

# Fuzzy Logic

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LPS 30

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# Module Overview

1. Paradoxes in Logic
2. Rejecting the Law of Excluded Middle
3. Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity
4. Technological Applications
5. Practice Problems & Additional Resources

# Paradoxes in Logic

Imagine a class with 11 students,  
where there is a 1" height difference between each student.



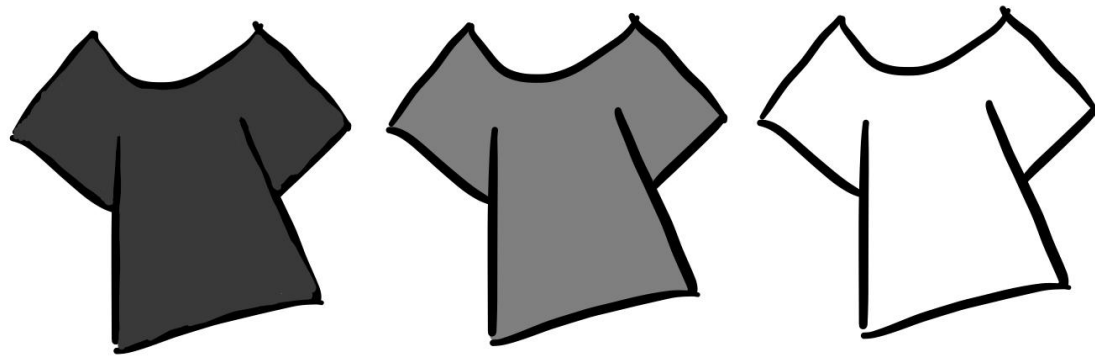
# Paradoxes in Logic

If  $S_1$  is tall, then  $S_2$  is tall.

Is  $S_{11}$  tall?



# Paradoxes in Logic



# Rejecting the Law of Excluded Middle

The Law of Excluded Middle tells us:  $p \vee \sim p$

Sentences are “crisply” true or false.

- Crisp sets: class attendance, pass/no pass
- Fuzzy sets: tallness/shortness, warmth

By rejecting the Law of Excluded Middle, fuzzy logic *extends* traditional logic.

# Rejecting the Law of Excluded Middle



# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



fuzzy set

$S_1$	6'
$S_2$	5' 11"
$S_3$	5' 10"
$S_4$	5' 9"
$S_5$	5' 8"
$S_6$	5' 7"

$S_7$	5' 6"
$S_8$	5' 5"
$S_9$	5' 4"
$S_{10}$	5' 3"
$S_{11}$	5' 2"



# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



fuzzy set

Is S tall?

$S_1$	6'	1.0	$S_7$	5' 6"	0.4
$S_2$	5' 11"	0.9	$S_8$	5' 5"	0.3
$S_3$	5' 10"	0.8	$S_9$	5' 4"	0.2
$S_4$	5' 9"	0.7	$S_{10}$	5' 3"	0.1
$S_5$	5' 8"	0.6	$S_{11}$	5' 2"	0.0
$S_6$	5' 7"	0.5			

# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



## Negation

The degree of truth of  $\sim A = 1.0$  - the degree of truth of  $A$ .

$S_1$  is tall = 1.0

$\sim S_1$  is tall = 0.0

$S_4$  is tall = 0.7

$\sim S_4$  is tall = 0.3

$S_6$  is tall = 0.5

$\sim S_6$  is tall = 0.5

$S_{11}$  is tall = 0.0

$\sim S_{11}$  is tall = 1.0

# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



## Conjunction

The degree of truth of  $A \wedge B$  = the **minimum** degree of truth of A and B.

$$S_1 \text{ and } S_3 \text{ are tall} = 1.0 \wedge 0.8 = 0.8$$

$$S_2 \text{ and } S_6 \text{ are tall} = 0.9 \wedge 0.5 = 0.5$$

$$S_{11} \text{ and } S_5 \text{ are tall} = 0.0 \wedge 0.6 = 0.0$$

# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



## Disjunction

The degree of truth of  $A \vee B$  = the **maximum** degree of truth of A and B.

$$S_1 \text{ and } S_3 \text{ are tall} = 1.0 \vee 0.8 = 1.0$$

$$S_2 \text{ and } S_6 \text{ are tall} = 0.9 \vee 0.5 = 0.9$$

$$S_{11} \text{ and } S_5 \text{ are tall} = 0.0 \vee 0.6 = 0.6$$

# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



## Contradictions

Consider the contradiction  $(p \wedge \sim p)$ .

$$S_1 \text{ is tall and not tall} = 1.0 \wedge 0.0 = 0.0$$

$$S_3 \text{ is tall and not tall} = 0.8 \wedge 0.2 = 0.2$$

$$S_6 \text{ is tall and not tall} = 0.5 \wedge 0.5 = 0.5$$

$$S_{11} \text{ is tall and not tall} = 0.0 \wedge 1.0 = 0.0$$

The truth value of a contradiction will range between 0.0 - 0.5

# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



## Tautologies

Consider the tautology  $(p \vee \sim p)$ .

$$S_1 \text{ is tall or not tall} = 1.0 \vee 0.0 = 1.0$$

$$S_3 \text{ is tall or not tall} = 0.8 \vee 0.2 = 0.8$$

$$S_6 \text{ is tall or not tall} = 0.5 \vee 0.5 = 0.5$$

$$S_{11} \text{ is tall or not tall} = 0.0 \vee 1.0 = 1.0$$

The truth value of a tautology will range between 0.5 - 1.0

# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity



## Conditionals

The degree of truth of  $A \rightarrow B = 1.0 - (A - B)$  if  $A$  is greater than  $B$ , otherwise 1.

If $S_1$ is tall, then $S_3$ is tall	=	$1.0 \rightarrow 0.8$	=	0.8
If $S_2$ is tall, then $S_6$ is tall	=	$0.9 \rightarrow 0.5$	=	0.6
If $S_{11}$ is tall, then $S_5$ is tall	=	$0.0 \rightarrow 0.6$	=	1.0
If $S_1$ is tall, then $S_{11}$ is tall	=	$1.0 \rightarrow 0.0$	=	0.0

# Reimagining Truth Tables and Validity

## Validity

A completely (100%) fuzzy valid argument is one that does not allow for a loss of truth in going from the premises to the conclusion.





# Technological Applications

Fuzzy logic is used in technology such as:

- Cement kilns
- Steel production
- Shower heads
- Photography equipment
- Car transmissions
- Blood pressure meters
- Fraud detection
- Facial pattern recognition
- Air conditioners
- Washing machines
- Vacuum cleaners
- Anti-lock braking systems
- Subway systems
- Unmanned helicopters
- Weather forecasting systems
- Medical diagnosis
- Stock trading

# Practice Problems & Additional Resources

## Practice Problems



- [Fuzzy Logic Practice Problems](#)

## Additional Resources

- Ronald C. Pine's *Essential Logic: Basic Reasoning Skills for the 21st Century* ([Chapter 12](#))
- Harpreet Singh, Madan M. Gupta, Thomas Meitzler, Zeng-Guang Hou, Kum Kum Garg, Ashu M. G. Solo, Lotfi A. Zadeh, "Real-Life Applications of Fuzzy Logic", *Advances in Fuzzy Systems*, vol. 2013, Article ID 581879, 3 pages, 2013.<https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/581879> Link: <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/afs/2013/581879/>
- Eugenia Cheng's *The Art of Logic in an Illogical World* (pp. 71, 200, 258)
- [Fuzzy Logic - Computerphile](#)