

Dynamics of 1D Fuzzy Cellular Automata :Rule 22

Lekha Susan Jacob, Anbu. R and M. Rajasekar

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Corresponding Author: Lekha Susan Jacob

Abstract Cellular automata are discrete dynamical systems comprising fundamental, simple components that display various dynamical behaviours. This study examines the fuzzification of rule 22's disjunctive normal form and analyzes the behaviour of the resulting fuzzy rule. The diagonals on the left and right of that system converge to a single point. We also investigate how each local state, which converges to a fixed point, behaves as it converges.

1 Introduction

A fuzzy Cellular Automata (FCA) is obtained by fuzzification of the local function of a Boolean CA: in the disjunctive normal form, $(a_1 \vee a_2)$ is replaced by $(a_1 + a_2)$, $(a_1 \wedge a_2)$ by $(a_1 a_2)$, and $\neg a_1$ by $(1 - a_1)$. The resulting local rule is a real-valued function simulating the original function on $\{0, 1\}^3$, with $l(a_1, 0) = 1 - a_1$ and $l(a_1, 1) = a_1$.

$$g : \{0, 1\}^3 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \text{ s.t } g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i=0}^7 r_i \prod_{j=1}^3 l(y_j, d_{ij})$$

The usual fuzzification of the expression $a_1 \vee a_2$ is $\max\{1, a_1 + a_2\}$ so as to ensure that the result is not larger than 1. However, keep in mind that using $(a_1 + a_2)$ for the CA fuzzification does not produce values larger than 1 since, according to rule 255, the total of all expressions is 1, meaning that every possible partial sum must be bounded by 1. [12]

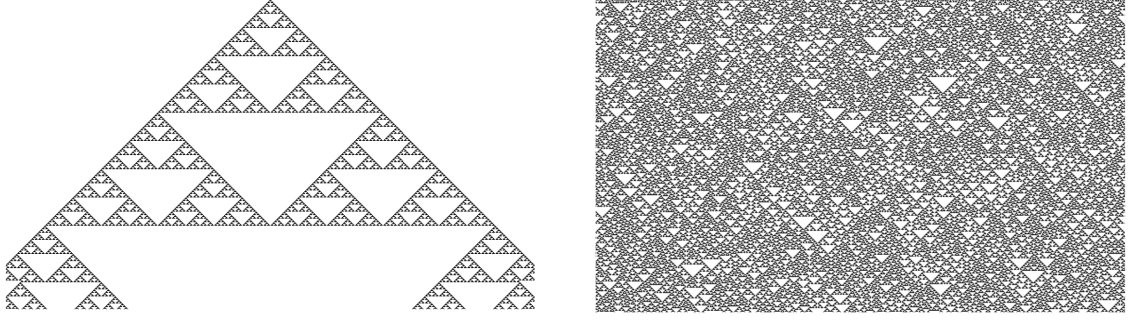
One dimensional cellular automata has 256 possible rules. This paper discusses the Boolean rule 22 and the fuzzification of rule 22.

1.1 Rule 22

2 Dynamics of fuzzy Rule 22

One dimensional cellular automata has 256 possible rules. In this section we discuss the Boolean rule 22 and the fuzzification of rule 22.

Rule 22 shows that random initial conditions can lead to a typical chaotic global behavior. Figure depicts the evolution from a single cell in state one as the initial condition. The pattern growth resembles a Sierpinski gasket and is fractal[7]. However, when applying the fuzzification of the disjunctive normal form [11] to rule 22, a convergence pattern is required. Here we define a formula for the convergence of the left diagonal and right diagonal.



2.1 Fuzzification of Rule 22

Rule 22 = $2 + 2^2 + 2^4$

Its local rule (000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111) gives (0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0)

The canonical expression of rule 22 is

$$g_{22}(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (y_1 \wedge \neg y_2 \wedge \neg y_3) \vee (\neg y_1 \wedge y_2 \wedge \neg y_3) \vee (\neg y_1 \wedge \neg y_2 \wedge y_3)$$

its fuzzification is

$$\begin{aligned} g_{22}(y_1, y_2, y_3) &= y_1(1 - y_2)(1 - y_3) + (1 - y_1)y_2(1 - y_3) + (1 - y_1)(1 - y_2)y_3 \\ &= y_1 + y_2 + y_3 - 2y_1y_2 - 2y_2y_3 - 2y_1y_3 + 3y_1y_2y_3 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2.1. Let $a \in (0, 1)$ be a single seed with fuzzy value in a zero background. The dynamics of fuzzy rule 22 are given below

(i) $L_0^- = a, L_1^- = \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) The other limits are

$$L_2^- = \frac{1}{2+a},$$

$$L_3^- = \frac{2+a}{5+2a},$$

$$L_4^- = \frac{a^2+4a+5}{2a^2+9a+12}$$

In general for $k \geq 0$ $(k+1)^{th}$ left diagonal converges to

$$L_{k+1}^- = \frac{L_k^- - 2L_k^-L_{k-1}^- + L_{k-1}^-}{2L_k^- + 2L_{k-1}^- - 3L_k^-L_{k-1}^-}$$

(iii) All the remaining left diagonals converges to $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(iv) Vertical columns converge to $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Since the light cone is symmetric in nature the above results are true for right diagonals also

Proof. (i) If we consider the first diagonal, each term in the diagram is formed by 3 terms of the previous row. the left most and middle term are zeros

$$\text{ie } g(0, 0, a) = 0 + 0 + a = a$$

it is true for all elements in that diagonal. $\therefore L_0^-(a) = a$

First element y_0^1 in L_1^- diagonal is a . It is obtained from $g(0, a, 0) = a$

Second element y_{-1}^2 in L_1^- diagonal is obtained from

$$g(0, a, a) = a(1 - a) + (1 - a)a$$

ie $y_{-1}^2 = 2a - 2a^2$ Third element y_{-2}^3 in L_1^- diagonal is obtained from

$$\begin{aligned} g(0, a, 2a - 2a^2) &= a[1 - (2a - 2a^2)] + (1 - a)(2a - 2a^2) \\ &= a + (2a - 2a^2) - 2a(2a - 2a^2) \\ y_{-2}^3 &= a + y_{-1}^2 - 2ay_{-1}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we get

$$y_{-4}^5 = a + y_{-3}^4 - 2ay_{-3}^4$$

general formula is

$$y_{-(m-1)}^m = a + y_{-(m-2)}^{m-1} - 2ay_{-(m-2)}^{m-1} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{where } y_{-(m-2)}^{m-1} = a + y_{-(m-3)}^{m-2} - 2ay_{-(m-3)}^{m-2}$$

substitute $y_{-(m-2)}^{m-1}$ in (1.1)

$$\text{we get } y_{-(m-1)}^m = 2a - 2a^2 + (1 - 2a)^2 y_{-(m-3)}^{m-2}$$

$$\text{where } y_{-(m-3)}^{m-2} = 2a - 2a^2 + (1 - 2a)^2 y_{-(m-4)}^{m-5}$$

$$\therefore y_{-(m-1)}^m = y_{-1}^2 + \{1 + (1 - 2a)^2\} + (1 - 2a)^4 y_{-4}^5$$

$$\text{where } y_{-1}^2 = 2a - a^2$$

again substitute $y_{-(m-4)}^{m-5}, y_{-(m-5)}^{m-6}, \dots, y_{-1}^2$

$$\text{we get } y_{-(m-1)}^m = y_{-1}^2 [1 + (1 - 2a)^2 + (1 - 2a)^4 + \dots + (1 - 2a)^{m-4}] + (1 - 2a)^{m-2} y_{-1}^2$$

$$= [1 + (1 - 2a)^2 + (1 - 2a)^4 + \dots + (1 - 2a)^{m-2}] x_{-1}^2$$

$$= \{1 + [1 - 2a]^2 + [(1 - 2a)^2]^2 + \dots + [(1 - 2a)^2]^{\frac{m-2}{2}}\} y_{-1}^2$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1 - [(1 - 2a)^2]^{\frac{m-2}{2}}}{1 - (1 - 2a)^2} \right\} x_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{1 - (1 - 2a)^{m-2}}{4a - 4a^2} (2a - 2a^2)$$

$$= \frac{1 - (1 - 2a)^{m-2}}{2}$$

as $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$L_1^- = \frac{1-0}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

(ii) we already verified that

$$L_0^- = a, L_1^- = \frac{1}{2}$$

After a few iterations

For $\epsilon > 0$

$$|y_{-(m-2)}^m - y_{-(m-3)}^{m-1}| \leq \epsilon \text{ for all } m \geq m_0$$

ie as $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$y_{-(m-2)}^m \rightarrow y_{-(m-3)}^{m-1} (= y)$$

$$y_{-(m-2)}^m = g(a, \frac{1}{2}, y_{-(m-3)}^{m-1})$$

$$\implies y = g(a, \frac{1}{2}, y)$$

$$y = a + \frac{1}{2} + y - \frac{2a}{2} - 2ay - y + \frac{3}{2}ay$$

$$\text{gives } y = \frac{1}{2+a}$$

$$\therefore L_2^- = \frac{1}{2+a}$$

Next we have to prove that

$$L_3^- = \frac{2+a}{5+2a}$$

After a few iterations

$$\text{For } \epsilon > 0, |y_{-(m-3)}^m - y_{-(m-4)}^{m-1}| \leq \epsilon \text{ for all } m \geq m_0$$

ie as $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$y_{-(m-3)}^m \rightarrow y_{-(m-4)}^{m-1} (= y)$$

$$y_{-(m-3)}^m = g(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2+a}, y_{-(m-4)}^{m-1})$$

$$\implies y = g(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2+a}, y)$$

$$\text{gives } y = \frac{2+a}{5+2a}$$

$$\therefore L_3^- = \frac{2+a}{5+2a}$$

In the same way we have can prove

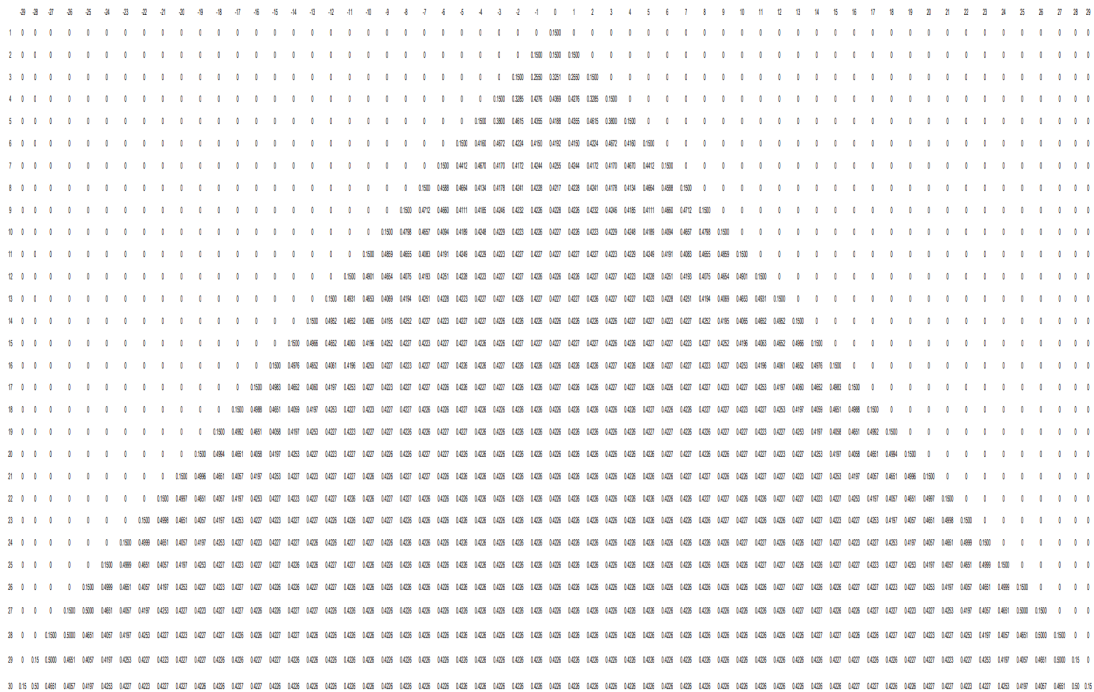
$$L_4^- = \frac{a^2+4a+5}{2a^2+9a+12}$$

We will show by induction that

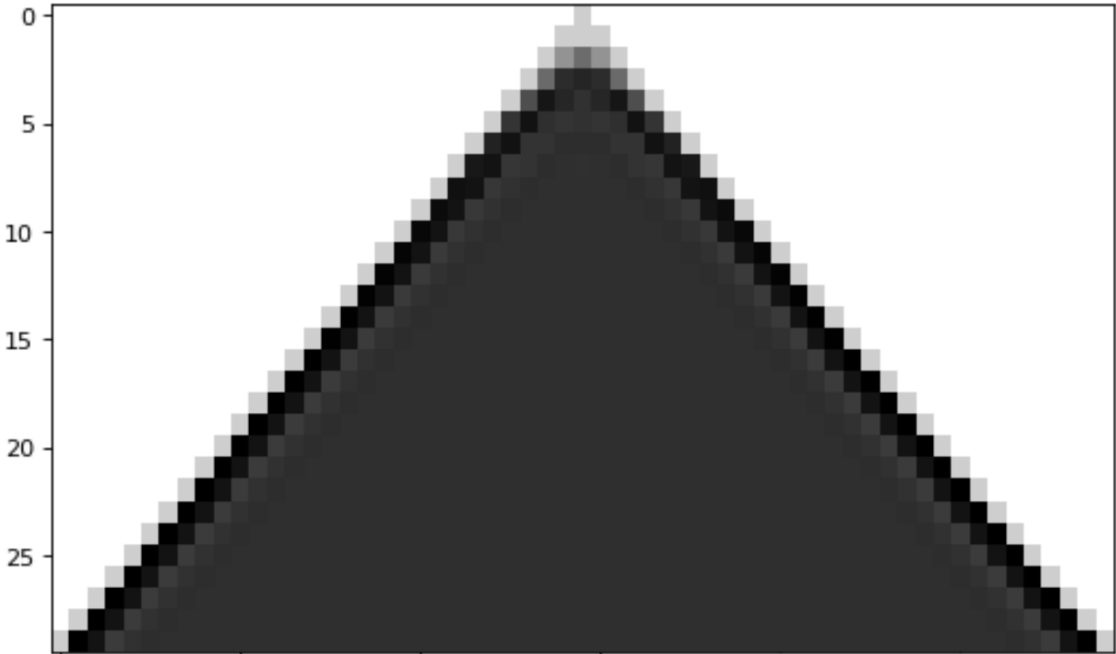
$$L_{k+1}^- = \frac{L_k^- - 2L_k^- L_{k-1}^- + L_{k-1}^-}{2L_k^- + 2L_{k-1}^- - 3L_k^- L_{k-1}^-}$$

Time	Local states												
	...	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	...
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	...
1	...	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.15	0.15	0	0	0	0	...
2	...	0	0	0	0.15	0.255	0.3251	0.255	0.15	0	0	0	...
3	...	0	0	0.15	0.3285	0.4276	0.4369	0.4276	0.3285	0.15	0	0	...
4	...	0	0.15	0.37995	0.46154	0.4355	0.41880	0.4355	0.46154	0.37995	0.15	0	...
5	...	0.15	0.41596	0.46723	0.42244	0.415014	0.41922	0.415014	0.42244	0.46723	0.41596	0.15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Evolution from 0.15 in zero background in 30 time steps



Plotted as grey levels for evolution from 0.15 in a zero background in 30 time steps



Time	Local states										
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0.85	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0.85	0.85	0.85	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0.85	0.255	0.57375	0.255	0.85	0	0	0
3	0	0	0.85	0.6715	0.350343	0.4804	0.350343	0.6715	0.85	0	0
4	0	0.85	0.37995	0.2641	0.389	0.4393	0.389	0.2641	0.37995	0.85	0
5	0.85	0.584035	0.45436	0.44839	0.44851	0.430533	0.44851	0.44839	0.45436	0.584035	0.85

[illegible]

An illustration of the convergence of the fuzzy rule 22 using the seed $a = 0.25, 0.15, 0.85$ are shown in the tables.

These patterns indicate the convergence of the fuzzy rule 22 to the fixed point $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

4 Conclusion remarks

Boolean rule 22 makes a fractal pattern, but fuzzy rule 22 shows a converging nature. The evolution after fuzzification of rule 22 shows a convergence pattern in all left and right diagonal which is symmetric in nature and it converges to a fixed point $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

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Author information

Lekha Susan Jacob, Department of Mathematics, SAINTGITS College of Engineering, Kottayam- 686532, India.

E-mail: lekhasusan@gmail.com

Anbu. R, Department of Mathematics, Sri Sai Ram Engineering College – Chennai-44, India.

E-mail: anburaja2291@gmail.com

M. Rajasekar, Mathematics Section- FEAT(retired), Annamalai University, Annamalai-608002, India.

E-mail: mdivraj1962@gmail.com