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( ) ( )

$$M = \{m_j\}, j = \overline{1, k},$$

( ).

· · · · ·

M -

1-

,  $l = \overline{1, L}$

$$( ) \mu_{\tilde{R}_{\geq}}(m', m''), m', m'' \in M$$

$\tilde{R}_{\geq}$

$$\mu_{\tilde{R}_{\geq}}(m', m'')$$

[1].

· · · · · (m', m'') ∈  $\tilde{R}$  - m' « » m''.

$$: \mu_{\tilde{R}_{\geq}}(m', m'') = 1 - \mu_{\tilde{R}_{\geq}}(m'', m').$$

: IS - « ».

NO - « ».

$$\mu_{\tilde{R}_{\geq}}^{(l)} = \left\| \mu_{\tilde{R}_{\geq}}^{(l)}(m', m'') \right\|, m', m'' \in \tilde{R}, l = \overline{1, L} \quad (1)$$

:

· · · · · « »

$$\mu_{\tilde{R}_\phi} = \begin{cases} \mu_{\tilde{R}_\geq}(m', m'') - \mu_{\tilde{R}_\geq}(m'', m'), \\ \mu_{\tilde{R}_\geq}(m', m'') \geq \mu_{\tilde{R}_\geq}(m'', m'); \\ 0, \mu_{\tilde{R}_\geq}(m', m'') < \mu_{\tilde{R}_\geq}(m'', m'). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{R}_\phi} = \|\mu_{\tilde{R}_\phi}(m', m'')\|$$

$$M_{\tilde{R}_\phi} = \{m^{(q)} / \exists m \in M : m \phi m^{(q)}; \forall m, m^{(q)} \in M\} \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_{M_{\tilde{R}_\phi}}(m) :$$

$$\mu_{M_{\tilde{R}_\phi}}(m) = \min_{m' \in M} (1 - \mu_{\tilde{R}_\phi}(m', m'')), \forall m', m'' \in M. \quad (4)$$

$$M^* \in M$$

$$M^{*(\alpha)} = (m_j^{(\alpha)} / \mu_{M_{\tilde{R}_\phi}} \geq \alpha : m_j^{(\alpha)} \in M_{\tilde{R}_\phi}, j = \overline{1, k}). \quad (5)$$

[2].

$$(\dots, 1),$$

:

$$< \cdot, S(\beta), X, G, M >, \quad \beta -$$

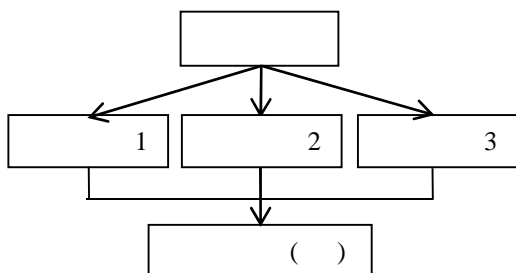
$$S(\beta) -$$

$$\beta,$$

$$\alpha_i, i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$< \alpha, X, \tilde{\alpha} >, \quad X -$$

$$\tilde{C}(\alpha_i) = \{\mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha_i)}(x)/x\}, \quad x \in X, \mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha_i)}(x) -$$



.1.

$$G -$$

$$\alpha \in S(\beta),$$

;

$$M -$$

$$\alpha \in S(\beta)$$

$$\tilde{\alpha} \quad [3].$$

$$\tilde{\alpha}_i$$

$$\alpha$$

$$[4].$$

$$1 - \quad 1 = \overline{1, L}$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha_1)}(x_i) \quad \alpha_1$$

$$\alpha$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha_1)}(x_j), \quad x_i, x_j \in X;$$

$$i, j = \overline{1, n}$$

$$a_{ij}^{(1)} = \frac{\mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha_j)}(x_i)}{\mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha_j)}(x_j)}, \quad a_{ij}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ij}^{(1)}}, \quad a_{ik}^{(1)} = a_{ij}^{(1)} \cdot a_{jk}^{(1)},$$

$$a_{ij}^{(1)} > 0; a_{ij}^{(1)} = 1; i, j = \overline{1, n}.$$

$$1 - \quad 1 = \overline{1, L}$$

$$\Psi \quad ( ),$$

$$\Psi \quad (H)$$

$$\Psi \quad ( )$$

$$\Psi \quad .$$

$$F^* \quad ( ),$$

$$F^* \quad (H), \quad F^* \quad ( ).$$

$$\Psi \quad ( )^{\alpha_1},$$

$$\Psi \quad ( )^{\alpha_2}; \Psi \quad ( )^{\alpha_1}, \Psi \quad ( )^{\alpha_2}; \Psi \quad ( )^{\alpha_1},$$

$$\Psi \quad ( )^{\alpha_2},$$

$$\Psi^{\alpha_1} = F^{-1}(\cdot_1); \Psi^{\alpha_2} = F^{-1}(\cdot_2);$$

$$\alpha_1 = P(\Psi \quad < \Psi^{\alpha_1} \quad ) = F(\Psi^{\alpha_1} \quad ) = 0,1; \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha_2 = P(\Psi \quad < \Psi^{\alpha_2} \quad ) = F(\Psi^{\alpha_2} \quad ) = 0,9. \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2$$

$$\Psi \quad .$$

$$\Psi \quad ( ),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Psi^{(H)}, \quad \Psi^{(O)} \\
 & : \\
 & I^{(O)} = (I_1^{(O)}, I_2^{(O)}); \\
 & I^{(H)} = (I_1^{(H)}, I_2^{(H)}); \\
 & I^{(H)} = (I_1^{(H)}, I_2^{(H)}). \tag{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = I^{(O)} \cdot Y I^{(H)} \cdot Y I^{(O)}, \tag{9}$$

$$\tilde{C}(\alpha_i) = \left\{ \mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha_i)}(x) / x \right\}, x \in X$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{C}(\alpha)} > 0,7 \text{ [3]}.$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^{m_i} \text{conseq } R_{i-1,j}^{(k)} = \text{antec } R_i^{(k)}, \tag{10}$$

$$R_1 : \prod_{j=1}^{m_{n_0}} L_{0,j} \rightarrow L_1, \quad L_0 = \{I_1^{(0)}, I_2^{(0)}, \dots, I_{k_0}^{(0)}\};$$

$$R_2 : \prod_{j=1}^{m_{n_1}} L_{1,j} \rightarrow L_2, \quad L_1 = \{I_1^{(1)}, I_2^{(1)}, \dots, I_{k_1}^{(1)}\};$$

.....

$$R_m : \prod_{j=1}^{m_{n_{m-1}}} L_{m-1,j} \rightarrow L_m, \quad L_m = \{I_1^{(m)}, I_2^{(m)}, \dots, I_{k_m}^{(m)}\};$$

$$I_{ij}^{(k)} -$$

$$Y = R(X_{k-1}, X_k), \tag{11}$$

$$X_{k-1}, X_k -$$

$$R -$$

$$k -$$

[5].

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_m : R_{m-1}(R_{m-2} \dots R_2(R_1(L_0))) \rightarrow L_m, \\
 & : \\
 & R_m = A_0 \cdot L_0 + A_1 \cdot R_1(L_0) + \dots + A_{m-1} \cdot R_{m-1}(L_0), \tag{12} \\
 & A_i \\
 & [6]. \\
 & R \\
 & ( ) \\
 & X^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*), \quad x_i^* \in [\underline{x_i}, \overline{x_i}] \\
 & ( ) \\
 & Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) : \\
 & \text{IF } \bigwedge_{\mathfrak{S}} x = s_{\mathfrak{S}} \quad \text{THEN } y = s, \tag{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathfrak{S} -$

1.

$$X^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*).$$

2.

$$x_i^*, i = \overline{1, n}.$$

3.

4.

.2.

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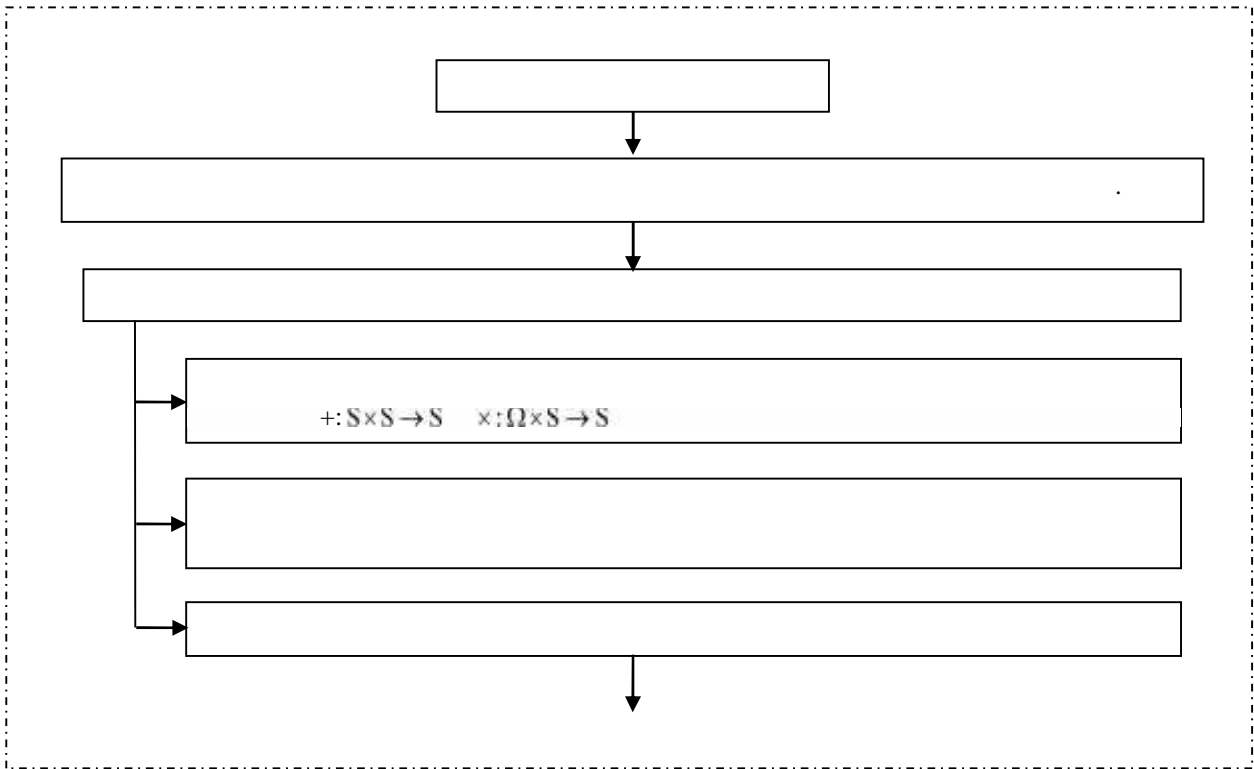
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3)

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**INITIAL CONDITIONS MEANING SETTING METHOD BASED OF FUZZY LOGIC**

V.N. Ushan

*The method based on three-stage recognition. At first signs are recognized, after are recognized events and a situation, which proper an initial condition. Signs, in a most degree influencing on meaning setting of initial condition, are certain. A multitude of linguistic production rules is formed on the forecast values of the most preferable signs. The multitude of rules appears as a logic-linguistic hierarchical production model. The tables of linguistic rules are adequately described by an algebraic model. The formed production rules of determination of values of initial conditions are allowed to pass to processing of knowledges.*

**Keywords:** *initial condition, sign, meaning setting, production rule, hierarchical model, algebraic model, knowledge.*