

基于直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型 泛三 I 算法的鲁棒性

惠小静, 井 美, 王 蓉

(延安大学数学与计算机科学学院, 陕西延安 716000)

摘 要: 本文基于直觉模糊集, 研究了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法, 给出了 IFMP、IFMT 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法解的表达形式和分解形式. 其次, 利用直觉模糊集间的自然距离定义了直觉模糊连接词和直觉模糊集的灵敏度, 给出了直觉 Łukasiewicz 蕴涵、直觉 Gödel 蕴涵以及它们各自对应三角模的灵敏度, 在此基础上, 证明了直觉 Łukasiewicz 蕴涵是直觉模糊集上最鲁棒剩余型蕴涵算子. 最后, 讨论了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的鲁棒性, 并且针对以上两种具体蕴涵算子, 相应地获得了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法解的灵敏度. 结论表明, 直觉模糊推理算法的鲁棒性完全取决于所选择的直觉模糊连接词.

关键词: 鲁棒性; 直觉模糊推理; 泛三 I 算法; 解的灵敏度

中图分类号: O142 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 0372-2112(2019)02-0410-07

电子学报 URL: <http://www.ejournal.org.cn> **DOI:** 10.3969/j.issn.0372-2112.2019.02.021

Robustness of (1,2,2) - a Type Universal Triple I Methods Based on Intuitionistic Fuzzy Inference

HUI Xiao-jing, JING-mei, WANG-rong

(College of Mathematics and Computer Science, Yan'an University, Yan'an, Shaanxi 716000, China)

Abstract: The intuitionistic fuzzy inference(1,2,2) - a type universal triple I methods based on intuitionistic fuzzy set are discussed, the expression form and decomposition form of solutions of intuitionistic fuzzy inference(1,2,2) - a type universal triple methods based on IFMP and IFMT problems are given. Then, based on the natural distances between intuitionistic fuzzy sets, the sensitivity of intuitionistic fuzzy connectives and intuitionistic fuzzy sets are defined, the sensitivity of intuitionistic Łukasiewicz implication, intuitionistic Gödel implication and their corresponding triangular norm are provided. On this basis, it is proved that intuitionistic Łukasiewicz implication is the most robust residual implication on intuitionistic fuzzy sets. Finally, robustness of intuitionistic fuzzy inference(1,2,2) - a type universal triple I methods are investigated, corresponding sensitivity of solutions of intuitionistic fuzzy inference type universal triple methods are obtained for two kinds of specific implications. These results indicated that the robustness of intuitionistic fuzzy inference methods directly depended on the selection of intuitionistic fuzzy connectives.

Key words: robustness; intuitionistic fuzzy inference; universal triple I methods; sensitivity of solutions

1 引言

1965年, Zadeh 提出了模糊集^[1]. 针对模糊集理论, 诸多学者进行了大量的研究, 并已将模糊集理论广泛运用到模式识别、医疗诊断、模糊控制等领域^[2,3]. 模糊推理是模糊集理论研究的重要方面, 它的核心问题是模糊假言推理(FMP)问题和模糊拒取式推理(FMT)

问题:

FMP: 给定规则 $A \rightarrow B$, 且输入 A^* , 输出 B^* ;

FMT: 给定规则 $A \rightarrow B$, 且输入 B^* , 输出 A^* .

这里的 A, A^* 是论域 X 上的模糊集, B, B^* 是论域上 Y 的模糊集. 1973年, Zadeh 提出了著名的CRI算法^[4], 但是由于它缺乏严格的逻辑基础且不具有还原性, 于是, 王国俊教授提出了全蕴涵三 I 算法^[5], 有效地弥补

了CRI算法的不足,并将其纳入模糊逻辑系统之中.虽然三I算法具有还原性、较强逻辑根据、逐点优化等诸多优点,但是从整体模糊逻辑系统的角度考虑,三I算法在响应性能、实用价值等方面并不理想.基于上述问题,文献[6]首次提出了基于不同蕴涵的模糊推理,文献[7]进一步将一般的推理算法模型中的后两个模糊蕴涵保持一致,而第一个取不同的模糊蕴涵,进而形成新的模糊推理模型,称之为(1,2,2)型异蕴涵泛三I算法.

直觉模糊集^[8]是由Atanassov提出的,它是模糊集的推广,而且能更好地反映日常事物的模糊性和不确定性.有关直觉模糊集的理论已经广泛应用到聚类分析、模式识别、群决策等领域^[9,10],但是直觉模糊集在模糊推理方面却没有得以迅速地发展.主要是因为直觉模糊蕴涵的运算法则比较复杂.首先文献[11]对直觉模糊蕴涵算子的相关理论进行了初步的研究,文献[12,13]对直觉模糊推理作了深入研究,文献[14]提出了剩余型直觉蕴涵算子,从而为直觉模糊集与模糊推理之间建立了内在联系,在此基础上,文献[15,16]研究了剩余型直觉模糊推理的三I算法,文献[17]研究了直觉模糊推理的三I约束算法.目前,关于直觉模糊推理算法的研究甚少,为此,本文将直觉模糊集与(1,2,2)型异蕴涵泛三I算法结合起来,讨论了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)-a型泛三I算法,给出了IFMP、IFMT问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)-a型泛三I算法解的表达形式和分解形式.

人类的行为具有不确定性,由此引发了一个有趣的问题,在直觉模糊控制系统中,往往输入的微小扰动会造成推理结果有很大偏差,那么如何有效地避免和消除这种偏差?考虑到以上问题,因此,本文研究了直觉模糊推理算法的鲁棒性.文献[18]借助直觉模糊连接词的灵敏度,分析了直觉模糊推理系统的鲁棒性,文献[19]定义了直觉模糊集间的自然距离和Hamming距离,研究了Łukasiewicz型直觉模糊推理三I算法的鲁棒性,文献[20]给出了直觉模糊集间的相似度,并以此作为扰动参数,讨论直觉模糊推理的鲁棒性,文献[21]提出了直觉模糊推理SIS算法,并证明了Łukasiewicz型直觉模糊推理的SIS算法具有鲁棒性.本文基于直觉模糊集间的自然距离,定义了直觉模糊连接词和直觉模糊集的灵敏度,给出了直觉Łukasiewicz蕴涵、直觉Gödel蕴涵以及它们各自对应的三角模的灵敏度,进一步,证明了直觉Łukasiewicz蕴涵是直觉模糊集上最鲁棒剩余型蕴涵算子.最后,讨论了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)-a型泛三I算法的鲁棒性,而且针对以上两种具体蕴涵算子,相应地获得了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)-a型泛三I算法解的灵敏度.

2 预备知识

定义1^[8] 设 X 是论域, $x \in X$, X 上的直觉模糊集 A 是指函数 $A_t(x)$ 、 $A_f(x)$ 、 $A_\pi(x)$ 满足下列条件的三元组:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{ \langle x, A_t(x), A_f(x) \rangle \mid x \in X \} \\ A_t(x) &: X \rightarrow [0, 1], x \rightarrow A_t(x); \\ A_f(x) &: X \rightarrow [0, 1], x \rightarrow A_f(x); \\ A_t(x) + A_f(x) &\in [0, 1]; \\ A_\pi(x) &= 1 - A_t(x) - A_f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,对于任意的 $x \in X$,称 $A_t(x)$ 为隶属度函数, $A_f(x)$ 为非隶属度函数, $A_\pi(x)$ 为犹豫度函数,也称为不确定度函数.特别地, $\forall x \in X, A_t(x) + A_f(x) = 1$,则直觉模糊集 A 退化为模糊集.

定义2^[15] 设 X, Y 为非空论域, X, Y 上的直觉模糊集分别为 $IFS(X), IFS(Y)$.

令 $IFS = \{ (t, f) \mid t, f \in [0, 1], 0 \leq t + f \leq 1 \}$,定义 IFS 上的一个偏序关系 \leq 如下:

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in IFS, \alpha = (a_1, a_2), \beta = (b_1, b_2), \alpha \leq \beta$ 当且仅当 $a_1 \leq b_1, a_2 \geq b_2$. $\alpha \wedge \beta = (a_1 \wedge b_1, a_2 \vee b_2), \alpha \vee \beta = (a_1 \vee b_1, a_2 \wedge b_2)$,最小元 $0^* = (0, 1)$,最大元 $1^* = (1, 0)$.显然可知, (IFS, \leq) 是完备的分配格.本文中, $A(x) = (A_t(x), A_f(x)), B(y) = (B_t(y), B_f(y)), A^*(x) = (A_t^*(x), A_f^*(x)), B^*(y) = (B_t^*(y), B_f^*(y)), A_{-f}(x) = 1 - A_f(x), B_{-f}(y) = 1 - B_f(y), A_{-f}^*(x) = 1 - A_f^*(x), B_{-f}^*(y) = 1 - B_f^*(y)$.其中 $A_t(x), A_f(x), A_t^*(x), A_f^*(x)$ 是 X 上的模糊集, $B_t(y), B_f(y), B_t^*(y), B_f^*(y)$ 是 Y 上的模糊集.

定义3^[22] $L = [0, 1], \otimes$ 是 L 上的三角模,若二元运算 \oplus 满足: $a \oplus b = 1 - (1 - a) \otimes (1 - b)$,则 \oplus 是 L 上的三角余模,称 \oplus 为与 \otimes 对偶的三角余模.反之, \oplus 是 L 上的三角余模,若二元运算 \otimes 满足: $a \otimes b = 1 - (1 - a) \oplus (1 - b)$,则 \otimes 是 L 上的三角模,称 \otimes 为与 \oplus 对偶的三角模.

注 在本文中出现的运算优先如下: $\otimes, \oplus, \ominus, \rightarrow, \wedge, \vee$ 高于 $+, -$.

定义4^[15] $\alpha = (a_1, a_2), \beta = (b_1, b_2), \otimes$ 是 L 上的三角模, \oplus 是 L 上与 \otimes 对偶的三角余模,在 IFS 上定义二元运算 \otimes_*, \oplus_* : $\alpha \otimes_* \beta = (a_1 \otimes b_1, a_2 \oplus b_2); \alpha \oplus_* \beta = (a_1 \oplus b_1, a_2 \otimes b_2)$.

定理1^[15] 设 \otimes_* 是由左连续三角模 \otimes 生成的直觉三角模,则 IFS 上存在二元运算 \rightarrow_* 使得 $\alpha \otimes_* \beta \leq \gamma \Leftrightarrow \alpha \leq \beta \rightarrow_* \gamma$ 并且 $\beta \rightarrow_* \gamma = \bigvee \{ \eta \in IFS \mid \eta \otimes_* \beta \leq \gamma \}$.

例1^[15] $\alpha = (a_1, a_2), \beta = (b_1, b_2)$,下面是两种常见的剩余型直觉蕴涵及对应的三角模.

(1) 直觉Łukasiewicz蕴涵及其对应的三角模:

$$a \otimes_* \beta = ((a_1 + b_1 - 1) \vee 0, (a_2 + b_2) \wedge 1);$$

$$a \rightarrow_* \beta = ((1 - a_1 + b_1) \wedge (1 - a_2 + b_2) \wedge 1,$$

$$(b_2 - a_2) \vee 0).$$

(2) 直觉 Gödel 蕴涵及其对应的三角模:

$$a \otimes_* \beta = (a_1 \wedge a_2, b_1 \vee b_2);$$

$$a \rightarrow_* \beta = \begin{cases} (1, 0), & a_1 \leq b_1, b_2 \leq a_2 \\ (1 - b_2, b_2), & a_1 \leq b_1, b_2 > a_2 \\ (b_1, 0), & a_1 > b_1, b_2 \leq a_2 \\ (b_1, b_2), & a_1 > b_1, b_2 > a_2 \end{cases}$$

定理 2^[15] $\alpha = (a_1, a_2), \beta = (b_1, b_2), \rightarrow_*$ 是由 IFS 上左连续的直觉三角模 \otimes_* 生成的剩余型蕴涵算子, 则下列结论成立.

$$(1) \alpha \rightarrow_* \beta = ((a_1 \rightarrow b_1) \wedge (1 - (b_2 \ominus a_2)),$$

$$b_2 \ominus a_2);$$

$$(2) \alpha \rightarrow_* \beta = ((a_1 \rightarrow b_1) \wedge ((1 - a_2) \rightarrow (1 - b_2)),$$

$$1 - (1 - a_2) \rightarrow (1 - b_2)).$$

3 直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法

IFMP 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的基本思想: 设 $A(x), A^*(x) \in IFS(X), B(y) \in IFS(Y), \alpha \in IFS$,

$$(A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \rightarrow_{*2} (A^*(x) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y)) \geq \alpha \quad (1)$$

若 $B^*(y)$ 是 IFS(Y) 中对一切 $x \in X, y \in Y$ 都满足式(1)的最小直觉模糊集, 则称 $B^*(y)$ 为 IFMP 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的解.

定理 3 设 $\rightarrow_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*2}$ 分别是由左连续直觉三角模 $\otimes_{*1}, \otimes_{*2}$ 所诱导的剩余型直觉蕴涵, 则 IFMP 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的解可表示为:

$$B^*(y) = \bigvee_{x \in X} \{ A^*(x) \otimes_{*2} ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \otimes_{*2} \alpha) \},$$

$$y \in Y$$

证明 由 $B^*(y)$ 的表达式知, $\forall x \in X, A^*(x) \otimes_{*2} ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \otimes_{*2} \alpha) \leq B^*(y), y \in Y$. 由 $\rightarrow_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*2}$ 是左连续直觉三角模 $\otimes_{*1}, \otimes_{*2}$ 所诱导的剩余型直觉蕴涵可知, $\forall x \in X, (A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \otimes_{*2} \alpha \leq A^*(x) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y), y \in Y$. 即 $\forall x \in X, \alpha \leq (A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \rightarrow_{*2} (A^*(x) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y)), y \in Y$. 假设存在 $C(y) \in IFS(Y)$, 使得 $C(y)$ 满足式(1), 即 $(A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \rightarrow_{*2} (A^*(x) \rightarrow_{*2} C(y)) \geq \alpha$ 恒成立. 由 $\rightarrow_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*2}$ 分别是左连续直觉三角模 $\otimes_{*1}, \otimes_{*2}$ 所诱导的剩余型直觉蕴涵可知, $\forall x \in X, A^*(x) \otimes_{*2} ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \otimes_{*2} \alpha) \leq C(y), y \in Y$. 因此 $B^*(y) \leq C(y)$. 所以 $B^*(y)$ 为 IFMP 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的解.

推论 1 设 $(\otimes_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*1}), (\otimes_{*2}, \rightarrow_{*2})$ 分别是 IFS 上的直觉伴随对, $B^*(y) = (B_i^*(y), B_f^*(y)), \alpha = (a_1,$

$a_2)$, 则 IFMP 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的 $B^*(y)$ 可分解如下:

$$B_i^*(y) = \bigvee_{x \in X} \{ A_i^*(x) \otimes_2 (((A_i(x) \rightarrow_1 B_i(y)) \wedge$$

$$(A_{-f}(x) \rightarrow_1 B_{-f}(y))) \otimes_2 a_1) \}, \quad y \in Y.$$

$$B_f^*(y) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} \{ (A_f^*(x) \oplus_2 ((1 - A_{-f}(x) \rightarrow_1 B_{-f}(y))$$

$$\oplus_2 a_2) \}, \quad y \in Y.$$

IFMT 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的基本思想: 设 $A(x) \in IFS(X), B(y), B^*(y) \in IFS(Y), \alpha \in IFS$, 若 $A^*(x)$ 是 IFS(X) 中对一切 $x \in X, y \in Y$ 都满足式(1)的最大直觉模糊集, 则 $A^*(x)$ 称为 IFMT 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的解.

定理 4 设 $\rightarrow_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*2}$ 分别是由左连续的 $\otimes_{*1}, \otimes_{*2}$ 直觉三角模所诱导的剩余型直觉蕴涵, 则 IFMT 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的解如下:

$$A^*(x) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{ ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \otimes_{*2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y) \},$$

$$x \in X$$

证明 由 $A^*(x)$ 的表达式知, $\forall y \in Y, A^*(x) \leq ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \otimes_{*2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y), x \in X$. 由 $\rightarrow_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*2}$ 是左连续直觉三角模 $\otimes_{*1}, \otimes_{*2}$ 所诱导的剩余型直觉蕴涵可知, $\forall y \in Y, \alpha \otimes_{*2} (A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \leq A^*(x) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y), x \in X$. 即 $\forall y \in Y, \alpha \leq (A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \rightarrow_{*2} (A^*(x) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y)), x \in X$. 假设存在 $D(x) \in IFS(X)$, 使得 $D(x)$ 满足式(1), 即 $(A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \rightarrow_{*2} (D(x) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y)) \geq \alpha$ 恒成立. 由 $\rightarrow_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*2}$ 分别是左连续直觉三角模 $\otimes_{*1}, \otimes_{*2}$ 所诱导的剩余型直觉蕴涵可知, $\forall y \in Y, D(x) \leq ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*1} B(y)) \otimes_{*2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*2} B^*(y), x \in X$. 因此 $D(x) \leq A^*(x)$. 所以 $A^*(x)$ 为 IFMT 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的解.

推论 2 设 $(\otimes_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*1}), (\otimes_{*2}, \rightarrow_{*2})$ 分别是 IFS 上的直觉伴随对, $A^*(x) = (A_i^*(x), A_f^*(x)), \alpha = (a_1, a_2)$, 则 IFMT 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法的 $A^*(x)$ 可分解如下:

$$A_i^*(x) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{ (((A_i(x) \rightarrow_1 B_i(y)) \wedge (A_{-f}(x) \rightarrow_1$$

$$B_{-f}(y))) \otimes_2 a_1) \rightarrow_2 B_i^*(y) \wedge (1 - B_f^*(y))$$

$$\ominus_2 ((B_f(y) \ominus_1 A_f(x)) \oplus_2 a_2) \}, \quad x \in X.$$

$$A_f^*(x) = \bigvee_{y \in Y} \{ B_f^*(y) ?_2 ((B_f(y) ?_1 A_f(x)) \oplus_2 a_2) \},$$

$$x \in X$$

注 推论 1, 推论 2 中的 $(\otimes_{*1}, \rightarrow_{*1})$ 是由 \otimes_1 生成, $(\otimes_{*2}, \rightarrow_{*2})$ 是由 \otimes_2 生成.

4 直觉模糊连接词的灵敏度

定义 5^[19] 设 $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 是非空论域, $A, A' \in IFS(X)$,

$$d_{\infty}(A, A') = \bigvee \left\{ \bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq n} |A_{ii} - A'_{ii}|, \bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq n} |A_{fi} - A'_{fi}| \right\} - y'_{fi} \big\}$$

则称 d_{∞} 为 A, A' 之间的自然距离.

定义 6 设 $f: IFS^n \rightarrow IFS$ 是一个 n 元直觉映射, $\forall (x, y) = ((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}), \dots, (x_{in}, y_{jn})) \in IFS^n$, $\varepsilon \in [0, 1]$, 函数 f 在点 (x, y) 处的 ε 灵敏度定义如下:

$$\Delta_f((x, y), \varepsilon) = \bigvee \{ d_{\infty}(f(x, y), f(x', y')) \mid (x', y') \in IFS^n, d_{\infty}((x, y), (x', y')) \leq \varepsilon \}$$

其中 $d_{\infty}((x, y), (x', y')) = \bigvee \left\{ \bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_{ii} - x'_{ii}|, \bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq n} |y_{ji} - y'_{ji}| \right\}$

定理 5 对于二元直觉模糊连接词 $f: IFS \times IFS \rightarrow IFS$, 有

(1) 当 f 是 IFS 上的直觉三角模, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}), \varepsilon) \\ &= \{ (f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2})))_i, -f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+))_i \} \vee (f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_i, -f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i) \\ & \vee (f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f, -f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_f) \vee (f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+))_f, -f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f) \} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

(2) 当 f 是 IFS 上的直觉蕴涵, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}), \varepsilon) \\ &= \{ (f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2})))_i, -f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+))_i \} \vee (f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_i, -f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i) \\ & \vee (f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f, -f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_f) \vee (f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+))_f, -f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f) \} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

这里 $f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2})) = (f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2})))_i, f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f$;

$$x_{ii}^- = (x_{ii} - \varepsilon) \vee 0, x_{ii}^+ = (x_{ii} + \varepsilon) \wedge 1, y_{ji}^- = (y_{ji} - \varepsilon) \vee 0, y_{ji}^+ = (y_{ji} + \varepsilon) \wedge 1, (i = 1, 2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明令 } m &= d(f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2})), f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))) \\ &= \{ |f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i - f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i| \\ & \quad \vee |f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f - f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f| \} \end{aligned}$$

设 $d_{\infty}((x_{ii}, y_{ji}), (x'_{ii}, y'_{ji})) \leq \varepsilon, i = (1, 2)$, 则 $|x'_{i1} - x_{i1}| \leq \varepsilon, |y'_{j1} - y_{j1}| \leq \varepsilon, |x'_{i2} - x_{i2}| \leq \varepsilon, |y'_{j2} - y_{j2}| \leq \varepsilon$, 即 $x_{i1} - \varepsilon \leq x'_{i1} \leq x_{i1} + \varepsilon, y_{j1} - \varepsilon \leq y'_{j1} \leq y_{j1} + \varepsilon, x_{i1} - \varepsilon \leq x'_{i1} \leq x_{i1} + \varepsilon, y_{j2} - \varepsilon \leq y'_{j2} \leq y_{j2} + \varepsilon$.

由定义 2 知,

$$(x_{i1} - \varepsilon, y_{j1} + \varepsilon) \leq (x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}) \leq (x_{i1} + \varepsilon, y_{j1} - \varepsilon), (x_{i2} - \varepsilon, y_{j2} + \varepsilon) \leq (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}) \leq (x_{i2} + \varepsilon, y_{j2} - \varepsilon)$$

令 $x_{ii}^- = (x_{ii} - \varepsilon) \vee 0, x_{ii}^+ = (x_{ii} + \varepsilon) \wedge 1, y_{ji}^- = (y_{ji} - \varepsilon) \vee 0, y_{ji}^+ = (y_{ji} + \varepsilon) \wedge 1, (i = 1, 2)$. 则:

$$\begin{aligned} f(f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+))) &\leq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2})) \leq f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-)) \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{(i)} f(f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+)))_i \leq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i \leq f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_i \\ \text{(ii)} f(f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+)))_f \geq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f \geq f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_f \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

对以上进行分类讨论:

$$(a) f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \leq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i, f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f \leq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i - f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \leq f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_i - f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \\ f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f - f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f \leq f((x_{i1}^-, y_{j1}^+), (x_{i2}^-, y_{j2}^+))_f - f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f \end{cases}$$

$$(b) f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \leq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i, f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f \geq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i - f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \leq f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_i - f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \\ f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f - f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f \leq f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f - f((x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-))_f \end{cases}$$

$$(c) f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \geq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i, f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f \geq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f,$$

结论与 (a) 类似.

$$(d) f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_i \geq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_i, f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}))_f \leq f((x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}))_f,$$

结论与 (a) 类似. 因此, m 总是小于或等于式 (2) 的右

端, 从而 $\Delta_f((x_{i1}, y_{j1}), (x_{i2}, y_{j2}), \varepsilon)$ 等于式 (2) 的右端.

定义 7 f 的最大 ε 灵敏度定义如下: $\Delta_f(\varepsilon) = \bigvee_{(x, y) \in IFS^n} \Delta_f((x, y), \varepsilon)$.

定义 8 设 f, f' 是任意的两个 n 元直觉模糊连接词, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 有 $\Delta_f(\varepsilon) \leq \Delta_{f'}(\varepsilon)$ 成立, 则称 f 至少与 f' 一样鲁棒, 进一步来说, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, 使得 $\Delta_f(\varepsilon) < \Delta_{f'}(\varepsilon)$ 成立, 则称 f 比 f' 更鲁棒.

特别地, 当 $(x'_{i1}, y'_{j1}) = (x_{i1}^+, y_{j1}^-), (x'_{i2}, y'_{j2}) = (x_{i2}^+, y_{j2}^-)$ 时, 则 m 等于式 (2) 右端.

(2) 的证明与 (1) 类似.

定理6下面给出两种常见剩余型直觉模糊蕴涵及对应三角模的灵敏度.

(1) 直觉 Łukasiewicz 蕴涵及对应三角模的灵敏度:

$$(i) \Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(\varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon \wedge 1;$$

$$(ii) \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(\varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon \wedge 1.$$

(2) 直觉 Gödel 蕴涵及对应三角模的灵敏度:

$$(i) \Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon;$$

$$(ii) \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(\varepsilon) = 1.$$

证明(1), (2)的证明类似. 下面只对(2)进行证明. 设 $d_{\infty}((x_i, y_{fi}), (x'_i, y'_{fi})) \leq \varepsilon, (i=1, 2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} (2) (i) \text{ 由例 1 可知, } \Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(\varepsilon) &= \bigvee d((x_{i1}, y_{f1}) \otimes_{*c} (x_{i2}, y_{f2}), (x'_{i1}, y'_{f1}) \otimes_{*c} (x'_{i2}, y'_{f2})) \\ &= d((x_{i1}, y_{f1}) \otimes_{*c} (x_{i2}, y_{f2}), (x'_{i1}, y'_{f1}) \otimes_{*c} (x'_{i2}, y'_{f2})) \\ &= d((x_{i1} \wedge x_{i2}, y_{f1} \vee y_{f2}), (x'_{i1} \wedge x'_{i2}, y'_{f1} \vee y'_{f2})) \\ &= |x_{i1} \wedge x_{i2} - x'_{i1} \wedge x'_{i2}| \vee |y_{f1} \vee y_{f2} - y'_{f1} \vee y'_{f2}| \\ &\leq |x_{i1} \wedge x_{i2} - ((x_{i1} - \varepsilon) \vee 0) \wedge ((x_{i2} - \varepsilon) \vee 0)| \vee |y_{f1} \vee y_{f2} - ((y_{f1} - \varepsilon) \vee 0) \vee ((y_{f2} - \varepsilon) \vee 0)| \\ &\leq |x_{i1} - (x_{i1} - \varepsilon) \vee 0| \vee |x_{i2} - (x_{i2} - \varepsilon) \vee 0| \vee |y_{f1} - (y_{f1} - \varepsilon) \vee 0| \vee |y_{f2} - (y_{f2} - \varepsilon) \vee 0| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

且由定理5知,

$$\Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(((0, 1), (0, 1)), \varepsilon) = \Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(((1, 0), (1, 0)), \varepsilon) = \Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(((0, 1), (1, 0)), \varepsilon) = \Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(((1, 0), (0, 1)), \varepsilon) = \varepsilon$$

因此, $\Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon$.

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \text{ 由定理 2 知, } \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(\varepsilon) &= \bigvee d((x_{i1}, y_{f1}) \rightarrow_{*c} (x_{i2}, y_{f2}), (x'_{i1}, y'_{f1}) \rightarrow_{*c} (x'_{i2}, y'_{f2})) \\ &= d(((x_{i1} \rightarrow_c x_{i2}) \wedge ((1 - y_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y_{f2})), 1 - (1 - y_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y_{f2})), ((x'_{i1} \rightarrow_c x'_{i2}) \wedge ((1 - y'_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y'_{f2})), 1 - (1 - y'_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y'_{f2}))) \\ &= |(x_{i1} \rightarrow_c x_{i2}) \wedge ((1 - y_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y_{f2})) - (x'_{i1} \rightarrow_c x'_{i2}) \wedge ((1 - y'_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y'_{f2}))| \vee |1 - (1 - y_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y_{f2}) - (1 - (1 - y'_{f1}) \rightarrow_c (1 - y'_{f2}))| \\ &\leq \{|(x_{i1} \rightarrow_c x_{i2}) - (x'_{i1} \rightarrow_c x'_{i2})| \vee |y_{f2} \rightarrow_c y_{f1} - y'_{f2} \rightarrow_c y'_{f1}| \vee |y_{f2} \rightarrow_c y_{f1} - y'_{f2} \rightarrow_c y'_{f1}|\} \\ &\leq |1 - x'_{i2}| \vee |1 - y'_{f1}| \leq |1 - (x_{i2} - \varepsilon) \vee 0| \vee |1 - (y_{f1} - \varepsilon) \vee 0| \\ &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

且由定理5可知,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(((1, 0), (0, 1)), \varepsilon) &= \bigvee \{\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(((0, 1), (0, 1)), \varepsilon), \\ \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(((0, 1), (1, 0)), \varepsilon), \\ \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(((1, 0), (0, 1)), \varepsilon), \\ \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(((1, 0), (1, 0)), \varepsilon)\} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*c}}(\varepsilon) = 1$.

定理7 直觉 Łukasiewicz 蕴涵是 IFS 上最鲁棒的剩余型蕴涵算子.

证明 令 \rightarrow_* 是 IFS 上任意的剩余型蕴涵算子, 由定理5可知,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\rightarrow_*}((\varepsilon, 1 - \varepsilon), (\varepsilon, 1 - \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= \{((1, 0)_i - ((2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1) \rightarrow (0, 1))_i), \\ &\quad \vee (((0, 1) \rightarrow_* (2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1))_i - (0, 1))_i), \\ &\quad \vee ((1, 0)_f - ((0, 1) \rightarrow_* (2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1))_f), \\ &\quad \vee (((2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1) \rightarrow (0, 1))_f - (1, 0))_f\} \end{aligned}$$

由定理2知, $(2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1) \rightarrow_* (0, 1) = (1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 2\varepsilon \wedge 1)$, $(0, 1) \rightarrow_* (2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1) = (1, 0)$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\rightarrow_*}((\varepsilon, 1 - \varepsilon), (\varepsilon, 1 - \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= \{(1, 0)_i - (1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 2\varepsilon \wedge 1)_i), \\ &\quad \vee \{(1 - 2\varepsilon \wedge 1, 2\varepsilon \wedge 1)_f - (1, 0)_f)\} = 2\varepsilon \wedge 1. \end{aligned}$$

且由定理6知, $\Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(\varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon \wedge 1$, 则:

$$\Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(\varepsilon) = \bigvee_{(x_{i1}, y_{f1}), (x_{i2}, y_{f2}) \in IFS} \Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(((x_{i1}, y_{f1}), (x_{i2}, y_{f2})), \varepsilon) \geq 2\varepsilon \wedge 1 = \Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(\varepsilon)$$

综上所述, 直觉 Łukasiewicz 蕴涵是 IFS 上最鲁棒的剩余型蕴涵算子.

5 直模糊推理(1,2,2)-a型泛三I算法的鲁棒性

定义9 设 X 是非空论域, $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, $A, A' \in IFS(X)$, $\forall x \in X$, 有:

$$\|A - A'\|_{\infty} = \bigvee_{x \in X} d_{\infty}(A, A') \leq \varepsilon$$

则称 A' 为 A 的灵敏度不超过 ε 的近似逼近.

引理1 设 $f: IFS \times IFS \times IFS \rightarrow IFS$, 若:

$$f((x_{x1}, y_{f1}), (x_{x2}, y_{f2}), (x_{x3}, y_{f3})) = (x_{x1}, y_{f1}) \otimes_* ((x_{x2}, y_{f2}) \rightarrow_* (x_{x3}, y_{f3}))$$

则 $\Delta_f(\varepsilon) \leq \Delta_{\otimes_*}(\Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(\varepsilon))$. 特别地,

(i) 若 $\otimes_* = \otimes_{*c}$, 则 $\Delta_f(\varepsilon) = \Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(\varepsilon)$.

(ii) 若 $\otimes_* = \otimes_{*t}$, 且 $\rightarrow_* = \rightarrow_{*t}$ 或者 $\rightarrow_* = \rightarrow_{*c}$, 则 $\Delta_f(\varepsilon) = (\Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon) \wedge 1$.

证明 与定理6的证明类似.

定理8 设 $A, A', A^*, A^{*'} \in IFS(X)$, $B, B' \in IFS(Y)$, 若 $\|A - A'\|_{\infty} \leq \varepsilon$, $\|B - B'\|_{\infty} \leq \varepsilon$,

$\|A^* - A^{*'}\|_{\infty} \leq \varepsilon$, 且 B^* 与 $B^{*'}$ 分别是由定理3给出的 $IFMP(A, B, A^*)$ 和 $IFMP(A', B', A^{*'})$ 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)型泛三I算法的解, 则 $IFMP$ 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)型泛三I算法的解的灵敏度为: $\Delta_B(\varepsilon) = \|B^* - B^{*'}\|_{\infty} \leq \Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(\Delta_{\otimes_{*c}}(\Delta_{\rightarrow_*}(\varepsilon)))$.

证明 $\Delta_B(\varepsilon) = \|B^* - B^{*'}\|_{\infty} = \bigvee_{y \in Y} d_{\infty}(B^*(y), B^{*'}(y)) = \bigvee_{y \in Y} d(\bigvee_{x \in X} \{A^*(x) \otimes_{*c} ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*t} B(y)) \otimes_{*t} \alpha)\}, (\bigvee_{x \in X} \{A^{*'}(x) \otimes_{*c} ((A'(x) \rightarrow_{*t} B'(y)) \otimes_{*t} \alpha)\}))$

$$\begin{aligned} & \otimes_{*_2} \alpha) \}) \leq \bigvee_{y \in Y} \bigvee_{x \in X} d((A^*(x) \otimes_{*_2} ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B(y))) \\ & \otimes_{*_2} \alpha), (A^{*'}(x) \otimes_{*_2} ((A'(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B'(y)) \otimes_{*_2} \alpha))) \\ & = \Delta_{\otimes_{*_2}}((A^*(x) \otimes_{*_2} ((A(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B(y)) \otimes_{*_2} \alpha)), \Delta_{\otimes_{*_2}}(\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}} \\ & (\varepsilon))) \end{aligned}$$

推论 3 若 $\otimes_{*_1} = \otimes_{*_2}, \rightarrow_{*_1} = \rightarrow_{*_2}, \otimes_{*_2} = \otimes_{*_c}, \rightarrow_{*_2} = \rightarrow_{*_c}$, 则 $\Delta_B(\varepsilon) = (\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon) \wedge 1$.

推论 4 若 $\otimes_{*_1} = \otimes_{*_c}, \rightarrow_{*_1} = \rightarrow_{*_c}, \otimes_{*_2} = \otimes_{*_c}, \rightarrow_{*_2} = \rightarrow_{*_c}$, 则 $\Delta_B(\varepsilon) = (\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon) \wedge 1$.

定理 9 设 $A, A' \in IFS(X), B, B', B^*, B^{*'} \in IFS(Y)$, 若 $\|A - A'\|_{\infty} \leq \varepsilon, \|B - B'\|_{\infty} \leq \varepsilon,$

$\|B^* - B^{*'}\|_{\infty} \leq \varepsilon$, 且 A^* 与 $A^{*'}$ 分别是由定理 4 给出的 IFMT(A, B, B^*) 和 IFMT($A', B', B^{*'}$) 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)型泛三 I 算法的解, 则 IFMP 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2)型泛三 I 算法的解的灵敏度为: $\Delta_A(\varepsilon) = \|A^* - A^{*'}\|_{\infty} \leq \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\Delta_{\otimes_{*_2}}(\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\varepsilon)))$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{证明 } \Delta_A(\varepsilon) = \|A^* - A^{*'}\|_{\infty} = \bigvee_{x \in X} d(A^*(x), A^{*'}(x)) \\ & = \bigvee_{x \in X} d(\bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{((A(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B(y)) \otimes_{*_2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*_2} B^*(y)\}, \\ & \quad \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{((A'(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B'(y)) \otimes_{*_2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*_2} B^{*'}(y)\}) \\ & \leq \bigvee_{x \in X} \bigvee_{y \in Y} d(\bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{((A(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B(y)) \otimes_{*_2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*_2} B^*(y)\}, \\ & \quad \bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{((A'(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B'(y)) \otimes_{*_2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*_2} B^*(y)\}) \\ & = \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\bigwedge_{y \in Y} \{((A(x) \rightarrow_{*_1} B(y)) \otimes_{*_2} \alpha) \rightarrow_{*_2} B^*(y)\}, \\ & \quad \Delta_{\otimes_{*_2}}(\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\varepsilon))) \\ & \leq \Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\Delta_{\otimes_{*_2}}(\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\varepsilon))) \end{aligned}$$

推论 5 若 $\otimes_{*_1} = \otimes_{*_c}, \rightarrow_{*_1} = \rightarrow_{*_c}, \otimes_{*_2} = \otimes_{*_c}, \rightarrow_{*_2} = \rightarrow_{*_c}$, 则 $\Delta_A(\varepsilon) = (\Delta_{\rightarrow_{*_1}}(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon) \wedge 1$.

6 结束语

本文讨论了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法, 给出了 IFMP、IFMT 问题的直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法解的表达形式和分解形式. 然后, 基于直觉模糊集间的自然距离定义了直觉模糊连接词和直觉模糊集的灵敏度, 并给出了直觉 Łukasiewicz 蕴涵、直觉 Gödel 蕴涵以及它们各自对应三角模的灵敏度, 特别是证明了直觉 Łukasiewicz 蕴涵是直觉模糊集上最鲁棒剩余型蕴涵算子, 最后, 讨论了直觉模糊推理型泛三 I 算法的鲁棒性, 并针对以上两种具体蕴涵算子, 相应地获得了直觉模糊推理(1,2,2) - a 型泛三 I 算法解的灵敏度. 结果表明, 直觉模糊推理算法的鲁棒性完全依赖于所选择的直觉模糊连接词. 本文的研究结果一方面, 提供了更广泛的选择空间, 能获得更多、更实用的直觉模糊系统, 另一方面, 更是为直觉模糊推理的实际应用提供了理论基础.

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作者简介



惠小静 女, 1973 年出生于陕西榆林, 教授、博士、硕士生导师. 研究方向为数理逻辑与不确定性推理.

E-mail: xhmiaoqing@163.com



井美(通信作者) 女, 1992 年出生于陕西榆林, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为数理逻辑与不确定性推理.

E-mail: 1296870589@qq.com