

Introduction to Fuzzy Cognitive Maps

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1 The birth of Fuzzy Cognitive Maps

Cognitive Maps (CM) are used in political analysis and decision making in international relations, foreign policy for a long time. The method was suggested by Robert Axelrod in his book [1] in the late '70s. According to Bart Kosko's description in [8], these maps are signed digraphs. Graphs, as algebraic structures have two components: nodes and edges (arcs). In CM, nodes represent variable *concepts* (eg. social instability) and the causal connections among these concepts are characterized by edges. The edges have a direction and a sign. If concept *A* causally increases concept *B*, it is represented by an edge from *A* to *B* with positive sign. On the other hand, if *A* reduces the value of *B*, the edge has a negative sign. Kosko illustrated CM with an example based on Henry Kissinger's essay "Starting Out in the Direction of Middle East Peace" published in *Los Angeles Times* in 1982 (see Fig. 1). Besides the graph, he also composed the adjacency (connection, weight) matrix (Fig. 2) of the model. Only three different values can be found in this matrix, representing the causal relationship among concepts. If $w_{ij} = w(C_i, C_j)$ is 1, concept C_1 causally increases the value of C_2 (positive edges). On the contrary, if C_1 causally decreases

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the value of C_2 , it is represented by -1 (negative edges), and the value 0 indicates the lack of causal connection.

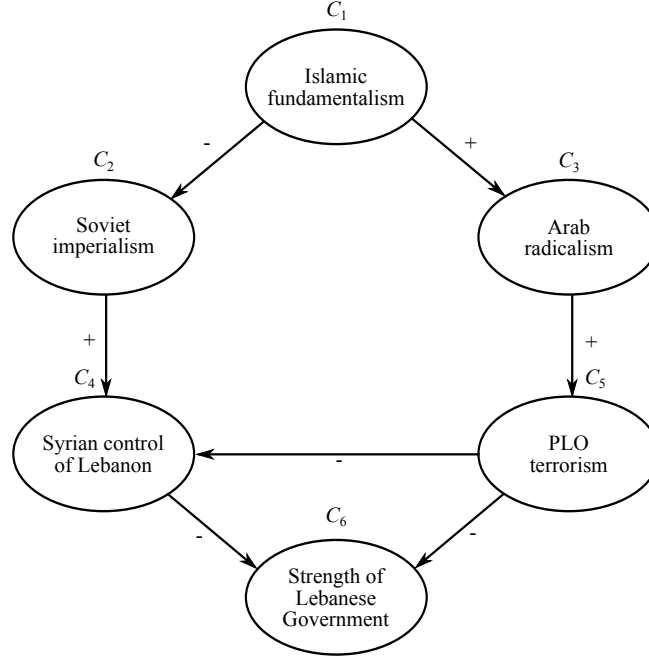


Fig. 1 The Cognitive Map drawn by Kosko based on Kissinger's essay.

Fig. 2 The adjacency matrix of the CM based on Kissinger's essay.

$$\begin{matrix}
 & C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 & C_6 \\
 \begin{matrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \\ C_5 \\ C_6 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{matrix}$$

It became quickly evident that the structure of a Cognitive Map imply too much limitations. The degree of causality, the levels of the causal effects (sometimes—often, little—much, etc.) cannot be expressed with the existing tool, and needs further development. Kosko introduced the Fuzzy Cognitive Map (FCM) [8], where the edges may have several causality values. This way the original CM turned into a bipolar fuzzy graph [13]. Kosko also developed a fuzzy causal algebra for propagating causality in it, making the static analysis of the model possible. The concepts may affect other concepts indirectly because of the cyclic and non-feedforward structure of FCM.

2 Simulations

The visual representation and formal description of models may help experts to review the structure of the studied system, but the real benefit of FCMs is the possibility of running simulations. This can be done by dynamic analysis [9]. Using a simple inference technique (see Eq. 1), the next state of concepts (also called the *activation values* of concepts, based on the similarity of FCMs and artificial neural networks) can be calculated using their current state and the weight of connections among them [4, 10]. This way what-if analysis can be performed which is very useful for decision makers.

$$A_i^{t+1} = f\left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{ji} A_j^t\right) \quad (1)$$

Here, A_i^{t+1} is the activation value of concept i at time step $t+1$, n is the number of concepts and $f(\cdot)$ is the *threshold* (transformation) function. Without this function, the activation values of concepts may exceed or fall below their allowed extreme values.

2.1 Threshold functions

In general, the activation values are in the $A_i \in [0, 1]$ interval. Several threshold functions were published during the years, but the most widely applied one is the *sigmoid* or *logistics* function (Eq. 2):

$$f_{\text{sigmoid}}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\lambda x}} \quad (2)$$

where the $\lambda > 0$ specifies the steepness of the function. It's typical value is 5. With greater values it approximates a binary function, with lower values a linear function (see Fig. 3).

Choosing an appropriate λ value

Is there an “appropriate” value of this parameter? According to Bueno and Salmeron [3], the appropriate value should be found during an experimentation phase. As it was pointed out in [5, 7], the convergence speed and the final, stable values of concepts are heavily affected by the value of parameter λ (see Fig. 4). Despite of the different results, different λ values does not change the result of a simulation qualitatively, because the sigmoid function is strictly monotonically increasing. In practice, it is still worth to find an “optimal” value for λ , because sometimes the otherwise hardly different concept states may become distinguishable, and the order of concepts can be defined, if it is required. A possible method for “lambda optimization”

is to maximize the standard deviation of final concept values (Fig. 5) even by a quick local search algorithm, eg. the Golden Section Search.

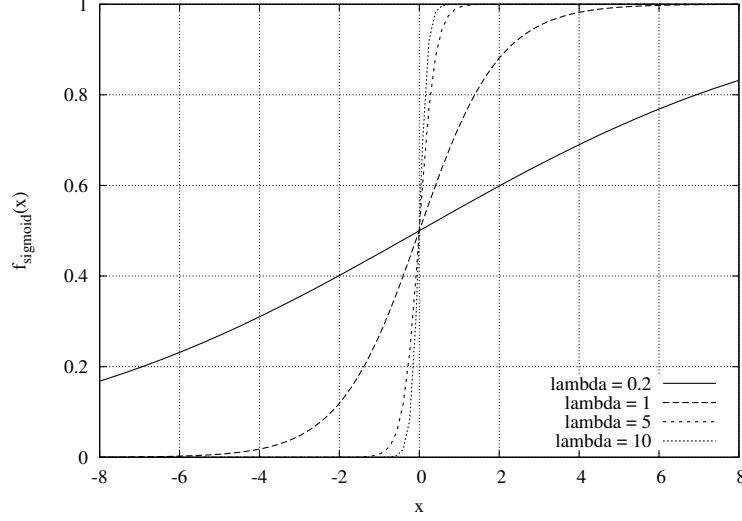


Fig. 3 Steepness of the sigmoid function with various λ parameters.

Even if the value of λ can be considered “optimal”, a scalar value is unable to unleash the full modeling potential of an FCM. In an extreme case, every concept may have its own, specific λ value, in order to get more realistic predictions. This way, the inference method defined by Eq. 1 can be re-written to Eq. 3, where f_i represents the threshold function of concept C_i that uses λ_i . This approach increases the number of model parameters, however. The benefits of using FCMs were their simple structure, which can be understood easily by stakeholders, experts of different fields, and the values (initial states of concepts, connection weights) can be matched to real values or effects in a straightforward way. The values of λ do not have trivial connection with any real world objects, however, and their values can be set with trial and error technique or computationally. It also increases the required computational power of applications because it increases the number of model parameters. A good balance can be found if some concepts have their own parameters, the others share a common value.

$$A_i^{t+1} = f_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{ji} A_j^t \right) \quad (3)$$

Concepts may be classified in three groups: if a concept influences the state of other concepts, but not affected by other concepts, it can be called an *input* concept. Depending on the applied inference method, these concepts keep their initial values

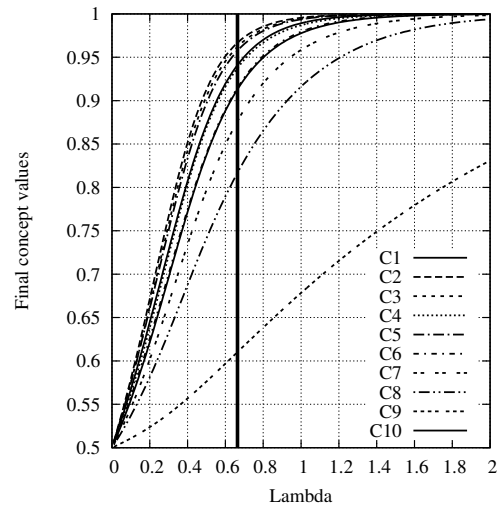


Fig. 4 The final concept values of a Stakeholder Relationship Management System as function of parameter λ . $\lambda = 0.664$ maximized the standard deviation of concept values (marked with the thick vertical line).

or their values can be sustained artificially (like “sustained inputs” in [4]), therefore they do not need threshold function and parameter λ neither. Another group of con-

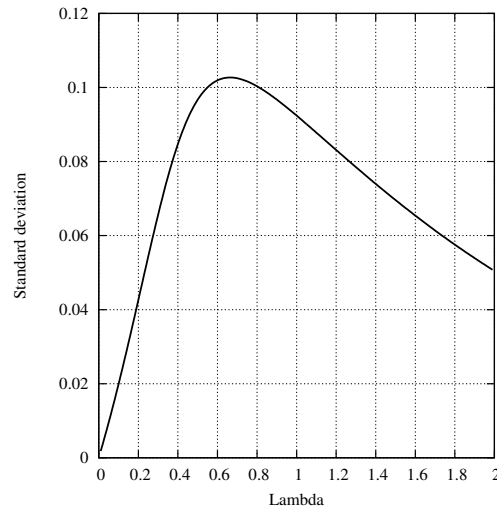


Fig. 5 Standard deviation of final concept values of a Stakeholder Relationship Management System calculated with different λ values.

cepts is affected by other concepts but its elements do not influence the state of other concepts. In many applications, only these concepts are used for decision making, and they are called *output* concepts. The remaining concepts are both affected by and they also affect other concepts, and are called *intermediate* concepts [2].

If all output concepts have specific λ values, and intermediate concepts have a common λ , the complexity of the model remains moderate but its forecasting ability can be increased as it happened in [6]. If historical time series data are available, λ s can be optimized with eg. the Big Bang – Big Crunch algorithm [11].

The *sign* function (Eq. 4) is also a popular threshold function, but because of the two available values, a concept can only be activated (1) or deactivated (0).

$$f_{\text{sign}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

In some cases the system to be modeled requires the activation values to be in $A_i \in [-1, +1]$, and different threshold functions have to be applied. If continuous states are allowed, the *hyperbolic tangent* function (Eq. 5) is a possible choice:

$$f_{\text{ht}}(x) = \tanh(\lambda x) = \frac{e^{\lambda x} - e^{-\lambda x}}{e^{\lambda x} + e^{-\lambda x}} \quad (5)$$

The λ parameter can be used here as well, and has similar effect on the steepness of the function than on sigmoid function's (Fig. 6).

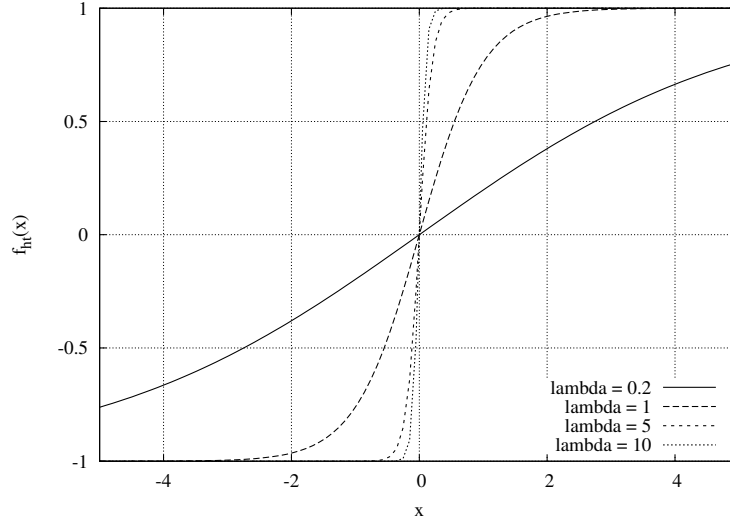


Fig. 6 Steepness of the hyperbolic tangent function with various λ parameters.

If only discrete states have to be used, the *trivalent* function (Eq. 6) can be the solution. The value 1 expresses the increasing, the value -1 expresses the decreasing and 0 means the stable state of a concept. A slightly modified version of this function can be found in [12] (Eq. 7).

$$f_{\text{trivalent1}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -1, & x < 0. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$f_{\text{trivalent2}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0.5, \\ 0, & -0.5 < x < 0.5, \\ -1, & x \leq -0.5. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

2.2 Subsection Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

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1. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - a. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - b. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
2. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

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 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

Fig. 7 If the width of the figure is less than 7.8 cm use the `sidecaption` command to flush the caption on the left side of the page. If the figure is positioned at the top of the page, align the sidecaption with the top of the figure – to achieve this you simply need to use the optional argument `[t]` with the `sidecaption` command

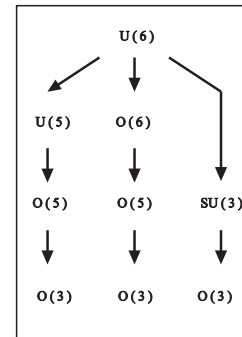


Fig. 8 If the width of the figure is less than 7.8 cm use the `sidecaption` command to flush the caption on the left side of the page. If the figure is positioned at the top of the page, align the sidecaption with the top of the figure – to achieve this you simply need to use the optional argument `[t]` with the `sidecaption` command

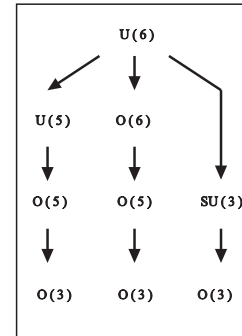


Table 1 Please write your table caption here

Classes	Subclass	Length	Action Mechanism
Translation	mRNA ^a	22 (19–25)	Translation repression, mRNA cleavage
Translation	mRNA cleavage	21	mRNA cleavage
Translation	mRNA	21–22	mRNA cleavage
Translation	mRNA	24–26	Histone and DNA Modification

^a Table foot note (with superscript)

Run-in Heading Boldface Version Use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

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If you want to list definitions or the like we recommend to use the enhanced `description` environment – it will automatically rendered in line with the preferred layout.

- Type 1 That addresses central themes pertaining to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.
- Type 2 That addresses central themes pertaining to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 2.2, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.

3.1 Subsection Heading

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If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts we recommend to use the newly defined class option `graybox` and the newly defined environment `svgraybox`. This will produce a 15 percent screened box 'behind' your text.

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3.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

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Please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

Theorem 1 *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 1 Definition text goes here.

Proof Proof text goes here. □

Paragraph Heading

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Note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

Theorem 2 *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 2 Definition text goes here.

Proof Proof text goes here. □

Trailer Head

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Trailer Head we recommend to use

```
\begin{trailer}{Trailer Head}
...
\end{trailer}
```

? Questions

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Questions we recommend to use

```
\begin{question}{Questions}
...
\end{question}
```

> Important

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Important** we recommend to use

```
\begin{important}{Important}  
...  
\end{important}
```

! Attention

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Attention** we recommend to use

```
\begin{warning}{Attention}  
...  
\end{warning}
```

Program Code

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Program Code** we recommend to use

```
\begin{programcode}{Program Code}  
\begin{verbatim}...\end{verbatim}  
\end{programcode}
```

Tips

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Tips** we recommend to use

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\begin{tips}{Tips}  
...  
\end{tips}
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Overview

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Overview we recommend to use

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\begin{overview}{Overview}
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\end{overview}
```

Background Information

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Background Information we recommend to use

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\begin{backgroundinformation}{Background Information}
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\end{backgroundinformation}
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...
\end{legaltext}
```

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Appendix

When placed at the end of a chapter or contribution (as opposed to at the end of the book), the numbering of tables, figures, and equations in the appendix section continues on from that in the main text. Hence please *do not* use the `appendix` command when writing an appendix at the end of your chapter or contribution. If there is only one the appendix is designated “Appendix”, or “Appendix 1”, or “Appendix 2”, etc. if there is more than one.

$$a \times b = c \tag{8}$$

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