Lógica borrosa Sistemas borrosos

Diego Milone

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FICH-UNL



Pensamiento borroso... difuso? probabilístico?

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Reglas lingüísticas

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if-then borroso?

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Reglas lingüísticas

if-then borroso? si la temperatura es ALTA entonces activar el acondicionador a nivel MEDIO

Pensamiento borroso... difuso? probabilístico?

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if-then borroso?

Incerteza vs. aleatoriedad:

Pensamiento borroso... difuso? probabilístico?

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Incerteza vs. aleatoriedad:

Uno vs. muchos objetos o eventos

Pensamiento borroso... difuso? probabilístico?

Reglas lingüísticas

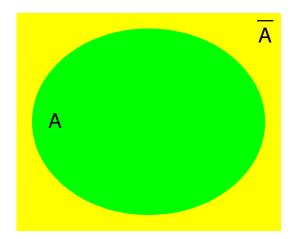
if-then borroso?

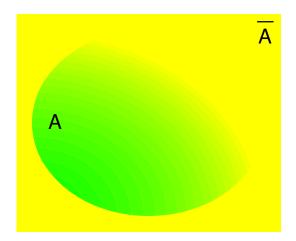
Incerteza vs. aleatoriedad:

Uno vs. muchos objetos o eventos

En un objeto que se acerca desde lejos tenemos incerteza o aleatoriedad? En el número que saldrá al tirar los datos tenemos incerteza o aleatoriedad?

Conjuntos binarios



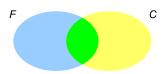


Ejemplos:

• Temperaturas (caso contínuo)

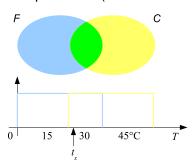
Ejemplos:

• Temperaturas (caso contínuo)



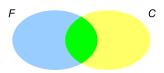
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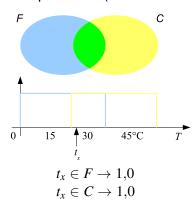
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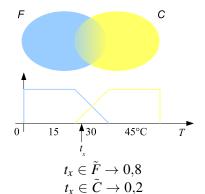




Ejemplos:

Temperaturas (caso contínuo)



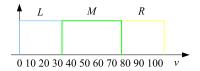


Ejemplos:

- Temperaturas (caso contínuo)
- Velocidades (caso discreto)

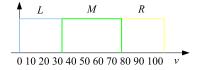
Ejemplos:

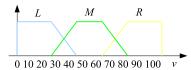
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Ejemplos:

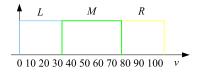
- Temperaturas (caso contínuo)
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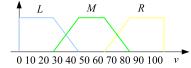




Ejemplos:

- Temperaturas (caso contínuo)
- Velocidades (caso discreto)





$$\begin{array}{l} \mu_{\tilde{L}} = 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0.6 \ 0.3 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \mu_{\tilde{M}} = 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0.3 \ 0.6 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0.6 \ 0.3 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \mu_{\tilde{\nu}} = 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0.3 \ 0.6 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}$$

Simplificación a conjuntos de 2 elementos (\mathbb{R}^2): Conjuntos binarios P = (0; 1)

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Simplificación a conjuntos de 2 elementos (\mathbb{R}^2): Conjuntos binarios P=(0;1) Q=(1;0) Conjutnos universo Q=(1;1)
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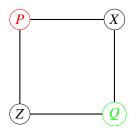
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Simplificación a conjuntos de 2 elementos (\mathbb{R}^2): Conjuntos binarios P=(0;1)

y Q=(1;0)

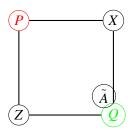
Conjutnos universo X=(1;1)

y vacío \Phi=(0;0) ———
```

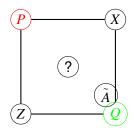
Simplificación a conjuntos de 2 elementos (\mathbb{R}^2): Vértices de un cuadrado



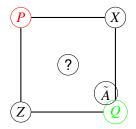
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Simplificación a conjuntos de 2 elementos (\mathbb{R}^2): Vértices de un cuadrado



Funciones de membresía o pertenencia:

- Conjuntos binarios: $\mu_A: x \to \{0, 1\}$
- Conjutnos borrosos: $\mu_{\tilde{A}}: x \to [0, 1]$

Operaciones con conjuntos borrosos

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Subconjunto borroso

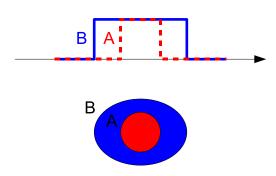
Sea E un conjunto enumerable y x un elemento de E. Un subconjunto borroso \tilde{A} de E es un conjunto de pares ordenados:

$$\tilde{A} = \{(x_i, \mu_A(x_i))\}; \quad x_i \in E$$

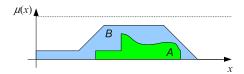
donde $\mu_A(x_i)$ es el grado de membresía de x en \tilde{A} .

Operaciones binarias

Conjunto binario incluido:



Inclusión: $\tilde{A} \subset \tilde{B} \Leftrightarrow \mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x) \quad \forall x$



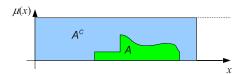
Inclusión: $\tilde{A} \subset \tilde{B} \Leftrightarrow \mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x) \quad \forall x$

Igualdad: $\tilde{A} = \tilde{B} \Leftrightarrow \mu_A(x) = \mu_B(x) \quad \forall x$

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Complemento: $\tilde{B} = \tilde{A}^c \Leftrightarrow \mu_B(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x) \quad \forall x$

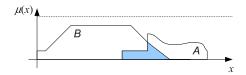


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Intersección: $\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B} \Rightarrow \mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \min \{\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x)\} \quad \forall x$



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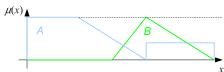
Igualdad: $\tilde{A} = \tilde{B} \Leftrightarrow \mu_A(x) = \mu_B(x) \quad \forall x$

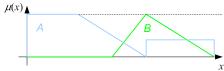
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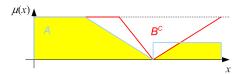
Unión: $\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B} \Rightarrow \mu_{A \cup B}(x) = \max \{\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x)\} \quad \forall x$

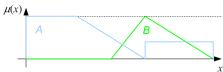


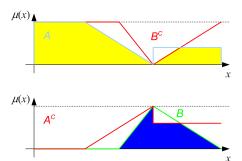


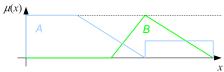


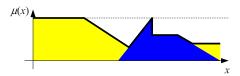


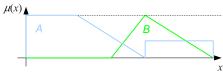












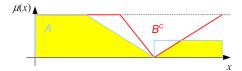
Suma disyuntiva: $ilde{A}\oplus ilde{B}=\left(ilde{A}\cap ilde{B}^c\right)\cup \left(ilde{A}^c\cap ilde{B}\right)$

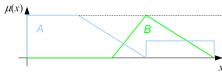
Diferencia: $\tilde{A} - \tilde{B} = \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}^c$



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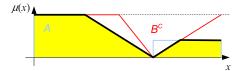
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Medidas de distancia entre conjuntos borrosos

Distancia de Hamming:
$$d(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\mu_A(x_i) - \mu_B(x_i)|$$

Distancia de Hamming relativa:
$$\delta(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \frac{d(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})}{n}$$

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Distancia de Hamming relativa: $\delta(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \frac{d(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})}{n}$

Distancia euclídea:
$$e(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\mu_A(x_i) - \mu_B(x_i)|^2}$$

Distancia euclídea relativa:
$$\epsilon(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \frac{e(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})}{\sqrt{n}}$$

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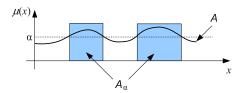
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Conjunto binario de nivel α : $A_{\alpha} = \{x/\mu_A(x) \ge \alpha \quad \forall x \in A\}$

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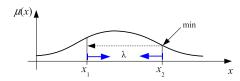
1.
$$\mu_A (\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) \ge \min \{\mu_A(x_1), \mu_A(x_2)\}\$$

 $\forall \lambda \in [0, 1], \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

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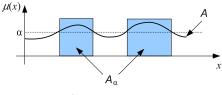


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- 2. \tilde{A} es convexo $\Leftrightarrow A_{\alpha}$ es convexo $\forall \alpha \in [0,1]$

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 $\xi \tilde{A}$ es convexo?

Conjunto binario de nivel α : $A_{\alpha} = \{x/\mu_A(x) \ge \alpha \quad \forall x \in A\}$

Conjunto convexo:

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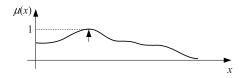
Conjunto normal: max $\{\mu_A(x)\}=1$

Conjunto binario de nivel α : $A_{\alpha} = \{x/\mu_A(x) \ge \alpha \quad \forall x \in A\}$

Conjunto convexo:

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- 2. \tilde{A} es convexo \Leftrightarrow A_{α} es convexo $\forall \alpha \in [0,1]$

Conjunto normal: $\max \{\mu_A(x)\} = 1$

Tamaño de un conjunto borroso:
$$|\tilde{A}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{A}(x_{i})$$

(relación con los conjuntos binarios...)

$$\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c = X$$

$$\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c = ? \Phi$$

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$$A = (0,2;0,8)$$

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$$A = (0,2;0,8)$$

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$$A = (0,2;0,8)$$

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$$A \cup \tilde{A}^c = ?$$

$$A \cap \tilde{A}^c = ?$$

$$\tilde{M}/\mu_M(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall x \in E$$

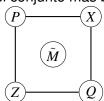
$$\tilde{M}/\mu_M(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall x \in E$$

$$\tilde{M} = \tilde{M} \cap \tilde{M}^c = \tilde{M} \cup \tilde{M}^c = \tilde{M}^c$$

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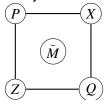
 $\xi \tilde{M}$ es el conjunto más borroso?



$$\tilde{M}/\mu_M(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall x \in E$$

$$\tilde{M} = \tilde{M} \cap \tilde{M}^c = \tilde{M} \cup \tilde{M}^c = \tilde{M}^c$$

 $\tilde{L}M$ es el conjunto más borroso?



¿Cómo medimos la borrosidad?

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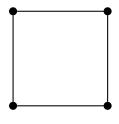
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$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{d(\tilde{A}, I_{min}^n)}{d(\tilde{A}, I_{max}^n)}$$

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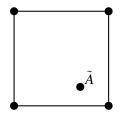
$$\begin{split} I^n &= \{0,1\}^n \\ I^n_{min} &= I^n_{j*} \Leftrightarrow d(\tilde{A}, I^n_{j*}) < d(\tilde{A}, I^n_j) \quad \forall j \neq j* \\ I^n_{max} &= I^n_{i*} \Leftrightarrow d(\tilde{A}, I^n_{i*}) > d(\tilde{A}, I^n_i) \quad \forall i \neq i* \end{split}$$

$$A = (0,7;0,2)$$



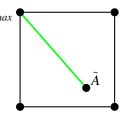
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$$d_{max} = |0.7 - 0.0| + |0.2 - 1.0| = 1.5$$

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$$A = (0,7;0,2)$$
 I_{max}^{2}
 \tilde{A}
 I_{min}^{2}

$$d_{max} = |0.7 - 0.0| + |0.2 - 1.0| = 1.5$$

 $d_{min} = |0.7 - 1.0| + |0.2 - 0.0| = 0.5$

$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{d(\tilde{A}, I_{min}^n)}{d(\tilde{A}, I_{max}^n)}$$

$$A = (0,7;0,2)$$

$$I_{max}^{2}$$

$$\tilde{A}$$

$$I_{min}^{2}$$

$$d_{max} = |0.7 - 0.0| + |0.2 - 1.0| = 1.5$$

$$d_{min} = |0.7 - 1.0| + |0.2 - 0.0| = 0.5$$

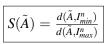
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{0.5}{1.5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{d(\tilde{A}, I_{min}^n)}{d(\tilde{A}, I_{max}^n)}$$

$$A = (0,7;0,2)$$
 I_{max}^{2}
 \tilde{A}
 I_{min}^{2}

$$\begin{aligned} d_{max} &= |0.7 - 0.0| + |0.2 - 1.0| = 1.5 \\ d_{min} &= |0.7 - 1.0| + |0.2 - 0.0| = 0.5 \\ S(\tilde{A}) &= \frac{0.5}{1.5} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

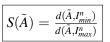
$$S(\tilde{M}) = ?$$



$$A = (0,7;0,2)$$
 I_{max}^{2}
 \tilde{A}
 I^{2}

$$\begin{aligned} d_{max} &= |0.7 - 0.0| + |0.2 - 1.0| = 1.5 \\ d_{min} &= |0.7 - 1.0| + |0.2 - 0.0| = 0.5 \\ S(\tilde{A}) &= \frac{0.5}{1.5} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$S(\tilde{M}) = 1.0$$



$$A = (0.7; 0.2)$$
 I_{max}^{2}
 \tilde{A}
 I_{min}^{2}

$$d_{max} = |0.7 - 0.0| + |0.2 - 1.0| = 1.5$$

$$d_{min} = |0.7 - 1.0| + |0.2 - 0.0| = 0.5$$

$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{0.5}{1.5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$d_{max} = |0,7 - 0,0| + |0,2 - 1,0| = 1,5$$

 $d_{min} = |0,7 - 1,0| + |0,2 - 0,0| = 0,5$
 $S(\tilde{A}) = 0,5 = 1$

$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{d(\tilde{A}, I_{min}^n)}{d(\tilde{A}, I_{max}^n)}$$



$$A = (0,7;0,2)$$
 I_{max}^{2}
 \tilde{A}
 I_{min}^{2}

$$d_{max} = |0.7 - 0.0| + |0.2 - 1.0| = 1.5$$

$$d_{min} = |0.7 - 1.0| + |0.2 - 0.0| = 0.5$$

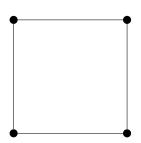
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{0.5}{1.5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S(\tilde{M}) = 1.0$$

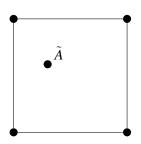
$$S(\tilde{I}^n) = 0.0$$

$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{d(\tilde{A}, I_{min}^n)}{d(\tilde{A}, I_{max}^n)}$$

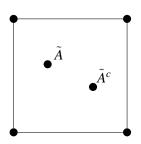
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



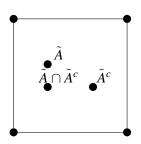
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



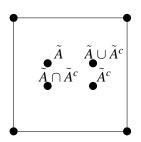
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



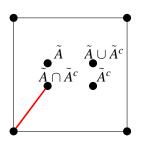
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



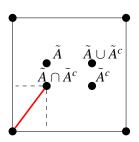
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



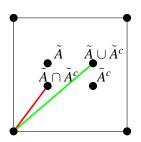
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



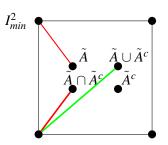
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



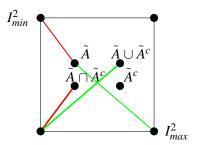
$$S(\tilde{A}) = rac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



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$$S(\tilde{A}) = rac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

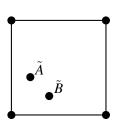
¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

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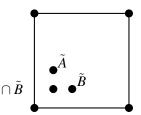
•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.2; 0.4)$



¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$$
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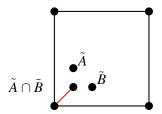


¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

Ejemplos:

• $\tilde{B} = (0,4;0,2)$ $\tilde{A} = (0,2;0,4)$ $\varphi(\tilde{B},\tilde{A}) = \frac{0,2+0,2}{2}$

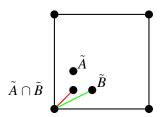


¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

Ejemplos:
$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet \ \ \tilde{B}=(0,4;0,2) \quad \tilde{A}=(0,2;0,4) \\ \varphi(\tilde{B},\tilde{A})=\frac{0,2+0,2}{0,4+0,2} \end{array}$$

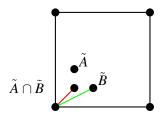
$$\tilde{A}\cap \tilde{B}$$



¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

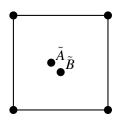
•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.2; 0.4)$ $\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{0.2 + 0.2}{0.4 + 0.2} = \frac{2}{3}$



¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

- $\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$ $\tilde{A} = (0.2; 0.4)$ $\tilde{B} = (0.5; 0.4)$ $\tilde{A} = (0.4; 0.5)$

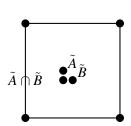


¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

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$$\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$$
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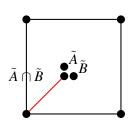
•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.2; 0.4)$
• $\tilde{B} = (0.5; 0.4)$ $\tilde{A} = (0.4; 0.5)$



¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

- $\tilde{B} = (0,4;0,2)$ $\tilde{A} = (0,2;0,4)$ $\tilde{B} = (0,5;0,4)$ $\tilde{A} = (0,4;0,5)$ $\varphi(\tilde{B},\tilde{A}) = \frac{0,4+0,4}{2}$

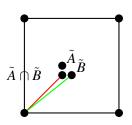


¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

•
$$\tilde{B} = (0,4;0,2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0,2;0,4)$

$$\begin{split} \bullet & \ \tilde{B} = (0.4;0.2) \quad \tilde{A} = (0.2;0.4) \\ \bullet & \ \tilde{B} = (0.5;0.4) \quad \tilde{A} = (0.4;0.5) \\ \varphi(\tilde{B},\tilde{A}) = \frac{0.4+0.4}{0.5+0.4} \\ \end{split}$$

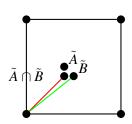


¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.2; 0.4)$

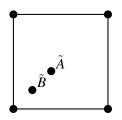
•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.5; 0.4)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.4; 0.5)$ $\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{0.4 + 0.4}{0.5 + 0.4} = \frac{8}{9}$



¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

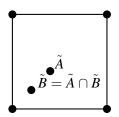
- $\tilde{B} = (0.4; 0.2)$ $\tilde{A} = (0.2; 0.4)$
- $\tilde{B} = (0,5;0,4)$ $\tilde{A} = (0,4;0,5)$
- $\tilde{B} = (0.2; 0.2)$ $\tilde{A} = (0.4; 0.4)$



¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

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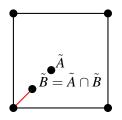
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•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.2; 0.2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.4; 0.4)$ $\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{0.2 + 0.2}{2}$



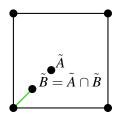
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$$\tilde{B} = (0.2; 0.2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.4; 0.4)$ $\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{0.2 + 0.2}{0.2 + 0.2}$



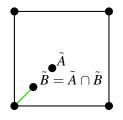
¿En qué medida es \tilde{B} un subconjunto de \tilde{A} ?

$$\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}|}{|\tilde{B}|}$$

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•
$$\tilde{B} = (0.2; 0.2)$$
 $\tilde{A} = (0.4; 0.4)$ $\varphi(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{0.2 + 0.2}{0.2 + 0.2} = 1$



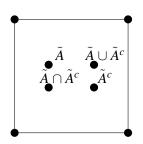
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c)$$

$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) = \frac{|(\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c)|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$

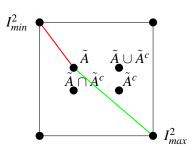
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) = \frac{|(\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c)|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|} = \frac{|\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$

$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) = \frac{|(\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c)|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$

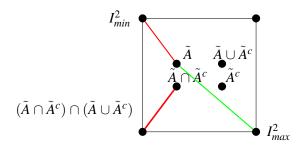
$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) = \frac{|(\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c)|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) = \frac{|(\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c)|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) = \frac{|(\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c)|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$



$$S(\tilde{A}) = \varphi(\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) = \frac{|(\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}^c) \cap (\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c)|}{|\tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}^c|}$$

