

A Significant Milestones of Fuzzy Logic

Alena Šolcová
CTU in Prague

2019

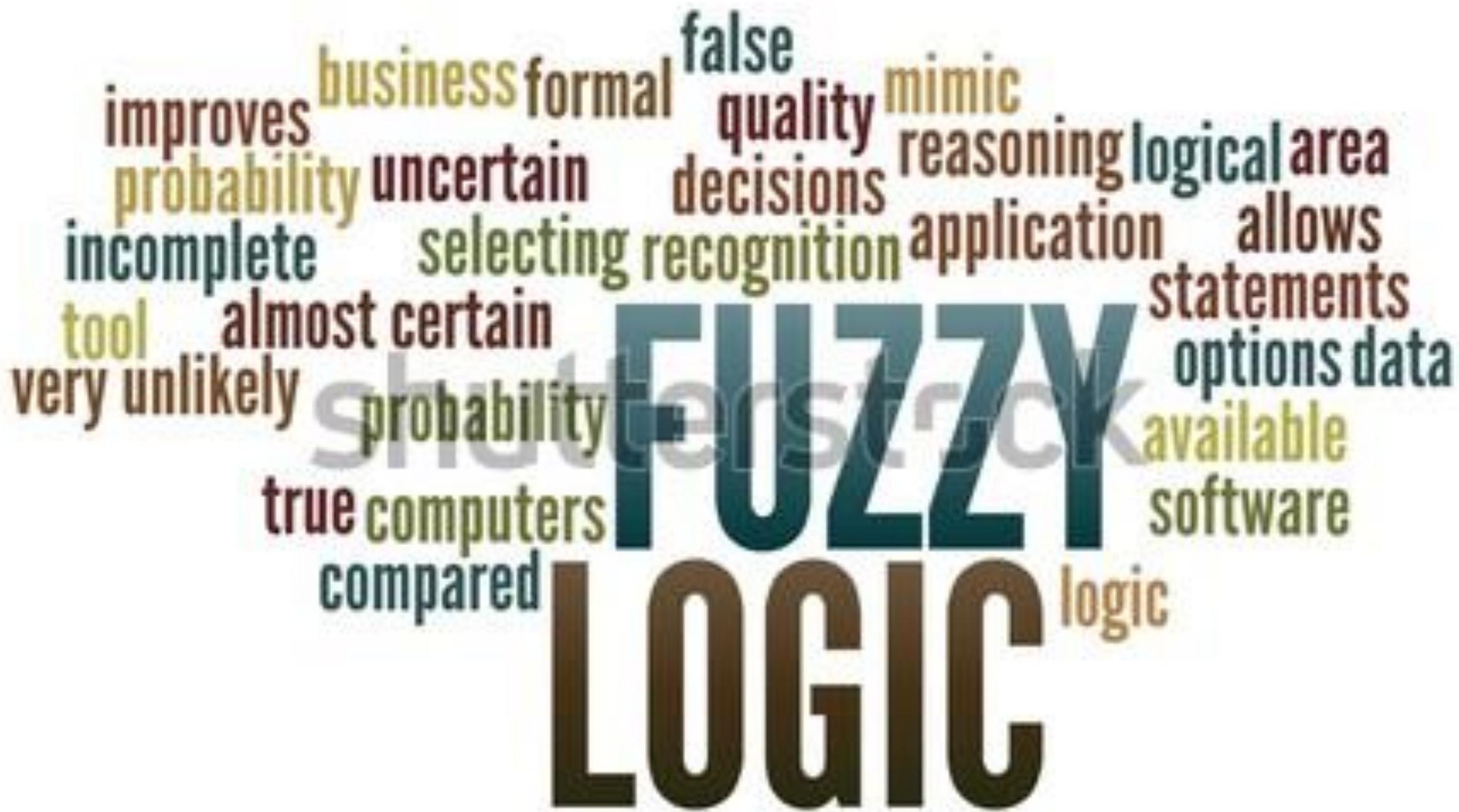
Example of Fuzzy System

A Cat and Temperature



Questions

We analyze some questions connected with imprecision, uncertainty, vagueness and the ability of traditional Boolean logic to cope with concepts and perceptions that are vague or imprecise in this contribution.



A word cloud centered around the terms "FUZZY" and "LOGIC". The words are arranged in a circular pattern around the central text. The colors of the words vary, including shades of blue, green, yellow, and brown. The font sizes are also varied, with "FUZZY" and "LOGIC" being the largest and most prominent.

FUZZY
LOGIC

Other words in the cloud include: improves, business, formal, false, quality, mimic, reasoning, logical, area, uncertain, decisions, application, allows, probability, incomplete, selecting, recognition, statements, options, data, tool, almost, certain, very unlikely, probability, available, software, true, computers, compared, logic.

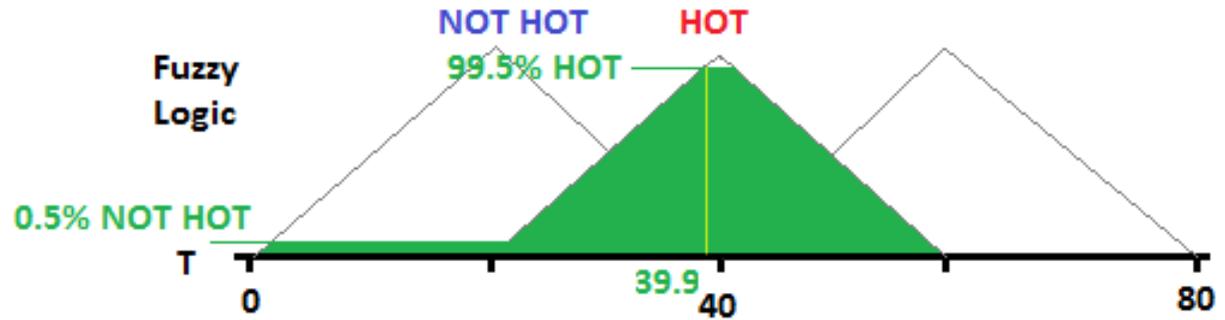
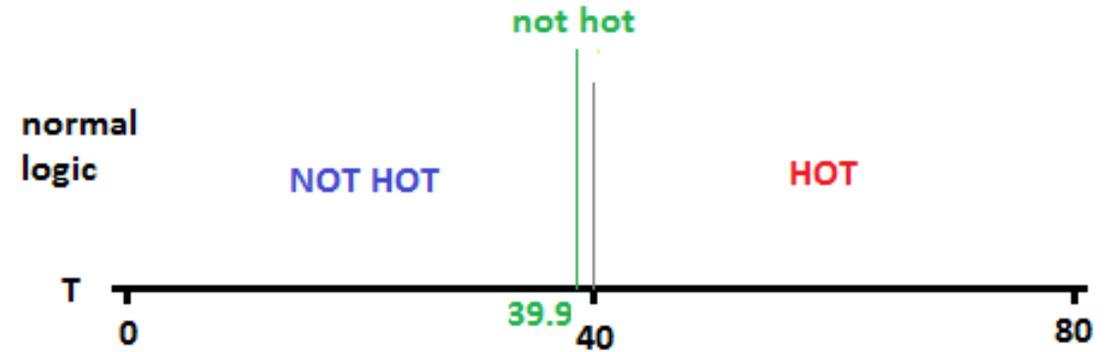
Fuzzy Logic as Multi-Valued Logic

- The Fuzzy Logic
(which was translated sometimes into Czech language by „mlhavá logika“ or „rozmazaná logika“) can be considered as **Multi-Valued Logic**.

It is founded on, and closely related to to **Fuzzy Sets Theory**, and successfully applied on **Fuzzy Systems**.

Differences between Logic and Fuzzy Logic

- Values: non hot or hot



Values:

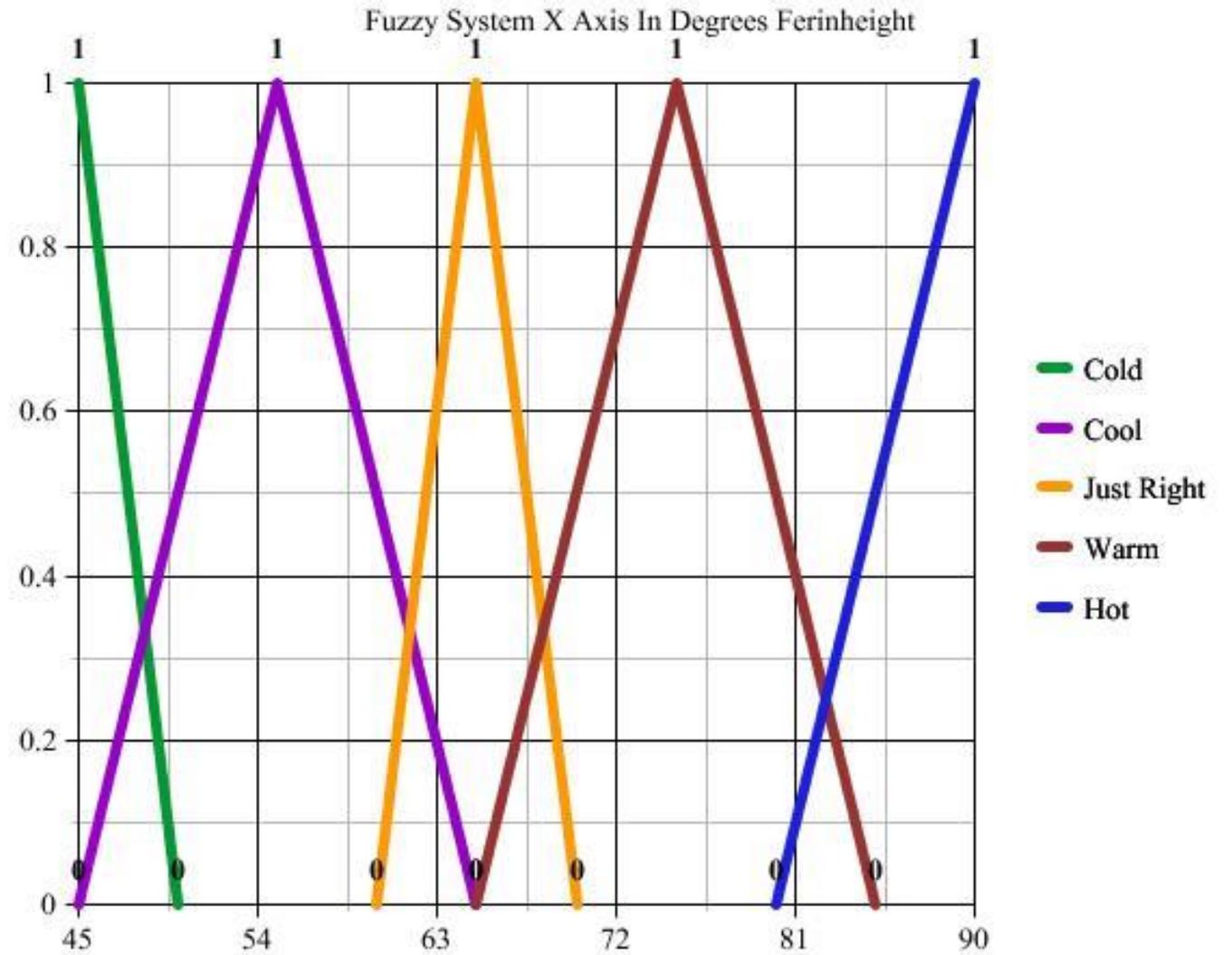
Cold

Cool

Just Right

Warm

Hot



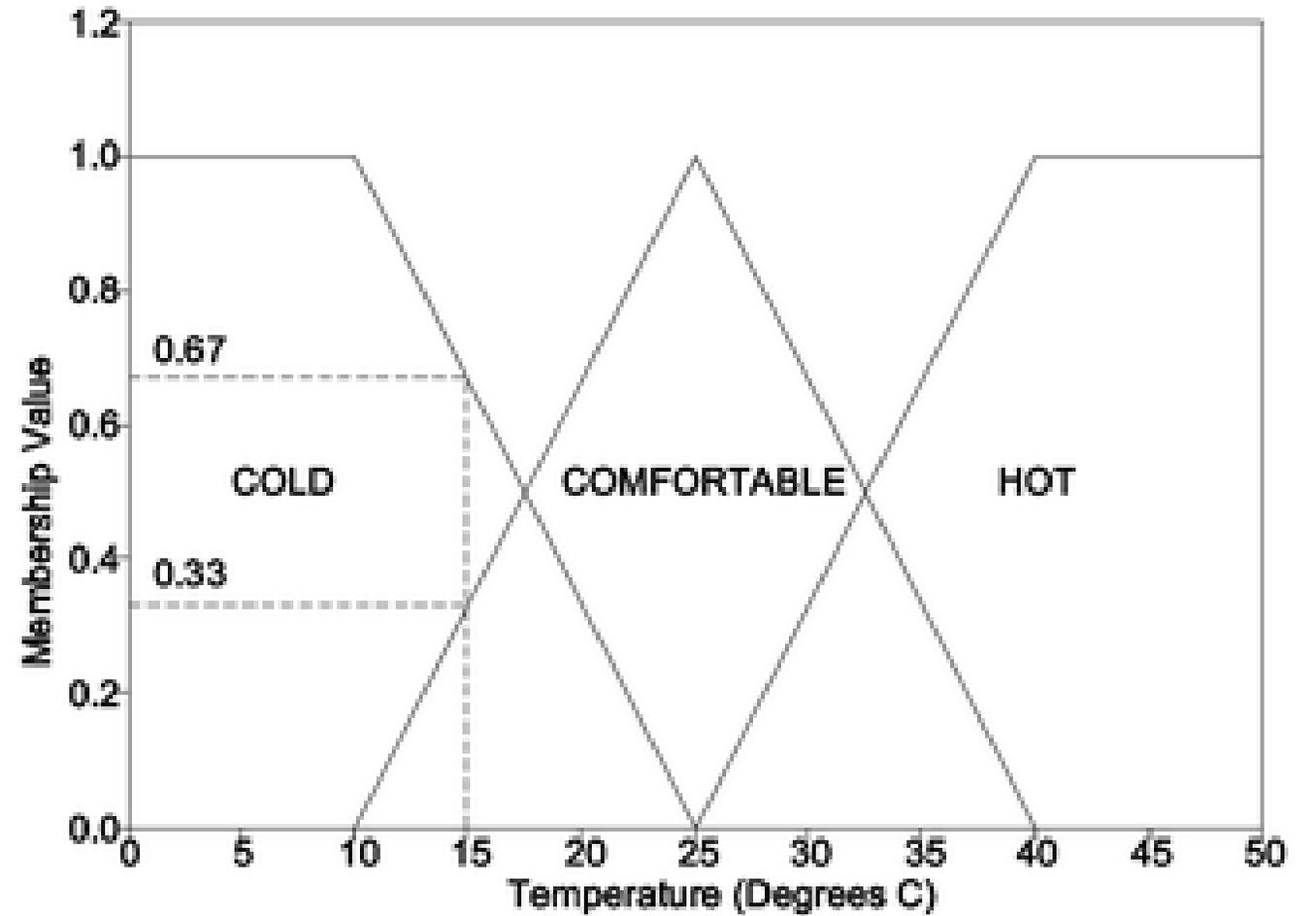


Value:

Cold

Comfortable

Hot



Tradition

- Usually is thought that fuzzy logic is quite recent,
- but its origins date back at least to the Greek philosophers and especially **Plato (428 – 347 B.C.)**.
It even be plausible to trace their origins in China and India.
The pioneers considered about varying degrees of truth and falsehood.

For example: In the case of colours between white and black there is a whole infinite he shade of gray. Some recent theorems show that in principle fuzzy logic can be used to model any continuous system , be it based in AI, or physics, or biology, or economics, etc.
Scientists in many fields may find that fuzzy commonsense models are more useful, and many more accurate than are standard mathematical models (Russel, B. etc.).

Theory of fuzzy sets - Zadeh, 1965

- Fuzzy logic in the context of the theory of fuzzy sets was introduced by Zadeh (1965).

A fuzzy set assigns a degree of membership, typically a real number from the interval $[0,1]$, to elements of a universe.

Fuzzy logic arises by assigning degrees of truth to propositions. The standard set of truth values (degrees) is $[0,1]$, where **0** represents “totally false”, **1** represents “totally true”,

and the other numbers refer to partial truth.

Lotfi Asker Zadeh (1921 – 2017)

- * February, 4th 1921, Baku, Azerbaijan
- Electrical Engineer of Iranian Descent
- + September, 4th, 2017, University of California, Berkeley



Different stages of fuzzying of world

Fuzzying of world is possible to divide into different stages:

- the early 1970's are the „theoretical study“ stage,
- the period from the late 1970's to the early 1980's the stage of „developing application for control“,
- and that from late 1980's to the present the stage of „expanding practical applications and next step in theoretical studies.

We remark some important events
in this historical development of fuzzy logic:

Fuzzy logic in a very wide sense

Fuzzy logic is often understood in a very wide sense which includes all kinds of formalisms and techniques referring to the systematic handling of *degrees* of some kind.

In particular in engineering contexts (fuzzy control, fuzzy classification, soft computing) it is aimed at efficient computational methods tolerant to suboptimality and imprecision.

First years in the late 19th century

- 1965 – Professor Lotfi Zadeh of the University of California at Berkeley introduces „**Fuzzy Sets Theory**“.
- 1968 – Zadeh presents „Fuzzy Algorithm“.
- 1972 – Japan Fuzzy Systems Research Foundation founded (later becoming Japan Office of the International Fuzzy Systems Association (IFSA)).
- 1973 – Zadeh introduces a methodology for describing systems using language that incorporates fuzziness.

From Fuzzy Control for Steam Engine – 1974 to IFSA - 1984

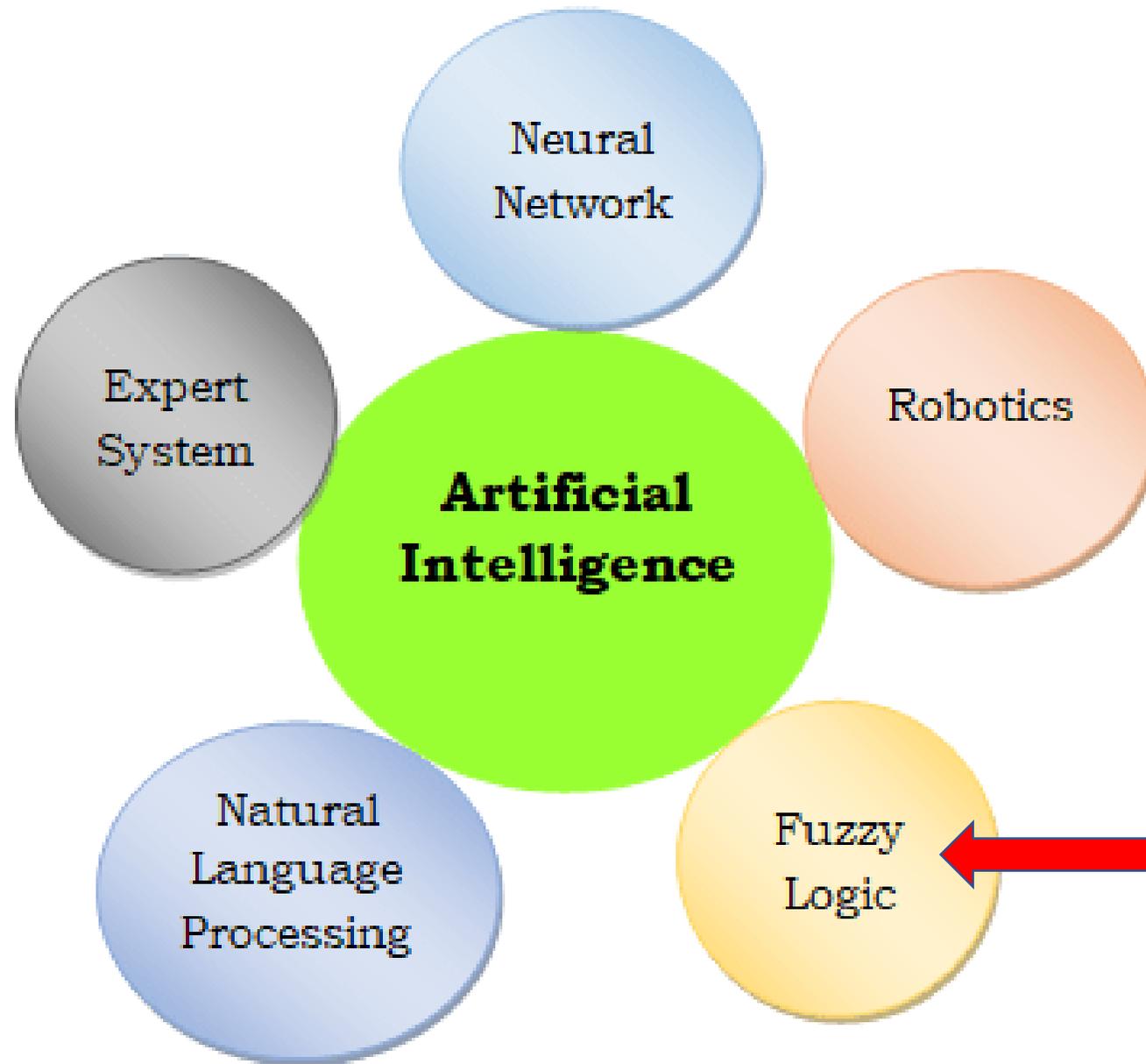
- 1974 – **Dr. Mamdani** of the University of London, UK, succeeds with an experimental Fuzzy control for steam engine.
- 1980 – **F. L. Smith & Co. A/S, Denmark**, implements fuzzy theory in cement kiln control (the world's first practical implementation of fuzzy theory).
- 1983 – **Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.**, implements fuzzy theory in the control of chemical injection for water purification plants (Japan's first).
- 1984 – **International Fuzzy Systems Association (IFSA)** founded.

History of IFSA from 1984 (International Fuzzy System Association)

- 1985 – 1st IFSA International Conference.
- 1987 – 2nd IFSA International Conference.
Fuzzy Logic-controlled subway system starts operation in Sendai, Japan.
- 1988 - International Workshop on applications of Fuzzy Logic-based systems (with eight fuzzy models on display).
- 1989 – **The Laboratory for International Fuzzy Engineering Research (LIFE)** established as joint affair between the Japanese Government, academic institutes and private concerns.
Japan Society for Fuzzy Theory and Systems founded , etc.,

Fuzzy Boom 1987 to Hájek Mathematical Fuzzy Logic

- **The year 1987 marked the start of Japan's so-called „Fuzzy boom“, reaching peak in 1990.**
- **1998 - This entry focuses on fuzzy logic in a narrow sense, established as a discipline of mathematical logic following the monograph by Petr Hájek (1998)**
and nowadays usually referred to as **“mathematical fuzzy logic”**
(see Cintula, Fermüller, Hájek, & Noguera 2011 and 2015).
It focuses on logics based
on a truth-functional account of partial truth
and studies them in the spirit of classical mathematical logic - syntax, model theoretic semantics, proof systems, completeness, etc.;
both, at propositional and the predicate level.



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Precision and Significance in the Real World

