

广义的直觉模糊蕴涵及剩余格

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摘要 直觉模糊蕴涵是直觉模糊推理的重要基础,为直觉模糊集在不确定信息系统下推理和决策中的应用提供了理论基础。对直觉模糊蕴涵进行了研究。首先回顾了直觉模糊的有关基础知识,在此基础上构造了一种新的广义的直觉模糊蕴涵,证明了其单调性、边界性等系列重要性质,最后证明了该蕴涵可构成直觉模糊剩余格。

关键词 直觉模糊集,直觉模糊蕴涵,直觉模糊剩余格

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Generalized Intuitionistic Fuzzy Implication and its Residuated Lattice

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Abstract Intuitionistic fuzzy implication plays an important role in the intuitionistic fuzzy reasoning, and provides basic theory for applications of the uncertain reasoning and decision-making. The intuitionistic fuzzy implication was researched. The basic knowledge of the intuitionistic fuzzy was firstly reviewed, a new kind of the generalized intuitionistic fuzzy implication was constructed, and its properties were proved, such as its monotonicity law and boundary, etc. Furthermore, it was proved that the implication can construct the intuitionistic fuzzy residuated lattice.

Keywords Intuitionistic fuzzy sets, Intuitionistic fuzzy implication, Intuitionistic fuzzy residuated lattice

直觉模糊集(Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set, IFS)是由 Atanassov 于 1986 年提出的^[1],是对 Zadeh 模糊集理论的一种扩充与发展^[2]。直觉模糊集在模糊集上增加一个非隶属函数,描述了“非此非彼”的“模糊概念”,更加细腻地刻画了客观世界的模糊性,能更好地反映日常中不精确、不确定性的现象,在决策分析和模式识别等领域得到了广泛应用。因此,对直觉模糊集的理论与应用研究具有重要意义,其研究已成为目前不确定信息研究的热点之一。1989 年 Bubeascu 提出了直觉模糊关系的思想^[3],1996 年 Bustince 给出了直觉模糊关系及其合成的定义^[4],2000 年又给出了一种直觉模糊关系的构造方法^[5]。近两三年,贺正洪、雷英杰给出了一种直觉模糊相似矩阵构造方法^[6],周磊、吴伟志对广义的直觉模糊粗糙近似算子进行了研究^[7,8],杨勇、朱晓钟给出了一组直觉模糊粗糙集的公理系统^[9],Beliakov 关于直觉模糊平均算子进行了研究^[10]等,这些均对直觉模糊集理论进行了深入研究。

而直觉模糊蕴涵是直觉模糊推理的重要基础,为直觉模糊集在不确定信息系统下推理和决策中的应用提供了理论基础,是直觉模糊研究领域的重要组成部分,得到了众多学者的关注,并进行研究。徐小来、雷英杰研究了直觉模糊三角模的剩余蕴涵及其性质^[11],2010 年李璧镜、王国俊研究了广义三

角模和广义剩余蕴涵的对应关系^[12],等。本文在直觉模糊集理论上,对直觉模糊蕴涵进行了研究。首先回顾了直觉模糊集的有关知识,然后构造了一种新的广义直觉模糊蕴涵,证明了其单调性、边界性等重要性质,最后证明了该蕴涵可构成直觉模糊剩余格(residuated lattice)。该研究为直觉模糊逻辑的丰富和完善提供了理论基础。

1 基本理论

定义 1^[1] 设 U 是一个给定论域,则 U 上的一个直觉模糊集 A 为

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

式中, $\mu_A(x): U \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 和 $\nu_A(x): U \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 分别代表 A 的隶属函数和非隶属函数,且对于 A 上的所有 $x \in U$, $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$ 成立。

对于 U 中的每一个直觉模糊子集,称 $\pi_A(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x) - \nu_A(x)$ 为 A 中 x 的直觉指数(intuitionistic index),它是 x 对 A 的犹豫程度(hesitancy degree)的一种测度。显然,对于每一个 $x \in U$, $0 \leq \pi_A(x) \leq 1$ 。 U 上的一切直觉模糊集记作 $IFS(U)$ 。

在 $A(x) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$ 中,当 $\nu_A(x) = 1 -$

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$\mu_A(x)$ 时, A 就退化为一般的模糊集。为方便, 直觉模糊集 A 可以简记为 $A(x) = (\mu_A(x), \nu_A(x))$ 。

定义 2(直觉模糊关系)^[6] 设 X 和 Y 是 $IFS(U)$ 的子集, 定义在直积空间 $X \times Y$ 上的直觉模糊子集称为从 X 到 Y 之间的二元直觉模糊关系, 记为

$$R(x, y) = \{(\langle x, y \rangle, \mu_R(x, y), \nu_R(x, y)) | x \in X, y \in Y\}$$

式中, $\mu_R: X \times Y \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 和 $\nu_R: X \times Y \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 分别代表 R 的隶属函数和非隶属函数, 满足条件 $0 \leq \mu_R(x, y) + \nu_R(x, y) \leq 1$, $\forall (x, y) \in X \times Y$ 。

直觉模糊关系也是一种直觉模糊集合, 它在基于直觉模糊推理和知识处理中十分有用。

定义 3^[1] 设 $A, B \in IFS(U)$, $x \in U$, $A(x) = \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$, $B(x) = \{(\langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$, 定义两个直觉模糊集的包含关系、等价关系如下:

- (1) $A \subseteq B$, 当且仅当 $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x)$, $\nu_B(x) \leq \nu_A(x)$;
- (2) $A = B$, 当且仅当 $\mu_A(x) = \mu_B(x)$, $\nu_A(x) = \nu_B(x)$ 。

定义 4^[1] 设 $A, B \in IFS(U)$, $x \in U$, $A(x) = \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$, $B(x) = \{(\langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$, 定义两个直觉模糊集的交、并、补运算如下:

- (1) $A \cap B = \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$;
- (2) $A \cup B = \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$;
- (3) $A^c(x) = \{(\langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$ 。

定义 5^[8,9] 直觉模糊集上常数的定义:

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \{(\langle x, \alpha, \beta \rangle | x \in U)\}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha, \beta \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } \alpha + \beta \leq 1.$$

在 IFS 中, 全集 $1_{IFS} = U = (1, 0) = \{(\langle x, 1, 0 \rangle | x \in U)\}$, 空集 $0_{IFS} = \phi = (0, 1) = \{(\langle x, 0, 1 \rangle | x \in U)\}$ 。

定义 6^[1] 设 $IFS = \{(\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle | x_1 + x_2 \leq 1, (x_1, x_2) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1])\}$, 对于任意 $(x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in IFS$, 定义序关系 $\leq_{IFS}$ 如下: $(x_1, x_2) \leq_{IFS} (y_1, y_2)$, 当且仅当 $x_1 \leq y_1, x_2 \geq y_2$ 。

定理 1 设 $IFS = \{(\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle | x_1 + x_2 \leq 1, (x_1, x_2) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1])\}$, 对于任意 $(x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in IFS$, 序关系为 $\leq_{IFS}$, 则 $(IFS, \leq_{IFS})$ 是完备格。其中最小元为 $0_{IFS} = (0, 1)$, 最大元为 $1_{IFS} = (1, 0)$ 。

证明: 根据定义 6 和完备格的定义, 容易得证, 略。

显然, 论域 U 上的直觉模糊集合 A 和序关系为 $\leq_{IFS}$ 组成的 $(A, \leq_{IFS})$ 是完备格。

定理 2 设 $A, B, C \in IFS(U)$, 则直觉模糊集具有以下性质

- (1) 幂等律 $A \cup A = A, A \cap A = A$;
- (2) 交换律 $A \cup B = B \cup A, A \cap B = B \cap A$;
- (3) 结合律 $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C), (A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$;
- (4) 分配律 $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C), A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$;
- (5) 吸收律 $A \cap (A \cup B) = A, A \cup (A \cap B) = A$;
- (6) 复原律 $(A^c)^c = A$;
- (7) 两极律 $A \cup 1_{IFS} = 1_{IFS}, A \cap 1_{IFS} = A, A \cup 0_{IFS} = A,$

$$A \cap 0_{IFS} = 0_{IFS};$$

$$(8) \text{ 对偶律 } (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c, (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c.$$

证明: 根据直觉模糊集的定义, (1)–(3) 显然成立, 下面对其他几条性质进行证明。

$$(4) A \cap (B \cup C)$$

$$= \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge (\mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \nu_A(x) \vee (\nu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \rangle | x \in U)\}$$

$$= \{(\langle x, (\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x)) \vee (\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x)), (\nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x)) \wedge (\nu_A(x) \vee \nu_C(x)) \rangle | x \in U)\}$$

$$= (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$\text{同理可证, } A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C).$$

$$(5) A \cap (A \cup B)$$

$$= \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge (\mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \nu_A(x) \vee (\nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x)) \rangle | x \in U)\}$$

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

$$(6) (A^c)^c = \{(\langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}^c$$

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

$$(7) A \cup 1_{IFS} = \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee 1, \nu_A(x) \wedge 0 \rangle | x \in U)\}$$

$$= \{(\langle x, 1, 0 \rangle | x \in U)\} = 1_{IFS}.$$

$$\text{同理可证, } A \cap 1_{IFS} = A, A \cup 0_{IFS} = A, A \cap 0_{IFS} = 0_{IFS}.$$

$$(8) (A \cup B)^c$$

$$= (\{(\langle x, \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\})^c$$

$$= \{(\langle x, \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x), \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U) = A^c \cap B^c$$

$$\text{同理可证, } (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c.$$

2 一种新的直觉模糊蕴涵

在直觉模糊集理论上, 构造了一种新的广义的直觉模糊蕴涵算子, 证明了其单调性、边界性等重要性质, 为丰富和完善直觉模糊推理提供了理论基础。

定义 7(直觉模糊蕴涵) 设 $A(x) = \{(\langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$, $B(x) = \{(\langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\} \in IFS(U)$, 且 $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$, 则称 $\Rightarrow_{IFS}$ 为直觉模糊蕴涵, 如果满足如下条件:

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

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

$$A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B = \{(\langle x, ((1 - \mu_A(x)) \wedge (1 - \nu_B(x))) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$$

式中, $\mu_A(x) \leq 1 - \nu_A(x)$, $\nu_A(x) \leq 1 - \mu_A(x)$ 。为方便研究, 记 $1 - \mu_A(x) = \neg \mu_A(x)$, $1 - \nu_A(x) = \neg \nu_A(x)$ 。而 $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B$ 可化简为

$$A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B = \{(\langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle | x \in U)\}$$

定理 3 $\Rightarrow_{IFS}$ 在 IFS 上, 满足边界条件

$$(1) 0_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 0_{IFS} = 1_{IFS}; (2) 0_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 1_{IFS} = 1_{IFS};$$

$$(3) 1_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 0_{IFS} = 0_{IFS}; (4) 1_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 1_{IFS} = 1_{IFS}.$$

证明: 根据定义 7

$$(1) 0_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 0_{IFS} = \{(\langle x, (\neg 0 \wedge \neg 1) \vee (1 \vee 0), (0 \wedge 1) \rangle | x \in U)\} = \{(\langle x, 1, 0 \rangle | x \in U)\} = 1_{IFS};$$

$$(2) 0_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 1_{IFS} = \{(\langle x, (\neg 0 \wedge \neg 0) \vee (1 \vee 1), (0 \wedge 0) \rangle | x \in U)\} = \{(\langle x, 1, 0 \rangle | x \in U)\} = 1_{IFS};$$

$$(3) 1_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 0_{IFS} = \{\langle x, (\neg 1 \wedge \neg 1) \vee (0 \vee 0), (1 \wedge 1) \rangle \mid x \in U\} = \{\langle x, 0, 1 \rangle \mid x \in U\} = 0_{IFS};$$

$$(4) 1_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} 1_{IFS} = \{\langle x, (\neg 1 \wedge \neg 0) \vee (0 \vee 1), (1 \wedge 0) \rangle \mid x \in U\} = \{\langle x, 1, 0 \rangle \mid x \in U\} = 1_{IFS}.$$

定理 4 设 $A \in IFS(U)$, 则 $\Rightarrow_{IFS}$ 在 IFS 上的基本性质:

$$(1) A \Rightarrow_{IFS} 1_{IFS} = 1_{IFS}; (2) 1_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} A = A;$$

$$(3) 0_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} A = 1_{IFS}.$$

证明: 根据蕴涵的定义,

$$(1) A \Rightarrow_{IFS} 1_{IFS}$$

$$= \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg 0) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee 1), \mu_A(x) \wedge 0 \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$= \{\langle x, 1, 0 \rangle \mid x \in U\} = 1_{IFS}$$

$$(2) 1_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} A$$

$$= \{\langle x, (\neg 1 \wedge \neg \nu_A(x)) \vee (0 \vee \mu_A), 1 \wedge \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

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

$$(3) 0_{IFS} \Rightarrow_{IFS} A$$

$$= \{\langle x, (\neg 0 \wedge \neg \nu_A(x)) \vee (1 \vee \mu_A(x)), 0 \wedge \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$= \{\langle x, 1, 0 \rangle \mid x \in U\} = 1_{IFS}$$

定理 5(单调性) 设 $A, B, C \in IFS(U)$, 证明直觉模糊蕴涵 $\Rightarrow_{IFS}$ 关于第一个变量单调递减、关于第二个变量单调递增。

$$(1) \text{ 如果 } A \subseteq B, \text{ 则 } B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C \subseteq A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C;$$

$$(2) \text{ 如果 } B \subseteq C, \text{ 则 } A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B \subseteq A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C.$$

证明: (1) 根据定义 7, 则

$$A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C = \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C = \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$\text{当 } A \subseteq B, \text{ 即 } \mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \geq \nu_B(x), \text{ 则}$$

$$\neg \mu_A(x) \geq \neg \mu_B(x), \neg \nu_A(x) \leq \neg \nu_B(x).$$

$$\text{得 } \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \geq \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x) \geq \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \leq \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x).$$

$$\text{得 } (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \geq (\neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)).$$

$$\text{故 } B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C \subseteq A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C.$$

(2) 根据定义 7, 则

$$A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B = \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C = \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$\text{当 } B \subseteq C, \text{ 即 } \mu_B(x) \leq \mu_C(x), \nu_B(x) \geq \nu_C(x), \text{ 则}$$

$$\neg \mu_B(x) \geq \neg \mu_C(x), \neg \nu_B(x) \leq \neg \nu_C(x).$$

$$\text{得 } \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x) \leq \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \geq \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x).$$

$$\text{得 } (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \leq (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)).$$

$$\text{故 } A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B \subseteq A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C.$$

定理 6 设 $A, B, C \in IFS(U)$, 则直觉模糊蕴涵 $\Rightarrow_{IFS}$ 满足下列式子

$$(1) ((A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cap (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)) \subseteq ((A \cap B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C);$$

$$(2) ((A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)) \subseteq (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cup C));$$

$$(3) B \subseteq (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B);$$

$$(4) A \cap B \subseteq A \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B);$$

$$(5) \text{ 如果 } A \subseteq B \text{ 且 } C \subseteq D, \text{ 则 } (D \Rightarrow_{IFS} A) \subseteq (C \Rightarrow_{IFS} B).$$

证明: (1) 由于 $A \cap B \subseteq A, A \cap B \subseteq B$, 根据定理 5(1) 单调性知, $(A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \subseteq (A \cap B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C, (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \subseteq (A \cap B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C$, 所以, $((A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cap (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)) \subseteq ((A \cap B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$.

(2) 由于 $B \subseteq B \cup C, C \subseteq B \cup C$, 根据定理 5(2) 单调性知, $(A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \subseteq (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cup C)), (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \subseteq (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cup C))$, 所以 $((A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)) \subseteq (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cup C))$.

$$(3) A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B$$

$$= \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$= \{\langle x, \mu_B(x) \vee (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee \nu_A(x), \nu_B(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$\mu_B(x) \leq \mu_B(x) \vee (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee \nu_A(x)$$

$$\nu_B(x) \geq \nu_B(x) \wedge \mu_A(x)$$

根据定义 3(1) 可知,

$$\{\langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\} \subseteq \{\langle x, \mu_B(x) \vee (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee \nu_A(x), \nu_B(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

所以, $B \subseteq (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B)$.

$$(4) A \cap B = \{\langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$A \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B)$$

$$= A \cap \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$= \{\langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge ((\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x))), \nu_A(x) \vee (\nu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_A(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$= \{\langle x, (\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x)) \vee (\mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_A(x)) \vee \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x), (\nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x)) \wedge (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_A(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

得

$$\{\langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\} \subseteq \{\langle x, (\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x)) \vee (\mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_A(x)) \vee (\mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)), (\nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x)) \wedge (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_A(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

所以, $A \cap B \subseteq A \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B)$.

$$(5) D \Rightarrow_{IFS} A$$

$$= \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_D(x) \wedge \neg \nu_A(x)) \vee (\nu_D(x) \vee \mu_A(x)), \mu_D(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

$$C \Rightarrow_{IFS} B$$

$$= \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_C(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_C(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_C(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

由 $A \subseteq B, C \subseteq D$ 知, $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \geq \nu_B(x), \mu_C(x) \leq \mu_D(x), \nu_C(x) \geq \nu_D(x)$.

$$\text{得 } \neg \mu_D(x) \wedge \neg \nu_A(x) \leq \neg \mu_C(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x), \nu_D(x) \vee \mu_A(x) \leq \nu_C(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \mu_D(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \geq \mu_C(x) \wedge \nu_B(x)$$

所以

$$\{\langle x, (\neg \mu_D(x) \wedge \neg \nu_A(x)) \vee (\nu_D(x) \vee \mu_A(x)), \mu_D(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\} \subseteq \{\langle x, (\neg \mu_C(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_C(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_C(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$$

因此, $(D \Rightarrow_{IFS} A) \subseteq (C \Rightarrow_{IFS} B)$ 。

定理 7 设 $A, B, C \in IFS(U)$, 则直觉模糊蕴涵 $\Rightarrow_{IFS}$ 满足以下性质

- (1) $(A \cup B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cap (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$;
- (2) $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cap C) = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$;
- (3) $(A \cap B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cup (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$;
- (4) $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cup C) = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \cup (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$;
- (5) $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) = B \Rightarrow_{IFS} (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$;
- (6) 若 $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B = B \Rightarrow_{IFS} A = 1_{IFS}$, 则 $A = B$;
- (7) $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B = B^c \Rightarrow_{IFS} A^c$ 。

证明: (1) $(A \cup B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ \langle x, (\neg(\mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), (\mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg(\mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x))) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee (\nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x))), (\mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg(\mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x)), (\mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x)), (\mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \vee (\mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)) \wedge (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x)), (\mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \vee (\mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

$(A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cap (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\cap \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \mu_C(x) \wedge \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\cap \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \mu_C(x) \wedge \nu_B(x)), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\cap \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x)), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)) \wedge (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x)), (\mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \vee (\mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

所以, $(A \cup B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cap (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$ 。

(2) $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cap C)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\Rightarrow_{IFS} \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg(\nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x))) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee (\mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge (\nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee (\mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x))) \wedge (\neg(\nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee (\mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x))), \mu_A(x) \wedge (\nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee (\mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x))) \wedge (\neg(\nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge (\nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x))) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x)) \wedge (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

$(A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\cap \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\cap \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \mu_C(x) \wedge \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\cap \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x)) \wedge (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

所以, $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cap C) = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \cap (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$ 。

(3) $(A \cap B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\Rightarrow_{IFS} \{ \langle x, \mu_C(x), \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, \neg(\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \neg \mu_B(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

$(A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cup (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\cup \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \mu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee (\neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \mu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \neg \mu_B(x)) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

所以, $(A \cap B) \Rightarrow_{IFS} C = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) \cup (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$ 。

(4) $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \cup C) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow_{IFS} \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \nu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg(\nu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x))) \vee (\nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge (\nu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge (\neg \nu_B(x) \vee \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

$(A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \cup (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$

$$= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{U} \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x)) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x) \vee (\neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge (\neg \nu_B(x) \vee \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee (\mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}
\end{aligned}$$

所以, $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \mathbb{U} C) = (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B) \mathbb{U} (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad & A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& \Rightarrow_{IFS} \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg (\mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& B \Rightarrow_{IFS} (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) = \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& \Rightarrow_{IFS} \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg (\mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \mu_A(x) \vee \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \neg \nu_C(x)) \vee \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}
\end{aligned}$$

所以, $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C) = B \Rightarrow_{IFS} (A \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$ 。

(6) 根据定义 7

$$\begin{aligned}
& A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B \\
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x)), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = 1_{IFS}
\end{aligned}$$

得 $\neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x) = 1, \neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x) = 1$ 。

$$\mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) = 0$$

$$B \Rightarrow_{IFS} A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_A(x), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\
& = \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_A(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x)), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} = 1_{IFS}
\end{aligned}$$

得 $\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_A(x) = 1, \neg \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) = 1, \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) = 0$ 。

由题设 $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B = B \Rightarrow_{IFS} A = 1_{IFS}$ 及上述得

$$\mu_A(x) = \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) = \nu_B(x)。$$

根据定义 2 知, $A = B$ 。

(7) 根据定义 7 知,

$$A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B$$

$$= \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$B^c \Rightarrow_{IFS} A^c$$

$$= \{ \langle x, \nu_B(x), \mu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \Rightarrow_{IF} \{ \langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$= \{ \langle x, \neg \nu_B(x) \wedge \neg \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x), \nu_B(x) \wedge \mu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$= \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_A(x) \wedge \neg \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x), \mu_A(x) \wedge \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

所以, $A \Rightarrow_{IFS} B = B^c \Rightarrow_{IFS} A^c$ 。

3 直觉模糊剩余格

本节中,首先回顾了伴随对和剩余格的概念,然后在直觉模糊集和新的蕴涵基础上,证明由该蕴涵构成的剩余格。

定义 8(伴随对)^[13] 设 L 为偏序集, L 上的二元运算 $\otimes$ 与 θ 叫做互为伴随对,若以下条件成立

(M₀) $\otimes: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 是单调递增的。

(R₀) $\theta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 关于第一变量是不增的,关于第二变量是不减的。

(A) $\otimes(a, b) \leq c$ 当且仅当 $a \leq \theta(a, b), a, b, c \in L$ 。

这时 $(\otimes, \theta)$ 叫做 L 上的伴随对。

定义 9(剩余格)^[13] 三元组 $(L, \otimes, \theta)$ 称为一个剩余格,如果

(1) L 是有界格,最小元为 0,最大元为 1;

(2) $(\otimes, \theta)$ 是 L 上的伴随对;

(3) $(L, \otimes, 1)$ 是以 1 为单位元的交换半群。

定理 8 ($IFS, \leq_{IFS}$) 是一有界格,最小元为 0_{IFS} ,最大元为 1_{IFS} 。

证明:根据定理 1 容易得证,略。

定理 9 设任意 $A, B, C \in IFS(U)$, $(\cap, \Rightarrow_{IFS})$ 是 IFS 上的伴随对,则以下条件成立:

(1) $\cap: IFS \times IFS \rightarrow IFS$ 是单调递增的。

(2) $\Rightarrow_{IFS}: IFS \times IFS \rightarrow IFS$ 关于第一变量是单调递减的,关于第二变量是单调递增的。

(3) $A \cap B \subseteq C$ 当且仅当 $A \subseteq (B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C)$ 。

证明:(1) 令 $A, B, C \in IFS(U), A \subseteq B$, 则

$$\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \geq \nu_B(x)。$$

$$A \cap C = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$B \cap C = \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_C(x) \leq \mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_C(x) \geq \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x)$$

所以, $A \cap C \subseteq B \cap C$ 。

同理可证, $C \cap A \subseteq C \cap B$ 。

因此, $\cap$ 是单调递增的。

(2) $\Rightarrow_{IFS}$ 单调性在定理 5 中已证,略。

(3) 必要性

由 $A \cap B \subseteq C$ 知, $\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \leq \mu_C(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \geq \nu_C(x)$, 得 $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_C(x), \mu_B(x) \leq \mu_C(x); \nu_A(x) \geq \nu_C(x), \nu_B(x) \geq \nu_C(x)$ 。

$(x) \geq \nu_C(x)$ 。

又因为 $0 \leq \mu_A(x), \mu_B(x), \mu_C(x), \neg \mu_B(x), \nu_B(x), \nu_C(x)$,
 $\neg \nu_C(x) \leq 1$, 得 $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_C(x) \vee \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x)$,
 $\nu_A(x) \geq \nu_C(x) \wedge \mu_B(x)$ 。

而

$$\begin{aligned} B &\Rightarrow_{IFS} C \\ &= \{ \langle x, \mu_C(x) \vee \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &\subseteq \{ \langle x, \mu_C(x) \vee \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

所以, $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C$ 。

充分性

$$\begin{aligned} B &\Rightarrow_{IFS} C \\ &= \{ \langle x, \neg \mu_B(x) \wedge \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, (\neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)) \wedge (\neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x)), \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \end{aligned}$$

由 $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow_{IFS} C$ 得 $\mu_A(x) \leq \neg \mu_B(x) \vee \mu_C(x)$, $\mu_A(x) \leq \neg \nu_C(x) \vee \nu_B(x)$, $\nu_A(x) \geq \mu_B(x) \wedge \nu_C(x)$ 。

得 $\mu_A(x) \leq \mu_C(x)$, $\mu_A(x) \leq \nu_B(x)$, $\mu_B(x) \leq \nu_A(x)$, $\nu_C(x) \leq \nu_A(x)$ 。

故 $\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x) \leq \mu_C(x) \wedge \nu_A(x) \leq \mu_C(x)$, $\nu_C(x) \leq \nu_C(x) \vee \mu_A(x) \leq \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x)$ 。

即

$$\{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \subseteq \{ \langle x, \mu_C(x), \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

所以, $A \cap B \subseteq C$ 。

定理 10 $(IFS, \cap, 1_{IFS})$ 是在 IFS 上以 1_{IFS} 为单位元的交换半群。

证明: (1) 单位元

$$A \cap 1_{IFS} = \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge 1, \nu_A(x) \vee 0 \rangle \mid x \in U \} = A$$

$$1_{IFS} \cap A = \{ \langle x, 1 \wedge \mu_A(x), 0 \vee \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} = A$$

(2) 结合律

$$(A \cap B) \cap C$$

$$= \{ \langle x, (\mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x)) \wedge \mu_C(x), (\nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x)) \vee \nu_C(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge (\mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_C(x)), \nu_A(x) \vee (\nu_B(x) \vee \nu_C(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U \}$$

$$= A \cap (B \cap C)$$

(3) 交换律

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap B &= \{ \langle x, \mu_A(x) \wedge \mu_B(x), \nu_A(x) \vee \nu_B(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} \\ &= \{ \langle x, \mu_B(x) \wedge \mu_A(x), \nu_B(x) \vee \nu_A(x) \rangle \mid x \in U \} = B \cap A \end{aligned}$$

根据定义 9 和定理 8-10 可知, $(IFS, \cap, \Rightarrow_{IFS})$ 是直觉模糊剩余格。

结束语 直觉模糊是处理不精确、不确定性问题的重要工具,在模糊推理、群决策等领域具有广阔的应用前景。本文对直觉模糊蕴涵进行了研究。首先回顾了直觉模糊集的有关知识,构造了一种新的广义的直觉模糊蕴涵,证明了其单调性、边界性等重要性质,最后证明了该蕴涵可构成直觉模糊剩余格,为直觉模糊逻辑的丰富和完善提供了理论基础。

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