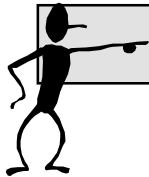


Outline

- Motivation
- Fuzzy Sets Basic Concepts
 - Characteristic Function (Membership Function)
 - Examples
 - Notation
 - Semantics and Interpretations
 - Related crisp sets
 - » Support, Bandwidth, Core, α -level cut
 - » Decomposition Theorem
 - Features, Properties, and More Definitions
 - » Convexity, Normality, Fuzzy Singletons
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 - » MF parametric formulation
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Membership Function (MF) Formulation

Triangular MF:

$$\text{trimf} (x ; a , b , c) = \max \left(\min \left(\frac{x - a}{b - a}, \frac{c - x}{c - b} \right), 0 \right)$$

Trapezoidal MF:

$$\text{trapmf} (x ; a , b , c , d) = \max \left(\min \left(\frac{x - a}{b - a}, 1, \frac{d - x}{d - c} \right), 0 \right)$$

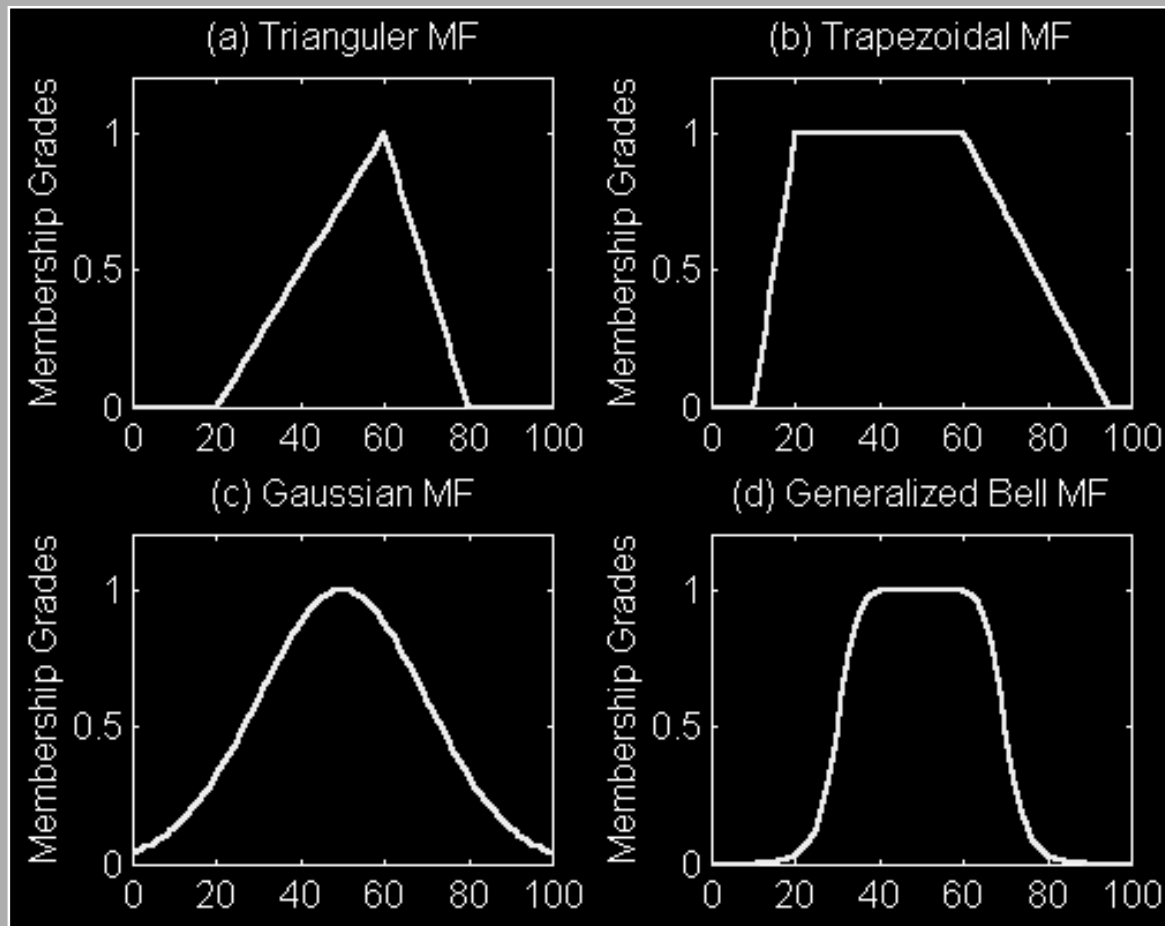
Gaussian MF:

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

Generalized bell MF:

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

MF Formulation



diso mf.m

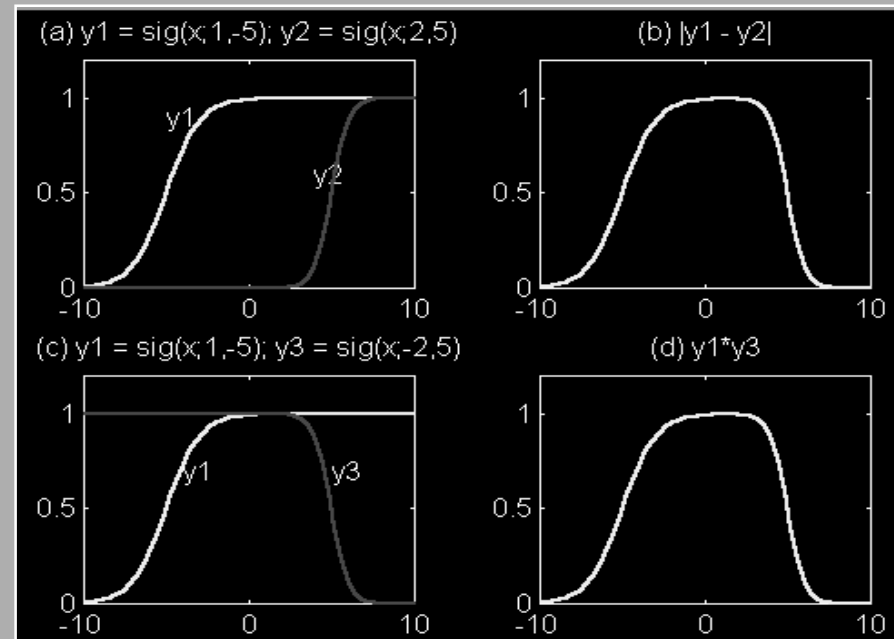
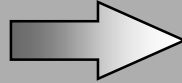
MF Formulation

Sigmoidal MF:

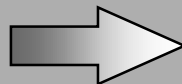
$$\text{sigmf}(x; a, b, c) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a(x-c)}}$$

Extensions:

**Abs. difference
of two sig. MF**



**Product
of two sig. MF**



`disp_sig.m`

MF Formulation

L-R MF:

$$LR(x; c, \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} F_L\left(\frac{c-x}{\alpha}\right), & x < c \\ F_R\left(\frac{x-c}{\beta}\right), & x \geq c \end{cases}$$

Example:

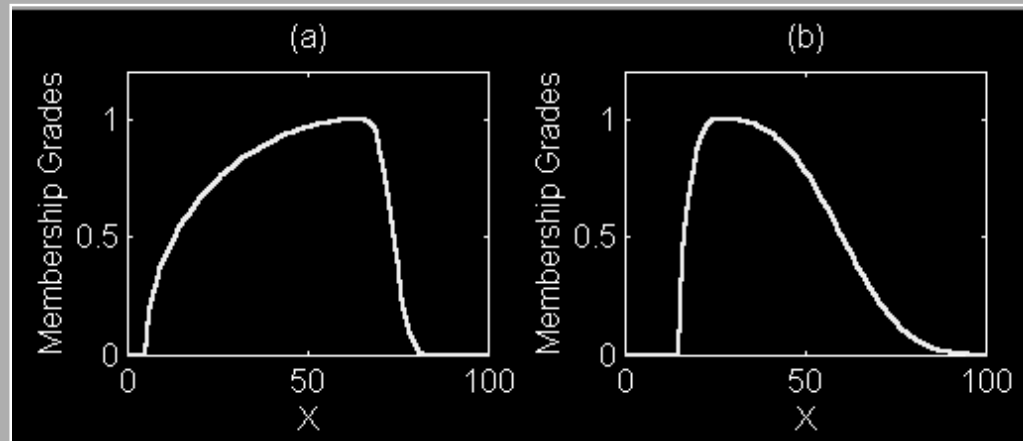
$$F_L(x) = \sqrt{\max(0, 1 - x^2)}$$

$$F_R(x) = \exp(-|x|^3)$$

c=65

a=60

b=10



c=25

a=10

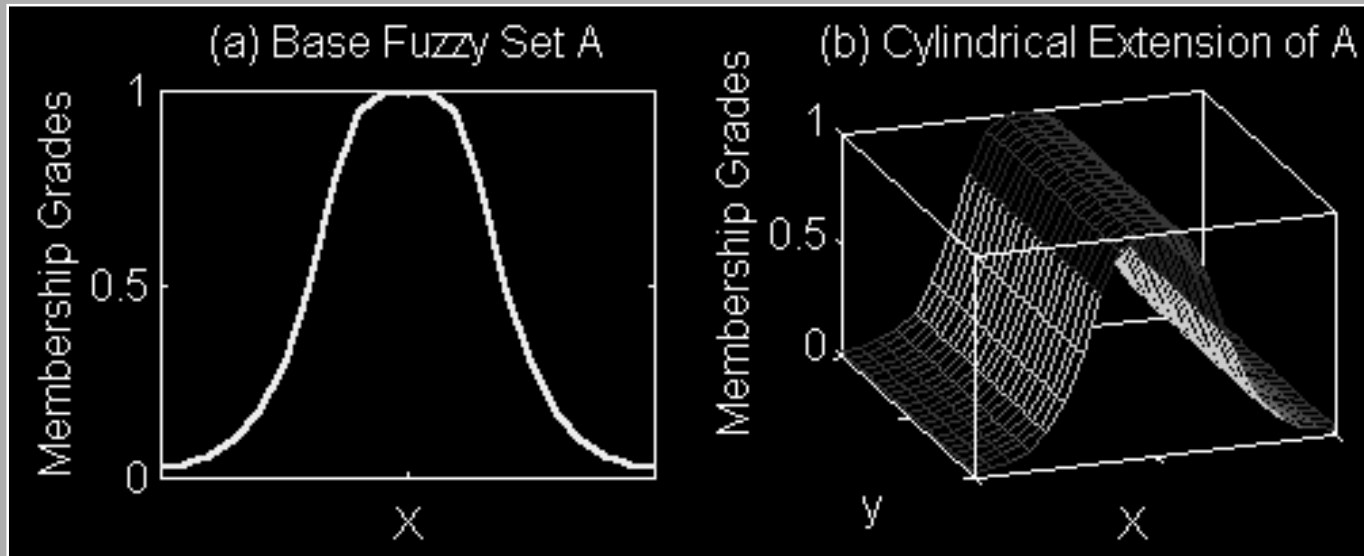
b=40

difflr.m

Cylindrical Extension

Base set A

Cylindrical Ext. of A



cyl_ext.m

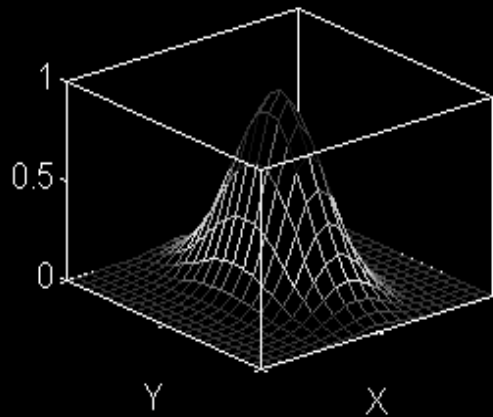
2D MF Projection

Two-dimensional
MF

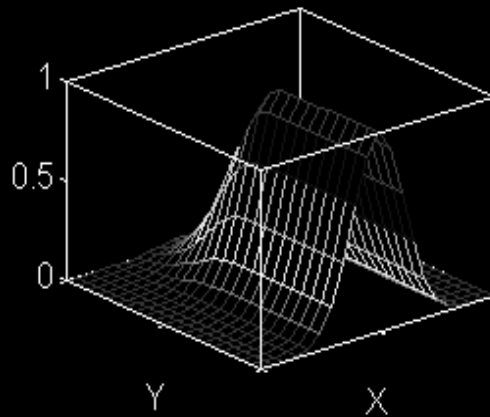
Projection
onto X

Projection
onto Y

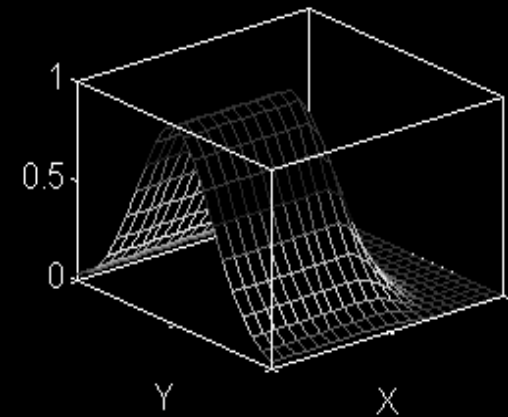
(a) A Two-dimensional MF



(b) Projection onto X



(c) Projection onto Y



$$\mu_R(x, y)$$

`project.m`

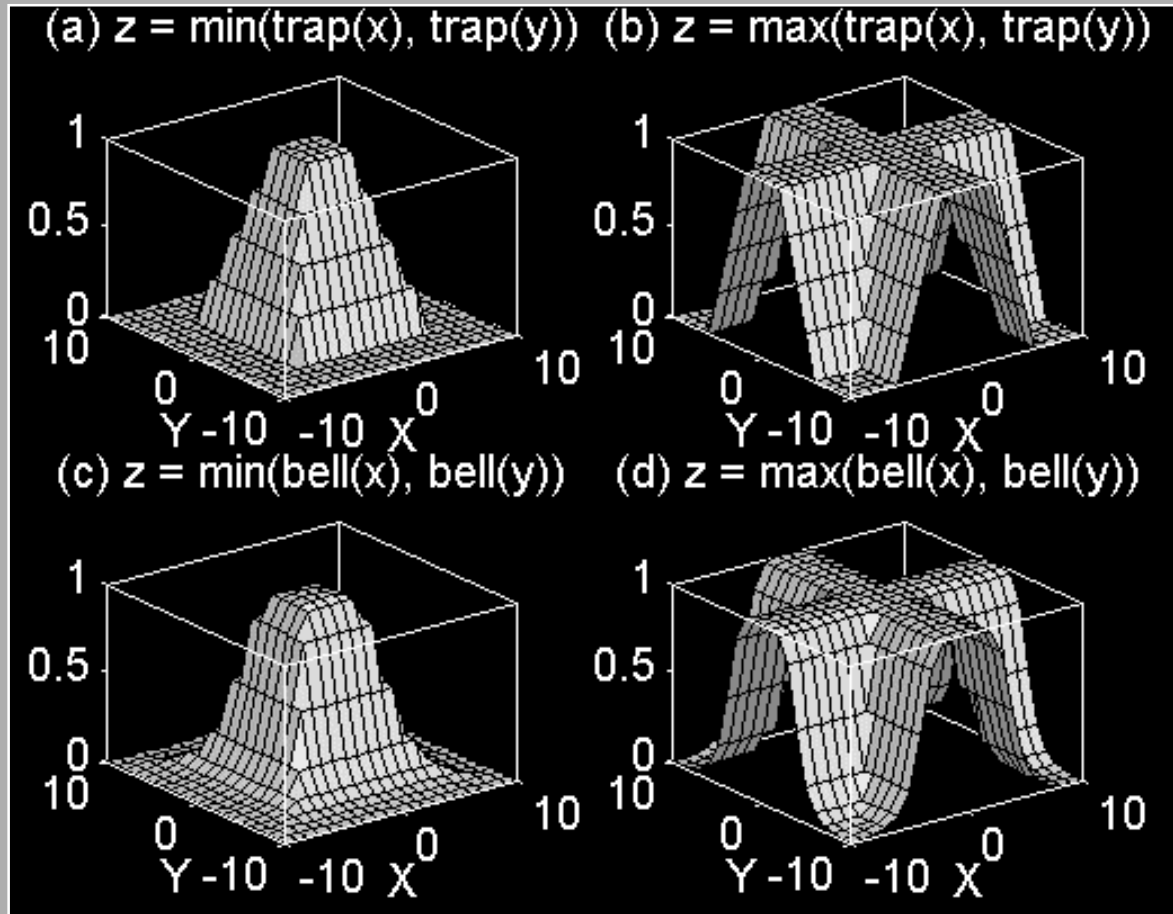
$$\mu_A(x) =$$

$$\max_y \mu_R(x, y)$$

$$\mu_B(y) =$$

$$\max_x \mu_R(x, y)$$

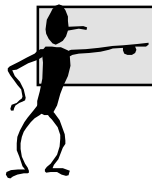
2D MFs



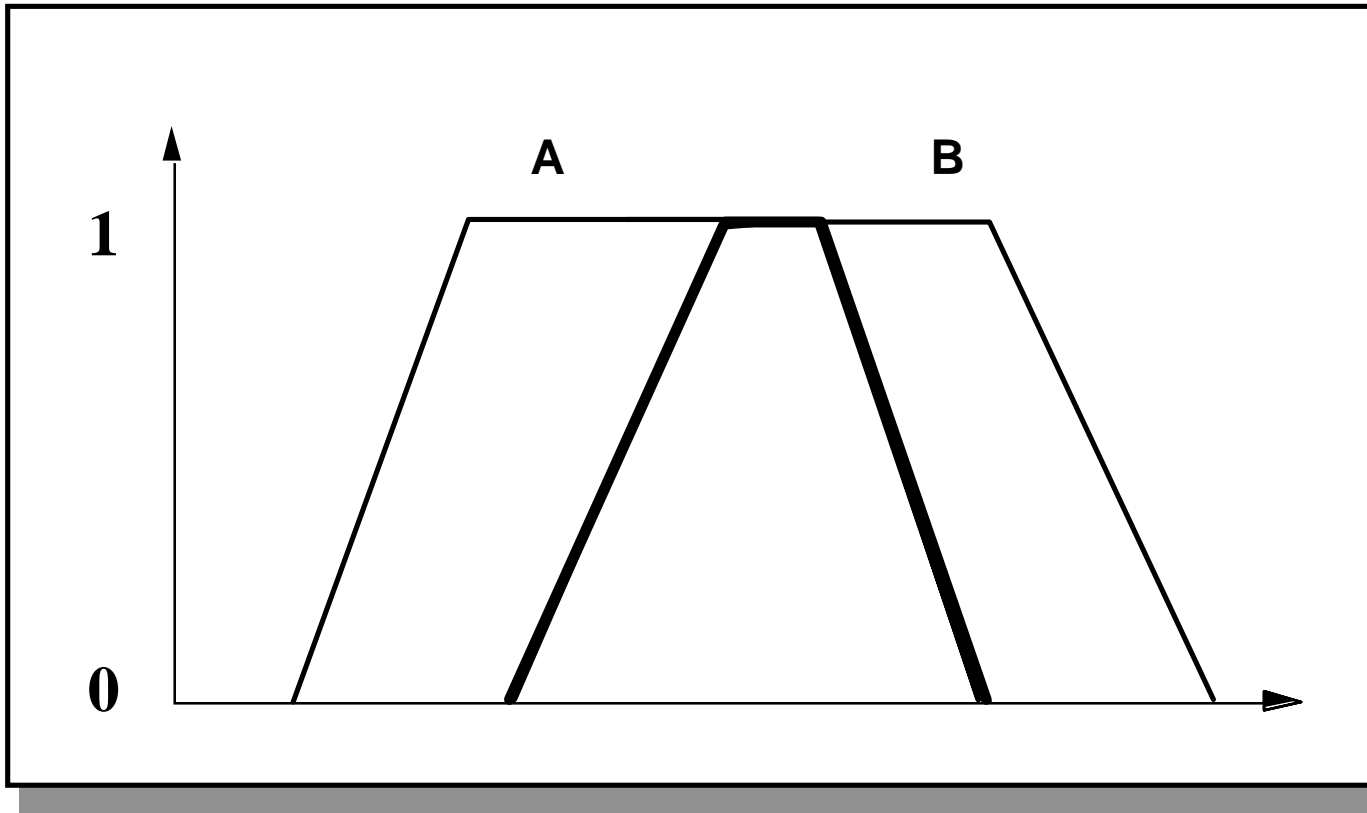
2dmf.m

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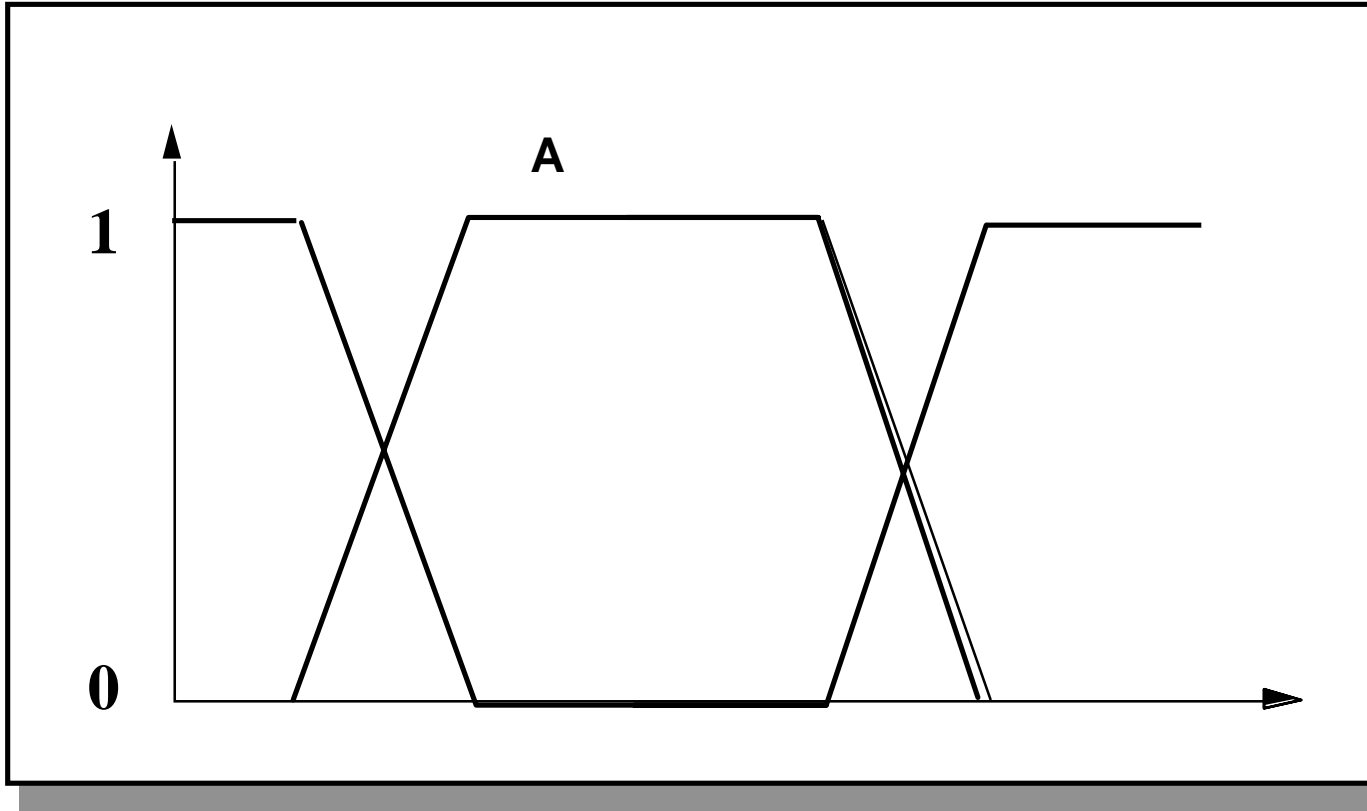


Intersection of Fuzzy Sets



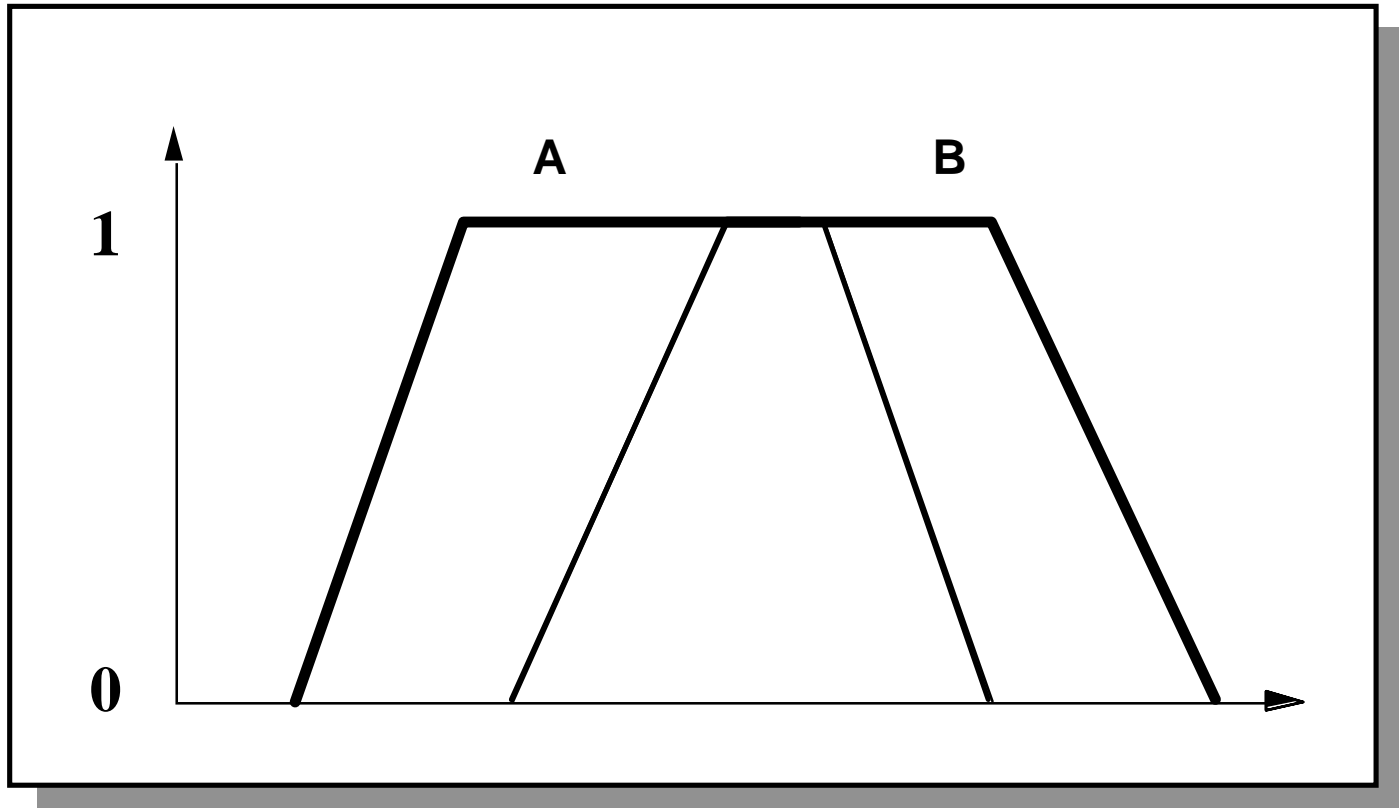
$$(A \cap B)(x) = \min (A(x), B(x))$$

Intersection of Fuzzy Sets



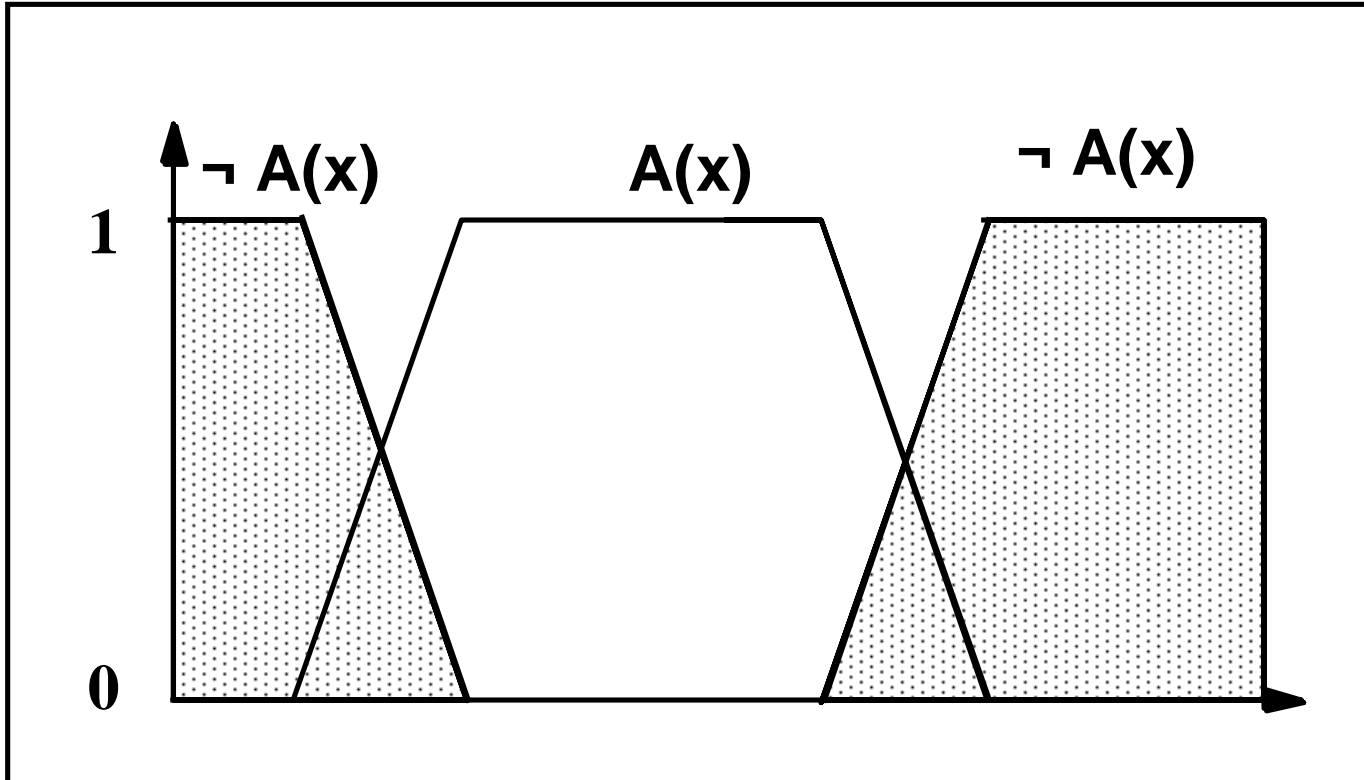
$$(A \cap B)(x) = \min (A(x), B(x))$$

Union of Fuzzy Sets



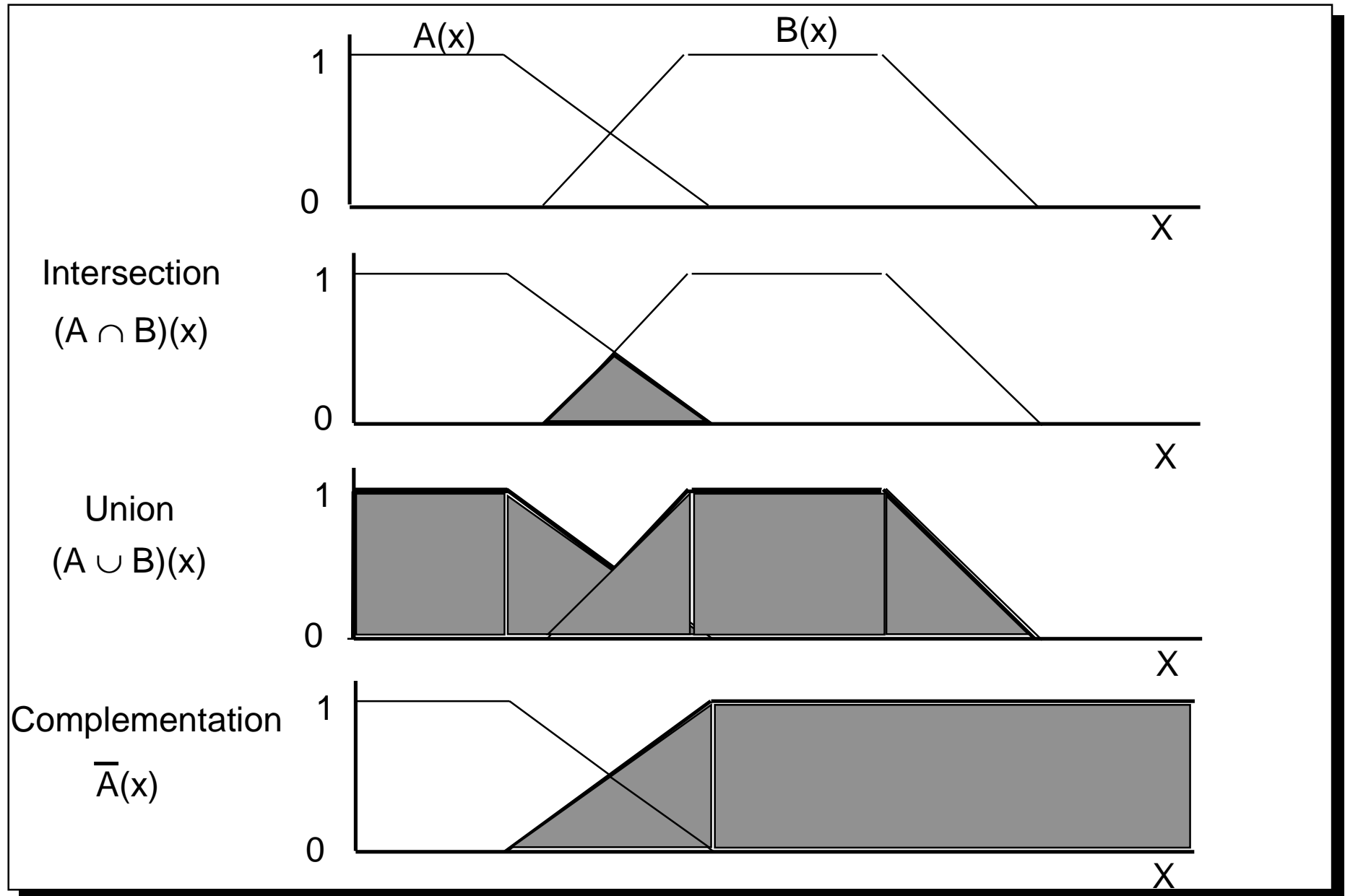
$$(A \cup B)(x) = \max (A(x), B(x))$$

Complement of a Fuzzy Set



$$\bar{A}(x) \equiv \neg A(x) = 1 - A(x)$$

Fuzzy Set Operations



Fuzzy Set Operations

- Zadeh's Original Definitions

Intersection: $(A \cap B)(x) = \min [A(x), B(x)]$

Union: $(A \cup B)(x) = \max [A(x), B(x)]$

Complementation $\bar{A}(x) = 1 - A(x)$

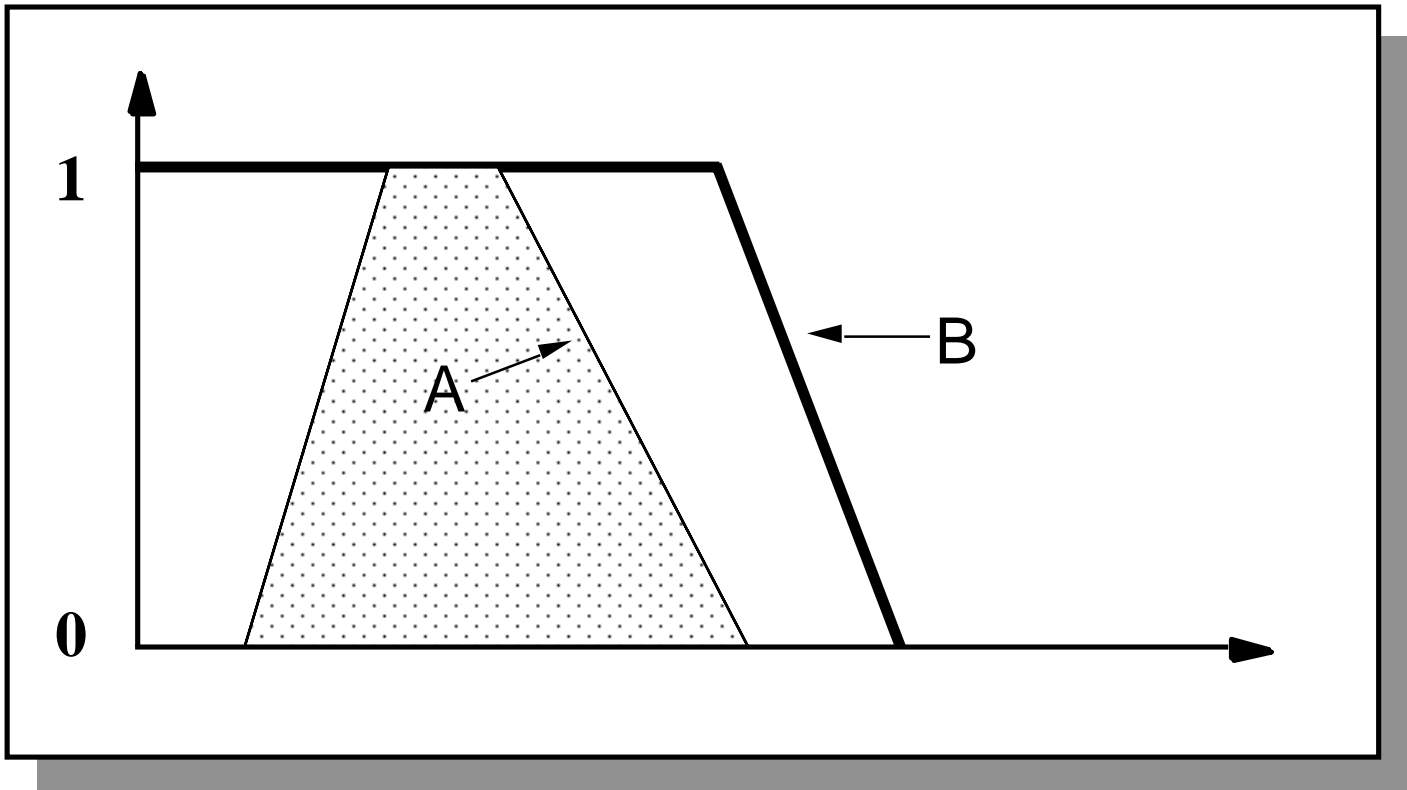
- Other Definitions

Intersection: $(A \cap B)(x) = \text{T-norm} [A(x), B(x)]$

Union: $(A \cup B)(x) = \text{T-Conorm} [A(x), B(x)]$

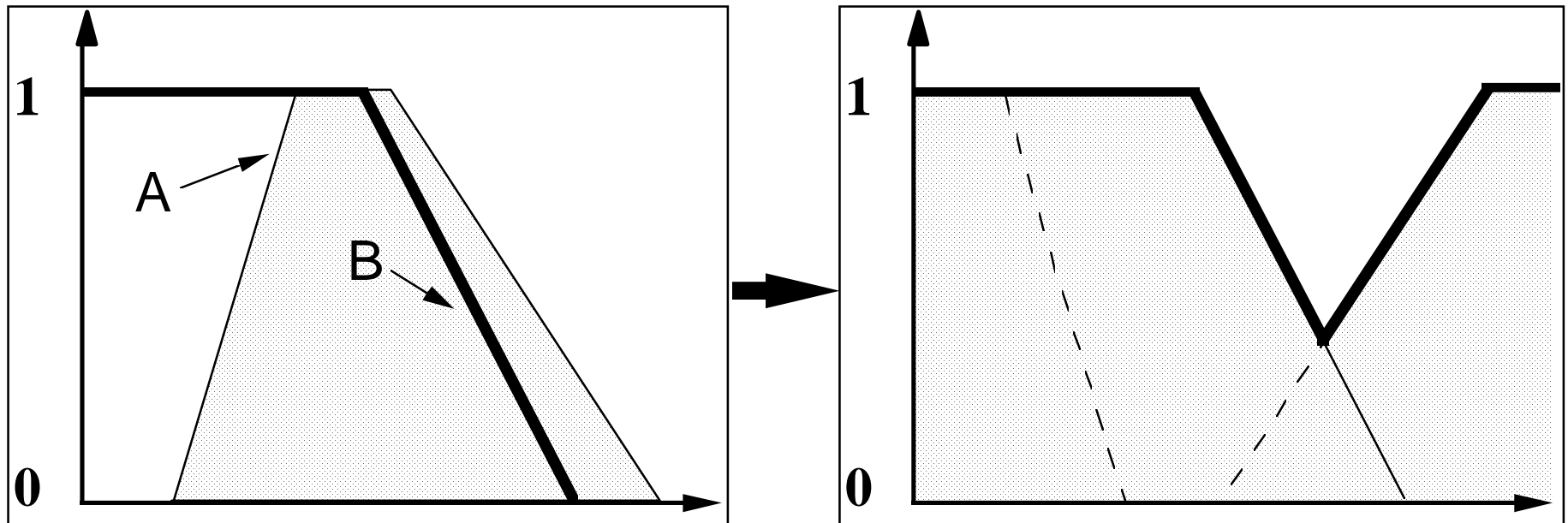
- Isomorphisms between fuzzy sets, algebra, and logics.
- Original definitions form a Brouwerian lattice:
 {Boolean ring properties} but not {excluded middle, law of non-contradiction}
- Beside (*min*, *max*) no other pair (T-norms, T-conorm) satisfies distributivity

Fuzzy Set Inclusion



$$A(x) \leq B(x)$$

Degree of Inclusion



$$(A \rightarrow B)(x) = \max [1 - A(x), B(x)]$$