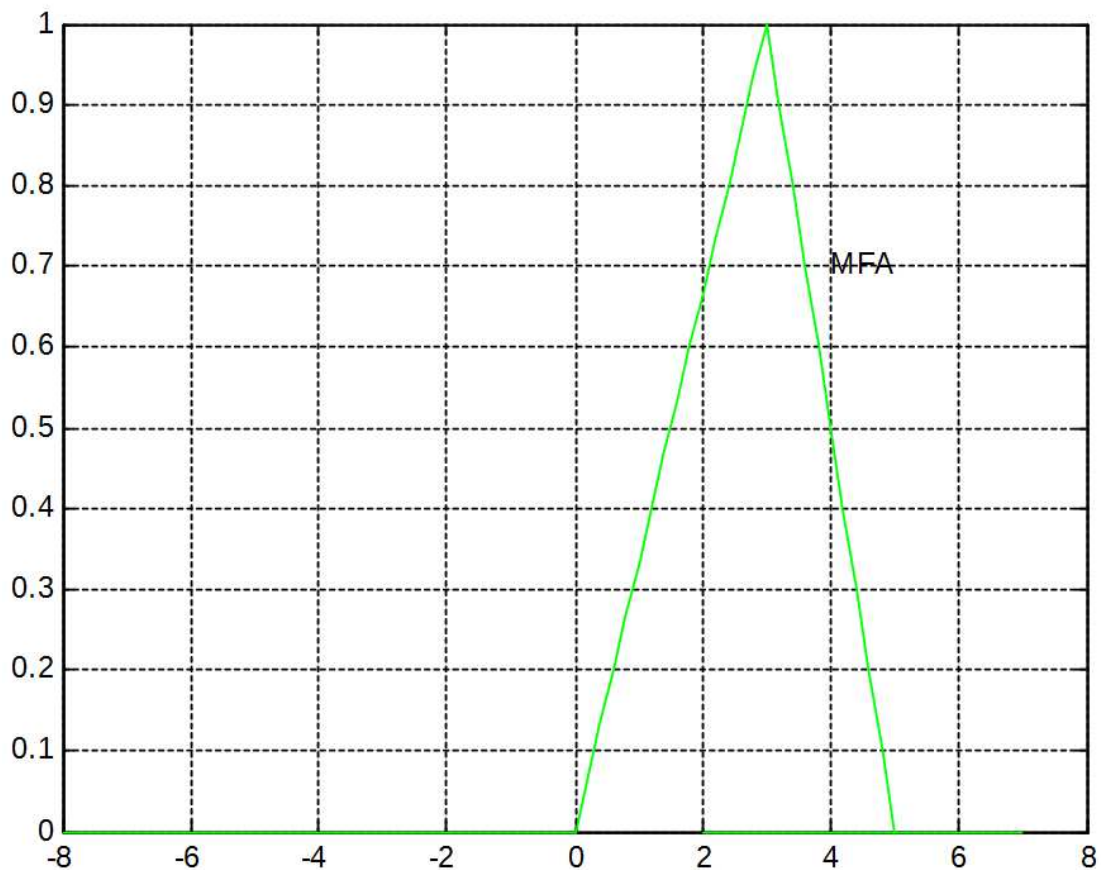


Fig. 2.1. The triangular membership function  
MFA

$\text{core}(A) = \{3\}$

$\text{supp}(A) = \{$   
 0,2000000000000000  
 0,4000000000000000 0,6000000000000000  
 0,8000000000000000 1 1,2000000000000000  
 1,4000000000000000 1,6000000000000000

1,8000000000000000 2 2,2000000000000000  
 2,4000000000000000 2,6000000000000000  
 2,8000000000000000 3,2000000000000000  
 3,4000000000000000 3,6000000000000000  
 3,8000000000000000 4 4,2000000000000000  
 4,4000000000000000 4,6000000000000000  
 4,8000000000000000}

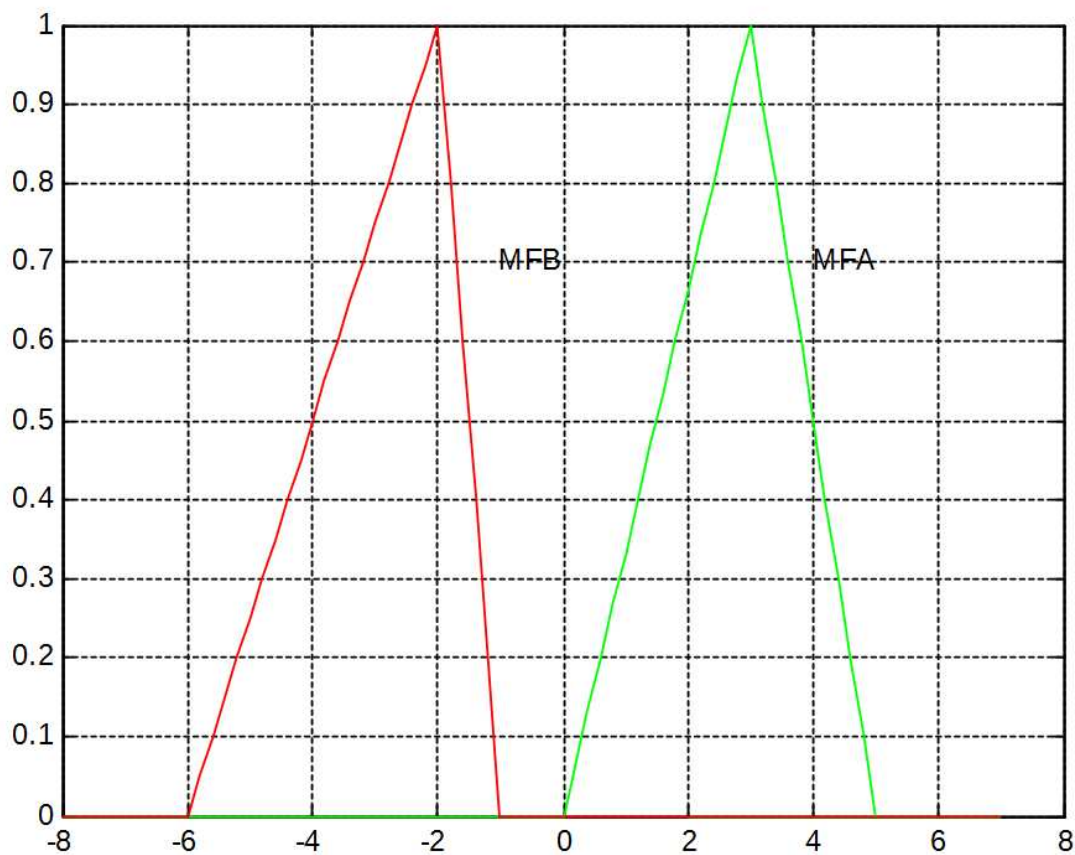


Fig. 2.2. The triangular membership functions MFA and MFB

$$\text{core}(B) = \{-2\}$$

## Example 2.2

Draw the trapezoidal membership functions  $\mu_A(x)$ , range  $R=[-15, 15]$ , discretization step  $DS = 0.25$

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x=0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x=3 \\ 0 & \text{for } x=5 \\ 0 & \text{for } x=8 \end{cases} \quad (2.1.)$$

### Script:

% Trapezoidal membership function

```
x1=[-15:0.25:0]
```

```
y1=x1*0
```

```
x2=[0:0.25:3]
```

```
y2=1/3*x2
```

```
x3=[3:0.25:5]
```

```
y3=0*x3+1
```

```
x4=[5:0.25:8]
```

```
y4=-1/3*x4+2.66
```

```
x5=[8:0.25:15]
```

```
y5=x5*0
```

```
plot(x1,y1,'m',x2,y2 , 'm',x3,y3,'m',x4,y4,'m',x5,y5  
, 'm')
```

```
grid on
```

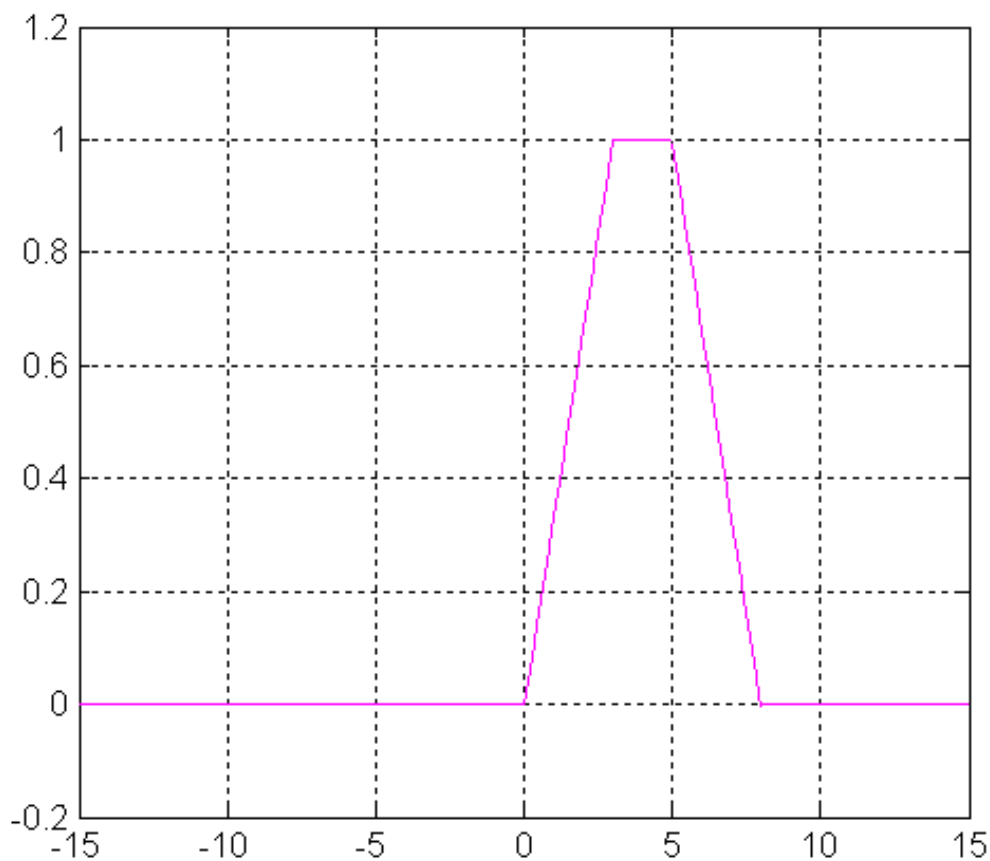


Fig. 2.3. The trapezoidal membership function  
MFA

core (A)= {3 3,2500000000000000  
3,5000000000000000 3,7500000000000000 4  
4,2500000000000000 4,5000000000000000  
4,7500000000000000 5 }

supp(A)= {0,2500000000000000  
0,5000000000000000 0,7500000000000000 1  
1,2500000000000000 1,5000000000000000  
1,7500000000000000 2 2,2500000000000000

2,5000000000000000 2,7500000000000000 3  
 3,2500000000000000 3,5000000000000000  
 3,7500000000000000 4 4,2500000000000000  
 4,5000000000000000 4,7500000000000000 5  
 5,2500000000000000 5,5000000000000000  
 5,7500000000000000 6 6,2500000000000000  
 6,5000000000000000 6,7500000000000000 7  
 7,2500000000000000 7,5000000000000000  
 7,7500000000000000 }

## Types of fuzzy sets

The normal fuzzy set:

$$A = N : \sup_{x \in X} \mu_A(x) = 1 \quad (2.1)$$

The normalization procedure:

$$\mu_{A_n}(x) = \frac{\mu_A(x)}{\sup_{x \in X} \mu_A(x)} \quad (2.2)$$

The subnormal fuzzy set:

$$A = S : \sup_{x \in X} \mu_A(x) < 1 \quad (2.3)$$

The universal fuzzy set:

$$A = U : \quad \forall x \in X \quad \mu_A(x) = 1 \quad (2.4)$$

The empty fuzzy set:

$$A = \emptyset : \quad \forall x \in X \quad \mu_A(x) = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

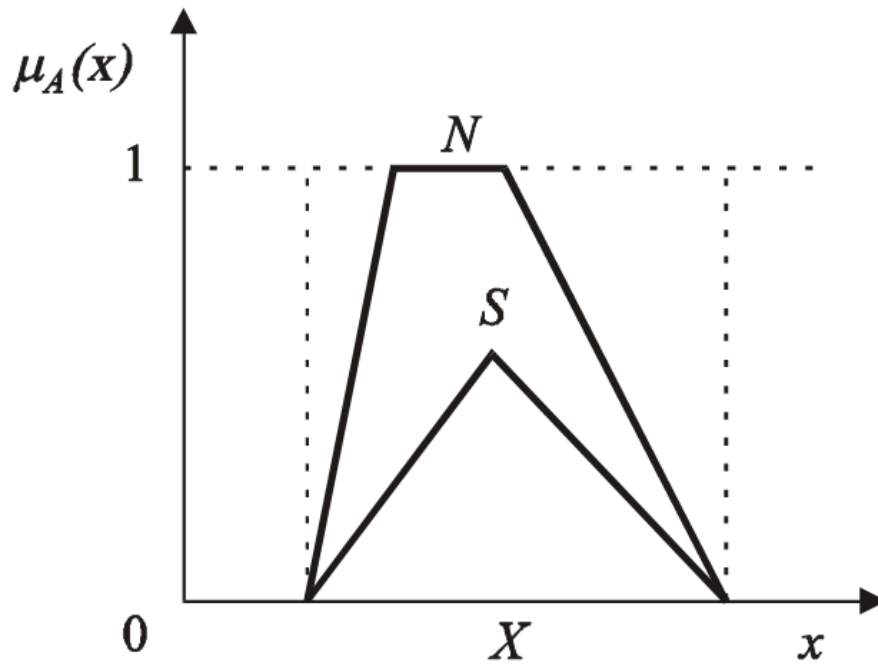


Fig. 2.4. Membership functions of:  
 $N$  - the normal fuzzy set,  
 $S$  - the subnormal fuzzy set

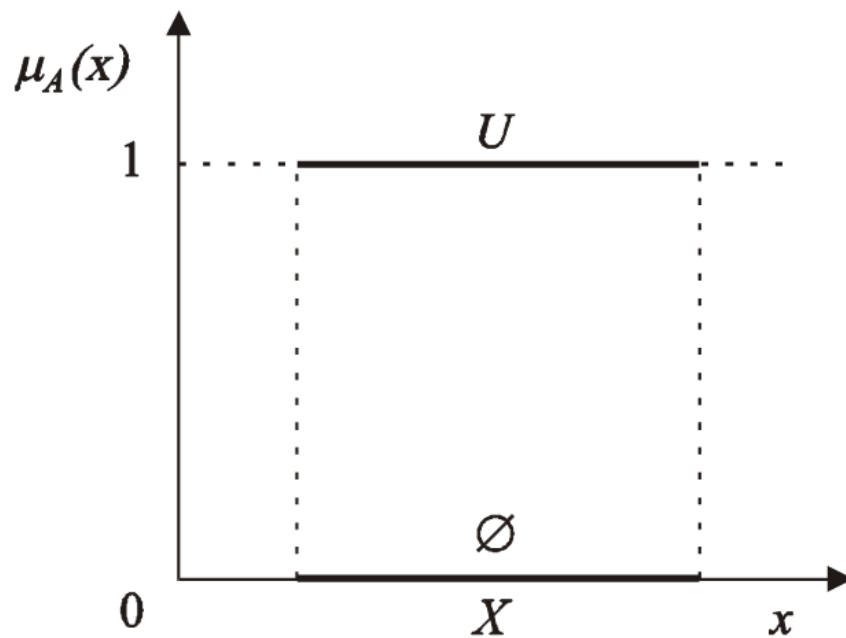


Fig. 2.5. Membership functions of:  
 $U$  - the universal fuzzy set,  
 $\emptyset$  - the empty fuzzy set