

Ganzhur M.A., Romanov D.L., Borisenko I.M., Kobylko A.E. (Rostov-on-Don, Russia) — **Simulation of systems using fuzzy dual Petri nets.**

Consider the structure of a fuzzy dual Petri net. The FPN structure is defined by the parameters $FPN = (P, T, I, O, D, W, U, Th, M)$ where: $P = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m)$ is a finite set of positions. Each element $p_i = (p_{i1}; p_{i0})$ consists of a p_{i1} -straight position, and a p_{i0} -inverse position; with the condition $p_i = p_{i1} \cup p_{i0}$; $T = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ is a finite set of transitions; $I: P \times T \rightarrow [0,1]$ is the input matrix with the order $m \times n$. If the position p_i is connected by an arc with a transition t_j , then the element of the matrix I , $I_{ij} = 1$, otherwise $I_{ij} = 0$; $O: T \times P \rightarrow [0,1]$ is the output transition function with the order $m \times n$. If the transition t_j is connected by an arc with the position p_i , then the matrix element O , $O_{ij} = 1$, otherwise $O_{ij} = 0$; $D = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m\}$ represents a set of statements $\infty: P \rightarrow [0,1]$ - a function that displays the places of real values within $[0,1]$. $\beta: P \rightarrow D$ function, which displays assertions. $W: P \times T \rightarrow [0,1]$ is an input function and is represented as an $m \times n$ matrix. In the matrix, the input value $W_{ij} \in [0,1]$ is the weight associated with the input location. For one transfer the sum of weights for all input places = 1. $U: T \times P \rightarrow [0,1]$ is the output function and is represented as an $m \times n$ matrix. The input value in the matrix U , $\mu_{ij} \in [0,1]$ is equal to the value of the factor of certainty (μ), which determines the transition t_j , can affect its output places p_i ; $Th: O \rightarrow [0,1]$ is the output function and is represented as an $m \times n$ matrix, the entry in the matrix $\tau_{ij} \in [0,1]$ shows the exit threshold in the p_i position from the transition t_j to $\tau_{ij} = \infty$, if this is not the output position. M dynamic input signal and immediately influence the dynamic behavior of DFPN. $M = (\infty(p_1), \infty(p_2), \dots, \infty(p_m))$ The initial marking is denoted by μ_0 . The structure of the Petri net contains only fragments corresponding to the production rules. By building and analyzing models of systems based on the Petri net, it is possible to reveal the presence of desirable or undesirable properties, which ensures the safety of the model itself and the data entered into it.

REFERENCES

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