

$$A = \{(1, 0.5), (2, 0.6), (3, 0.5), (4, 0.7), (5, 0.9)\}$$

$$B = \{(1, 0.9), (2, 0.7), (3, 0.5), (4, 0.7), (5, 0.1)\}$$

$$C = \{(1, 0.8), (2, 0.1), (3, 0.4), (4, 0.2), (5, 0.3)\}$$

rule1: $\text{not}((A \text{ and } B) \text{ or } C) = (\text{not}(A) \text{ or } \text{not}(B)) \text{ and } C$

○ LHS

- $A \text{ and } B = (1, 0.45), (2, 0.42), (3, 0.25), (4, 0.49), (5, 0.9)$
- $(A \text{ and } B) \text{ or } C = (1, 1), (2, 0.52), (3, 0.65), (4, 0.69), (5, 0.39)$
- $\text{not}((A \text{ and } B) \text{ or } C) = (1, 0), (2, 0.48), (3, 0.35), (4, 0.31), (5, 0.61)$

○ RHS

- $\text{not}(A) = (1, 0.5), (2, 0.4), (3, 0.5), (4, 0.3), (5, 0.1)$
- $\text{not}(B) = (1, 0.1), (2, 0.3), (3, 0.5), (4, 0.3), (5, 0.9)$
- $\text{not}(A) \text{ or } \text{not}(B) = (1, 0.6), (2, 0.7), (3, 1), (4, 0.6), (5, 1)$
- $\text{not}(C) = (1, 0.2), (2, 0.9), (3, 0.6), (4, 0.8), (5, 0.7)$
- $(\text{not}(A) \text{ or } \text{not}(B)) \text{ and } C = (1, 0.12), (2, 0.63), (3, 0.6), (4, 0.48), (5, 0.7)$

RHS \neq LHS => قانون اول دمورگان برای این سه مجموعه برقرار نیست.

rule2: $\text{not}((A \text{ or } B) \text{ and } C) = (\text{not}(A) \text{ and } \text{not}(B)) \text{ or } C$

○ LHS

- $A \text{ or } B = (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (4, 1), (5, 1)$
- $(A \text{ or } B) \text{ and } C = (1, 0.8), (2, 0.1), (3, 0.4), (4, 0.2), (5, 0.3)$
- $\text{not}((A \text{ or } B) \text{ and } C) = (1, 0.2), (2, 0.9), (3, 0.6), (4, 0.8), (5, 0.7)$

○ RHS

- $\text{not}(A) = (1, 0.5), (2, 0.4), (3, 0.5), (4, 0.3), (5, 0.1)$
- $\text{not}(B) = (1, 0.1), (2, 0.3), (3, 0.5), (4, 0.3), (5, 0.9)$
- $\text{not}(A) \text{ and } \text{not}(B) = (1, 0.05), (2, 0.12), (3, 0.25), (4, 0.09), (5, 0.09)$
- $\text{not}(C) = (1, 0.2), (2, 0.9), (3, 0.6), (4, 0.8), (5, 0.7)$
- $(\text{not}(A) \text{ and } \text{not}(B)) \text{ or } C = (1, 0.25), (2, 1), (3, 0.85), (4, 0.89), (5, 0.79)$

قانون دوم دمورگان نیز برای این سه مجموعه برقرار نیست. $\Rightarrow RHS \neq LHS$

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Define the System:

Clearly define the system that you want to control. This involves understanding the input variables, output variables, and the relationship between them.

Identify Input and Output Variables:

Determine the input variables (factors affecting the system) and output variables (the response of the system). For example, in a temperature control system, input variables might include temperature and humidity, while the output variable is the heater power.

Membership Function Design:

Define membership functions for each input and output variable. Membership functions describe the degree of membership of a variable to a particular linguistic term (e.g., "low," "medium," "high"). Common shapes for membership functions include triangular, trapezoidal, and Gaussian.

Fuzzy Rule Base Construction:

Create a set of fuzzy rules that represent the decision-making process of the controller. Each rule relates a combination of fuzzy input values to a fuzzy output value. These rules are often expressed in the form of "if-then" statements. For example, "If temperature is high and humidity is low, then decrease heater power."

Fuzzification:

Convert crisp input values into fuzzy values using the defined membership functions. This step involves determining the degree of membership of each input value in the fuzzy sets.

Rule Evaluation:

Apply the fuzzy rules to determine the fuzzy output values. This involves combining the fuzzy input values according to the fuzzy rules.

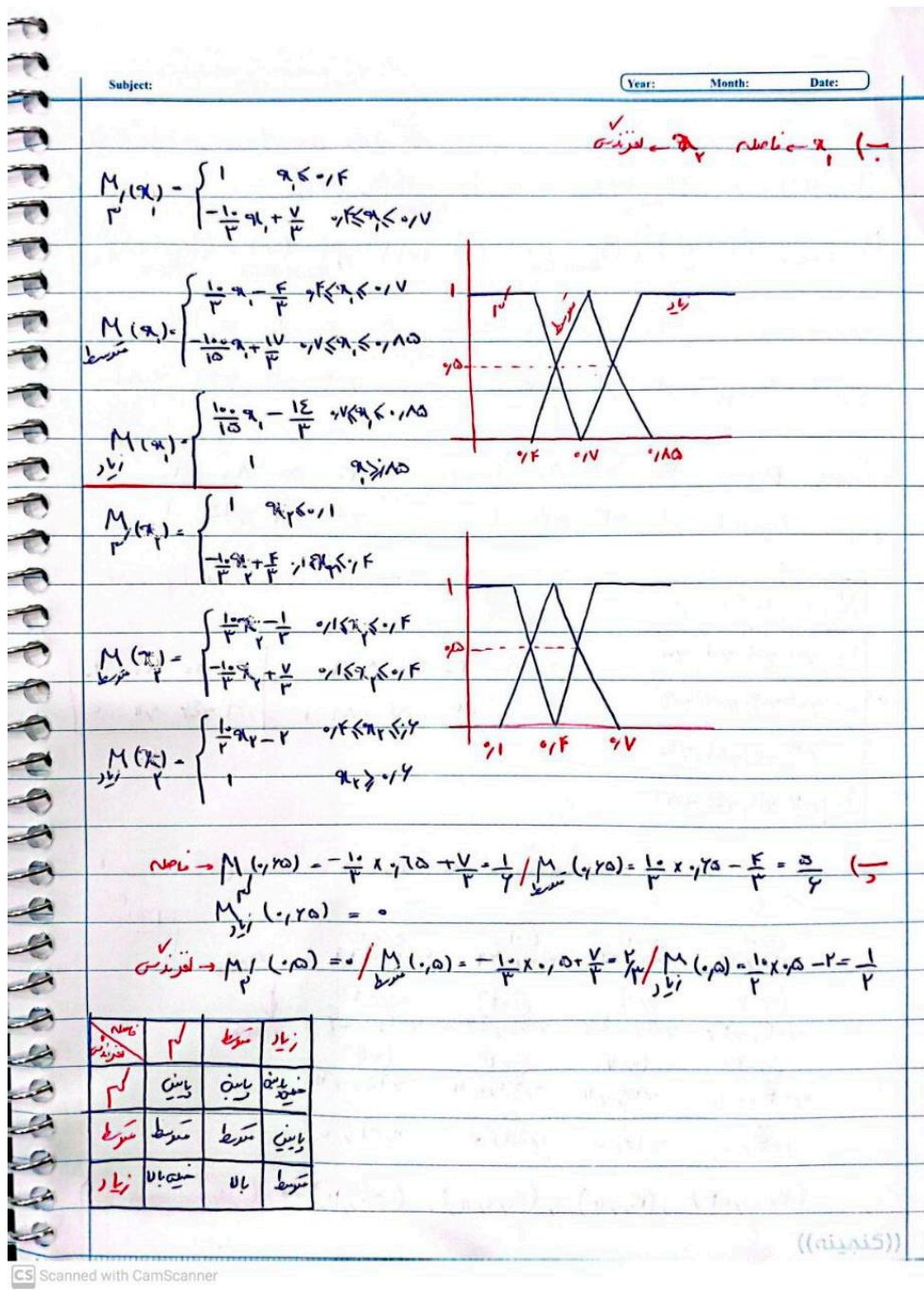
Inference and Aggregation:

Combine the fuzzy output values from different rules to obtain a consolidated fuzzy output. There are various methods for aggregation, such as maximum, minimum, or weighted average.

Defuzzification:

Convert the fuzzy output values back into a crisp output value. This step involves determining a single, representative output value based on the aggregated fuzzy output.

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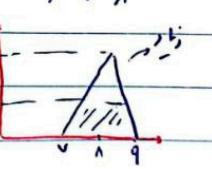
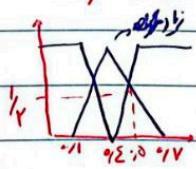
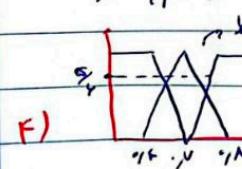
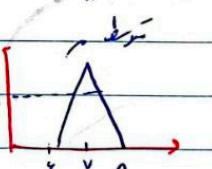
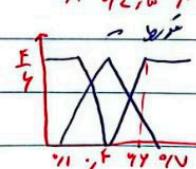
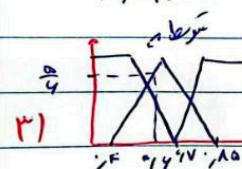
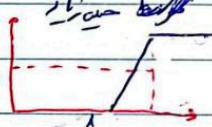
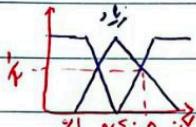
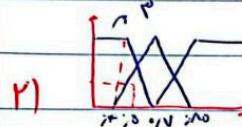
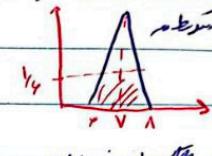
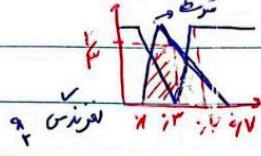
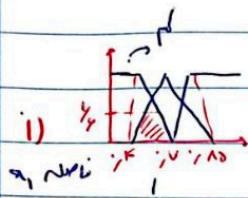
نحوه کم راضی نیار سعیت صیغه \rightarrow مابین دارم

(1) ناصله کم و تقریباً متسطی \rightarrow سعی بدل متسطی

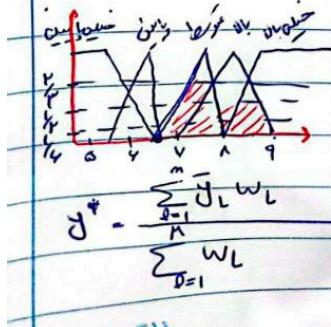
(2) ناصله کم و تقریباً نیار \rightarrow " " " خوب

(3) ناصله سلطه و تقریباً ترجیح \rightarrow " " " مترجی

(F) ناصله سلطه و تقریباً نیار \rightarrow " " " مترجی



بنویسید و رجولدار \rightarrow میتوانید



حال برای این استفاده \rightarrow defuzzification
میتوانید \rightarrow میتوانید

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

$$\bar{Z} = \frac{\sum M_A(\tilde{Z}) \cdot \tilde{Z}}{\sum M_A(\tilde{Z})} = \frac{v_1 \times 0 \times \frac{r}{F} + v_1 \times \frac{1}{F} + v_2 \times \frac{1}{Y}}{\frac{r}{F} + \frac{1}{Y} + \frac{1}{F}} = \frac{v_1}{F} = \frac{1250}{F} = v_1, v_2$$

Ans: 0, 1250

Center of Gravity (COG):

- Advantages:

Accuracy: COG is known for providing accurate results and is widely used in various applications.

Smoothness: The COG method produces smooth and continuous outputs, making it suitable for many control systems.

- Disadvantages:

Sensitivity to Outliers: COG can be sensitive to outliers or extreme values in the fuzzy set, leading to potential inaccuracies in the defuzzified result.

Complexity: The calculation of the center of gravity involves integration, which can be computationally intensive.

Center of Sums (COS):

- Advantages:

Simplicity: COS is a straightforward method that is easy to implement and computationally less intensive than COG.

Robustness: It tends to be less sensitive to outliers compared to COG.

- Disadvantages:

Less Accuracy: COS may be less accurate than COG, especially in cases where the fuzzy set has an irregular shape.

Center of Area (CA):

- Advantages:

Robustness: Similar to COS, CA is often more robust to outliers compared to COG.

Simplicity: CA is relatively easy to compute.

- Disadvantages:

Less Accuracy: Like COS, CA may be less accurate than COG, especially in cases with irregularly shaped fuzzy sets.

Limited Applicability: CA might not be suitable for all types of fuzzy sets, and its performance may vary depending on the shape of the set.

Mean of Maximum (MOM):

- Advantages:

Robust: MOM is robust in the presence of outliers and extreme values.

Simplicity: It is conceptually simple and computationally less demanding.

- Disadvantages:

Potential for Discontinuity: MOM can produce discontinuous results, especially in cases where the membership function has multiple peaks.

Less Precision: MOM may be less precise compared to COG in certain situations.