Knowledge-Based Control Systems
(SC42050)

Lecture 1: Introduction & Fuzzy Sets and Systems

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Lecture Outline

1. General information about the course (Jens)
2. Fuzzy sets and systems (Alfredo)

Course Information

Knowledge-Based Control Systems (SC42050)

- Lecturers:
  - Alfredo Núñez, lectures 1-3
  - Tim de Bruin, lectures 4 & 5
  - Jens Kober, lecture 6
  - Ivan Koryakovskiy, lectures 7 & 8
  - Hans Hellendoorn, lecture 9
- Assistants: Ivan Koryakovskiy & Divyam Rastogi
- Lectures: (9 lectures = 18 hours)
  - Monday (15:45 – 17:30) in lecture hall Chip at EWI
  - Wednesday (15:45 – 17:30) in lecture hall Chip at EWI

Knowledge-Based Control Systems (SC42050)

- Examination: (check yourself the dates and times!):
  - April 21st 2017, 9:00-12:00.
  - June 30th 2017, 9:00-12:00.

  Exam constitutes 60% of the final grade, remaining 40% are two assignments: Literature and Matlab assignment
- To obtain the credits of this course:
  Each activity must be approved.

Matlab Assignment

Objectives:

- Get additional insight through Matlab implementation.
- Apply the tools to practical (simulated) problems.

The assignment consists of three problems: fuzzy control, neural networks modeling, and reinforcement learning.

Work in groups of two students, more information later.

Will be handed out on February 20th 2017
Report deadline April 12th 2017

Literature Assignment

Objectives:

- gain knowledge on recent research results through literature research
- learn to effectively use available search engines
- write a concise paper summarizing the findings
- present the results in a conference-like presentation

Deadlines – March 22nd, March 29th, and April 5th 2017
Symposium: Reserve the whole afternoon April 5th 2017

Work in groups of four students.

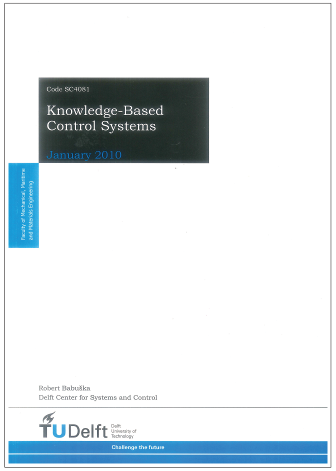
Choose subject via Blackboard → SC42050 → Literature assignment – Do it this week!

Goals and Content of the Course

knowledge-based and intelligent control systems

1. Fuzzy sets and systems
2. Data analysis and system identification
3. Knowledge based fuzzy control
4. Artificial neural networks
5. Deep neural networks (new)
6. Control based on fuzzy and neural models
7. Basics of reinforcement learning
8. Reinforcement learning for control
9. Applications

Course Material



- Lecture notes: Robert Babuška: *Knowledge-Based Control Systems*. TU Delft, 2010
- Items available for download at: www.dcsc.tudelft.nl/~sc42050
  - Transparencies as PDF files
  - Demos, examples, assignments with Matlab/Simulink
- Blackboard

The entire content of the lectures and lecture notes will be examined!

Where to run Matlab

- At your home PC: Matlab Classroom Kit (you can download it from Blackboard).
- Computer rooms at 3mE.
- Computer rooms of other faculties (e.g., at Drebbelweg)

Prerequisites, Background Knowledge

- Mathematical analysis
- Linear algebra
- Basics of control systems (e.g., Control Systems)

Knowledge-Based Control Systems
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Lecture 1: Fuzzy Sets and Systems

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Outline

1. Fuzzy sets and set-theoretic operations.

2. Fuzzy relations.

3. Fuzzy systems

4. Linguistic model, approximate reasoning

Classical Set Theory

A set is a collection of objects with a common property.

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Examples:

- Set of natural numbers smaller than 5: $A = \{1,\ 2,\ 3,\ 4\}$

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- Unit disk in the complex plane: $A = \{z \mid z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| \leq 1\}$

Classical Set Theory

A set **is a collection of objects with a common property.**

Examples:

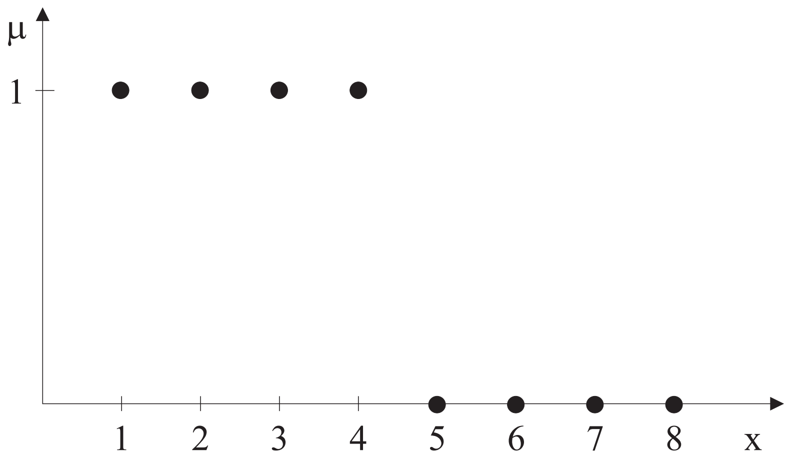
- **Set of natural numbers smaller than 5:** $A = \{1,\ 2,\ 3,\ 4\}$
- **Unit disk in the complex plane:** $A = \{z \mid z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| \leq 1\}$
- **A line in $\mathbb{R}^2$:** $A = \{(x, y) \mid ax + by + c = 0, (x, y, a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Representation of Sets

- **Enumeration of elements:** $A = \{x_1,\ x_2, \ldots,\ x_n\}$
- **Definition by property:** $A = \{x \in X \mid x \text{ has property} P\}$
- **Characteristic function:** $\mu_A(x) : X \to \{0, 1\}$

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \text{ is member of } A \\ 0 & x \text{ is not member of } A \end{cases}$$

Set of natural numbers smaller than 5



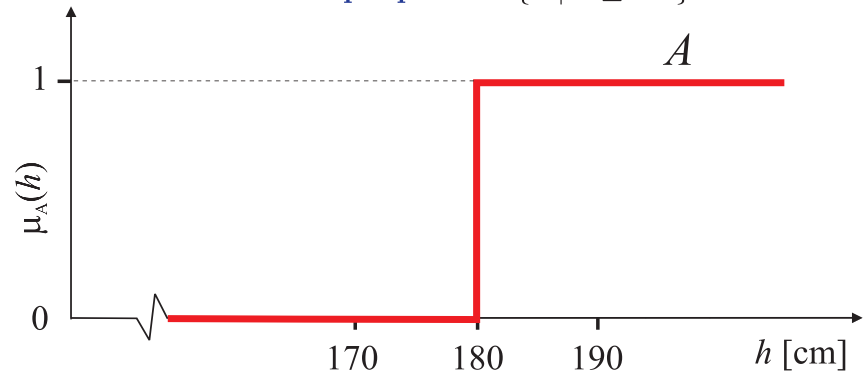
Fuzzy sets

Why Fuzzy Sets?

- Classical sets are good for well-defined concepts (maths, programs, etc.)
- Less suitable for representing commonsense knowledge in terms of vague concepts such as:
  - a tall person, slippery road, nice weather, . . .
  - want to buy a big car with moderate consumption
  - If the temperature is too low, increase heating a lot

Classical Set Approach

set of tall people $A = \{h \mid h \geq 180\}$

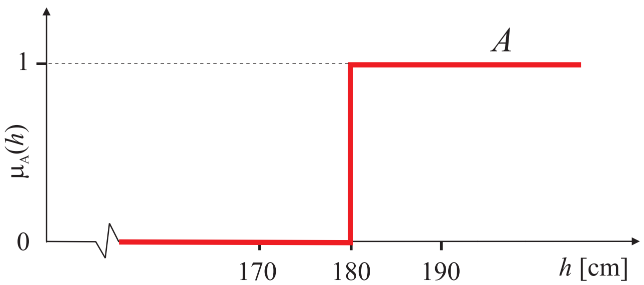


Logical Propositions

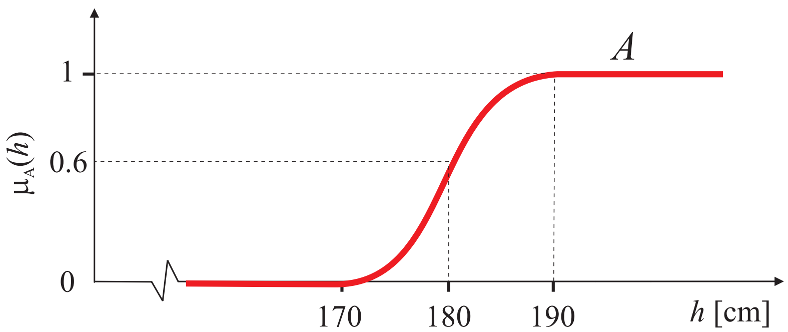
"John is tall" . . . true or false

John's height: $h_{John} = 180.0$ $\mu_A(180.0) = 1$ **(true)**

$h_{John} = 179.5$ $\mu_A(179.5) = 0$ **(false)**



Fuzzy Set Approach

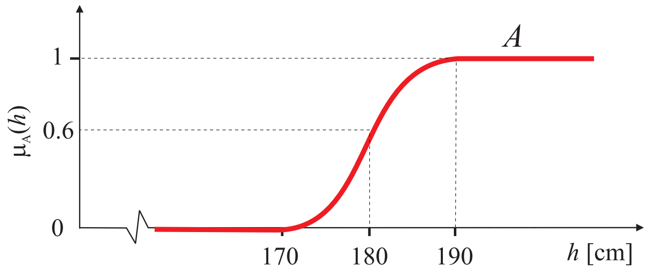


$$\mu_A(h) = \begin{cases} 1 & h \text{ is full member of } A \quad (h \geq 190) \\ (0,1) & h \text{ is partial member of } A \quad (170 < h < 190) \\ 0 & h \text{ is not member of } A \quad (h \leq 170) \end{cases}$$

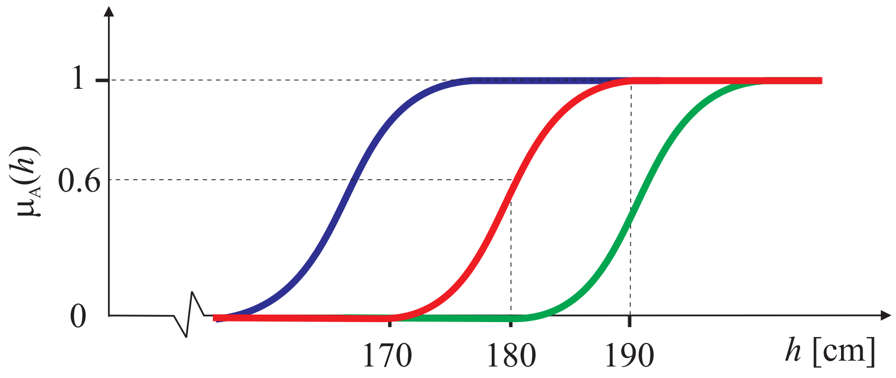
Fuzzy Logic Propositions

"John is tall" **. . . degree of truth**

John's height:	$h_{John} = 180.0$	$\mu_A(180.0) = 0.6$
	$h_{John} = 179.5$	$\mu_A(179.5) = 0.56$
	$h_{Paul} = 201.0$	$\mu_A(201.0) = 1$

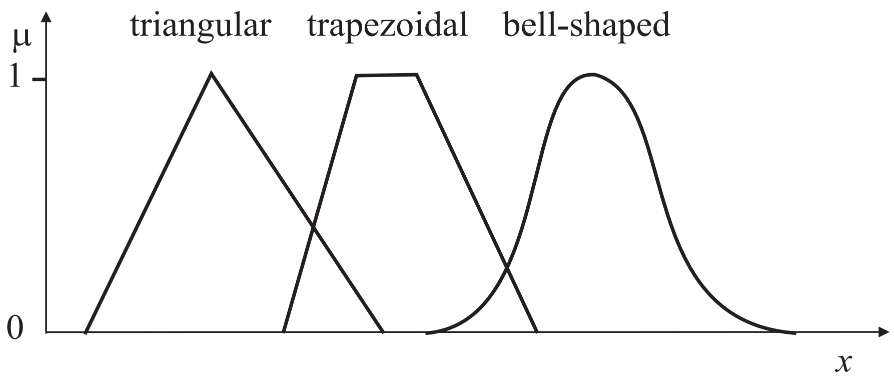


Subjective and Context Dependent



tall in China   tall in Europe   tall in NBA

Shapes of Membership Functions



Representation of Fuzzy Sets

- **Pointwise as a list of membership/element pairs:**

$$A = \{\mu_A(x_1)/x_1, \ldots, \mu_A(x_n)/x_n\} = \{\mu_A(x_i)/x_i \mid x_i \in X\}$$

- **As a list of α-level/α-cut pairs:**

$$A = \{\alpha_1/A_{\alpha_1},\ \alpha_2/A_{\alpha_2},\ \ldots, \alpha_n, A_{\alpha_n}\} = \{\alpha_i/A_{\alpha_i} \mid \alpha_i \in (0,1)\}$$

Representation of Fuzzy Sets

- Analytical formula for the membership function:

$$\mu_A(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

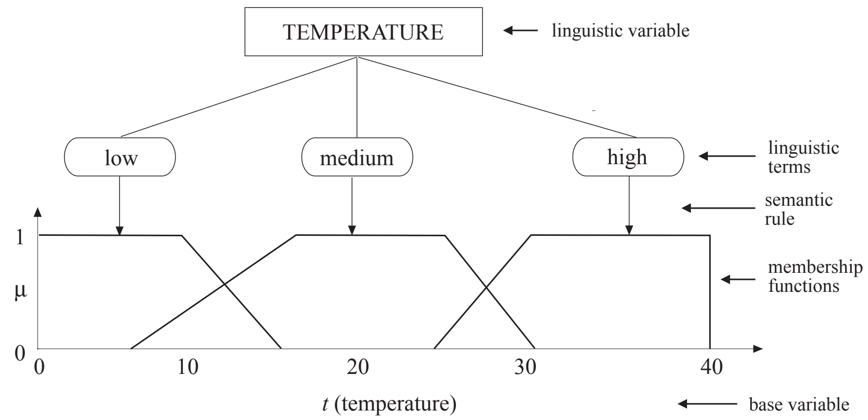
or more generally

$$\mu(x) = \frac{1}{1+d(x,v)}.$$

$d(x,v)$ . . . dissimilarity measure

Various shorthand notations: $\mu_A(x) \ldots A(x) \ldots a$

Linguistic Variable

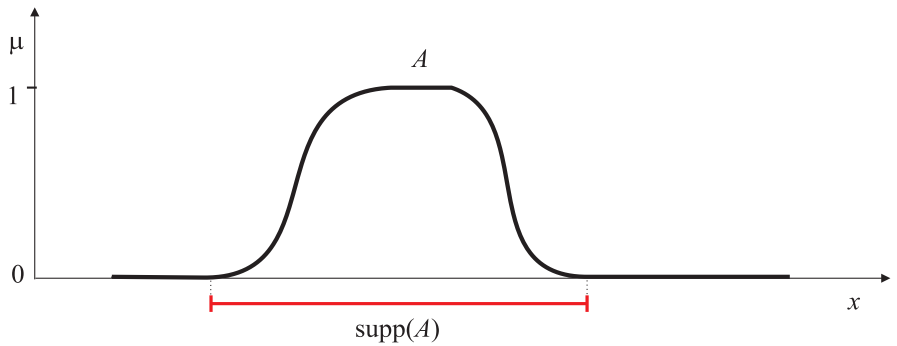


Basic requirements: coverage and semantic soundness

Properties of fuzzy sets

Support of a Fuzzy Set

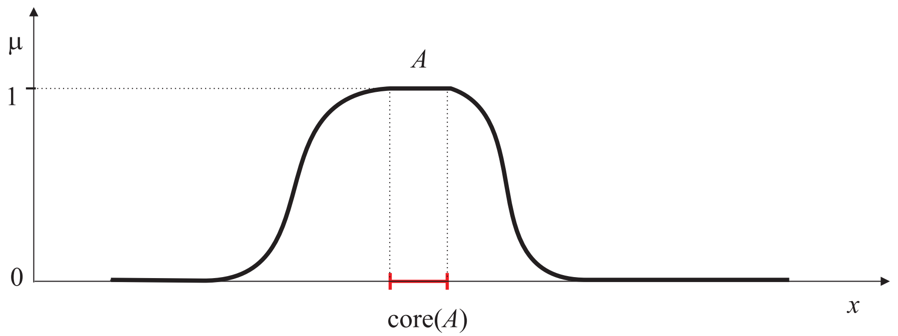
$$\text{supp}(A) = \{x \mid \mu_A(x) > 0\}$$



support is an *ordinary set*

Core (Kernel) of a Fuzzy Set

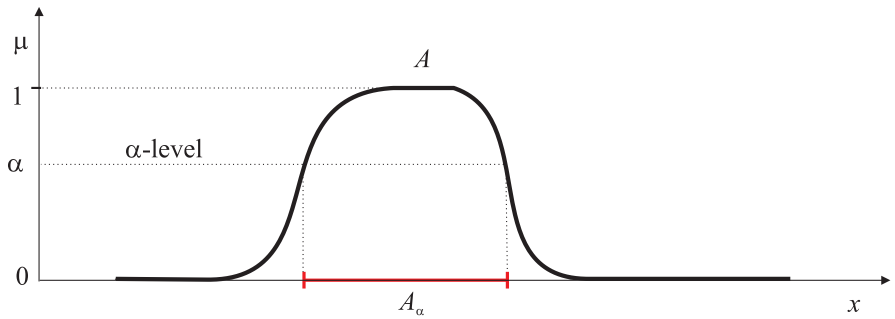
$$\mathrm{core}(A) = \{x \mid \mu_A(x) = 1\}$$



core is an ***ordinary set***

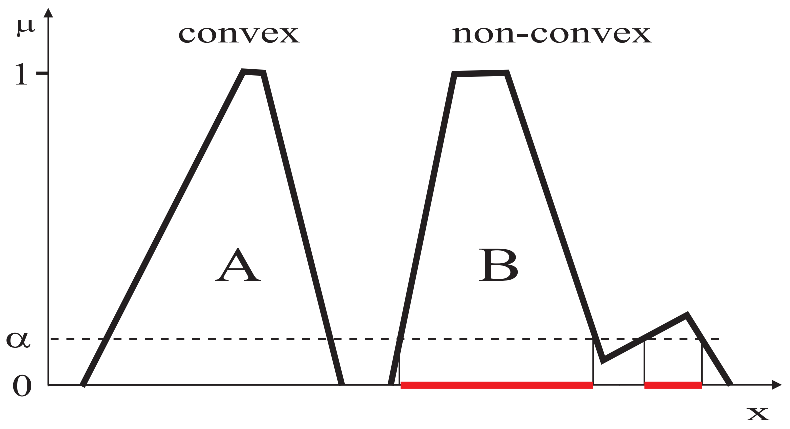
α-cut of a Fuzzy Set

$$A_\alpha = \{x \mid \mu_A(x) > \alpha\} \quad \textbf{or} \quad A_\alpha = \{x \mid \mu_A(x) \geq \alpha\}$$



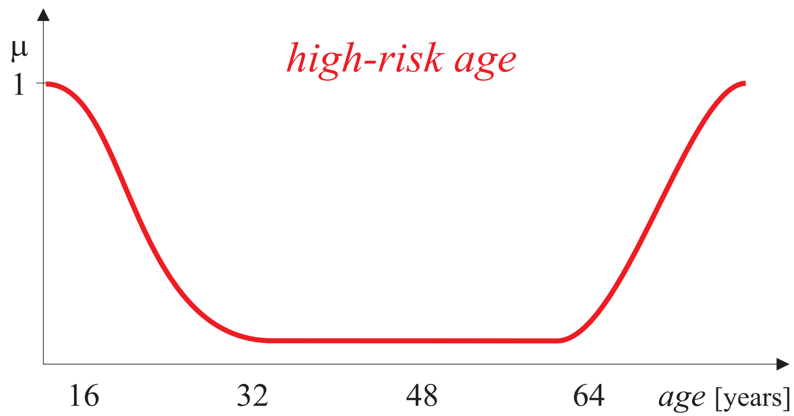
A_α is an ***ordinary set***

Convex and Non-Convex Fuzzy Sets



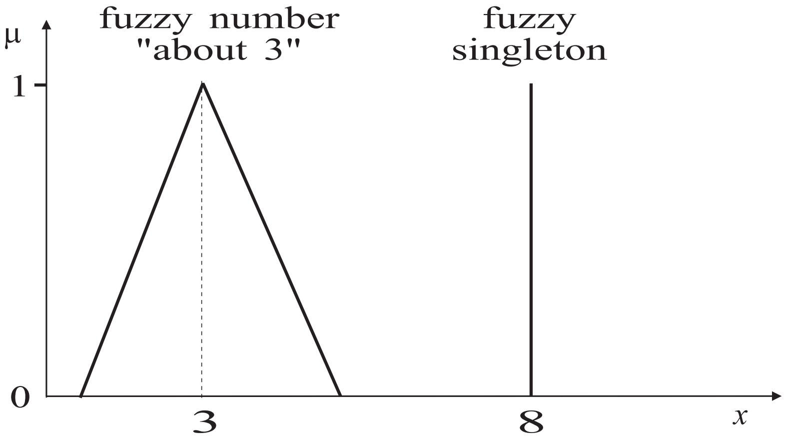
A fuzzy set is convex $\Leftrightarrow$ all its α-cuts are convex sets.

Non-Convex Fuzzy Set: an Example



High-risk age for car insurance policy.

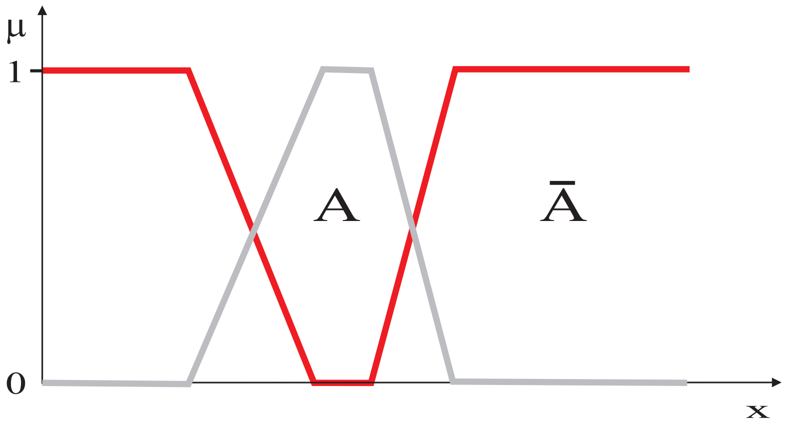
Fuzzy Numbers and Singletons



Fuzzy linear regression: $y = \tilde{3}x_1 + \tilde{5}x_2$

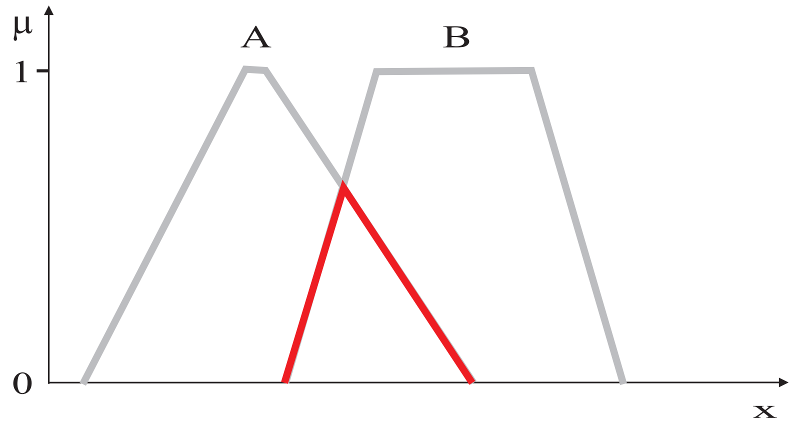
Fuzzy set-theoretic operations

Complement (Negation) of a Fuzzy Set



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

Intersection (Conjunction) of Fuzzy Sets



$$\mu_{A\cap B}(x) = \min(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x))$$

Other Intersection Operators (T-norms)

Probabilistic "and" (product operator):

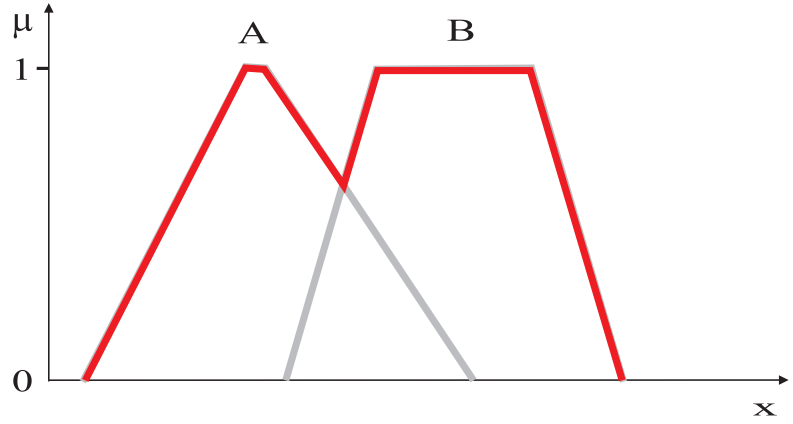
$$\mu_{A\cap B}(x) = \mu_A(x) \cdot \mu_B(x)$$

Łukasiewicz "and" (bounded difference):

$$\mu_{A\cap B}(x) = \max(0, \mu_A(x) + \mu_B(x) - 1)$$

Many other t-norms . . . $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \to [0, 1]$

Union (Disjunction) of Fuzzy Sets



$$\mu_{A\cup B}(x) = \max(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x))$$

Other Union Operators (T-conorms)

Probabilistic "or":

$$\mu_{A\cup B}(x) = \mu_A(x) + \mu_B(x) - \mu_A(x) \cdot \mu_B(x)$$

Łukasiewicz "or" (bounded sum):

$$\mu_{A\cup B}(x) = \min(1, \mu_A(x) + \mu_B(x))$$

Many other t-conorms . . . $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \to [0, 1]$

Demo of a Matlab tool

Linguistic Modifiers (Hedges)

Modify the meaning of a fuzzy set.

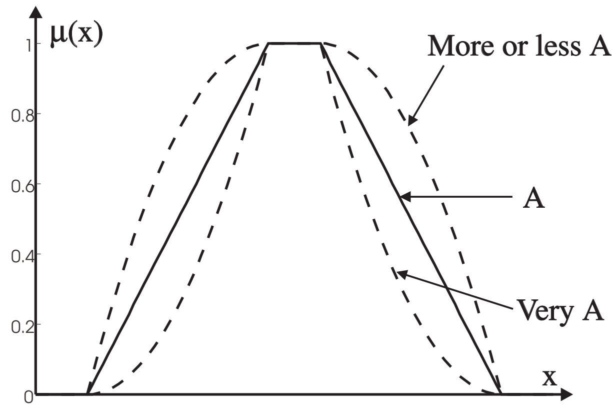
For instance, ***very*** can change the meaning of the fuzzy set ***tall*** to ***very tall***.

Other common hedges: ***slightly***, ***more or less***, ***rather***, etc.

Usual approach: ***powered hedges***:

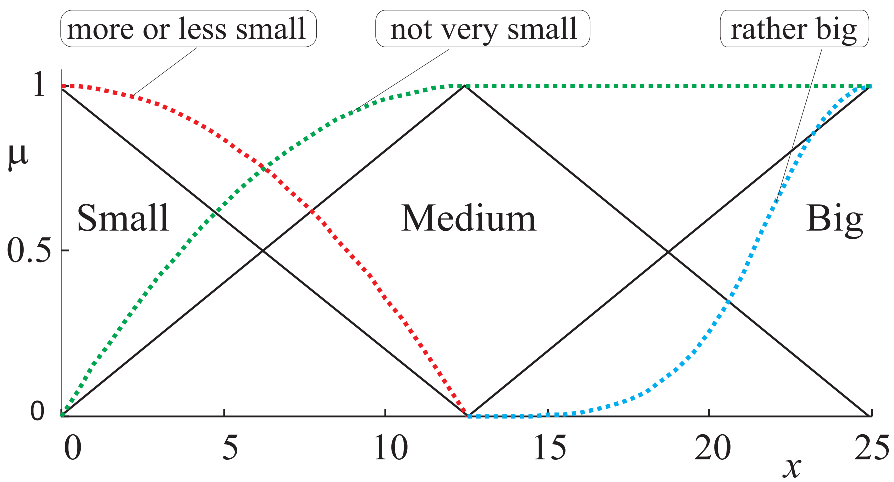
$$\mu_{M_p(A)} = \mu_A^P$$

Linguistic Modifiers: Example

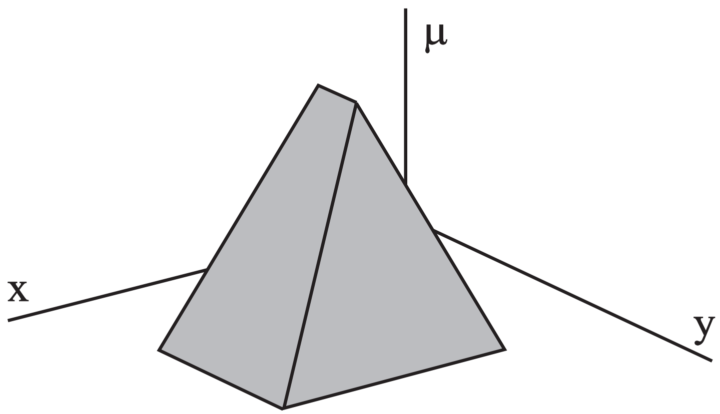


$$\mu_{\text{very}(A)} = \mu_A^2 \qquad \mu_{\text{More or less}(A)} = \sqrt{\mu_A}$$

Linguistic Modifiers

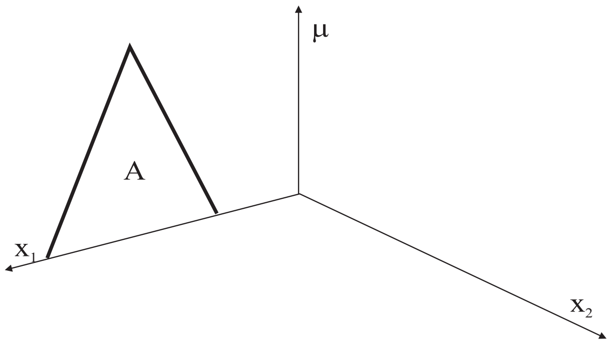


Fuzzy Set in Multidimensional Domains

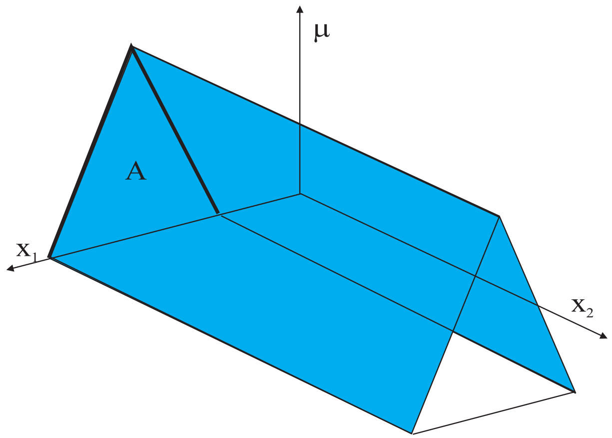


$$A = \{\mu_A(x,y)/(x,y) \mid (x,y) \in X \times Y\}$$

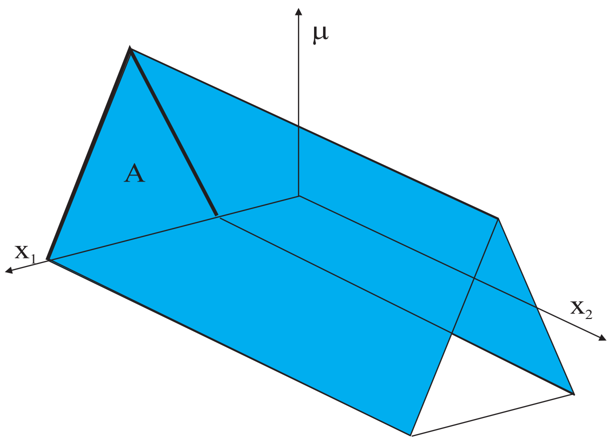
Cylindrical Extension



Cylindrical Extension

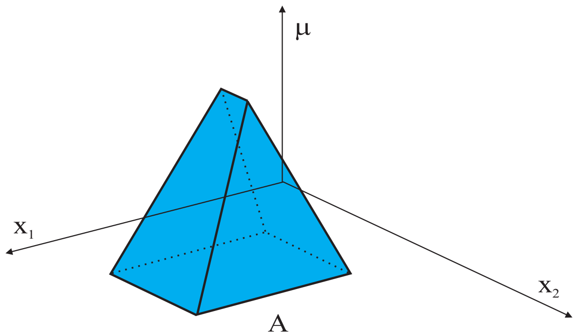


Cylindrical Extension

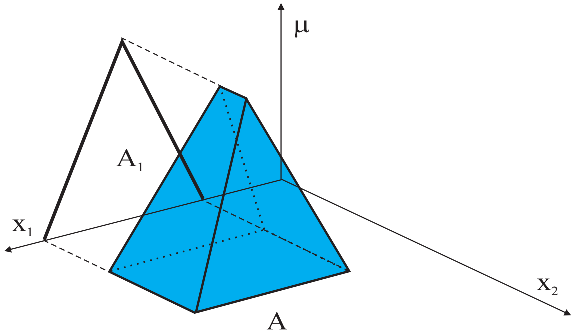


$$\text{ext}_{x_2}(A) = \{\mu_A(x_1)/(x_1, x_2) \mid (x_1, x_2) \in X_1 \times X_2\}$$

Projection

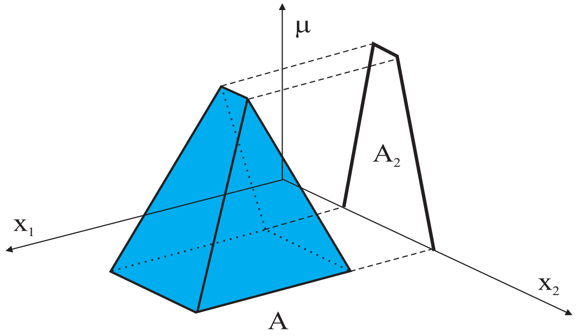


Projection onto x_1



$$\mathrm{proj}_{x_1}(A) = \{ \sup_{x_2 \in X_2} \mu_A(x_1, x_2))/x_1 \mid x_1 \in X_1 \}$$

Projection onto x_2

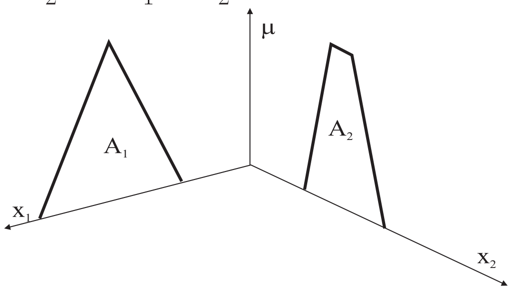


$$\mathrm{proj}_{x_2}(A) = \{ \sup_{x_1 \in X_1} \mu_A(x_1, x_2)/x_2) \mid x_2 \in X_2 \}$$

Intersection on Cartesian Product Space

An operation between fuzzy sets are defined in different domains results in a multi-dimensional fuzzy set.

Example: $A_1 \cap A_2$ **on** $X_1 \times X_2$**:**



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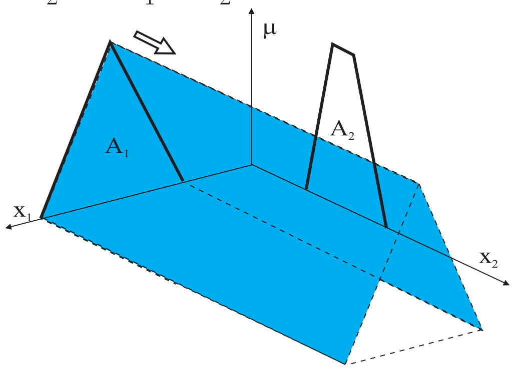

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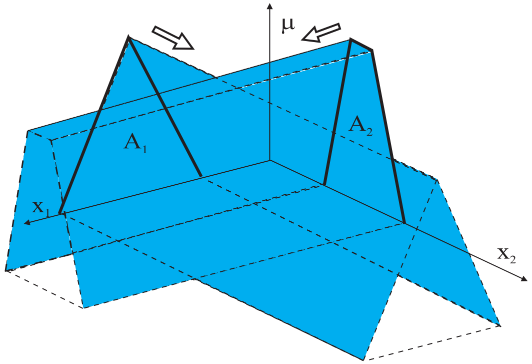

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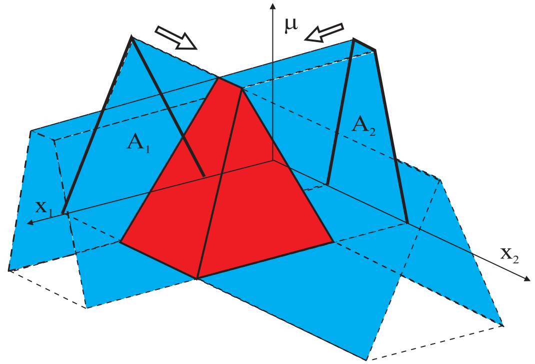


Fuzzy Relations

Classical relation represents the presence or absence of interaction between the elements of two or more sets.

With fuzzy relations, the degree of association (correlation) is represented by membership grades.

An n-dimensional fuzzy relation is a mapping

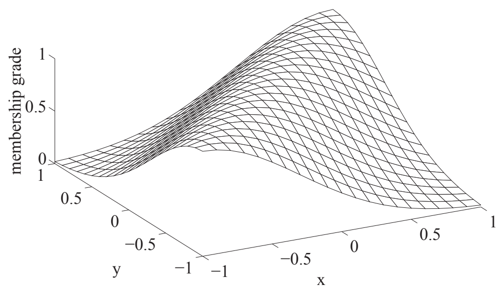
$$R : X_1 \times X_2 \times X_3 \ldots \times X_n \to [0, 1]$$

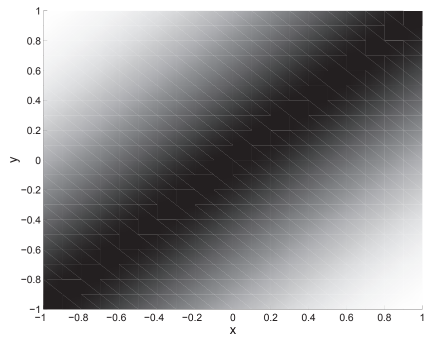
which assigns membership grades to all n-tuples $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ from the Cartesian product universe.

Fuzzy Relations: Example

Example: $R: \ x \approx y$ ("x is approximately equal to y")

$$\mu_R(x, y) = e^{-(x-y)^2}$$





Relational Composition

Given fuzzy relation R defined in $X \times Y$ and fuzzy set A defined in X, derive the corresponding fuzzy set B defined in Y:

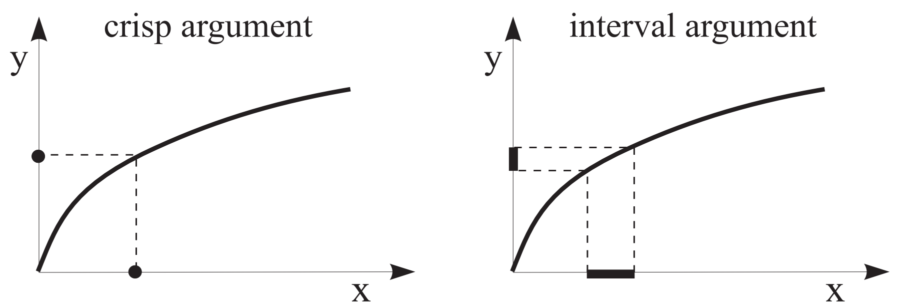
$$B = A \circ R = \mathrm{proj}_Y(\mathrm{ext}_{X\times Y}(A) \cap R)$$

max-min composition:

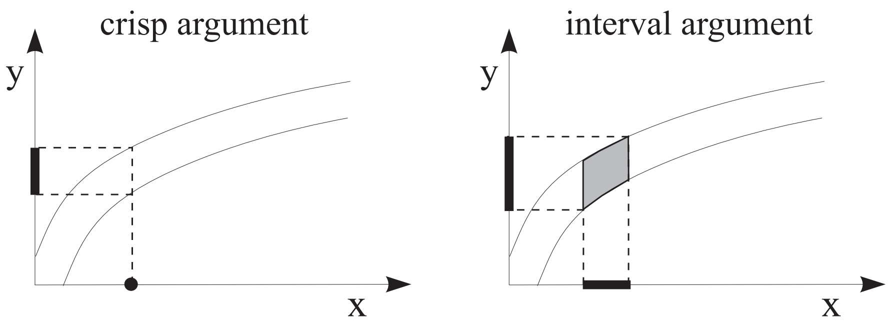
$$\mu_B(y) = \max_x \min\left(\mu_A(x), \mu_R(x,y)\right)$$

Analogous to evaluating a function.

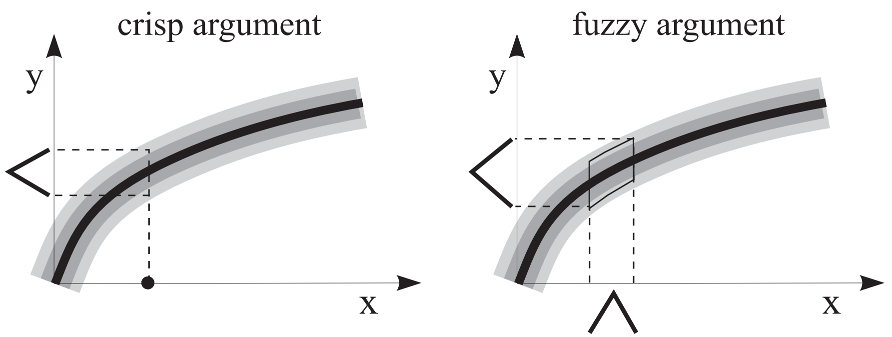
Graphical Interpretation: Crisp Function



Graphical Interpretation: Interval Function



Graphical Interpretation: Fuzzy Relation



Max-Min Composition: Example

$$\mu_B(y) = \max_x \min\left(\mu_A(x), \mu_R(x,y)\right), \quad \forall y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.0 & 0.0 \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.4 & 0.8 \\ 0.0 & 0.1 & 1.0 & 0.2 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.9 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.8 & 0.3 & 0.0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fuzzy Systems

Fuzzy Systems

- **Systems with fuzzy parameters**

$$y = \tilde{3}x_1 + \tilde{5}x_2$$

- **Fuzzy inputs and states**

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t), \qquad x(0) = \tilde{2}$$

- **Rule-based systems**

If *the heating power is high*

then *the temperature will increase fast*

Rule-based Fuzzy Systems

- **Linguistic (Mamdani) fuzzy model**

If x **is** A **then** y **is** B

- **Fuzzy relational model**

If x **is** A **then** y **is** $B_1(0.1), B_2(0.8)$

- **Takagi–Sugeno fuzzy model**

If x **is** A **then** $y = f(x)$

Linguistic Model

If x is A then y is B

x is A – antecedent (fuzzy proposition)

y is B – consequent (fuzzy proposition)

Linguistic Model

If x is A then y is B

x is A – antecedent (fuzzy proposition)

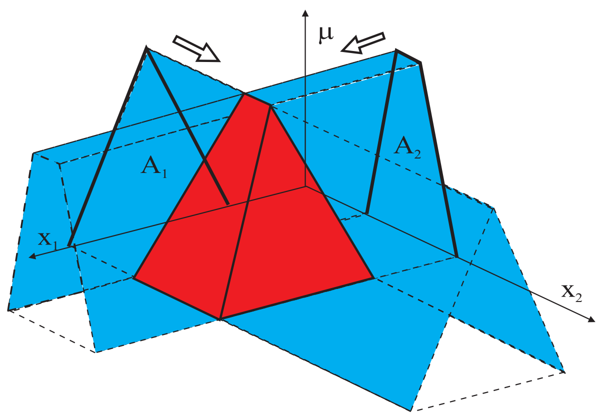
y is B – consequent (fuzzy proposition)

Compound propositions (logical connectives, hedges):

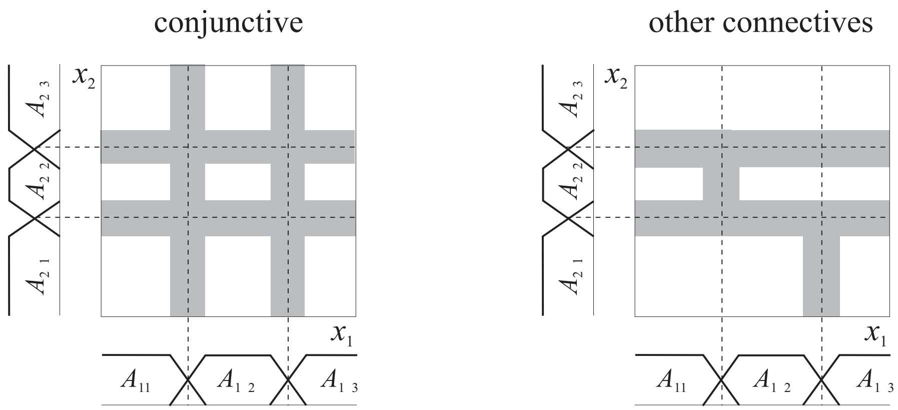
If x_1 is very big and x_2 is not small

Multidimensional Antecedent Sets

$A_1 \cap A_2$ on $X_1 \times X_2$:



Partitioning of the Antecedent Space



Inference Mechanism

Given the if-then rules and an input fuzzy set, deduce the corresponding output fuzzy set.

- Formal approach based on fuzzy relations.
- Simplified approach (Mamdani inference).
- Interpolation (additive fuzzy systems).

Formal Approach

1. Represent each if–then rule as a fuzzy relation.
2. Aggregate these relations in one relation representative for the entire rule base.
3. Given an input, use *relational composition* to derive the corresponding output.

Modus Ponens Inference Rule

Classical logic

if x is A then y is B

x is A

---

y is B

Fuzzy logic

if x is A then y is B

x is A'

---

y is B'

Relational Representation of Rules

If–then rules can be represented as a *relation*, using implications or conjunctions.

Classical implication

A	B	$A \to B$ $(\neg A \vee B)$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

$A\backslash B$	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1

R: $\{0,1\} \times \{0,1\} \to \{0,1\}$

Relational Representation of Rules

If–then rules can be represented as a *relation*, using implications or conjunctions.

Conjunction

A	B	$A \wedge B$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$A \backslash B$	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

$$R: \{0,1\} \times \{0,1\} \to \{0,1\}$$

Fuzzy Implications and Conjunctions

Fuzzy implication is represented by a fuzzy relation:

$$R: [0,1] \times [0,1] \to [0,1]$$

$$\mu_R(x,y) = \mathrm{I}(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y))$$

$\mathrm{I}(a,b)$ – **implication function**

"classical"	**Kleene–Diene**	$\mathrm{I}(a,b) = \max(1-a, b)$
	Lukasiewicz	$\mathrm{I}(a,b) = \min(1, 1-a+b)$
T-norms	**Mamdani**	$\mathrm{I}(a,b) = \min(a,b)$
	Larsen	$\mathrm{I}(a,b) = a \cdot b$

Inference With One Rule

1. Construct implication relation:

$$\mu_R(x,y) = \mathrm{I}(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y))$$

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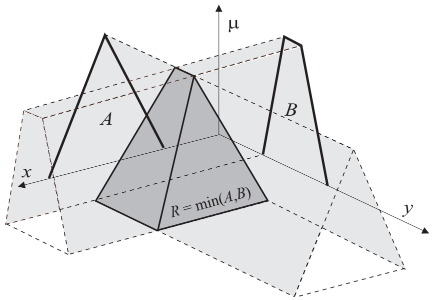
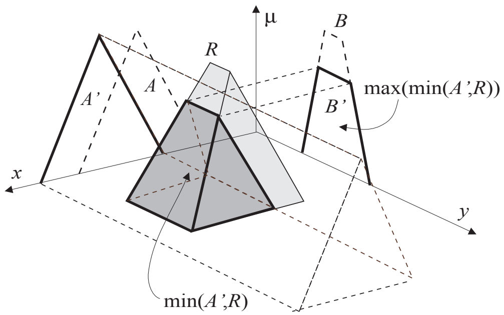
2. Use relational composition to derive B' from A':

$$B' = A' \circ R$$

Graphical Illustration

$$\mu_R(x,y) = \min(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y)) \qquad \mu_{B'}(y) = \max_x \, \min\left(\mu_{A'}(x), \mu_R(x,y)\right)$$





Inference With Several Rules

1. **Construct implication relation for each rule i:**

$$\mu_{R_i}(x,y) = \mathrm{I}(\mu_{A_i}(x), \mu_{B_i}(y))$$

2. **Aggregate relations R_i into one:**

$$\mu_R(x,y) = \mathrm{aggr}(\mu_{A_i}(x))$$

The aggr **operator is the minimum for implications and the maximum for conjunctions.**

3. **Use relational composition to derive B' from A':**

$$B' = A' \circ R$$

Example: Conjunction

1. **Each rule**

If $\tilde{x}$ is A_i then $\tilde{y}$ is B_i

is represented as a fuzzy relation on $X \times Y$:

$$R_i = A_i \times B_i \qquad \mu_{R_i}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mu_{A_i}(\mathbf{x}) \wedge \mu_{B_i}(\mathbf{y})$$

Aggregation and Composition

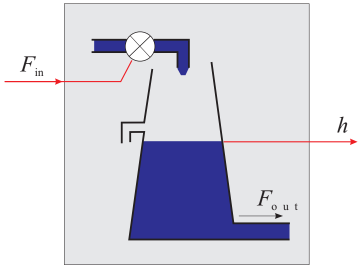
2. **The entire rule base's relation is the union:**

$$R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{K} R_i \qquad \mu_R(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \max_{1 \le i \le K} [\mu_{R_i}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})]$$

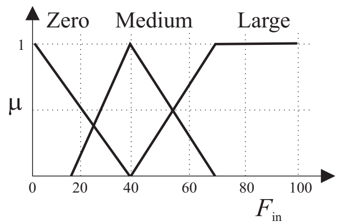
3. **Given an input value A' the output value B' is:**

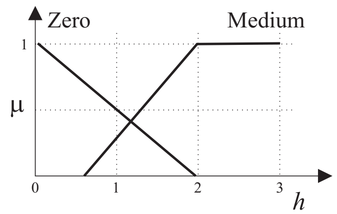
$$B' = A' \circ R \qquad \mu_{B'}(\mathbf{y}) = \max_X [\mu_{A'}(\mathbf{x}) \wedge \mu_R(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})]$$

Example: Modeling of Liquid Level

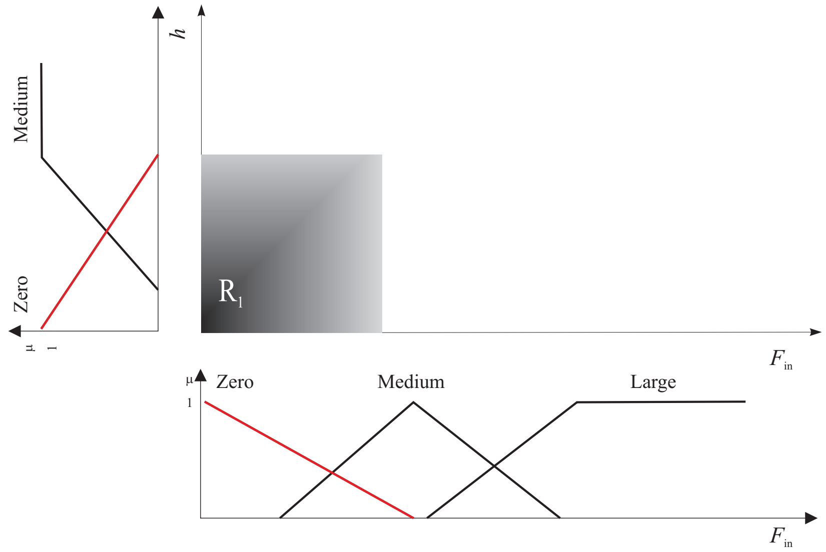


- If F_{in} is **Zero** then h is **Zero**
- If F_{in} is **Med** then h is **Med**
- If F_{in} is **Large** then h is **Med**

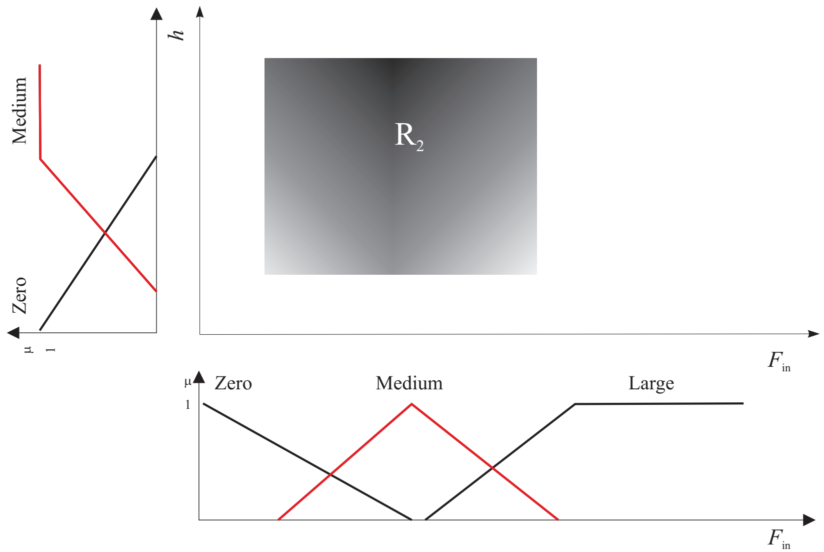




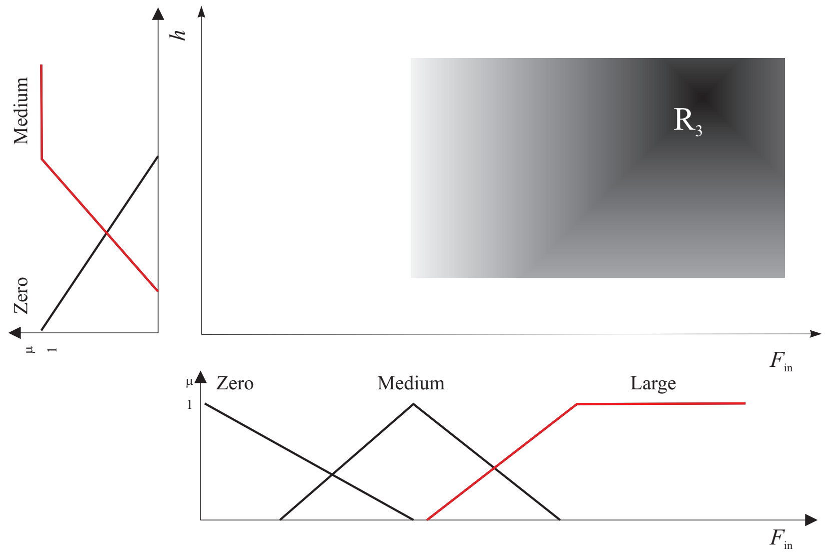
$\mathcal{R}_1$ If Flow is Zero then Level is Zero



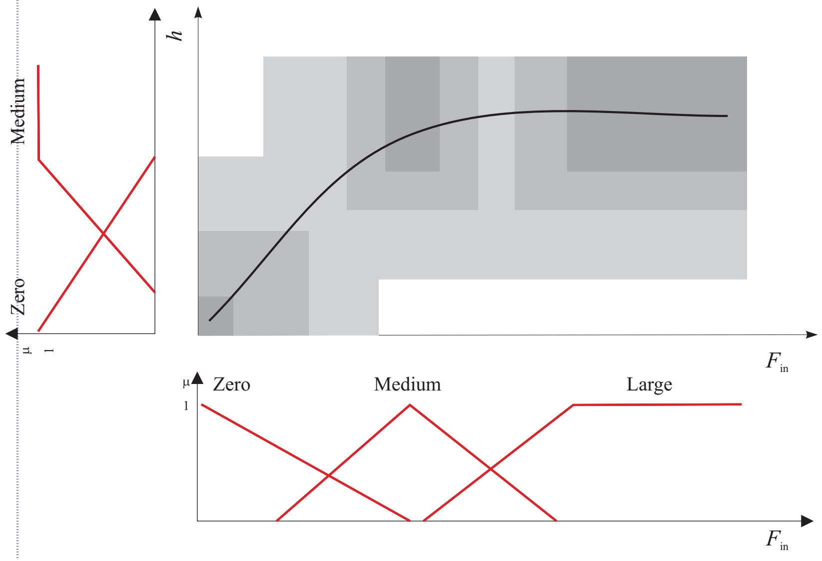
$\mathcal{R}_2$ If Flow is Medium then Level is Medium



$\mathcal{R}_3$ If Flow is Large then Level is Medium



Aggregated Relation



Simplified Approach

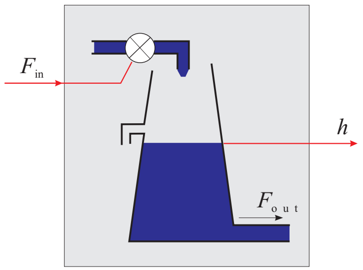
1. Compute the match between the input and the antecedent membership functions (*degree of fulfillment*).

2. Clip the corresponding output fuzzy set for each rule by using the degree of fulfillment.

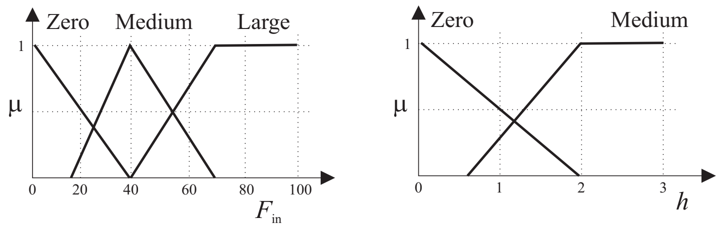
3. Aggregate output fuzzy sets of all the rules into one fuzzy set.

This is called the *Mamdani* or *max-min* inference method.

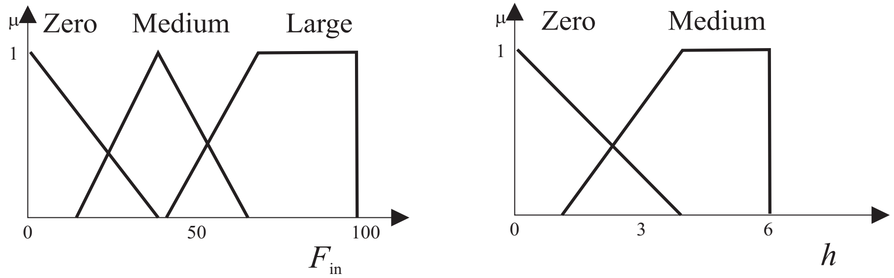
Water Tank Example



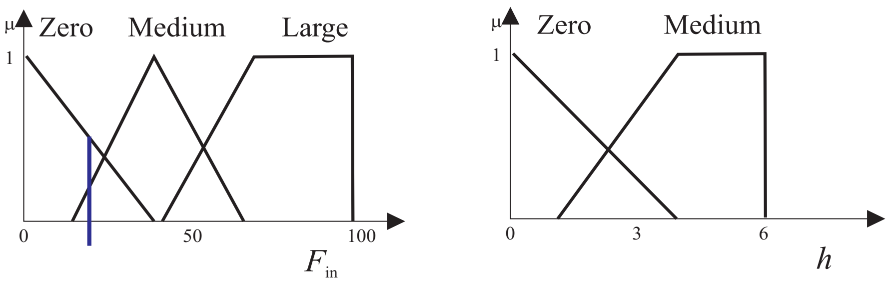
- If F_{in} is Zero then h is Zero
- If F_{in} is Med then h is Med
- If F_{in} is Large then h is Med



Mamdani Inference: Example

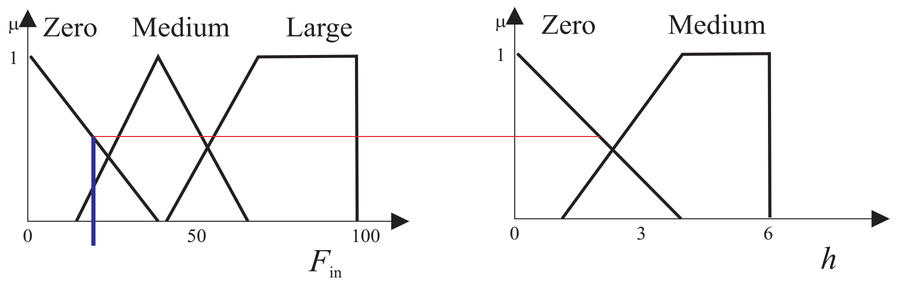


Mamdani Inference: Example



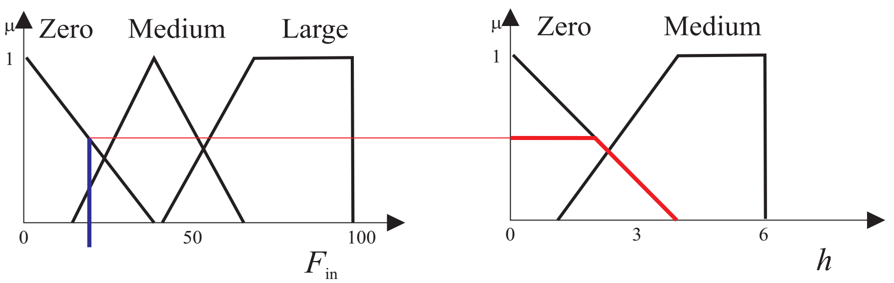
Given a crisp (numerical) input (F_{in}).

If F_{in} is Zero then . . .



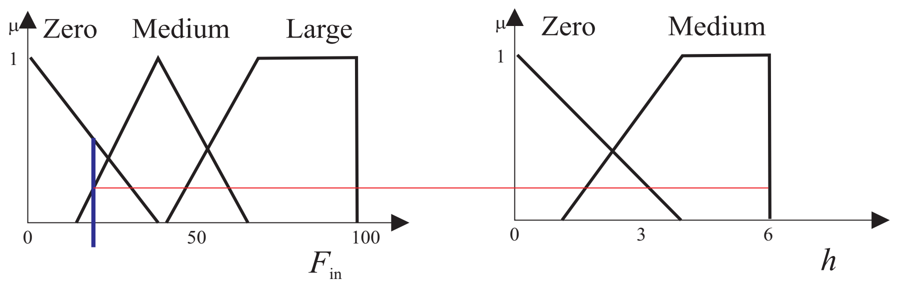
Determine the degree of fulfillment (truth) of the first rule.

If F_{in} is Zero then h is Zero



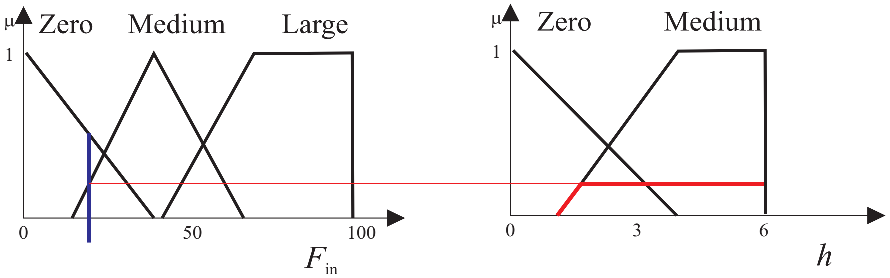
Clip consequent membership function of the first rule.

If F_{in} is Medium then . . .



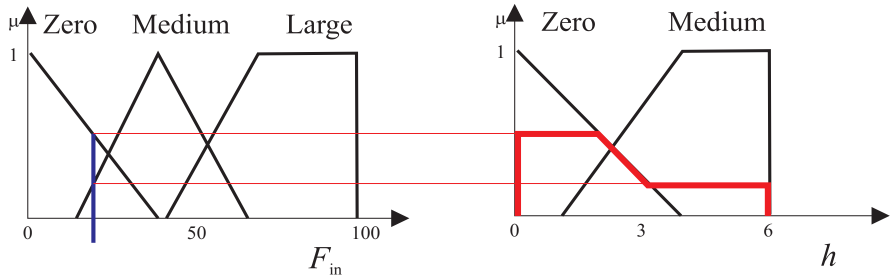
Determine the degree of fulfillment (truth) of the second rule.

If F_{in} is Medium then h is Medium



Clip consequent membership function of the second rule.

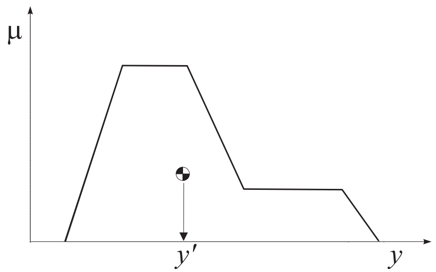
Aggregation



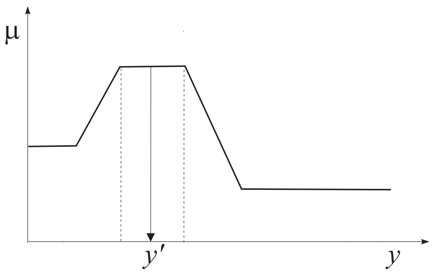
Combine the result of the two rules (union).

Defuzzification

conversion of a fuzzy set to a crisp value



(a) center of gravity

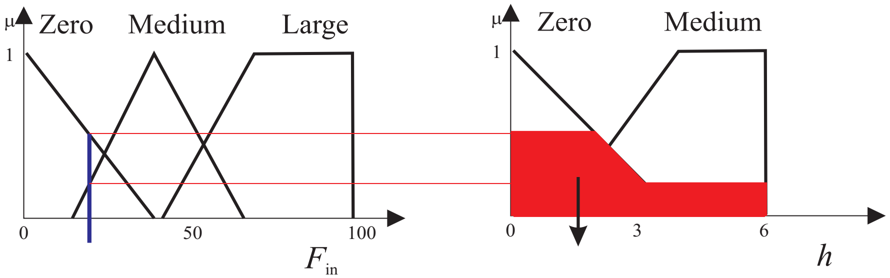


(b) mean of maxima

Center-of-Gravity Method

$$y_0 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{F} \mu_{B'}(y_j) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{F} \mu_{B'}(y_j)}$$

Defuzzification



Compute a crisp (numerical) output of the model (center-of-gravity method).

Fuzzy System Components