

# COM2536 – Ders 2

## Crisp Sets, Fuzzy Sets, Membership Functions, Operations, Hedges

Dr. Metehan GÜZEL  
Uzman

# Crisp Sets



# Klasik Setler (Crisp Sets)

Evrensel Set (Universal Set)

Klasik Set (Classical Set/Crisp Set)

Bulanık Set (Fuzzy Set)

# Klasik Setler (Crisp Sets)

## Temel Notasyon (Notation)

- \*  $\emptyset$  : Boş Set (Empty Set)
- \*  $x \in A$  : element  $x$  belongs to set  $A$
- \*  $x \notin A$  : element  $x$  does not belong to set  $A$
- \*  $A \subseteq B$  : set  $A$  is a subset of set  $B$
- \*  $A \supseteq B$  : set  $A$  is a superset of set  $B$
- \*  $A \subset B$  : set  $A$  is a proper subset of set  $B$
- \*  $A \supset B$  : set  $A$  is a proper superset of set  $B$
- \*  $A = B$  : set  $A$  and set  $B$  are equal
- \*  $A \neq B$  : set  $A$  and set  $B$  are not equal
- \*  $|A|$  : number of elements in set  $A$
- \*  $p(A)$  : number of subsets of set  $A$

# Klasik Setler (Crisp Sets)

## Operasyonlar (Operations) on Crisp Sets

Sets: A, B

- \*  $A - B$  : Fark (Difference)
- \*  $\neg A$  : Tamlayan (Complement)
- \*  $A \cap B$  : Kesişim (Intersection)
- \*  $A \cup B$  : Birleşim (Union)



# Klasik Setler (Crisp Sets)

## Properties of Crisp Sets

Sets : A, B, C

Universal Set: X

$$* \neg\neg A = A$$

$$* A \cup B = B \cup A$$

$$* A \cap B = B \cap A$$

$$* A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$$

$$* A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$$

$$* A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$* A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$* A \cup A = A$$

$$* A \cap A = A$$

$$* A \cap (A \cup B) = A$$

$$* A \cup (A \cap B) = A$$

$$* A \cup X = X$$

$$* A \cap X = A$$

$$* A \cup \emptyset = A$$

$$* A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$$

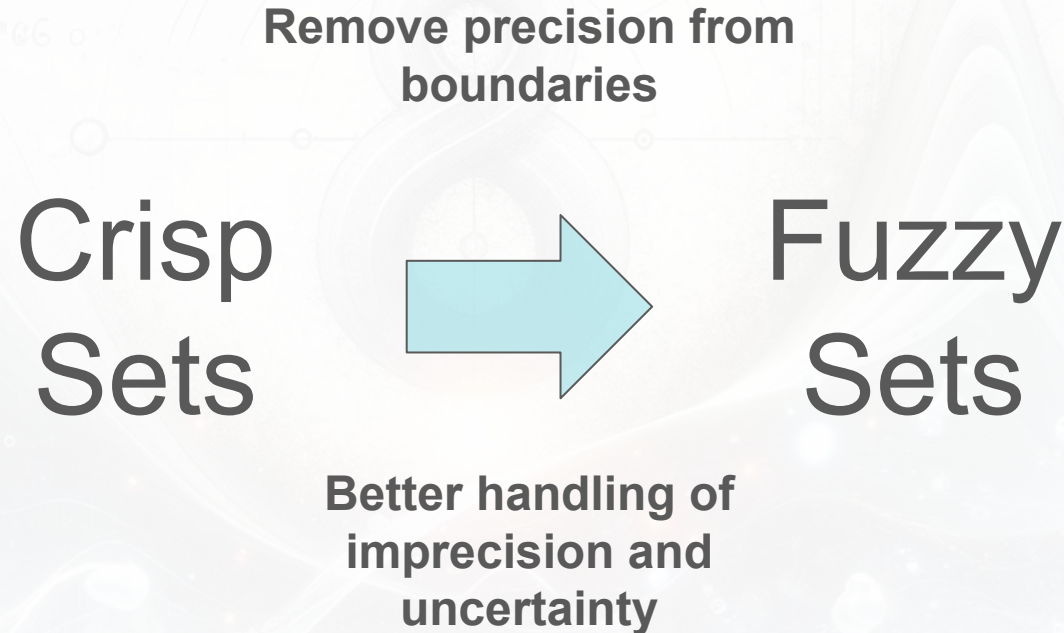
$$* \neg(A \cup B) = \neg A \cap \neg B,$$

$$* \neg(A \cap B) = \neg A \cup \neg B$$

$$* A \cup \neg A = X$$

$$* A \cap \neg A = \emptyset$$

# Klasik Setler (Crisp Sets)



# Fuzzy Sets



# Fuzzy Sets

Crisp Sets,

$$* A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n\}$$

$$* A = \{x \mid P(x)\}$$

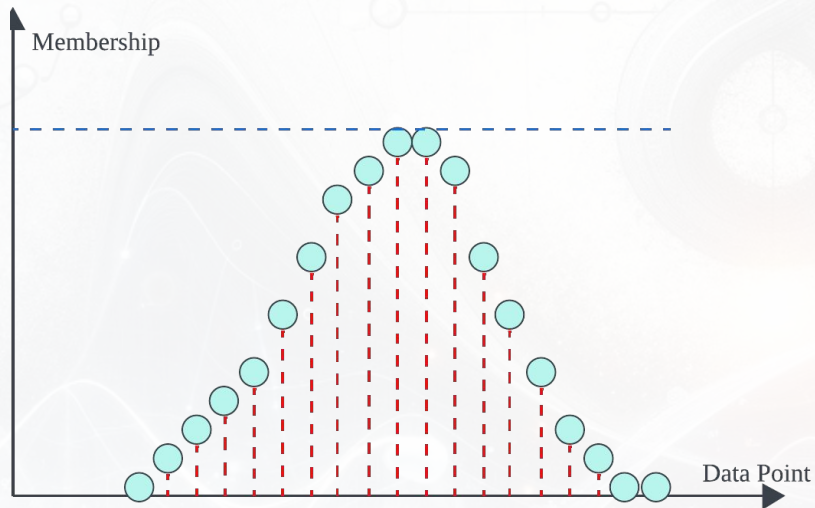
Fuzzy Sets,

$$* A = \{(x, \mu_A(x), x \in X)$$

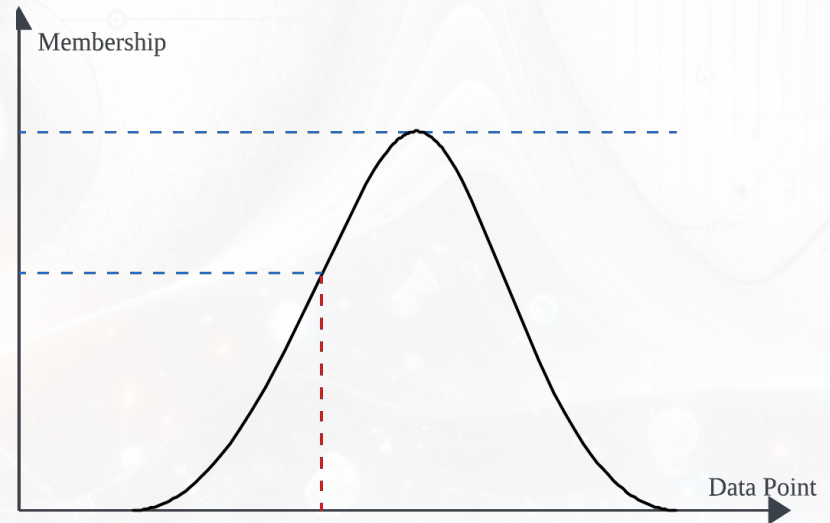
**Probability vs Membership** 😞

# Fuzzy Sets

## Discrete Fuzzy Set (Ayrık Bulanık Set)



## Continuous Fuzzy Set (Devamlı Bulanık Set)

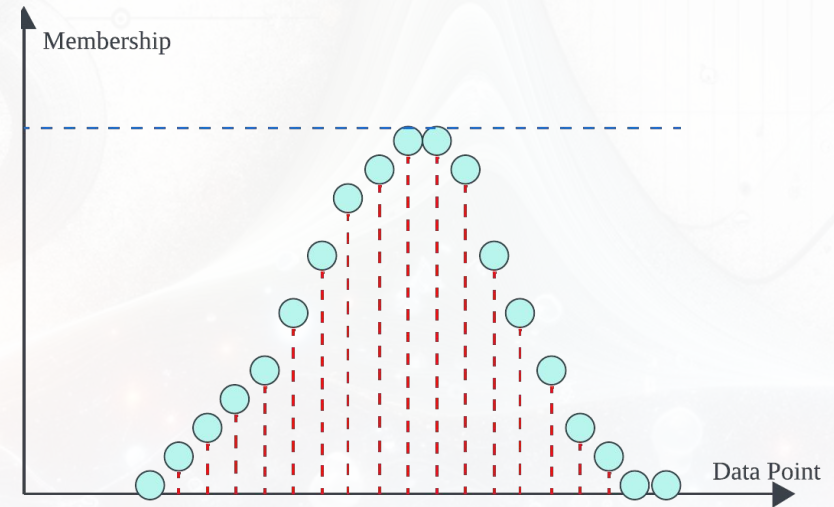


# Fuzzy Sets

$$A(x) = \sum \mu_A(x_i) / x_i \quad (i=1 \rightarrow n)$$

n: number of elements of set A

## Discrete Fuzzy Set (Ayrık Bulanık Set)

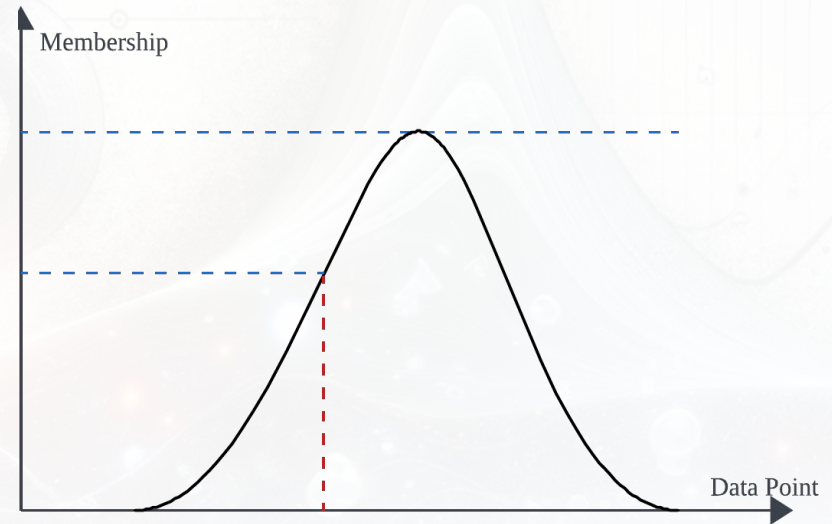




# Fuzzy Sets

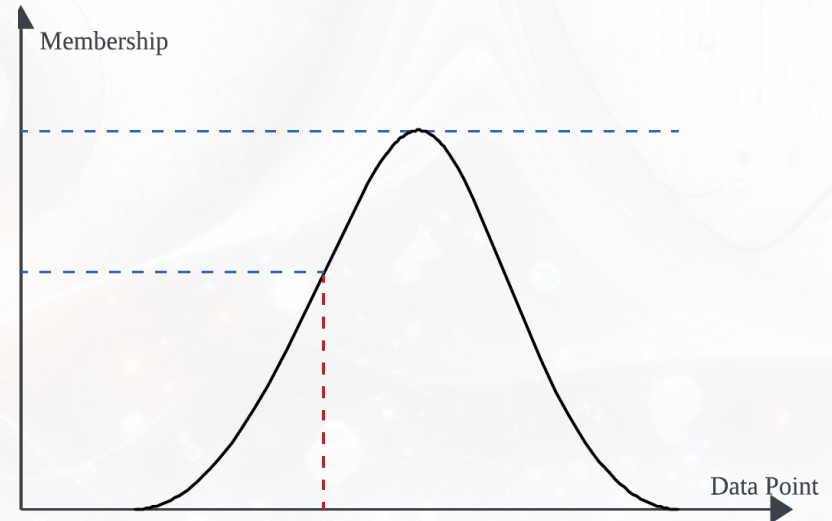
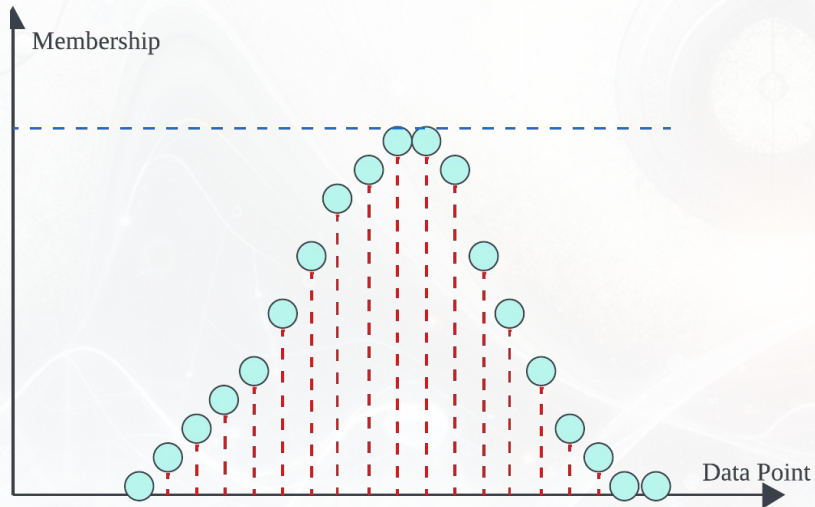
## Continuous Fuzzy Set (Devamlı Bulanık Set)

$$A(x) = \int \mu_A(x)/x$$



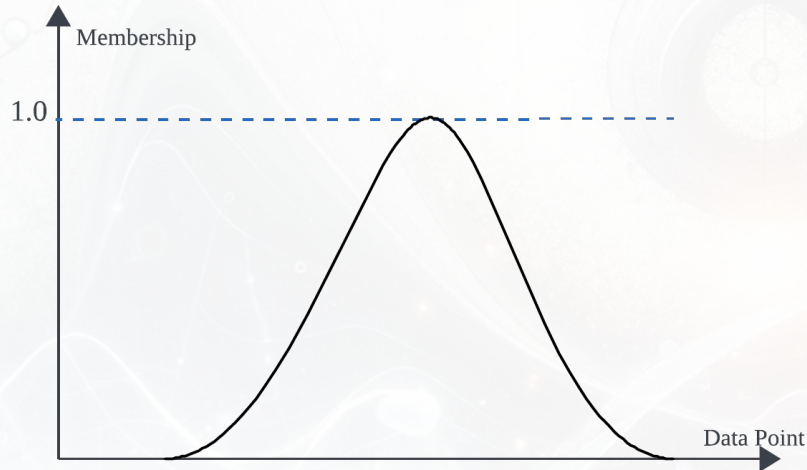
# Fuzzy Sets

**Dikkatinizi çeken bir şey oldu mu?**

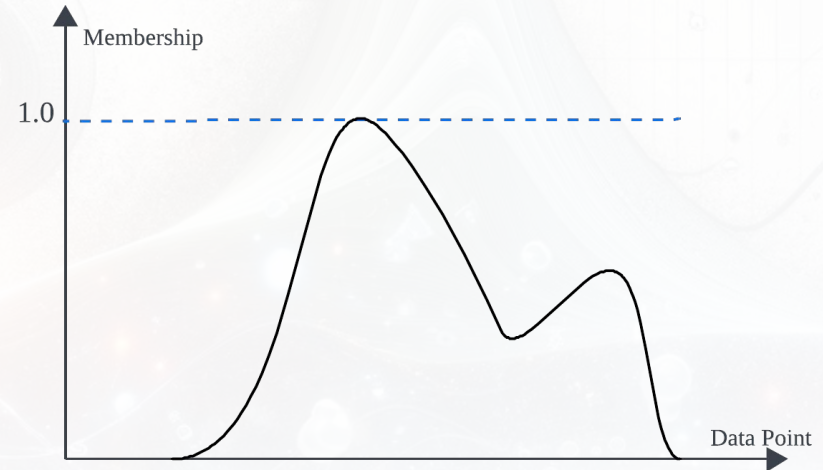


# Fuzzy Sets

Convex Membership Function  
(Konveks Üyelik Fonksiyonu)



Non-Convex Membership Function  
(Konveks Olmayan Üyelik Fonksiyonu)



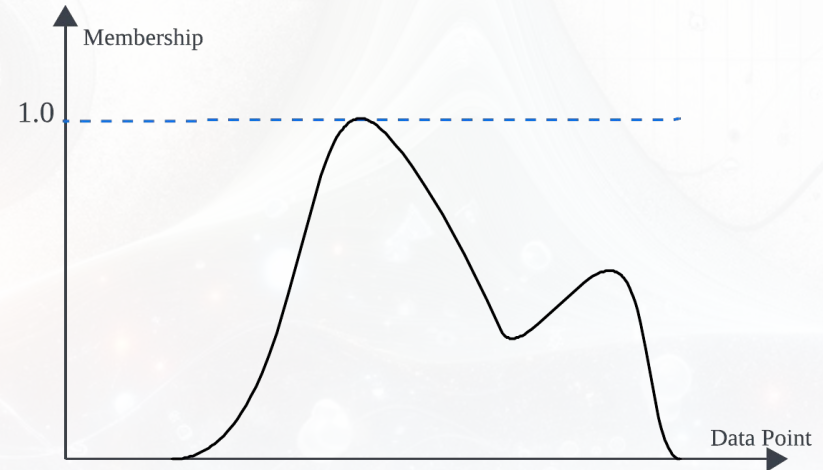
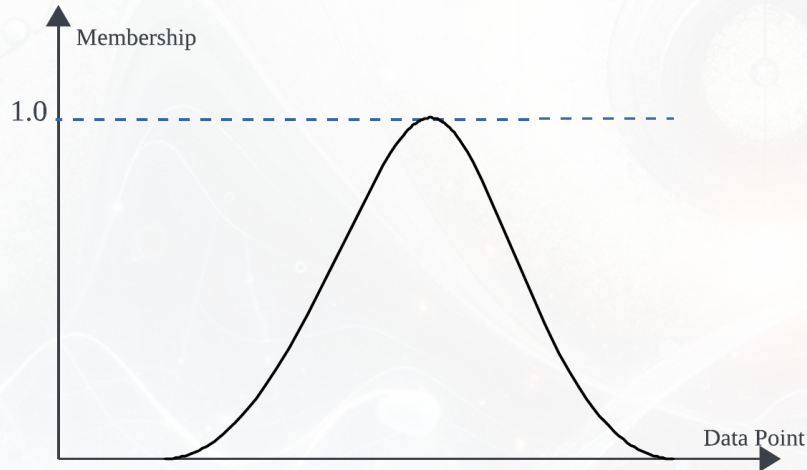


# Fuzzy Sets

Set A is convex if

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

for  $0.0 < \lambda < 1.0$

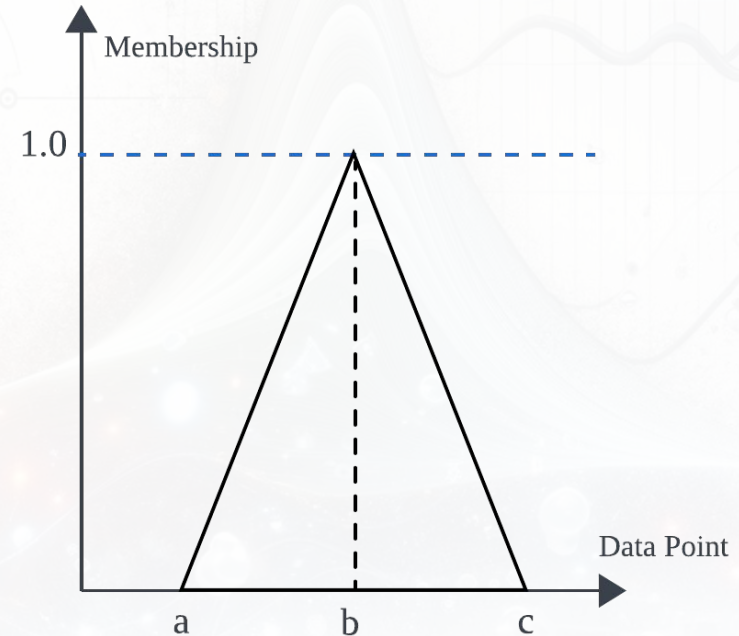


# Üyelik Fonksiyonları

# Membership Functions - Triangular

$$\mu = \max(\min((x-a)/(b-a), (c-x)/(c-b)), 0)$$

$$\mu = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq a \\ (x-a)/(b-a) & \text{if } a \leq x \leq b \\ (c-x)/(c-b) & \text{if } b \leq x \leq c \\ 0 & \text{if } x \geq c \end{cases}$$

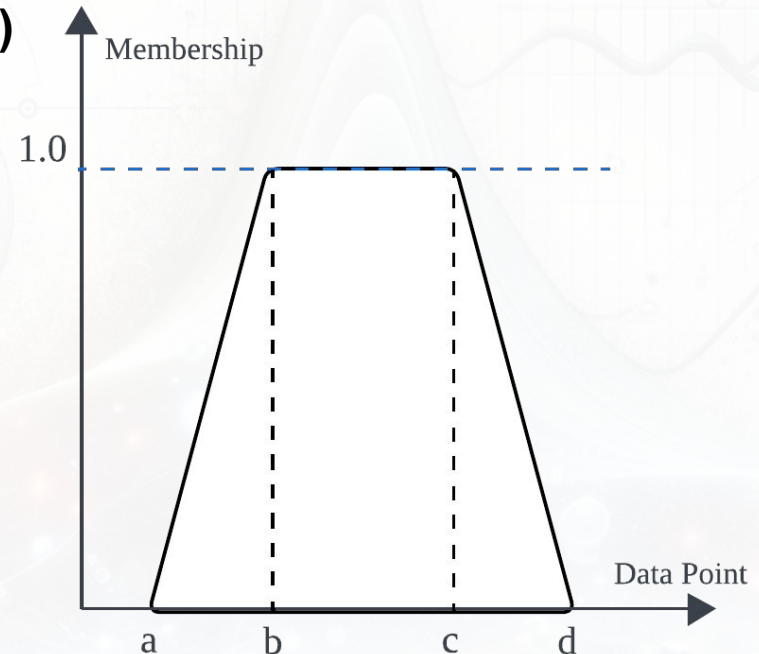




# Membership Functions - Trapezoidal

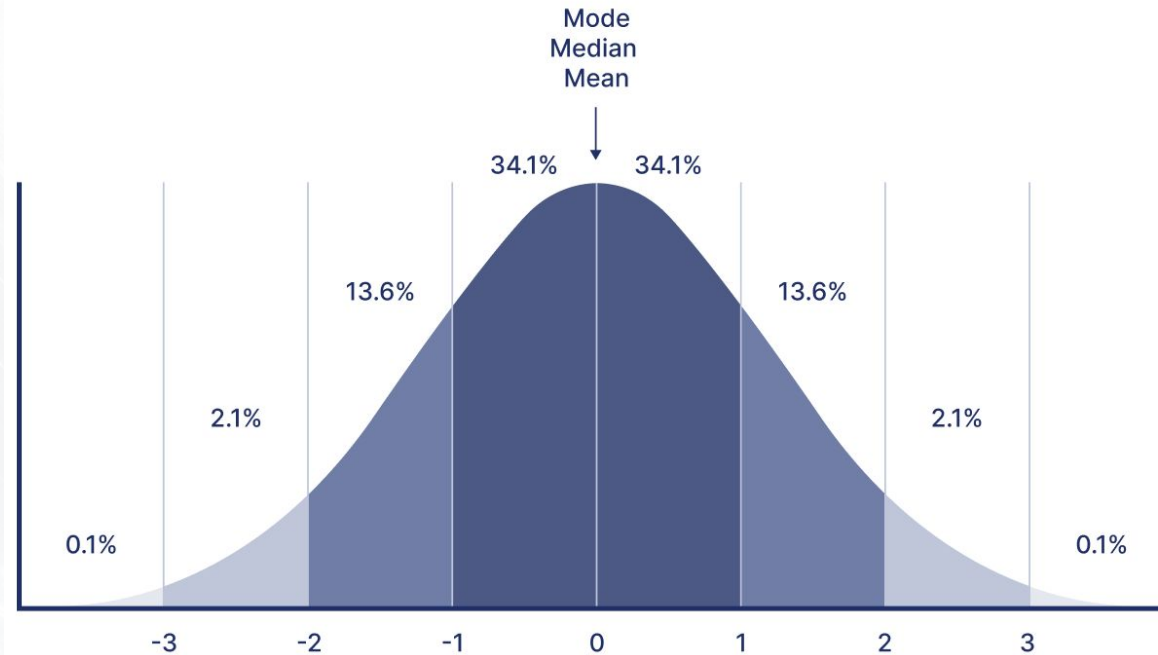
$$\mu = \max(\min((x-a)/(b-a), 1, (d-x)/(d-c)), 0)$$

$$\mu = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq a \\ (x-a)/(b-a) & \text{if } a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & \text{if } b \leq x \leq c \\ (d-x)/(d-c) & \text{if } c \leq x \leq d \\ 0 & \text{if } x \geq d \end{cases}$$



# Membership Functions - Gaussian

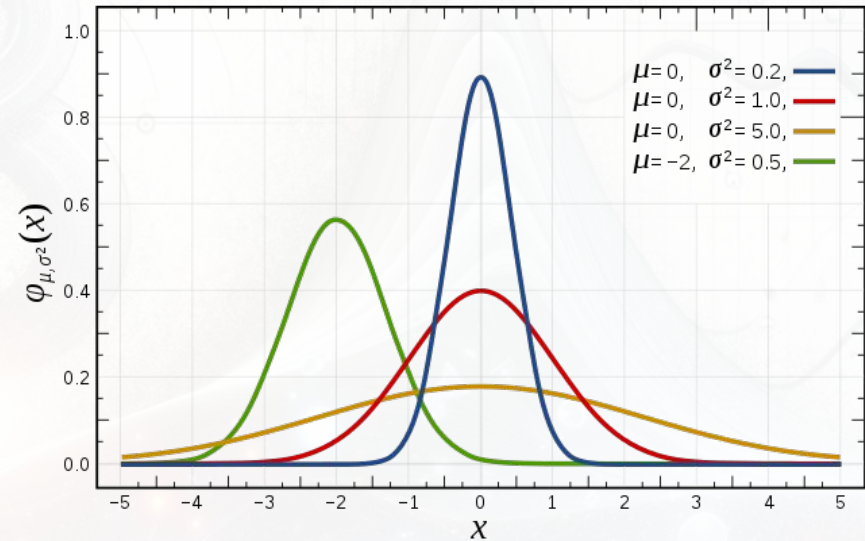
## Gaussian Distribution



# Membership Functions - Gaussian

## Parameters:

- \* Mean (Ortalama)
- \* Standard Deviation (Standart Sapma)



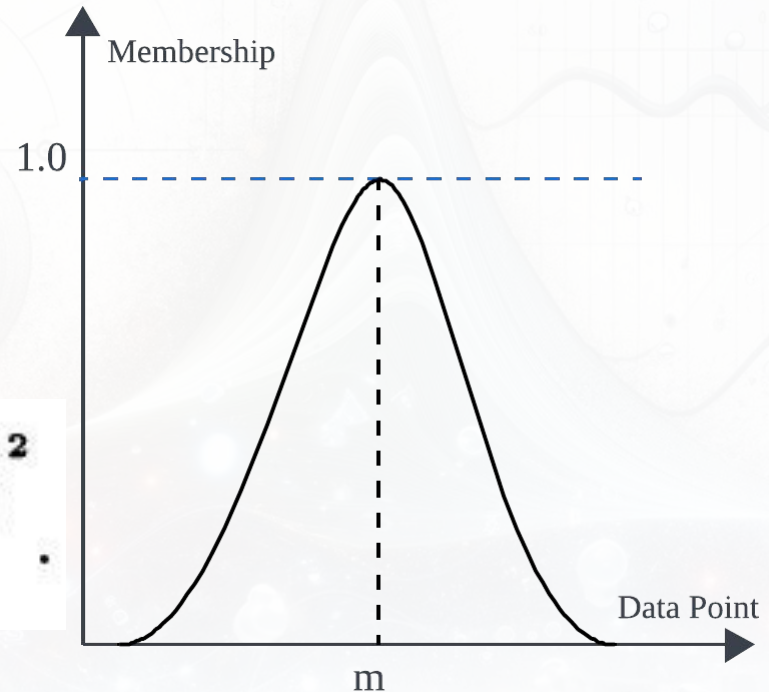


# Membership Functions - Gaussian

mean (merkez):  $c$   
sd (standart sapma):  $\sigma$

gaussian membership value can be calculated as:

$$\text{gaussian}(x; c, \sigma) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - c}{\sigma} \right)^2}$$



# Membership Functions - Bell Shaped

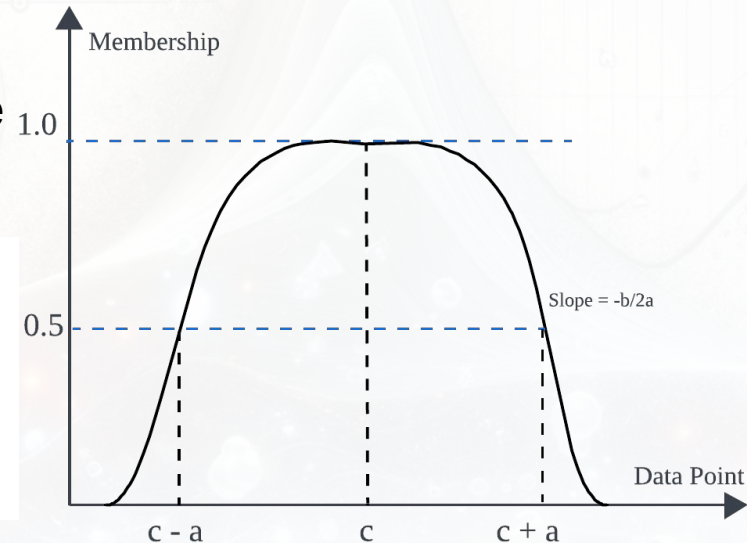
a: width (genişlik)

b: slope, gradient (eğim)

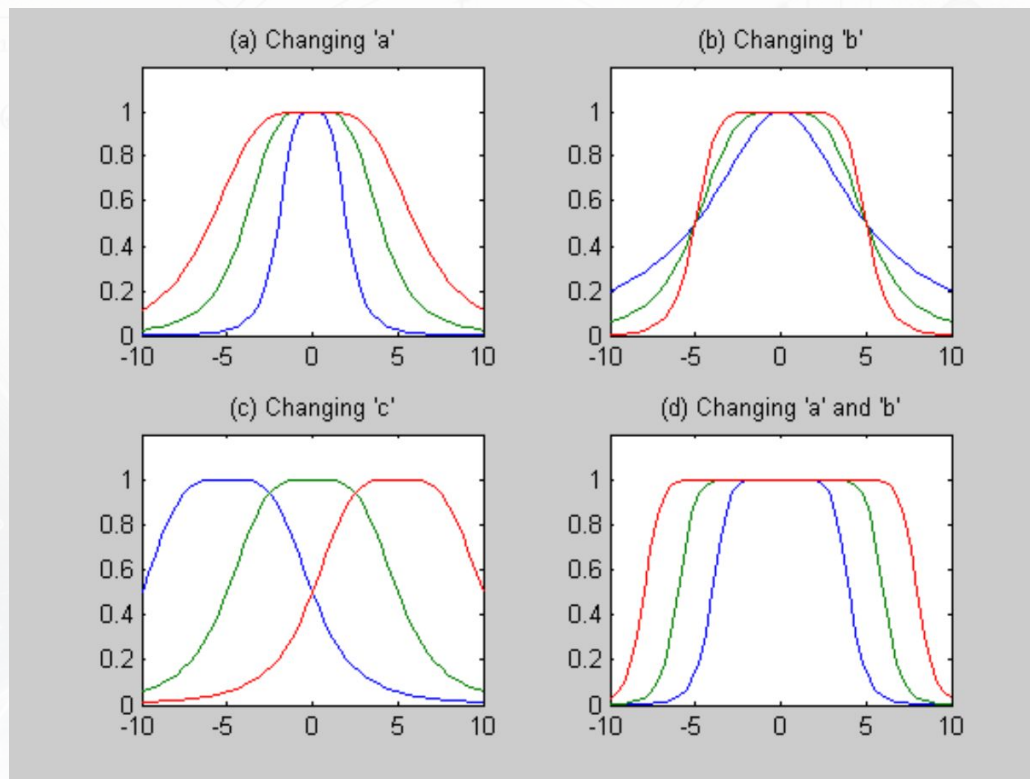
c: center (merkez)

generalized bell membership value can be calculated as:

$$gbell(x, a, b, c) = \frac{1}{1 + \left| \frac{x - c}{a} \right|^{2b}}$$



# Membership Functions - Bell Shaped



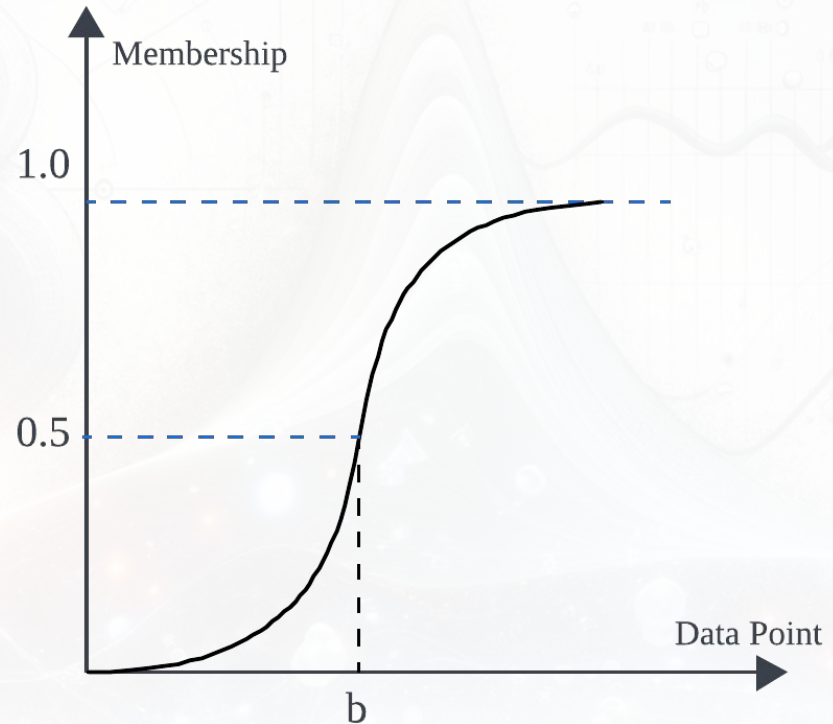


# Membership Functions - Sigmoid

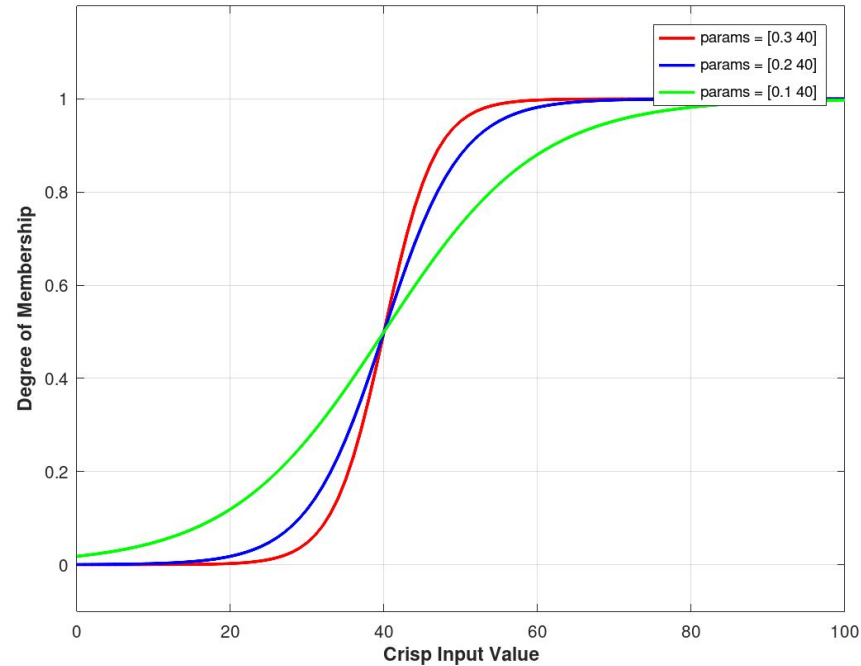
mean (merkez):  $c$   
slope (eğim):  $a$

sigmoid membership value can be calculated as:

$$\text{sigmf}(x; a, b, c) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a(x-c)}}$$



# Membership Functions - Sigmoid



# Operations on Fuzzy Sets



# Operations on Fuzzy Sets

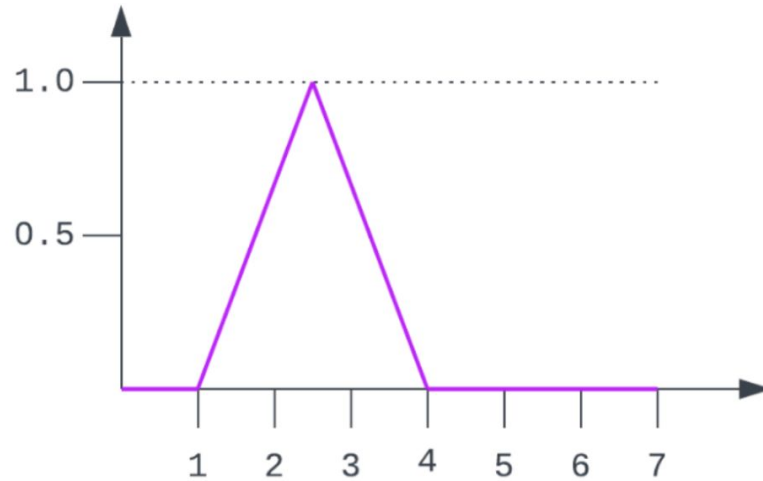
Lets remember operations on crips sets,

- \*  $A - B$  : Fark (Difference)
- \*  $\neg A$  : Tamlayan (Complement)
- \*  $A \cap B$  : Kesişim (Intersection)
- \*  $A \cup B$  : Birleşim (Union)

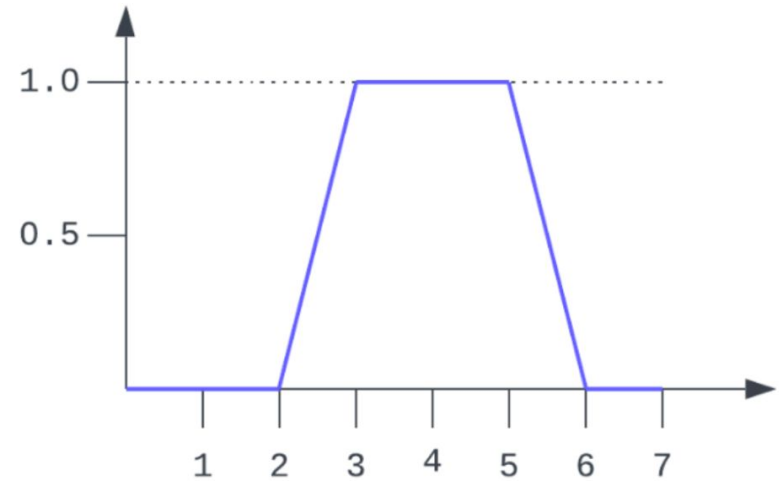
**How can ve perform given operations on fuzzy sets** 😞

# Operations on Fuzzy Sets

Let's give it a try 💪

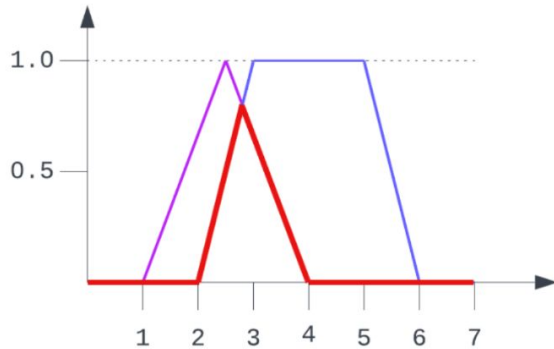


**A Üyelik Fonksiyonu**

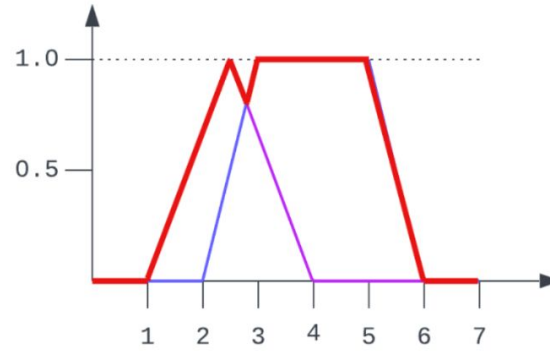


**B Üyelik Fonksiyonu**

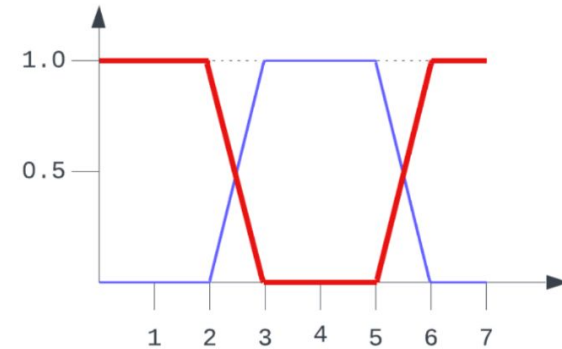
# Operations on Fuzzy Sets



$A \cap B$



$A \cup B$



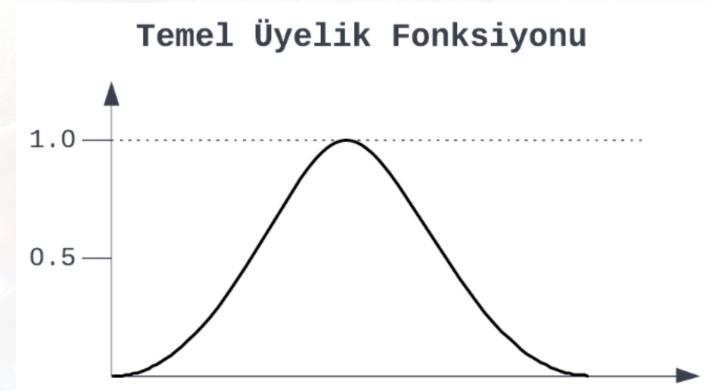
$\neg B$



# Hedges

# Hedges

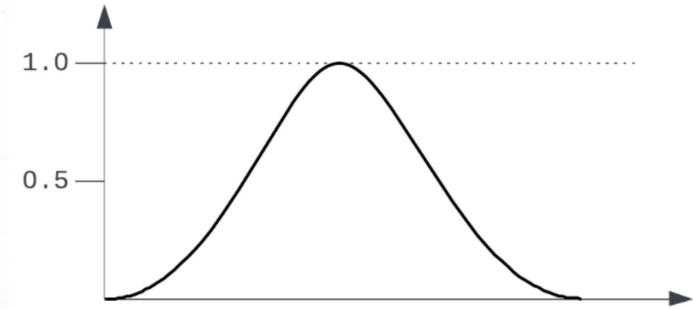
- \* Linguistic Term (Dilsel Terim)
- \* Hedge (Türkçesini bilmiyorum :P)
  - \* Modifies distributions of membership functions



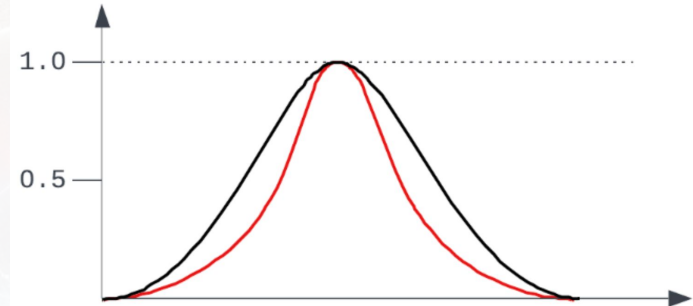
# Hedges

## Concentration

Temel Üyelik Fonksiyonu



Concentration

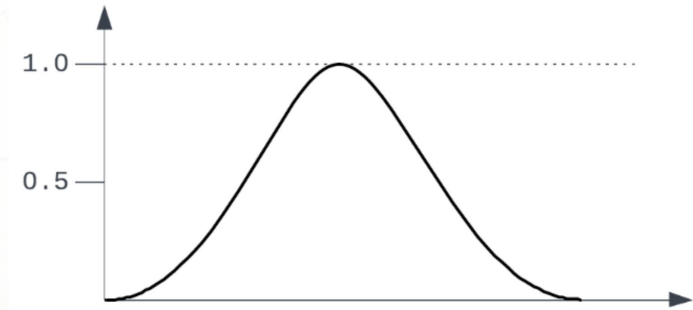




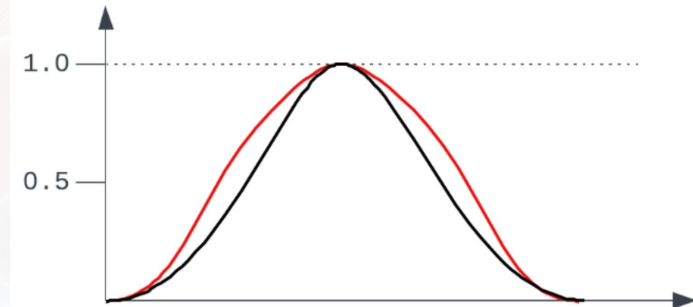
# Hedges

## Dilation

Temel Üyelik Fonksiyonu



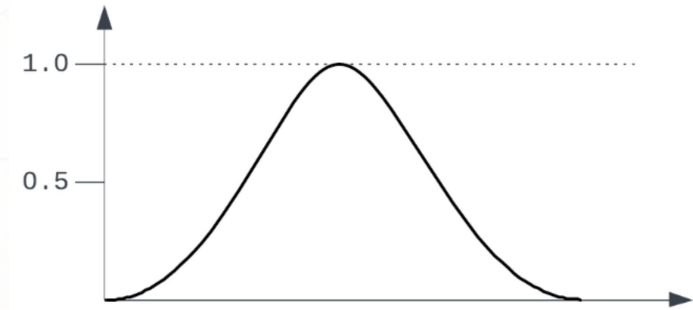
Dilation



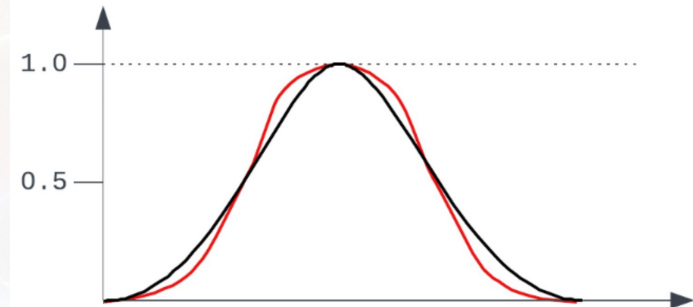
# Hedges

**Intensify**

**Temel Üyelik Fonksiyonu**



**Intensify**



# Hedges

| Hedge               | Operatör   | Yön           |
|---------------------|--|---------------|
| Biraz (A little)    | $\mu_A^{\wedge 1.3}$   | Concentration |
| Kısmen (Slightly)   | $\mu_A^{\wedge 1.7}$   | Concentration |
| Very (Çok)          | $\mu_A^{\wedge 2}$   | Concentration |
| Aşırı (Extremely)   | $\mu_A^{\wedge 3}$   | Concentration |
| Çok Çok (Very Very) | $\mu_A^{\wedge 4}$   | Concentration |
| Sayılr (Somewhat)   | $\mu_A^{\wedge 0.5}$   | Dilation      |
| Aslında (Indeed)    | $2(\mu_A^{\wedge 2})$ if $(0 \leq \mu_A \leq 0.5)$<br>$1 - 2(1 - \mu_A)^2$ if $(0.5 < \mu_A \leq 1.0)$ | Intensify     |



# Final Remarks

# Some Updates About the Course

- \* I expect you to submit your research assignments at midterm.
  - \* Don't worry, I will make a presentation about how to prepare the assignments.
- \* I expect you to prepare your final projects (both presentation and report) at the last week of the course.
  - \* Don't worry about the final exam, focus on the project

# Next Week

- \* Some theoretical stuff about fuzzy logic
- \* More practice on this week's stuff
- \* Maybe some coding too :P
- \* You have a **QUIZ** next week :P
  - \* Prepare well on this week's stuff





# **Beni Dinlediğiniz İçin Teşekkür Ederim**

## **Sorularınız???**