7. Fuzzy Control Based on Relational Equations

Example 7.1

Fuzzy Control Rules:

- a) If temperature is very high and the pressure is slightly low then the heat change should be slightly negative.
- b) If rate of descent = positive big, airspeed = negative big. and glide slope = positive big **then** rpm change = positive big and elevator angle change = insignificant change.

Theorem 7.2

a) Let "if A then B" be a rule with $\mu_A \in F(X)$ and $\mu_B \in F(Y)$. Then the relational equation $B=A \bullet R$ can be solved iff the Gödel relation $A \ominus B$ is a solution.

$$\mu_{A \odot B}: X \times Y \rightarrow [0,1]$$
 is defined by

 $\mu_{A \odot B}(x,y) = 1,$ if $\mu_A(x) \le \mu_B(y)$ and $\mu_B(y)$, otherwise.

b) If R with B=A•R is a solution, then the set of solutions R={ $\mu_S \in F(X \times Y)|B=A•S$ } has the following properties: if $\mu_{S'}, \mu_{S''} \in R$ then $\mu_{S' \cup S''} \in R$



c) If $A \ominus B$ is a solution, then $A \ominus B$ is the largest solution with respect to \subseteq .

Theorem 7.3

- Let R be a fuzzy relation with $B_i = A_i \bullet R$ for i = 1...n.
- a) If there is a solution for the system, then the set of solutions is a upper semi lattice.
- b) There is a solution, iff $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i \odot B_i$ is a solution.
- c) If $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i \odot B_i$ is a solution, then this solution is the biggest solution w.r.t. to inclusion.

Remark 7.4

If there is no solution, the Gödelrelation is a good approximation.



Example 7.5



b) Set of imprecise rules: if A_i then B_i , i=1,2,3



c) Conclusion







e) Set of fuzzy rules: If $x=A_i$ then $y=B_i$ i=1,2,...



etc.

