

Higher degree fuzzy transform

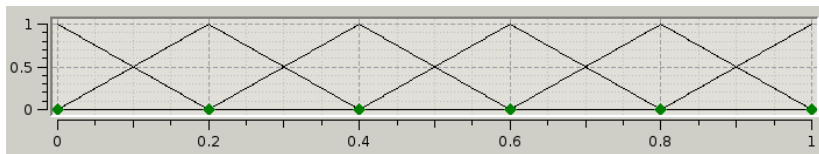
Radek Valášek, Irina Perfilieva

Centre of excellence IT4Innovations
Division of the University of Ostrava
Institute for Research and Applications of Fuzzy Modeling
Ostrava, Czech Republic

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Towards higher degree
- 3 Conclusions

Fuzzy Partition



Ruspini condition: $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i(x) = 1$

Fuzzy transform

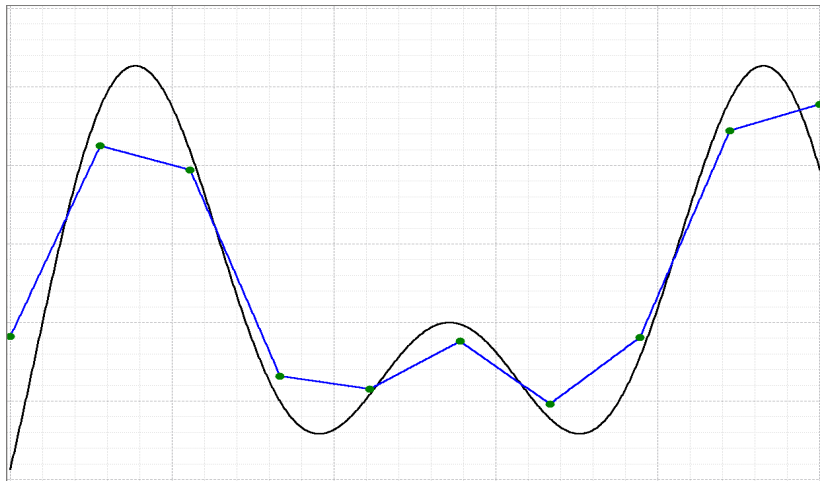
Direct F-transform

$$F_k = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) A_k(x) dx}{\int_a^b A_k(x) dx}, \quad k = 1, \dots, n.$$

Inverse F-transform

$$f_{F,n}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i A_i(x), \quad x \in [a, b]$$

$\sin(3x) + \cos(2x)$, 10 components



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F^m -transform

Be smoother and differentiable

- Do not approximate by constants but use polynoms:

$$F_i(x) = \sum_{j=0}^m F_{ij}(x - x_i)^j$$

- Approximate m-th derivation of $f(x)$
- Better shape of approximation than just integral equality

Hilbert space L_2

Theoretical background, construction for each $A_k(x)$

- $L_2(A_k)$ set of square-integrable functions $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k+1}} f(x)g(x)A_k(x)dx$$

- $L_2^m(A_k)$ be a subspace of polynomials of $L_2(A_k)$ with the orthogonal base $\langle P^0, P^1, \dots, P^m \rangle$

Orthogonalization

Recursive process

- Take polynomials: $1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^m$
- Apply Gram-Schmidt process

$$P_k = 1, \quad P_k^{r+1} = x^{r+1} - \sum_{i=0}^r \frac{\langle x^{r+1}, P_k^i \rangle}{\langle P_k^i, P_k^i \rangle} P_k^i, \quad r = 0, \dots, m-1$$

Polynomial base

$$P^0 = 1$$

$$P^1 = x$$

$$P^2 = x^2 - \langle x^2, 1 \rangle \simeq x^2 - \frac{h^2}{6}$$

$$P^3 = x^3 - \frac{\langle x^4, 1 \rangle}{\langle x^2, 1 \rangle} x \simeq x^3 - \frac{2h^2}{5} x$$

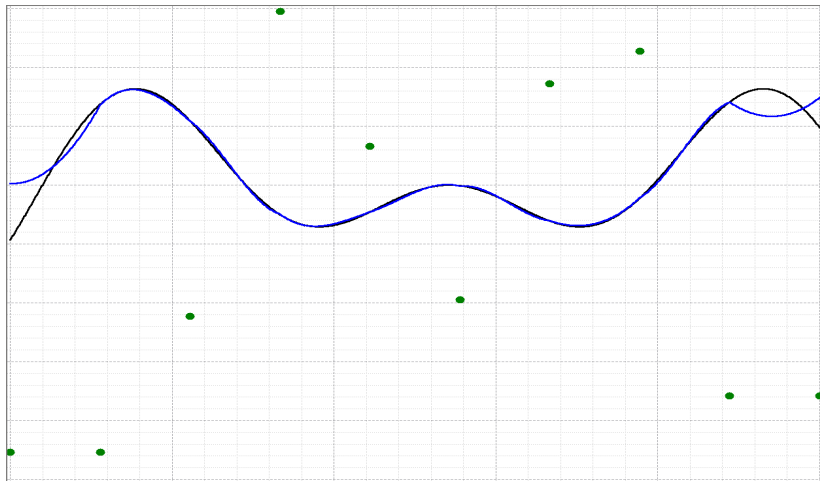
Orthogonal projection

- Let's call a n -tuple (F_1^m, \dots, F_n^m) as an F^m -transform
- $F_k^m = c_{k,0}P^0 + c_{k,1}P^1 + \dots + c_{k,m}P^m$

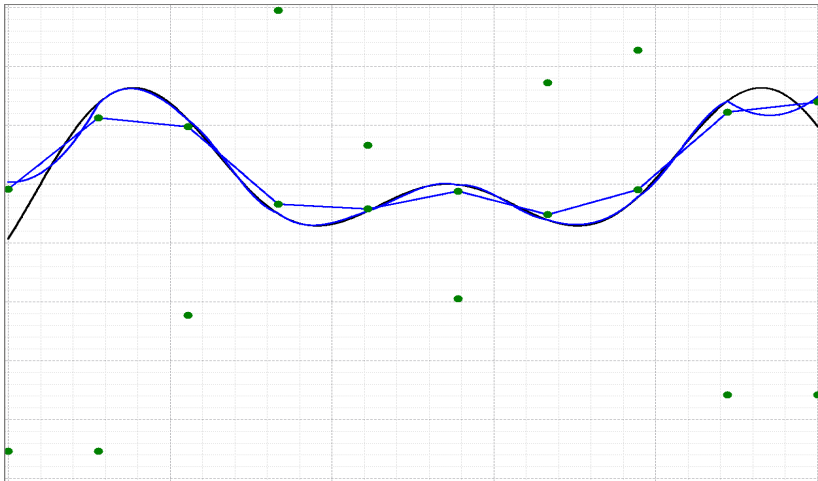
$$c_{k,i} = \frac{\langle f, P_k^i \rangle}{\langle P_k^i, P_k^i \rangle} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) P_k^i(x) A_k(x) dx}{\int_a^b P_k^i(x) P_k^i(x) A_k(x) dx}, \quad i = 0, \dots, m$$

- Inverse F -transform is same formula

$\sin(3x) + \cos(2x)$, 10 components, F^2



$\sin(3x) + \cos(2x)$, 10 components, both



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Conclusion

Pros

- Better approximation of $f(x)$ with higher degree
- Approximate also derivatives

Cons

- Computation is more complex and time consuming

Thanksgiving

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printf("Thank You for Your attention");
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