## Mathematical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences



### Structure of associative fusion functions

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Function  $F \colon [0,1]^n \longrightarrow [0,1] \ (F \colon [0,1]^n \longrightarrow [0,1]^m, \ m \ll n)$ 

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76.50 EURO

Function  $F\colon [0,1]^n \longrightarrow [0,1] \ (F\colon [0,1]^n \longrightarrow [0,1]^m, \, m \ll n)$ 



 $12000 \ \mathrm{cars}$ 

Function  $F\colon [0,1]^n \longrightarrow [0,1] \ (F\colon [0,1]^n \longrightarrow [0,1]^m, \, m \ll n)$ 



1.3 average grade

Representation of a group of people

Representation of a group of people



8 people in the group

Representation of a group of people



sum of their weights is  $624.5~\mathrm{kg}$ 

Representation of a group of people



 $maximum\ height\ is\ 187cm$ 

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#### Domains

- $\triangleright$  [0, 1], [a, b]
- ▶ (Bounded) lattices, posets
- ▶ Betweenness sets, etc.

#### Associative fusion functions

- $\triangleright$  *n*-ary form is uniquely given
- new inputs are added with almost no computational cost
- ▶ knowledge from the theory of semigroups
- ▶ knowledge from the theory of functional equations
- structures, results and approaches can be used for more general functions

# Associative fusion functions – additional properties

- ► Commutativity
- ► Monotonicity
- ► Idempotency
- Continuity
- ▶ Neutral element, annihilator

# Aggregation functions

Aggregation function is a non-decreasing fusion function such that

$$A(0,...,0) = 0$$
 and  $A(1,...,1) = 1$ 

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Commutative, associative and monotone fusion functions (CAM fusion functions)

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Commutative, associative and monotone fusion functions (CAM fusion functions)

Triangular norm is CAM aggregation function with neutral element 1

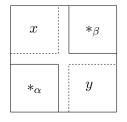
## Triangular norms – construction methods

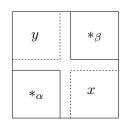
- ► Isomorphism
- Additive generator (transf. of  $([0,\infty],+),([0,1],\oplus)$ )
- ▶ Rotation, Rotation annihilation
- ► Completion methods

# Triangular norms – construction methods

- ► Isomorphism
- ▶ Additive generator (transf. of  $([0, \infty], +), ([0, 1], \oplus))$
- ► Rotation, Rotation annihilation
- ► Completion methods
  - ▶ Ordinal sum
- ► Many others

### Ordinal sum construction





$$x*y = \begin{cases} x*_{\alpha}y & \text{if } (x,y) \in X_{\alpha} \times X_{\alpha}, \\ x & \text{if } (x,y) \in X_{\alpha} \times X_{\beta} \text{ and } \alpha \prec \beta, \\ y & \text{if } (x,y) \in X_{\alpha} \times X_{\beta} \text{ and } \beta \prec \alpha. \end{cases}$$

# Representation of t-norms

- ightharpoonup The only idempotent t-norm is the minimum t-norm  $T_{\mathbf{M}}$
- ► Each continuous t-norm can be expressed as an ordinal sum of a countable number of continuous Archimedean t-norms
- ► Each continuous Archimedean t-norm possesses a continuous additive generator

# Triangular conorms

Triangular conorm is CAM aggregation function with neutral element 0

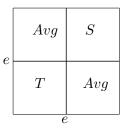
For each t-norm  $T: [0,1]^2 \longrightarrow [0,1]$  the function  $S: [0,1]^2 \longrightarrow [0,1]$  given by

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

is a t-conorm

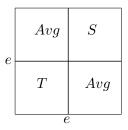
#### Uninorms

Uninorm is CAM aggregation function with neutral element  $e \in [0, 1]$ 



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Uninorms with continuous additive generator are called representable (transformation of  $([-\infty, \infty], +)$ )

# Uninorms with continuous underlying functions

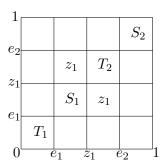
$U_1^*$	max	$U_1^*$
min	$U_2^*$	max
$U_1^*$	min	$U_1^*$

r	$S^*$		
min	$U_1^*$	max	
$T^*$	min	111001	

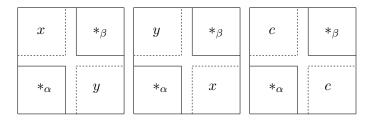
Each uninorm with **continuous** underlying functions can be expressed as an **ordinal sum** of a countable number of semigroups related to **continuous Archimedean t-norms and t-conorms, representable uninorms** and a possibly uncountable number of **trivial semigroups**.

#### *n*-Uninorms

n-uninorm is CAM aggregation function with n local neutral elements  $e_i \in [z_{i-1}, z_i]$  for  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 



#### z-ordinal sum



$$x*y = \begin{cases} x*_{\alpha}y & \text{if } (x,y) \in X_{\alpha} \times X_{\alpha}, \\ x & \text{if } (x,y) \in X_{\alpha} \times X_{\beta}, \ \alpha \neq \beta, \text{ and } \alpha \wedge \beta = \alpha \in B, \\ y & \text{if } (x,y) \in X_{\alpha} \times X_{\beta}, \ \alpha \neq \beta, \text{ and } \alpha \wedge \beta = \beta \in B, \\ z_{\gamma} & \text{if } (x,y) \in X_{\alpha} \times X_{\beta}, \ \alpha \neq \beta, \text{ and } \alpha \wedge \beta = \gamma \in A. \end{cases}$$

### *n*-uninorms with continuous underlying functions

Each *n*-uninorm with **continuous** underlying functions can be expressed as a *z*-**ordinal sum** of a countable number of semigroups related to **continuous Archimedean t-norms** and **t-conorms**, **representable uninorms** and a possibly uncountable number of **trivial semigroups**.

### *n*-uninorms with continuous underlying functions

Each *n*-uninorm with **continuous** underlying functions can be expressed as a *z*-**ordinal sum** of a countable number of semigroups related to **continuous Archimedean t-norms** and **t-conorms**, **representable uninorms** and a possibly uncountable number of **trivial semigroups**.

Each commutative, associative binary aggregation function with the **continuous diagonal and continuous Archimedean components** can be expressed as a *z*-ordinal sum of a countable number of semigroups related to **continuous Archimedean t-norms and t-conorms, representable uninorms** and a possibly uncountable number of **trivial semigroups**.

# Non-commutative associative aggregation functions



### Non-commutative ordinal sum

x	$*_{eta}$	y	*\beta	c	*\beta
*\a	y	*\a	x	$*_{\alpha}$	d
x	$*_{eta}$	y	$*_{eta}$	x	$*_{eta}$
*\alpha	x	*\a	y	$*_{\alpha}$	c
y	$*_{eta}$	c	$*_{eta}$	c	$*_{eta}$
$*_{\alpha}$	c	*\a	x	$*_{\alpha}$	y

#### Achievements and future work

- Commutative
  - Characterization of uninorms with continuous underlying functions
  - Characterization of n-uninorms with continuous underlying functions
  - Characterization of CAM aggregation functions continuous around the diagonal
- Non-commutative
  - Characterization of pseudo-uninorms with continuous underlying functions
  - Characterization of pseudo-n-uninorms with continuous underlying functions
  - ► Characterization of associative aggregation functions continuous around the diagonal
- Corresponding results on general bounded lattices



### Idempotent

### General





Thank you very much for your attention.