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基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集模型

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摘要 针对在多属性决策中决策者难以在多个属性相互冲突时做出准确判断的问题,文中在直觉模糊近似空间中,首先利用直觉模糊集的隶属度、非隶属度与模糊蕴含算子,提出了基于 θ 算子和 θ^* 算子的直觉模糊集及其隶属度和非隶属度的概念,并证明了它们的一系列性质。然后,在直觉模糊集与多粒度粗糙集上,定义基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集的悲观、乐观模型,讨论两种模型的相关性质。最后,给出了基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集模型的多属性决策算法,将高校引进的人才评价和企业绿色经济供应链的商家评价作为实例进行了分析,同时还与已有方法进行了分析对比,用乐观、悲观模型与已有方法的决策结果的对比证明了所提方法的正确性,并验证了该模型算法的有效性。

关键词: 粗糙集;直觉模糊集;蕴含算子;多粒度;多属性决策

中图分类号 TP181

Multi-granularity Intuitive Fuzzy Rough Set Model Based on θ Operator

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Abstract In order to solve the problem that it is difficult for decision makers to make accurate judgment when multiple attributes conflict with each other in the multi-attribute decision making. In the intuitive fuzzy approximation space, this paper firstly uses the membership degree, non-membership degree and fuzzy implication operator of intuitive fuzzy set, and proposes the concepts of membership degree and non-membership degree based on θ operator and θ^* operator, and proves a series of properties of them. Then, in the intuitive fuzzy set and the multi-granularity rough set, the pessimistic and optimistic models of the intuitive fuzzy rough set based on θ operator are defined, and the related properties of the two models are discussed. Finally, a multi-attribute decision algorithm based on the multi-granularity intuitive fuzzy rough set model based on θ operator is presented. The evaluation of talents introduced by universities and the evaluation of businesses in the green economy supply chain of enterprises are analyzed as examples. The correctness of the proposed method is proved by comparing the results of the optimistic and pessimistic models with those of the existing methods. The effectiveness of the model algorithm is also verified.

Keywords Rough set, Intuitive fuzzy set, Implication operator, Multi-granularity, Multi-attribute decision-making

1 引言

1965年, Zadeh^[1]提出了模糊集的概念,用模糊集合概念和代数运算对模糊现象进行描述,弥补了经典数学的局限性,模糊集作为描述不确定信息的重要评价工具,受到了很多学者的关注,并衍生出了多种拓展形式。Atanassov^[2]在 Zadeh 模糊集的基础上提出了直觉模糊集理论,用隶属度和非隶属度较好地

描述了模糊性。1982年, Pawlak^[3]提出了粗糙集理论,能够较好地处理属性约简、分类问题,其由于在处理数据时不需要任何的先验信息,因此得到了迅速的发展。经典粗糙集模型通常是通过单粒度表示的,将其直接应用于实际应用决策中的效果并不理想。Qian等^[4]通过多等价关系定义近似集合,将经典粗糙集模型与多粒度相结合,通过重要精度度量、近似精度等近似约简的概念来描述最小属性子集,提出了

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多粒度粗糙集。随后, Qian 等^[5-6]将模型应用于实际决策分析, 通过多个角度研究说明了测量模糊信息粒度的本质是需要一个具有偏序关系的公理化约束。在选择最优决策方案时, 为了得到唯一最优解, Wan 等^[7]根据直觉模糊数的几何表示, 设计直觉模糊偏好度的排序算法, 并将其应用到多属性决策中。

在实际应用中, 直觉模糊集能有效处理不确定性问题^[8-10], Wu 等^[11]通过直觉模糊粗糙近似算子与上、下近似的关系对直觉模糊集拓扑结构进行进一步研究。Al-Shami 等^[12]在邻域粗糙集的基础上构造次拓扑空间, 融合粗糙近似算子形成了一种粗糙集模型, 讨论了融合粗糙近似算子模型测量精度的优势。Zhang 等^[13]利用 I-模糊上的粗糙逼近算子研究 I-模糊粗糙集, 将粗糙近似算子在模糊集理论上进行了拓展。Reddy 等^[14]引入多粒度, 进一步研究直觉模糊近似空间上多粒度粗糙集的拓扑概念。学者们对直觉模糊集理论的多属性决策及其应用等方面进行深入研究并取得了一系列成果^[15-20], 在不确定性信息中运用多粒度结构进行决策是当今研究的主要内容之一^[14, 21-23], 但是在直觉模糊粗糙集中结合蕴含算子、多粒度进行决策的研究较少。

本文在上述理论的基础上, 对直觉模糊集进行了深入研究。在文献^[24]中的模糊蕴含算子中选取蕴含算子 θ_{221} 与其对偶算子 θ_{365} , 结合直觉模糊集的隶属度函数与非隶属度函数, 提出了基于 θ 算子的直觉模糊集, 详细证明了相关性质。然后, 在 θ 算子的基础上, 结合多粒度概念, 定义了乐观、悲观多粒度直觉模糊模型的上、下近似, 详细证明了它们的相关性质。最后, 构造了基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集的多属性决策算法, 并使用算例分析了该方法的有效性。

2 基础知识

本章简要介绍了粗糙集、直觉模糊集、多粒度粗糙集等相关概念, 为本文的后续研究提供理论基础。

2.1 粗糙集

定义 1^[25] 给定论域 U 和 U 上的一簇等价关系 S , 称二元组 (U, S) 是论域 U 上的一个近似空间。

定义 2^[31] 在近似空间 $K=(U, S)$ 中, $\forall X \subseteq U, U$ 上的一个等价关系 $R \in K, X$ 的 R 下近似集 $\underline{R}(X)$ 和 R 上近似集 $\overline{R}(X)$ 为 U 上的一个普通集合:

$$\underline{R}(X) = \{x \in U | [x]_R \subseteq X\}$$

$$\overline{R}(X) = \{x \in U | [x]_R \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$$

$POS_R(X) = \underline{R}(X)$ 被称为 X 的 R 正域;

$NEG_R(X) = U - \overline{R}(X)$ 被称为 X 的 R 负域;

$BND_R(X) = \overline{R}(X) - \underline{R}(X)$ 被称为 X 的 R 边界域。

若 $\underline{R}(X) \neq \overline{R}(X)$, 即边界域非空, 则称 X 为 R 的粗糙集, 否则称 X 为 R 的可定义集。常见上、下近似集构成的偶对 $(\underline{R}(X), \overline{R}(X))$ 被称为 X 的粗糙集。

定义 3^[33] 设论域 U 和其上的一个等价关系 $R, \forall X \subseteq U$, 称等价关系 R 定义的集合 X 的近似精度和粗糙度分别为:

$$\alpha_R(X) = \frac{|R(X)|}{|\overline{R}(X)|}, \rho_R(X) = 1 - \alpha_R(X)$$

有 $0 \leq \alpha_R(X) \leq 1$, 当 $\alpha_R(X) = 1$ 时, X 的 R 边界域为空集, 则 X 是 R 的可定义集; 当 $\alpha_R(X) < 1$ 时, X 的 R 边界域为非空集, 则 X 是 R 的不可定义集; 当 X 为空集时, 规定 $\alpha_R(X) = \alpha_R(\emptyset) = 1$ 。

2.2 直觉模糊集

定义 4^[26] 设 U 为一个给定论域, U 上的一个直觉模糊集 A 为:

$$A = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle | x \in U\}$$

其中, $\mu_A(x): U \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 和 $\nu_A(x): U \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 分别表示 A 的 $\mu_A(x)$ 隶属函数和非隶属函数 $\nu_A(x)$, 且对 $\forall X \subseteq U$, 有 $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$ 。为了方便起见, 当 $\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle$ 的隶属函数和非隶属函数是实数时用 (μ_A, ν_A) 表示, 且称 (μ_A, ν_A) 为直觉模糊数。

定义 5^[26] 设 A 和 B 是给定论域 U 上的直觉模糊子集, A 和 B 的运算如下:

$$1) A \cap B = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle | \forall x \in U\};$$

$$2) A \cup B = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle | \forall x \in U\};$$

$$3) A^c = \{\langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle | \forall x \in U\};$$

$$4) A \subseteq B, \text{ 当且仅当: } \mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \geq \nu_B(x);$$

$$5) A \subset B, \text{ 当且仅当: } \mu_A(x) < \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) > \nu_B(x);$$

$$6) A = B, \text{ 当且仅当: } \mu_A(x) = \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) = \nu_B(x)。$$

定义 6^[27] 设 $F = (\mu_F, \nu_F)$ 是一个直觉模糊数, 则 F 的得分函数定义为 $d(F) = \mu_F - \nu_F$, F 的精确函数可表示为 $h(F) = \mu_F + \nu_F$ 。其中, $-1 \leq d(F) \leq 1$ 和 $-1 \leq h(F) \leq 1$ 。

2.3 多粒度粗糙集

定义 7^[41] 设 $IS = (U, AT)$ 为一个直觉模糊信息系统, 其中 U 是一个非空有限集, AT 是非空属性集, AT 上的属性子集族由 $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m\}$ 表示。 $[x]_{A_i}$ 是 x 在 A_i 下的一个等价类, 对 $\forall X \subseteq U, A$ 关于 X 的乐观多粒度下近似 $\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X)$

和上近似 $\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X)$ 定义分别为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X) = \{x \in U | [x]_{A_i} \subseteq X \vee [x]_{A_2} \subseteq X \vee \dots \vee [x]_{A_m} \subseteq X\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X) = \overline{\left(\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X^c) \right)^c}$$

如果 $\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X) \neq \sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X)$, 则称 $(\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X), \sum_{i=1}^m A_i^O(X))$

为乐观多粒度粗糙集。

定义 8^[51] 设信息系统 $IS = (U, AT)$, 其中 U 是一个非空有限集, AT 是非空属性集 AT 上的属性子集族, 由 $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m\}$ 表示。 $[x]_{A_i}$ 是 x 在 A_i 下的一个等价类, 对 $\forall X \subseteq U, A$ 关于 X 的悲观多粒度下近似 $\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P(X)$ 和上近似 $\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P(X)$ 定义分别为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P(X) = \{x \in U | [x]_{A_1} \subseteq X \wedge [x]_{A_2} \subseteq X \wedge \dots \wedge [x]_{A_m} \subseteq X\}$$

$$X \wedge \cdots \wedge [x]_{A_m} \subseteq X\}$$

$$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P}(X) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P(X^c) \right)^c$$

如果 $(\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P)(X)$,则称 $(\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P)(X), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m A_i^P}(X)$ 为悲观多粒度粗糙集。

3 基于 θ 的直觉模糊粗糙近似算子

为了降低信息冲突的概率和影响,本章在文献[24]的模糊蕴含算子中选取了对偶算子 θ_{221} 和 θ_{365} ,结合直觉模糊集的相关理论进行进一步研究,定义了基于 θ 算子的直觉模糊粗糙近似算子的上、下近似,证明了相关性质,给出了算例的计算过程,并进行了分析讨论。

3.1 θ 算子与 θ^* 余算子

定义9^[24] 假设 $\theta: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1], \forall a, b \in [0, 1]$,则:

$$a\theta_{221}b = \begin{cases} 1, & a \geq b \\ 1-b+ab, & a < b \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$a\theta_{365}b = \begin{cases} 0, & a \geq b \\ b-ab, & a < b \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, θ_{221} 被称为 θ 算子, θ_{365} 被称为 θ^* 算子(θ 的余算子)。

由定义9得, $a\theta b + a\theta^* b = 1, a, b \in [0, 1]$,因此 θ 和 θ^* 是对偶的。

定理1 对 $\forall a \in [0, 1], b \in [0, 1], c \in [0, 1], \theta$ 算子满足如下性质:

- 1) 若 $a \leq b$,则 $a\theta c \leq b\theta c$;
- 2) 若 $b \leq c$,则 $a\theta b \geq a\theta c$;
- 3) $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = (a \wedge b)\theta c$;
- 4) $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c)$;
- 5) $a\theta(a \vee c) \leq (a \vee b)\theta(a \vee b \vee c)$;
- 6) $a\theta b = a\theta(a \vee b)$;
- 7) $(b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a) = (b \vee c)\theta a$ 。

证明:1) 由定义9,分3种情况进行讨论:

- (1) 当 $c \leq a \leq b$ 时, $a\theta c = 1, b\theta c = 1$,有 $a\theta c \leq b\theta c$;
- (2) 当 $a \leq b \leq c$ 时, $a\theta c = 1-c+ac, b\theta c = 1-c+bc, bc \geq ac$

有 $a\theta c \leq b\theta c$;

- (3) 当 $a \leq c \leq b$ 时, $a\theta c = 1-c+ac, b\theta c = 1$,有 $a\theta c \leq b\theta c$ 。

因此当 $a \leq b$ 时, $a\theta b \leq a\theta c$ 成立。

2) 由定义9,分3种情况进行讨论:

(1) 当 $a \leq b \leq c$ 时, $a\theta b = 1-b+ab, a\theta c = 1-c+ac$,有 $a\theta b \leq a\theta c$;

- (2) 当 $b \leq a \leq c$ 时, $a\theta b = 1, a\theta c = 1-c+ac$,有 $a\theta b \geq a\theta c$;

- (3) 当 $b \leq c \leq a$ 时, $a\theta b = 1, a\theta c = 1$,有 $a\theta b = a\theta c$ 。

因此当 $b \leq c$ 时, $a\theta b \leq a\theta c$ 成立。

3) 由定义9,分两种情况进行讨论:

(1) 当 $a \wedge b \geq c$ 时, $a \geq c$ 且 $b \geq c, (a \wedge b)\theta c = 1, a\theta c = 1, b\theta c = 1$,所以, $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = 1$,即 $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = (a \wedge b)\theta c$ 。

(2) 当 $a \wedge b < c$ 时,分4种情况进行讨论:

① 当 $a \leq b < c$ 时, $a \wedge b = a$,则 $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = (1-c+ac) \wedge (1-c+bc) = 1-c+ac, (a \wedge b)\theta c = a\theta c = 1-c+ac$ 。

② 当 $b < a < c$ 时, $a \wedge b = b$,则 $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = (1-c+ac) \wedge (1-c+bc) = 1-c+bc, (a \wedge b)\theta c = b\theta c = 1-c+bc$ 。

③ 当 $a < c < b$ 时, $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = (1-c+ac) \wedge 1 = 1-c+ac, (a \wedge b)\theta c = a\theta c = 1-c+ac$ 。

④ 当 $b < c < a$ 时, $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = 1 \wedge (1-c+bc) = 1-c+bc, (a \wedge b)\theta c = b\theta c = 1-c+bc$;

综上(1)和(2)得, $(a\theta c) \wedge (b\theta c) = (a \wedge b)\theta c$ 。

4) 由定义9,分两种情况进行讨论:

(1) 当 $a \wedge b \geq c$ 时, $a \geq c, b \geq c, (a \wedge b) \vee c = a \wedge b, a \geq a \wedge b$,因此 $a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c) = 1$ 。 $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta a = 1$,故 $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c)$ 。

(2) 当 $a \wedge b < c$ 时,分4种情况进行讨论:

① $a < b < c$ 时, $a\theta(a \vee c) = 1-c+ac, a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c) = a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta c = 1-c+ac$,即 $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c)$;

② $b < a < c$ 时, $a\theta(a \vee c) = 1-c+ac, a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c) = a\theta(b \vee c) = a\theta c = 1-c+ac$,即 $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c)$;

③ $a < c < b$ 时, $a\theta(a \vee c) = 1-c+ac, a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c) = a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta c = 1-c+ac$,即 $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c)$;

④ $b < c < a$ 时, $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta a = 1, a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c) = a\theta(b \vee c) = a\theta c = 1$,即 $a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c)$ 。

综上(1)和(2)得:

$$a\theta(a \vee c) = a\theta((a \wedge b) \vee c)。$$

5) 由定义9,分两种情况进行讨论:

(1) 当 $c \geq (a \vee b)$ 时, $a \vee c = a \vee b \vee c = c, (a \vee b)\theta(a \vee b \vee c) = (a \vee b)\theta c = 1 \geq a\theta(a \vee c) = 1-c+ac$;

(2) 当 $c < (a \vee b)$ 时, $a \vee b \vee c = a \vee b, (a \vee b)\theta(a \vee b \vee c) = (a \vee b)\theta(a \vee b) = 1 \geq a\theta(a \vee c)$ 。

综上(1)和(2)得:

$$a\theta(a \vee c) \leq (a \vee b)\theta(a \vee b \vee c)。$$

6) 由定义9,分两种情况进行讨论:

(1) 当 $a \leq b$ 时, $a \vee b = b, a\theta(a \vee b) = a\theta b$;

(2) 当 $a > b$ 时, $a \vee b = a, a\theta(a \vee b) = a\theta a = 1, a\theta b = 1$ 。

综上(1)和(2)得, $a\theta b = a\theta(a \vee b)$ 。

7) 由定义9,分5种情况进行讨论:

(1) 当 $a \leq b$ 且 $a \leq c$ 时, $b \vee c \geq a, (b \vee c)\theta a = 1, b\theta a = 1, c\theta a = (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a) = 1 \vee 1 = 1 = (b \vee c)\theta a$;

(2) 当 $b \leq c < a$ 时, $b \vee c = c, (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a) = (1-a+ab) \vee (1-a+ac) = 1-a+ac, (b \vee c)\theta a = c\theta a = 1-a+ac = (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a)$;

(3) 当 $c \leq b < a$ 时, $b \vee c = b, (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a) = (1-a+ab) \vee (1-a+ac) = 1-a+ab, (b \vee c)\theta a = b\theta a = 1-a+ab = (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a)$;

(4) 当 $b < a \leq c$ 时,

$(b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a) = (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a), (1-a+ab) \vee 1 = 1, b \vee c = c, (b \vee c)\theta a = c\theta a = 1 = (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a)$;

(5) 当 $c < a < b$ 时, $b \vee c = c, (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a) = 1 \vee (1-a+ac) = 1, (b \vee c)\theta a = c\theta a = 1 = (b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a)$ 。

综上(1)-(5)得, $(b\theta a) \vee (c\theta a) = (b \vee c)\theta a$ 。

3.2 基于 θ 算子的直觉模糊粗糙近似算子

定义10 设 (U, R) 为模糊近似空间, R 为论域 U 上的

一个模糊等价关系, $A = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), v_A(x) \rangle | x \in U \}$ 为 U 上的一个直觉模糊集, 则对 $\forall x \in U$, 定义 A 关于 (U, R) 的上近似和下近似及其隶属度函数分别为:

$$\underline{R}(A) = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x), v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \rangle | x \in U \} \quad (3)$$

$$\overline{R}(A) = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x), v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \rangle | x \in U \} \quad (4)$$

其中,

$$\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) = \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R(A)}(y) \vee \mu_A(y)))$$

$$v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) = \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_{R(A)}(x, y))$$

$$\mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) = \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_{R(A)}(x, y))$$

$$v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) = \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y) \theta(\mu_{R(A)}(y) \vee v_A(y)))$$

且当 $R(A) = \overline{R}(A)$ 时, A 为可定义集, 否则 A 为直觉模糊集。

定理 2 设 A 为论域 U 上的直觉模糊集, R 为论域 U 上的模糊等价关系, $\underline{R}(A)$ 和 $\overline{R}(A)$ 分别为 A 中基于 θ 算子的下近似和上近似, 则对于 $\forall x \in U$, 其隶属度函数和非隶属度函数满足如下关系:

$$\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) + v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \leq 1, \mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) + v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \leq 1.$$

证明: 根据定义 10 得, 对 $\forall x \in U$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) &= 1 - \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (1 - (v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta v_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (1 - v_A(y) (1 - \mu_A(y)) \theta v_R(x, y)) \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((1 - v_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta v_R(x, y)) \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta v_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y)) \\ &= \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) + v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \leq 1$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) &= 1 - \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (1 - ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta \mu_R(x, y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (1 - \mu_A(y) (1 - v_A(y)) \theta \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((1 - \mu_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y) \theta \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) \theta (\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y))) \\ &= v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

故, $v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) + \mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \leq 1$ 。

3.3 基于 θ 算子的直觉模糊粗糙近似算子的性质

定理 3 设 A 和 B 为论域 U 中的两个直觉模糊集, 基于 θ 算子的直觉模糊上、下近似满足下列性质:

- 1) $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq \overline{R}(A)$;
- 2) 如果 $A \subseteq B$, 则 $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq \underline{R}(B)$, $\overline{R}(A) \subseteq \overline{R}(B)$;
- 3) $\overline{R}(A \cup B) = \overline{R}(A) \cup \overline{R}(B)$;
- 4) $\underline{R}(A \cap B) = \underline{R}(A) \cap \underline{R}(B)$;
- 5) $\overline{R}(A \cap B) \subseteq \overline{R}(A) \cap \overline{R}(B)$;
- 6) $\underline{R}(A \cup B) \supseteq \underline{R}(A) \cup \underline{R}(B)$;
- 7) $\underline{R}(A^c) = \overline{R}^c(A)$;

$$8) \overline{R}(A^c) = \underline{R}^c(A).$$

证明: 1) 要证 $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq \overline{R}(A)$, 即证对于 $\forall x \in U$, 有 $\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \leq \mu_A(x)$, $\mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \geq \mu_A(x)$, $v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \leq v_A(x)$ 成立。根据定义 10, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R(A)}(y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \in U \\ y \neq x}} ((\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R(A)}(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \wedge \mu_A(x)) \\ &\leq \mu_A(x) \\ v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_{R(A)}(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \in U \\ y \neq x}} (((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_{R(A)}(x, y)) \vee \\ &\quad ((v_A(x) - \mu_A(x) \cdot v_A(x)) \theta^* v_{R(A)}(x, x))) \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \in U \\ y \neq x}} (((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_{R(A)}(x, y)) \vee \\ &\quad v_A(x)) \geq v_A(x) \\ \mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \in U \\ y \neq x}} (((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &\quad \vee ((\mu_A(x) - v_A(x) \cdot \mu_A(x)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, x))) \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \in U \\ y \neq x}} (((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &\quad \vee \mu_A(x)) \\ &\geq \mu_A(x) \\ v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \in U \\ y \neq x}} ((v_A(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y))) \wedge v_A(x)) \\ &\leq v_A(x) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq \overline{R}(A)$ 。

2) 当 $A \subseteq B$ 时, 对 $\forall x \in U$, 得 $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x)$, $v_A(x) \geq v_B(x)$; 因此要证 $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq \underline{R}(B)$, 即证 $\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \leq \mu_{\underline{R}(B)}(x)$, $v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \geq v_{\underline{R}(B)}(x)$; 要证 $\overline{R}(A) \subseteq \overline{R}(B)$, 即证 $\mu_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \leq \mu_{\overline{R}(B)}(x)$, $v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \geq v_{\overline{R}(B)}(x)$ 。

(1) 为证 $\mu_A(y) \geq \mu_R(x, y)$, 分两种情况讨论:

① 当 $\mu_A(y) \geq \mu_R(x, y)$ 时, $\exists x \in U$, 对于 $\forall y \in U$, 有 $\mu_B(x) \geq \mu_A(y) \geq \mu_R(x, y)$ 。而在模糊等价关系中, $R(x, x) = 1$, 因此 $\mu_B(x) = \mu_A(y)$, 故 $\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) = \mu_{\underline{R}(B)}(x) = 1$ 。

② 当 $\mu_A(y) < \mu_R(x, y)$ 时, $\exists x \in U$, 对于 $\forall y \in U$, 分两种情况讨论:

(i) 若 $\mu_R(x, y) < \mu_B(y)$, 且 $\mu_A(y) < \mu_R(x, y)$, 则 $\forall x \in U$, $\mu_B(x) = 1$, 因此 $\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) = \mu_{\underline{R}(B)}(x)$ 。

(ii) 若 $\mu_A(y) < \mu_B(y) < \mu_R(x, y)$, 根据定义 10 和定理 1 中的 1) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R(A)}(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{\mu_A(y) < v_{R(A)}(x, y)} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R(A)}(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \wedge \\ &\quad \bigwedge_{\mu_A(y) \geq v_{R(A)}(x, y)} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R(A)}(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{\mu_A(y) < v_{R(A)}(x, y)} \mu_A(y) \leq \bigwedge_{\mu_A(y) < v_{R(A)}(x, y)} \mu_B(y) \\ &= \mu_{\underline{R}(B)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

综上 (i) 和 (ii), $\forall x \in U$, 有 $\mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \leq \mu_{\underline{R}(B)}(x)$ 。

(2) 再证明 $v_{\overline{R}(A)}(x) \geq v_{\overline{R}(B)}(x)$, 对 $\forall x \in U$, 有 $v_A(x) \geq v_B(x)$; 根据定理 1 中的 1) 得, 对 $\forall x \in U$, $\forall y \in U$, 得:

$$(v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y))\theta^* v_R(x, y) \leq (v_B(y) - \mu_B(y) \cdot v_B(y))\theta^* v_R(x, y)$$

根据定义 10 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{R}(A)(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} (1 - (v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y))\theta v_R(x, y)) \\ &\geq \bigvee_{y \in U} (1 - (v_B(y) - \mu_B(y) \cdot v_B(y))\theta v_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_B(y) - \mu_B(y) \cdot v_B(y))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq \underline{R}(B)$ 成立, 同理, $\bar{R}(A) \subseteq \bar{R}(B)$ 。

当 $A \subseteq B$ 时, $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq \underline{R}(B)$, $\bar{R}(A) \subseteq \bar{R}(B)$ 。

3) 要证 $\bar{R}(A \cup B) = \bar{R}(A) \cup \bar{R}(B)$, 即证:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\bar{R}(A \cup B)}(x) &= \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \vee \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(x), \\ v_{\bar{R}(A \cup B)}(x) &= v_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \wedge v_{\bar{R}(B)}(x). \end{aligned}$$

根据定义 10 和定理 1 中的 2) 和 3), 当 $v_A(x) \geq v_B(x)$

时, $v_{A \cup B}(x) = v_A(x) \wedge v_B(x) = v_B(x)$,

根据定义 9,

$$\begin{aligned} &\bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_B(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &\geq \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)), \mu_{\bar{R}(A \cup B)}(x) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_{A \cup B}(y) - v_{A \cup B}(y) \cdot \mu_{A \cup B}(y))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_{A \cup B}(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((\mu_A(y) \vee \mu_B(y)) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \vee ((\mu_B(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= (\bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) \vee (\bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_B(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cup B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_B(y) - v_B(y) \cdot \mu_B(y))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(x) \geq \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

同理, 当 $v_A(x) < v_B(x)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\bar{R}(A \cup B)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \geq \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

则 $\mu_{\bar{R}(A \cup B)}(x) = \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \vee \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\bar{R}(A \cup B)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_{A \cup B}(y)\theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_{A \cup B}(y)) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) \wedge v_B(y))\theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y) \wedge v_B(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((v_A(y)\theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y) \wedge v_B(y))) \wedge (v_B(y)\theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y) \wedge v_B(y)))) \\ &= (\bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y)\theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y)))) \wedge (\bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_B(y)\theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_B(y)))) \\ &= v_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \wedge v_{\bar{R}(B)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\bar{R}(A \cup B) = \bar{R}(A) \cup \bar{R}(B)$ 。

4) 根据定义 10 和定理 1 中的 2) 和 3) 得, 要证 $\underline{R}(A \cap B) = \underline{R}(A) \cap \underline{R}(B)$, 即证, 对 $\forall x \in U$, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \wedge \mu_{\underline{R}(B)}(x) \\ v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \wedge v_{\underline{R}(B)}(x). \\ \mu_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_{A \cap B}(y)\theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_{A \cap B}(y))) \\ &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) \wedge \mu_B(y))\theta(v_R(x, y) \vee (\mu_A(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\wedge \mu_B(y))) \\ &= (\bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y)\theta(v_R(x, y) \vee (\mu_A(y) \wedge \mu_B(y)))))) \wedge (\bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\mu_B(y)\theta(v_R(x, y) \vee (\mu_A(y) \wedge \mu_B(y)))))) \\ &= (\bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y)\theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y)))))) \wedge (\bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\mu_B(y)\theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_B(y)))))) \\ &= \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \wedge \mu_{\underline{R}(B)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

当 $\mu_A(x) \geq \mu_B(x)$ 时, $\mu_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) = \mu_B(x)$, 根据定义 9 得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \geq \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_B(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\ v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(y) - \mu_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(y) \cdot v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(y))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(y)(1 - \mu_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \vee ((v_B(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y))) \\ &= (\bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y))) \vee (\bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_B(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y))) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\ &= v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \leq v_{\underline{R}(B)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

同理, 当 $\mu_A(x) < \mu_B(x)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_B(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\ &= v_{\underline{R}(B)}(x) < v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

则 $v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) = v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \wedge v_{\underline{R}(B)}(x)$ 。

因此, $\underline{R}(A \cap B) = \underline{R}(A) \cap \underline{R}(B)$ 。

5) 根据定义 10 和定理 1 中的 4) 和 6) 得, 要证 $\bar{R}(A \cap B) \subseteq \bar{R}(A) \cap \bar{R}(B)$, 即证对 $\forall x \in U$, $\mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(y) \wedge \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(y) \geq \mu_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x)$, $v_{\bar{R}(A)}(y) \vee v_{\bar{R}(B)}(y) \leq v_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x)$ 成立。

当 $v_A(x) \geq v_B(x)$ 时, $v_{A \cap B}(x) = v_A(y) \vee v_B(y)$, 根据定义 9 得:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mu_A(y)(1 - v_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y) \leq (\mu_B(y)(1 - v_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y) \\ \mu_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_{A \cap B}(y) - v_{A \cap B}(y) \cdot \mu_{A \cap B}(y))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((\mu_A(y)(1 - v_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \wedge ((\mu_B(y)(1 - v_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) \\ &\leq (\bigvee_{y \in U} (((\mu_A(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) \wedge (\bigvee_{y \in U} (((\mu_B(y) \cdot (1 - v_{A \cap B}(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)))))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x) = \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(y) \leq \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(y)$$

同理, 当 $v_A(x) < v_B(x)$ 时,

$$\mu_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x) = \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(y) \leq \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(y), \text{ 则:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} (\mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(y) \wedge \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((\mu_A(y)(1 - v_A(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \wedge ((\mu_B(y)(1 - v_B(y)))\theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \wedge ((\mu_B(y) - v_B(y) \cdot \mu_B(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) \\
&\leq (\bigvee_{y \in U} (((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) \wedge (\bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_B(y) - v_B(y) \cdot \mu_B(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y))) = \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \wedge \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(x) \\
v_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_{A \cap B}(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_{A \cap B}(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) \vee v_B(y)) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y) \vee v_B(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) \vee v_B(y)) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y) \vee v_B(y))) \vee ((v_B(y) \vee v_A(y)) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_B(y) \vee v_A(y)))) \\
&\geq \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y))) \vee (v_B(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_B(y)))) \\
&\geq (\bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_A(y)))) \vee (\bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_B(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_B(y)))) \\
&\geq v_{\bar{R}(A)}(y) \vee v_{\bar{R}(B)}(y)
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\bar{R}(A \cap B) \subseteq \bar{R}(A) \cap \bar{R}(B)$ 。

6) 根据定义 10 和定理 1 中的 4) 和 6) 得, 要证 $\underline{R}(A \cup B) \supseteq \underline{R}(A) \cap \underline{R}(B)$, 即证 $\forall x \in U, \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(y) \vee \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(y) \leq \mu_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x) \vee v_{\bar{R}(A)}(y) \wedge v_{\bar{R}(B)}(y) \geq v_{\bar{R}(A \cap B)}(x)$ 成立。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{\underline{R}(A \cup B)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_{A \cup B}(y) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_{A \cup B}(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) \vee \mu_B(y)) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y) \vee \mu_B(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (((\mu_A(y) \vee \mu_B(y)) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y) \vee \mu_B(y))) \vee ((\mu_B(y) \vee \mu_A(y)) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_B(y) \vee \mu_A(y)))) \\
&\geq \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \vee (\mu_B(y) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_B(y)))) \\
&\geq (\bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y)))) \vee (\bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_B(y) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_B(y)))) \\
&\geq \mu_{\bar{R}(A)}(x) \vee \mu_{\bar{R}(B)}(x)
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\mu_A(x) \geq \mu_B(x)$ 时, $\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) = \mu_A(x)$, 根据定义 9 得:

$$\begin{aligned}
&(v_A(y) (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y) \leq (v_B(y) (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y) \\
v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_{A \cap B}(y) - \mu_{A \cap B}(y) \cdot v_{A \cap B}(y)) \theta^* v_R(x, y)) \\
&= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y)) \wedge ((v_B(y) (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y))) \\
&\leq (\bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y))) \wedge (\bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_B(y) \cdot (1 - \mu_{A \cap B}(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y)))) \\
v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) &= v_{\underline{R}(B)}(y) \geq v_{\underline{R}(A)}(y)
\end{aligned}$$

同理, 当 $\mu_A(x) < \mu_B(x)$ 时,

$$v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) = v_{\underline{R}(A)}(y) \geq v_{\underline{R}(B)}(y), \text{ 则:}$$

$$v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x) = \bigvee_{y \in U} (v_{\underline{R}(A)}(y) \vee v_{\underline{R}(B)}(y))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) (1 - \mu_A(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y)) \vee ((v_B(y) (1 - \mu_B(y))) \theta^* v_R(x, y))) \\
&= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_R(x, y)) \vee ((v_B(y) - \mu_B(y) \cdot v_B(y)) \theta^* v_R(x, y))) \\
&\leq (\bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_R(x, y))) \vee (\bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_B(y) - \mu_B(y) \cdot v_B(y)) \theta^* v_R(x, y))) \\
&= v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) \vee v_{\underline{R}(B)}(x) = v_{\underline{R}(A \cap B)}(x)
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\underline{R}(A \cup B) \supseteq \underline{R}(A) \cap \underline{R}(B)$ 。

7) 要证 $\underline{R}(A^c) = \bar{R}^c(A)$, 即证:

$$\mu_{\underline{R}(A^c)}(x) = \mu_{\bar{R}^c(A)}(x), v_{\underline{R}(A^c)}(x) = v_{\bar{R}^c(A)}(x)。$$

根据定义 10 得, 对 $\forall x \in U$, 有:

$$\mu_{A^c}(x) = v_A(x), v_{A^c}(x) = \mu_A(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{\underline{R}(A^c)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_{A^c}(y) - v_{A^c}(y) \cdot \mu_{A^c}(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\
&= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\
&= v_{\underline{R}(A)}(x) = \mu_{\bar{R}^c(A)}(x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{\underline{R}(A^c)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_{A^c}(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_{A^c}(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \\
&= \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(y) = v_{\bar{R}^c(A)}(y)
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\underline{R}(A^c) = \bar{R}^c(A)$ 。

8) 要证 $\bar{R}(A^c) = \underline{R}^c(A)$, 即证:

$$\mu_{\bar{R}(A^c)}(x) = \mu_{\underline{R}^c(A)}(x), v_{\bar{R}(A^c)}(x) = v_{\underline{R}^c(A)}(x)。$$

根据定义 10 得, 对 $\forall x \in U$, 有:

$$\mu_{A^c}(x) = v_A(x), v_{A^c}(x) = \mu_A(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{\bar{R}(A^c)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_{A^c}(y) - v_{A^c}(y) \cdot \mu_{A^c}(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\
&= \bigvee_{y \in U} (((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_R(x, y)) \\
&= v_{\underline{R}(A)}(y) \\
&= \mu_{\underline{R}(A^c)}(y)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{\bar{R}(A^c)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_{A^c}(y) \theta(\mu_R(x, y) \vee v_{A^c}(y))) \\
&= \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_R(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \\
&= \mu_{\underline{R}(A)}(y) = v_{\underline{R}(A^c)}(y)
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\bar{R}(A^c) = \underline{R}^c(A)$ 。

定义 11 定义 $A \theta B = C$, 其中 A, B, C 为 3 个模糊矩阵,

$$A = (x_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (x_{ij})_{n \times s}, C = (z_{ij})_{m \times s}, z_{ij} = \bigwedge_{k=1}^n ((x_{ij} \wedge y_{kj}) \theta y_{kj}), i=1, 2, \dots, m; j=1, 2, \dots, s。$$

定义 12 定义 $A \theta^* B = C$, 其中 A, B, C 为 3 个模糊矩阵,

$$A = (x_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (x_{ij})_{n \times s}, C = (w_{ij})_{m \times s}, w_{ij} = \bigvee_{k=1}^n ((x_{ij} \wedge y_{kj}) \theta y_{kj}), i=1, 2, \dots, m; j=1, 2, \dots, s。$$

下文举例说明基于 θ 算子的直觉模糊粗糙近似算子的计算过程。

例 1 设 (U, R) 为模糊近似空间, R 为论域 U 上的一个模糊等价关系, 令 $U = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5)$, 模糊等价矩阵为:

$$R(x_i, x_j) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.61 & 0.23 & 0.37 & 0.42 \\ 0.61 & 1 & 0.27 & 0.1 & 0.13 \\ 0.23 & 0.27 & 1 & 0.36 & 0.66 \\ 0.37 & 0.1 & 0.36 & 1 & 0.79 \\ 0.42 & 0.13 & 0.66 & 0.79 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $i, j=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 。

设 M 是一个直觉模糊集,

$M =$

$$\left\{ \frac{(0.1, 0.9)}{x_1}, \frac{(0.45, 0.45)}{x_2}, \frac{(0.7, 0.1)}{x_3}, \frac{(0.2, 0.7)}{x_4}, \frac{(0.3, 0.6)}{x_5} \right\}$$

解:计算过程如下:

Step 1 M 的表达形式为:

$$M = \left\{ \frac{(\mu(x_n), \nu(x_n))}{x_n}, \text{其中 } n=1, 2, \dots, 5, x_n \in U \right\}$$

因此得隶属度、非隶属度分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_M(x) &= [\mu_M(x_1), \mu_M(x_2), \mu_M(x_3), \mu_M(x_4), \mu_M(x_5)]^T \\ &= [0.1, 0.45, 0.7, 0.2, 0.3]^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_M(x) &= [\nu_M(x_1), \nu_M(x_2), \nu_M(x_3), \nu_M(x_4), \nu_M(x_5)]^T \\ &= [0.9, 0.45, 0.1, 0.7, 0.6]^T \end{aligned}$$

Step 2 根据定义 11 和定义 12 得, M 的上、下近似分别为:

$$\mu_{\overline{R}(M)} = R\theta^* \mu_M$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.61 & 0.23 & 0.37 & 0.42 \\ 0.61 & 1 & 0.27 & 0.1 & 0.13 \\ 0.23 & 0.27 & 1 & 0.36 & 0.66 \\ 0.37 & 0.1 & 0.36 & 1 & 0.79 \\ 0.42 & 0.13 & 0.66 & 0.79 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \theta^* \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.50 \\ 0.72 \\ 0.69 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.52 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nu_{\overline{R}(M)} = R\theta \nu_M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.61 & 0.23 & 0.37 & 0.42 \\ 0.61 & 1 & 0.27 & 0.1 & 0.13 \\ 0.23 & 0.27 & 1 & 0.36 & 0.66 \\ 0.37 & 0.1 & 0.36 & 1 & 0.79 \\ 0.42 & 0.13 & 0.66 & 0.79 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \theta \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.49 \\ 0.27 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.47 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu_{\underline{R}(M)} = R\theta \mu_M$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.61 & 0.23 & 0.37 & 0.42 \\ 0.61 & 1 & 0.27 & 0.1 & 0.13 \\ 0.23 & 0.27 & 1 & 0.36 & 0.66 \\ 0.37 & 0.1 & 0.36 & 1 & 0.79 \\ 0.42 & 0.13 & 0.66 & 0.79 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \theta \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.46 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.48 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nu_{\underline{R}(M)} = R\theta^* \nu_M$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.61 & 0.23 & 0.37 & 0.42 \\ 0.61 & 1 & 0.27 & 0.1 & 0.13 \\ 0.23 & 0.27 & 1 & 0.36 & 0.66 \\ 0.37 & 0.1 & 0.36 & 1 & 0.79 \\ 0.42 & 0.13 & 0.66 & 0.79 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \theta^* \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0.45 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.53 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.51 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此,

$$\overline{R}(A) = \left\{ \frac{(0.50, 0.49)}{x_1}, \frac{(0.72, 0.27)}{x_2}, \frac{(0.69, 0.30)}{x_3}, \frac{(0.56, 0.43)}{x_4}, \frac{(0.52, 0.47)}{x_5} \right\}$$

$$\underline{R}(A) = \left\{ \frac{(0.46, 0.53)}{x_1}, \frac{(0.49, 0.50)}{x_2}, \frac{(0.60, 0.40)}{x_3}, \frac{(0.50, 0.49)}{x_4}, \frac{(0.48, 0.51)}{x_5} \right\}$$

4 基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集模型

本章结合直觉模糊集和多粒度,给出了基于 θ 算子的乐观和悲观多粒度直觉模糊模型的定义,考虑到属性信息相互冲突的影响,运用 t -模和 s -模进行计算,构造与其相匹配的拟合函数,提出了基于该模型的多属性决策算法,通过实例计算,并对该算法有效性进行分析。

4.1 基于 θ 的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙模型

定义 13 在直觉模糊近似空间 (U, V, R) 中, $R_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 为 U 到 V 的 m 个模糊近似等价关系。对 $\forall A \in V$, 定义关于 R 的基于 θ 算子的乐观多粒度直觉模糊下近似

$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}$ 和上近似 $\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}$ 分别为:

$$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)} = \left\{ \langle x, \mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x), \nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x) \rangle \mid \forall x \in U \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)} = \left\{ \langle x, \mu_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x), \nu_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x) \rangle \mid \forall x \in U \right\} \quad (6)$$

其中,

$$\mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - \nu_A(y) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_{R_i}(x, y))$$

$$\nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\nu_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot \nu_A(y)) \theta^* \nu_{R_i}(x, y))$$

$$\mu_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{y \in U} ((\nu_A(y) - \mu_A(y) \cdot \nu_A(y)) \theta_{\nu_{R_i}}^*(x, y))$$

定义 14 设 U 和 V 为两个非空有限集合, $R_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 为 U 到 V 的 m 个模糊近似等价关系。对 $\forall A \in V$,

定义关于 R 的基于 θ 算子的悲观多粒度直觉模糊下近似

$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)$ 和上近似 $\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)$ 分别为:

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x), v_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) \rangle \mid \forall x \in U \} \quad (7)$$

$$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) = \{ \langle x, \mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x), v_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) \rangle \mid \forall x \in U \} \quad (8)$$

其中,

$$\mu_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y)) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_{R_i}(x, y)$$

$$v_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y) \theta(\mu_{R_i}(x, y) \vee v_A(y)))$$

$$\mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R_i}(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y)))$$

$$v_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y)) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_{R_i}(x, y)$$

定理 4 设 $(U, R_i) (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 为一个直觉模糊近似空间. 对 $\forall A \in IFS(U)$, 基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集满足如下性质:

$$1) \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m R_i(A);$$

$$2) \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) = \bigcap_{i=1}^m R_i(A);$$

$$3) \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i}(A);$$

$$4) \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i}(A)$$

证明: 1) 由定义 13 和定义 14, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A)}(x) &= \bigvee_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R_i}(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \\ &= \bigcup_{i=1}^m \mu_{R_i(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y)) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_{R_i}(x, y) \\ &= \bigcup_{i=1}^m v_{R_i(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m R_i(A)$.

2) 由定义 13 和定义 14, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{y \in U} (\mu_A(y) \theta(v_{R_i}(x, y) \vee \mu_A(y))) \\ &= \bigcap_{i=1}^m \mu_{R_i(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) &= \bigvee_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((v_A(y) - \mu_A(y)) \cdot v_A(y)) \theta^* v_{R_i}(x, y) \\ &= \bigcap_{i=1}^m v_{R_i(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) = \bigcap_{i=1}^m R_i(A)$.

3) 由定义 13 和定义 14, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y)) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_{R_i}(x, y) \\ &= \bigcap_{i=1}^m \mu_{\overline{R_i}(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y) \theta(\mu_{R_i}(x, y) \vee v_A(y)))$$

$$= \bigcap_{i=1}^m v_{\overline{R_i}(A)}(x)$$

因此, $\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i}(A)$.

4) 由定义 13 和定义 14, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) &= \bigvee_{i=1}^m \bigvee_{y \in U} ((\mu_A(y) - v_A(y)) \cdot \mu_A(y)) \theta^* \mu_{R_i}(x, y) \\ &= \bigcup_{i=1}^m \mu_{\overline{R_i}(A)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{y \in U} (v_A(y) \theta(\mu_{R_i}(x, y) \vee v_A(y)))$$

$$= \bigcup_{i=1}^m v_{\overline{R_i}(A)}(x)$$

故, $\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i}(A)$.

定理 5 设 $(U, R_i) (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 为一个直觉模糊近似空间, R_i 是连续的. 对 $\forall A \in IFS(U)$, 基于 θ 算子的乐观和悲观多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集满足如下性质:

$$1) \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(U) = \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(U) = U$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(\phi) = \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(\phi) = \phi$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(U) = \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(U) = U$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(\phi) = \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(\phi) = \phi$$

$$2) \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A \cap B) \subseteq \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) \cap \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(B)$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A \cup B) \supseteq \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) \cup \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(B)$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A \cap B) \subseteq \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) \cap \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(B)$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A \cup B) \supseteq \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) \cup \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(B)$$

3) 如果 $A \subseteq B$, 则:

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) \subseteq \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(B)$$

$$\underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) \subseteq \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(B)$$

$$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(A) \subseteq \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^O(B)$$

$$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(A) \subseteq \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i}^P(B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A \cup B)} &\supseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)} \cup \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(B)} \\ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A \cap B)} &\subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)} \cap \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(B)} \\ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A \cup B)} &\supseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)} \cup \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(B)} \\ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A \cap B)} &\subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)} \cap \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(B)} \end{aligned}$$

证明:1)对于 $x \in U$,有:

$$\mu_{\bar{R}(U)}(x) = \bigvee_{y_m \in U} \{\mu_R(x, y_m) \wedge \mu_U(y_m)\}$$

$$v_{\bar{R}(U)}(x) = \bigvee_{y_m \in U} \{v_R(x, y_m) \wedge v_U(y_m)\}$$

则 $\exists y \in U$,使得 $\mu_R(x, y) = 1, v_R(x, y) = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\bar{R}(U)}(x) &= \bigvee_{y_m \in U} \{\mu_R(x, y_m) \wedge 1\} \\ &= \mu_R(x, y) \bigvee \left\{ \bigvee_{y_m \neq y} \mu_R(x, y_m) \right\} = 1 = \mu_U(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\bar{R}(U)}(x) &= \bigwedge_{y_m \in U} \{v_R(x, y_m) \vee 0\} \\ &= v_R(x, y) \wedge \left\{ \bigwedge_{y_m \neq y} v_R(x, y_m) \right\} = 0 = v_U(x) \end{aligned}$$

综上, $\bar{R}(U) = U$ 。类似地, $\underline{R}(U) = U$,即 $\bar{R}(U) = \underline{R}(U) = U$ 。

同理, $\bar{R}(\phi) = \underline{R}(\phi) = \phi$ 。

2)根据定理3中的3)和4)以及定理4,对 $\forall x \in U$,有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A \cap B)}}(x) &= \mu_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m R_i(A \cap B)}}(x) \\ &= \mu_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m (R_i(A) \cap R_i(B))}}(x) \\ &= \bigvee_{i=1}^m \{\mu_{R_i(A)}(x) \wedge \mu_{R_i(B)}(x)\} \\ &\leq \bigvee_{i=1}^m \mu_{R_i(A)}(x) \wedge \bigvee_{i=1}^m \mu_{R_i(B)}(x) \\ &= \mu_{R_i(A)}(x) \wedge \mu_{R_i(B)}(x) \\ &= \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)}}(x) \wedge \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(B)}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A \cap B)}}(x) &= v_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m R_i(A \cap B)}}(x) \\ &= v_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m (R_i(A) \cap R_i(B))}}(x) \\ &= \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \{v_{R_i(A)}(x) \vee v_{R_i(B)}(x)\} \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{i=1}^m v_{R_i(A)}(x) \vee \bigwedge_{i=1}^m v_{R_i(B)}(x) \\ &= v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x) \vee v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(B)}}(x) \\ &= v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)}}(x) \vee v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(B)}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A \cup B)}}(x) &= \mu_{\underbrace{\bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A \cup B)}}}(x) = \mu_{\underbrace{\bigcap_{i=1}^m (\overline{R_i(A)} \cup \overline{R_i(B)})}}(x) \\ &= \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \{\mu_{\overline{R_i(A)}}(x) \vee \mu_{\overline{R_i(B)}}(x)\} \\ &\geq \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \mu_{\overline{R_i(A)}}(x) \vee \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \mu_{\overline{R_i(B)}}(x) \\ &= \mu_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}}}(x) \vee \mu_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(B)}}}(x) \\ &= \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}}}(x) \cup \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(B)}}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A \cup B)}}(x) &= v_{\underbrace{\bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A \cup B)}}}(x) = v_{\underbrace{\bigcap_{i=1}^m (\overline{R_i(A)} \cup \overline{R_i(B)})}}(x) \\ &= \bigvee_{i=1}^m \{v_{\overline{R_i(A)}}(x) \wedge v_{\overline{R_i(B)}}(x)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \bigvee_{i=1}^m v_{\overline{R_i(A)}}(x) \wedge \bigvee_{i=1}^m v_{\overline{R_i(B)}}(x) \\ &= v_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}}}(x) \wedge v_{\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(B)}}}(x) \\ &= v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}}}(x) \cup v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(B)}}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A \cap B)} &\subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)} \cap \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(B)}, \\ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A \cup B)} &\supseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)} \cup \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(B)}. \end{aligned}$$

同理,

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A \cap B)} &\subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)} \cap \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(B)}, \\ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A \cup B)} &\supseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)} \cup \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(B)}. \end{aligned}$$

3)根据定理3中的2)-6)和定理4,当 $A \subseteq B$ 时, $\underline{R}(A) \subseteq$

$\underline{R}(B), \overline{R}(A) \subseteq \overline{R}(B)$;

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)} &= \underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m R_i(A)} \leq \underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^m R_i(B)} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(B)} \\ \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)} &= \underbrace{\bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}} \leq \underbrace{\bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(B)}} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(B)} \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)} \subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(B)}, \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)} \subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(B)}$$

同理,

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)} \subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(B)}, \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)} \subseteq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(B)}$$

4)根据3)易得证。

定义 15^[27] t -模是单位区间上的二元函数 $T: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$,它满足交换律、结合律和单调性,并且 $\forall x \in [0, 1], T(x, 1) = x$ 。常用的 t -模有以下3种形式:

- 1) $T_M(x, y) = \min(x, y)$;
- 2) $T_P(x, y) = x \cdot y$;
- 3) $T_L(x, y) = \max(x + y - 1, 0)$ 。

定义 16^[27] s -模(t -余模)是单位区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的二元函数 S ,它满足交换律、结合律和单调性,并且 $S: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 满足边界条件: $\forall x \in [0, 1], S(x, 0) = x$ 。常用的 s -模有以下3种形式:

- 1) $S_M(x, y) = \max(x, y)$;
- 2) $S_P(x, y) = x + y - x \cdot y$;
- 3) $S_L(x, y) = \min(x + y, 1)$ 。

定义 17 设 U 和 V 是两个非空有限集合, (U, V, R_i, A) ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$)是直觉模糊决策信息系统,在直觉模糊关系矩阵 M_{R_i} 上,对 $\forall x \in U$,由 t -模和 s -模可定义多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集的拟合函数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(A) &= T_p \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}_p, \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}}_p \right) \\ &= \{ \langle x, \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x), v_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}}}(x) \mid x \in U \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中,

$$\mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}}(x) = \max_{i=1}^m \mu_{R_i(A)}(x) + \mu_{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \overline{R_i(A)}}}(x) - 1, 0$$

$$v_{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}(x) = \min(v_{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}(x) + v_{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}(x), 1)$$

定义 18^[28] 设 $X = (\mu_X, v_X)$ 是一个直觉模糊数, 则 X 的得分函数 $d(X)$ 和精确函数 $h(X)$ 分别定义为:

$$d(X) = \mu_X - v_X, h(X) = \mu_X + v_X$$

其中, $-1 \leq d(X) \leq 1$ 且 $0 \leq h(X) \leq 1$ 。

在此基础上, 设 2 个直觉模糊 X 和 Y , 文献^[29]提出了一种直觉模糊数的比较排序规则:

- 1) 当 $d(X) > d(Y)$ 时, 则 $d(X) > d(Y)$;
- 2) 当 $d(X) < d(Y)$ 时, 则 $X < Y$;
- 3) 当 $d(X) = d(Y)$ 时, 则通过精确函数确定 X 和 Y 的大小关系:

- (1) 当 $h(X) = h(Y)$ 时, 则 $X = Y$;
- (2) 当 $h(X) > h(Y)$ 时, 则 $X > Y$;
- (3) 当 $h(X) < h(Y)$ 时, 则 $X < Y$ 。

4.2 基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集的多属性决策算法

本节根据多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集及近似算子的相关定义, 设计了基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集的多属性决策算法。下面以乐观多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集为例进行算法描述。

算法 1 基于 θ 算子的乐观多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集的多属性决策算法

输入: 直觉模糊信息系统 $(U, V, R_i, A) (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$

输出: 所有备选方案的排序

1. begin
2. for each $x \in U$ do
3. 计算乐观多粒度直觉模糊下的 $\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)$ 和上近似 $\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)$;
4. 计算 $\mu_{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}(x)$ 和 $v_{\sum_{i=1}^m R_i(A)}(x)$ 。
5. 计算得分函数 $d^o(x)$;
6. end for
7. 比较 $d^o(x_i) (1 \leq i \leq n)$, 对 x_i 进行排序;
8. if $(d^o(x_i) = d^o(x_j) \& \& i \neq j, 1 \leq i, j \leq n)$,
9. 计算 $h^o(x_i), h^o(x_j)$;
10. 比较 $h^o(x_i)$ 和 $h^o(x_j)$;
11. 根据 $h^o(x_i)$ 和 $h^o(x_j)$ 的比较结果对 $d^o(x_i)$ 重新排序;
12. end if
13. 输出结果
14. end

4.3 实例分析

例 2 本节引用文献^[30]中的某高校人才评价数据进行计算分析。

该高校引进人才的专项计划受到了学校领导的高度重视, 由 3 位专家组成专家评审组, 构建了评价决策信息系统 $(U, V, R_i, A) (i=1, 2, 3)$, 对 5 个候选人 $U = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4,$

$x_5\}$ 进行了评价, $V = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5\}$ 为 4 个评价指标, 分别表示: 道德品质 (y_1)、科研能力 (y_2)、教学能力 (y_3) 和教育背景 (y_4)。用直觉模糊集 $A = \{\langle x_1, 0.66, 0.24 \rangle, \langle x_2, 0.72, 0.17 \rangle, \langle x_3, 0.84, 0.06 \rangle, \langle x_4, 0.89, 0.04 \rangle, \langle x_5, 0.58, 0.39 \rangle\}$ 表示校领导对每位候选人的选择倾向程度, 表 1—表 3 分别列出了 3 位专家给出的评价。

Step 1 将专家评价转换为关系矩阵 $M_{R_1}, M_{R_2}, M_{R_3}$ 。

Step 2 根据定义 13、定义 14 分别计算乐观和悲观粒度下的直觉模糊粗糙集, 如表 4 所列。

Step 3 根据定义 17 分别计算乐观和悲观粒度下的直觉模糊粗糙集的拟合函数, 结果如表 5 所列。

Step 4 根据定义 18 计算每一位候选人的得分函数, 如表 6 所列。

表 1 专家 R_1 对 5 位候选人的评价

Table 1 Evaluation value of 5 candidates from expert R_1

候选人	评价指标			
	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4
x_1	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.60, 0.30)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.90, 0.00)
x_2	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)
x_3	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.45, 0.45)
x_4	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.30, 0.60)
x_5	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.60, 0.30)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.60, 0.30)

表 2 专家 R_2 对 5 位候选人的评价

Table 2 Evaluation value of 5 candidates from expert R_2

候选人	评价指标			
	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4
x_1	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.30, 0.60)
x_2	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.85, 0.05)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)
x_3	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.30, 0.60)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.60, 0.30)
x_4	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.30, 0.60)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.30, 0.60)
x_5	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.60, 0.30)	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.90, 0.00)

表 3 专家 R_3 对 5 位候选人的评价

Table 3 Evaluation value of 5 candidates from expert R_3

候选人	评价指标			
	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4
x_1	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.85, 0.05)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.30, 0.60)
x_2	(0.60, 0.30)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.60, 0.30)
x_3	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.60, 0.30)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.90, 0.00)
x_4	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)
x_5	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.75, 0.15)	(0.90, 0.00)	(0.45, 0.45)

Step 5 根据定义 18 对求得的得分函数进行比较排序:

$$d^o(x_3) > d^o(x_2) > d^o(x_5) > d^o(x_1) > d^o(x_4)$$

$$d^p(x_3) > d^o(x_2) > d^o(x_4) > d^o(x_5) > d^o(x_1)$$

Step 6 输出算法排序结果, 可以得到 5 个候选人评价在乐观和悲观情况下的排序如下。

$$\text{乐观情况下: } x_3 > x_2 > x_5 > x_1 > x_4$$

$$\text{悲观情况下: } x_3 > x_2 > x_4 > x_5 > x_1$$

$$M_{R_1} = \begin{bmatrix} (1.00, 0.00) & (0.88, 0.11) & (0.85, 0.15) & (0.73, 0.26) & (0.88, 0.11) \\ (0.88, 0.11) & (1.00, 0.00) & (0.88, 0.11) & (0.85, 0.15) & (0.92, 0.07) \\ (0.85, 0.15) & (0.88, 0.11) & (1.00, 0.00) & (0.88, 0.11) & (0.88, 0.11) \\ (0.73, 0.26) & (0.85, 0.15) & (0.88, 0.11) & (1.00, 0.00) & (0.85, 0.15) \\ (0.88, 0.11) & (0.92, 0.07) & (0.88, 0.11) & (0.85, 0.15) & (1.00, 0.00) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{R_2} = \begin{pmatrix} (1.00,0.00) & (0.81,0.18) & (0.82,0.17) & (0.81,0.18) & (0.77,0.22) \\ (0.81,0.18) & (1.00,0.00) & (0.92,0.07) & (0.71,0.28) & (0.82,0.17) \\ (0.82,0.17) & (0.92,0.07) & (1.00,0.00) & (0.78,0.21) & (0.82,0.17) \\ (0.81,0.18) & (0.71,0.28) & (0.78,0.21) & (1.00,0.00) & (0.73,0.26) \\ (0.77,0.22) & (0.82,0.17) & (0.82,0.17) & (0.73,0.26) & (1.00,0.00) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{R_3} = \begin{pmatrix} (1.00,0.00) & (0.77,0.22) & (0.77,0.22) & (0.77,0.22) & (0.85,0.15) \\ (0.77,0.22) & (1.00,0.00) & (0.77,0.22) & (0.85,0.15) & (0.92,0.07) \\ (0.77,0.22) & (0.77,0.22) & (1.00,0.00) & (0.92,0.07) & (0.77,0.22) \\ (0.77,0.22) & (0.85,0.15) & (0.92,0.07) & (1.00,0.00) & (0.85,0.15) \\ (0.85,0.15) & (0.92,0.07) & (0.77,0.22) & (0.85,0.15) & (1.00,0.00) \end{pmatrix}$$

表4 多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集

Table 4 Multi-granularity intuitive fuzzy rough sets

U	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
$\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)$	(0.88,0.09)	(0.87,0.10)	(0.91,0.06)	(0.86,0.11)	(0.87,0.10)
$\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^o(A)$	(0.83,0.14)	(0.86,0.11)	(0.87,0.10)	(0.83,0.14)	(0.86,0.11)
$\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)$	(0.80,0.17)	(0.84,0.13)	(0.91,0.06)	(0.86,0.11)	(0.81,0.16)
$\sum_{i=1}^m R_i^P(A)$	(0.76,0.21)	(0.75,0.22)	(0.77,0.20)	(0.72,0.25)	(0.76,0.21)

表5 直觉模糊集下5位候选人评分的多粒度拟合函数

Table 5 Multi-granularity fitting function of 5 candidate scores on intuitive fuzzy set

U	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
$Y^o(A)$	(0.71,0.24)	(0.74,0.21)	(0.79,0.16)	(0.70,0.25)	(0.73,0.22)
$Y^P(A)$	(0.57,0.38)	(0.60,0.35)	(0.69,0.26)	(0.58,0.37)	(0.58,0.37)

表6 乐观、悲观多粒度直觉模糊集下5名候选人的得分函数

Table 6 Score function of 5 candidates on optimistic and pessimistic multi-granularity intuitive fuzzy set

U	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
$s^o(A)$	0.476	0.527	0.621	0.440	0.519
$s^P(A)$	0.180	0.251	0.428	0.218	0.201

由图1、图2可知,乐观多粒度上、下近似的隶属度大于等于悲观多粒度上、下近似的隶属度,乐观多粒度上、下近似的非隶属度小于等于悲观多粒度上、下近似的非隶属度。由图3、图4可知,在该实例条件下,综合考虑客观评分与决策者的主观意向,决策者以乐观的态度去选择,选择3号候选人为最佳方案,选择4号候选人为最次方案;以悲观的态度去选择,选择3号候选人为最佳方案,选择1号候选人为最次方案。

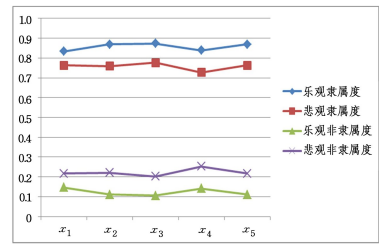


图2 候选人的乐、悲观下近似隶属和非隶属函数

Fig. 2 Candidates' membership and non-membership functions of lower approximation of optimism and pessimism

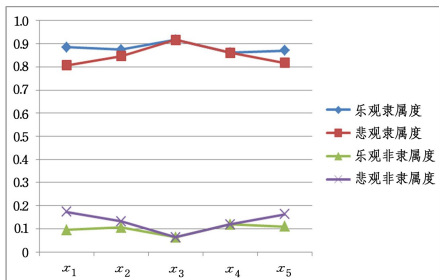


图1 候选人的乐、悲观上近似隶属和非隶属函数

Fig. 1 Candidates' membership and non-membership functions of upper approximation of optimism and pessimism

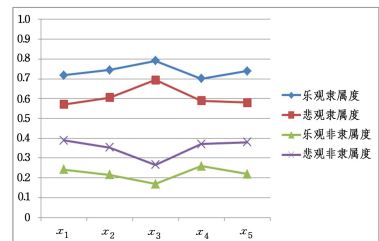


图3 候选人的乐、悲观拟合函数

Fig. 3 Optimistic and pessimistic fitting function of candidates

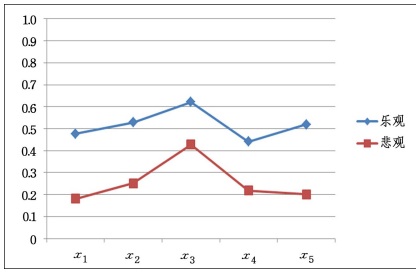


图 4 候选人的乐、悲观得分函数

Fig. 4 Optimistic and pessimistic scoring functions of candidates

用文献[31-33]中的 IFGWA 算子、IFPWA 算子、IFHPWA 算子、IFHPWG 算子对数据进行排序,用 5 种方法进行决策的得分函数对比结果如图 5 所示。IFGWA 算子着重考虑直觉模糊数据的重要性程度,IFPWA 算子着重考虑准则的优先级别,IFHPWA 算子和 IFHPWG 算子在 IFGWA 算子和 IFPWA 算子的基础上进行拓展,虽然同时考虑了直觉模糊数据的重要性程度和准则的优先级别,但是仍然需要主观假设属性的优先关系,属性信息相对容易相互冲突,且计算过程比较复杂。而基于 θ 算子和多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集考虑了直觉模糊数据的重要性程度、准则的优先级别,并且从乐观、悲观两个角度进行研究,综合对象本身的固有属性及决策者的意向,同时在 θ 算子的基础上结合 t -模和 s -模定义多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集的拟合函数,根据得分函数和精确函数排序决策的结果,根据提取的决策规则给出决策者分别在乐观、悲观的

情况下的最优决策方案,不仅更有效地规避决策中属性信息冲突的影响,计算过程相对简便,还减少了假设的线性优先关系和主观拟定条件对决策的影响,使决策结果更加合理。

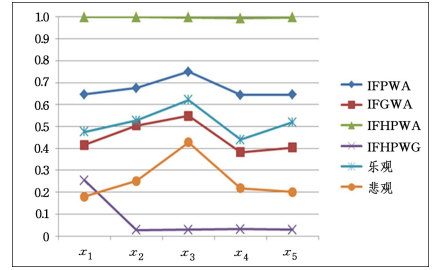


图 5 IFGWA、IFPWA、IFHPWA、IFHPWG 算子与本文模型的排序对比图

Fig. 5 Comparison of IFGWA, IFPWA, IFHPWA, IFHPWG operators and the ranking of the proposed model

例 3 为了证明本文方法的有效性,引用文献[34]中的绿色经济供应链数据进行进一步验证。

该企业为响应绿色经济需要选择最合适的环保供应商,由 5 位专家组成评审组构建了评价决策信息系统 $(U, V, Z_i, A) (i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$,对 5 个环保供应商 $U = \{n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5\}$ 进行评价,评价指标 $V = \{m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5\}$ 分别为:产品的环保程度(y_1)、产品质量(y_2)、产品价格(y_3)、环境管理等级(y_4)、公司的可持续发展水平(y_5)。表 7-表 11 分别列出了 5 位专家给出的评价价值。

表 7 专家 Z_1 给出的 5 个供应商的评价值

Table 7 Evaluation value of 5 suppliers from expert Z_1

供应商	评价指标				
	n_1	n_2	n_3	n_4	n_5
m_1	(0.50, 0.30)	(0.60, 0.20)	(0.40, 0.50)	(0.80, 0.10)	(0.70, 0.20)
m_2	(0.20, 0.40)	(0.50, 0.30)	(0.60, 0.40)	(0.40, 0.10)	(0.40, 0.50)
m_3	(0.80, 0.10)	(0.60, 0.10)	(0.40, 0.30)	(0.70, 0.20)	(0.60, 0.30)
m_4	(0.70, 0.10)	(0.30, 0.40)	(0.50, 0.30)	(0.60, 0.30)	(0.20, 0.50)
m_5	(0.70, 0.20)	(0.50, 0.20)	(0.70, 0.20)	(0.60, 0.10)	(0.40, 0.30)

表 8 专家 Z_2 给出的 5 个供应商的评价值

Table 8 Evaluation value of 5 suppliers from expert Z_2

供应商	评价指标				
	n_1	n_2	n_3	n_4	n_5
m_1	(0.80, 0.10)	(0.50, 0.40)	(0.60, 0.30)	(0.50, 0.30)	(0.40, 0.40)
m_2	(0.20, 0.50)	(0.30, 0.20)	(0.50, 0.20)	(0.60, 0.40)	(0.30, 0.20)
m_3	(0.40, 0.30)	(0.60, 0.10)	(0.80, 0.10)	(0.40, 0.30)	(0.20, 0.10)
m_4	(0.30, 0.40)	(0.50, 0.20)	(0.30, 0.60)	(0.30, 0.50)	(0.50, 0.40)
m_5	(0.70, 0.10)	(0.70, 0.30)	(0.60, 0.20)	(0.20, 0.40)	(0.40, 0.50)

表 9 专家 Z_3 给出的 5 个供应商的评价值

Table 9 Evaluation value of 5 suppliers from expert Z_3

供应商	评价指标				
	n_1	n_2	n_3	n_4	n_5
m_1	(0.40, 0.30)	(0.50, 0.20)	(0.80, 0.20)	(0.50, 0.40)	(0.50, 0.50)
m_2	(0.30, 0.60)	(0.40, 0.50)	(0.50, 0.10)	(0.20, 0.70)	(0.40, 0.30)
m_3	(0.50, 0.20)	(0.30, 0.30)	(0.70, 0.20)	(0.60, 0.20)	(0.80, 0.10)
m_4	(0.60, 0.40)	(0.70, 0.20)	(0.40, 0.50)	(0.30, 0.40)	(0.70, 0.30)
m_5	(0.50, 0.40)	(0.50, 0.40)	(0.80, 0.10)	(0.80, 0.20)	(0.60, 0.40)

表 10 专家 Z_4 给出的 5 个供应商的评价值

Table 10 Evaluation value of 5 suppliers from expert Z_4

供应商	评价指标				
	n_1	n_2	n_3	n_4	n_5
m_1	(0.40,0.60)	(0.60,0.20)	(0.40,0.40)	(0.50,0.40)	(0.70,0.20)
m_2	(0.50,0.50)	(0.50,0.30)	(0.60,0.30)	(0.40,0.60)	(0.50,0.50)
m_3	(0.70,0.20)	(0.40,0.20)	(0.80,0.20)	(0.70,0.30)	(0.60,0.30)
m_4	(0.50,0.10)	(0.30,0.60)	(0.70,0.30)	(0.60,0.20)	(0.50,0.40)
m_5	(0.60,0.20)	(0.60,0.40)	(0.70,0.20)	(0.50,0.40)	(0.80,0.10)

表 11 专家 Z_5 给出的 5 个供应商的评价值

Table 11 Evaluation value of 5 suppliers from expert Z_5

供应商	评价指标				
	n_1	n_2	n_3	n_4	n_5
m_1	(0.60,0.40)	(0.40,0.30)	(0.70,0.30)	(0.40,0.30)	(0.80,0.20)
m_2	(0.50,0.40)	(0.60,0.40)	(0.50,0.40)	(0.50,0.50)	(0.60,0.40)
m_3	(0.60,0.30)	(0.30,0.60)	(0.70,0.30)	(0.60,0.40)	(0.70,0.20)
m_4	(0.40,0.40)	(0.60,0.20)	(0.50,0.50)	(0.40,0.10)	(0.40,0.60)
m_5	(0.70,0.30)	(0.50,0.40)	(0.60,0.30)	(0.80,0.10)	(0.70,0.30)

将本文模型与 IFWA 算子^[28]、IF-CPT-GRA 算子^[34]、IF-VIKOR 算子^[35]进行对比分析,结果如图 6 所示。在乐观多粒度条件下,选择的供应商顺序为 n_5 ;在悲观多粒度条件下,选择的供应商顺序为 n_5 。

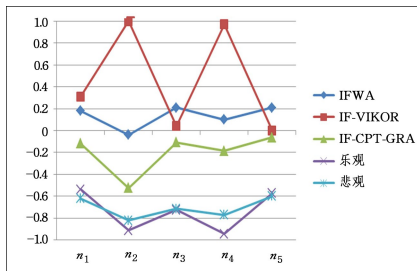


图 6 IFWA、IF-VIKOR、IF-CPT-GRA 算子与本文模型的排序对比图

Fig. 6 Comparison of IFWA, IF-VIKOR, IF-CPT-GRA operators and the ranking of the proposed model

IFWA 算子用一种比较两个直觉模糊值的方法对计算的值进行聚合得到结果,IF-VIKOR 方法改进了直觉模糊集的分函数和精确函数,提出了新的 VIKOR 方法。这两种方法的计算量大,并且没有考虑决策者的意向;IF-CPT-GRA 方法用熵权法计算属性权重,计算过程相对繁琐。4 种方法的计算差异较大,但文献[28,34-35]中的方法与悲观多粒度下的排名是一致的, n_5 都是最优选择;而在乐观多粒度下, n_1 是最优选择,为决策者提供了一种乐观角度下的决策方案。本文方法不仅计算简便,还充分考虑了决策者的意向,使得评价结果更加合理、更加符合实际,在现实生活中具有普遍的实用性。

通过例 2 详细说明了基于 θ 算子的多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集模型的具体计算过程,并与其他方法进行比较,突出了该模型综合考虑直觉模糊数据的重要性程度、准则的优先级别、减少信息冲突的优点,结合主观、客观因素多方面考虑实际问题。例 3 中,本文模型在悲观多粒度情况下与对比方法的排序结果完全一致,证明了该模型排序结果的正确性;而乐观多粒度下的排序结果略有不同,说明了意向对决策结果存在影响,决策者可以根据不同的情形做出更加合适的选择。例 2、例 3 综合验证了模型在多属性决策中的优势和决策结果的

正确性,决策者在该模型下可以根据乐、悲观两种排序结果选择更合适的方案。

结束语 本文根据直觉模糊集隶属度、非隶属度的形式,选取文献[24]中的一对模糊蕴含算子,构造了基于 θ 算子的直觉模糊集的隶属度、非隶属度,并证明了其性质,然后结合多粒度粗糙集理论,构造了基于 θ 算子和多粒度的直觉模糊粗糙集模型,提出了基于该模型的多属性决策算法,并将其应用于实例中加以验证,结果证明本文方法能够有效地减少信息冲突,且对例 2、例 3 的 7 种方法而言计算较为简便,考虑决策者不同的因素从而得到悲观、乐观条件下的两种选择,更加贴近实际,使决策者在处理相互冲突的多属性信息时,充分结合决策者的意向和客观条件做出最优方案选择。多粒度直觉模糊粗糙集和模糊蕴含算子在信息处理方面各有优势,两者的结合更有利于拓展粗糙集模型。

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