

Comparing the Performance Potentials of Singleton and Non-Singleton Type-1 and Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Systems in Terms of *Sculpting the State Space*

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Abstract—This paper provides a novel and better understanding of the performance potential of a non-singleton (NS) fuzzy system over a singleton (S) fuzzy system. It does this by extending *sculpting the state space* works from S to NS fuzzification, and it demonstrates that uncertainties about measurements, modeled by NS fuzzification: (1) fire more rules more often, manifested by a reduction (increase) in the sizes of first-order rule partitions for those partitions associated with the firing of a smaller (larger) number of rules—the *coarse sculpting* of the state space; (2) may lead to an increase or decrease in the number of type-1 (T1) and interval type-2 (IT2) first-order rule partitions, that now contain rule pairs that can never occur for S fuzzification—a *new rule crossover phenomenon*—discovered using partition theory; and, (3) may lead to a decrease, the same number, or an increase in the number of second-order rule partitions, all of which are system dependent—the *fine sculpting* of the state space. The author’s conjecture that: It is the additional control of the coarse sculpting of the state space, accomplished by pre-filtering and the max-min (or max-product) composition, that provides a NS T1 or IT2 fuzzy system with the potential to outperform a S T1 or IT2 system, when measurements are uncertain.

Index Terms—Interval type-2 fuzzy system, non-singleton fuzzifier, rule partitions, sculpting the state space, type-1 fuzzy system

I. INTRODUCTION

RECENTLY, Mendel [1], [2] has explained the performance potential of type-1 (T1), interval type-2 (IT2) and general type-2 (GT2) rule-based fuzzy systems (fuzzy systems, for short) as a *greater sculpting of the state space*. All of this was done for rule-based fuzzy systems that use a singleton (S) fuzzifier. *This paper extends [1] to rule-based fuzzy systems that use a non-singleton (NS) fuzzifier.*

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NS fuzzification is used when the measurements that activate a fuzzy system are imperfect or uncertain (due to measurement noise, sensor imperfections or degradation, etc.). It models such a measurement as a fuzzy number (FN) (defined in Section II.A), so that, regardless of the cause of a measurement’s imperfections or uncertainties, they are treated within the framework of fuzzy sets and systems, and was introduced and extensively examined for T1 fuzzy systems by Mouzouris and Mendel [3]–[7], and extended to IT2 fuzzy systems by Liang and Mendel [8]. All of the theoretical results that are reported in these T1 and IT2 papers are included in [9, Chs. 6, 11, 12]] and [10, Chs. 3 and 9].

To the best knowledge of the authors, only a few NS fuzzy system papers appeared between 2001 and 2010, namely [11], [12]–[14], and they were for T1 fuzzy systems. But, beginning in 2011, and continuing through 2019, there has been more interest in both T1 and IT2 NS fuzzy systems, e.g. [15]–[31]. These papers all demonstrate that a NS fuzzy system can outperform a S fuzzy system. But, *why does this occur?*

It was already demonstrated and explained in [6], [9], [10] and [32], that during the inference process in a NS fuzzy system, the NS fuzzifier acts as a *prefilter* of the measured value, x' , of a rule antecedent-variable, x , i.e. $x' \rightarrow f(x')$. To-date, prefiltering is the only explanation for the improved performance due to NS fuzzification.

The goal of this paper is to provide further *understanding* of the performance improvement potential of a NS fuzzy system over a S fuzzy system, because it is only if such performance improvement potential exists should one even consider using a NS fuzzy system. This goal is accomplished herein by providing a new and novel additional explanation for the improved performance in terms of *sculpting of the state space due to NS fuzzification*. The author’s conjecture is that: *It is the additional control of the coarse sculpting of the state space, accomplished by prefiltering and the max-min (or max-product) composition, that provides a NS T1 or IT2 fuzzy system with the potential to outperform a S T1 or IT2 fuzzy system, when measurements are uncertain.*

This paper assumes that readers are familiar with T1 and IT2 fuzzy sets and systems, and first-and second-order rule partitions, as explained in [1, Sec. III].

II. BACKGROUND

A. Non-singleton Fuzzifiers

Recall that, for an IF-THEN rule¹ with p antecedents, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_p)^T \in X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p \equiv \mathbf{X}$, in a T1 fuzzy system the fuzzifier maps $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'$ into a T1 fuzzy set (FS) $A_{\mathbf{x}'}$ in \mathbf{X} . A T1 NS fuzzifier maps measurement $x_i = x'_i$ into a T1 fuzzy number (FN)² for which $\mu_{x_i}(x'_i) = 1$ and $\mu_{x_i}(x_i)$ decreases from unity as x_i moves away from x'_i , and is denoted $\mu_{x_i}(x_i | x'_i)$ (e.g., the T1 FN in Fig. 1).

For an IT2 fuzzy system, the fuzzifier maps $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'$ into an IT2 FS $\tilde{A}_{\mathbf{x}'}$ in \mathbf{X} , and two kinds of NS fuzzifiers are possible, T1 NS and IT2 NS. In this paper, results are provided only for the T1 NS fuzzifier, because an understanding of NS fuzzification in an IT2 fuzzy system, in terms of sculpting the state space, can be accomplished by examining it only for the T1 NS situation (see Section VII in the SM for a verification of this).

Additionally, in this paper, it is assumed that all variables are normalized to $[0, 10]$, and most examples are provided for (see Fig. 1) $2\delta = 4\%$ and 12% of 10. Some examples are also provided for $2\delta = 24\%$ of 10.

B. Firing Level (Interval) in a NS T1 (IT2) Fuzzy System

It is well known that, for a NS T1 (IT2) fuzzifier, when $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'$ the firing level (interval) $f^l(\mathbf{x}')$ ($[\underline{f}^l(\mathbf{x}'), \bar{f}^l(\mathbf{x}')]$) for each rule ($l = 1, \dots, M$) is (e.g., [6], [8], [9, Chs. 6, 11, 12], [10, Chs. 3 and 9])³:

NS T1 fuzzy system

$$f^l(\mathbf{x}') = T_{i=1}^p f^l(x'_i) = T_{i=1}^p \max_{x_i \in X_i} \mu_{x_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i) \quad (1)$$

T1 NS IT2 fuzzy system

$$\begin{cases} [\underline{f}^l(\mathbf{x}'), \bar{f}^l(\mathbf{x}')] = [T_{i=1}^p \underline{f}^l(x'_i), T_{i=1}^p \bar{f}^l(x'_i)] \\ \underline{f}^l(x'_i) = \max_{x_i \in X_i} \mu_{x_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \underline{\mu}_{F_i^l}(x_i) \\ \bar{f}^l(x'_i) = \max_{x_i \in X_i} \mu_{x_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \bar{\mu}_{F_i^l}(x_i) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

In these equations⁴, T and \star denote t-norms, usually chosen to be the same, either as the product or the minimum, under-barred (over-barred) quantities denote lower (upper) MFs [LMFs (UMFs)], and F_i^l (\bar{F}_i^l) denotes the T1 (IT2) FS for the i^{th} antecedent in the l^{th} rule. In the sequel, x_i^* denotes

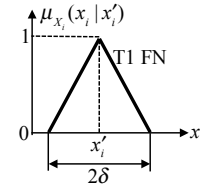


Fig. 1. T1 FN used in this paper.

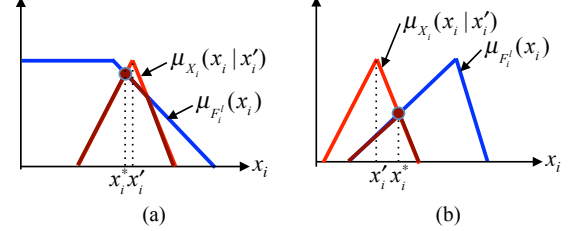


Fig. 2. Examples of the max-min calculation (cardinal figure); x_i^* (filled-in cardinal circle) occurs to the (a) left of x'_i and (b) right of x'_i .

the value of x_i at which the maximum occurs in (1) (or, in each of the two lines of (2)).

Examples of max-min calculations between two T1 FSs are depicted in Fig. 2, and are included to remind the reader of the geometry of these calculations. Going down (up) an incline, x_i^* lags (leads) x' . Formulas for x_i^* are given in Table SM-1 of the SM for both the minimum and product t-norms.

Definition 1⁵: In a fuzzy system, a firing level (interval) is said to *contribute* to its output only if it is non-zero. In a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, this occurs when ($i = 1, \dots, p$)

$\max_{x_i \in X_i} \mu_{x_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)$ ($\max_{x_i \in X_i} \mu_{x_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \bar{\mu}_{F_i^l}(x_i)$) is simultaneously non-zero for *all* p antecedents⁶.

C. Rule Partitions in a Singleton (S) Fuzzy System

[1, Sec. III] explains that in a S T1 or S IT2 fuzzy system, when a firing level (interval) is computed using either the minimum or product t-norms, then its non-zero occurrence over $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$ can be established by examining the components of the firing level (interval) *separately* over each X_i and then combining those results for all $i = 1, \dots, p$, by using either the minimum or product t-norms.

Definition 2: [1] In a⁷ T1 (IT2) fuzzy system, a *T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition* of X_i is a collection of non-overlapping intervals in X_i , in each of which the *same* number of *same* rules is fired whose firing levels (intervals) contribute to the output of that system.

Definition 3: [1] In a S T1 (S IT2) fuzzy system, a *T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition [line]* of X_i occurs [where] the

¹ For the structures of T1 and IT2 rules (which should be familiar to the readers of this paper), see Section I in the Supplementary Material (SM).

² Although there are different definitions of a T1 FN, in this paper a fuzzy set A in R is called a *T1 FN* if: (1) A is normal, (2) A is convex, and (3) A has bounded support. If a Gaussian MF is used than it is assumed that such a MF is truncated, so as to satisfy condition (3).

³ Many times (1) and (2) are stated using “sup” instead of “max.” For all of the membership functions (MFs) considered in this paper, the sup and max are the same.

⁴ For an explanation of why these equations are valid for both Mamdani and TSK fuzzy systems, see Section II in the SM.

⁵ This is a generalization of Def. 7 in [1] from S to NS fuzzy systems.

⁶ If the UMF is zero then the LMF must also be zero because a LMF can never be larger than the UMF.

⁷ The prefix “S” is omitted here because, importantly, this definition does not depend upon the nature of the fuzzifier.

[slope⁸ of the] MF (LMF or UMF) of a T1 (IT2) fuzzy set that is associated with x_i changes its mathematical formula within a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition of X_i .

Definition 4: [2] Points at which the MF (LMF or UMF) change their mathematical formula (slope) are called *MF kinks*. In this paper, to keep things relatively simple, it is assumed that such kinks only occur when a membership grade is unity or zero.

Rule partitions *sculpt the state space* into hyper-rectangles within each of which resides a different nonlinear function (which is why a rule-based fuzzy system is a *variable-structure system*). First-order rule partitions provide a coarse sculpting whereas second-order rule partitions provide a fine sculpting. To remind the reader, [1] shows that:

“... a S T1 fuzzy system can sculpt its state space with greater variability than a crisp rule-based system can, and in ways that cannot be accomplished by the crisp system, and a S IT2 fuzzy system (that has the same number of rules as the S T1 fuzzy system) can sculpt the state space with even greater variability, and in ways that can not be accomplished by a S T1 fuzzy system” (and the latter can occur even when S T1 and S IT2 fuzzy systems are described by the same number of parameters).

Many examples of first- and second-order rule partitions for S T1 and S IT2 fuzzy systems are in [1] and its SM⁹.

III. RULE PARTITIONS FOR NS FUZZY SYSTEMS

This section defines and illustrates first-and second-order rule partitions for NS fuzzy systems because they will help us to further understand what is happening in a fuzzy system as one goes from S to NS fuzzification.

A. First-Order Rule Partitions in a NS Fuzzy System

1) First-Order Rule Partitions for Each X_i :

Def. 2 is valid for both S and NS fuzzy systems.

Definition 5: In a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, a *first encounter* (Fig. 3a) between a T1 FN and an upward-sloping MF (UMF or LMF) occurs along the x_i -axis when $x'_i \in X_i$ is δ -units to the left of where the leading edge of the T1 FN first meets the upward-sloping MF (UMF or LMF), which is at a MF kink. It is just to the right of a first encounter that (1) ((2)) is non-zero for the first time.

Definition 6: In a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, a *last encounter* (Fig. 3b) between a T1 FN and a downward-sloping MF (UMF or LMF) occurs along the x_i -axis when $x'_i \in X_i$ is δ -units to the right of where the lagging edge of the T1 FN last meets the downward-sloping MF (UMF or LMF), which is also at a MF kink. It is just to the left of a last encounter that (1) ((2)) is non-zero for the last time.

Definitions 5 and 6 lead to the following mnemonics: upward-sloping-left, *USL*, and downward-sloping-right, *DSR*.

⁸ Usually, when the MF (FOU) of a T1 (IT2) fuzzy set that is associated with x_i changes its mathematical formula, the slope (derivative) of the MF (LMF or UMF) changes. Using “slope of the” accommodates, e.g., a Gaussian MF whose formula does not change, but whose slope changes at its center of gravity.

⁹ For the convenience of the reader, Section IV of the SM to the present paper contains six tables from [1] that provide notations used in first- and second-order rule partitions as well as procedures for establishing them.

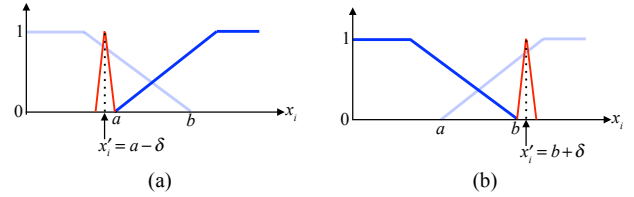


Fig. 3. A (a) *first encounter* and (b) *last encounter*.

TABLE I
THREE-STEP PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING T1 (IT2) FIRST-ORDER RULE PARTITION QUANTITIES FOR X_i , IN A NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) FUZZY SYSTEM

Step	Description
1	Start with a first-order rule partition diagram for the S T1 (IT2) fuzzy system (see Table SM-III in the SM)
2	Insert (green) 2δ -bands centered at <i>appropriate locations</i> for <i>first-order rule partition lines</i> (Def. 7) on the x_i axis.
3	Shift the first-order partition lines to the mid-points of their respective 2δ -bands. Do not do this for the dashed vertical lines from Step 1 that occur at the start and end ^a of X_i . The shifted lines are the first-order rule partitions for the NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system

^a If they were moved they would fall outside of X_i , which is not permissible.

Definition 7: *Appropriate locations for T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition lines* are on the x_i axis, and in a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system they are found by locating all first encounters of upward-sloping MF (UMF) lines and all last encounters of downward-sloping MF (UMF) lines.

Note that an UMF is always reached before a LMF is reached, and so UMFs play an exclusive role in establishing IT2 first-order rule partitions; however, as will be seen below, UMFs and LMFs both play important roles in establishing IT2 second-order rule partitions.

A formal *three-step procedure* for establishing first-order rule partition quantities in a NS fuzzy system for a single variable, x_i , is given in Table I. It is a continuation of the procedure for the respective S fuzzy system.

Example 1: Consider $x_i \in [0, 10]$ covered by the three T1 FSs depicted in Fig. 4a (Step 1 in Table I), for which there are three T1 rules whose antecedents are: R^1 : IF x_i is L , R^2 : IF x_i is M , and, R^3 : IF x_i is H , and five T1 first-order rule partitions. The results for Steps 2 and 3 in Table I are shown on Figs. 4b and 4c for the 4% T1 FN and 12% T1 FN, respectively; these figures show the 2δ -bands as well as the shifted partition lines (Steps 2 and 3), which occur at the *appropriate locations* $x_i = a - \delta$, $b + \delta$, $c - \delta$ and $d + \delta$.

Comparing Figs. 4a, b and c, observe that: (1) the widths of the one fired-rule T1 first-order rule partitions (1, 3 and 5) are smaller for NS fuzzification than for S fuzzification; (2) the widths of the two fired-rule T1 first-order rule partitions (2 and 4) are larger for NS fuzzification than for S fuzzification; and (3) as the T1 FN goes from 4% to 12%, the widths of the T1 one-rule partitions get smaller and smaller, whereas the widths of the T1 two-rule partitions get larger and larger. This example reveals that in a NS T1 fuzzy system, *uncertainties*

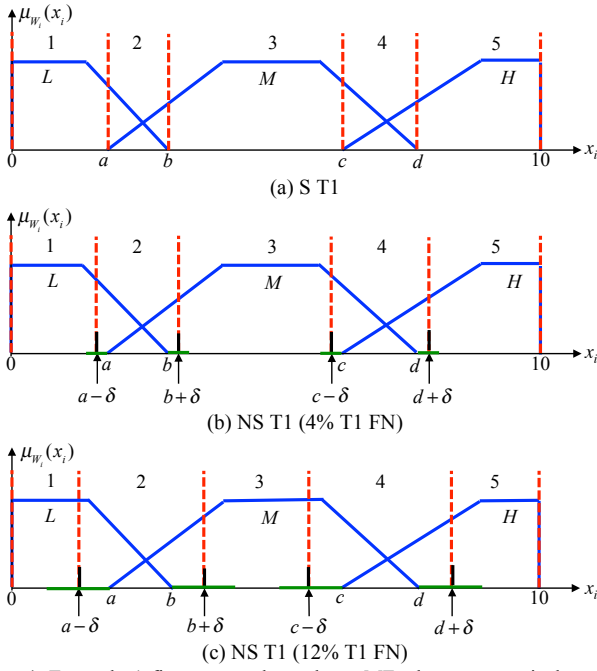


Fig. 4. Example 1 figures; numbers above MFs denote numerical names for the five T1 first-order rule partitions (denoted $P_{T1}^i(k_{x_i}|x_i)$ in [1] where $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, 5$); see, also Table SM-II in the SM).

about measurements, modeled by NS fuzzification, fires more rules more often.

Example 2: Next, all of the T1 FSs in Example 1 and Fig. 4 are replaced by the IT2 FSs in Fig. 5, whose FOUs were constructed so that the T1 MFs in Fig. 4 are blurred as follow: $a \in [a', e']$, $b \in [f', b']$, $c \in [c', g']$ and $d \in [h', d']$. Fig. 5a is for Step 1 in Table I, whereas Figs. 5b,c are for the combined Steps 2 and 3 in that table.

Comparing the results in Figs. 4 and 5, observe that: (1) widths of one fired-rule IT2 first-order rule partitions (1, 3 and 5) are smaller than those of analogous T1 first-order rule partitions; and, (2) widths of two fired-rule IT2 first-order rule partitions (2 and 4) are larger than those of analogous T1 first-order rule partitions. See, also, Example SM-1 in Section VI of the SM.

Generally speaking: *uncertainty from T1 NS fuzzification or antecedent MF uncertainty (modeled as an FOU), reduces sizes of fewer number of fired-rule first-order rule partitions and increases sizes of greater number of fired-rule first-order rule partitions.*

2) First-Order Rule Partitions for $X_1 \times X_2$:

Definition 8: In a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, a T1 (IT2) *first-order rule partition* of $X_1 \times X_2$ is a collection of non-over-lapping rectangles (squares) of¹⁰ $X_1 \times X_2$, in each of which the *same* number of *same* rules is fired whose firing levels (intervals) contribute to the output of that system.

This definition is unchanged from the one that is given for a S T1 fuzzy system in [1, Def. 10].

¹⁰ As in [1, footnote 9], if a rule has p antecedents, then X_1 and X_2 each denote the universe of discourse for any two of them.

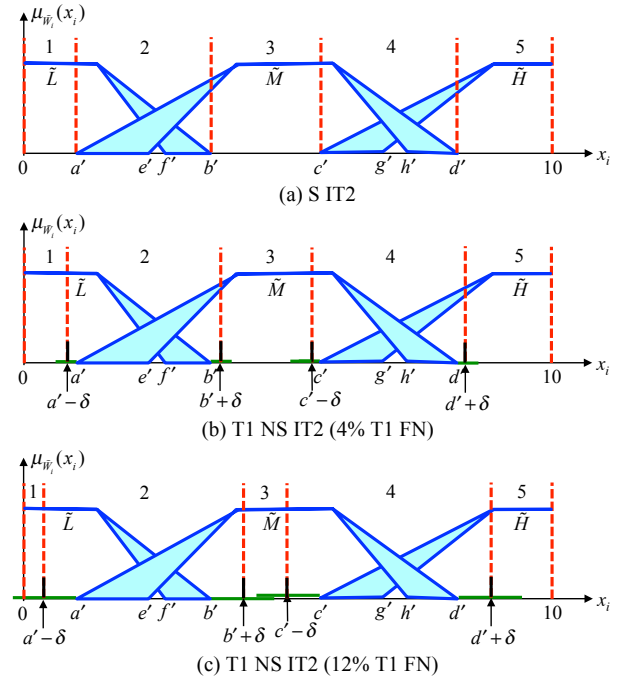


Fig. 5. Example 2 figures; numbers above FOU's denote numerical names for the five IT2 first-order rule partitions (denoted $P_{IT2}^i(k_{x_i}|x_i)$ in [1], where $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, 5$); see, also Table SM-II in the SM).

TABLE II
FOUR-STEP PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING T1 (IT2) FIRST-ORDER RULE PARTITION QUANTITIES FOR $X_1 \times X_2$ IN A NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) FUZZY SYSTEM

Step	Description
1	Locate T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions of X_1 (X_2) on the horizontal (vertical) axis, and establish the number of rules in each partition and also the total number of such partitions for X_1 (X_2)
2	Extend all dashed T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions (turning them into solid lines) so that they cover $X_1 \times X_2$. The results from doing this will be a collection of rectangles (or squares)
3	Compute the fixed number of rules fired in each T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition using (4) for $p = 2$
4	Compute the total number of T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions of $X_1 \times X_2$ using (3) for $p = 2$

On a drawing of the MFs (FOUs) of x_1 on the horizontal axis and MFs (FOUs) of x_2 on the vertical axis, a formal *four-step procedure* for establishing T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions of $X_1 \times X_2$ is given in¹¹ Table II. In order to implement this procedure, one must first complete the Table I four-step procedure for establishing the T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions for X_1 and X_2 .

Example 3: This is an extension of Examples 1 and 2 from one to two variables in which $x_1, x_2 \in [0, 10]$ and both variables are covered by three MFs (FOUs) that are depicted in Figs. 4a (5a) for which there are now nine rules, whose

¹¹ Table II is very similar to Table III in [1] (Table SM-IV in SM), but does not have the symbols that are in the latter (the definitions of which are in Table I in [1] or Table SM-II in SM).

antecedents for the T1 rules are: $R^1 (R^2, R^3)$: IF x_1 is L and x_2 is $L (M, H)$, $R^4 (R^5, R^6)$: IF x_1 is M and x_2 is $L (M, H)$, and $R^7 (R^8, R^9)$: IF x_1 is H and x_2 is $L (M, H)$. For IT2 rules, replace L, M, H by $\tilde{L}, \tilde{M}, \tilde{H}$. Results for Steps 1-3 in Table II are shown in the six panels of Fig. 6.

Observe from these six figures that: (1) total number of T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions¹² on $[0,10] \times [0,10]$ is 25, regardless of the kind of fuzzification; (2) uncertainty from NS fuzzification reduces sizes of T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions and increases sizes of T1 (IT2) two- and four-rule partitions; (3) uncertainty in going from T1 to IT2 FSs also reduces sizes of T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions and increases sizes of T1 (IT2) two- and four-rule partitions; and, (4) combined uncertainties from both NS fuzzification and going from T1 to IT2 FSs always leads to largest reductions in sizes of one-rule T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions and increases in sizes of two- and four-rule T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions.

NS fuzzification can be said to act as “handles” on the sides of the first-order rule partitions of a S fuzzy system, making the widths of such one (two and four) fired-rule partitions smaller (larger), further confirming that uncertainties about measurements, modeled by NS fuzzification, fires more rules more often.

3) First-Order Rule Partitions for $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$:

Definition 9: [1] In a T1 (IT2) fuzzy system, a *T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition* of $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$ is a collection of non-overlapping hyper-rectangles (or squares) in $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$, in each of which the *same* number of *same* rules are fired whose firing levels (intervals) contribute to the output of a T1 (IT2) fuzzy system.

This definition of a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition of $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$ is the same for S and NS fuzzy systems.

Although it is impractical (impossible) to use graphical techniques to establish T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions for $p=3$ ($p \geq 4$), it is still possible to compute their total number (N_*^1), as well as the fixed number of rules that are fired in each hyper-rectangle (N_R), by using (6) and (7), respectively, from [1]. For the convenience of the reader, those equations are:

$$N_*^1(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p) = \prod_{i=1}^p N_*^1(X_i) \quad (3)$$

$$N_R(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2}, \dots, k_{x_p}) = \prod_{i=1}^p N_R(k_{x_i}) \quad (4)$$

Importantly, observe that both N_R and N_*^1 are determined for $p \geq 2$ by first determining them for each variable, which is easy to do by means of the graphical techniques explained above. It is clear, from (3), that as p increases the total number of T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions increases dramatically in

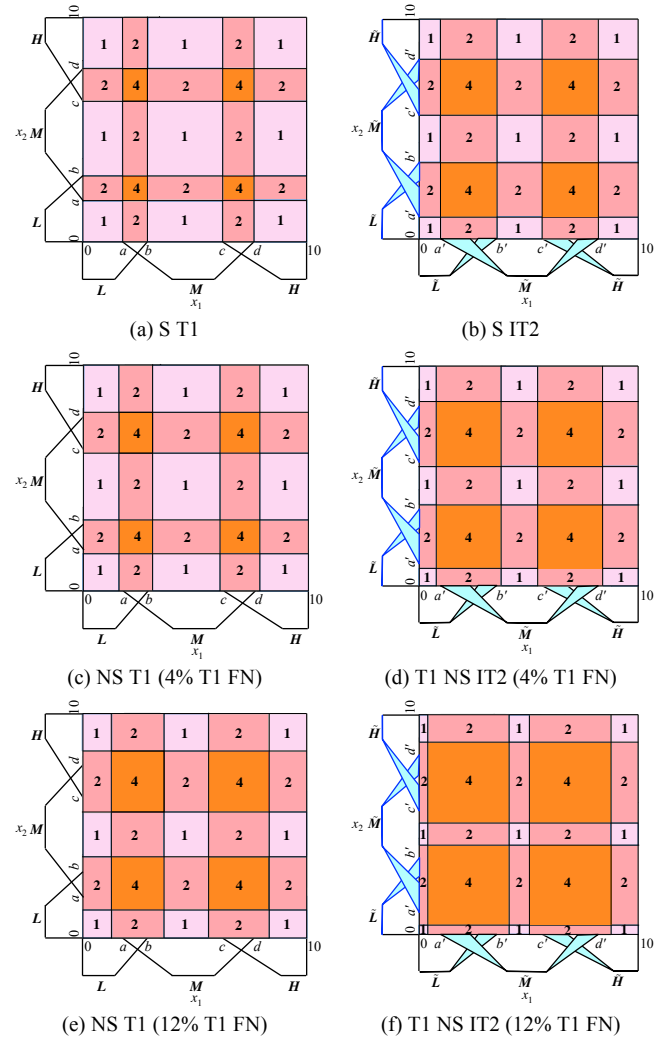


Fig. 6. Example 3 figures for Table II's Steps 1-3: The number in each rectangle is the number of rules that are fired in it¹³.

both T1 and IT2 S and NS fuzzy systems. It is what goes on in each of those partitions that is different for S and NS fuzzy systems—more rules fire for more of the time in NS fuzzy systems.

B. Second-Order Rule Partitions in a NS Fuzzy System

1) Second-Order Rule Partitions for Each X_i :

For NS fuzzification, Def. 3 changes to:

Definition 3NS: In a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, a *T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition line* of X_i occurs where the *location* of the value of x_i at which the maximum occurs in (1) ((2)) (x_i^*) changes from one segment of an antecedent's MF (UMF or LMF) to another segment [within a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition of X_i], where the slope of the latter segment differs from the slope of the former segment.

¹² In [1], $N_*^1(X_1, X_2)$ denotes this count (see, also, Table SM-II in SM), where $*$ = T1 (IT2) for a T1 (IT2) fuzzy system.

¹³ In [1] $N_R(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$ denotes this (see, also, Table SM-II in SM), where $k_{x_1}, k_{x_2} = 1, \dots, 5$ begin in the lowest left-hand square and sweep upwards lexicographically from left to right.

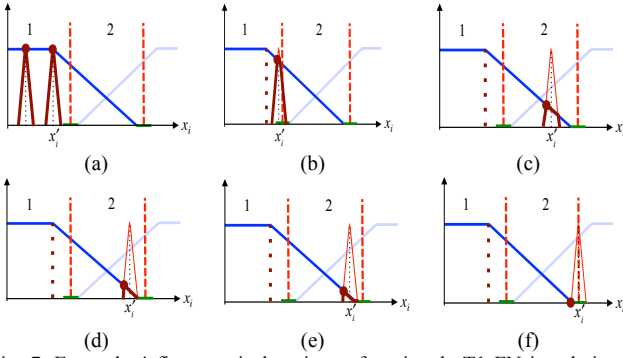


Fig. 7. Example 4 figures: six locations of a triangle T1 FN in relation to a downward-sloping portion of a left-shoulder MF. In each figure, the dark cardinal piecewise-linear function is the result of the min computation (in the max-min computation) between the T1 FN and the left-shoulder MF, and the cardinal filled-in dot is the result of the max computation.

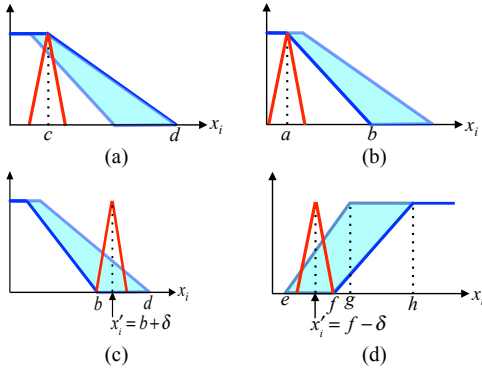


Fig. 8. Relative location of T1 FN to (a) UMF and (b), (c), (d) LMF.

Such a location is easy to visualize for minimum t-norm, but is more difficult to locate for product t-norm, and since the purpose of this paper is to develop a further explanation of what is happening for NS fuzzification in terms of sculpting the state space, here we only consider the minimum t-norm.

Note that, for S fuzzification, $x_i^* = x_i'$, so that Def. 3NS becomes equivalent to Def. 3.

Example 4: Fig. 7 depicts six locations of a triangle T1 FN in relation to the downward-sloping portion of a left-shoulder MF. Observe the flow of the max-min computation, which has to be performed over the entire domain of the T1 FN, as the triangle T1 FN moves from left to right.

In Fig 7a, the T1 FN (shown at two locations) only intersects the shoulder when $x_i = x_i'$; this continues until the T1 FN reaches the shoulder breakpoint (which is a MF kink at unity membership grade, that is then shown as a dotted second-order partition line in successive figures). In Figs. 7b and 7c the min computation leads to a three-sided cardinal figure, and the result of the max-min computation occurs at the upper left-hand vertex of that figure, which is on the downward-sloping portion of the MF. The projection of that result onto the x_i axis would locate x_i^* .

In Fig. 7d the leading edge of the T1 FN intersects the downward-sloping portion of the left shoulder MF at zero membership grade (a MF kink), so that the result of the min computation is a triangle; however, the result of the max-min computation is still on the downward-sloping portion of the

MF.

In Fig. 7e, when the T1 FN moves to the right of its location in Fig. 7d, the result of the max-min computation is still on the downward-sloping portion of the MF.

Finally, in Fig. 7f, when the top of the left leg of the T1 FN reaches the right-hand boundary of T1 first-order rule Partition #2 (the second red dashed line), the result of the max-min computation is zero, and that ends the analysis of the max-min composition of the triangle T1 FN with the left shoulder MF. Example 5 below continues this example.

The results from this example are summarized in:

Definition 10: *Appropriate locations for T1 second-order rule partition lines* in a NS T1 fuzzy system (that uses a triangle T1 FN) are on the x_i axis, and are found by locating where a MF has a MF kink (Def. 4) at *unity membership grade*.

Note that the MF kinks that occur at zero membership grade have already been accounted for during the construction of the first-order rule partitions, and are therefore not involved in determining second-order rule partition lines.

Focusing next on a T1 NS IT2 fuzzy system, recall, from (2), that in such a fuzzy system it is the interaction of the T1 FN with both the LMF and the UMF of an antecedent's FOU that contributes to the two max-star computations. Consequently, one has:

Definition 11: *Appropriate locations for IT2 second-order rule partition lines* in a T1 NS IT2 fuzzy system (that uses a triangle T1 FN) are on the x_i axis and are found by locating (a) where an UMF or a LMF has a MF kink (Def. 4) at *unity membership grade* (Figs. 8a, b, d), and (b) where all last encounters (Def. 6) of downward-sloping LMF lines occur (Fig. 8c) and all first encounters (Def. 5) of upward-sloping LMF lines (Fig. 8d), at *zero membership grade*.

Item (a) should be obvious, from, e.g. Figs. 8a,b, for which an IT2 second-order rule partition line occurs at the MF kinks $x_i = c$ and $x_i = a$, respectively, and Fig. 8d, for which an IT2 second-order rule partition lines occur at the MF kinks $x_i = g$ and $x_i = h$. Note that if the FOU is a triangle such that the LMF and UMF meet at the same point when the membership grade is unity, then there will only be one IT2 second-order rule partition line at that common point.

Item (b) needs explanation. First, note that the MF kinks that occur at a zero membership grade for the UMF have already been accounted for during the construction of the IT2 first-order rule partitions, and are therefore not involved in determining IT2 second-order rule partition lines.

Next, from Figs. 8b and c, it should be clear that (analogous to the results in Fig. 7) for $x_i \in [a, b + \delta]$ the result of the max-min computation is on the downward-sloping portion of the LMF, and, from Fig. 8c, that for $x_i \geq b + \delta$ the result of the max-min computation is zero. However, as long as the UMF is not zero, the firing interval still contributes to the output, which is why the IT2 second-order rule partition line at the

LMF kink has to be shifted from b to $b + \delta$ (Fig. 8c). It is only for $x_i \geq d + \delta$ that the firing interval for the shoulder FOU no longer contributes to the output of the IT2 fuzzy system, but $x_i = d + \delta$ has already contributed an IT2 first-order rule partition line, so no new line is needed.

A discussion similar to the one just given for Fig. 8c can also be given for Fig. 8d, to explain why an IT2 second-order rule partition line occurs at $x_i = f - \delta$, and is left to the reader.

A formal *four-step procedure* for establishing T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition quantities for a single variable, x_i , in a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, begins with a drawing of the respective T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions, and is given in Table III. It is the extension of [12, Table V] from S to NS (see, also, Table SM-VI in SM).

Example 5: This is a continuation of Example 1. The results for Table III's Steps 1–3 are shown in Figs. 9b and 9c for 4% and 12%T1 FNs, respectively. Observe that: (1) the fuzzy systems in (a) and (b) have the same total number of seven T1 second-order rule partitions, although the sizes of some of those partitions are different for the two fuzzy systems; and, (2) the fuzzy system in (c) has eight T1 second-order rule partitions, which demonstrates that *NS fuzzification can increase the number of second-order rule partitions*.

Example 6: This is a continuation of Example 2. The results for Table III's Steps 1–3 are shown in Figs. 10b,c. Observe that the: (1) fuzzy systems in (a) and (b) have the same total number of 12 IT2 second-order rule partitions, although the sizes of some of those partitions are different for the different fuzzy systems; and, (2) the fuzzy system in (c) has 11 IT2 second-order rule partitions, which demonstrates that *NS fuzzification can also decrease the number of second-order rule partitions*. See, also, Example SM-2 (Section VI of the SM) in which NS fuzzification does not change the number of IT2 second-order rule partitions.

Unlike our Section III–A definitive conclusions about the increase or decrease of the sizes of T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions due to NS fuzzification, no such definitive conclusions can be drawn about the increase or decrease of the total number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions due to NS fuzzification. This is also quite different from the definitive conclusions in [1] about the almost always increase (but no decrease) of the number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions as one goes from a S T1 to a S IT2 fuzzy system, and is one demonstration of measurement uncertainty modeled as a T1 FN being quite different from antecedent MF uncertainty being modeled as an IT2 FS.

2) Second-Order Rule Partitions for $X_1 \times X_2$:

The following definition is the extension of Def. 3NS from X_i to $X_1 \times X_2$ (see footnote 10).

Definition 12: In a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, a *T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition line* of $X_1 \times X_2$ occurs where the *location* of the value of *either* x_1 *or* x_2 at which the

TABLE III
FOUR-STEP PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING T1 (IT2) SECOND-ORDER RULE PARTITION QUANTITIES FOR X_i , IN A NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) FUZZY SYSTEM, ON A DRAWING OF ITS RESPECTIVE FIRST-ORDER RULE PARTITIONS

Step	Description
1	Scan the axis of x_i and insert a dotted vertical line at all <i>appropriate locations</i> for second-order rule partitions (Definitions 10 or 11). If any of these dotted lines occurs at a boundary of a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition, then do not draw such a vertical dotted line.
2	The interval of real numbers between adjacent dotted vertical lines or between a dotted line and a dashed (or dashed and dotted) line is its T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition.
3	Each T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition has from zero to a finite number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions. Count them.
4	Count the total number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions, the total being $N_{T1}^2(X_i)$ ($N_{IT2}^2(X_i)$).

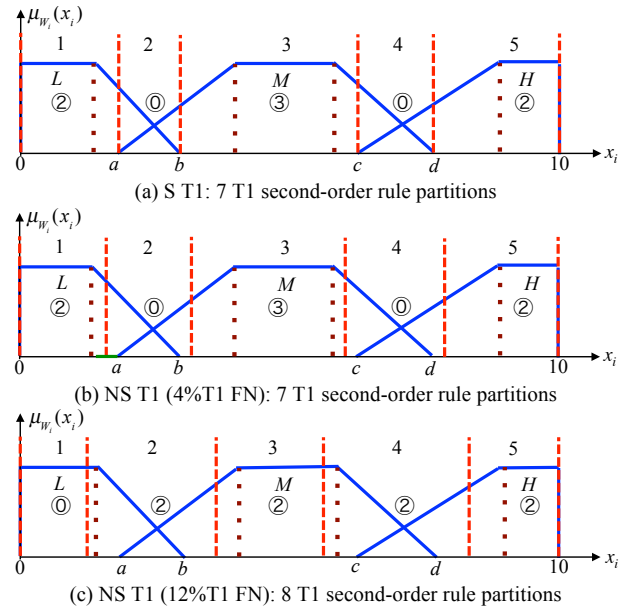


Fig. 9. Example 5 figures: circled numbers denote the number of T1 second-order rule partitions in a respective T1 first-order rule partition (denoted $N_{T1}^2(k_{x_i} | x_i)$ in [1] where $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, 5$; see, also Table SM-V in SM).

maximum occurs in (1) ((2)) (x_1^* or x_2^*) changes from one segment of an antecedent's MF (UMF or LMF) to another segment [within a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition of X_i], where the slope of the latter segment differs from the slope of the former segment.¹⁴

A formal four-step procedure for establishing T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions of $X_1 \times X_2$ and related quantities begins with a drawing of the T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions and proceeds exactly as in [1, Table VI] (see, also, Table SM-VII in SM).

Example 7: This is a continuation of Example 3. The results of Steps 1–3 of Table SM-VII are shown in the six parts of Fig. 11. In each first-order rule partition there are two numbers that are separated by a colon: the first is $N_R(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$ and the

¹⁴ In general, the T1 FNs for x_1 and x_2 can be different.

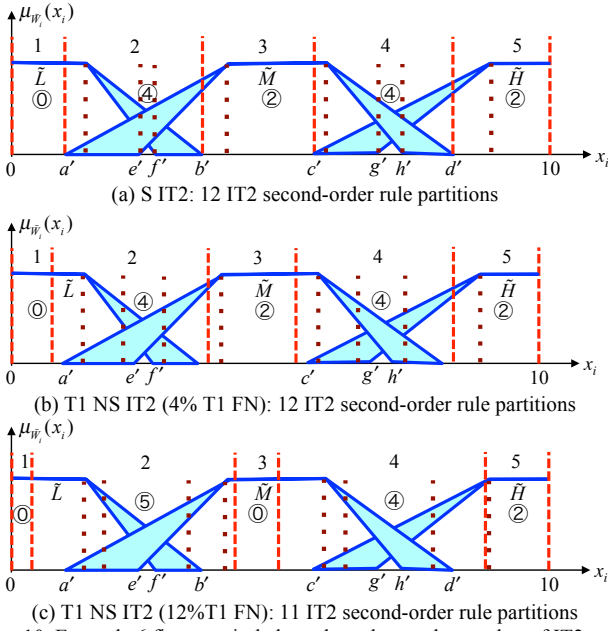


Fig. 10. Example 6 figures: circled numbers denote the number of IT2 second-order rule partitions in a respective IT2 first-order rule partition (denoted $N_{IT2}^2(k_{x_i} | x_i)$ in [11] where $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, 5$; see, also Table SM-V in SM).

second is $N_*(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$, e.g. 2:3 indicates that two rules are fired in the first-order rule partition and there are three second-order rule partitions in that first-order rule partition.

By adding all of the numbers that appear to the right of the colons in each of the Fig. 11 figures, one obtains the total numbers of second-order rule partitions that are stated in the captions to those figures. Observe that the partitions for the 4% T1 FN are somewhat different from those for S fuzzification (although it may be difficult to discern differences between Figs. 11a and c, and Figs. 11b and d, due to their reduced sizes, they are different, as can be more readily observed when Figs. 9a and b are compared, and when Figs. 10a and b are compared); however, the partitions for the 12% T1 FN are very different.

Example 8: Fig. 12 depicts control surfaces for the six fuzzy systems in Fig. 11; they used max-min inference (control surfaces that use max-product inference are in Section VIII of the SM), center-of-sets (COS) defuzzification for the T1 fuzzy systems and COS type-reduction (TR) for the IT2 fuzzy systems, Numerical information about the nine rules and their consequents are given in Section VIII in the SM. From the control surfaces, observe that:

1. When one compares each T1 control surface in the left-hand column with its respective IT2 control surface in the right-hand column, it is clear that the combination of NS fuzzification and IT2 FSs leads to smoother control surfaces, which means a better interpolation of fired rules, i.e. a small change in an input results in a smaller change in the output and hence to better performance.
2. The flat plateaus occur in the nine first-order rule partitions in which only one rule fires and are due to COS defuzzification or COS TR, for which the control output is always a constant; for the T1 fuzzy system this

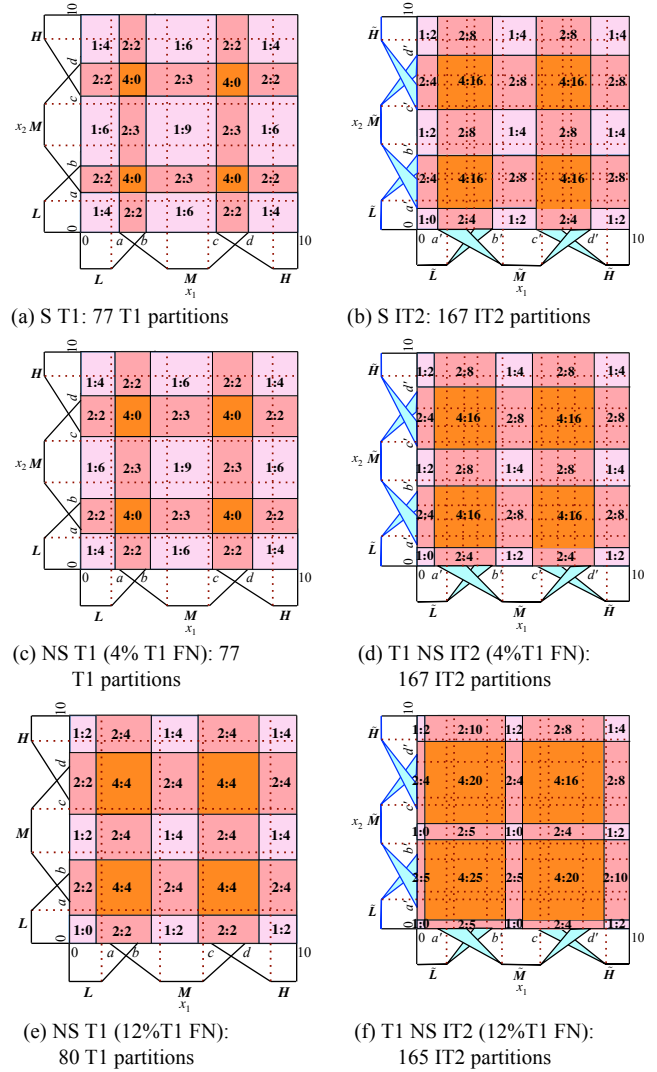


Fig. 11. Example 7 figures. Each figure is the T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition diagram for its corresponding figure that is in Fig. 6. In the captions to each figure, “partitions” is short for “second-order rule partitions”.

equals the COG of the consequent FS, and for the IT2 fuzzy system this equals the average of the left and right end-points of the centroid of the consequent IT2 FS.

3) Second-Order Rule Partitions for $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$:

Definition 13: In a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, a T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition line of $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$ occurs where the location of the value of either x_1 or x_2 or ... or x_p at which the maximum occurs in (1) ((2)) (x_1^* or $x_2^* \dots$ or x_p^*) changes from one segment of an antecedent’s MF (UMF or LMF) to another segment [within a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition of X_i], where the slope of the latter segment differs from the slope of the former segment.

A formula for the total number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions of X_i , $N_*^2(X_i)$, is:

$$N_*^2(X_i) = \sum_{k_i=1}^{N_1^1(X_i)} N_*^2(k_i | x_i) \quad (5)$$

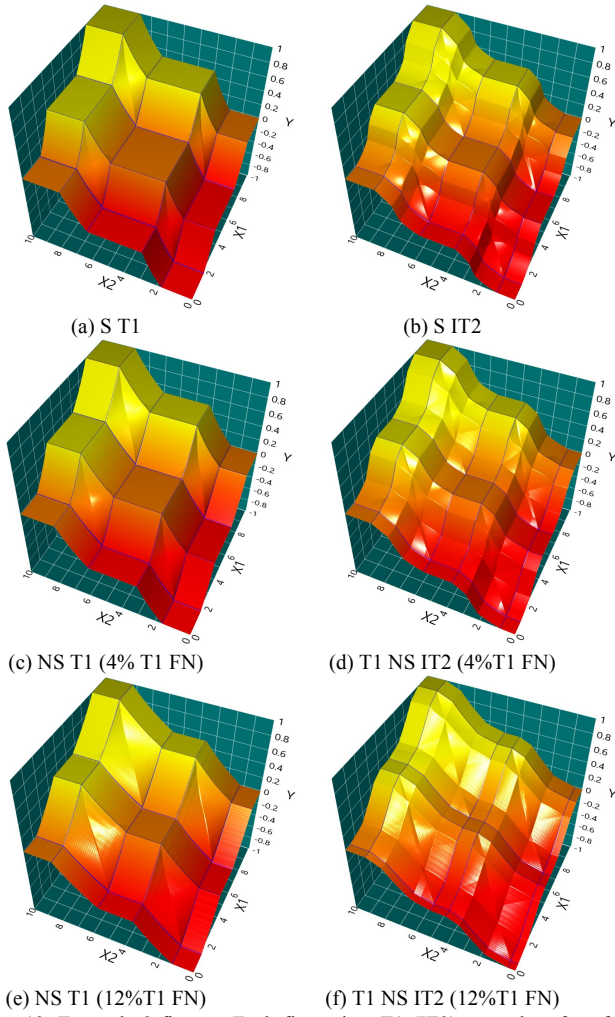


Fig. 12. Example 8 figures. Each figure is a T1 (IT2) control surface for its corresponding figure that is in Fig. 11.

In (5), $N_*^2(k_i | x_i)$ [the total number T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions within the k_i^{th} T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition of X_i] are obtained by counting (Table III, Step 3). A formula for the total number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions of $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$, $N_*^2(X_1, \dots, X_p)$, is:

$$N_*^2(X_1, \dots, X_p) = \prod_{j=1}^p [N_*^2(X_j) + Z(X_j)] - \prod_{j=1}^p Z(X_j) \quad (6)$$

$$Z(X_j) = \sum_{k_j=1}^{N_*^1(X_j)} \xi(k_j | x_j) \quad (7)$$

$$\xi(k_j | x_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } N_*^2(k_j | x_j) \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } N_*^2(k_j | x_j) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Note that (6) is analogous to (13) in [1] and that the explanation and reason that are given for the appearance of $Z(X_j)$ in [1, Eq. (13)] are the same for why $Z(X_j)$ appears in our (6) (see, also, Section V in the SM).

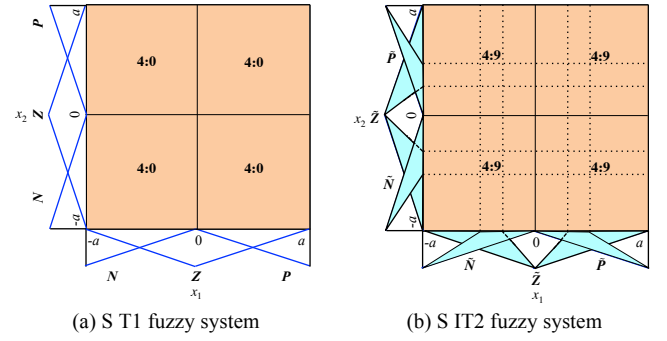


Fig. 13. (a), (b) First and second-order rule partitions of $X_1 \times X_2$ for Example 5 in [1]. Regarding a,b, a denotes the number of same rules fired in the T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition, and b denotes the number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions within that T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition (count them).

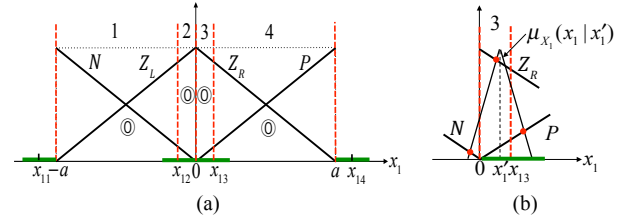


Fig. 14. (a) T1 first- and second-order rule partitions of X_1 for the Fig. 13a example, and for the 12% T1 FN; Z_L (Z_R) denotes left (right) segment of Z ; (b) blowup of Partition 3 for $x_1' \in [0, x_{13}]$ in which the three filled-in red circles demonstrate a non-zero value for the max-min computation between $\mu_{x_1}(x_1 | x_1')$ and $\mu_N(x_1)$, $\mu_{Z_R}(x_1)$ and $\mu_P(x_1)$, indicating three rules fire when $x_1' \in [0, x_{13}]$.

IV. A NEW PHENOMENON: RULE CROSSOVER

Fig. 13 is taken from Example 5 in [1], for which the S T1 fuzzy system has no T1 second-order rule partitions whereas the S IT2 fuzzy system has 36 of them. Consequently, it is stated [1]:

“... although the T1 and IT2 fuzzy systems have exactly the same number of first-order rule partitions (four) ... there is no further sculpting of the T1 fuzzy system, whereas there is much further sculpting of the IT2 fuzzy system.”

Instead of immediately presenting the NS versions of Figs. 13a,b, we return first to the T1 first- and second-order partition diagram just for x_1 in the NS situation (the diagram for x_2 is exactly the same); it is obtained from Table I and is depicted in Fig. 14a for the 12% T1 FN (similar results hold for the 4% T1 FN). This figure needs some explaining.

Observe there are four T1 first-order rule partitions, 1–4. One might argue that there should only be two such partitions, obtained by stretching $x_1 = 0$ (the right-end boundary of the T1 partition $[-a, 0]$ for the S T1 fuzzy system) to the right until it reaches $x_1 = x_{13}$, and by also stretching $x_1 = 0$ (also the left-end boundary of the T1 partition $[0, a]$ for the S T1 fuzzy system) to the left until it reaches $x_1 = x_{12}$; but, this is incorrect, because doing both of these would lead to two overlapping regions where the overlap is $[x_{11}, x_{12}]$, which

would mean that $x_1 \in [x_{11}, x_{12}]$ would exist simultaneously in two T1 first-order rule partitions, something that violates the meaning of a mathematical partition.

To understand this better, one can examine what the antecedents of the two fired-rules are in each of the four T1 first-order rule partitions. From the MFs in Fig. 14a [see, also Fig. 14b for line 3 of (9)], one obtains:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 \in [-a, x_{12}]: & \{\text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } N, \text{ IF } x_1 \text{ is } Z_L\} \\ x_1 \in [x_{12}, 0]: & \{\text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } N, \text{ IF } x_1 \text{ is } Z_L, \text{ IF } x_1 \text{ is } P\} \\ x_1 \in [0, x_{13}]: & \{\text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } N, \text{ IF } x_1 \text{ is } Z_R, \text{ IF } x_1 \text{ is } P\} \\ x_1 \in [x_{13}, a]: & \{\text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } P, \text{ IF } x_1 \text{ is } Z_R\} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Observe that (9) demonstrates that different combinations of rules are fired in $x_1 \in [x_{12}, 0]$ and $x_1 \in [0, x_{13}]$, and so they are indeed legitimate T1 first-order rule partitions.

Amazingly, NS fuzzification leads to two rules [IF x_1 is \tilde{P} in line 2 (compare lines 1 and 2 in (9)) and IF x_1 is \tilde{N} in line 3 (compare lines 3 and 4 in (9))]*—crossover rules—*that can never occur in a S fuzzy system, and it is *partition theory that has revealed this*.

The NS versions of the two figures in Fig. 13 are in Fig. 15. Observe that, whereas the S T1 fuzzy system in Fig. 13a has four T1 first-order rule partitions and no T1 second-order rule partitions, the NS T1 fuzzy system in Fig. 15a has 16 T1 first-order rule partitions but still no T1 second-order rule partitions. This demonstrates a *new phenomenon* for a T1 fuzzy system, that *NS fuzzification can increase the number of its T1 first-order rule partitions*.

Observe, also that, whereas the S IT2 fuzzy system in Fig. 13b has four IT2 first-order rule partitions and 36 IT2 second-order rule partitions, the T1 NS IT2 fuzzy system in Fig. 15b has 16 IT2 first-order rule partitions and 60 IT2 second-order rule partitions. This demonstrates a *new phenomenon* for an IT2 fuzzy system, that *NS fuzzification can simultaneously increase the numbers of both its IT2 first-order and second-order rule partitions*. See, also Example SM-3 in Section VII of the SM.

Example 9: This example is a continuation of Examples 1, 5 7, and 8, for a T1 fuzzy system, and Examples 2, 6, 7 and 8 for an IT2 fuzzy system, to the case of a 24% T1 FN. Interestingly, no rule-crossover occurs for the T1 fuzzy system (Fig. 16a), but it does occur for the IT2 fuzzy system (observe, e.g., in Fig. 16b, that $b' + \delta > c' - \delta$). In this example, rule-crossover reduces the number of first (second)-order rule partitions from five (11 in Fig. 10c) to four (10). Although the size of the first-order rule partition #2 (e.g., in Fig. 16b), due to crossover is small, it would be larger if the support of the T1 FN was larger than 24%. Finally, observe that the control surfaces for the 24% T1 FN, in Figs. 16g and h are noticeably different from the ones for 12% T1 FM, in Fig. 12e and f.

The two examples in this section suggest that more research is needed about how to overlap MFs (FOUs) so as to obtained increased or decreased numbers of first (second)-order rule

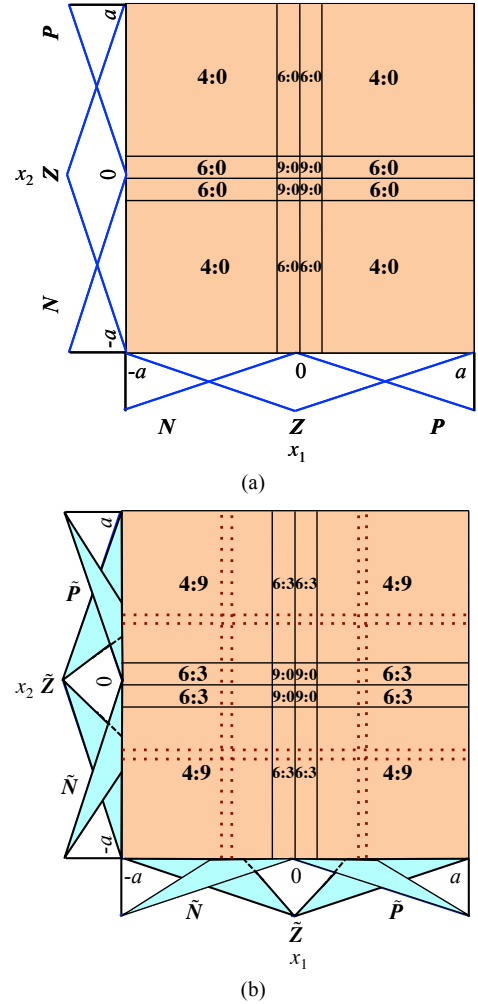


Fig. 15. (a), (b) 12% T1 FN NS versions of Figs. 13a and b, respectively.

partitions, as well as whether or not rule crossover is good or bad.

V. WHICH RULES FIRE?

In a S T1 (IT2) fuzzy system it is straightforward to enumerate which rules fire in a specific first-order rule partition, by examining which MFs (FOUs) are intersected by a vertical line drawn at $x = x'$. Because this is so easy to do, and no ambiguities can occur, no big deal was made about doing it in [1] or [2]. Unfortunately, the same is not true in a NS T1 (IT2) fuzzy system, because it is no longer a vertical line at $x = x'$ that establishes which rules are fired in a specific T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition. Instead, it is a T1 FN that is located about $x = x'$ that does this. An illustration of this has been given in (9) for the T1 FSs in Fig. 14.

If one is actually interested to know which rules fire in a specific T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition for a NS T1 (T1 NS IT2) fuzzy system, one must provide this as additional information for each such partition. We have chosen not to do this for our examples because the purpose of this paper is to better understand the performance potential of a NS fuzzy system over a S fuzzy system, and one does not need to know

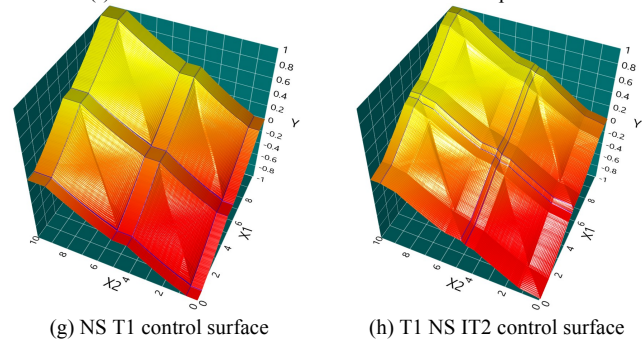
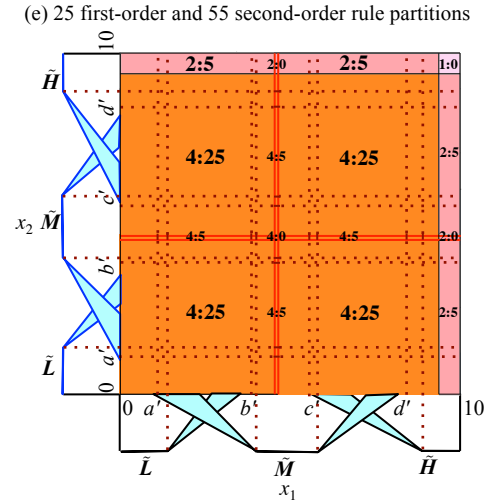
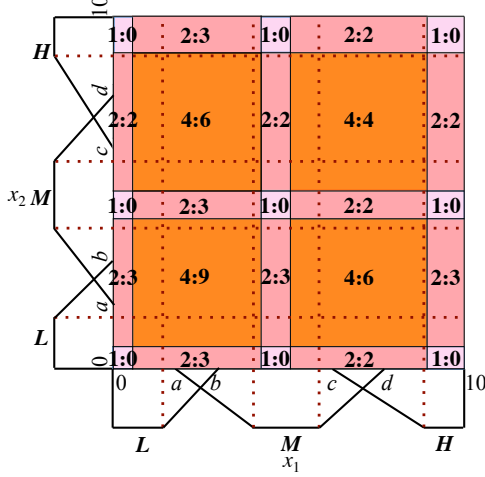
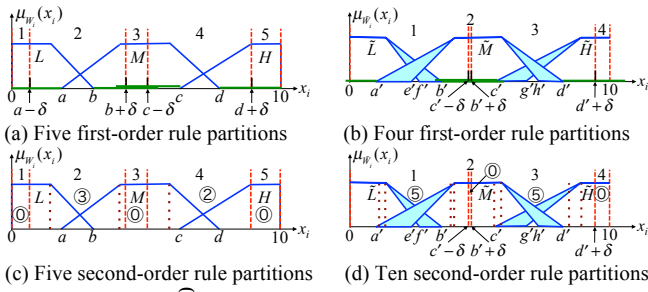


Fig. 16. Example 9, 24% T1 FN NS T1 [(a), (c), (e), (g)] and T1 NS IT2 [(b), (d), (f), (h)] rule partition figures.

which rules fire in a specific T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition in order to accomplish this.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The purpose of this paper has been to better understand the performance potential of a NS fuzzy system over a S fuzzy system. The approach to doing this has been to extend [1] from S to NS fuzzification¹⁵. The paper's main conclusions are: uncertainties about measurements, modeled by NS fuzzification:

- (1) Fire more rules more often (regardless of the nature of the fuzzy system), manifested by a reduction in the sizes of T1 and IT2 first-order rule partitions for those partitions associated with the firing of a smaller number of rules, and an increase in the sizes of T1 and IT2 first-order rule partitions for those partitions associated with the firing of a larger number of rules—the *coarse sculpting* of the state space.
- (2) May lead to an increase or decrease in the number of T1 and IT2 first-order rule partitions, and to some partitions that contain rule combinations that can never occur for S fuzzification—a *new rule crossover phenomenon*—discovered by using partition theory.
- (3) May lead to a decrease, the same number, or an increase in the number of T1 and IT2 second-order rule partitions—the *fine sculpting* of the state space—all of which are very system dependent.
- (4) Lead to better control surfaces with smoother transitions between the various areas of the control surface, i.e., a small change in the input results in smaller changes in the output and hence to better system performance.

The author's conjecture that: *It is the additional control of the coarse sculpting of the state space, accomplished by prefiltering and the max-min (or max-product) composition, that provides a NS T1 or IT2 fuzzy system with the potential to outperform a S T1 or IT2 fuzzy system, when measurements are uncertain.*

Some open research questions and extensions to this paper are:

- 1) Prove the just-stated conjecture using the framework of rule partitions for NS T1 (IT2) fuzzy systems.
- 2) Extend the paper's results to other kinds of FNs, e.g., trapezoidal.
- 3) Extend the paper's results to NS general T2 fuzzy systems.
- 4) Develop new geometric design methods that are based on first- and second-order rule partitions (e.g., analyze where in the state space largest errors occur and then alter MF (FOU) shapes in those regions so that more first and/or second-order rule partitions occur in them).
- 5) Establish a methodology for overlapping MFs (FOUs) so as to obtain and establish if *rule crossover* is good or bad.
- 6) Study whether or not NS fuzzification can improve the performance of a fuzzy logic controller (e.g., fuzzy proportional-integral-derivative—FPID—controller) by virtue of its new rule crossover phenomenon.

¹⁵ An on-line site has been developed that lets the reader replicate the examples of this paper as well as apply the theory to other examples of two-input one output fuzzy systems. It is: <http://fuzzypartitions.com/>

- 7) Extend the paper's results to similarity-based inference engines for NS fuzzification ([30], [33]–[37])

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Supplementary Materials

for

“Comparing the Performance Potentials of Singleton and Non-Singleton Type-1 and Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Systems in Terms of *Sculpting the State Space*”

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In this document we provide Supplementary Materials (SM) for: structures of IF-THEN rules, unification of Mamdani and TSK fuzzy systems, formulas for x^* , six tables from¹ [1], reason for $Z(X_j)$ in Eq. (6), more examples, modifications needed for IT2 FNs, and information about the T1 and IT2 fuzzy controllers as well as their control surfaces for max-product inference. Each section begins on a new page.

I. STRUCTURES OF IF-THEN RULES

The following material is taken from [2, Ch. 3].

Suppose that a fuzzy system has p inputs $x_1 \in X_1, \dots, x_p \in X_p$, and one output $y \in Y$, where x_i is described by Q_i linguistic terms $T_{x_i} = \{X_{ij}\}_{j=1}^{Q_i}$, and y is either described by Q_y linguistic terms, $T_y = \{Y_j\}_{j=1}^{Q_y}$, or by a function $g(x_1, \dots, x_p)$.

The structure of the l^{th} generic *Zadeh rule* [3] for a fuzzy system is ($l = 1, \dots, M$):

$$R_z^l : \text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } F_1^l \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } x_p \text{ is } F_p^l, \text{ THEN } y \text{ is } G^l \quad (\text{S.1})$$

whereas the structure of the l^{th} generic *Takagi, Sugeno and Kang (TSK, for short) rule* [4], [5] for a fuzzy system is ($l = 1, \dots, M$):

$$R_{TSK}^l : \text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } F_1^l \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } x_p \text{ is } F_p^l, \text{ THEN } y \text{ is } g^l(x_1, \dots, x_p) \quad l = 1, \dots, M \quad (\text{S.2})$$

In both (S.1) and (S.2), $F_1^l \in T_{x_1}$, $F_2^l \in T_{x_2}$, \dots , and $F_p^l \in T_{x_p}$.

The rules R_z^l (R_{TSK}^l) are used in a *Mamdani (TSK) fuzzy system* [4]–[6].

¹ Reference numbers refer to the references that are at the end of this SM.

II. UNIFICATION OF MAMDANI AND TSK FUZZY SYSTEMS

The following material is taken from [2, Ch. 3].

In (S.1), because $G^l \in T_y$ is a type-1 (T1) fuzzy set, it is described by its membership function (MF) $\mu_{G^l}(y)$. In (S.2), although y does not seem to be a fuzzy set, it can be modeled as a *T1 fuzzy singleton* G^l , so (S.2) is made to resemble a Zadeh rule, where

$$\mu_{G^l}(y) \equiv \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } y = g^l(\mathbf{x}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (\text{S.3})$$

In (S.3), $\mathbf{x} = \text{col}(x_1, \dots, x_p)$, and it is this equation that lets one unify Zadeh and TSK fuzzy systems, e.g., in a singleton T1 fuzzy system: the MF for a fired-rule output set B^l , is ($l = 1, \dots, M$):

$$\begin{cases} \text{Mamdani fuzzy system:} & \mu_{B^l}(y | \mathbf{x}') = f^l(\mathbf{x}') \star \mu_{G^l}(y), \quad y \in Y \\ \text{TSK fuzzy system:} & \mu_{B^l}(\mathbf{x}') = f^l(\mathbf{x}') \text{ when } y = g^l(\mathbf{x}') \end{cases} \quad (\text{S.4})$$

In (S.4)

$$f^l(\mathbf{x}') = T_{i=1}^p f^l(x'_i) = T_{i=1}^p \mu_{F_i^l}(x'_i) \quad (\text{S.5})$$

In [7] the following was stated:

There does not seem to be any mention of a non-singleton TSK fuzzy logic system (FLS) in the literature; hence, this chapter focuses exclusively on singleton TSK FLSs—TSK FLSs, for short. Not being able to compensate for uncertain measurements, as we can do in a non-singleton Mamdani FLS, limits the applicability of TSK FLSs to situations where there either is no uncertainty (e.g., as in the design of deterministic TSK FL controllers) or all of the uncertainty can be accounted for just in the antecedent MFs.

As is pointed out in [2, page 117, footnote 10]: This statement no longer is true. Since a TSK FLS is very ad hoc, one can define the firing level any way that one wants to. As a result, the firing level for a TSK FLS can be defined for both singleton and non-singleton fuzzification, as ...”

$$\begin{cases} \text{Mamdani fuzzy system:} & \mu_{B^l}(y | \mathbf{x}') = [T_{i=1}^p \max_{x_i \in X_i} \mu_{X_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)] \star \mu_{G^l}(y), \quad y \in Y \\ \text{TSK fuzzy system:} & \mu_{B^l}(\mathbf{x}') = [T_{i=1}^p \max_{x_i \in X_i} \mu_{X_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)] \text{ when } y = g^l(\mathbf{x}') \end{cases} \quad (\text{S.6})$$

It is these results that provide a unification of Mamdani and TSK fuzzy systems. Similar unified results for IT2 and general T2 fuzzy systems can be found in [2, Chs. 9 and 11].

III. FORMULAS FOR x^*

Consider the T1 fuzzy sets that are depicted in Fig. SM-1. Antecedent MFs are depicted in (a)–(c) of that figure, whereas a triangle T1 FN is in (d). Table SM-1 provides max-star composition results for minimum and product t-norms that should be very useful to designers of NS fuzzy systems.

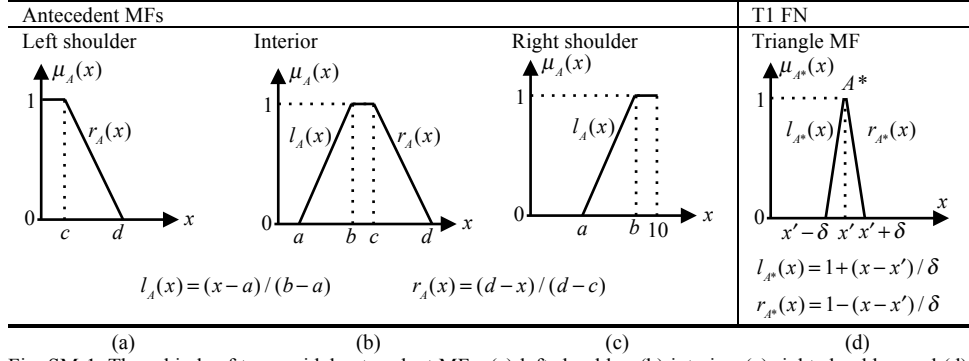


Fig. SM-1. Three kinds of trapezoidal antecedent MFs: (a) left shoulder, (b) interior, (c) right shoulder, and (d) type-1 fuzzy number.

TABLE SM-I. TRAPEZOIDAL ANTECEDENT MFs (BLACK), TRIANGLE FUZZY NUMBER (RED) AND THE RESULTS OF THE MAX-STAR COMPOSITION FOR MINIMUM AND PRODUCT T-NORMS. NOTE THAT^a $\theta_1 = a$, $\theta_2 = \sqrt{b-a}$, $\theta_3 = d$, $\theta_4 = \sqrt{d-c}$, AND $\theta_5 = \delta$.

Nature of antecedent MF	Sup-star composition, $f(x')$	
Interior	Minimum t-norm	Product t-norm
	$x' + \delta > a$ and $x' < b$	
	$x^* = \frac{x'(b-a) + \delta b}{b-a + \delta}$ $f(x') = \frac{x' - (a-\delta)}{b - (a-\delta)}$ $= \frac{x' - (\theta_1 - \theta_5)}{\theta_2^2 + \theta_5}$	$x^* = \frac{x' + a + \delta}{2}$ $f(x') = \frac{(x' - a + \delta)^2}{4\delta(b-a)}$ $= \frac{[x' - (\theta_1 - \theta_5)]^2}{4\theta_5\theta_2^2}$
	$b \leq x' \leq c$	
	$x^* = x'$ $f(x') = 1$	$x^* = x'$ $f(x') = 1$
	$x' > c$ and $x' - \delta < d$	
	$x^* = \frac{x'(d-c) + \delta c}{d-c + \delta}$ $f(x') = \frac{(d+\delta) - x'}{(d+\delta) - c}$ $= \frac{\theta_3 + \theta_5 - x'}{\theta_5 + \theta_4^2}$	$x^* = \frac{x' + d - \delta}{2}$ $f(x') = \frac{(d + \delta - x')^2}{4\delta(d-c)}$ $= \frac{[\theta_3 + \theta_5 - x']^2}{4\theta_5\theta_4^2}$
Left shoulder	Set $a = b = 0$ and use Interior MF results for $b \leq x' \leq c$, and $x' > c$ and $x' - \delta < d$	
Right shoulder	Set $c = d = 10$ and use Interior MF results for $x' + \delta > a$ and $x' < b$, and $b \leq x' \leq c$	

^a Note that by using this parameterization (instead of using a , b , c and d) no tests are needed to ensure $d \geq c \geq b \geq a$.

IV. SIX TABLES FROM [1]

The following tables are included here for the convenience of the readers. The equation numbers that are in some of the tables refer to equations in [1].

TABLE SM-II
NOTATIONS USED FOR FIRST-ORDER RULE PARTITIONS. IN THIS TABLE,
SUBSCRIPT * REFERS TO EITHER T1 OR IT2.

First-Order Rule Partitions	
Symbol	Definition ($i = 1, \dots, p$)
$P_*^l(k_{x_i} x_i)$	T1 or IT2 first-order rule partition of X_i
k_{x_i}	Counter/index of T1 or IT2 first-order rule partition of X_i ; $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, N_*^l(X_i)$
$N_*^l(X_i)$	Total number of T1 or IT2 first-order rule partitions of X_i
$N_R(k_{x_i})$	Fixed number of same rules fired in each $P_*^l(k_{x_i} x_i)$
$P_*^l(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2}, \dots, k_{x_p})$	T1 or IT2 first-order rule partition of $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$, numbered $(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2}, \dots, k_{x_p})$
$N_*^l(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p)$	Total number of T1 or IT2 first-order rule partitions of $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$ [use (6)]
$N_R(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2}, \dots, k_{x_p})$	Fixed number of rules that are fired in each $P_*^l(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2}, \dots, k_{x_p})$ [use (7)]

TABLE SM-III
TWO-STEP PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING T1 (IT2) FIRST-ORDER RULE
PARTITION QUANTITIES FOR A SINGLE VARIABLE, x_i , IN A T1 (IT2) FUZZY
SYSTEM, ON A PLOT (SKETCH) OF ITS MFS (FOUS)

Step	Description
1	Scan the axis of x_i with an imaginary dashed vertical line from left to right. Count the number of intersections of this line with the MFs (FOUs) of x_i ; they represent the number of <i>same</i> -rules $[N_R(k_{x_i})]$ whose firing levels (intervals) contribute to the output of a T1 (IT2) fuzzy system. When this number, or the nature of the same rules, changes draw a dashed vertical line; it represents the boundary of a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition. Insert a dashed vertical line at the start and at the end of X_i . For each x_i , the interval of real numbers between adjacent dashed vertical lines is its T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition.
2	Count the number of $P_*^l(k_{x_i} x_i)$, the total being $N_*^l(X_i)$; then, $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, N_*^l(X_i)$.

TABLE SM-IV
FOUR-STEP PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING T1 (IT2) FIRST-ORDER RULE
PARTITION QUANTITIES FOR $X_1 \times X_2$ IN A T1 (IT2) FUZZY SYSTEM

Step	Description
1	Locate the T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions of x_1 (x_2) on the horizontal (vertical) axis, and establish $N_R(k_{x_1})$, $N_R(k_{x_2})$, $N_*^1(X_1)$ and $N_*^1(X_2)$
2	Extend all dashed T1 (IT2) first-order rule partitions (turning them into solid lines) so that they cover $X_1 \times X_2$. The results from doing this will be a collection of rectangles (or squares).
3	Compute $N_R(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$ using (7).
4	Compute $N_*^1(X_1, X_2)$ using (6).

TABLE SM-V
NOTATION USED FOR SECOND-ORDER RULE PARTITIONS. SUBSCRIPT *
REFERS TO EITHER T1 OR IT2.

Second-Order Rule Partitions	
Symbol	Definition ($k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, N_*^1(x_i)$)
$P_*^2(k_{x_i}, m_{k_{x_i}} x_i)$	T1 or IT2 second-order rule partition of X_i , often abbreviated to $(k_{x_i}, m_{k_{x_i}})$
$m_{k_{x_i}}$	Counter/index of T1 or IT2 second-order rule partition of X_i ; $m_{k_{x_i}} = 1, \dots, N_*^2(k_{x_i} x_i)$
$N_*^2(k_{x_i} x_i)$	Total number of T1 or IT2 second-order rule partitions within T1 or IT2 first-order rule partition k_{x_i} of X_i
$N_*^2(X_i)$	Total number of T1 or IT2 second-order rule partitions of X_i
$P_*^2((k_{x_1}, k_{x_2}), m_{(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})})$	T1 or IT2 second-order rule partition of $X_1 \times X_2$
$m_{(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})}$	Counter/index of T1 or IT2 second-order rule partition of $X_1 \times X_2$; $m_{(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})} = 1, \dots, N_*^2(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$
$N_*^2(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$	Total number of T1 or IT2 second-order rule partitions within the $(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})^{\text{th}}$ T1 or IT2 first-order rule partition of $X_1 \times X_2$
$Z(X_i)$	Number of times that $N_*^2(k_{x_i} x_i) = 0$
$N_*^2(X_i)$	$N_*^2(X_i) + Z(X_i)$
$N_*^2(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p)$	Total number of T1 or IT2 second-order rule partitions of $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_p$ [use (13)]

TABLE SM-VI
FOUR-STEP PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING T1 (IT2) SECOND-ORDER RULE
PARTITION QUANTITIES FOR A SINGLE VARIABLE x_i , IN A T1 (IT2) FUZZY
SYSTEM, ON A PLOT (SKETCH) OF THEIR RESPECTIVE
FIRST-ORDER RULE PARTITIONS

Step	Description
1	Scan the axis of x_i with an imaginary dotted vertical line from left to right. Wherever a MF (LMF or UMF) changes its formula, draw a dotted vertical line. If the change in formula occurs at a boundary of a T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition, then do not draw such a vertical dotted line.
2	The interval of real numbers between adjacent dotted vertical lines or between a dotted line and a dashed (or dashed and dotted) line is its T1 (IT2) second-order rule partition $[P_*^2(k_{x_i}, m_{k_{x_i}} x_i)]$.
3	Each T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition has from zero to a finite number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions $[N_*^2(k_{x_i} x_i)]$.
4	Count the total number of $N_*^2(k_{x_i} x_i)$, the total being $N_*^2(X_i)$.

TABLE SM-VII
FOUR-STEP PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING T1 (IT2) SECOND-ORDER RULE
PARTITION QUANTITIES FOR $X_1 \times X_2$ IN A T1 (IT2) FUZZY SYSTEM, ON A
PLOT (SKETCH) OF THE FIRST-ORDER RULE PARTITIONS.

Step	Description
1	Locate the T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions of x_1 (x_2) on the horizontal (vertical) axis.
2	Extend all dotted T1 second-order rule partitions so that they cover $X_1 \times X_2$. The results from doing this will be a collection of rectangles (or squares).
3	Each T1 (IT2) first-order rule partition on $X_1 \times X_2$ has from zero to a finite number of T1 (IT2) second-order rule partitions. Establish $N_*^2(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$ by counting.
4	Count the total number of $N_*^2(k_{x_1}, k_{x_2})$, the total being $N_*^2(X_1, X_2)$.

V. REASON FOR $Z(X_j)$ IN (6)

The following is taken from [1, Section III.B]:

Interesting Observations: In Figs. 6a,b [provided below as Fig. SM-2] observe that it is only in regions of $X_1 \times X_2$ where *both* x_1 and x_2 individually have no second-order rule partitions that such regions also have no second-order rule partitions. There are four such regions on Fig. SM-2a, two of which are $[a,b] \times [a,b]$ and $[a,b] \times [c,d]$, and there are nine such regions on Fig. SM-2b, two of which are $[0,a'] \times [0,a']$ and $[b',c'] \times [b',c']$. In such regions multiplying 0 by 0 gives the correct number of second-order rule partitions, which is also 0. On the other hand, regions of $X_1 \times X_2$ where either (but not both) x_1 and x_2 individually have no second-order rule partitions jointly have a *non-zero* number of second-order rule partitions. There are six such regions on Fig. SM-2a, three of which are $[a,b] \times [0,a]$, $[a,b] \times [b,c]$ and $[c,d] \times [d,10]$, and six such regions on Fig. SM-2b, three of which are $[0,a'] \times [a',b']$, $[0,a'] \times [c',d']$ and $[d',10] \times [c',d']$. In such regions, multiplying 0 by any non-zero number always gives 0, which is not the correct number of the region's second-order rule partitions. If, instead the 0 is replaced by 1 then multiplying 1 by a non-zero number gives the correct number of the region's second-order rule partitions.

These observations lead to the following novel way to compute $N_*^2(X_1, X_2)$: Let the number of times that $(i=1,2)$ $N_*^2(k_{x_i} | x_i) = 0$ be called $Z(X_i)$, and let

$$N_*^2(X_i) \equiv N_*^2(X_i) + Z(X_i) \quad (\text{S.7})$$

Then

$$N_*^2(X_1, X_2) = N_*^2(X_1)N_*^2(X_2) - Z(X_1)Z(X_2) \quad (\text{S.8})$$

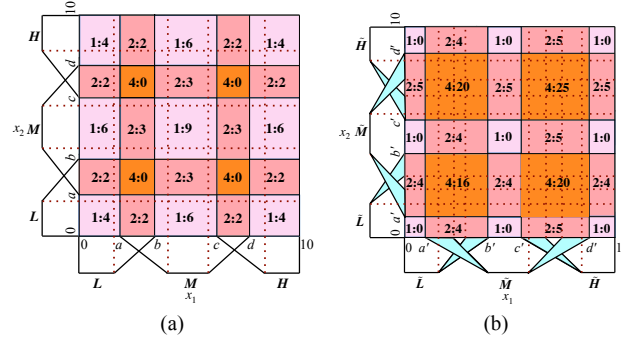


Fig. SM-2. [1, Fig. 6] Example 4 figures for Table SM-VII Steps 1-3: (a) T1 FSs and (b) IT2 FSs.

VI. MORE EXAMPLES

Additional examples of NS first and second-order rule partitions are given in this section.

Example SM-1 (IT2 first-order rule partitions): This example is analogous to Example 2 in the main body of this paper. The FOU's that are in Fig. SM-4 were obtained from those in Fig. 5 (in the main body of this paper) by using the same UMFs for each FOU, and by *changing the shapes of the LMFs from triangles to trapezoids*. The results for Steps 2 and 3 in Table I (in the main body of this paper) are shown in Fig. SM-4 b,c for a 4%T1 FN and a 12%T1 FN, respectively. Using the mnemonics USL and DSR (see Subsection III.A) helps when deciding whether the dashed orange partition lines move to the left or to the right from their locations in the S case.

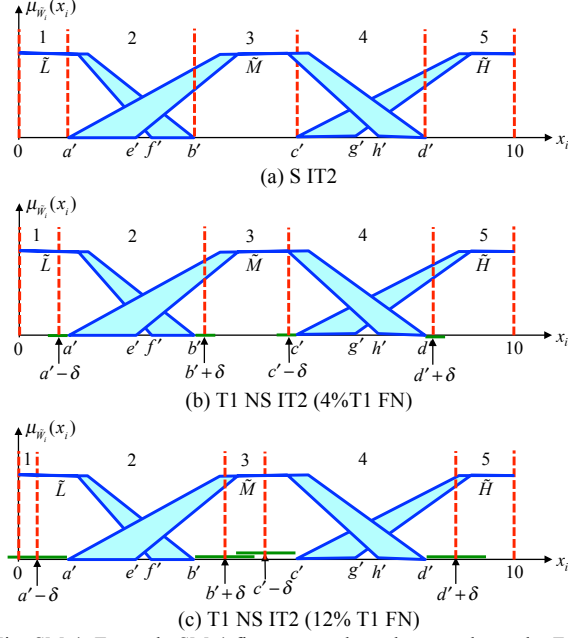


Fig. SM-4. Example SM-4 figures; numbers that are above the FOU's denote the numerical names for the five IT2 first-order rule partitions (denoted $P_{IT2}^l(k_{x_i} | x_i)$ in [1], where $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, 5$); see, also Table SM-II).

Example SM-2: This example is analogous to Example 6 in the main body of this paper, and is a continuation of Example SM-1. The results for Table III's (in the main body of the paper) Steps 1–3 are shown in Figs. SM-5a–c.

Observe that for this example all of the fuzzy systems have the same number (16) of IT2 second-order rule partitions, but the locations of those partitions change as the support of the FN changes.

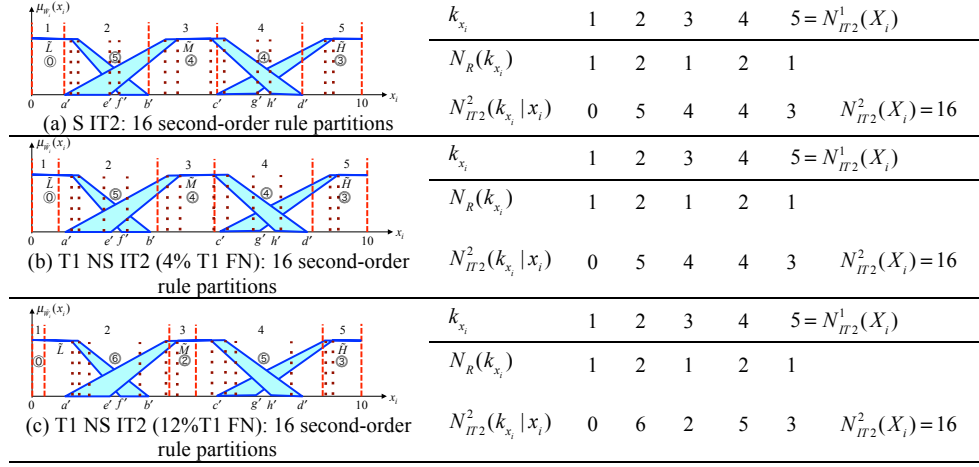


Fig. SM-5. Figures for Table III's (in the main body of this paper) Steps 1–3. The circled numbers denote the number of IT2 second-order rule partitions in a respective T1 NS IT2 first-order rule partition (denoted $N_{IT2}^2(k_{x_i} | x_i)$ in [1], where $k_{x_i} = 1, \dots, 5$; see, also Table SM-II).

Example SM-3: This example is very similar to the one in Section III-B.4. It is taken from the IT2 FPID controller example that is in [1, Section IV, Fig. 8] (see, also, [2, Fig. 10.20]. In that paper (book), which was for S fuzzification, there were two IT2 first-order rule partitions and no IT2 second-order rule partitions. Fig. SM-6 demonstrates that, by using T1 NS fuzzification ($12\%^2$ T1 FN) we have been able to increase the number of IT2 first-order rule partitions from two to four, a 100% increase. There are no IT2 second-order rule partitions. The rule-crossover phenomenon occurs in the IT2 first-order rule partitions 2 and 3.

As is mentioned in the main body of this paper, being able to increase the number of IT2 first-order rule partitions by means of NS fuzzification is a new phenomenon. This example is a further illustration of this new phenomenon.

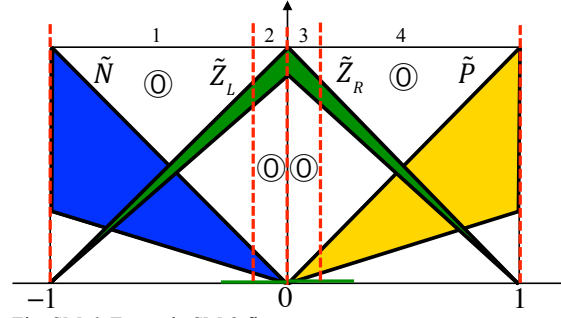


Fig. SM-6. Example SM-3 figure.

² The same results are obtained if a 4% or 24% T1 FN is used.

VII. MODIFICATIONS NEEDED FOR IT2 FNS

Section II in the main body of this paper states: “In this paper results are provided only for the T1 NS fuzzifier, because an understanding of NS fuzzification in an IT2 fuzzy system, in terms of sculpting the state space, can be accomplished by examining it only for the T1 NS situation.” In this section we provide what the modifications are when the measured value of a variable is modeled as an IT2 FN.

An *IT2 FN* is an IT2 FS whose lower and upper MFs are T1 FNs. For very interesting discussions about different kinds of IT2 FNs see [8], and for why the one that is defined here is used, see [2, p. 283]. The IT2 FN that is used here is depicted in Fig. SM-7. When IT2 NS fuzzification is used in an IT2 fuzzy system, that system is called an *IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system*.

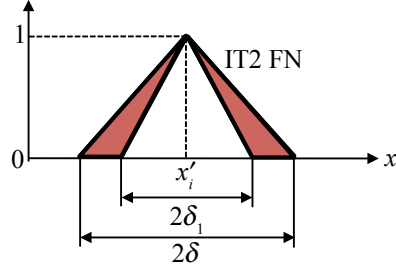


Fig. SM-7. Triangle IT2 FN, whose UMF is the same as the MF of the T1 FN that is used in the paper.

The firing interval for an IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system is [2, Ch. 9]:

$$\begin{cases} [\underline{f}^l(\mathbf{x}'), \bar{f}^l(\mathbf{x}')] = [T_{i=1}^p \underline{f}^l(x'_i), T_{i=1}^p \bar{f}^l(x'_i)] \\ \underline{f}^l(x'_i) = \max_{x_i \in X_i} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{X}_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{F}_i^l}(x_i) \\ \bar{f}^l(x'_i) = \max_{x_i \in X_i} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{X}_i}(x_i | x'_i) \star \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{F}_i^l}(x_i) \end{cases} \quad \text{IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system} \quad (\text{S.9})$$

Observe that: In an IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system, it is the interaction of the LMF of the IT2 FN and the LMF of an antecedent's FOU, as well as the interaction of the UMF of the IT2 FN and the UMF of an antecedent's FOU that contribute to the max-star computations.

Because only UMFs are used to determine IT2 first-order rule partitions, and the UMF of the IT2 FN in Fig. SM-7 has the same support (2δ) as the MF of the T1 FN used in the paper, Tables I and II in the paper can be used as is to find the IT2 first-order rule partitions of X_i and $X_1 \times X_2$.

Because IT2 second-order rule partitions use both UMFs and LMFs *IT2 second-order rule partitions are changed as a result of using an IT2 FN*.

Definition 3NS is expanded to:

Definition 3NS (for IT2 NS fuzzification): In an IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system, an *IT2 second-order rule partition line* of X_i occurs where the *location* of the value of x_i (x_i^*) at which the maximum occurs in the *second or third line of (S.9)* changes from one piecewise linear segment of an antecedent's *UMF or LMF* to another such segment.

Definition 10 is expanded to:

Definition 10 (for IT2 NS fuzzification): Appropriate locations for *IT2 second-order rule partition lines* in an *IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system* (that uses a triangle *IT2 FN*) are on the x_i axis and are found by locating (a) where a LMF or an UMF has a MF kink (Def. 4) at *unity membership grade* (Fig. 8a,b), and (b) where all first encounters (Def. 5) of upward-sloping LMF lines (between the LMFs of the IT2 FN and an antecedent FOU) and all last encounters (Def. 6) of downward-sloping LMF lines (between the LMFs of the IT2 FN and an antecedent FOU) occur (Fig. 8c), at *zero membership grade*.

In Definitions 5 (first encounter) and 6 (last encounter) δ must now be replaced by δ_1 (Fig. SM-7). The mnemonic USL, DSR for locating the IT2 second-order rule partition lines can be modified as follows: for a T1 NS IT2 fuzzy system, (USL, DSR) using δ , and for an IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system, (USL, DSR) using δ_1 .

Table III in the paper can then be used to establish IT2 second-order rule partition quantities for X_i in an IT2 NS IT2 fuzzy system; and, Table SM-VII can be used to establish IT2 second-order rule partition quantities for $X_1 \times X_2$.

Observation: Drawing an analogy between a sculptor of stone, who uses different size chisels on different portions of a figure, IT2 NS fuzzification provides the fuzzy system designer with two chisels with which to sculpt the state space, one of size δ and the other of size δ_1 .

No examples of IT2 second-order rule partitions are provided because they will look very similar to the ones that are already given either in the paper or above in this SM.

VIII. INFORMATION ABOUT THE T1 AND IT2 FUZZY CONTROLLERS AS WELL AS CONTROL SURFACES FOR MAX-PRODUCT INFERENCE

Information about the T1 and IT2 fuzzy controllers that led to the control surfaces which are depicted in Fig. 12 in the main body of this paper is given in Table SM-VIII and SM-IX, respectively. The T1 MFs for L , M and H are in Fig. 4, whereas the comparable FOUs are in Fig. 5.

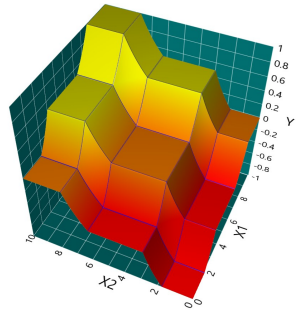
TABLE SM-VIII. T1 FUZZY SYSTEM WITH TWO INPUTS, NINE RULES AND TRIANGLE CONSEQUENT MFs (A , B , C)

x_1	x_2	A	B	C
L	L	-2	-1	0
L	M	-1.5	-0.5	0.5
L	H	-1	0	1
M	L	-1.5	-0.5	0.5
M	M	-1	0	1
M	H	-0.5	0.5	1.5
H	L	-1	0	1
H	M	-0.5	0.5	1.5
H	H	0	1	2

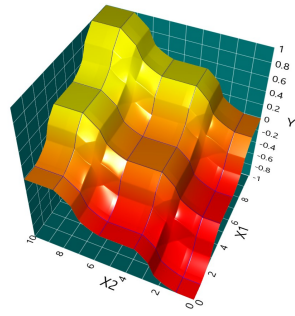
TABLE SM-IX. IT2 FUZZY SYSTEM WITH TWO INPUTS, NINE RULES AND TRIANGLE CONSEQUENT UMF (A , B , C) AND LMF (D , E , F)

x_1	x_2	UMF			LMF			Centroid	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	c_l	c_r
L	L	-2	-1	0	-1.9	-1	-0.1	-1.03	-0.96
L	M	-1.5	-0.5	0.5	-1.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.53	-0.46
L	H	-1	0	1	-0.9	0	0.9	-0.03	0.03
M	L	-1.5	-0.5	0.5	-1.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.53	-0.46
M	M	-1	0	1	-0.9	0	0.9	-0.03	0.03
M	H	-0.5	0.5	1.5	-0.4	0.5	1.4	0.46	0.53
H	L	-1	0	1	-0.9	0	0.9	-0.03	0.03
H	M	-0.5	0.5	1.5	-0.4	0.5	1.4	0.46	0.53

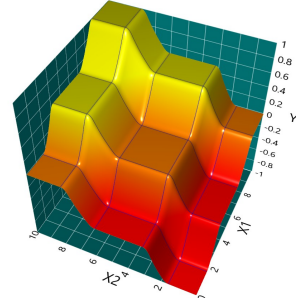
Fig. SM-8 depicts the control surfaces when max-product inference is used. When the max-product and max-min control surfaces are compared it is clear that the former are much smoother than the latter. This is due to the discontinuous derivative nature of the max-min operation, whereas the max-product has a continuous derivative nature.



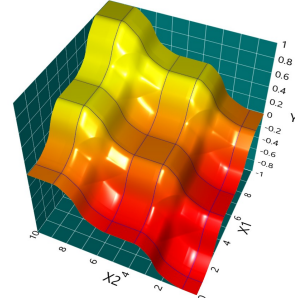
(a) S T1



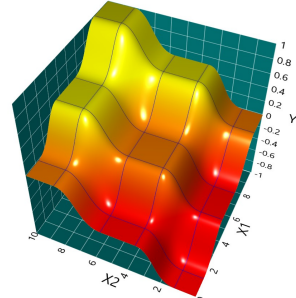
(b) S IT2



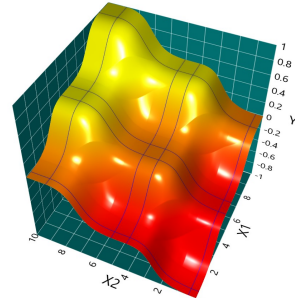
(c) NS T1 (4% T1 FN)



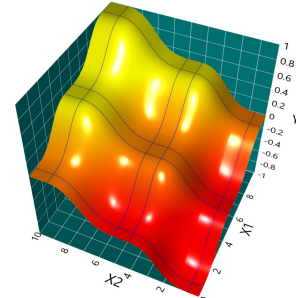
(d) T1 NS IT2 (4% T1 FN)



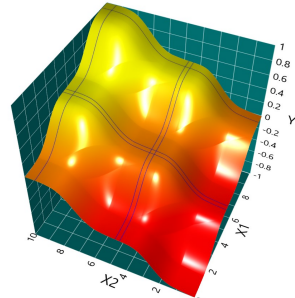
(e) NS T1 (12% T1 FN)



(f) T1 NS IT2 (12% T1 FN)



(g) NS T1 (24% T1 FN)



(h) T1 NS IT2 (24% T1 FN)

Fig. SM-8. Example 8 figures when max-product inference is used. Each figure is a T1 (IT2) control surface for its corresponding figure that is in Figs. 11 and 16.

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