

Computational Intelligence (CI)

Fuzzy Proposition

Dr. Dayal Kumar Behera

School of Computer Engineering
KIIT Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar, India

Boolean Logic vs. Multi-valued Logic

- A proposition is the basic building block of logic. It is defined as **a declarative sentence that is either True or False, but not both.**
- In Crisp logic: every proposition is either TRUE or FALSE.
- The classical two-valued logic can be extended to multi-valued logic.
- Example: Consider a three valued logic
 - True (1)
 - False (0)
 - Intermediate (1/2)

Boolean Logic vs. Multi-valued Logic

Different operations with three valued logic

		AND	OR	NOT	IMPLICATION	EQUAL
a	b	\wedge	\vee	$\neg a$	\Rightarrow	$=$
0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
0	1	0	1	1	1	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	1	1	1	0	1	1

Multi-valued Logic

Symbol	Connective	Usage	Definition
\neg	NOT	$\neg P$	$1 - T(P)$
\vee	OR	$P \vee Q$	$\max\{T(P), T(Q)\}$
\wedge	AND	$P \wedge Q$	$\min\{T(P), T(Q)\}$
\Rightarrow	IMPLICATION	$(P \Rightarrow Q) \text{ or } (\neg P \vee Q)$	$\max\{(1 - T(P)), T(Q)\}$
$=$	EQUALITY	$(P = Q) \text{ or } [(P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)]$	$1 - T(P) - T(Q) $

Fuzzy Proposition

Example 1

P : Ram is honest

- ① $T(P) = 0.0$: Absolutely false
- ② $T(P) = 0.2$: Partially false
- ③ $T(P) = 0.4$: May be false or not false
- ④ $T(P) = 0.6$: May be true or not true
- ⑤ $T(P) = 0.8$: Partially true
- ⑥ $T(P) = 1.0$: Absolutely true.

Fuzzy Proposition

Example 2

P : Mary is efficient ; $T(P) = 0.8$

Q : Ram is efficient ; $T(Q) = 0.6$

- **Mary is not efficient.**

$$T(\neg P) = 1 - T(P) = 0.2$$

- **Mary is efficient and so is Ram.**

$$T(P \wedge Q) = \min\{T(P), T(Q)\} = 0.6$$

- **Either Mary or Ram is efficient**

$$T(P \vee Q) = \max\{T(P), T(Q)\} = 0.8$$

- **If Mary is efficient then so is Ram**

$$T(P \Rightarrow Q) = \max\{1 - T(P), T(Q)\} = 0.6$$

Fuzzy Proposition

- The fundamental difference between crisp proposition and fuzzy proposition is in the **range of their truth values**.
- The degree of truth of each fuzzy proposition is expressed by value in the interval **[0,1] both inclusive**.
- We define fuzzy proposition as follows:

P: x is intelligent. Where intelligent is a fuzzy set.

Thank you