

粗糙逻辑中公式的一种新的粗糙概率真度

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摘 要: 本文以任意预粗糙代数赋值的粗糙逻辑为研究对象, 基于格赋值理论, 通过在预粗糙代数赋值格和全体公式集上分别建立概率测度, 利用积分方法提出了粗糙逻辑中公式的一种新的粗糙概率真度. 证明了粗糙概率真度的 MP 规则、HS 规则和交推理规则, 同时引入了公式的精确度和粗糙度的概念. 基于粗糙概率真度, 提出公式间的 9 种粗糙相似度和伪距离, 进而提出 3 种近似推理模式, 研究了相关性质. 将计量逻辑学中的相关理论推广到以预粗糙代数为赋值格的粗糙逻辑上, 为基于粗糙概率真度的程度化推理提供了一种可能的框架.

关键词: 粗糙逻辑; 预粗糙代数; 粗糙概率真度; 粗糙相似度; 近似推理

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New Type of Rough Probabilistic Truth Degree of Formulae in Rough Logic

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Abstract: In this paper, based on lattice evaluation theory and by defining probability measure in pre-rough algebra evaluation lattice and set of all formulae respectively, the new type of rough probabilistic truth degree of formulae in rough logic is introduced by the integral method. The MP rule, HS rule and meet inference of rough probabilistic truth degree are proved, the concept of accuracy degree and roughness degree of formulae are introduced also. At the meantime, the concept of rough similarity degree and pseudo-distances between formulae are introduced and three different kinds of approximate reasoning models are established. The theory of quantitative logic is expanded to rough logic, which makes it possible in graded reasoning in rough logic.

Key words: rough logic; pre-rough algebra; rough probabilistic truth degree; rough similarity degree; approximate reasoning

1 引言

粗糙集理论^[1,2]是由波兰数学家 Pawlak 于 20 世纪 80 年代提出的一种处理不确定知识的理论. 由于它能分析和处理不精确、不完全和不一致等不完备数据, 因此作为一种具有极大潜力和有效的知识获取工具受到了人工智能工作者的广泛关注. 目前, 粗糙集理论已被成功应用于机器学习及知识发现、数据挖掘、决策支持与分析、模式识别等领域^[3,4]. 作为粗糙集理论研究中的一个重要分支, 粗糙逻辑受到越来越多学者的研究与关注. 许多从事计算机理论研究的学者和逻辑学者都试图创立粗糙逻辑理论, 并建立一套 Rough 逻辑演绎系统, 以实现近似推理或人工智能中的问题求解. 事实

上, 早在 1987 年, 文献[5]中就提出了粗糙逻辑, 并建立了五个粗糙真值. 此后, 许多学者在此方面进行了大量的研究^[6~8]. 其中文献[6]以正则双 Stone 代数为语义建立了一种粗糙逻辑, 文献[7,8]基于模态逻辑提出了预粗糙逻辑与粗糙逻辑, 等等. 另一方面, 我国学者王国俊先生在文献[9]中首先提出在逻辑系统中建立真度理论并进行程度化近似推理的研究工作, 引发一系列相关研究^[10~15], 逐渐形成了计量逻辑学理论. 自然的, 如何将计量逻辑学的程度化推理方法应用于粗糙逻辑, 进而将已有计量化工作与粗糙集有效融合, 是一项十分有意义的研究工作. 文献[16~20]已经在这方面进行了有效的尝试, 其中文献[16]针对一种特殊的粗糙逻辑, 利用全体赋值集到 $\{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$ 的映射的可积

性,定义了公式的 Borel 概率粗糙真度,为程度化推理搭建了一个可能的框架. 本文受文献[15,19]的启发,以任意预粗糙代数赋值格的粗糙逻辑为研究对象,通过在全体赋值格和公式集上分别建立概率测度,利用积分方法提出了公式的一种新的粗糙概率真度,实现了计量逻辑与粗糙逻辑的有效融合,为粗糙逻辑上的程度化近似推理提供了一种可能的方法.

2 预备知识

在这一部分中,简要回顾预粗糙代数、粗糙逻辑的定义及相关性质,有关粗糙集的基本知识可参考文献[1,2].

定义 1^[7,8] 称满足如下条件的代数结构 $(P, \leq, \wedge, \vee, \neg, L, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ 为一预粗糙代数:

- (1) $(P, \leq, \wedge, \vee, \neg, 0, 1)$ 为一有界分配格;
- (2) $\neg \neg a = a$; (3) $\neg(a \vee b) = \neg a \wedge \neg b$;
- (4) $La \leq a$; (5) $L(a \wedge b) = La \wedge Lb$;
- (6) $LLa = La$; (7) $L1 = 1$;
- (8) $MLa = La$, 这里 $Ma = \neg L\neg a$;
- (9) $\neg La \vee La = 1$;
- (10) $L(a \vee b) = La \vee Lb$;
- (11) 若 $La \leq Lb$ 且 $Ma \leq Mb$, 则 $a \leq b$;
- (12) $a \rightarrow b = (\neg La \vee Lb) \wedge (\neg Ma \vee Mb)$.

例 1^[7,8] 设 $P_3 = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$, 在 P_3 上定义如下运算 $\vee, \wedge, \neg, L, \rightarrow$: \vee, \wedge 为 $\{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$ 在自然序下的取大取小运算, $\neg 0 = 1, \neg \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \neg 1 = 0, L0 = L\frac{1}{2} = 0, L1 = 1, 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 0 = 1 \rightarrow 0 = 0, a \rightarrow b = 1 \Leftrightarrow a \leq b$. 则容易验证 P_3 是一个预粗糙代数,且不难看出是一个最小的非平凡预粗糙代数.

设 P 是预粗糙代数,用 Δ 表示从 P 到 P_3 的全体态射之集. 从而 $\forall s \in \Delta$ 有 $s(x \rightarrow y) = s(x) \rightarrow s(y), s(x \vee y) = s(x) \vee s(y), s(x \wedge y) = s(x) \wedge s(y), s(\neg x) = \neg s(x), s(Lx) = Ls(x), f(1) = 1, f(0) = 0, x, y \in P$.

文献[7,8]中提出了称为预粗糙逻辑(Pre-Rough Logic, 简称 PRL)的公理系统和推理规则,具体细节请参见文献[7,8].

设 $S = \{p_1, p_2, \dots\}$ 为 PRL 的原子公式集. PRL 中全体公式之集记为 $F(S)$,它是由 S 生成的 (\neg, \wedge, L) 型自由代数.

定义 2^[17] (1) 设 P 是预粗糙代数,则称 (\neg, \wedge, L) 型同态 $v: F(S) \rightarrow P$ 为 $F(S)$ 的 P -赋值. $F(S)$ 的 P -赋值的全体之集记为 Ω .

(2) 设 $A \in F(S)$, 若 $\forall v \in \Omega$ 恒有 $v(A) = 1$, 则称 A

为 P -重言式;若 $\forall v \in \Omega$ 恒有 $v(A) = 0$, 则称 A 为 P -矛盾式. 由 $F(S)$ 是由 S 生成的自由代数知 v 由它在 S 上的限制所完全决定.

3 公式的粗糙概率真度

设 $(\Delta, \mathcal{A}, \theta)$ 是均匀概率测度空间,这里 \mathcal{A} 是 Δ 上的 σ -代数, θ 是 \mathcal{A} 上的均匀概率测度. $\forall x \in M$, 定义函数 $x(s) = s(x), s \in \Delta$, 则函数 x 是 $(\Delta, \mathcal{A}, \theta)$ 上的可测函数,从而函数 x 是 Δ 上的 θ -可积函数^[19].

定义 3 设 P 是预粗糙代数,定义从 P 到 $[0, 1]$ 上的三个映射如下: $\forall x \in P$

$$\phi(x) = \int_{\Delta} x(s) d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{\phi}(x) = \int_{\Delta} Mx(s) d\theta \quad (2)$$

$$\underline{\phi}(x) = \int_{\Delta} Lx(s) d\theta \quad (3)$$

则称 $\phi(x), \bar{\phi}(x)$ 和 $\underline{\phi}(x)$ 分别为 x 的特征数、上特征数和下特征数.

注 1 可以看到 $\phi(x)$ 的定义与文献[15]中特征数的定义形式是一样的.

命题 1^[19] (1) $0 \leq \underline{\phi}(x) \leq \phi(x) \leq \bar{\phi}(x) \leq 1, x \in P$;

(2) $\phi(1) = \underline{\phi}(1) = \bar{\phi}(1) = 1, \phi(0) = \underline{\phi}(0) = \bar{\phi}(0) = 0$;

(3) $\underline{\phi}(x) = \phi(Lx), \bar{\phi}(x) = \phi(Mx), x \in P$;

(4) $\underline{\phi}(Lx) = \underline{\phi}(x), \bar{\phi}(Mx) = \bar{\phi}(x), \underline{\phi}(Mx) = \bar{\phi}(x), \bar{\phi}(Lx) = \bar{\phi}(x) = \underline{\phi}(x), x \in P$;

(5) $\phi(\neg x) = 1 - \phi(x), \underline{\phi}(\neg x) = 1 - \bar{\phi}(x), \bar{\phi}(\neg x) = 1 - \underline{\phi}(x), x \in P$;

(6) 若 $x \leq y$, 则 $\phi(x) \leq \phi(y), \underline{\phi}(x) \leq \underline{\phi}(y), \bar{\phi}(x) \leq \bar{\phi}(y), x, y \in P$;

(7) $\phi(x \rightarrow y) = \bar{\phi}(x \rightarrow y) = \underline{\phi}(x \rightarrow y), x, y \in P$.

例 2 设 P 是例 1 中的 P_3 , 则可以证明 $|\Delta| = 1$, 计算得 $\phi(0) = \bar{\phi}(0) = \underline{\phi}(0) = 0, \phi(1) = \bar{\phi}(1) = \underline{\phi}(1) = 1, \phi(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}, \bar{\phi}(\frac{1}{2}) = 1, \underline{\phi}(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$.

定义 4 $\forall A \in F(S)$, 定义广义函数 $\bar{A}: \Omega \rightarrow P$ 如下

$$\bar{A}(v) = v(A), v \in \Omega \quad (4)$$

设 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ 是概率测度空间,这里 \mathcal{F} 满足: $\forall A \in F(S), \phi(\bar{A})$ 是可测函数,即 $(\phi \circ \bar{A})^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_{[0,1]}) \subset \mathcal{F}$, 其中 $\mathcal{B}_{[0,1]}$ 是单位区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的 Borel 集合系. 则 $\forall A \in F(S)$, 函数 $\phi(\bar{A})$ 是 μ -可积的.

定义 5 $\forall A \in F(S)$, 定义 $\tau: F(S) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 如下

$$\tau(A) = \int_{\Omega} \phi(\bar{A}(v)) d\mu \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{\tau}(A) = \int_{\Omega} \bar{\phi}(\bar{A}(v)) d\mu \quad (6)$$

$$\underline{\tau}(A) = \int_{\Omega} \underline{\phi}(\bar{A}(v)) d\mu \quad (7)$$

称 $\tau(A)$ 、 $\bar{\tau}(A)$ 、 $\underline{\tau}(A)$ 分别为公式 A 的粗糙概率真度、粗糙概率上真度、粗糙概率下真度。

注 2 当赋值格 P 是 P_3 , 此定义即为文献[16]中公式的 Borel 概率粗糙真度(概率粗糙上真度、概率粗糙下真度)的定义, 可见本文是文献[16]的推广。

定理 1 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, 则

$$(1) 0 \leq \underline{\tau}(A) \leq \tau(A) \leq \bar{\tau}(A) \leq 1;$$

$$(2) \tau(0) = \bar{\tau}(0) = \underline{\tau}(0) = 0, \tau(1) = \bar{\tau}(1) = \underline{\tau}(1) = 1;$$

$$(3) \bar{\tau}(A) = \tau(MA), \underline{\tau}(A) = \tau(LA);$$

$$(4) \underline{\tau}(LA) = \underline{\tau}(A), \bar{\tau}(MA) = \bar{\tau}(A), \underline{\tau}(MA) = \bar{\tau}(A), \bar{\tau}(LA) = \underline{\tau}(A) = \underline{\tau}(A);$$

(5) 若 $\vdash A$, 则 $\underline{\tau}(A) = \tau(A) = \bar{\tau}(A) = 1$; 若 $\vdash MA$, 则 $\bar{\tau}(A) = 1$; 若 $\vdash LA$, 则 $\underline{\tau}(A) = 1$;

$$(6) \text{若 } \vdash A \rightarrow B, \text{则 } \underline{\tau}(A) \leq \underline{\tau}(B), \tau(A) \leq \tau(B), \bar{\tau}(A) \leq \bar{\tau}(B);$$

若 $\vdash MA \rightarrow MB$, 则 $\bar{\tau}(A) \leq \bar{\tau}(B)$;

若 $\vdash LA \rightarrow LB$, 则 $\underline{\tau}(A) \leq \underline{\tau}(B)$;

(7) 若 $\bar{\tau}(A) = 1$, 则 MA 是定理;

若 $\underline{\tau}(A) = 1$ 或 $\tau(A) = 1$, 则 A 是定理;

$$(8) \tau(\neg A) = 1 - \tau(A), \underline{\tau}(\neg A) = 1 - \bar{\tau}(A), \bar{\tau}(\neg A) = 1 - \underline{\tau}(A);$$

$$(9) \tau(A \rightarrow B) = \bar{\tau}(A \rightarrow B) = \underline{\tau}(A \rightarrow B);$$

定理 2 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, 则

$$(1) \tau(A \vee B) = \tau(A) + \tau(B) - \tau(A \wedge B),$$

$$\bar{\tau}(A \vee B) = \bar{\tau}(A) + \bar{\tau}(B) - \bar{\tau}(A \wedge B),$$

$$\underline{\tau}(A \vee B) = \underline{\tau}(A) + \underline{\tau}(B) - \underline{\tau}(A \wedge B).$$

$$(2) \bar{\tau}(MA) + \bar{\tau}(MA \rightarrow MB) = \bar{\tau}(MB) + \bar{\tau}(MB \rightarrow MA), \underline{\tau}(LA) + \underline{\tau}(LA \rightarrow LB) = \underline{\tau}(LB) + \underline{\tau}(LB \rightarrow LA);$$

$$(3) \bar{\tau}(MA \rightarrow MB) = \bar{\tau}(MA \wedge MB) - \bar{\tau}(MA) + 1,$$

$$\underline{\tau}(LA \rightarrow LB) = \underline{\tau}(LA \wedge LB) - \underline{\tau}(LA) + 1.$$

定理 3 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$, 则

$$(1) \text{若 } \tau(A) \geq \alpha, \tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \tau(B) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$\text{若 } \bar{\tau}(A) \geq \alpha, \bar{\tau}(A \rightarrow B) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{\tau}(B) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$\text{若 } \tau(A) \geq \alpha, \tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \underline{\tau}(B) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$(2) \text{若 } \tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \tau(B \rightarrow C) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \tau(A \rightarrow C) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$\text{若 } \bar{\tau}(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \bar{\tau}(B \rightarrow C) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{\tau}(A \rightarrow C) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$\text{若 } \underline{\tau}(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \underline{\tau}(B \rightarrow C) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \underline{\tau}(A \rightarrow C) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$(3) \text{若 } \tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \tau(A \rightarrow C) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \tau(A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$\text{若 } \bar{\tau}(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \bar{\tau}(A \rightarrow C) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{\tau}(A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1;$$

$$\text{若 } \underline{\tau}(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \underline{\tau}(A \rightarrow C) \geq \beta,$$

$$\text{则 } \underline{\tau}(A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1.$$

注 3 定理 3 可以看成是粗糙逻辑上公式的程度化推理的 MP 规则、HS 规则和交推理规则。

基于公式的粗糙概率真度理论, 可以给出判断命题精确与粗糙程度的两个量化指标。

定义 6^[17] 设 $A \in F(S)$, 定义:

$$Acc(A) = 1 - \bar{\tau}(A) + \underline{\tau}(A) \quad (8)$$

$$Rou(A) = \bar{\tau}(A) - \underline{\tau}(A) \quad (9)$$

则称 $Acc(A)$ 、 $Rou(A)$ 分别是公式 A 的精确度与粗糙度。

定理 4 $\forall A \in F(S)$, 有

$$Acc(A) = \bar{\tau}(MA \rightarrow LA) = \underline{\tau}(MA \rightarrow LA),$$

$$Rou(A) = 1 - \bar{\tau}(MA \rightarrow LA) = 1 - \underline{\tau}(MA \rightarrow LA).$$

定理 5 $\forall A, B \in F(S)$, 则

$$(1) Acc(A) + Rou(A) = 1;$$

$$(2) Acc(MA) = Acc(LA) = 1,$$

$$Rou(MA) = Rou(LA) = 0;$$

$$(3) Acc(\neg A) = Acc(A), Rou(\neg A) = Rou(A);$$

$$(4) Acc(A \vee B) = Acc(A) + Acc(B) - Acc(A \wedge B),$$

$$Rou(A \vee B) = Rou(A) + Rou(B) - Rou(A \wedge B).$$

4 公式间的粗糙相似度

基于粗糙逻辑中公式的粗糙概率真度的概念和性质, 下面引入公式间的粗糙相似度。

定义 7 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, 定义:

$$\xi_1(A, B) = \tau((A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)) \quad (10)$$

$$\bar{\xi}_1(A, B) = \tau((MA \rightarrow MB) \wedge (MB \rightarrow MA)) \quad (11)$$

$$\underline{\xi}_1(A, B) = \tau((LA \rightarrow LB) \wedge (LB \rightarrow LA)) \quad (12)$$

则称 $\xi_1(A, B)$ 、 $\bar{\xi}_1(A, B)$ 、 $\underline{\xi}_1(A, B)$ 分别为公式 A 与 B 之间的第一种粗糙相似度, 粗糙上相似度和粗糙下相似度。

定理 6 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, 则

$$(1) \xi_1(A, A) = \bar{\xi}_1(A, A) = \underline{\xi}_1(A, A) = 1;$$

$$(2) \xi_1(A, B) = \xi_1(B, A), \bar{\xi}_1(A, B) = \bar{\xi}_1(B, A), \\ \underline{\xi}_1(A, B) = \underline{\xi}_1(B, A);$$

$$(3) \bar{\xi}_1(A, B) = \xi_1(MA, MB), \underline{\xi}_1(A, B) \\ = \xi_1(LA, LB);$$

$$(4) \bar{\xi}_1(A, B) = \bar{\tau}((MA \rightarrow MB) \wedge (MB \rightarrow MA)) \\ = \tau((MA \rightarrow MB) \wedge (MB \rightarrow MA)), \\ \underline{\xi}_1(A, B) = \bar{\tau}((LA \rightarrow LB) \wedge (LB \rightarrow LA)) \\ = \tau((LA \rightarrow LB) \wedge (LB \rightarrow LA));$$

$$(5) \bar{\xi}_1(A, B) = \bar{\xi}_1(MA, B) = \bar{\xi}_1(A, MB) \\ = \bar{\xi}_1(MA, MB), \\ \underline{\xi}_1(A, B) = \underline{\xi}_1(LA, B) = \underline{\xi}_1(A, LB) \\ = \underline{\xi}_1(LA, LB);$$

$$(6) \xi_1(\neg A, \neg B) = \xi_1(A, B), \\ \bar{\xi}_1(\neg A, \neg B) = \bar{\xi}_1(A, B), \\ \underline{\xi}_1(\neg A, \neg B) = \underline{\xi}_1(A, B);$$

$$(7) \xi_1(A, C) \geq \xi_1(A, B) + \xi_1(B, C) - 1, \\ \bar{\xi}_1(A, C) \geq \bar{\xi}_1(A, B) + \bar{\xi}_1(B, C) - 1, \\ \underline{\xi}_1(A, C) \geq \underline{\xi}_1(A, B) + \underline{\xi}_1(B, C) - 1.$$

事实上,我们还可以定义如下两个形式简单的粗糙相似度.

定义 8 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, 定义

$$\xi_2(A, B) = \tau(A \rightarrow B) \wedge \tau(B \rightarrow A) \quad (13)$$

$$\bar{\xi}_2(A, B) = \tau(MA \rightarrow MB) \wedge \tau(MB \rightarrow MA) \quad (14)$$

$$\underline{\xi}_2(A, B) = \tau(LA \rightarrow LB) \wedge \tau(LB \rightarrow LA) \quad (15)$$

则称 $\xi_2(A, B)$, $\bar{\xi}_2(A, B)$, $\underline{\xi}_2(A, B)$ 分别为公式 A 与 B 之间的第二种粗糙相似度, 粗糙上相似度和粗糙下相似度.

定义 9 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, 定义

$$\xi_3(A, B) = 1 - |\tau(A) - \tau(B)| \quad (16)$$

$$\bar{\xi}_3(A, B) = 1 - |\tau(MA) - \tau(MB)| \quad (17)$$

$$\underline{\xi}_3(A, B) = 1 - |\tau(LA) - \tau(LB)| \quad (18)$$

则称 $\xi_3(A, B)$, $\bar{\xi}_3(A, B)$, $\underline{\xi}_3(A, B)$ 分别为公式 A 与 B 之间的第三种粗糙相似度, 粗糙上相似度和粗糙下相似度.

定理 7 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, $k = 2, 3$, 则

$$(1) \xi_k(A, A) = \bar{\xi}_k(A, A) = \underline{\xi}_k(A, A) = 1;$$

$$(2) \xi_k(A, B) = \xi_k(B, A), \bar{\xi}_k(A, B) = \bar{\xi}_k(B, A),$$

$$\xi_k(A, B) = \xi_k(B, A);$$

$$(3) \bar{\xi}_k(A, B) = \xi_k(MA, MB), \\ \underline{\xi}_k(A, B) = \xi_k(LA, LB);$$

$$(4) \bar{\xi}_k(A, B) = \bar{\xi}_k(MA, B) = \bar{\xi}_k(A, MB) \\ = \bar{\xi}_k(MA, MB), \\ \underline{\xi}_k(A, B) = \underline{\xi}_k(LA, B) = \underline{\xi}_k(A, LB) \\ = \underline{\xi}_k(LA, LB);$$

$$(5) \xi_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \xi_k(A, B), \\ \bar{\xi}_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \bar{\xi}_k(A, B), \\ \underline{\xi}_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \underline{\xi}_k(A, B);$$

$$(6) \xi_k(A, C) \geq \xi_k(A, B) + \xi_k(B, C) - 1, \\ \bar{\xi}_k(A, C) \geq \bar{\xi}_k(A, B) + \bar{\xi}_k(B, C) - 1, \\ \underline{\xi}_k(A, C) \geq \underline{\xi}_k(A, B) + \underline{\xi}_k(B, C) - 1.$$

以上三种粗糙相似度有如下关系.

定理 8 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, 则

$$\xi_1(A, B) \leq \xi_2(A, B) \leq \xi_3(A, B),$$

$$\bar{\xi}_1(A, B) \leq \bar{\xi}_2(A, B) \leq \bar{\xi}_3(A, B),$$

$$\underline{\xi}_1(A, B) \leq \underline{\xi}_2(A, B) \leq \underline{\xi}_3(A, B).$$

5 粗糙逻辑上的伪距离与近似推理理论

基于上述三种粗糙相似度, 可自然地在 $F(S)$ 上引入粗糙伪度量.

定义 10 定义 $\rho_k, \bar{\rho}_k, \underline{\rho}_k: F(S) \times F(S) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 如下: $\forall A, B \in F(S)$, $k = 1, 2, 3$

$$\rho_k(A, B) = 1 - \xi_k(A, B) \quad (19)$$

$$\bar{\rho}_k(A, B) = 1 - \bar{\xi}_k(A, B) \quad (20)$$

$$\underline{\rho}_k(A, B) = 1 - \underline{\xi}_k(A, B) \quad (21)$$

由定理 6 和定理 7 可知, 对于 $k = 1, 2, 3$, 定义 10 中的 $\rho_k, \bar{\rho}_k, \underline{\rho}_k$ 均是 $F(S)$ 上的伪距离, 分别称为第 k 种粗糙伪度量、粗糙上伪度量和粗糙下伪度量. 相应的称 $(F(S), \rho_k)$, $(F(S), \bar{\rho}_k)$, $(F(S), \underline{\rho}_k)$ 是第 k 种粗糙逻辑度量空间.

定理 9 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, $k = 1, 2, 3$, 则

$$(1) \rho_k(A, A) = \bar{\rho}_k(A, A) = \underline{\rho}_k(A, A) = 0;$$

$$(2) 0 \leq \rho_k(A, B) \leq 1, 0 \leq \bar{\rho}_k(A, B) \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq \underline{\rho}_k(A, B) \leq 1;$$

$$(3) \rho_k(A, B) = \rho_k(B, A), \bar{\rho}_k(A, B) = \bar{\rho}_k(B, A), \\ \underline{\rho}_k(A, B) = \underline{\rho}_k(B, A);$$

$$(4) \rho_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \rho_k(A, B), \\ \bar{\rho}_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \bar{\rho}_k(A, B), \\ \underline{\rho}_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \underline{\rho}_k(A, B);$$

$$(5) \rho_k(A, C) \leq \rho_k(A, B) + \rho_k(B, C), \\ \bar{\rho}_k(A, C) \leq \bar{\rho}_k(A, B) + \bar{\rho}_k(B, C), \\ \underline{\rho}_k(A, C) \leq \underline{\rho}_k(A, B) + \underline{\rho}_k(B, C);$$

$$(6) \rho_3(A, B) \leq \rho_2(A, B) \leq \rho_1(A, B), \\ \bar{\rho}_3(A, B) \leq \bar{\rho}_2(A, B) \leq \bar{\rho}_1(A, B), \\ \underline{\rho}_3(A, B) \leq \underline{\rho}_2(A, B) \leq \underline{\rho}_1(A, B);$$

$$(7) \rho_3(A, B) = |\tau(A) - \tau(B)|, \\ \bar{\rho}_3(A, B) = |\tau(MA) - \tau(MB)| \\ = |\bar{\tau}(A) - \bar{\tau}(B)|, \\ \underline{\rho}_3(A, B) = |\underline{\tau}(A) - \underline{\tau}(B)|.$$

下面初步研究粗糙逻辑中的近似推理理论.

定义 11 设 Γ 是 $F(S)$ 中的理论, 即 $\Gamma \subset F(S)$, $B \in F(S)$, $\epsilon > 0$. 如果

$$\rho(B, D(\Gamma)) = \inf\{\rho_1(A, B) \mid A \in D(\Gamma)\} < \epsilon \quad (22)$$

$$\bar{\rho}(B, D(\Gamma)) = \inf\{\bar{\rho}_1(A, B) \mid A \in D(\Gamma)\} < \epsilon \quad (23)$$

$$\underline{\rho}(B, D(\Gamma)) = \inf\{\underline{\rho}_1(A, B) \mid A \in D(\Gamma)\} < \epsilon \quad (24)$$

则分别称 B 是 Γ 的 I 型误差小于 ϵ 的近似粗糙结论、近似粗糙上结论和近似粗糙下结论.

定理 10 设 $\Gamma \subset F(S)$, $B \in F(S)$, $\epsilon > 0$, 则 B 是 Γ 的 I 型误差小于 ϵ 的近似粗糙上结论当且仅当

$$1 - \sup\{\tau(MA \rightarrow MB) \mid A \in D(\Gamma)\} < \epsilon. \quad (25)$$

定理 11 设 $\Gamma \subset F(S)$, $B \in F(S)$, $\epsilon > 0$, 则 B 是 Γ 的 II 型误差小于 ϵ 的近似粗糙下结论当且仅当

$$1 - \sup\{\tau(LA \rightarrow LB) \mid A \in D(\Gamma)\} < \epsilon \quad (26)$$

定理 12 设 $\Gamma \subset F(S)$, $B \in F(S)$, $\epsilon > 0$, 则 B 是 Γ 的 II 型误差小于 ϵ 的近似粗糙结论当且仅当

$$1 - \sup\{\tau(A \rightarrow B) \mid A \in D(\Gamma)\} < \epsilon \quad (27)$$

定理 13 设 $\Gamma \subset F(S)$, $B \in F(S)$, $\rho(B, D(\Gamma)) < \epsilon$, $\epsilon > 0$, 则 $\bar{\rho}(B, D(\Gamma)) < \epsilon$ 且 $\underline{\rho}(B, D(\Gamma)) < \epsilon$.

定理 14 设 $\Gamma \subset F(S)$, $B \in F(S)$, $\epsilon > 0$, 若 $\bar{\rho}(B, D(\Gamma)) < \epsilon$ 且 $\underline{\rho}(B, D(\Gamma)) < \epsilon$, 则 $\rho(B, D(\Gamma)) < 2\epsilon$.

6 结束语

本文以任意预粗糙代数为赋值格的粗糙逻辑为研究对象, 基于格赋值理论, 提出了粗糙逻辑中公式的一种新的粗糙概率真度. 基于粗糙概率真度, 提出公式间的 9 种粗糙相似度和伪距离, 进而提出 3 种近似推理模式, 研究了相关性质. 将计量逻辑学中的相关理论推广到以预粗糙代数为赋值格的粗糙逻辑上, 为基于粗糙概率真度的程度化推理提供了一种可能的框架. 如何在粗糙逻辑上应用更广泛的测度理论^[21] 以及进一步深入研究其上的近似推理理论是我们下一步的重点工作.

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