



الجامعة الافتراضية السورية
SYRIAN VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY

النظم الخبيرة

الدكتورة أميمة دكاك



Books

النظم الخبيرة

الدكتورة أميمة دكّاك

من منشورات الجامعة الافتراضية السورية

الجمهورية العربية السورية 2018

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متوفر للتحميل من موسوعة الجامعة <https://pedia.svuonline.org/>

Expert Systems

Oumaima Dkkak

Publications of the Syrian Virtual University (SVU)

Syrian Arab Republic, 2018

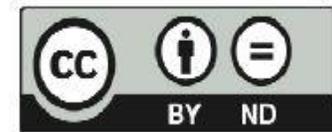
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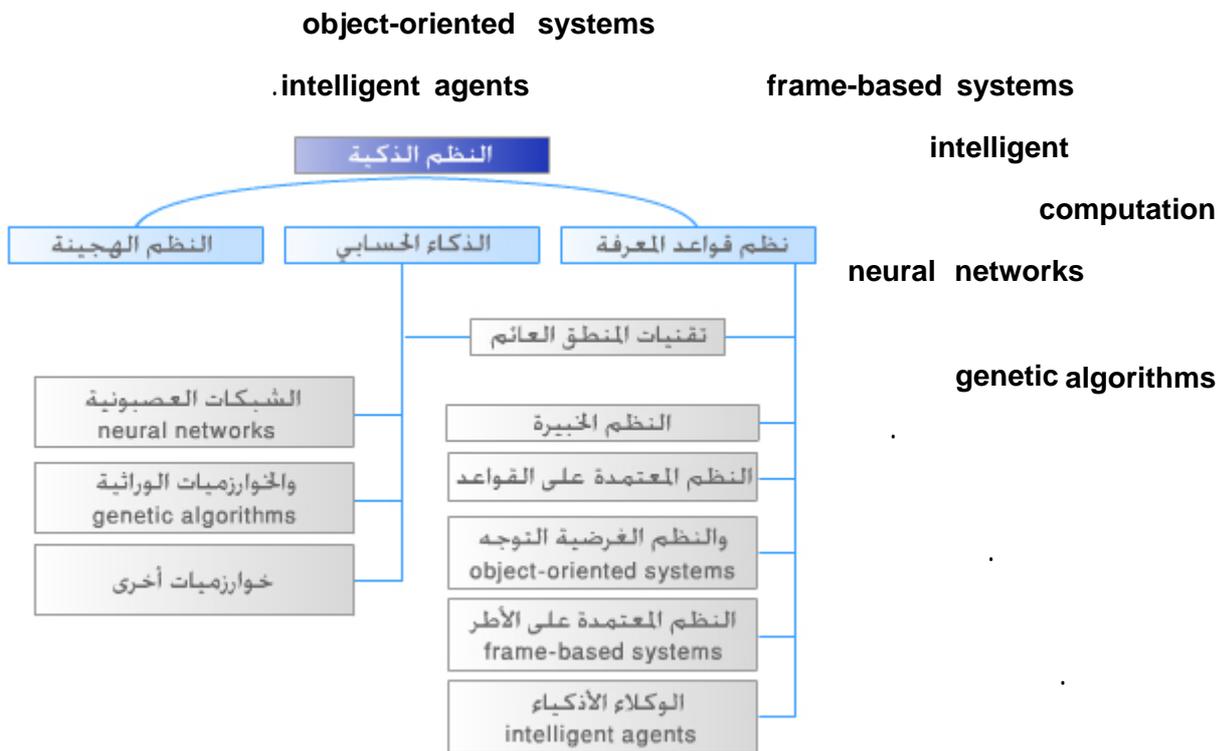
Available for download at: <https://pedia.svuonline.org/>



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.2

.structure

knowledge

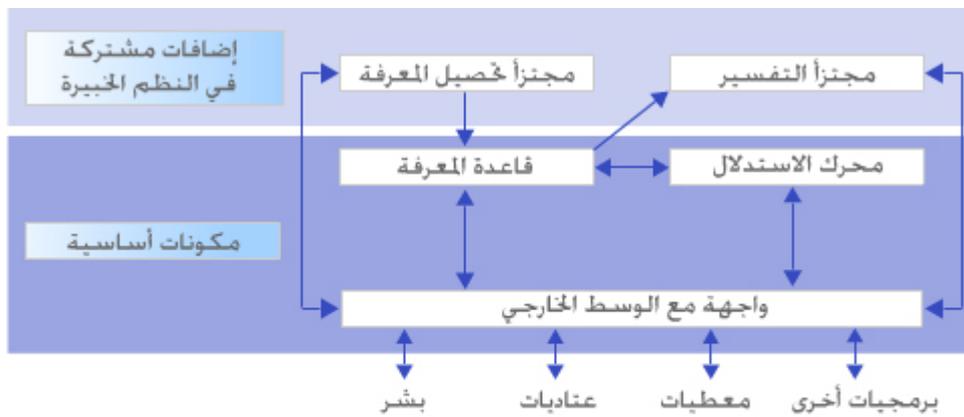
:two modules

(1) inference engine

base

meta-knowledge

domain knowledge



الشكل 1- المكونات الأساسية لنظام معتمد على القواعد

()

()

if...then...else...

For x from a to b do...

.3

structures

"ACME

Joe works for ACME

"

ACME

?x

"

IF ?x works for ACME THEN ?x earns a large salary.

" "

?

" "

) record

(

:

IF...THEN...

•

•

•

:

¹.evidence

•

².

•

³.

•

static

."

3000

":

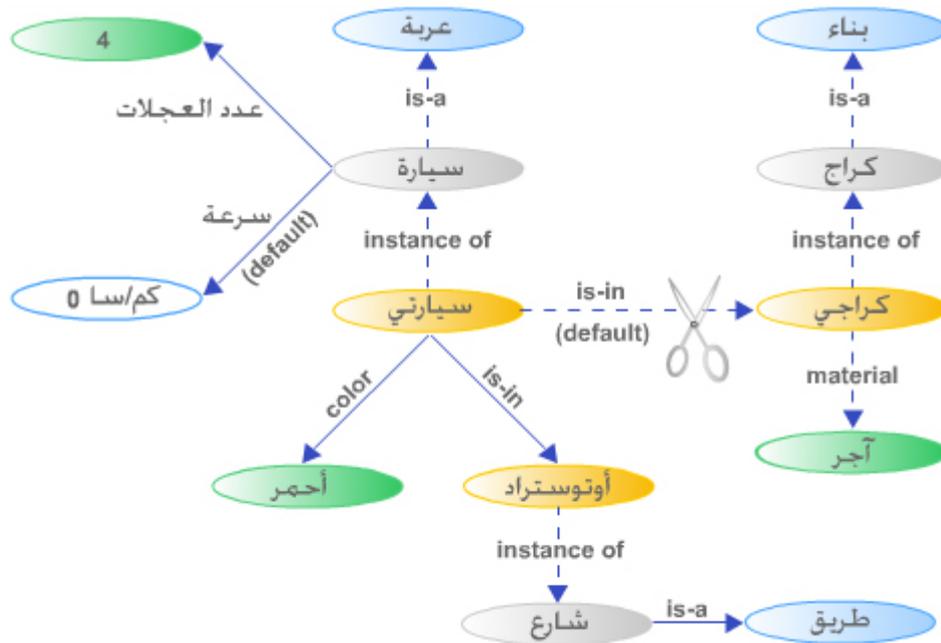
by default

ACME

1

2

3



الشكل 2- شبكة دلالة مع قيم مغتلفة default

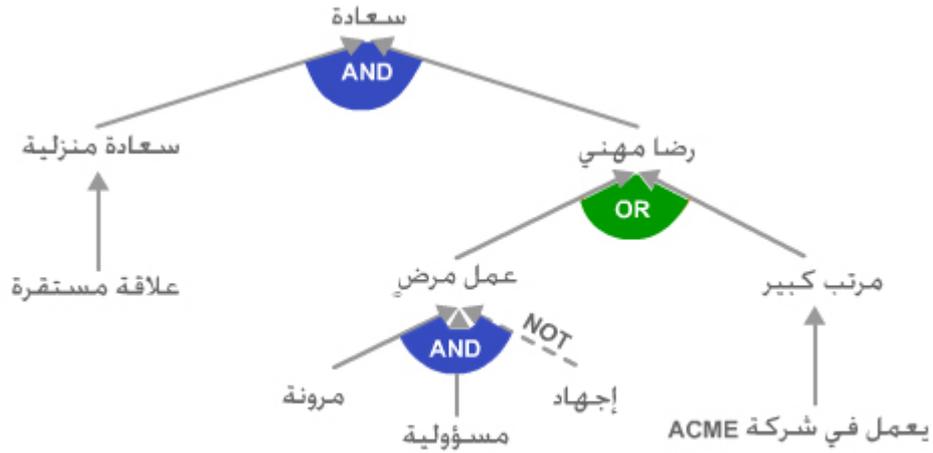
:
 .
 4 :
 .
 / 0 " " ●
 " " : ●
 " " :
 :entities
 .relation attribute
 instances
 .semantic net "
 (-2-)

inference

.(

:

net



الشكل -3- شبكة استدلال

IF

.<cause> THEN <effect>

ACME

" " :

.deduction

.() ()

.abduction

()

instances or examples

:

ACME

" ACME x "

IF ?x works for ACME THEN ?x earns a large salary.

.induction

inference engine

forward chaining

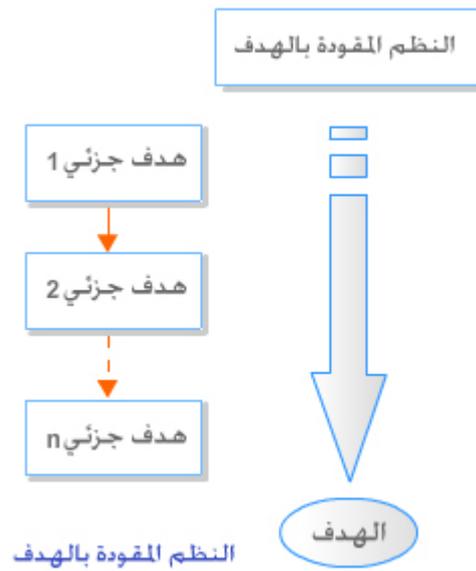
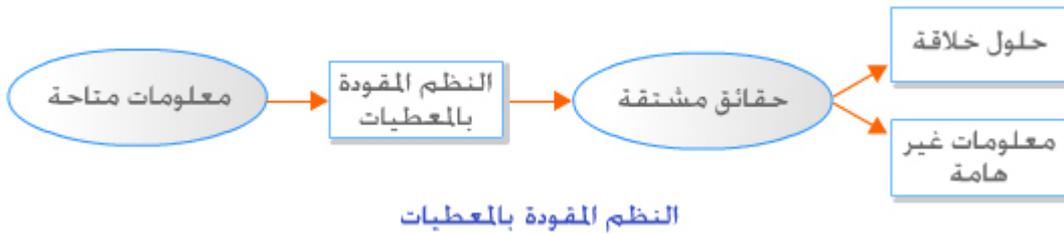
:

.backward chaining

goal driven

data driven

خلاصة



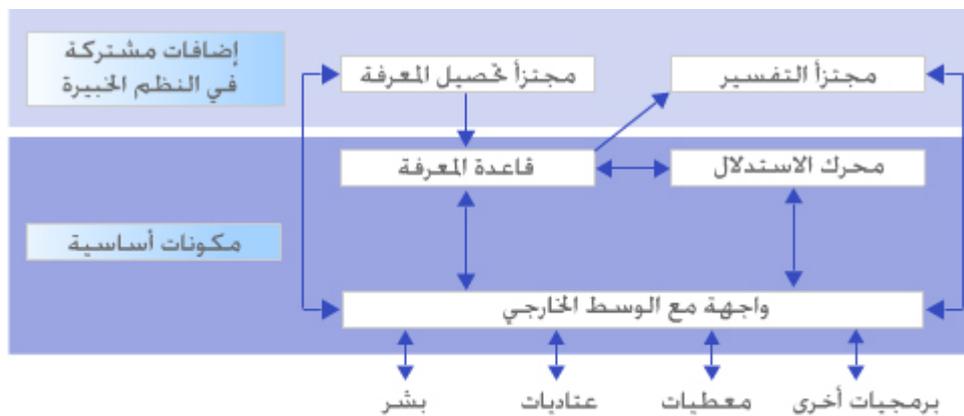
computer net configuration :

()

.spreadsheets

.reasoning

.-1- interpretation



الشكل 1- المكونات الأساسية لنظام معتمد على القواعد

expert system shell

package

cognitive

codes it

.engineer

.5



symbolic

representation

computational

.soft computing

intelligence

Bayesian updating

.fuzzy logic

certainty factors

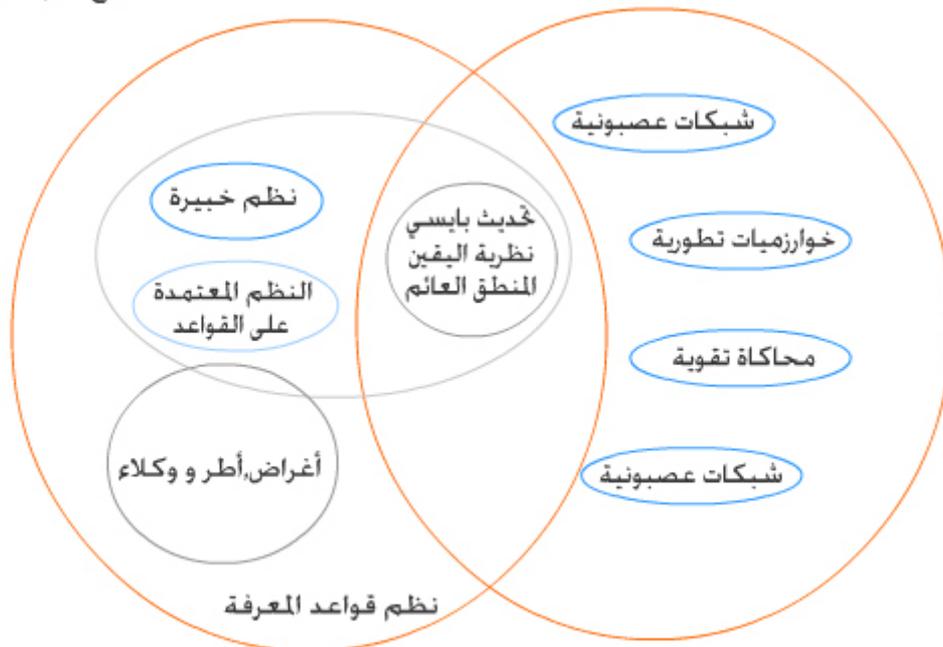
-4-

.evolutionary algorithms

probabilistic

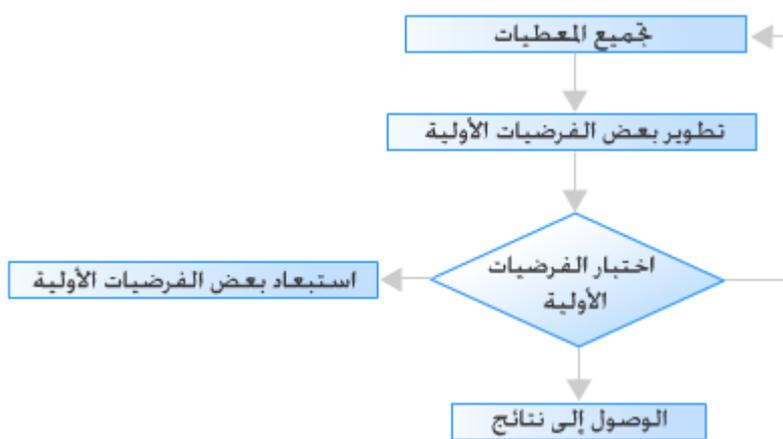
.fuzzy logic

جميع البرمجيات



الشكل 4- أصناف برمجيات النظم الذكية

Anderson 1993



MYCIN

Dendral

R1

"if...then..."

()
()

.2

()

() expert

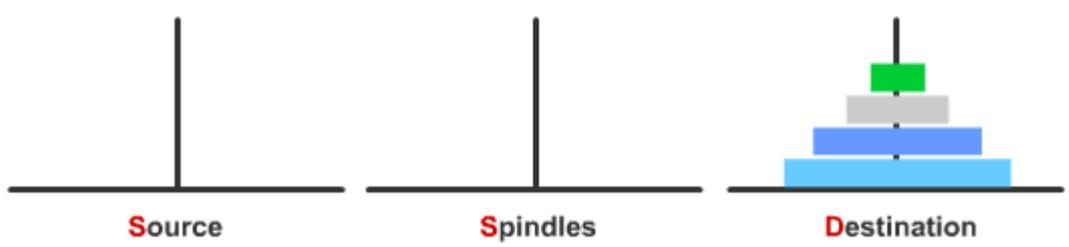
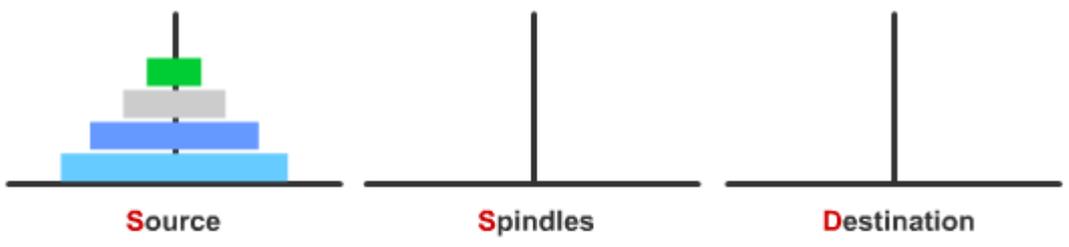
.(DENDRAL)

FLOPS

non procedural

-
-
-

C++
 production if...then... systems



(D S)
 .D S

rule (goal Fires if only one disk to move)

IF (in Spindles n = 1 AND source = <S> AND destination = <D>) THEN

write "**** move <S> to <D> ***\n",

delete 1;

) n spindles

Destination Source S (

D

instances

.3

.Basic

Fortran

Pascal

C

)

(

.IF part

()

OPS

rule conflict

.()

algorithm

THEN

.4

:

•

•

formal

FLOPS

.language

:

•

•

FLOPS

()

•

:

•

•

IF-THEN

-
-
-
-

.5

1976

inputs

.fuzzification

.outputs

.defuzzification

" " " :

" " "

38"

" " "

syntax

:

"

".1

" " " "

" " " "

" "

.2

id

id1, id2

:3

<R>

id=<id2>

id2=<id1>

id1=<id2>

)

"

:

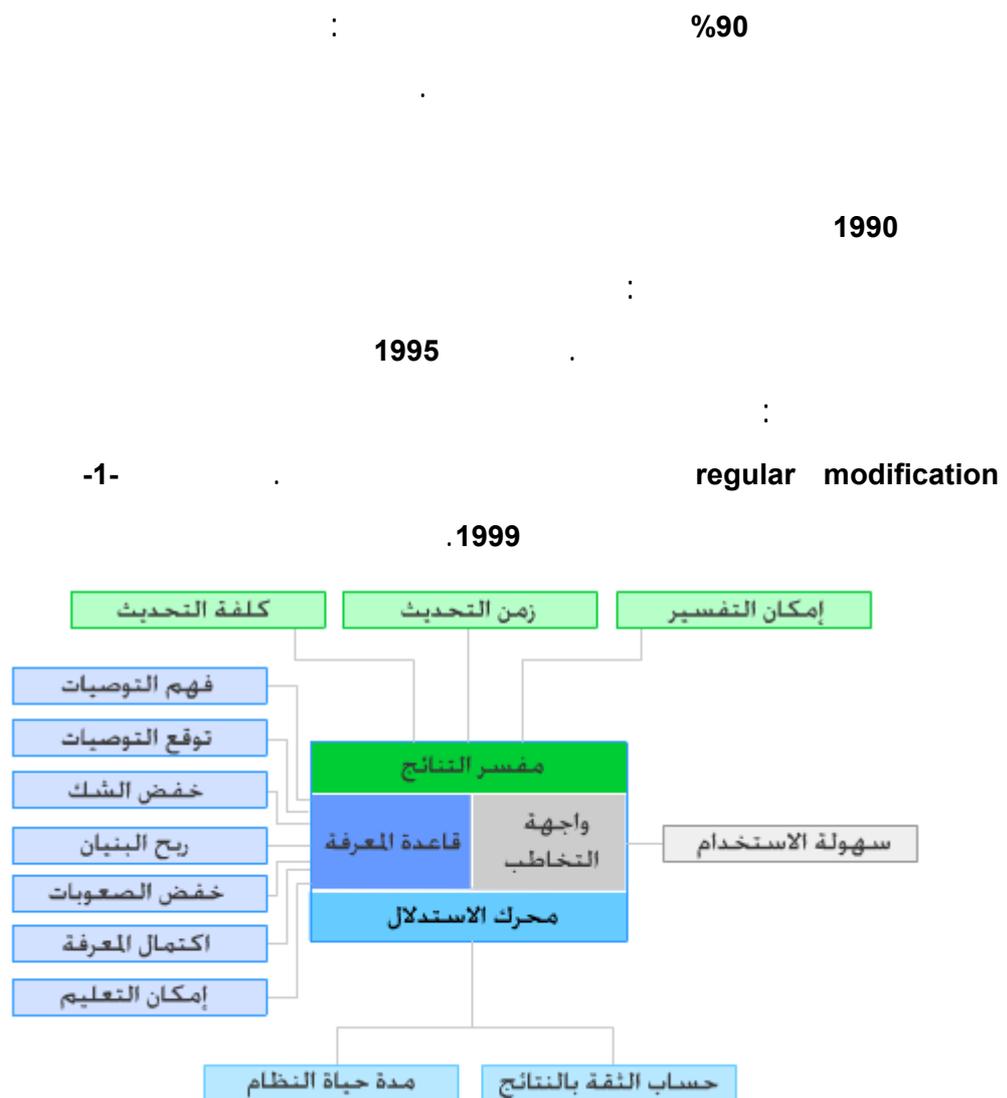
"(

id=<id2>

)

3

.complex business problems



الشكل-1- مقومات نجاح النظام الخبير بحسب دراسة أجريت في عام 1999

() .

Decision Support System

GENESYS	جدولة الإنتاج	2000- today	NEXPERT OBJECT, SQL Server, Ms Windows	مستخدم في الإنتاج في شركة أدوية يونانية
RECOT	تشخيص في الصناعات النسيجية	1999- today	GURU, C++, Ms Windows	مستخدم في الإنتاج في شركة نسيج يونانية
MOAS	ERP تخطيط موارد الشركات نمذجة وتكييف	2001- today	XpertRule, ORACLE, DELPHI	مستخدم كأداة دراسة حالة لمزود ERP في اليونان Software House in Greece

-1-

GENESYS (GENeric Expert System for Scheduling)

.1

:

resources allocation

تخصيص

if-then

الجدولة scheduling

Neuron Data

NEXPERT OBJECT

shell

400

RECOT Reduction of the Environmental Cost in the Textile

.2

.industry

RECOT optimization
 GURU
 APIs () ODBC Windows NT
 50 .Visual Basic C++ :
 430 120و

MOAS Modeling and Optimal Adaptation System .3

ERP .ERP
 ERP
 500 XpertRule

14

-2-

MOAS	RECOT	GENESYS			
+	+	+	نعم	ضيق المجال	
+	-	+	مختلط	إمكان عالٍ للأتمتة	
+	+	+	نعم	درجة عالية من التكرار	
+	+	+	نعم	صغر المشروع	
+	+	+	نعم	النظام يدعم الخبير ولا يستعيز عنه	
+	+	+	نعم	قيمة مضافة للمستثمر	
+	+	+	نعم	فوائد مبكرة للخبير	
+	+	+	نعم	الحلول المباشرة البسيطة هي الأفضل	
+	+	+	نعم	سرعة التطوير	
+	+	+	نعم	إدارة الخطأ (الانزياح)	
+	+	+	نعم	استخدام نواة نظام خبير	
+	+	+	نعم	النظام الخبير جزء من نظام متكامل	
+	+	+	نعم	إمكان تطبيق قواعد تطوير البرمجيات	
+	+	+	نعم	توجه نحو البرمجيات والعتاديات العامة	

-2- :

rule-based expert systems

()

.knowledge base system

rules

: production rules

.(If <condition> then <conclusion>) < > < >

:

< > < >

facts

< >

:

-
-
-
-
-

: < >

.< > < true >

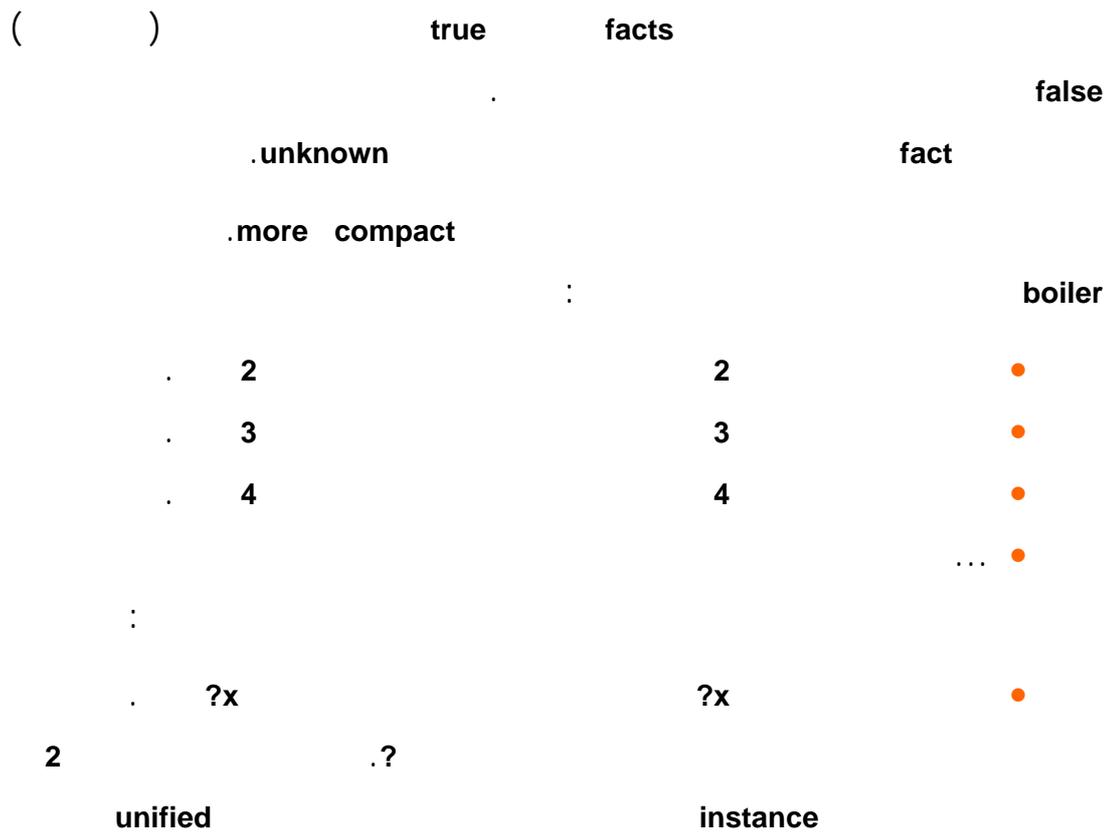
: < >

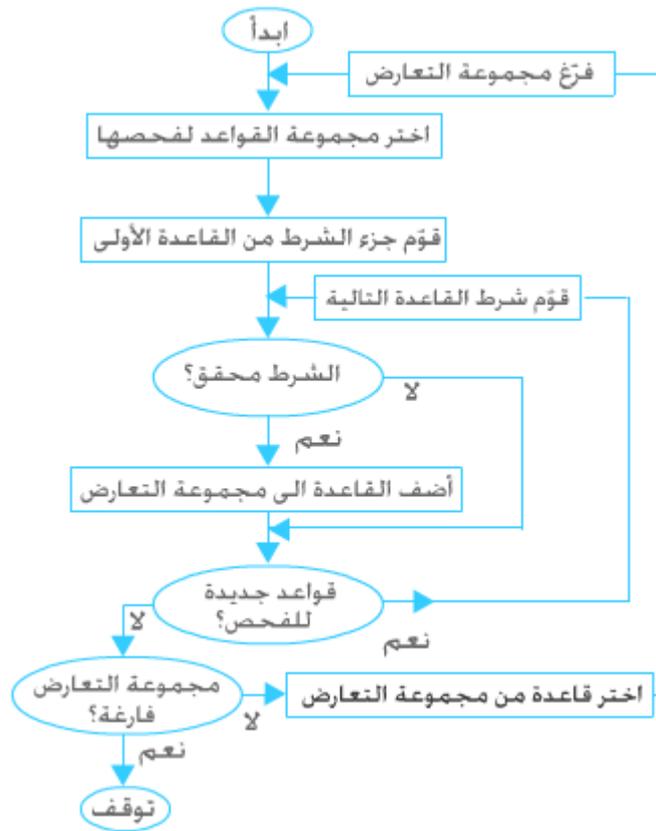
< > < >

.2

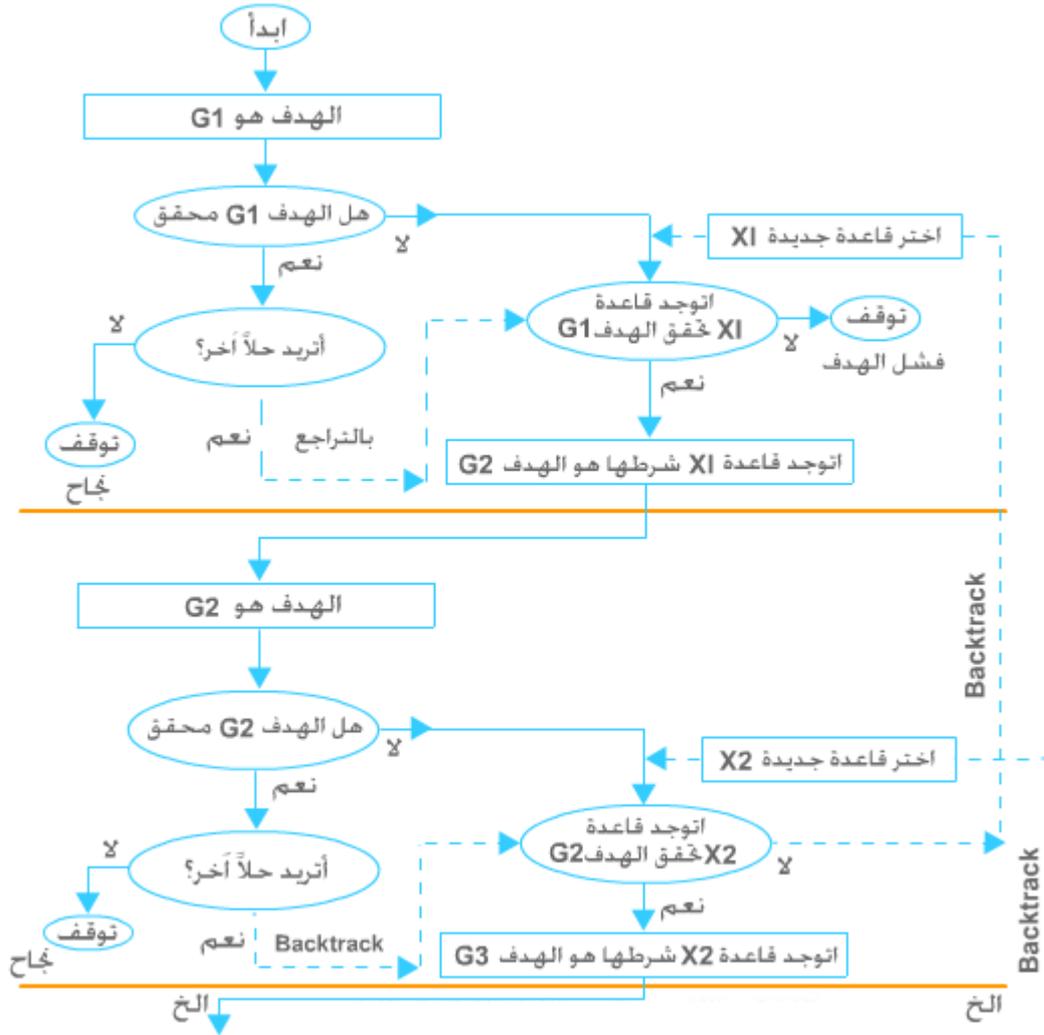
forward chaining

data-driven strategy





-2-



-2-

backtracking

Prolog

-
-

.recursion

```
define function backwardchain(G);
    /* returns a boolean (i.e., true/false) value */
    /* G is the goal being validated */
variable S, X, C;
    result:= false;
    /* ':=' represents assignment of a value to a variable */
    S:= set of rules whose conclusion part matches goal G;
    if S is empty then
        result:= false;
    else
        while (result=false) and (S is not empty) do
            X:= rule selected from S;
            S:= S with X removed;
            C:= condition part of X;
            if C is true then
                result:=true
            elseif C is false then
                result:=false
            elseif (backwardchain(C)=true) then
                result:=true;
                /* note the recursive call of 'backwardchain' */
                /* C is the new goal */
            endif;
        endwhile;
    endif;
return result;
    /* 'result' is the value returned by the function */
    /* 'backwardchain' */
enddefine;
```

-3-

:

()

()



.3

: **conflict set**

metarules

.4

ناقشناه

: **uncertainty**



.1 kV 1V 1mV

Bayesian updating

PROSPECTOR

$p(H)$ a priori probability

H

) $p(H | E)$

E

) $p(E | H)$

(

: .(

$$p(H | E) = \frac{p(H) \times p(E | H)}{p(E)}$$

:

$$p(H | E) = \frac{p(H) \times p(E | H)}{p(H) \times p(E | H) + p(\sim H) \times p(E | \sim H)}$$

$p(\sim H)$

$p(H)$

$$p(\sim H) = 1 - p(H)$$

$P(H|E)$

()

()

certainty theory

.MYCIN

EMYCIN (Essential MYCIN)

.C(H)=1

H

.C(H)=-1

H

.C(H)=0

H

certainty factor (CF)

$$CF' = CF \times C(E)$$

$$CF' = CF \quad C(E) = 1$$

:

$$C(H | E) \quad E \quad H$$

if $C(H) \geq 0$ and $CF' \geq 0$:

$$C(H | E) = C(H) + [CF' \times (1 - C(H))]$$

if $C(H) \leq 0$ and $CF' \leq 0$:

$$C(H | E) = C(H) + [CF' \times (1 + C(H))]$$

if $C(H)$ and CF' have opposite signs :

$$C(H | E) = \frac{C(H) + CF'}{1 - \min(|C(H)|, |CF'|)}$$

:

$$C(H | E)$$

•

$$+1 \quad -1$$

•

$$C(H/E)=1 \quad CF'=1 \quad C(H)=1$$

•

$$C(H/E)= -1 \quad CF'= -1 \quad C(H)= -1$$

•

$$C(H/E)=0 \quad (C(H)= -CF')$$

•

$$C(H/E)=CF' \quad C(H)=0$$

•

: ,... E_1, E_2

$$C(E_1 \text{ AND } E_2) = \min[C(E_1), C(E_2)]$$

$$C(E_1 \text{ OR } E_2) = \max[C(E_1), C(E_2)]$$

$$C(\sim E) = -C(E)$$

:

الرابع

.1

integrity

(Frame-based programming)

Object Oriented Programming (OOP)

passive

.CLOS (Common Lisp Object System) Java Smalltalk C++
() :

.2

classes

built-in

abstract data types

attributes

:

:

instances

:

variable

الصف



Car <class>

الأغراض



Object <VW Beetle>



Object <Fort Mustang>



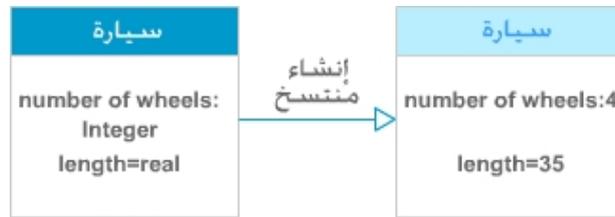
Object <7-series-BMW>

slots

template

.by default

.()



الصف

:

CLASS: Boarding Pass

Carrier: [Str]

Name: [Str]

Flight: [Str]

Date: [Str]

Seat: [Str]

From: [Str]

To: [Str]

Boarding: [Number]

Gate: [Number]

Boarding Pass

-1-

:

)

(string

)

.(integer

:

INSTANCE: Air New Zealand Boarding Pass

Carrier: Air New Zealand

Name: Mr. White

Flight: NZ 101

Date: 13 Dec

Seat: 25A

From: Melbourne

To: Christchurch

Boarding: 1800

Gate: 7

-2-


```

<INSTANCE-OF Person>
<Name "John">
<Age 24>
<Discount [when needed
....)
(Ticket1010
<INSTANCE-OF Airline-Ticket>
<Discount [when-needed.....>
<Price 1000>
)
Rule:
IF Airline-Ticket:Discount=50% THEN Airline-Ticket:Passenger:Discount=50%
...
IF Ticket1010:Discount=50% THEN Ticket1010:John:Discount=50%

```

()

-3-

C++

:

```

Myclass* myinstance;
// declare a pointer to objects of type Myclass
myinstance = new Myclass;
// pointer new points to a new instance

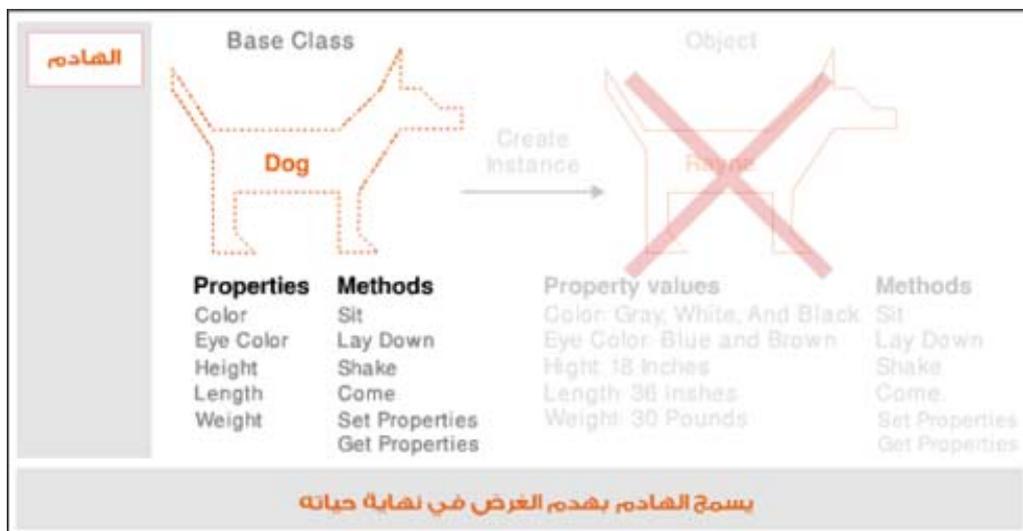
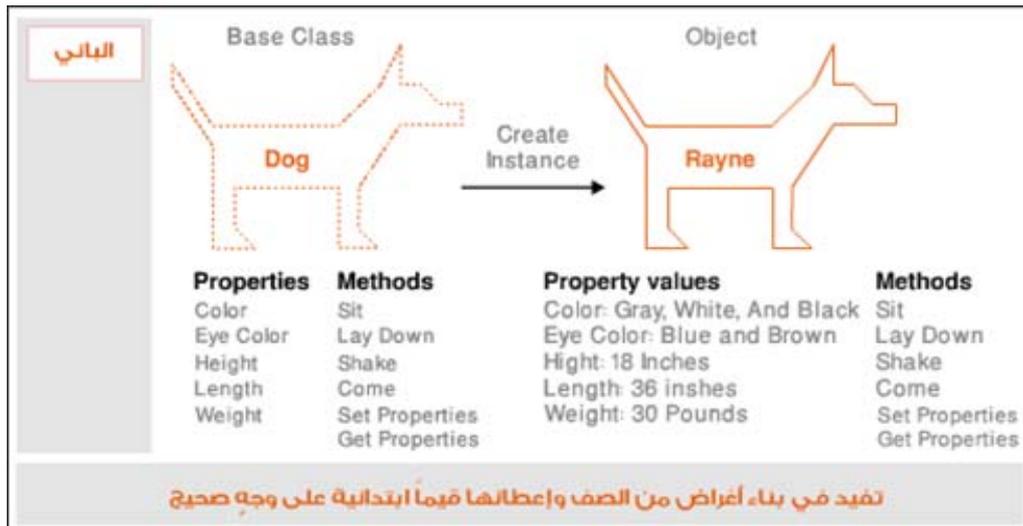
```

: myinstance

C++

.garbage collection

Detete myinstance



constructors

:

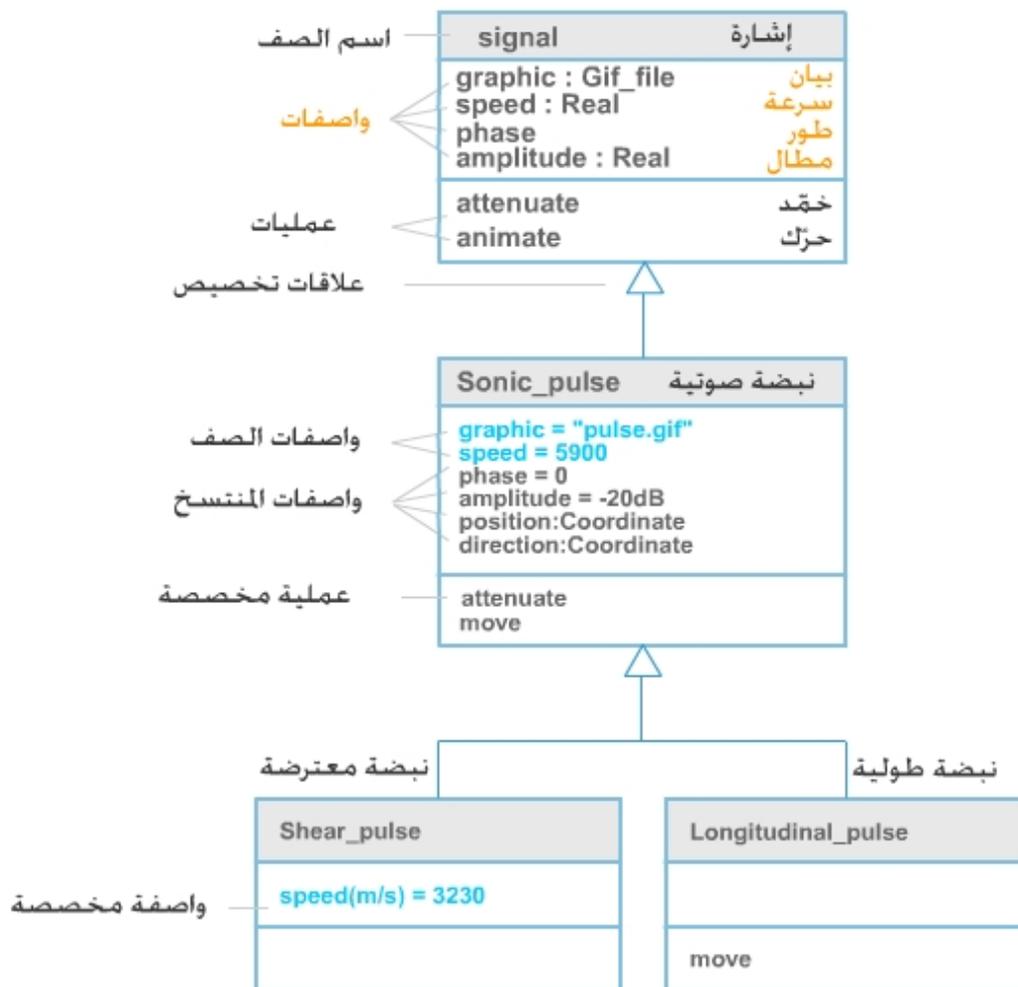
.destructors

```
// class definition:
class Sonic_pulse
{
    protected:
        float amplitude;
    public:
        Sonic_pulse(float initial_amplitude);           // constructor
        ~Sonic_pulse();                                 // destructor
};
// constructor definition:
Sonic_pulse::Sonic_pulse(float initial_amplitude)
{
    amplitude=initial_amplitude;                       // set up initial value
}
// destructor definition:
```




C++

.overloaded



signal

sonic_pulse

: .shear_pulse

longitudinal_pulse

:

graphic

speed

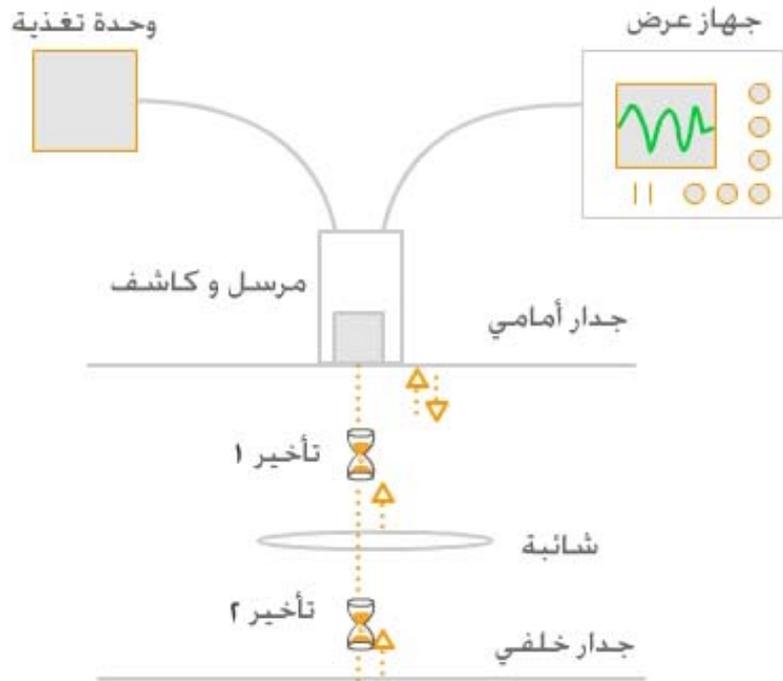
move

-6-

.-7-



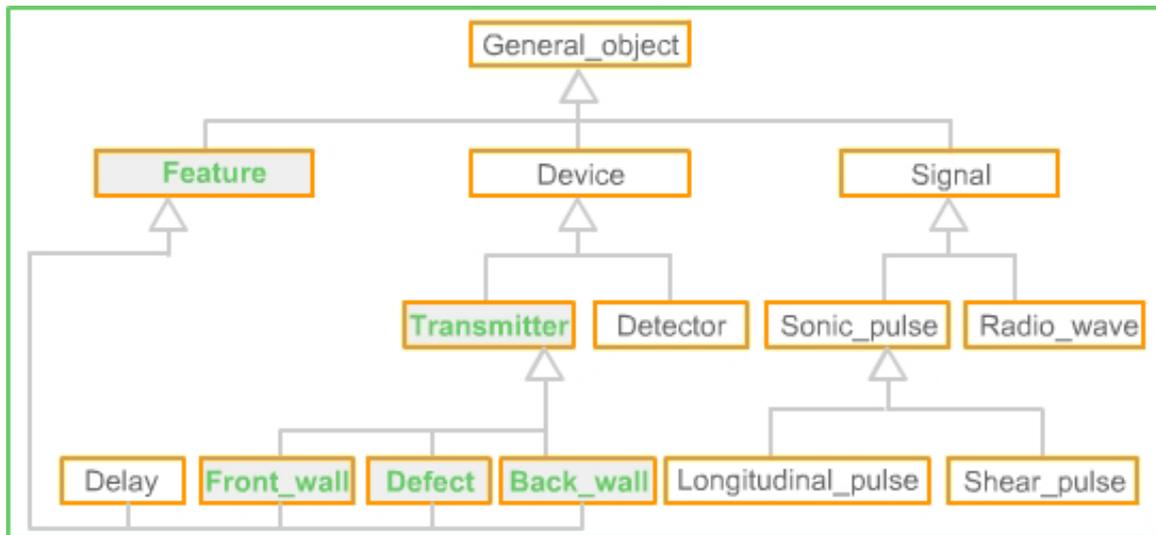
:-6-



-7-

multiple inheritance

network



-8-

front_wall

.defect

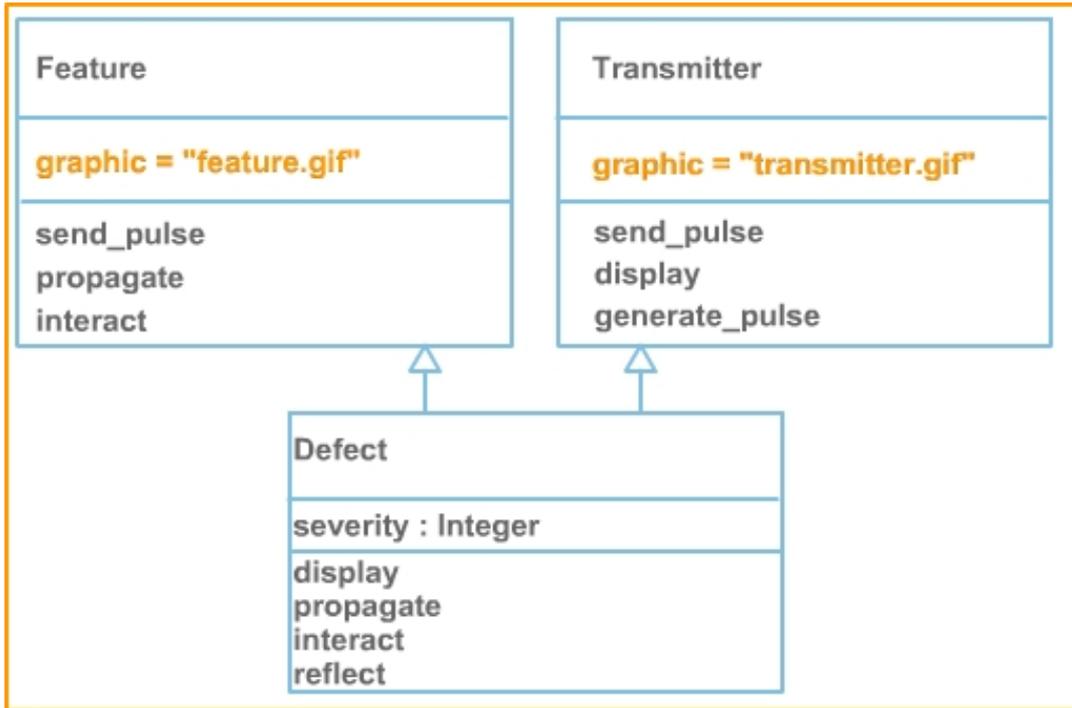
back_wall

.features

transmitter

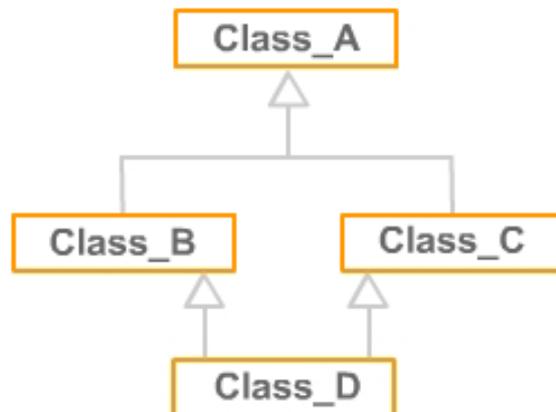
: -9-

graphic



-9-

.repeated inheritance



-10-

UML

.5

UML

:

specialization/ generalization. /

•

.instantiation

•

clients

:

aggragation

•

:

.composition

•

...

.association

•

X

loose

:

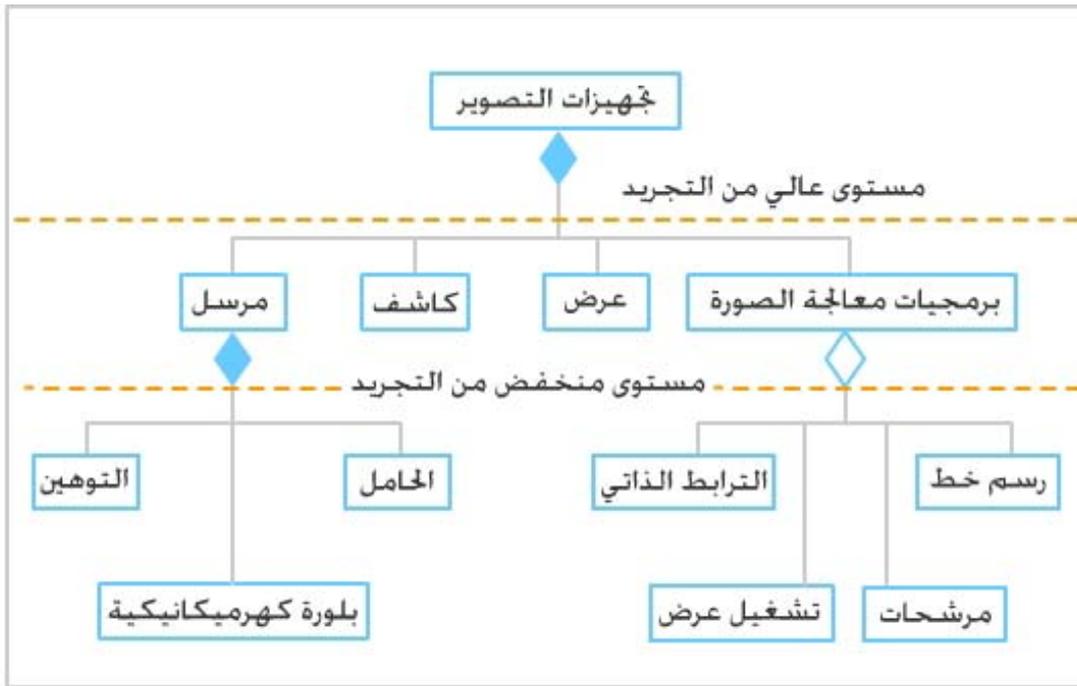
server

actor

.agent

UML

:



() (المملوءة) -12-

UML

late binding

dynamic binding

compilation

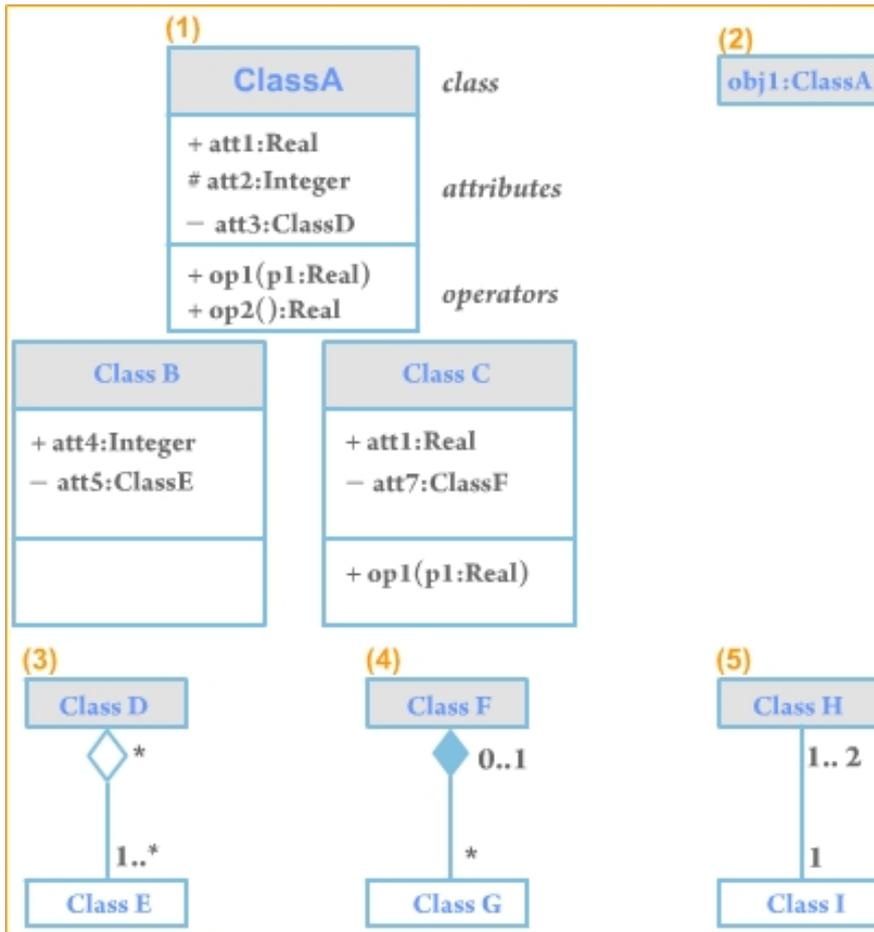
: .UML

.C B A -(a)

-(e) -(d) -(c) .A :obj1 -(b)

* :

:- :# :+ :



UML

-13-

.att

operation

real

integer

.6

demons

daemons or

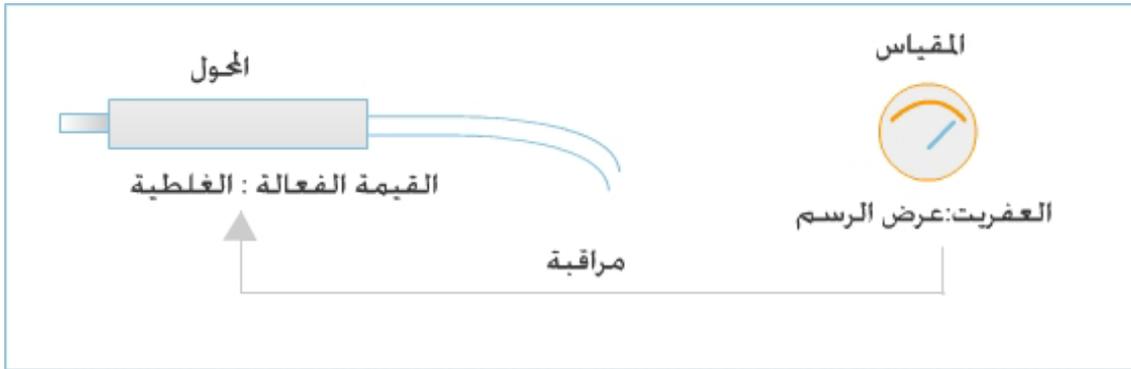
active value

:

demons

demon

:



demon :-14-

.object-oriented

frame-based

.passive

شاحنة		Truck	
number_of_wheels	عدد العجلات	value:Integer range=4..12 access function=count_wheels دالة النفاذ = عدّ العجلات	قيمة مدى
length	الطول	value:Real units=metres	القيمة الوحدة : متر
location	الموضع	value:Place	القيمة : مكان

slots شقوق

facets الواجهات

: -15-

(4)

```
/* define a frame */
frame vehicle;

default location is garage and
default number_of_wheels is 4
and default mass_in_tonnes is 1 .

/* define another frame */
frame truck is a kind of vehicle;
default mass_in_tonnes is 10 .

/* create an instance of frame truck */
instance my_truck is a truck .

/* create another instance of frame truck */
instance your_truck is a truck;
number_of_wheels is my_truck`number_of_wheels + 2 .
```

-16-

scripts .3

Generic RESTAURANT Frame**Specialization-of:** Business-Establishment**Types:****range:** (Cafeteria, Fast-Food, Seat-Yourself, Wait-To-Be-Seated)**default:** Seat-Yourself**if-needed:** IF plastic-orange-counter THEN Fast-Food,
IF stack-of-trays THEN Cafeteria,
IF wait-for-waitress-sign or reservations-made THEN Wait-To-Be-Seated,
OTHERWISE Seat-Yourself.**Location:****range:** an ADDRESS**if-needed:** (Look at the MENU)**Name:****if-needed:** (Look at the MENU)**Food-Style:****range:** (Burgers, Chinese, American, Seafood, French)**default:** American**if-added:** (Update Alternatives of Restaurant)**Times-of-Operation:****range:** a Time-of-Day**default:** open evenings except Mondays**Payment-Form:****range:** (Cash, CreditCard, Check, Washing-Dishes-Script)**Event-Sequence:****default:** Eat-at-Restaurant Script**Alternatives:****range:** all restaurants with same Foodstyle**if-needed:** (Find all Restaurants with the same Foodstyle)

AND, :

.(" " " ") OR, NOT, IMPLY

:

P	Q	$\neg P$	$P \wedge Q$	$P \vee P$	$P \Rightarrow Q$	$P \Leftrightarrow Q$
False	False	True	False	False	True	True
False	True	True	False	True	True	False
True	False	False	False	True	False	False
True	True	False	True	True	True	True

-1-

:

:NOT

$$\text{NOT}(P) = 1 - P$$

Zadeh

AND

:

Zadeh operator: $(P \text{ AND } Q) = \min(P, Q)$

Probabilistic operator: $(P \text{ AND } Q) = P * Q$ (if independent)

Bounded difference operator: $(P \text{ AND } Q) = \max(0, P + Q - 1)$

OR

:

Zadeh operator: $(P \text{ OR } Q) = \max(P, Q)$

Probabilistic operator: $(P \text{ OR } Q) = P + Q - P * Q$ (if independent)

Bounded sum operator: $(P \text{ OR } Q) = \min(1, P + Q)$

P OR Q

P AND Q

.dual operator

:

$$P \vee Q = \neg((\neg P) \wedge (\neg Q))$$

$$P \wedge Q = \neg((\neg P) \vee (\neg Q))$$

OR AND

Q P

(\Rightarrow) (\rightarrow) imply

($P \rightarrow Q$) = 1 if $P \leq Q$, else ($P \rightarrow Q$) = 0

($P \rightarrow Q$) = $\min(1, 1 - P + Q)$

($P \rightarrow Q$) = $\max(1 - P, \min(P, Q))$

$P \rightarrow Q = (\text{NOT } P) \text{ OR } Q$

Modus Ponens

$P \text{ AND } (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow Q$

Q

$P \rightarrow Q$

P

50

[0,1]

[0,1]

[0,

.1]

.2

universal

X

set

(A(x)=1) A

x A 1
(A(x)=0) A

X x
x 0

.characteristic function

.[0, 1]

() X F
F x F(x) [0, 1]

.μ(x)

$\mu_F(x) = 1 \Rightarrow x$ belongs to F

$\mu_F(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x$ doesn't belong to F

$0 < \mu_F(x) < 1 \Rightarrow x$ in F with membership $\mu_F(x)$

:

D

X

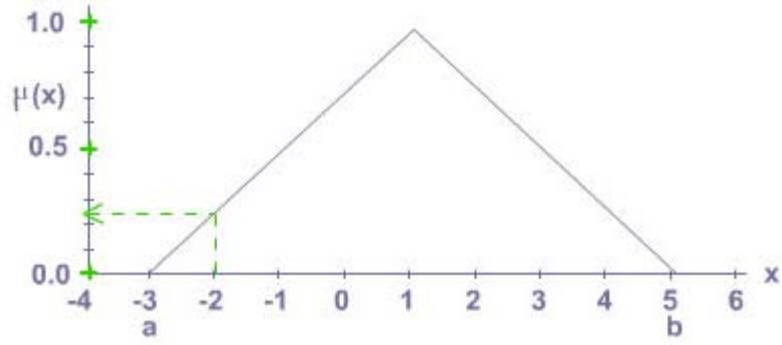
$$D = \left\{ \frac{\mu_1}{x_1}, \frac{\mu_2}{x_2}, \dots, \frac{\mu_n}{x_n} \right\}$$

D x₁

μ₁

D X

:1

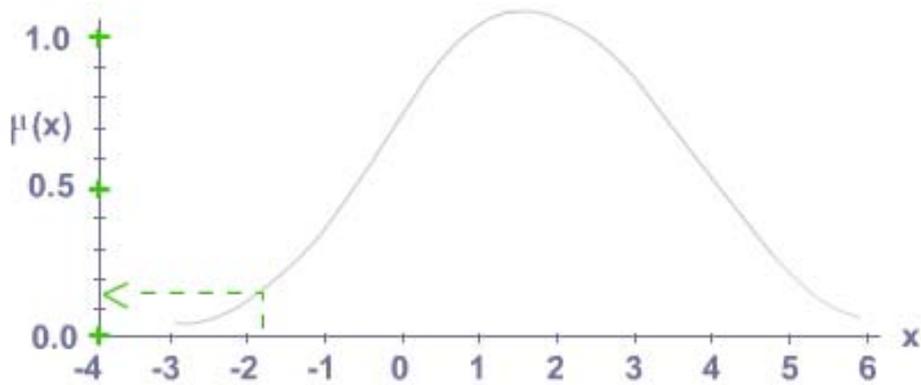


0.25 -2 1

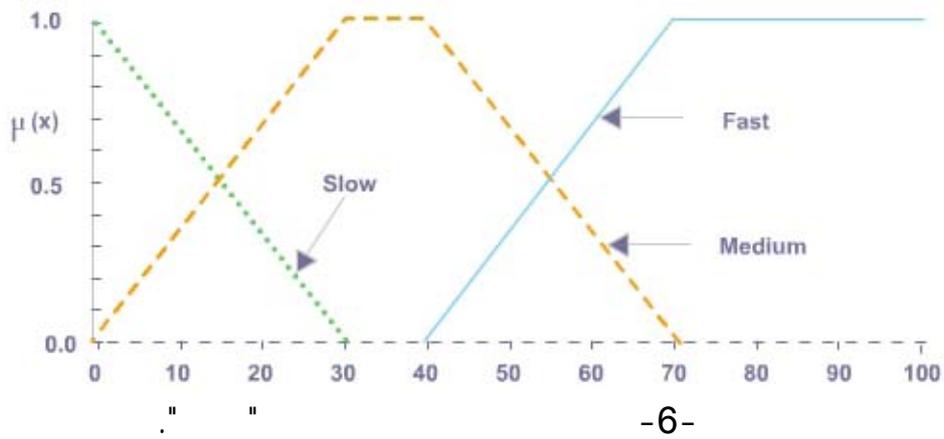
:-2-

:

$$\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq a \\ (x-a)/(b-a), & a < x \leq b \\ (c-x)/(c-b), & b < x \leq c \\ 0, & x > c \end{cases}$$



0.1 -2 S 1 -3-



.3

(matrix) array

OR

AND

()

composition

) A

A ° B

(n m) B (m n

$$C_{ij} = (a_{i1} \wedge b_{1j}) \vee (a_{i2} \wedge b_{2j}) \vee \dots \vee (a_{in} \wedge b_{nj})$$

AND max

OR min-max

.min

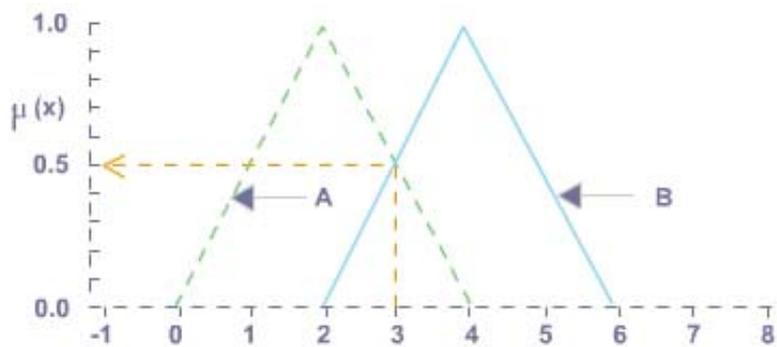
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.3 & 0.6 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 0.7 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = A \circ B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.4 \\ 0.9 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

.small size B =(size is small)
 small Tv(small) .small Size
 tv(is)=1 is Tv(size)=1 . 0.75 size

$Tv(B) = \min(1, 1, tv(\text{small})) = 0.75$

: B A $A \cong B$

$Tv(A \cong B) = \max(\min(A(x), B(x)))$



.B A -8-

0.5 0 B A
 .0.5 $A \cong B$ 0.5

crisp : fuzzification

100 0 t
 ()

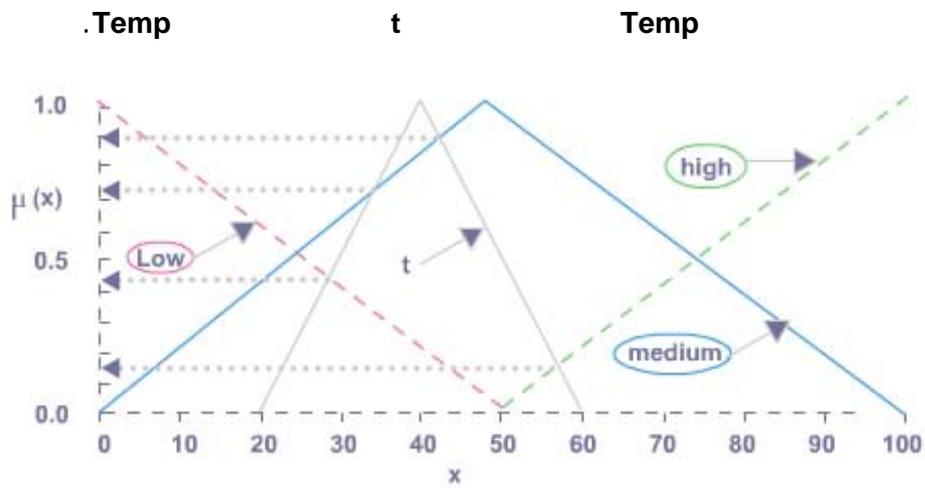
(Temp = {low, medium, high}) {
 .[0, 100]

$$\mu(\text{low}) = tv(t \cong \text{low})$$

$$\mu(\text{medium}) = tv(t \cong \text{medium})$$

$$\mu(\text{high}) = tv(t \cong \text{high})$$

Temp low $\mu(\text{low})$
 \cong



.t

-9-

.t

.0.15 high 0.89 medium 0.43 low
 .high medium low t

$$\text{Temperature} = \left\{ \frac{0.43}{\text{low}}, \frac{0.89}{\text{medium}}, \frac{0.15}{\text{high}} \right\}$$

()

c

)

(

:) value

Lvariable

.(Lvariable = "length"

value="short"

value

$\mu(x, \text{value})$

value

x

$\mu(\text{value}, \text{Lvariable})$

Lvariable

Lvariable

value

$\mu(x, \text{value})$

AND

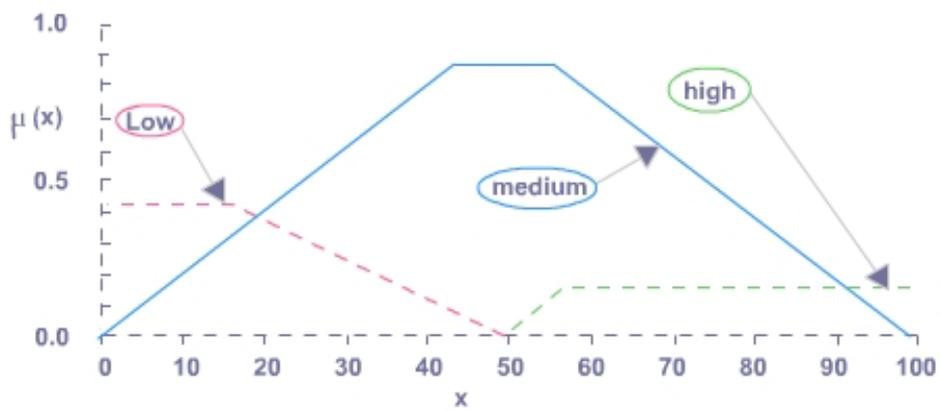
.1

min

AND

$\mu(\text{value}, \text{Lvariable})$

:



"

"

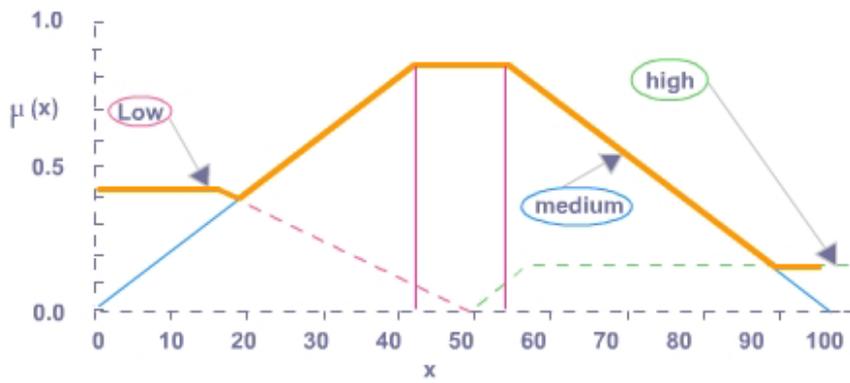
-10-

.min AND

OR

:

max



OR "

-11-

.max

centroid method

x_{min}

$x_{min}=43$

x_{max}

$$\bar{X} = (x_{max} + x_{min}) / 2 = 49$$

$x_{max}=55$

[43, 55]

0.42

[0, 15]

0.88

$$\bar{X} = \left(\frac{0+15}{2} * 0.42 + \frac{43+55}{2} * 0.88 \right) / (0.42 + 0.88) = 35.6$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\int_a^b x \cdot \mu(x)}{\int_a^b \mu(x)} = 41.8$$

[a, b]

.()

X A, B, C,...

OR AND $A \cap B$ $A \cup B$

t-conorm t-norm

$z = T(x, y)$ $[0, 1]$ $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ T t-norm

: t-norms $[0, 1]$ x, y, z

1. $T(x, 1) = x$ (boundary)
2. $T(x, y) = T(y, x)$ (commutativity)
3. if $y_1 \leq y_2$, then $T(x, y_1) \leq T(x, y_2)$ (monotonicity)
4. $T(x, T(y, z)) = T(T(x, y), z)$ (associativity)

t- $tv(P \text{ AND } Q) = T(tv(P), tv(Q))$: AND t-norm

: AND norms

$$T_m(x, y) = \min(x, y)$$

$$T_L(x, y) = \max(0, x + y - 1)$$

$$T_p(x, y) = x \cdot y$$

$$T^*(x, y) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } y = 1; \\ y & \text{if } x = 1; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$T^* \leq T_L \leq T_p \leq T_m \qquad T^* \leq T \leq T_m$$

) $C = A \cap B$ A, B

:(

$$C(x) = NOT T(NOT A(x), NOT B(x)) = 1 - T(1 - A(x), 1 - B(x))$$

$[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ OR t-conorm

: $z=C(x,y)$ t-conorm C $[0,1]$

1. $C(x, 1) = x$ (boundary)
2. $C(x, y) = C(y, x)$ (commutativity)
3. if $y_1 \leq y_2$, then $C(x, y_1) \leq C(x, y_2)$ (monotonicity)
4. $C(x, C(y, z)) = C(C(x, y), z)$ (associativity)

: t-conorms

$C_m(x, y) = \max(x, y)$ called standard union

$C_L(x, y) = \min(1, x + y)$ called bounded sum

$C_p(x, y) = x + y - xy$ called algebraic sum

$C^*(x, y)$ called drastic union :

$$= \begin{cases} x & \text{if } y = 0; \\ y & \text{if } x = 0; \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

:

$$C_m \leq C_p \leq C_L \leq C^*$$

$$C_m \leq C \leq C^*$$

: $D=A \cup B$ A, B

$$D(x) = C(A(x), B(x))$$

: A^c A

$$A^c(x) = 1 - A(x)$$

t-conorms t-norms

:

$$T_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \min(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$C_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \max(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

: t-conorms t-norms

$$C(x, y) = 1 - T(1 - x, 1 - y)$$

:

.approximate reasoning

*If X is A then Y is B
from X = A '
infer that Y = B '*

.7

extension principle

.interval arithmetic alpha-cut

-
-

:

*

N M P=M*N

.N

: P

$$P(z) = \sup_{x,y} \{ \min(M(x), N(y)) \mid x * y = z \}$$

y x

P(z=4)

N(y) M(x)

N(y) M(x) 4

.P(4)

:

A

(

) $\alpha \in (0,1]$

.{x | A(x) $\geq \alpha$ } :

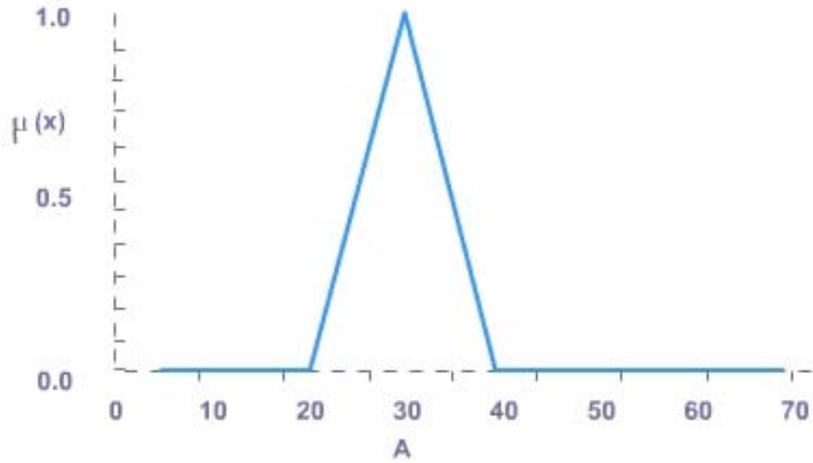
(A[α])

-

$$tv(A = B) = \sup_{x,y} \{ \min(M(x), N(y)) | x = y \}$$

.-12-

A (B A) A ~< B



.A -12-

D

.-13-

C = NOT A

A(x)

D(x)

.true-false

A

x

D(x)

x

. -∞

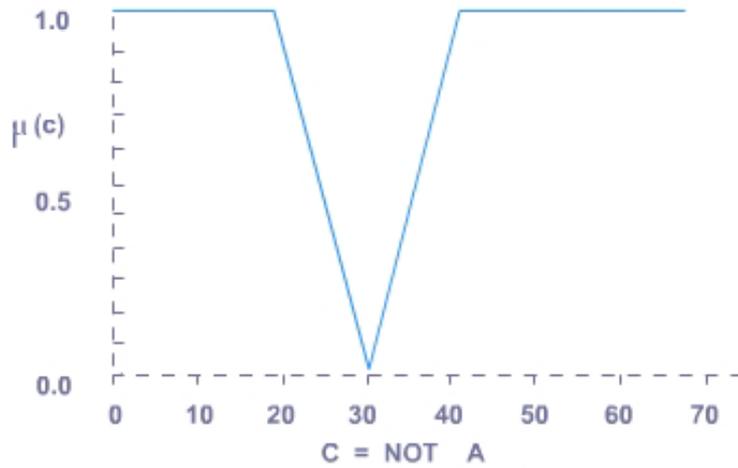
x

-14-

D < A

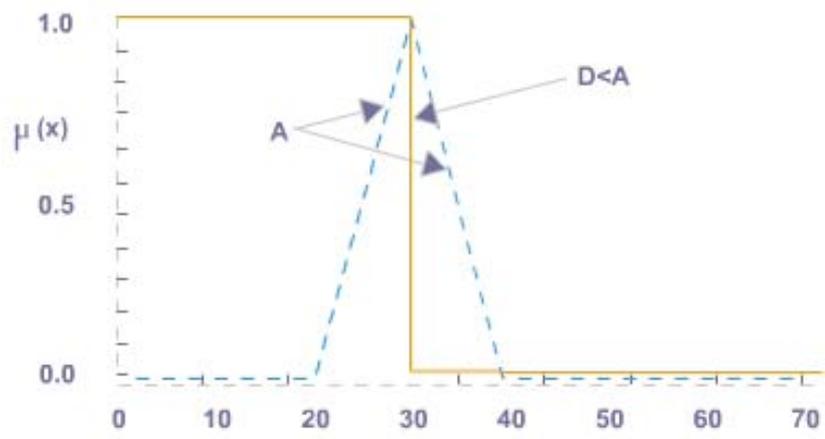
.x(Amax)

A(x)



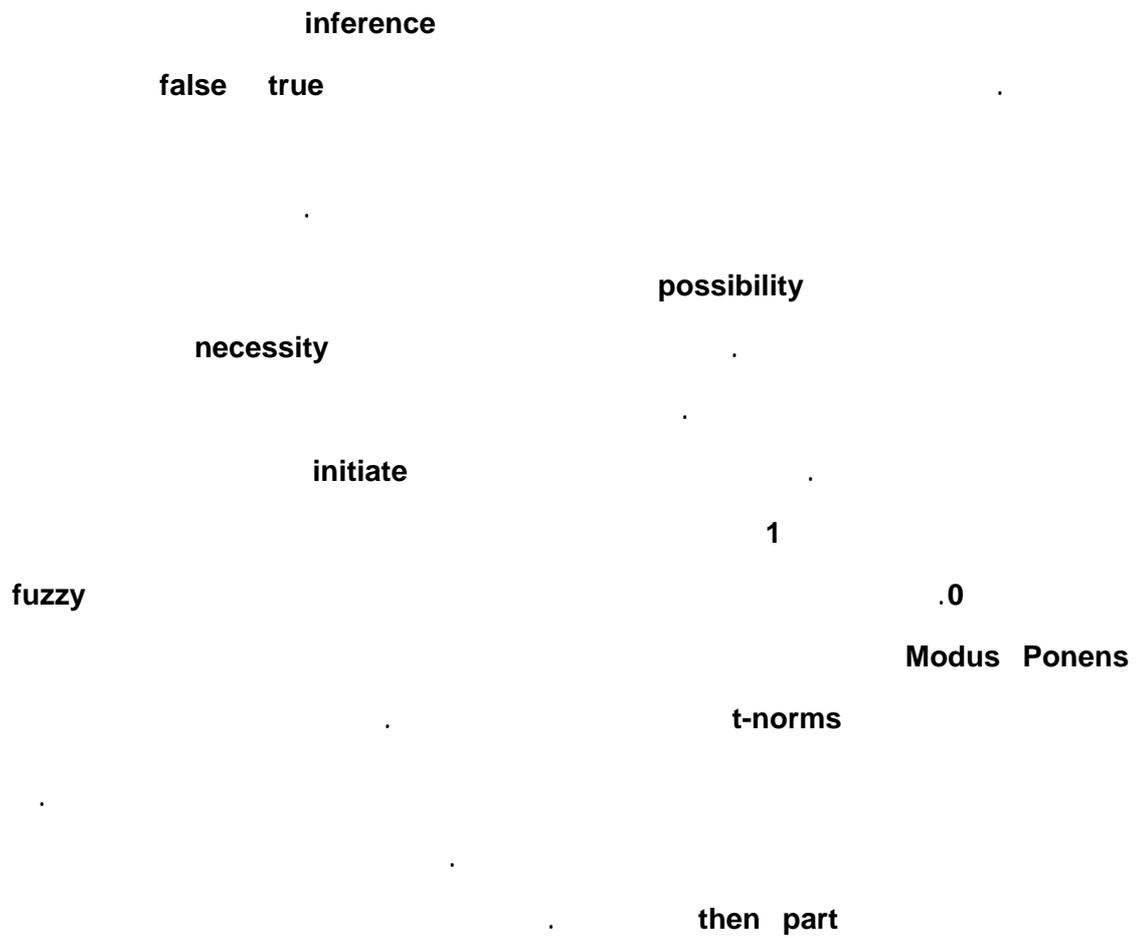
.C = NOT A

-13-



D<A -14-

.1



.2

:

:monotonic



:non-monotonic



:downward monotonic



antecedents

modification

creation

:

meta-rules

input or output data

debugging

.3

:

:

IF (P) THEN (Q)

Q

P

)

:

(

litteral

.AND, OR, NOT

.single truth value

IF (P) THEN (B'=B)

B'	B	P
		.revised data

IF (A'=A) THEN (B'=B)

A'	A	B	A
A'	A	.A	
) B'	B	.A	
		.(

(.1 r) .r
 .(min AND) P AND r P
 .1 r r P AND P

monotonic inference

B	
B	
0.8 B	
B	.0.5
.0.8 B	
:	(B) B'
	B'=P OR B

A (A'=A) P
 : () A'

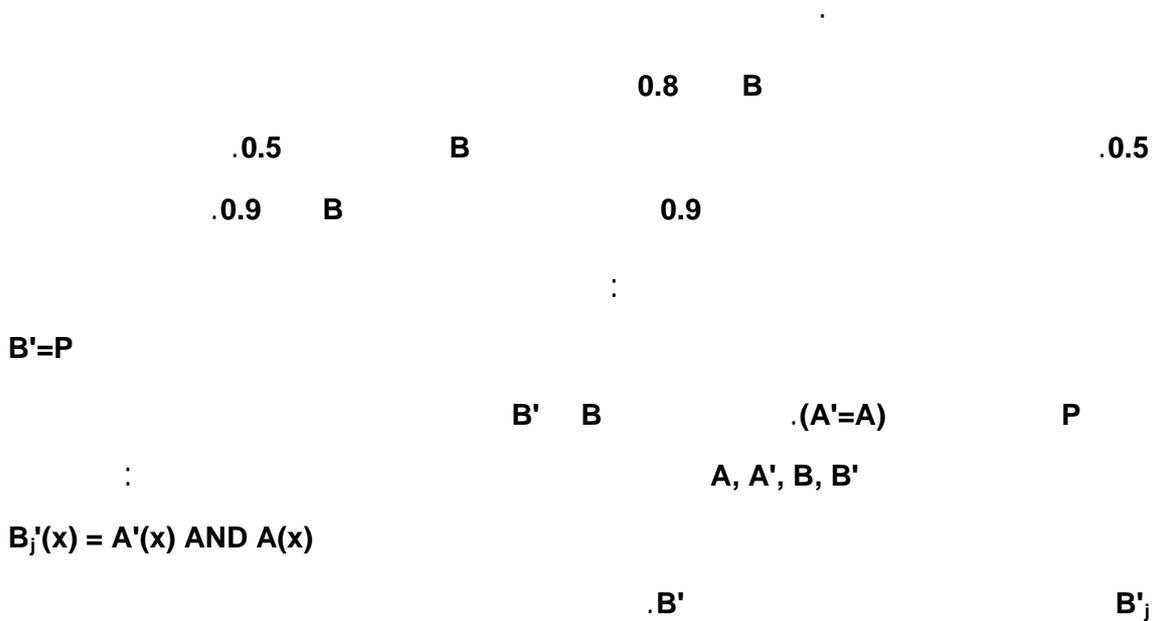
P = truth value (A'=A) = max (A, A')

: A' A

P = truth value (A'=A) = max (A(x), A'(x)), $\forall x$ in A, A'

B'(x) = max (P, B(x)) : B' B

non-monotonic inference



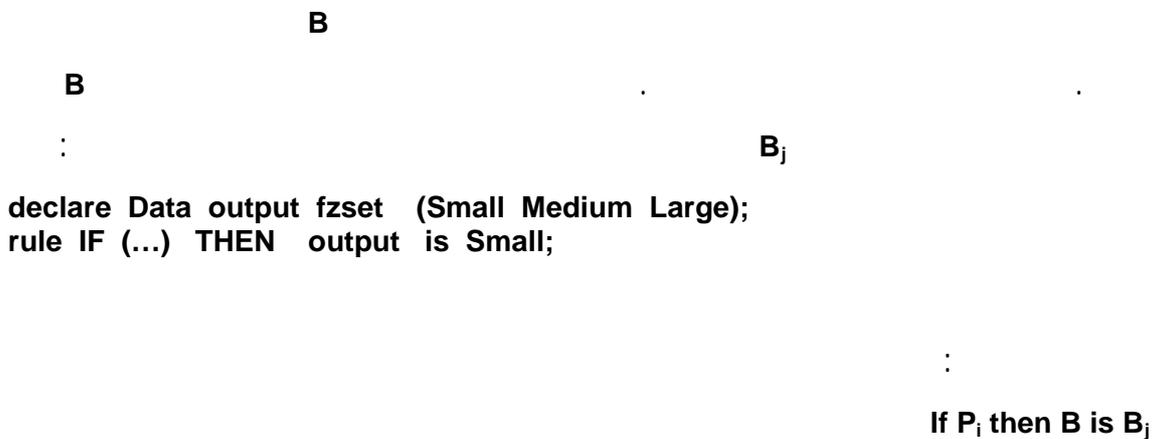
B'=P

B' B (A'=A) P
 A, A', B, B'

B'_j(x) = A'(x) AND A(x)

.B' B'_j

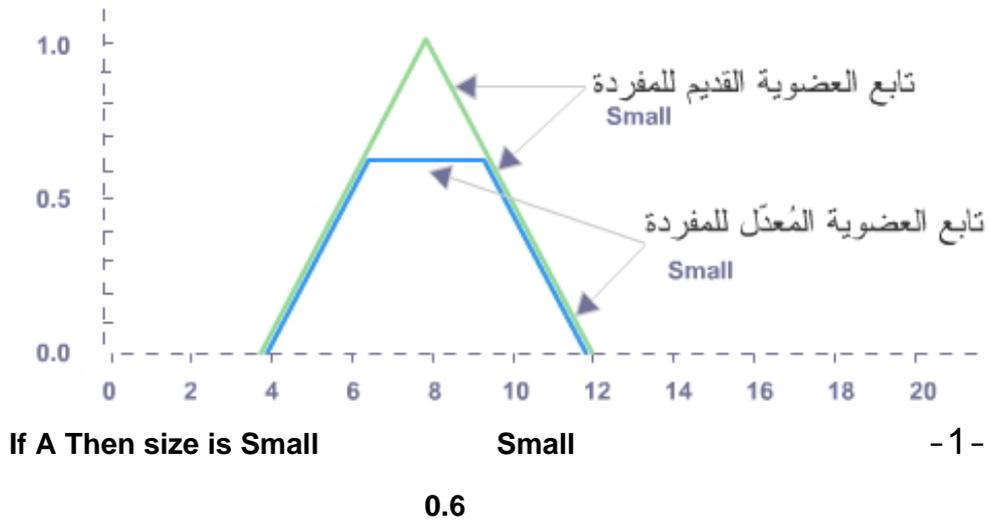
downward monotonic inference



declare Data output fzset (Small Medium Large);
 rule IF (...) THEN output is Small;

If P_i then B is B_j

$B'_j = P \text{ AND } B_j :$



approximate reasoning .4

IF X is A THEN Y is B

From $X=A'$

Infer that $Y=B'$

$A \quad A \rightarrow B \quad B$

A, A', B, B'

$A \rightarrow B \quad A' \quad B'$

$B' = A' \circ A \rightarrow B$

$$A = \left\{ \frac{0.3}{x_1}, \frac{0.7}{x_2}, \frac{1.0}{x_3} \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{y_1}, \frac{1.0}{y_2}, \frac{0.6}{y_3} \right\}$$

$T(x, y) = \min(1, 1-x+y) :$

$R(x,y)$

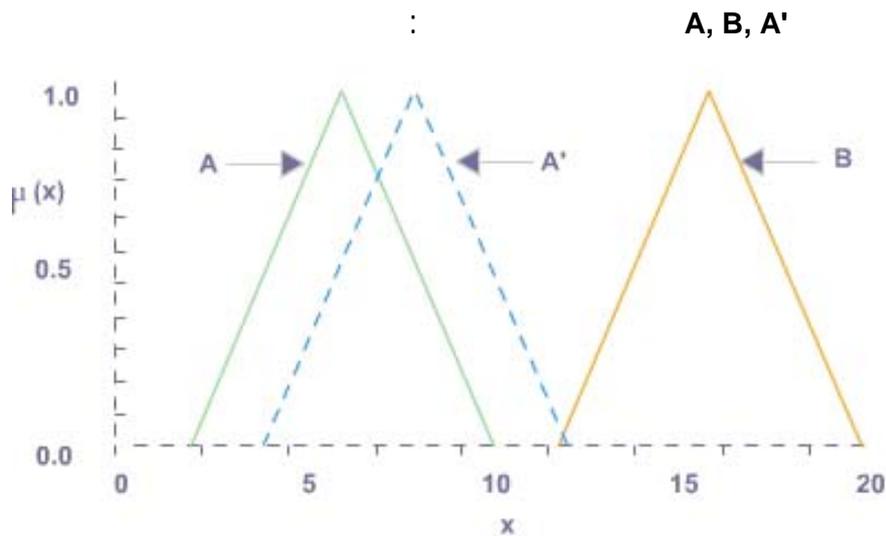
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.8 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.6 & 1 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = \left\{ \frac{1.0}{x_1}, \frac{0.6}{x_2}, \frac{0.3}{x_3} \right\}$$

$$: \quad T=T_m \quad A' \circ R \quad B'$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B'(y_1) &= \max\{\min(1,1), \min(0.6,0.8), \min(0.3,0.6)\} = 1 \\ B'(y_2) &= \max\{\min(1,1), \min(0.6,1), \min(0.3,1)\} = 1 \\ B'(y_3) &= \max\{\min(1,0.5), \min(0.6,1), \min(0.3,0.6)\} = 0.6 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow B' = \left\{ \frac{1.0}{y_1}, \frac{1.0}{y_2}, \frac{0.6}{y_3} \right\}$$

.if x is Big then y is slow :



-2-

Gaines-)

(A→B)

R

:Rescher)

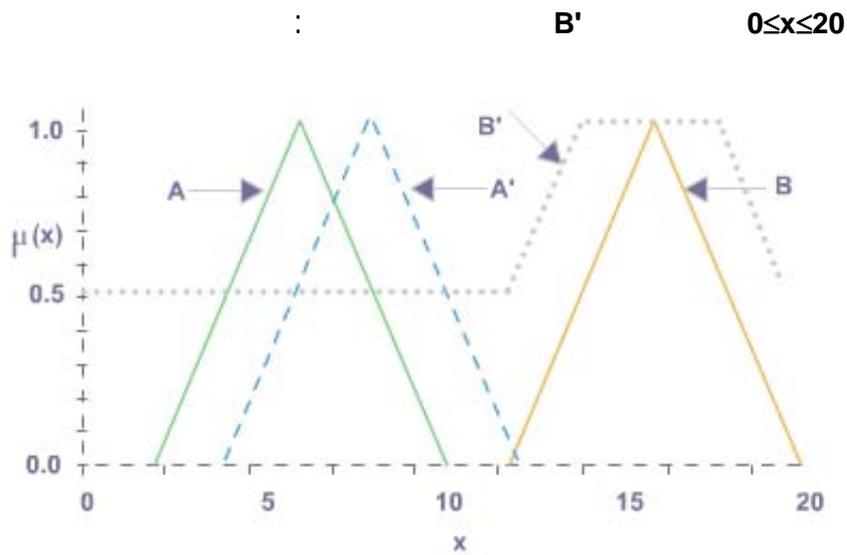
$$R(x, y) = tv(A(x) \rightarrow B(y)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } tv(A(x)) \leq tv(B(y)) \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

: B'

$$B'(y) = \sup_x \{(A'(x), R(x, y))\}$$

.arguments

Sup_x

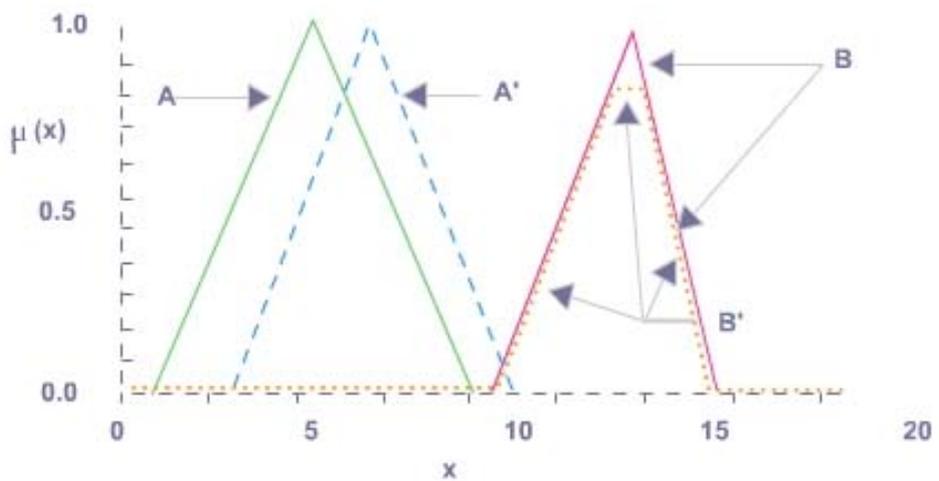


-2-

-3-

:

- $\mu_B(x) = 0.5$ **B'** ●
 - $\mu_{A'}(x) = 0.5$ **A=A'** ●
 - $\mu_{B'}(y) = 1$ T_m $A \cap A' = \emptyset$ ●
- (AND) t-norm



(A AND B) A' B' .A, A', B, B' :-4-

-2-

Mamdani implication

If X is A then Y is B

:	A'	X	P	A'	Y	X, A, Y, B	B'
							B' = P OR B
							B' = P
							B' = P AND B
							B' = A' ° (A → B)
							:

- 1. $B'_j \geq B_j$
- 2. If $A' = NULL$, then $B' = B$
- 3. If A' and A are disjoint, then $B' = B$

- 1. $B' = P = (A' = A)$
- 2. If $A' = NULL$, then $B' = NULL$
- 3. If A' and A are disjoint, then $B' = NULL$

- 1. $B'_j \leq B_j$
- 2. If $A' = NULL$, then $B' = NULL$
- 3. If A' and A are disjoint, then $B' = NULL$

.B' = (A' = A) OR B :

.B' = (A' = A) :

.B' = (A' = A) AND B :

A - ●

B - ●

C - ●

.Mamdani

.B' = A' ° A → B :

D - ●

:

°

[A_i → B_j]

B'_j = max (min (A'_i, A_i → B_j))

A, B, C

A

B'

(A=A')

A'

!!

by default

by default

FLOPS

.TMSon

TMSoff

.1

state- "snapshot" .based reasoning



-1-

()

reactive



STRIPS

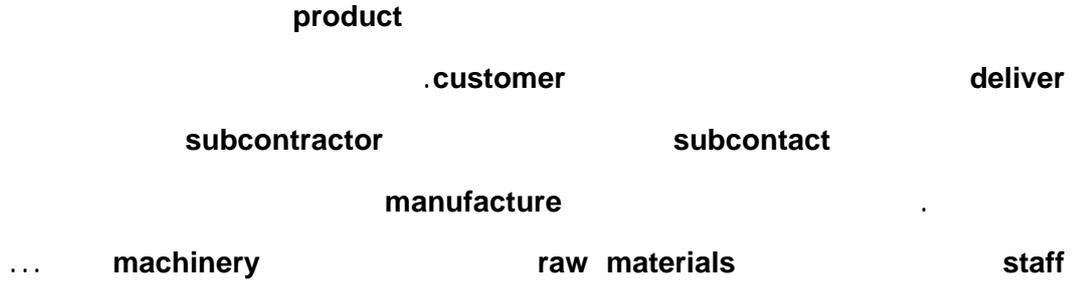
STRIPS

لروبوت

.effects

preconditions

means-ends

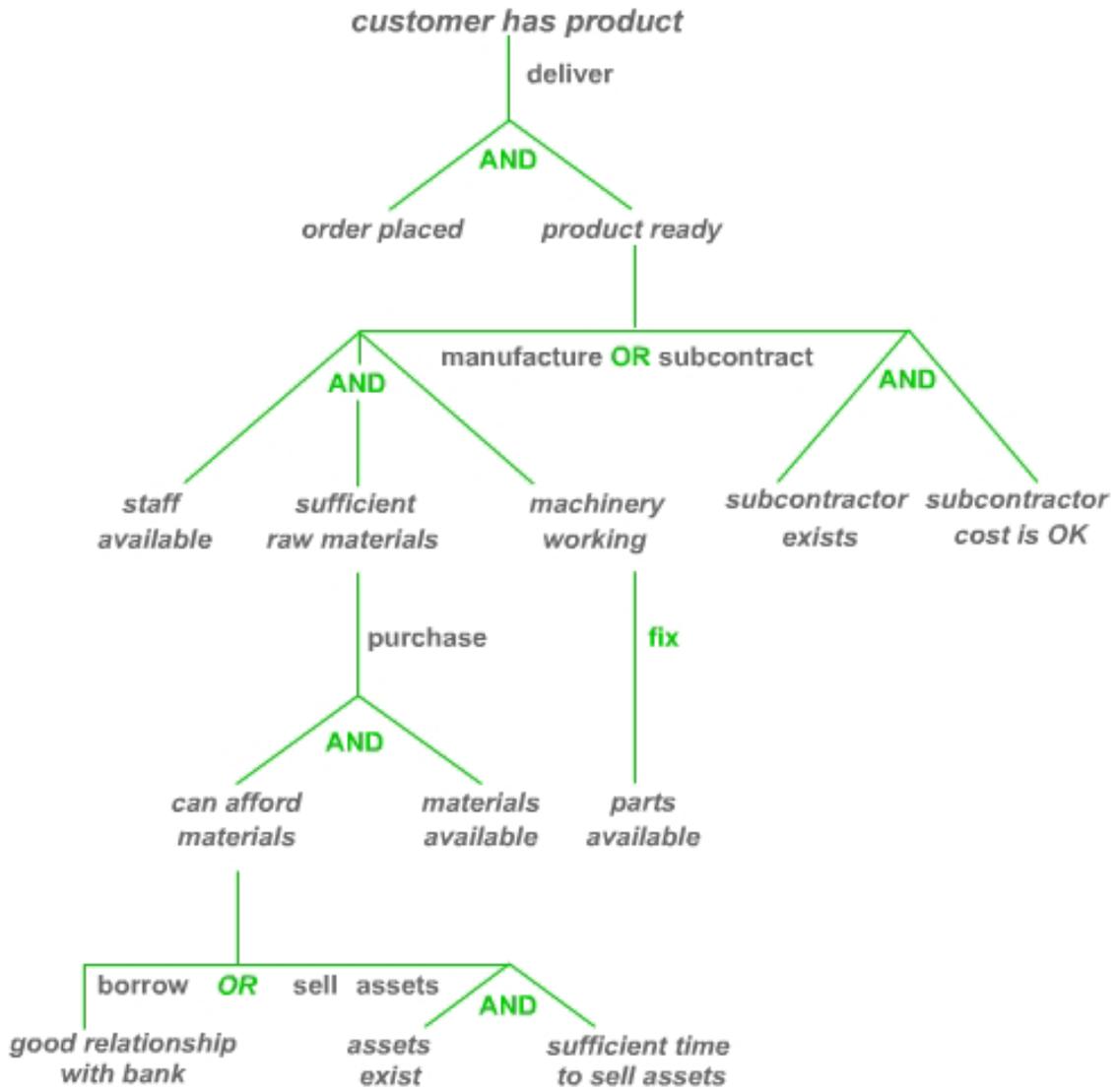


-2-

المؤثر والغرض	الشروط الأولية	الآثار
سَلَمَ منتجاً	المنتج جاهز وقَدَمَ الزبون الطلب	حصل الزبون على الطلب
تعاقد مع (مصنّع) المنتج	جهة التعاقد متاحة وتكلفتها أخفض من سعر المنتج	المنتج جاهز
صنّع المنتج	العاملون متاحون ولدينا مواد أولية و الآلات تعمل	المنتج جاهز، موادنا الأولية أقل، آلاتنا تقترب من وقت الصيانة
استرّ مواداً أولية	يمكننا تأمين المواد الأولية وهي متاحة	لدينا مواداً أولية وسحب المال من حسابنا
اقترض المال	علاقة طيبة مع المصرف	المال أُضيف إلى حسابنا
بع قيمة مضافة	القيمة المضافة موجودة ولدينا الوقت الكافي لبيعها	المال أُضيف إلى حسابنا
صلح الآلات	قطع التبديل متوفرة	الآلات تعمل، وجرت جدولة وقت الصيانة التالي

-2-

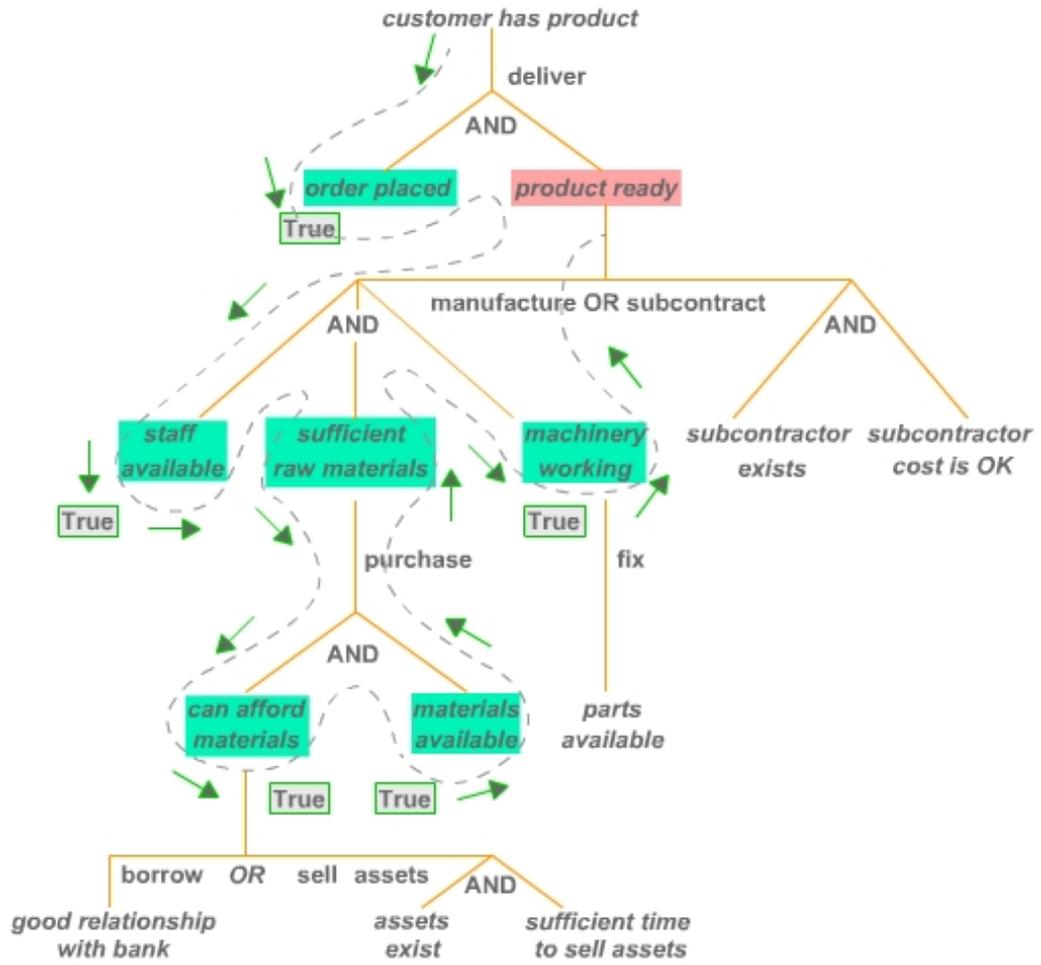
-3-



-3-

-supplier

-4-



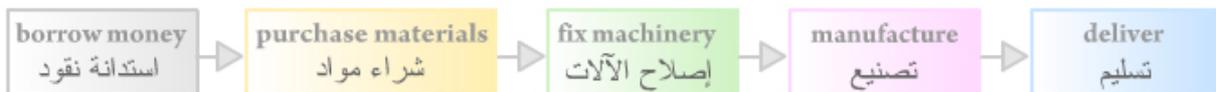
-4-

STRIPS

()

hierarchical

STRIPS .



()

-5-

()

سَلِّمْ → كُنْ جَاهِزاً لِلتَّسْلِيمِ

صَنِّعْ → كُنْ جَاهِزاً لِلتَّصْنِيعِ

صَلِّحِ الْأَلَاتِ ← → احْصِلِ عَلَى الْمَوَادِّ الْأُولِيَّةِ

اشْتَرِ الْمَوَادَّ → اسْتَدِنْ نَقُوداً

-5-

abstraction

STRIPS

ABSTRIPS

.primitive actions

()

()

:

)

conjunctive (

job shop scheduling

schedule

()

iterative

analytical

:

.heuristic



()

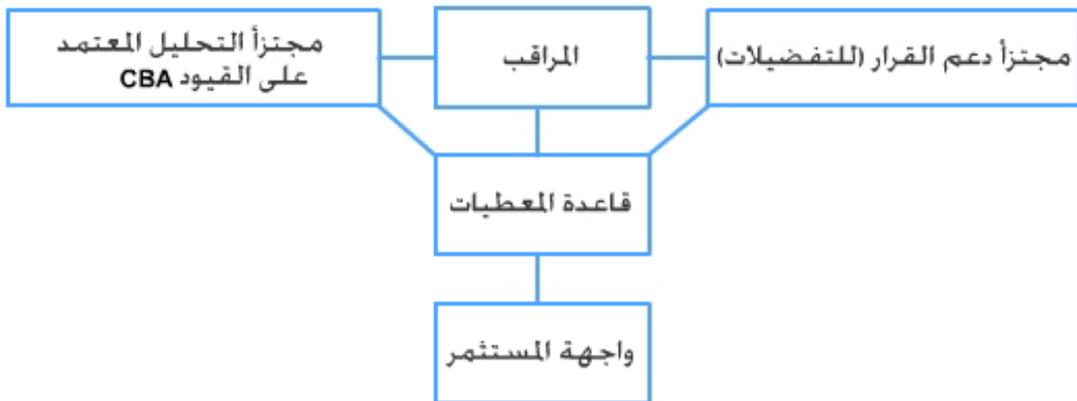
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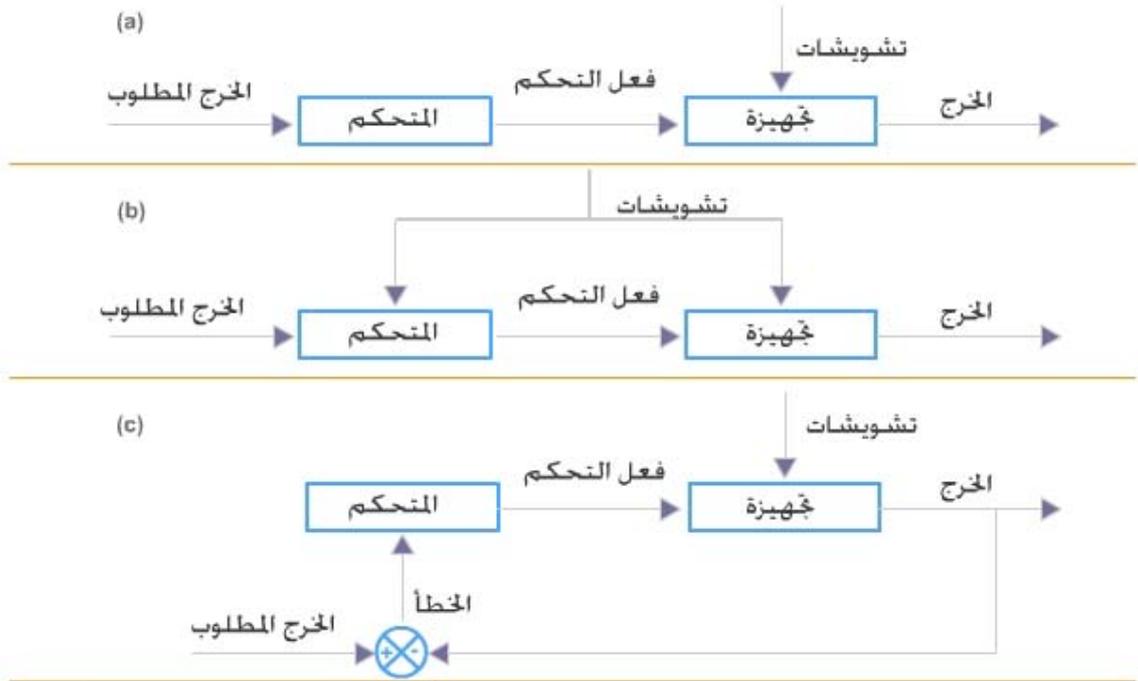
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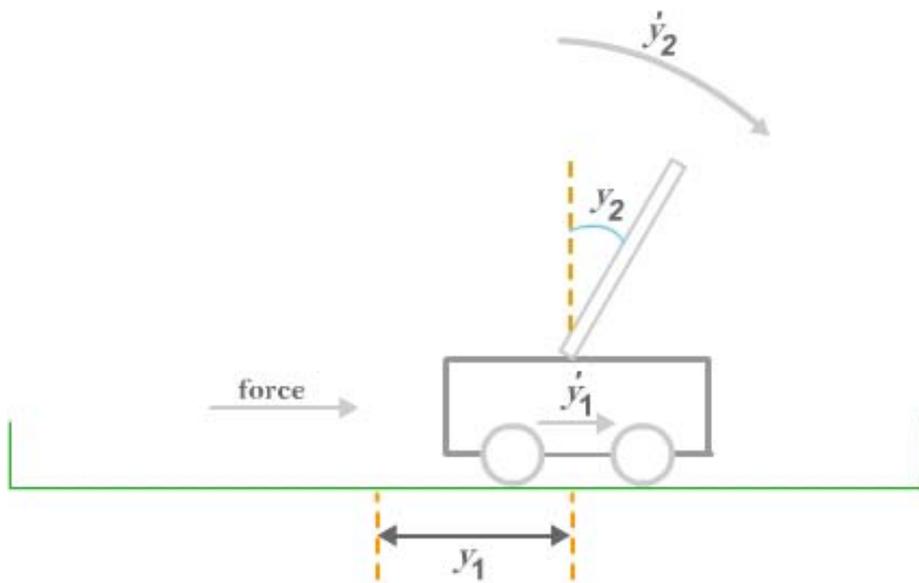
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statistical process control (SPC)

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monitoring

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