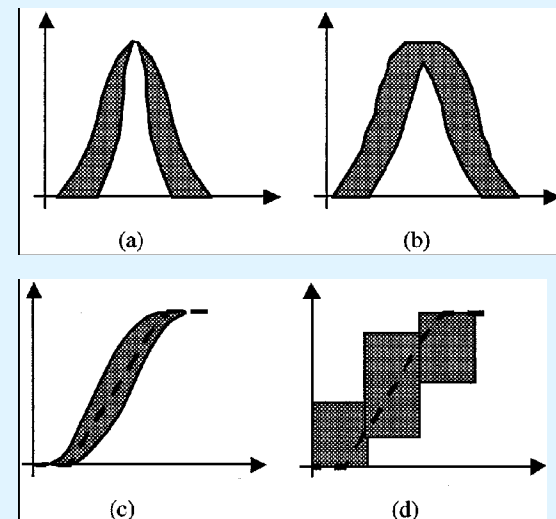
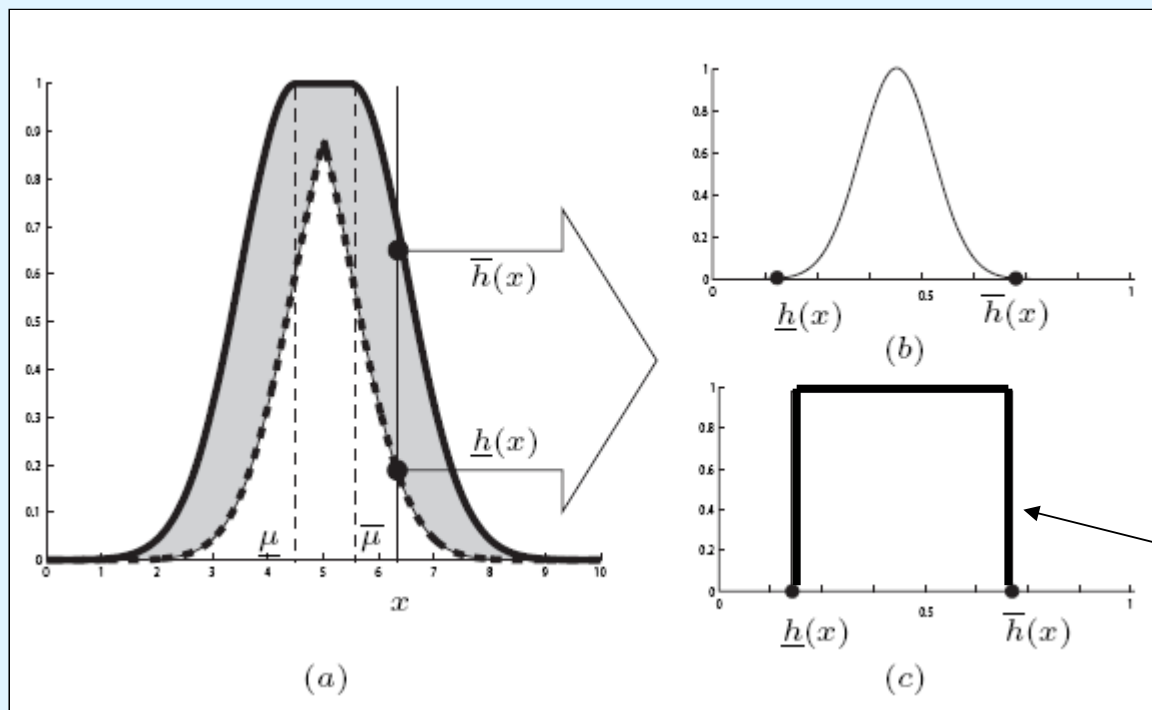


Adaptive Online Fuzzy Inference System (AOFIS) – Type 2

An Incremental Adaptive Life Long Learning Approach for Type-2 Fuzzy

Hosszú távú bizonytalanságok



IT2 FS – interval type 2 fuzzy set

FOU – Foot Print of Uncertainty

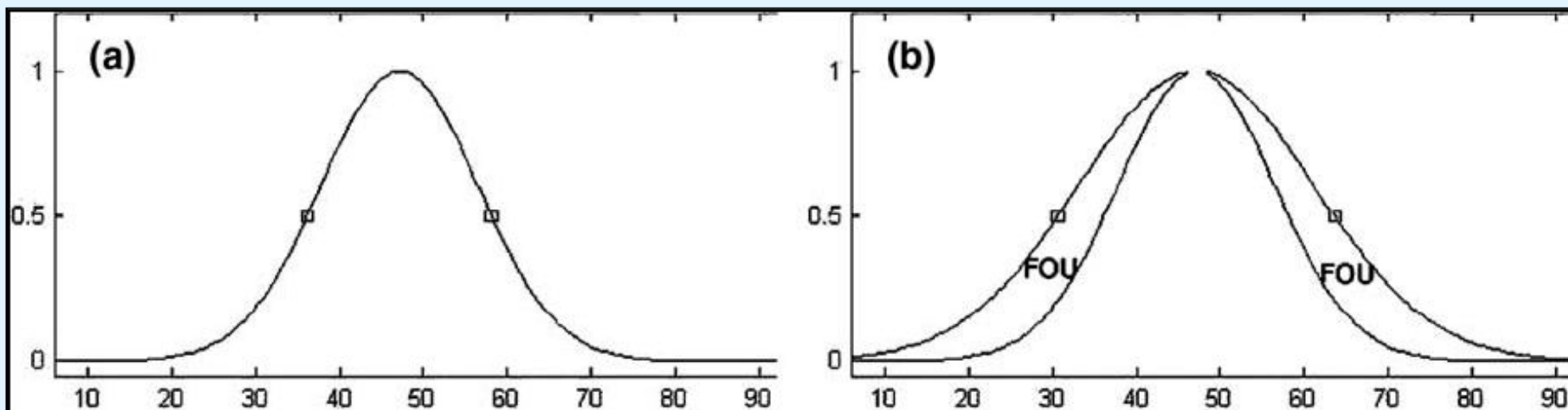
primer tagsági fv. – 2. tip,
szekunder tagsági fv. – 1. tip.

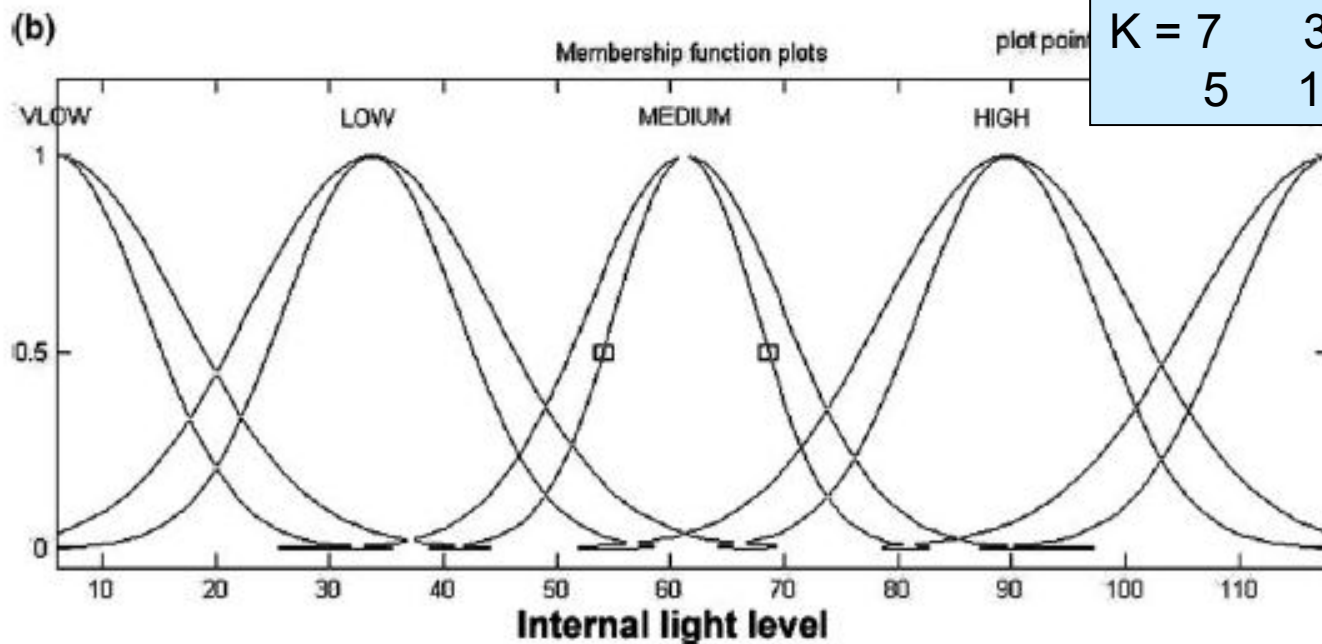
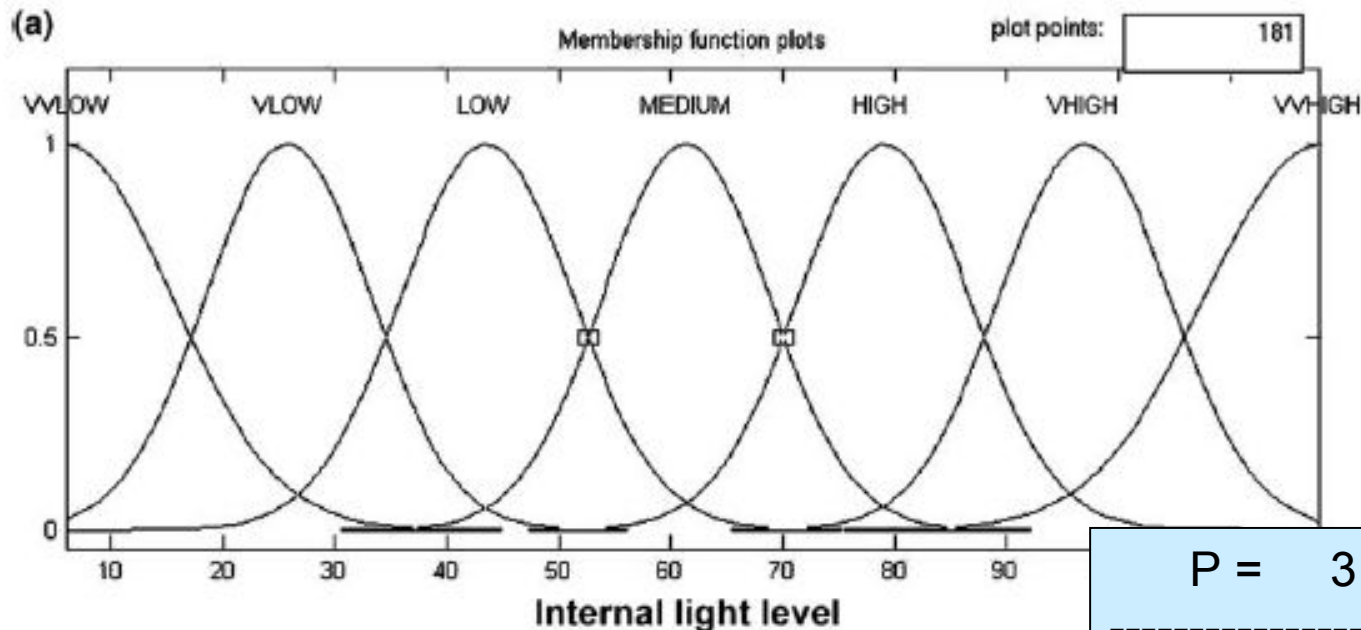
2-tip. fuzzy halmazok – mitől lehetnének jobbak?

- 2-tip.: numerikus és lingvisztikai bizonytalanságok – **potenciálisan hatékonyabb reprezentáció.**
- Szabálybázis volumenének redukálása, kevesebb fuzzy címke 2-tip.-nél.
- Az adatokat produkáló rendszer idő-variáns, de ennek matematikája ismeretlen.
- Mérési zajok, torzítások nem stacionáriusok, és ennek matematikája ismeretlen/kezelhetetlen.
- A tudás forrása több szakértő, akik bizonytalan fogalmakkal dolgoznak.

Használt modell:

- Gauss
- maximumban nincs bizonytalanság (középérték biztos)
- $\text{FOU} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2$





P =	3	5	10
K = 7	343	16807	283m
5	125	3125	9m

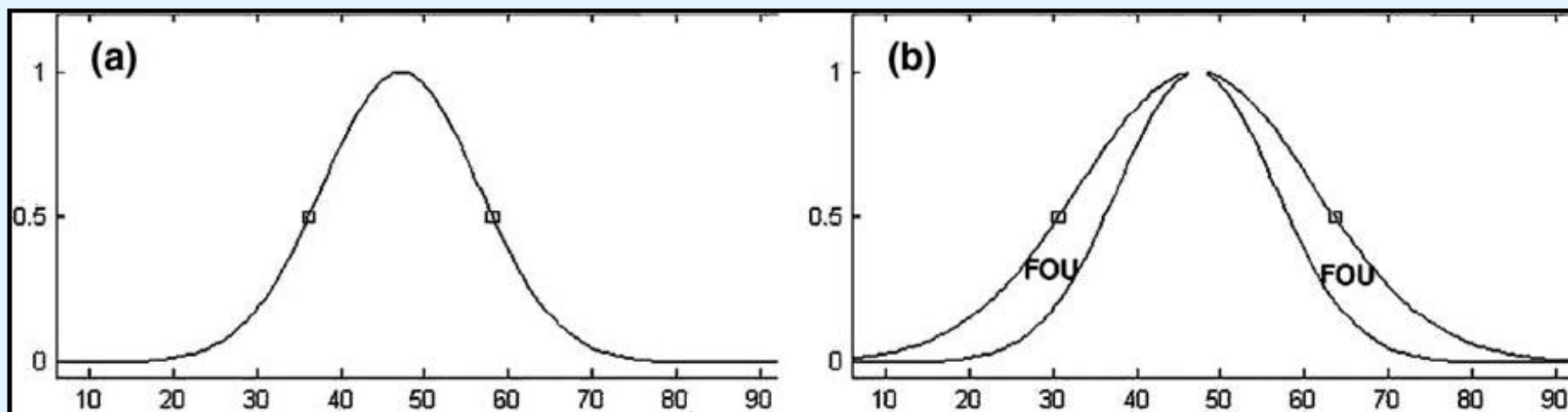
P = premissza
tagszáma
K = felbontás
(FH-k száma
univerzumok
felett)

Hogyan jutunk el a 2-tip. fuzzy halmazokhoz? (I-es út)

(a) Double Clustering =
Fuzzy-C-Means (FCM) + agglomerative hierarchical clustering

(b) Kiterjesztés: $\text{FOU} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2$

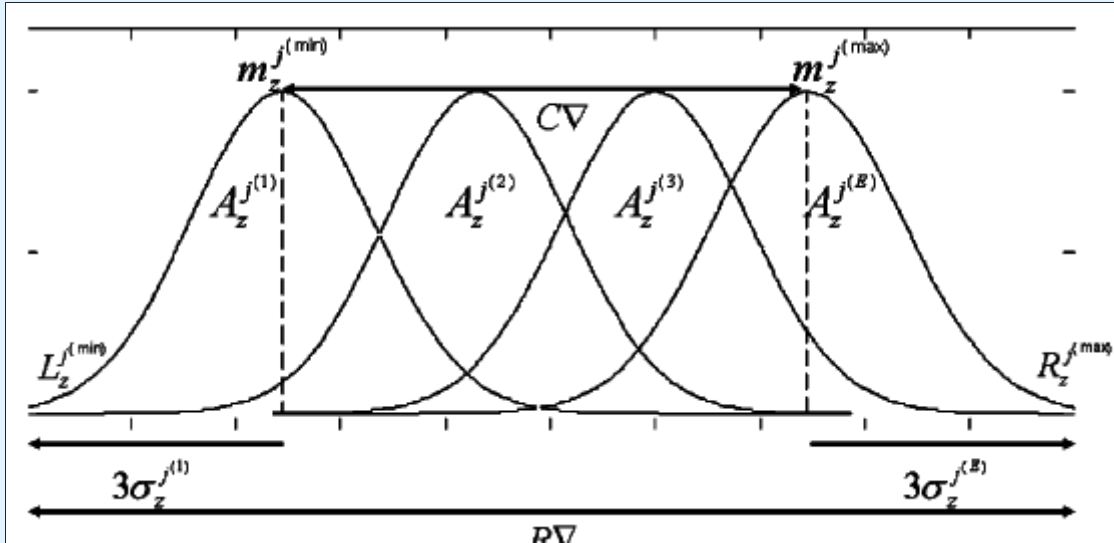
$$\mu_{A_z^j}(x) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - m_z^j}{\tilde{\sigma}_z^j} \right)^2 \right\} \quad \tilde{\sigma}_z^j \in [\sigma_{z_1}^j, \sigma_{z_2}^j]$$



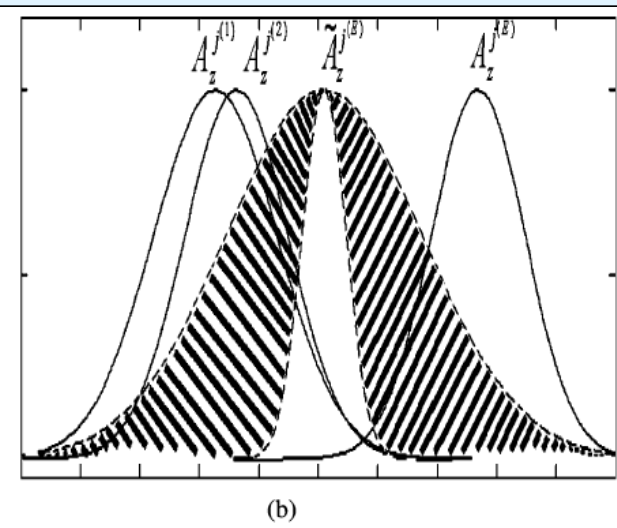
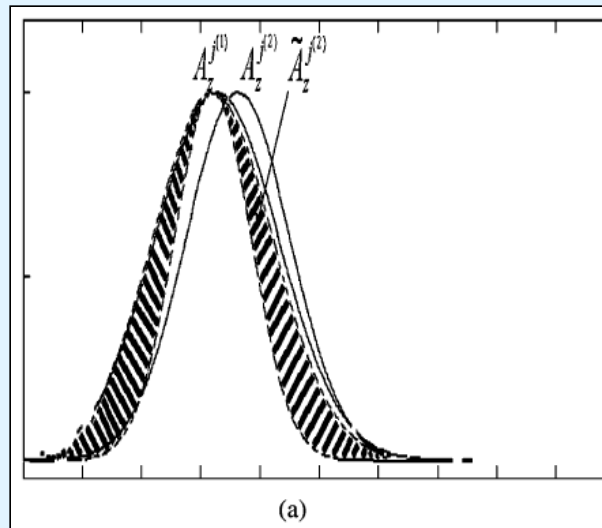
Hogyan jutunk el a 2-tip. fuzzy halmazokhoz? (II-es út)

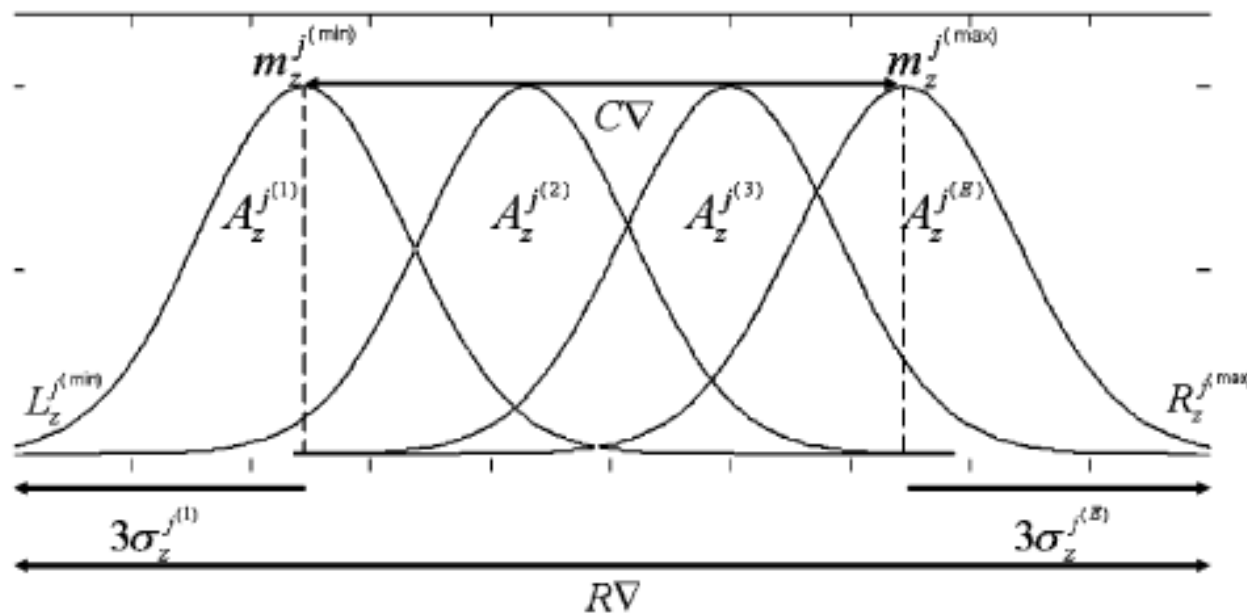
Kumulált bizonytalanság – megfigyelések alapján származtatott (és divergáló)

1 tip. fuzzy halmazok
fúziója



Kis (rövid távú),
nagy (hosszú távú)
bizonytalanság
kumulálása típus
váltással ($C\vee$)





$$C\nabla = m_z^{j(\max)} - m_z^{j(\min)}$$

$$R\nabla = (R_z^{j(\max)} - L_z^{j(\min)})$$

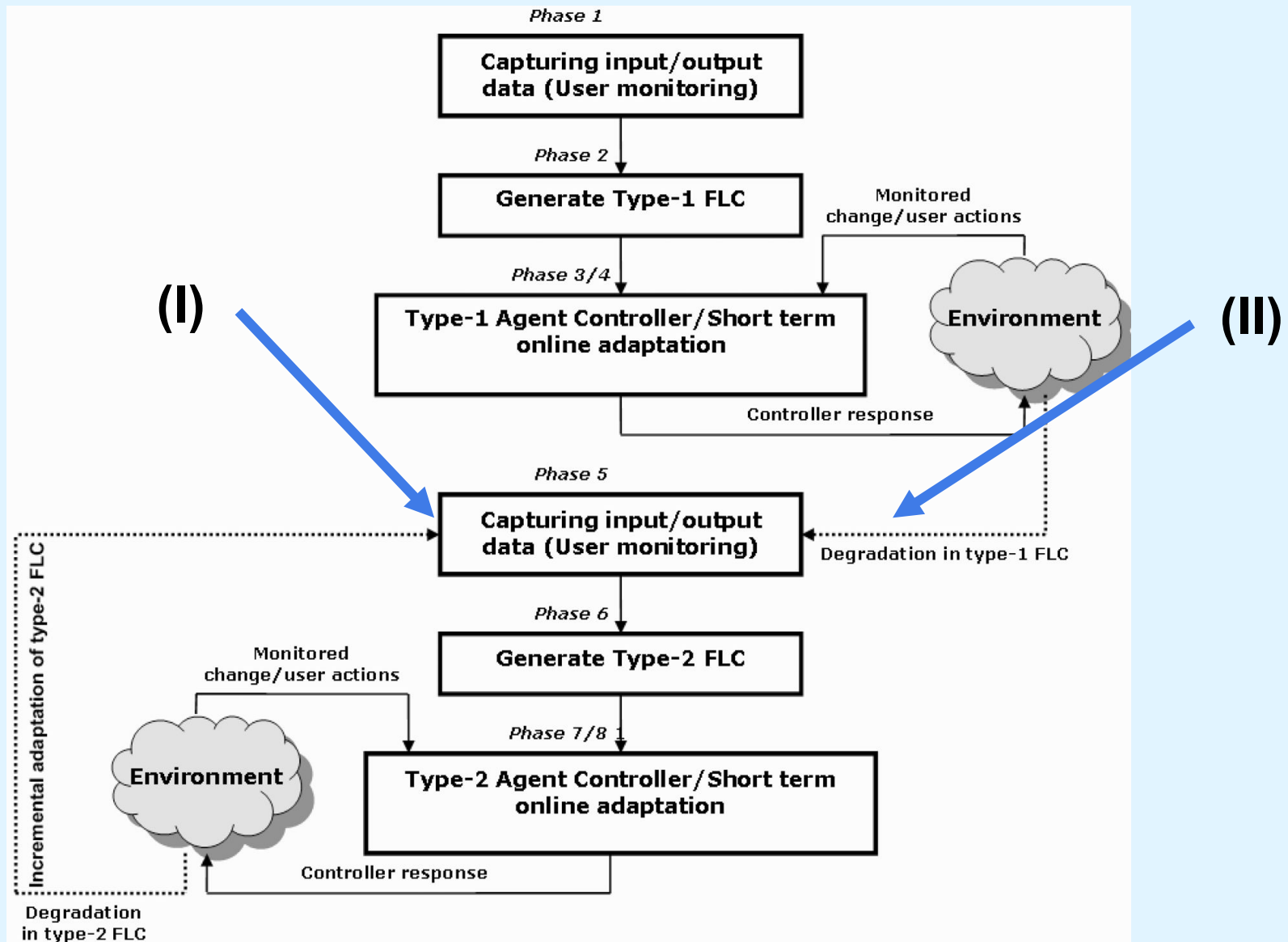
$$\tilde{m}_z^j = \begin{cases} (L_z^{j(\min)} + R_z^{j(\max)}) / 2, & \text{Nonboundary MFs} \\ (m_z^{j(\min)} + m_z^{j(\max)}) / 2 & \text{Boundary MFs.} \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{z_1}^j = \tilde{\sigma}_{z_2}^j - C\nabla \text{ For small } C\nabla \text{ values.}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{z_1}^j = \tilde{\sigma}_{z_2}^j / C\nabla \text{ For large } C\nabla \text{ values.}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{z_2}^j = \begin{cases} (R_z^{j(\max)} - \tilde{m}_z^j) / 3 \\ (\tilde{m}_z^j - L_z^{j(\min)}) / 3 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \text{Nonboundary MFs \& Left boundary MFs} \\ \text{Right boundary MFs} \end{matrix}$$

Adaptive Online Fuzzy Inference System (AOFIS) – Type 2



**Szabályok generálása
algorithmikus különbségek:**

$$\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_s^q}(x_s^{(t)}) \quad \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_s^q}(x_s^{(t)})$$

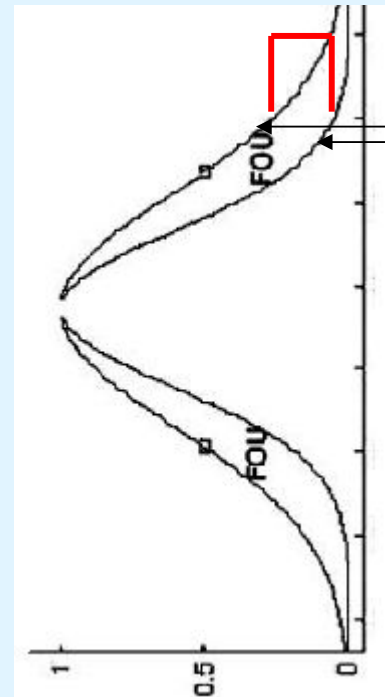
$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_s^q}^{cg}(x_s^{(t)}) = f_{x_s^{(t)}}^{cg}(\tilde{A}_s^q) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_s^q}(x_s^{(t)}) + \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}_s^q}(x_s^{(t)}) \right]$$

(szekunder TF-k súlyponti koordinátái)

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}_s^{q*}}^{cg}(x_s^{(t)}) \geq \mu_{\tilde{A}_s^q}^{cg}(x_s^{(t)})$$

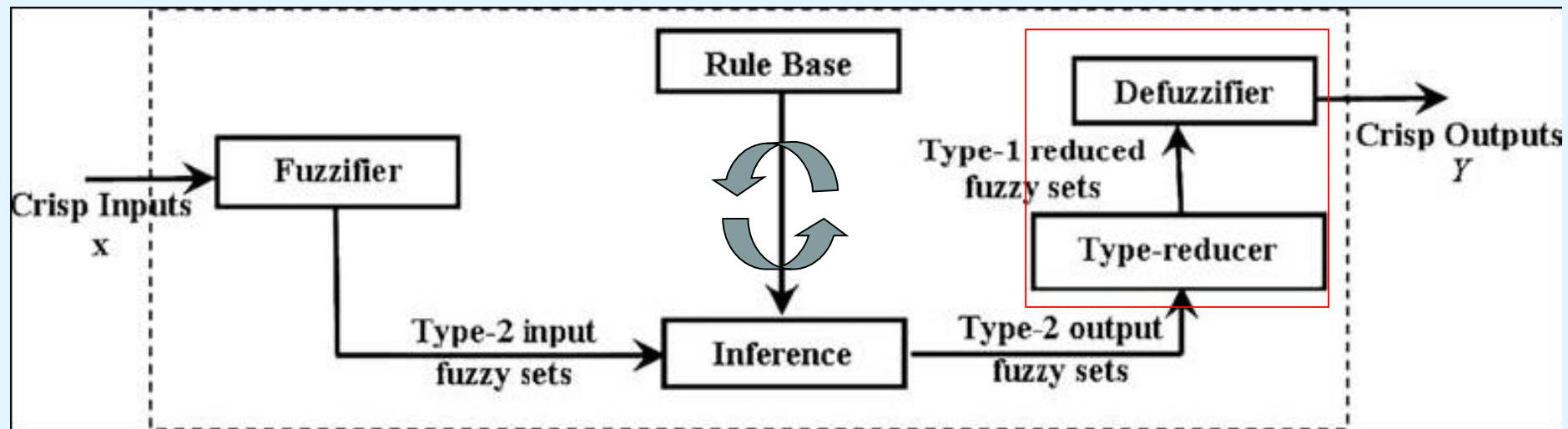
$$wi^{(t)} = \prod_{s=1}^n \mu_{\tilde{A}_s^q}^{cg}(x_s(t)).$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{B}^{h*}}^{cg}(av^{(l)}) \geq \mu_{\tilde{B}^h}^{cg}(av^{(l)})$$

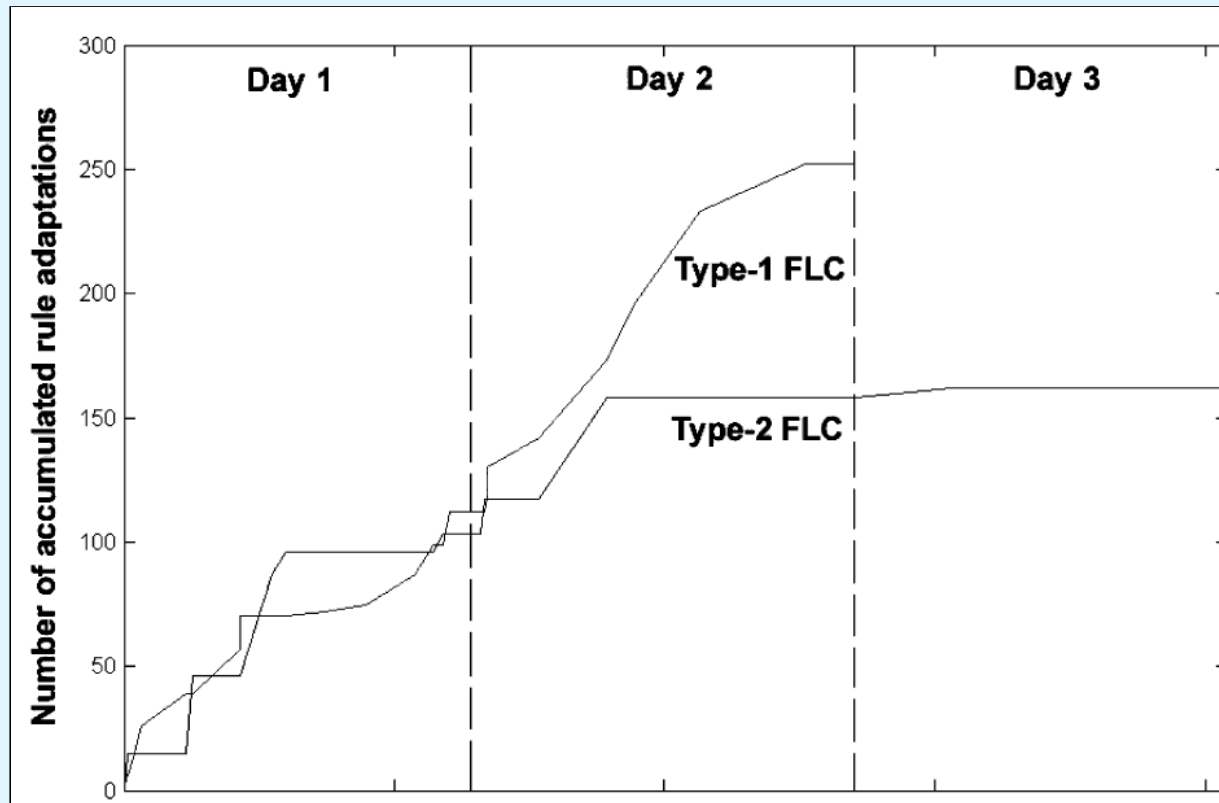


felső/alsó
tagsági érték

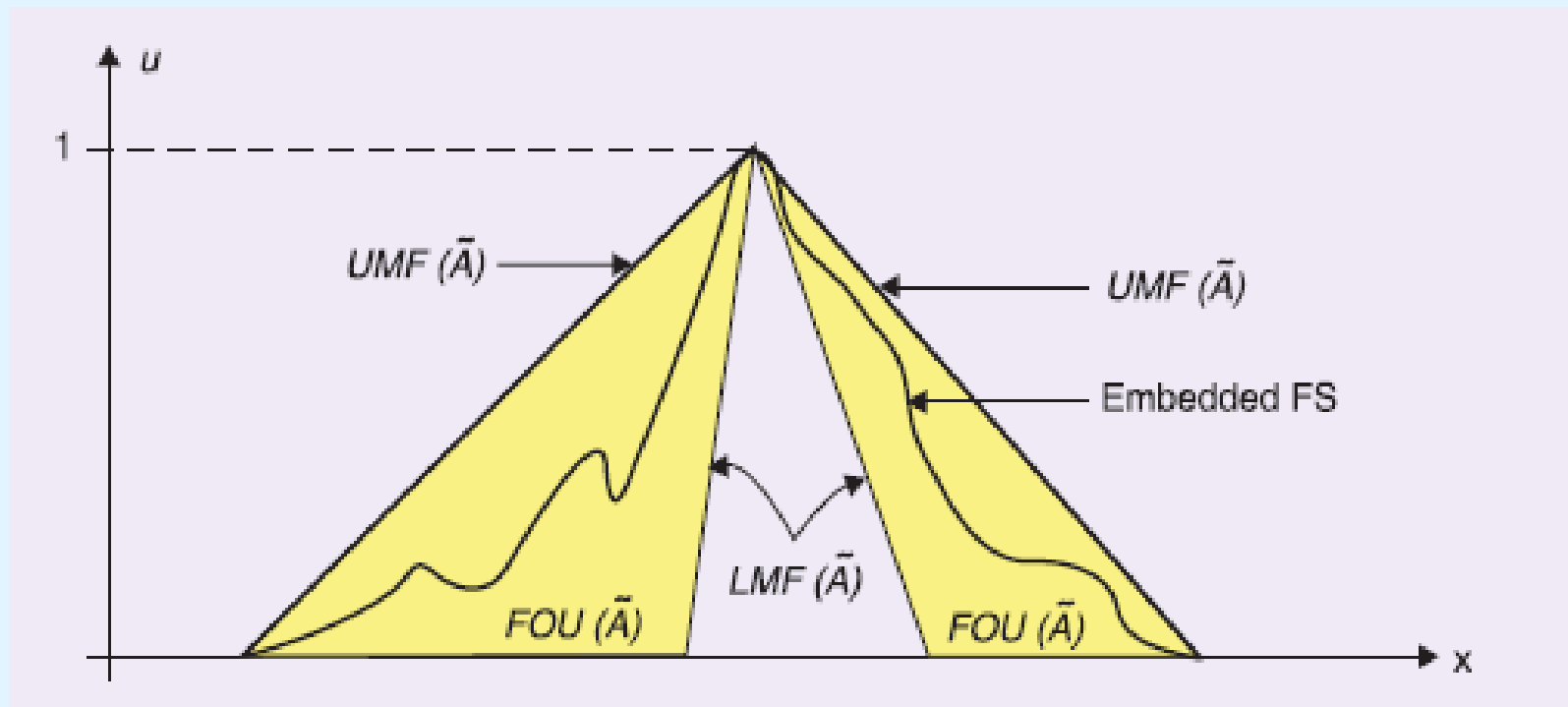
2-tip. FLC – Fuzzy Logic Controller

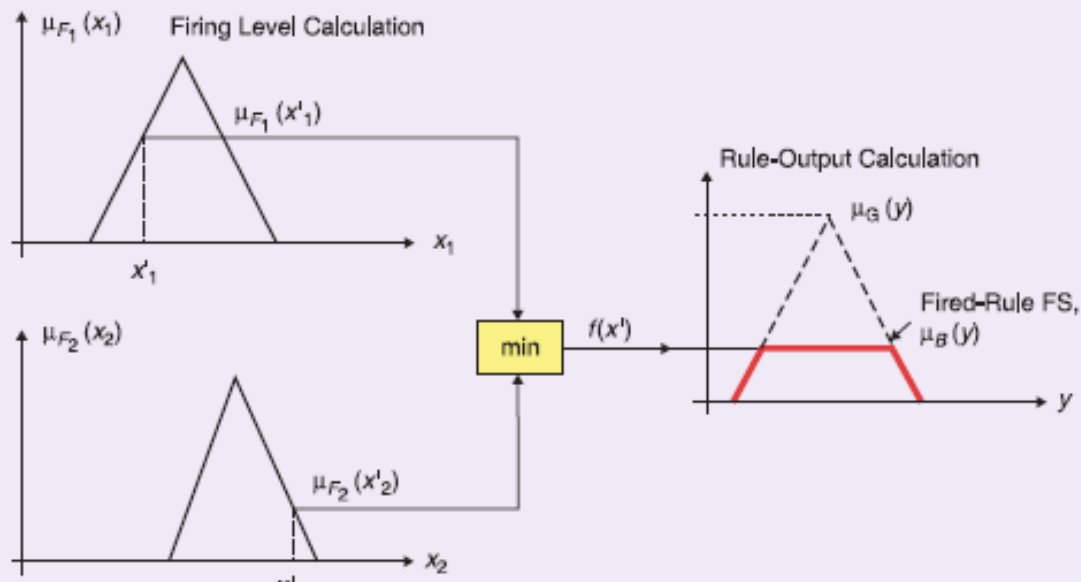


iDorm – kísérletek, Univ. of Essex



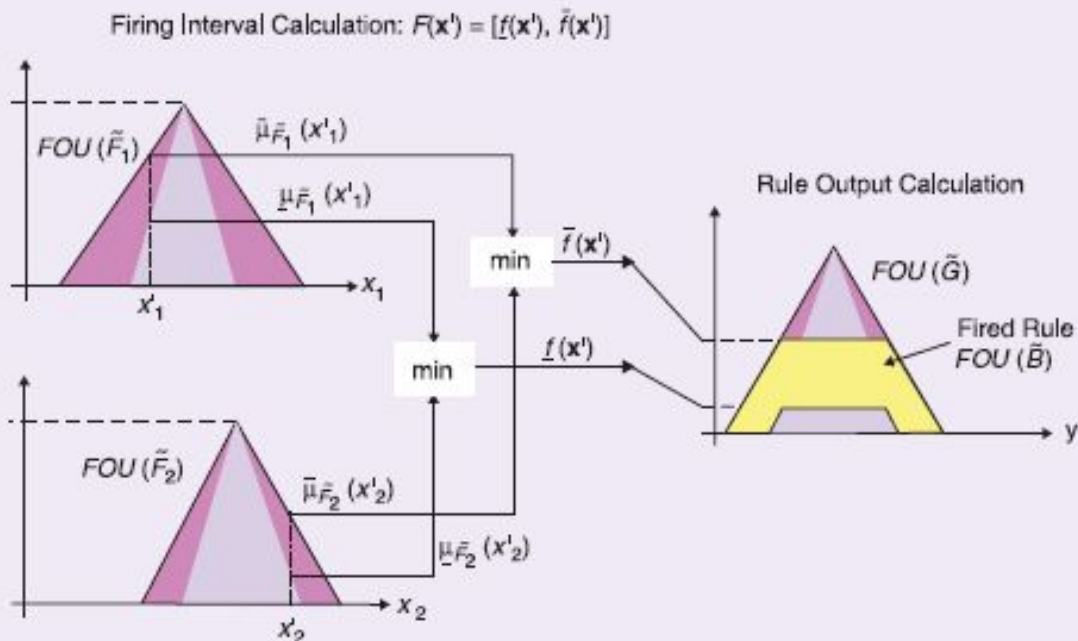
2-tip. fuzzy halmazok megadása

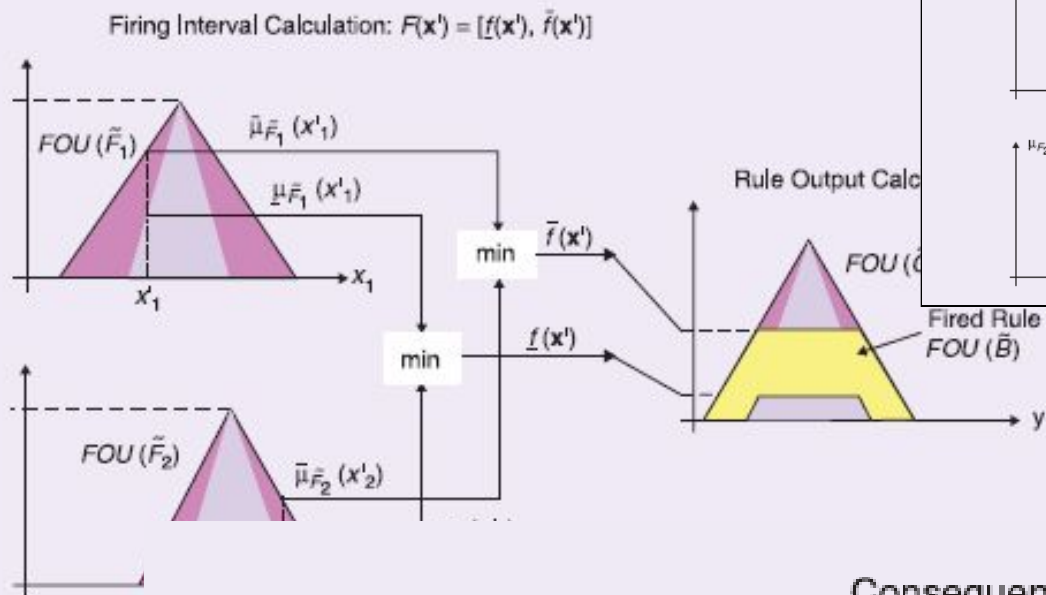




1-tip. / 2-tip. szabály-kiértékelés (kimeneti fuzzy halmaz számítása, IT2 FS)

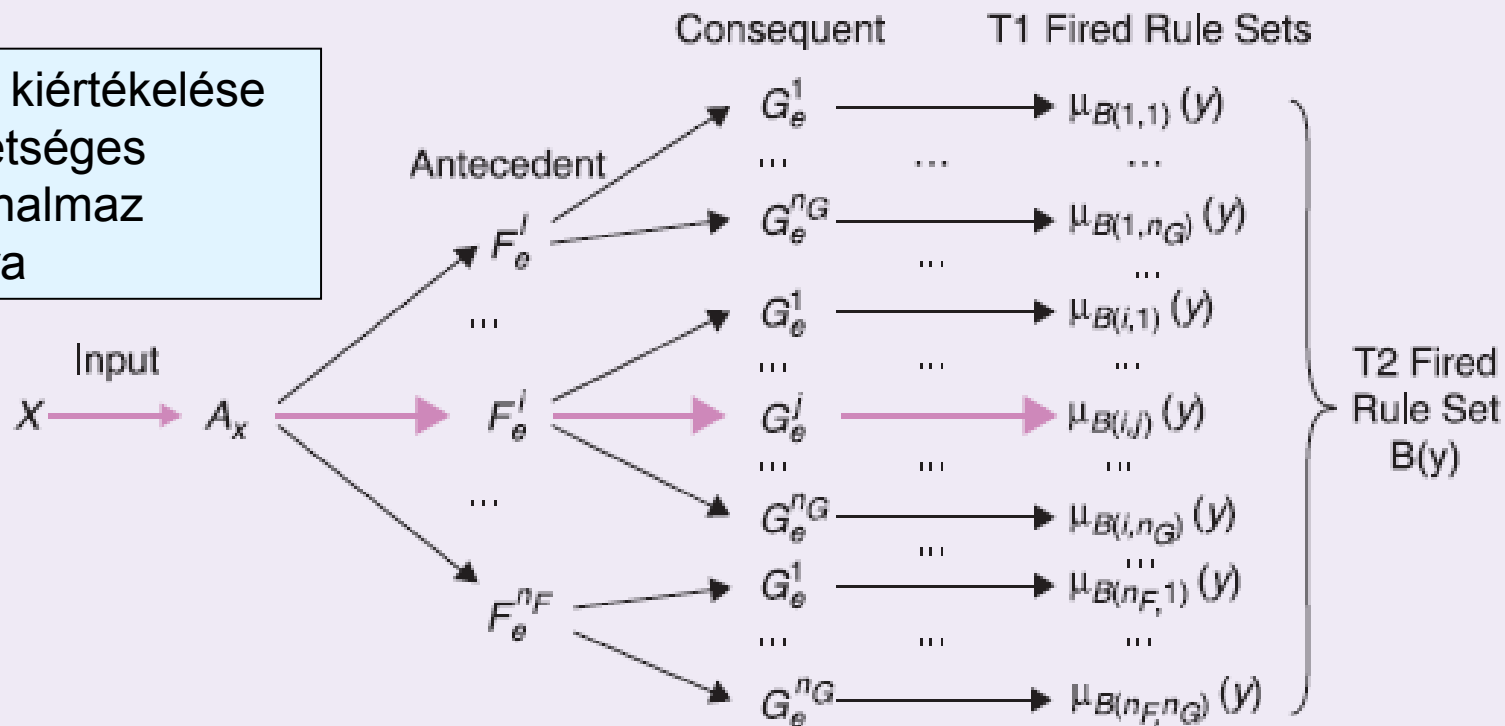
szingleton
fuzzifikálás





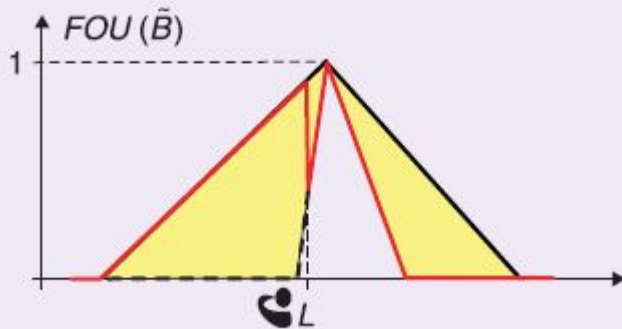
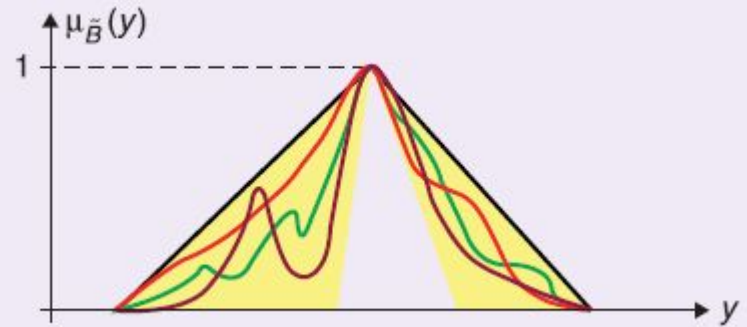
(x is F) $\rightarrow$ (y is G)

2-tip. szabály kiértékelése
- minden lehetséges
beágyazott halmaz
kombinációra



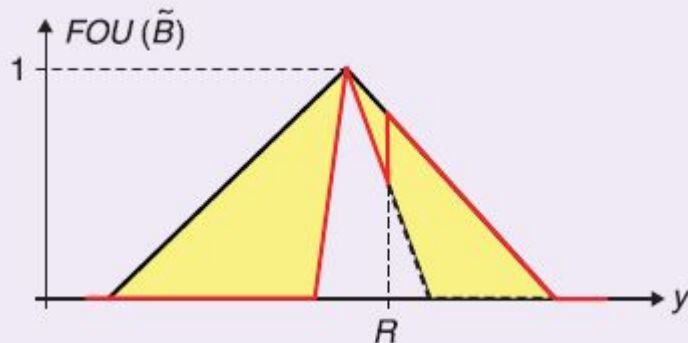
2-típ. szabály kiértékelése
 - kimeneti centroid explicit számítása

$$C(\tilde{B}) = [c_l(\tilde{B}), c_r(\tilde{B})].$$



$$c_l = c_l(L) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L y_i UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=L+1}^N y_i LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^L UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=L+1}^N LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}$$

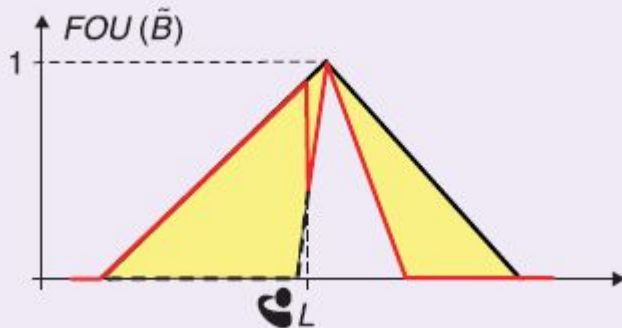
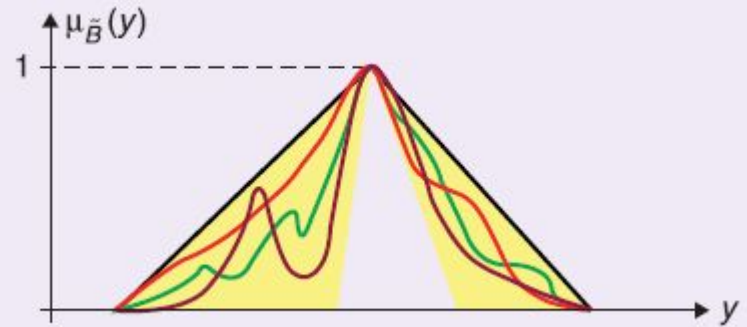
$$c_r = c_r(R) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^R y_i LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=R+1}^N y_i UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^R LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=R+1}^N UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}$$



$c_l = \min \{ \text{minden, } FOU(\tilde{B})\text{-ben beágyazott } 1\text{-típ. FH centroidja} \}$
 $c_r = \max \{ \text{minden, } FOU(\tilde{B})\text{-ben beágyazott } 1\text{-típ. FH centroidja} \}$

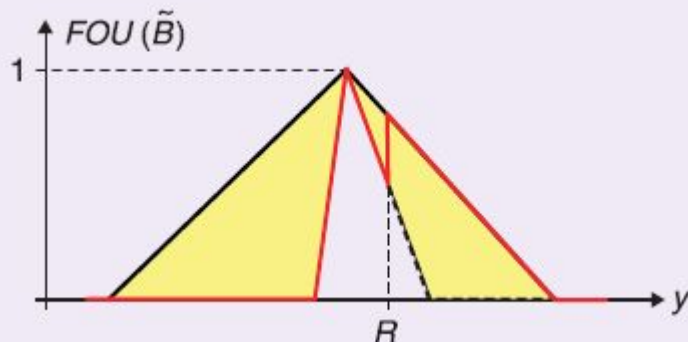
2-tip. szabály kiértékelése
- kimeneti centroid explicit számítása

$$C(\tilde{B}) = [c_l(\tilde{B}), c_r(\tilde{B})].$$



$$c_l = c_l(L) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L y_i UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=L+1}^N y_i LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^L UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=L+1}^N LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}$$

$$c_r = c_r(R) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^R y_i LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=R+1}^N y_i UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^R LMF(\tilde{B}|y_i) + \sum_{i=R+1}^N UMF(\tilde{B}|y_i)}$$



c_l c_r zárt formában nem lehetséges –
iteratív algoritmus, L, R forduló pontok
számítása - Karnik-Mendel algoritmus

egyszerű, monoton,
szuper exponenciális, L, R független

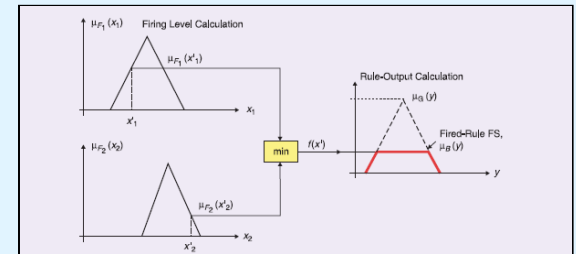
Több szabályból adódó centroidok fúziója

1-tip.

Center-of-Sets (COS) Defuzzification, $y_{cos}(\mathbf{x})$

1. Compute the centroid of each rule's consequent T1 FS. Call it c^l ($l = 1, \dots, M$)
2. Compute the firing level for each (fired) rule. Call it f^l ($l = 1, \dots, M$)
3. Compute $y_{cos}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^M c^l f^l}{\sum_{l=1}^M f^l}$

2-tip.



Center-of-Sets (COS) TR, $Y_{cos}(\mathbf{x})$

1. Compute the centroid of each rule's consequent IT2 FS, using the KM algorithms (see Box 6). Call it $[y_l^l, y_r^l]$ ($l = 1, \dots, M$)
2. Compute the firing interval for each (fired) rule. Call it $[\underline{f}^l, \bar{f}^l]$ ($l = 1, \dots, M$)
3. Compute $Y_{cos}(\mathbf{x}) = [y_l(\mathbf{x}), y_r(\mathbf{x})]$, where $y_l(\mathbf{x})$ is the solution to the following minimization problem, $y_l(\mathbf{x}) =$

$\min_{\forall f^l \in [\underline{f}^l, \bar{f}^l]} \left[\frac{\sum_{l=1}^M y_l^l f^l}{\sum_{l=1}^M f^l} \right]$, that is solved using a KM Algorithm (Box 6), and $y_r(\mathbf{x})$ is the solution to the following maximization problem,

$y_r(\mathbf{x}) = \max_{\forall f^l \in [\underline{f}^l, \bar{f}^l]} \left[\frac{\sum_{l=1}^M y_r^l f^l}{\sum_{l=1}^M f^l} \right]$, that is solved using the other KM Algorithm (Box 6).