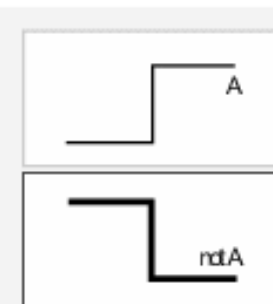
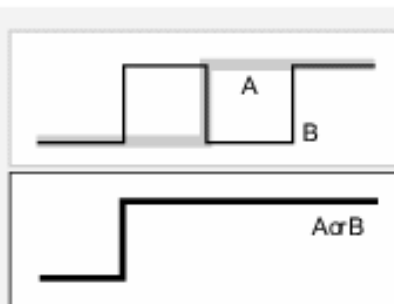
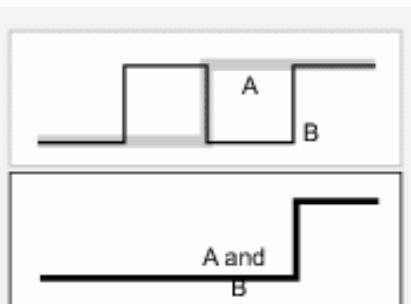


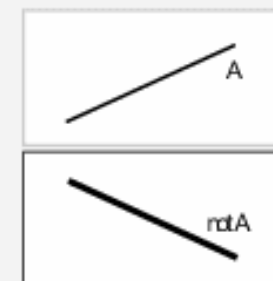
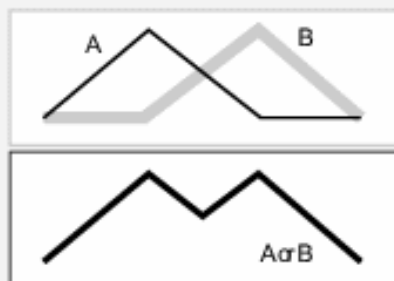
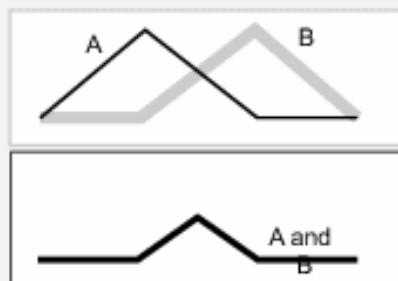
# Logika rozmyta

**Logika rozmyta**, jedna z logik wielowartościowych, stanowi uogólnienie **klasycznej dwuwartościowej logiki**. Jest ściśle powiązana z teorią zbiorów rozmytych. W logice rozmytej między stanem **0 (fałsz)** a stanem **1 (prawda)** rozciąga się szereg wartości pośrednich, które określają stopień przynależności elementu do zbioru.

Two-valued  
logic



Multivalued  
logic



AND  
 $\min(A,B)$

OR  
 $\max(A,B)$

NOT  
 $(1-A)$

# Dwuwartościowa logika

Macierz wszystkich funkcji dla alfabetu z  $k$

elementów ma  $k(k^n)$  wiersze.

( $n$  – ilość zmiennych)

$n=1$   $k=2$

$x$	0	1	$y$
$y_0$	0	0	0
$y_1$	0	1	$x$
$y_2$	1	0	$\bar{x}$
$y_3$	1	1	1

# Dwuwartościowa logika 2 zmiennych

$x_1$	0 0 1 1	
$x_2$	0 1 0 1	
$y_0$	0 0 0 0	0
$y_1$	0 0 0 1	$x_1 x_2; x_1 \wedge x_2$ ( $x_1 \& x_2; x_1 \cap x_2$ )
$y_2$	0 0 1 0	$x_1 \leftarrow x_2$ ( $x_1 \supset x_2; x_1 \setminus x_2$ )
$y_3$	0 0 1 1	$x_1$
$y_4$	0 1 0 0	$x_2 \leftarrow x_1$ ( $x_1 \not\subset x_2; x_2 \setminus x_1$ )
$y_5$	0 1 0 1	$x_2$

$y_6$	0 1 1 0	$x_1 + x_2$ ( $x_1 \nabla x_2; x_1 \oplus x_2$ )
$y_7$	0 1 1 1	$x_1 \vee x_2$ ( $x_1 + x_2; x_1 \cup x_2$ )
$y_8$	1 0 0 0	$x_1 \downarrow x_2$ ( $x_1 \bar{\vee} x_2; x_1 \circ x_2$ )

$k=2 \quad n=2$

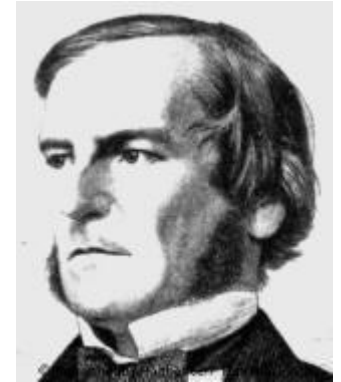
$k(k^n)$

$y_9$	1 0 0 1	$x_1 \sim x_2$ ( $x_1 \equiv x_2; x_1 \leftrightarrow x_2$ )
$y_{10}$	1 0 1 0	$\bar{x}_2$ ( $x_2; \sim x_2; \neg x_2$ )
$y_{11}$	1 0 1 1	$x_2 \rightarrow x_1$ ( $x_1 \subset x_2; x_1 < x_2$ )
$y_{12}$	1 1 0 0	$\bar{x}_1$ ( $x_1; \sim x_1; \neg x_1$ )
$y_{13}$	1 1 0 1	$x_1 \rightarrow x_2$ ( $x_1 \supset x_2; x_1 > x_2$ )
$y_{14}$	1 1 1 0	$x_1 / x_2$ ( $x_1 \bar{\wedge} x_2; x_1 \& x_2$ )
$y_{15}$	1 1 1 1	1



# Operacji logiki dwuwartościowej

$$a, b \in \{0, 1\}$$



matematyk angielski  
George Boole,  
1815 -1864

**Negacja –  
zaprzeczenie logiczne**

Negacja	
a	NOT a
0	1
1	0

**Alternatywa –  
suma logiczna**

Alternatywa		
a	b	a OR b
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

**Koniunkcja –  
iloczyn logiczny**

Koniunkcja		
a	b	a AND b
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

**Różnica symetryczna –  
suma modulo dwa**

Różnica symetryczna		
a	b	a XOR b
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

**Implikacja materialna**

P	Q	$P \Rightarrow Q$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

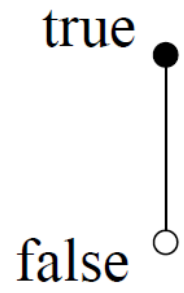
**Implikacja materialna** — zdanie logiczne powstałe przez połączenie dwóch zdań **P** (poprzednik implikacji) i **Q** (następnik implikacji) spójnikiem implikacji  $\Rightarrow$ .

# Sprawdzanie zdań

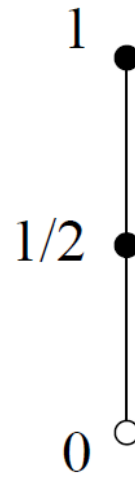
$$(p \vee q) \wedge r \Rightarrow p \vee (q \wedge r)$$

$p$	$q$	$r$	$p \vee q$	$\overbrace{(p \vee q) \wedge r}^{\text{P}}$	$q \wedge r$	$\overbrace{p \vee (q \wedge r)}^{\text{L}}$	$\text{L} \Rightarrow \text{P}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Wyrażenie nie jest tautologią



$L_2$



$L_3$



$L_{fuz}$

# Operacjami logiki rozmytej

$$a, b \in [0, 1]$$

Operacja	KD-logika	$\perp$ -logika
$\neg a$	$1-a$	$1-a$
$a \& b$	$\min(a, b)$	$\max(0, a+b-1)$
$a \vee b$	$\max(a, b)$	$\min(1, a+b)$
$a \rightarrow b$	$(1-a) \vee b = \max(1-a, b)$	$\min(1, b+1-a)$
$a \leftrightarrow b$	$\min(\max(1-a, b), \max(1-b, a))$	$\max(0, \min(1, b+1-a) + \min(1, a+1-b) - 1)$



# Formuła rozmyta

$$x, x_1, x_2 \longrightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$\neg x = 1 - x$$

$$x_1 \wedge x_2 = \min(x_1, x_2) \quad x_1 \vee x_2 = \max(x_1, x_2)$$

$$(\{0, 1\}, \vee, \wedge, \neg) \longrightarrow ([0, 1], \vee, \wedge, \neg)$$

$$\forall x \in ]0, 1[, x \wedge (\neg x) \neq 0, x \vee (\neg x) \neq 1$$

# Zdanie logiczne rozmyte

Funkcja  $[0, 1]^n \longrightarrow [0, 1]$

(i)  $0, 1, x_i, i = 1, n$  zdanie

(ii) zdanie  $f \longrightarrow \neg f$  zdanie

(iii) zdania  $f \ g \longrightarrow f \wedge g \ f \vee g$  zdanie

# Sprawdzanie zdań rozmytych

$$x_i \vee (\neg x_i) \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \neg x = 1 - x$$

Zdanie sprzeczne  $P(a) \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall a \in [0, 1]^n$

$$P \wedge (x_i \vee (\neg x_i)) = P = [P \wedge x_i] \vee [P \wedge (\neg x_i)]$$

Twierdzenie

Jeśli

$$f(a) = g(a) \quad \forall a \in \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}^n$$

to

$$f(a) = g(a) \quad \forall a \in [0, 1]^n$$

$$\underline{a} = \mu_{\underline{A}}(x), \underline{b} = \mu_{\underline{B}}(x), \dots; \underline{a}, \underline{b}, \dots \in \mathbf{M} = [0, 1].$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} = \text{MIN}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}),$$

$$\underline{a} \vee \underline{b} = \text{MAX}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}),$$

$$\bar{\underline{a}} = 1 - \underline{a},$$

$$\underline{a} \oplus \underline{b} = (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b})$$

# Właściwości

$$\underline{a} \wedge 0 = 0,$$

$$\underline{a} \vee 0 = \underline{a},$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge 1 = \underline{a},$$

$$\underline{a} \vee 1 = 1,$$

$$\overline{\overline{\underline{a}}} = \underline{a},$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} = \underline{b} \wedge \underline{a},$$

$$\underline{a} \vee \underline{b} = \underline{b} \vee \underline{a},$$

$$(\underline{a} \vee \underline{b}) \wedge \underline{c} = \underline{a} \wedge (\underline{b} \wedge \underline{c}),$$

$$(\underline{a} \vee \underline{b}) \vee \underline{c} = \underline{a} \vee (\underline{b} \vee \underline{c}),$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge \underline{a} = \underline{a},$$

$$\underline{a} \vee \underline{a} = \underline{a},$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge \overline{\underline{a}} \neq 0,$$

$$\underline{a} \vee \overline{\underline{a}} \neq 1,$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge (\underline{b} \vee \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{c}),$$

$$\underline{a} \vee (\underline{b} \wedge \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \vee \underline{b}) \wedge (\underline{a} \vee \underline{c}),$$

$$\overline{\overline{\underline{a}}} \wedge \overline{\overline{\underline{b}}} = \overline{\overline{\underline{a} \vee \underline{b}}},$$

$$\overline{\overline{\underline{a} \vee \underline{b}}} = \overline{\overline{\underline{a}}} \wedge \overline{\overline{\underline{b}}}.$$

# Twierdzenie

$$\underline{a} \wedge (\underline{b} \vee \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{c})$$

Dowód

$$0 \leq \underline{a} \leq \underline{b} \leq \underline{c} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{a} \wedge (\underline{b} \vee \underline{c}) &= \text{MIN} [\underline{a}, \text{MAX} (\underline{b}, \underline{c})] = \text{MIN} (\underline{a}, \underline{c}) = \underline{a}, \\ (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{c}) &= \text{MAX} [\text{MIN} (\underline{a}, \underline{b}), \text{MIN} (\underline{a}, \underline{c})] = \\ &= \text{MAX} (\underline{a}, \underline{a}) = \underline{a}. \end{aligned}$$

# Funkcje logiczne zmiennych rozmytych

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \dots) \quad 0 \leq \underline{f} \leq 1$$

Uproszczenie

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}} &\neq 0, \\ \underline{a} \vee \bar{\underline{a}} &\neq 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \underline{a} \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) = (\underline{a} \wedge 1) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) = \underline{a} \wedge (1 \vee \underline{b})$$

$$= \underline{a} \wedge 1$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge (\underline{b} \vee \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{c})$$

$$= \underline{a}$$

Reguła pochłaniania

$$\underline{a} \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) = \underline{a}.$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge (\underline{a} \vee \underline{b}) = \underline{a}.$$

# Przykład

$$\begin{aligned} f(a, b, c) &= (a \wedge b \wedge \bar{c}) \vee [\bar{a} \wedge (\bar{b} \vee c)] \vee \bar{a} \vee (b \wedge \bar{c}) = \\ &= \underbrace{(a \wedge b \wedge \bar{c})}_{(1)} \vee \underbrace{(\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b})}_{(2)} \vee \underbrace{(\bar{a} \wedge c)}_{(3)} \vee \underbrace{\bar{a}}_{(4)} \vee \underbrace{(b \wedge \bar{c})}_{(5)} = (b \wedge \bar{c}) \vee \bar{a} \end{aligned}$$



# Obliczenia

Jeśli  $\underline{x} \leq \underline{y}$ , to  $\underline{\bar{y}} \leq \underline{\bar{x}}$ .  $\leftarrow \underline{\bar{a}} = 1 - \underline{a}$ ,

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{a} \leq \underline{b} \leq \underline{\bar{b}} \leq \underline{\bar{a}}, & \underline{a} \leq \underline{\bar{b}} \leq \underline{b} \leq \underline{\bar{a}}, & \underline{\bar{a}} \leq \underline{b} \leq \underline{\bar{b}} \leq \underline{a}, & \underline{\bar{a}} \leq \underline{\bar{b}} \leq \underline{b} \leq \underline{a}, \\ \underline{b} \leq \underline{a} \leq \underline{\bar{a}} \leq \underline{\bar{b}}, & \underline{b} \leq \underline{\bar{a}} \leq \underline{a} \leq \underline{\bar{b}}, & \underline{\bar{b}} \leq \underline{a} \leq \underline{\bar{a}} \leq \underline{b}, & \underline{\bar{b}} \leq \underline{\bar{a}} \leq \underline{a} \leq \underline{b}. \end{array}$$

$$ab\bar{b}\bar{a},$$

$$\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{a},$$

$$\bar{a}b\bar{b}\bar{a},$$

$$\bar{a}\bar{b}b\bar{a},$$

$$ba\bar{a}\bar{b},$$

$$b\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{b},$$

$$\bar{b}a\bar{a}b,$$

$$\bar{b}\bar{a}\bar{a}b.$$

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}});$$

$\underline{a}$	$\underline{b}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}$	$(\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}})$
$\underline{a}$	$\underline{b}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{a}$	$\underline{b}$	$\underline{b}$
$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\underline{b}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$
$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{b}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$
$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\underline{b}$	$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$
$\underline{b}$	$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\underline{a}$	$\underline{b}$	$\underline{a}$
$\underline{b}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{b}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$
$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{b}$	$\underline{a}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\underline{a}$
$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\underline{a}$	$\underline{b}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$	$\bar{\underline{b}}$	$\bar{\underline{a}}$

Funkcje  $f_1=f_2$  jeśli tablice są jednakowe

# Postać wielomianowa

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{c}}).$$



$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\bar{\underline{a}} \vee \underline{a}) \wedge (\bar{\underline{a}} \vee \underline{b}) \wedge (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{c}}) \wedge (\bar{\underline{b}} \vee \underline{a}) \wedge (\bar{\underline{b}} \vee \underline{b}) \wedge (\bar{\underline{b}} \vee \bar{\underline{c}}).$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \vee \underline{b}) \wedge \underline{c} \wedge (\bar{\underline{a}} \vee \underline{b} \vee \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \vee \bar{\underline{b}}) \wedge \underline{c},$$



$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{c}) \vee (\bar{\underline{b}} \wedge \underline{c}),$$

# Maksymalny jedynomian. Redukowany wielomian.

$$\underline{f}(a, b) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$\underline{f}(a, b) = (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$\underline{f}(a, b, c) = (\bar{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{b} \wedge \underline{c})$$

$$\underline{f}(a, b, c) = (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}) \vee (\bar{a} \vee \underline{c}) \wedge (\underline{b} \wedge \bar{b}) \wedge (\underline{b} \vee \underline{c}) \wedge (\underline{c} \vee \bar{c}) \wedge (\bar{b} \vee \bar{c}).$$

# Ilość funkcji $f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \dots)$

$$\underline{a}, \quad \bar{\underline{a}}, \quad \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}}, \quad \underline{a} \vee \bar{\underline{a}},$$

$$\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}} = \underline{a}, \quad \text{jeśli} \quad \underline{a} \leq \bar{\underline{a}}, \quad \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}} = \bar{\underline{a}}, \quad \bar{\underline{a}} \leq \underline{a}.$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b})$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \\
 2 \\
 3 \\
 4 \\
 \hline
 4
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \underline{a} \quad (1) \\
 \bar{\underline{a}} \quad (2) \\
 \underline{b} \quad (3) \\
 \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (4)
 \end{array} \right.
 \begin{array}{l}
 1 \wedge 2 \\
 1 \wedge 3 \\
 1 \wedge 4 \\
 2 \wedge 3 \\
 2 \wedge 4 \\
 3 \wedge 4 \\
 \hline
 6
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}} \quad (5) \\
 \underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \quad (6) \\
 \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (7) \\
 \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \quad (8) \\
 \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (9) \\
 \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (10)
 \end{array} \right.
 \begin{array}{l}
 1 \wedge 2 \wedge 3 \\
 1 \wedge 2 \wedge 4 \\
 1 \wedge 3 \wedge 4 \\
 2 \wedge 3 \wedge 4 \\
 \hline
 4
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \quad (11) \\
 \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (12) \\
 \underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (13) \\
 \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (14)
 \end{array} \right.
 \begin{array}{l}
 1 \wedge 2 \wedge 3 \wedge 4 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \quad (15)
 \end{array} \right.$$

$1 \vee 2$	$a \vee \bar{a}$ (16)	$1 \vee (2 \wedge 3)$	$a \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b)$ (22)
$1 \vee 3$	$a \vee b$ (17)	$1 \vee (2 \wedge 4)$	$a \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b})$ (23)
$1 \vee 4$	$a \vee \bar{b}$ (18)	$1 \vee (3 \wedge 4)$	$a \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})$ (24)
$2 \vee 3$	$\bar{a} \vee b$ (19)	$2 \vee (1 \wedge 3)$	$\bar{a} \vee (a \wedge b)$ (25)
$2 \vee 4$	$\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}$ (20)	$2 \vee (1 \wedge 4)$	$\bar{a} \vee (a \wedge \bar{b})$ (26)
$3 \vee 4$	$b \vee \bar{b}$ (21)	$2 \vee (3 \wedge 4)$	$\bar{a} \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})$ (27)
	$6$	$3 \vee (1 \wedge 2)$	$b \vee (a \wedge \bar{a})$ (28)
		$3 \vee (1 \wedge 4)$	$b \vee (a \wedge \bar{b})$ (29)
		$3 \vee (2 \wedge 4)$	$b \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b})$ (30)
		$4 \vee (1 \wedge 2)$	$\bar{b} \vee (a \wedge \bar{a})$ (31)
		$4 \vee (1 \wedge 3)$	$\bar{b} \vee (a \wedge b)$ (32)
		$4 \vee (2 \wedge 3)$	$\bar{b} \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b)$ (33)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \vee 2 \vee 3 \\
 1 \vee 2 \vee 4 \\
 1 \vee 3 \vee 4 \\
 2 \vee 3 \vee 4
 \end{array}
 \left|
 \begin{array}{l}
 a \vee \bar{a} \vee b \quad (71) \\
 a \vee \bar{a} \vee \bar{b} \quad (72) \\
 a \vee b \vee \bar{b} \quad (73) \\
 \bar{a} \vee b \vee \bar{b} \quad (74)
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \vee 2 \vee (3 \wedge 4) \\
 1 \vee 3 \vee (2 \wedge 4) \\
 1 \vee 4 \vee (2 \wedge 3) \\
 2 \vee 3 \vee (1 \wedge 4) \\
 2 \vee 4 \vee (1 \wedge 3) \\
 3 \vee 4 \vee (1 \wedge 2)
 \end{array}
 \left|
 \begin{array}{l}
 a \vee \bar{a} \vee (b \wedge \bar{b}) \quad (75) \\
 a \vee b \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \quad (76) \\
 a \vee \bar{b} \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b) \quad (77) \\
 \bar{a} \vee b \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \quad (78) \\
 \bar{a} \vee \bar{b} \vee (a \wedge b) \quad (79) \\
 b \vee \bar{b} \vee (a \wedge \bar{a}) \quad (80)
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$1 \vee (2 \wedge 3) \vee (2 \wedge 4) \vee \\ \vee (3 \wedge 4)$$

$$2 \vee (1 \wedge 3) \vee (1 \wedge 4) \vee \\ \vee (3 \wedge 4)$$

$$3 \vee (1 \wedge 2) \vee (1 \wedge 4) \vee \\ \vee (2 \wedge 4)$$

$$4 \vee (1 \wedge 2) \vee (1 \wedge 3) \vee \\ \vee (2 \wedge 3)$$

$$a \wedge (\bar{a} \wedge b) \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee \\ \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$\bar{a} \wedge (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \vee \\ \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$b \wedge (a \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \vee \\ \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$\bar{b} \wedge (a \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee \\ \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b)$$



$$(1 \wedge 2) \vee (1 \wedge 3) \vee (1 \wedge 4) \vee \\ \vee (2 \wedge 3) \vee (2 \wedge 4)$$

$$(1 \wedge 2) \vee (1 \wedge 3) \vee (1 \wedge 4) \vee \\ \vee (2 \wedge 3) \vee (3 \wedge 4)$$

$$(1 \wedge 2) \vee (1 \wedge 3) \vee (1 \wedge 4) \vee \\ \vee (2 \wedge 4) \vee (3 \wedge 4)$$

$$(1 \wedge 2) \vee (1 \wedge 3) \vee (2 \wedge 3) \vee \\ \vee (2 \wedge 4) \vee (3 \wedge 4)$$

$$(a \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \vee \\ \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b) \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$(a \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \vee \\ \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b) \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})$$

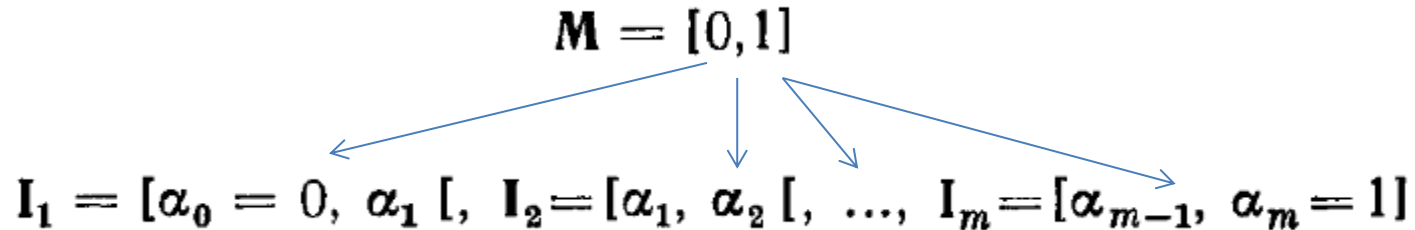
$$(a \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \vee \\ \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$(a \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b) \vee \\ \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (1 \wedge 2) \vee (1 \wedge 3) \vee (1 \wedge 4) \vee \\
 \vee (2 \wedge 3) \vee (2 \wedge 4) \vee (3 \wedge 4)
 \end{array}
 \Bigg|
 \begin{array}{l}
 (a \wedge \bar{a}) \vee (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \vee \\
 \vee (\bar{a} \wedge b) \vee (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (b \wedge \bar{b})
 \end{array}$$

15	1
55	2
64	3
25	4
6	5
1	6
<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: 0;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: 0;"/>
166	

# Analiza funkcji logicznych



$f(\underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2, \dots, \underline{a}_n)$ ,  $\underline{a}_i \in [0, 1]$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , należy do  $I_k$

Przykład

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{c}})$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) \in I_k,$$

$$\alpha_{k-1} \leq \underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) < \alpha_k$$

# Hipoteza 1

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{c})$$

>=

$$\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b} \geq \underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{c} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_{k-1} \leq \bar{a} \wedge \bar{b} < \alpha_k \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\longrightarrow \alpha_{k-1} \leq \text{MIN}(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) < \alpha_k \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_{k-1} \leq \text{MIN}(1 - \underline{a}, 1 - \underline{b}) < \alpha_k.$$

$$1 - \underline{a} \geq \alpha_{k-1} \quad \boxed{i} \quad 1 - \underline{b} \geq \alpha_{k-1} \quad \boxed{i} \quad 1 - \underline{a} < \alpha_k \quad \boxed{\text{lub}} \quad 1 - \underline{b} < \alpha_k.$$

# Hipoteza 2

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{c})$$



$$\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b} < \underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{c}. \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_{k-1} \leq \underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{c} < \alpha_k \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\longrightarrow \alpha_{k-1} \leq \text{MIN}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \bar{c}) < \alpha_k \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_{k-1} \leq \text{MIN}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, 1 - \underline{c}) < \alpha_k$$

$$\underline{a} \geq \alpha_{k-1} \quad \boxed{i} \quad \underline{b} \geq \alpha_{k-1} \quad \boxed{i} \quad 1 - \underline{c} \geq \alpha_{k-1} \quad \boxed{i}$$

$$\underline{a} < \alpha_k \quad \boxed{\text{lub}} \quad \underline{b} < \alpha_k \quad \boxed{\text{lub}} \quad \underline{c} > 1 - \alpha_k$$

# Przykład1

$$\underline{a} = 0,55, \underline{b} = 0,57, \underline{c} = 0,80.$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{c}})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) &= \underline{f}(0,55; 0,57; 0,80) = \\ &= (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{c}}) = \\ &= (0,45 \wedge 0,43) \vee (0,55 \wedge 0,57 \wedge 0,20) = \\ &= 0,43 \vee 0,20 = 0,43. \end{aligned}$$

# Przykład2

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \vee \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

$$[0; 0,2 [$$

Hipoteza 1

$$\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} > \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}, \quad \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} > \bar{\underline{c}}. \quad \rightarrow \quad 0 \leq \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} < 0,2.$$

$$0 \leq \text{MIN}(\underline{a}, 1 - \underline{b}) < 0,2,$$

$$\underline{a} \geq 0 \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{b} \leq 1 \quad \mathcal{P}_1^{(1)}$$

i

$$\underline{a} < 0,2 \quad \text{lub} \quad \underline{b} > 0,8. \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(1)}$$

# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

$$[0; 0,2 [$$

Hipoteza 2

$$\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} > \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}, \quad \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} > \bar{\underline{c}} \rightarrow 0 \leq \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} < 0,2.$$

$$\underline{a} \leq 1 \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{c} \geq 0 \quad \mathcal{P}_1^{(1)}$$

i

$$\underline{a} > 0,8 \quad \text{lub} \quad \underline{c} < 0,2. \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(1)}$$



# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

$$[0; 0,2 [$$

Hipoteza 3

$$\bar{\underline{c}} > \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}, \quad \bar{\underline{c}} > \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}. \quad \longrightarrow \quad 0 \leq \bar{\underline{c}} < 0,2.$$

$$0 \leq 1 - \underline{c} < 0,2,$$

$$0,8 < \underline{c} \leq 1.$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2^{(1)} \quad \mathcal{P}_1^{(1)}$$

# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

$$[0,2; 0,3[$$

Hipoteza 1

$$\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} > \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}, \quad \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} > \bar{\underline{c}},$$

$$0,2 \leq \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} < 0,3,$$

$$\underline{a} \geq 0,2 \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{b} \leq 0,8 \quad \mathcal{P}_1^{(2)}$$

$$\underline{a} < 0,3 \quad \text{lub} \quad \underline{b} > 0,7. \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(2)}$$

# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

$$[0,2; 0,3[$$

Hipoteza 2

$$\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} > \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}, \quad \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} > \bar{\underline{c}},$$

$$0,2 \leq \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} < 0,3,$$

$$\underline{a} \leq 0,8 \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{c} \geq 0,2 \quad \mathcal{P}_1^{(2)}$$

i

$$\underline{a} > 0 \quad \text{lub} \quad \underline{c} < 0,3. \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(2)}$$

# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

$$[0,2; 0,3[$$

Hipoteza 3

$$\bar{\underline{c}} > \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}, \quad \bar{\underline{c}} > \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c},$$
$$0,2 \leq \bar{\underline{c}} < 0,3$$

$$\underline{c} \leq 0,8 \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{c} > 0,7.$$
$$\mathcal{P}_1^{(2)} \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(2)}$$

# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

$$[0,3; 1]$$

Hipoteza 1

$$\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} > \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}, \quad \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} > \bar{\underline{c}}.$$

$$0,3 \leq \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \leq 1,$$

$$\underline{a} \geq 0,3 \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{b} \leq 0,7 \quad \mathcal{P}_1^{(3)}$$

$$\underline{a} \leq 1 \quad \text{lub} \quad \underline{b} \geq 0. \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(3)}$$

# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

[0,3; 1]

Hipoteza 2

$$\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} > \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}, \quad \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} > \bar{\underline{c}},$$

$$0,3 \leq \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c} \leq 1,$$

$$\underline{a} \leq 0,7 \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{c} > 0,3 \quad \mathcal{P}_1^{(3)}$$

$$\underline{a} \geq 0 \quad \text{lub} \quad \underline{c} \leq 1. \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(3)}$$

# Przykład2 (cont.)

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c}) \wedge \bar{\underline{c}};$$

$$[0; 0,2[, [0,2; 0,3[, [0,3; 1].$$

[0,3; 1]

Hipoteza 3

$$\bar{\underline{c}} > \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}, \quad \underline{c} > \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{c},$$
$$0,3 \leq \bar{\underline{c}} \leq 1$$

$$\underline{c} \leq 0,7 \quad | \quad \underline{c} \geq 0.$$
$$\mathcal{P}_1^{(3)} \quad \mathcal{P}_2^{(3)}$$

# Notacja

- $\Delta$  i
- $\nabla$  lub
- $\bar{\quad}$  nie

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \dots, \underline{d})$$

$$[\alpha_{k-1}, \alpha_k]$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\underline{x}} = (\underline{x} \mid \underline{x} \geq \alpha_{k-1}),$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\bar{\underline{x}}} = (\underline{x} \mid \underline{x} \leq 1 - \alpha_{k-1}),$$

$$\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{x}} = (\underline{x} \mid \underline{x} < \alpha_k),$$

$$\mathcal{P}'_{\bar{\underline{x}}} = (\underline{x} \mid \underline{x} > 1 - \alpha_k).$$

$$\underline{x} \wedge \underline{y} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\underline{x}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\underline{y}}$$

$$\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{c}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\bar{\underline{a}}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\bar{\underline{c}}}$$

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \bar{\underline{c}}) \vee (\bar{\underline{b}} \wedge \underline{c})$$



$$\mathcal{P} = [\mathcal{P}_{\bar{\underline{a}}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\bar{\underline{c}}}] \nabla (\mathcal{P}_{\bar{\underline{b}}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}}) \Delta [(\mathcal{P}'_{\bar{\underline{a}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\bar{\underline{c}}}) \Delta (\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}})]$$



# Przykład 3

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{\bar{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \wedge \underline{\bar{c}}) \vee (\underline{\bar{b}} \wedge \underline{c}) \quad [\alpha_{k-1}, \alpha_k [= [0,3; 0,8[$$

$$\mathcal{P} = [(\mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}}) \nabla (\mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \Delta \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}})] \Delta [(\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{c}}}) \Delta (\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}})]$$

$$\mathcal{P}_x \Delta \mathcal{P}_y \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_x \mathcal{P}_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P} &= (\mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}}) (\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{c}}}) (\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}}) = \\ &= (\mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}}) (\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \\ &\nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}}) = \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \\ &\nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \\ &\nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{c}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{\bar{a}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}} \nabla \\ &\nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \nabla \mathcal{P}_{\underline{\bar{b}}} \mathcal{P}_{\underline{c}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \mathcal{P}'_{\underline{c}} \end{aligned}$$

# Przykład3 (cont.)

$$0,3 \leq (\bar{a} \wedge \bar{b} \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{b} \wedge c) < 0,8$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\bar{b}} \mathcal{P}'_{\bar{b}} \mathcal{P}_{\bar{b}} \mathcal{P}_c$$

$$[\alpha_{k-1}, \alpha_k[ = [0,3; 0,8[$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\bar{b}} : \bar{b} \leq (1 - 0,3),$$

$$\mathcal{P}'_{\bar{b}} : \bar{b} < 0,8,$$

$$\mathcal{P}'_{\bar{b}} : \bar{b} > 0,2,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_c : c \geq 0,3.$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\underline{x}} = (\underline{x} | \underline{x} \geq \alpha_{k-1}),$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\bar{\underline{x}}} = (\underline{x} | \underline{x} \leq 1 - \alpha_{k-1}),$$

$$\mathcal{P}'_{\underline{x}} = (\underline{x} | \underline{x} < \alpha_k),$$

$$\mathcal{P}'_{\bar{\underline{x}}} = (\underline{x} | \underline{x} > 1 - \alpha_k).$$

$$0,2 < \bar{b} \leq 0,7$$

$$\bar{c} \geq 0,3$$

# Funkcja dyskretna

$$\mathbf{M} = \{0; 0,1; 0,2; 0,3; 0,4; 0,5; 0,6; 0,7; 0,8; 0,9; 1\}$$

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b}$$

$$\underline{a} \in \{0,2; 0,3; 0,4; 0,5\}$$

$$\underline{b} \in \{0; 0,1\} \cup \{0,7; 0,8; 0,9\}$$

		$\underline{b}$										
		0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1
$\underline{a}$	0	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1
	.1	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.9
.2	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.8	.8	
.3	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	
.4	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	
.5	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	
.6	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	
.7	0	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	
.8	0	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	
.9	0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

$$\bar{\underline{a}} \wedge \underline{b} \in \{0; 0,1\} \cup \{0,5; 0,6; 0,7; 0,8\}$$

# Przykład4

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) = (\underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \wedge \underline{c}) \vee \bar{\underline{c}},$$

$$\underline{a} \in \{0,3; 0,4; 0,5\};$$

$$\underline{b} \in \{0,1; 0,2;\} \cup \{0,6\};$$

$$\underline{c} \in \{0; 0,1\} \cup \{0,7; 0,8; 0,9; 1\}.$$

$$\underline{d} = \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}}$$

$$\underline{d} = \underline{a} \wedge \bar{\underline{b}} \in \{0,3; 0,4; 0,5\}$$

$d = a \wedge \bar{b}$

	$\bar{b}$	$b$	$\rightarrow$			$\leftarrow$					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
$a$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	0
.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	1
.3	.3	<del>.3</del>	<del>.3</del>	.3	.3	.3	<del>.3</del>	.3	.2	.1	0
.4	.4	<del>.4</del>	<del>.4</del>	.4	.4	.4	<del>.4</del>	.3	.2	.1	0
.5	.5	<del>.5</del>	<del>.5</del>	.5	.5	.5	<del>.5</del>	.4	.3	.2	1
.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	0
.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	0
.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	0
.9	.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	0
1	1	.9	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	0

# Przykład4 (Cont.)

$$\underline{e} = \underline{d} \wedge \underline{c} = \underline{a} \wedge \underline{\bar{b}} \wedge \underline{c}$$

$$\underline{e} = \underline{d} \wedge \underline{c} = \underline{a} \wedge \underline{\bar{b}} \wedge \underline{c} \in \{0; 0,1\} \cup \{0,3; 0,4; 0,5\}$$

$\underline{f} = \underline{e} \vee \underline{\bar{c}}$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
0	<del>1</del>	<del>9</del>	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	<del>3</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>0</del>
1	<del>1</del>	<del>9</del>	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	<del>3</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>
2	1	.9	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2
3	<del>1</del>	<del>8</del>	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	<del>3</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>3</del>
4	<del>1</del>	<del>9</del>	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	<del>4</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>4</del>
5	<del>1</del>	<del>9</del>	.8	.7	.6	.5	.5	<del>5</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>5</del>
6	1	.9	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
7	1	.9	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
8	1	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
9	1	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$\underline{e} = \underline{d} \wedge \underline{c}$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
2	0	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
3	<del>0</del>	<del>1</del>	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	<del>3</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>3</del>
4	<del>0</del>	<del>1</del>	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	<del>4</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>4</del>
5	<del>0</del>	<del>1</del>	.2	.3	.4	.5	.5	<del>5</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>5</del>
6	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
7	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7
8	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.8	.8
9	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.9
1	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1

$$\underline{f} = \underline{e} \vee \underline{\bar{c}} = (\underline{d} \wedge \underline{c}) \vee \underline{\bar{c}} = (\underline{a} \wedge \underline{\bar{b}} \wedge \underline{c}) \vee \underline{\bar{c}}$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}) \in \{0; 0,1; 0,2; 0,3; 0,4; 0,5\} \cup \{0,9; 1\}$$