

毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性 BM 算子及其决策应用

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摘要 还原性是信息集成算子的一个重要性质。针对毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 Bonferroni 平均 (BM) 算子不具有还原性的情况, 提出了具有还原性的毕达哥拉斯模糊 BM 算子, 并研究了其决策应用。首先, 定义了毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子 (PFRWBM) 和广义毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子 (GPFRWBM), 推导出它们的计算公式, 证明了它们的性质。随后, 定义了毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BGM 算子 (PFRWGBM) 和广义毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性 BGM 算子 (GPFRWBGM), 给出它们的计算公式, 讨论了它们的性质。最后, 提出了基于毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子的多属性决策方法, 并通过实例和方法对比说明了所提方法的可行性。

关键词 毕达哥拉斯模糊集; Bonferroni 平均算子; 还原性; 集成算子; 决策

Pythagorean fuzzy BM operators with reducibility and applications in decision making

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Abstract Reducibility is an important property of aggregation operator. Aiming at Pythagorean fuzzy weighted Bonferroni mean (BM) operator without reducibility in related references, the Pythagorean fuzzy reducible weighted BM operators and their applications in decision making are discussed. Pythagorean fuzzy reducible weighted BM operator (PFRWBM) is defined, and the mathematical expression of this operator is obtained by derivation and some properties of this operator are discussed. Almost immediately generalized Pythagorean fuzzy reducible weighted BM operator (GPFRWBM) is proposed, and its mathematical expression is given and some properties are also discussed. Then, Pythagorean fuzzy reducible weighted BGM operator (PFRWGBM) and generalized Pythagorean fuzzy reducible weighted BGM operator (GPFRWBGM) are also defined, and their mathematical expression are given and some properties of these operators are discussed. Finally, an approach to multiple attribute decision making based on PFRWBM operators is proposed, and a practical example is given to illustrate our results.

Keywords Pythagorean fuzzy set; Bonferroni mean operator; reducibility; aggregation operator; decision making

1 引言

作为模糊集^[1]的一种有效推广, 由于直觉模糊集^[2]能通过支持、反对以及中立三方面信息来描述客观世界, 因此其受到了决策者的极大的关注。目前, 关于直觉模糊决策理论和方法取得了较为系统的研究成果, 诸如, 直觉模糊集的运算^[3,4], 直觉模糊加权平均算子和加权几何算子^[5,6], 广义直觉模糊集成算子^[7], 直觉

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模糊 Choquet 积分集成算子^[8], 直觉模糊 Bonferroni 平均 (IFBM) 算子^[9–12], 直觉模糊集的相关系数^[13], 直觉模糊聚类^[14], 等等.

但是, 在直觉模糊多属性决策中, 尤其是当决策者独立地确定直觉模糊属性值时, 可能出现隶属度和非隶属度之和大于 1 的情况, 此时关于直觉模糊多属性的决策理论和方法均无法适用. 针对这种现象, Yager^[15,16]通过研究模糊集、区间值模糊集和直觉模糊集的补运算, 提出了允许隶属度和非隶属度之和超过 1, 而其平方和不超过 1 的毕达哥拉斯模糊集, 从而拓展了直觉模糊集. 在此基础上, 最近, 一些学者研究了毕达哥拉斯模糊集及其决策应用, 这些研究成果大概可以分为以下几类: 一是, 经典决策方法在毕达哥拉斯模糊决策环境的推广, 如毕达哥拉斯模糊 TOPSIS 法^[17], 毕达哥拉斯模糊 LINMAP 方法^[18], 毕达哥拉斯模糊 TODIM 方法^[19], 毕达哥拉斯模糊集的投影模型^[20]; 二是, 毕达哥拉斯模糊集成算子, 如毕达哥拉斯模糊信息集成算子^[21], 毕达哥拉斯模糊 Einstein 集成算子^[22] 和 Hamacher 算子^[23], 对称毕达哥拉斯模糊加权几何/平均算子^[24,25], 毕达哥拉斯模糊交叉运算集成算子^[26,27], 毕达哥拉斯模糊 Choquet 积分平均算子和几何算子^[28], 毕达哥拉斯模糊幂均算子^[29,30]; 毕达哥拉斯模糊 BM 算子^[20,31,32]; 三是, 毕达哥拉斯模糊集的测度, 如距离测度^[33], 相关系数^[34] 和相似测度^[35]; 四是, 毕达哥拉斯模糊与其他集合的结合, 如毕达哥拉斯模糊软集^[36], 毕达哥拉斯犹豫模糊集^[37], 毕达哥拉斯模糊粗糙集^[38] 等. 这些研究成果中, 以毕达哥拉斯模糊集成算子的研究成果最为丰富. 从属性间是否存在相关作用来看, 这些毕达哥拉斯模糊集成算子又可分为两类: 一类是属性间相互独立的集成算子^[21–27,29,30]; 一类是属性间相互作用的集成算子^[28,31,32]. 其中, 属性间相互作用的集成算子的表现方式也是各异的, 如毕达哥拉斯模糊 Choquet 积分算子是通过属性集合的测度来体现属性间相关的, 而毕达哥拉斯模糊 BM 算子是通过属性值间的乘积来体现.

目前关于 BM 集成算子的研究, 已经取得了一些研究成果. 其中, Yager^[39] 做了开创性的工作, 他对 BM 算子作了解释, 为其决策应用奠定了理论基础; 随后, Beliakov^[40] 推广了 Yager 的结果, 提出了广义 BM 算子; 不久, Xu^[41] 将 BM 算子推广到区间数决策环境; 而 Xia 等^[42] 结合几何平均, 定义了 Bonferroni 几何平均 (BGM) 算子; Xu 和 Xia 等^[9,10] 以及 Zhou 等^[11] 分别研究了直觉模糊 BM 算子和直觉模糊 BGM 算子. 但是, Zhou 等^[12] 通过对上述直觉模糊 BM 算子的性质进行研究发现, 除了 Xia 等^[10] 提出的直觉模糊 WBM 算子具有还原性之外, 其余直觉模糊加权 BM 算子均不具有还原性, 但是 Xia 定义的算子也存在着问题: 即该算子仅能反映单个属性与所有属性之间的相关, 而不能反映出单个属性与其他所有属性之间的相关. 为此, Zhou 等提出了具有还原性的加权 BM 算子和直觉模糊加权 BM 算子, 并对提出的算子进行了合理的解释, 从而进一步完善了 BM 算子理论.

在 Zhou 等^[12] 研究结果启发下, 我们研究了已有的毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 BM 算子^[20,31,32], 发现它们也均不满足还原性. 为此, 在 Zhou 等提出的还原性加权 BM 算子基础上, 我们尝试构建具有还原性的毕达哥拉斯模糊 BM 算子. 为此将研究内容安排如下: 首先, 回顾毕达哥拉斯模糊集, BM 算子, 毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 BM 算子, 毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 BGM 算子等概念. 其次, 定义毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子和广义毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子, 给出它们的计算公式, 并证明它们的性质. 然后, 讨论毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BGM 算子和广义毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BGM 算子, 给出它们的计算公式, 讨论它们的性质. 并提出基于毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子的多属性决策方法, 并通过实例和方法比对说明方法的可行性. 最后, 对研究内容做了一个简短总结.

2 相关概念

定义 1^[15,16] 设 X 为论域, 则称三元组 $A = \{< x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) > | x \in X\}$ 为毕达哥拉斯模糊集, 其中 $\mu_A(x), \nu_A(x)$ 分别表示元素 x 属于 A 的隶属度和非隶属度, 且 $\forall x \in X, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \in [0, 1], \mu_A^2(x) + \nu_A^2(x) \leq 1$.

称^[17] $\alpha = < \mu_\alpha, \nu_\alpha >$ 为毕达哥拉斯模糊数.

定义 2^[39] 设 $a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组非负数, $p, q \geq 0$, 若

$$\text{BM}^{p,q}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n a_i^p a_j^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}},$$

则称 BM 为 Bonferroni 平均 (BM) 算子, 简称为 BM 算子.

定义 3^[39] 设 $a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组非负数, $p, q, r \geq 0$, 若

$$\text{GBM}^{p,q,r}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)} \sum_{i,j,k=1, i \neq j \neq k}^n a_i^p a_j^q a_k^r \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q+r}},$$

则称 GBM 为广义 BM 算子, 简称为 GBM 算子.

定义 4^[31,32] 设 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q \geq 0$, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 为 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 若

$$\text{PFWBM}^{p,q}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n ((w_i \alpha_i)^p \bigoplus (w_j \alpha_j)^q) \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}},$$

则称 PFWBM 为毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 BM 算子, 简称为 PFWBM 算子.

定义 5^[20] 设 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q \geq 0$, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 为 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 若

$$\text{PFWBGM}^{p,q}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{p+q} \bigotimes_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (p\alpha_i^{w_i} \bigoplus q\alpha_j^{w_j})^{\frac{1}{n(n-1)}},$$

则称 PFWBGM 为毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 BGM 算子, 简称为 PFWBGM 算子.

3 毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性 WBM 算子

定义 6 设 $\alpha_i = < \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} > (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q \geq 0$, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 为 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 若

$$\text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \left(\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \frac{w_i w_j}{1 - w_i} (\alpha_i^p \bigotimes a_j^q) \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}},$$

则称 PFRWBM 为毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子, 简称为 PFRWBM 算子.

定理 1 设 $\alpha_i = < \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} > (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q \geq 0$, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) &= < \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2(p+q)}}, \\ &\quad \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}}} >. \end{aligned}$$

证明 下面使用数学归纳法证明

$$\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \frac{w_i w_j}{1 - w_i} (\alpha_i^p \bigotimes a_j^q) = < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} >.$$

由毕达哥拉斯模糊数的运算可得 $\alpha_i^p = < \mu_{\alpha_i}^p, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p} >$, $\alpha_j^q = < \mu_{\alpha_j}^q, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} >$, 于是有 $\alpha_i^p \bigotimes \alpha_j^q = < \mu_{\alpha_i}^p \mu_{\alpha_j}^q, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} >$.

当 $n = 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^2 \frac{w_i w_j}{1 - w_i} (\alpha_i^p \bigotimes a_j^q) &= \frac{w_1 w_2}{1 - w_1} (\alpha_1^p \bigotimes a_2^q) \bigoplus \frac{w_2 w_1}{1 - w_2} (\alpha_2^p \bigotimes a_1^q) \\ &= \frac{w_1 w_2}{1 - w_1} < \mu_{\alpha_1}^p \mu_{\alpha_2}^q, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_1}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_2}^2)^q} > \\ &\quad \bigoplus \frac{w_2 w_1}{1 - w_2} < \mu_{\alpha_2}^p \mu_{\alpha_1}^q, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_2}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_1}^2)^q} > \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= <\sqrt{1 - (1 - \mu_{\alpha_1}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_2}^{2q})^{\frac{w_1 w_2}{1-w_1}}}, (\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_1}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_2}^2)^q})^{\frac{w_1 w_2}{1-w_1}} > \\
&\oplus <\sqrt{1 - (1 - \mu_{\alpha_2}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_1}^{2q})^{\frac{w_2 w_1}{1-w_2}}}, (\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_2}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_1}^2)^q})^{\frac{w_2 w_1}{1-w_2}} > \\
&= <\sqrt{1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^2 (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^2 \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} >
\end{aligned}$$

假设 $n = k$ 时,

$$\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^k \frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes a_j^q) = <\sqrt{1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^k (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^k \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} > .$$

则 $n = k + 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^{k+1} \frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes a_j^q) = \\
&\left[\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^k \frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes a_j^q) \right] \bigoplus \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes a_{k+1}^q) \right] \bigoplus \left[\bigoplus_{j=1}^k \frac{w_{k+1} w_j}{1-w_{k+1}} (\alpha_{k+1}^p \otimes a_j^q) \right].
\end{aligned}$$

为了计算该式, 现证明

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_{k+1}^q) = <\sqrt{1 - \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i=1}^k \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}} > .$$

当 $k = 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\bigoplus_{i=1}^2 \frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_{k+1}^q) = \frac{w_1 w_{k+1}}{1-w_1} (\alpha_1^p \otimes \alpha_{k+1}^q) \bigoplus \frac{w_2 w_{k+1}}{1-w_2} (\alpha_2^p \otimes \alpha_{k+1}^q) \\
&= \frac{w_1 w_{k+1}}{1-w_1} < \mu_{\alpha_1}^p \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^q, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_1}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q} \\
&\bigoplus \frac{w_2 w_{k+1}}{1-w_2} < \mu_{\alpha_2}^p \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^q, \sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_2}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q} > \\
&= <\sqrt{1 - (1 - \mu_{\alpha_1}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_1 w_{k+1}}{1-w_1}}}, (\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_1}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q})^{\frac{w_1 w_{k+1}}{1-w_1}} > \\
&\bigoplus <\sqrt{1 - (1 - \mu_{\alpha_2}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_2 w_{k+1}}{1-w_2}}}, (\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_2}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q})^{\frac{w_2 w_{k+1}}{1-w_2}} > \\
&= <\sqrt{1 - \prod_{i=1}^2 (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i=1}^2 \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}} > .
\end{aligned}$$

假设 $k = k_0$ 时,

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{k_0} \frac{w_i w_{k_0+1}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_{k_0+1}^q) = <\sqrt{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{k_0} (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k_0+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_{k_0+1}}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k_0+1}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_{k_0+1}}{1-w_i}} > ,$$

则 $k = k_0 + 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\bigoplus_{i=1}^{k_0+1} \frac{w_i w_{k_0+2}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_{k_0+2}^q) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k_0} \frac{w_i w_{k_0+2}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_{k_0+2}^q) \bigoplus \frac{w_{k_0+1} w_{k_0+2}}{1-w_{k_0+1}} (\alpha_{k_0+1}^p \otimes \alpha_{k_0+2}^q) \\
&= <\sqrt{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{k_0} (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k_0+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_{k_0+1}}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k_0+1}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_{k_0+1}}{1-w_i}} > \\
&\bigoplus <\sqrt{1 - (1 - \mu_{\alpha_{k_0+1}}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k_0+2}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_{k_0+1} w_{k_0+2}}{1-w_{k_0+1}}}}, \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k_0+1}}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k_0+2}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_{k_0+1} w_{k_0+2}}{1-w_{k_0+1}}} > \\
&= <\sqrt{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{k_0+1} (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k_0+2}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_{k_0+2}}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i=1}^{k_0+1} \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k_0+2}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_{k_0+2}}{1-w_i}} > .
\end{aligned}$$

故由数学归纳法得到

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_{k+1}^q) = < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i=1}^k \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}} >.$$

类似地, 可使用数学归纳法证明

$$\bigoplus_{j=1}^k \frac{w_{k+1} w_j}{1-w_{k+1}} (\alpha_{k+1}^p \otimes \alpha_j^q) = < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{j=1}^k (1 - \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_{k+1} w_j}{1-w_{k+1}}}}, \prod_{j=1}^k \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_{k+1} w_j}{1-w_{k+1}}} >.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^{k+1} \frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_j^q) \\ &= \left[\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^k \frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_j^q) \right] \bigoplus \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_{k+1}^q) \right] \bigoplus \left[\bigoplus_{j=1}^k \frac{w_{k+1} w_j}{1-w_{k+1}} (\alpha_{k+1}^p \otimes \alpha_j^q) \right] \\ &= < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^k (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^k \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} > \\ &\quad \bigoplus < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i=1}^k \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_{k+1}}{1-w_i}} > \\ &\quad \bigoplus < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{j=1}^k (1 - \mu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_{k+1} w_j}{1-w_{k+1}}}}, \prod_{j=1}^k \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_{k+1}}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_{k+1} w_j}{1-w_{k+1}}} > \\ &= < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^{k+1} (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^{k+1} \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} >. \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法可知,

$$\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_j^q) = < \sqrt{1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}}, \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \left(\sqrt{1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q} \right)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} >.$$

进而得到

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) &= \left(\bigoplus_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_j^q) \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}} \\ &= < \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2(p+q)}}, \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}}} >. \end{aligned}$$

PFRWBM 算子具有性质:

定理 2 设 $\alpha_i = < \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} >$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

- 1) (还原性) 若 $w_i = \frac{1}{n}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则 $\text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{PFBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$;
- 2) (幂等性) 若 $\alpha_i = \alpha = < \mu_\alpha, \nu_\alpha >$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则 $\text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha$;
- 3) (单调性) 设 $\beta_i = < \mu_{\beta_i}, \nu_{\beta_i} >$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为另一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, 且 $\mu_{\alpha_i} \leq \mu_{\beta_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \geq \nu_{\beta_i}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则 $\text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \text{PFRWBM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$;
- 4) (有界性) 设 $\alpha^- \leq \text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \alpha^+$, 其中 $\alpha^- = < \mu^-, \nu^+ >$, $\alpha^+ = < \mu^+, \nu^- >$, $\mu^- = \min_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}$, $\mu^+ = \max_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}$, $\nu^- = \min_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}$, $\nu^+ = \max_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}$;
- 5) (置换不变性) 设 β_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是 α_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 的一个置换, 则 $\text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{PFRWBM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$.

证明 只证明 3) 单调性, 其余略.

令 $\alpha = \text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $\beta = \text{PFRWBM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$.

由 $\mu_{\alpha_i} \leq \mu_{\beta_i}$, $\nu_{\alpha_j} \leq \nu_{\beta_j}$ 可知, $\mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \leq \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p}$, $\mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q} \leq \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q}$, 从而有 $\mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q} \leq \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p} \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q}$, 于是有 $1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q} \geq 1 - \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p} \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q}$, 故有 $(1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \geq (1 - \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p} \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}$ 及 $\prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \geq \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p} \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}$, 于是得到 $1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \leq 1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p} \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}$, 即有 $(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}})^{\frac{1}{p+q}} \leq (1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p} \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}})^{\frac{1}{p+q}}$.

由 $\nu_{\alpha_i} \geq \nu_{\beta_i}$, $\nu_{\alpha_j} \geq \nu_{\beta_j}$ 可得到 $1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2 \leq 1 - \nu_{\beta_i}^2$, $1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2 \leq 1 - \nu_{\beta_j}^2$, 从而有 $(1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p \leq (1 - \nu_{\beta_i}^2)^p$, $(1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q \leq (1 - \nu_{\beta_j}^2)^q$, 即有 $(1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q \leq (1 - \nu_{\beta_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\beta_j}^2)^q$, 于是有 $[1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \geq [1 - (1 - \nu_{\beta_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\beta_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}$, 从而 $\prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n [1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}} \geq \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n [1 - (1 - \nu_{\beta_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\beta_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}$,

所以有 $[1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n [1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}]^{\frac{1}{p+q}} \leq [1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n [1 - (1 - \nu_{\beta_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\beta_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}]^{\frac{1}{p+q}}$.

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}\right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}} - \left[1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n [1 - (1 - \nu_{\beta_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\beta_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}\right]^{\frac{1}{p+q}} \leq \\ & \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \mu_{\beta_i}^{2p} \mu_{\beta_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}\right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}} - \left[1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n [1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q]^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}\right]^{\frac{1}{p+q}}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $s(\alpha) \leq s(\beta)$, 于是 $\text{PFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \text{PFRWBM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$.

定义 7 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q, r \geq 0$, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 为 α_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 的权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 若

$$\text{GPFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \left(\bigoplus_{i,j,k=1, i \neq j \neq k}^n \frac{w_i w_j w_k}{(1-w_i)(1-w_i-w_j)} (\alpha_i^p \otimes \alpha_j^q \otimes \alpha_k^r) \right)^{\frac{1}{p+q+r}},$$

则称 GPFRWBM 为广义毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BM 算子, 简称 GPFRWBM 算子.

定理 3 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q, r \geq 0$, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GPFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) &= \langle (1 - \prod_{i,j,k=1, i \neq j \neq k}^n (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \mu_{\alpha_j}^{2q} \mu_{\alpha_k}^{2r})^{\frac{w_i w_j w_k}{(1-w_i)(1-w_i-w_j)}})^{\frac{1}{2(p+q+r)}}, \\ &\sqrt{1 - (1 - \prod_{i,j,k=1, i \neq j \neq k}^n (1 - (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \nu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q (1 - \nu_{\alpha_k}^2)^r)^{\frac{w_i w_j w_k}{(1-w_i)(1-w_i-w_j)}})^{\frac{1}{p+q+r}}} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

类似于 PFRWBM 算子, 可以讨论 GPFRWBM 算子的性质.

定理 4 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

1) (还原性) 若 $w_i = \frac{1}{n}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则 $\text{GPFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{GPFBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$;

2) (幂等性) 若 $\alpha_i = \alpha = \langle \mu_\alpha, \nu_\alpha \rangle$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则 $\text{GPFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha$;

3) (单调性) 设 $\beta_i = \langle \mu_{\beta_i}, \nu_{\beta_i} \rangle$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为另一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, 且 $\mu_{\alpha_i} \leq \mu_{\beta_i}$, $\nu_{\alpha_i} \geq \nu_{\beta_i}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则 $\text{GPFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \text{GPFRWBM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$;

4) (有界性) 设 $\alpha^- \leq \text{GPFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \alpha^+$, 其中 $\alpha^- = \langle \mu^-, \nu^+ \rangle$, $\alpha^+ = \langle \mu^+, \nu^- \rangle$, $\mu^- = \min_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}$, $\mu^+ = \max_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}$, $\nu^- = \min_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}$, $\nu^+ = \max_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}$;

5) (置换不变性) 设 β_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是 α_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 的一个置换, 则 $\text{GPFRWBM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{GPFRWBM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$.

4 毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性 WBGM 算子

定义 8 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q > 0, w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 为 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 若

$$\text{PFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{p+q} \bigotimes_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (p\alpha_i \bigoplus q\alpha_j)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}},$$

则称 PFRWBGM 为毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BGM 算子, 简称为 PFRWBGM 算子.

定理 5 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q > 0, w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

$$\text{PFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) =$$

$$< \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \mu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q)^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}\right)^{\frac{1}{p+q}}}, \left(1 - \prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \nu_{\alpha_j}^{2q})^{\frac{w_i w_j}{1-w_i}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2(p+q)}} >.$$

PFRWBGM 算子具有以下性质:

定理 6 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

- 1) (还原性) 若 $w_i = \frac{1}{n} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则 $\text{PFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{PFBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$;
- 2) (幂等性) 若 $\alpha_i = \alpha = \langle \mu_\alpha, \nu_\alpha \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则 $\text{PFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha$;
- 3) (单调性) 设 $\beta_i = \langle \mu_{\beta_i}, \nu_{\beta_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为另一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, 且 $\mu_{\alpha_i} \leq \mu_{\beta_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \geq \nu_{\beta_i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则 $\text{PFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \text{PFRWBGM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$;
- 4) (有界性) 设 $\alpha^- \leq \text{PFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \alpha^+$, 其中 $\alpha^- = \langle \mu^-, \nu^+ \rangle, \alpha^+ = \langle \mu^+, \nu^- \rangle$, $\mu^- = \min_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}, \mu^+ = \max_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}, \nu^- = \min_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}, \nu^+ = \max_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}$;
- 5) (置换不变性) 设 $\beta_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的一个置换, 则 $\text{PFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{PFRWBGM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$.

定义 9 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q, r > 0, w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 为 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 若

$$\text{GPFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{p+q+r} \bigotimes_{i,j,k=1, i \neq j \neq k}^n (p\alpha_i \bigoplus q\alpha_j \bigoplus r\alpha_k)^{\frac{w_i w_j w_k}{(1-w_i)(1-w_i-w_j)}},$$

则称 PFRWBGM 为毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性加权 BGM 算子, 简称为 PFRWBGM 算子.

定理 7 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $p, q, r > 0, w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{GPFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \\ &= < \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \prod_{i,j,k=1, i \neq j \neq k}^n (1 - (1 - \mu_{\alpha_i}^2)^p (1 - \mu_{\alpha_j}^2)^q (1 - \mu_{\alpha_k}^2)^r)^{\frac{w_i w_j w_k}{(1-w_i)(1-w_i-w_j)}}\right)^{\frac{1}{p+q+r}}}, \\ & (1 - \prod_{i,j,k=1, i \neq j \neq k}^n (1 - \nu_{\alpha_i}^{2p} \nu_{\alpha_j}^{2q} \nu_{\alpha_k}^{2r})^{\frac{w_i w_j w_k}{(1-w_i)(1-w_i-w_j)}})^{\frac{1}{2(p+q+r)}} >. \end{aligned}$$

定理 8 设 $\alpha_i = \langle \mu_{\alpha_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 是其权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, 则

- 1) (还原性) 若 $w_i = \frac{1}{n} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则 $\text{GPFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{GPFBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$;
- 2) (幂等性) 若 $\alpha_i = \alpha = \langle \mu_\alpha, \nu_\alpha \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则 $\text{GPFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha$;
- 3) (单调性) 设 $\beta_i = \langle \mu_{\beta_i}, \nu_{\beta_i} \rangle (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为另一组毕达哥拉斯模糊数, 且 $\mu_{\alpha_i} \leq \mu_{\beta_i}, \nu_{\alpha_i} \geq \nu_{\beta_i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则 $\text{GPFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \text{GPFRWBGM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$;
- 4) (有界性) 设 $\alpha^- \leq \text{GPFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \alpha^+$, 其中 $\alpha^- = \langle \mu^-, \nu^+ \rangle, \alpha^+ = \langle \mu^+, \nu^- \rangle$, $\mu^- = \min_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}, \mu^+ = \max_i \{\mu_{\alpha_i}\}, \nu^- = \min_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}, \nu^+ = \max_i \{\nu_{\alpha_i}\}$;
- 5) (置换不变性) 设 $\beta_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的一个置换, 则 $\text{GPFRWBGM}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{GPFRWBGM}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$.

5 决策应用

5.1 决策方法

设方案集为 $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, 属性集为 $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$, $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 为属性权重向量, 且 $w_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$. 当决策者给出方案 x_i 关于属性 c_j 的属性值为 α_{ij} , 其中 α_{ij} 为毕达哥拉斯模糊数, 且属性值之间相互独立时, 此时可以使用一般的毕达哥拉斯模糊集成算子进行信息集成, 随后实现方案排序择优. 但是当属性值之间存在着相关时, 此时一般的毕达哥拉斯模糊集成算子已经不能适用, 否则会出现不合理或不客观的结果出现. 为此, 根据文中提出毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性 BM 算子, 提出适用于属性值间存在相互作用的毕达哥拉斯模糊多属性决策方法.

步骤 1: 决策者给出方案 x_i 关于属性 c_j 的属性值为 α_{ij} , 其中 α_{ij} 为毕达哥拉斯模糊数, 从而得到决策矩阵为 $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{mn}$.

步骤 2: 根据毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性 BM 算子计算各方案综合评价值.

步骤 3: 计算出各方案综合评价值的得分函数值和精确函数值.

步骤 4: 根据各方案综合评价值的得分函数和精确函数对方案进行排序择优.

5.2 决策实例

例 1^[32] 包容性金融的引入给大多数发展国家的金融部门带来了激烈的竞争. 作为一个新工具, 在线支付系统通过诸如银行等各种金融机构得到了发展. 加纳无一例外地也要引进这些新的电子支付系统. 加纳国内一家银行, 即 GCB 银行, 想要通过引入为顾客服务的新在线支付系统而扩展自己的业务. 该银行关注的焦点是以合理的价格为下层贫困民众和低收入消费者提供一个合理的在线支付渠道. 为了实现该目的, 电子银行经理的任务是要对多家在线支付服务提供商进行评估, 并选择一家最佳提供商. 通过该经理的调查研究, 四家在线支付服务提供商成为了候选者, 即服务商有 $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$. 通过研究和发展部门的帮助, 该电子银行经理从下面五个属性对提供商进行评估, 评估指标分别为: 科技创新 (c_1)、真正的竞争价格 (c_2)、绩效表现 (c_3)、技术能力 (c_4) 和物流能力 (c_5). 并假设这些属性的权重为 $w = (0.3, 0.1, 0.2, 0.1, 0.3)^T$. 并且评估值为毕达哥拉斯模糊数, 并构成了一个毕达哥拉斯模糊矩阵. 请根据上面数据为该电子银行确定最佳提供商.

表 1 毕达哥拉斯模糊决策矩阵

	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5
x_1	$< 0.6, 0.3 >$	$< 0.7, 0.1 >$	$< 0.9, 0.2 >$	$< 0.4, 0.5 >$	$< 0.8, 0.2 >$
x_2	$< 0.4, 0.7 >$	$< 0.5, 0.7 >$	$< 0.3, 0.8 >$	$< 0.8, 0.1 >$	$< 0.5, 0.6 >$
x_3	$< 0.8, 0.1 >$	$< 0.3, 0.5 >$	$< 0.8, 0.4 >$	$< 0.7, 0.5 >$	$< 0.8, 0.4 >$
x_4	$< 0.4, 0.2 >$	$< 0.5, 0.6 >$	$< 0.6, 0.7 >$	$< 0.9, 0.4 >$	$< 0.7, 0.6 >$

步骤 1: 决策矩阵为 $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{45}$ (见表 1), 其中 $\alpha_{ij}(i = 1, 2, 3, 4, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ 为毕达哥拉斯模糊数.

步骤 2: 取 $p = q = 1$, 根据 PFRWBM 算子计算各方案综合评价值, 得到 $x_1 = < 0.7275, 0.8057 >$, $x_2 = < 0.4784, 0.4284 >$, $x_3 = < 0.7550, 0.7115 >$, $x_4 = < 0.6106, 0.5669 >$.

步骤 3: 各方案综合评价值的得分函数值分别为 $s(x_1) = -0.1199$, $s(x_2) = 0.0453$, $s(x_3) = 0.0638$, $s(x_4) = 0.0515$.

步骤 4: 由各方案综合评价值的得分函数值可得 $x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$, 即在线支付服务系统最佳提供商应为 x_3 .

5.3 参数影响分析

为了分析 PFRWBM 算子中参数取值对方案排序的影响, 我们令参数 p, q 取不同数值, 然后计算出各方案相应的综合属性值, 并将方案排序列入表 2.

表 2 不同参数下方案排序

p, q	方案排序	p, q	方案排序	p, q	方案排序
1,1	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$	5,3	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$	3,8	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$
1,2	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$	3,5	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$	8,3	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$
2,1	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$	5,5	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$	5,8	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$
4,4	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$	8,2	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$	8,5	$x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$

由表 2 可以看出, 当 p, q 较小时, 即 $p, q = 1, 2$ 时, 方案排序为 $x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$; 而当 p, q 较大时, 即 $p, q = 3, 4, 5, 8$ 时, 方案排序为 $x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$. 显然, 参数 p, q 的取值的确对方案排序产生很大的影响. 但是, 从该例计算结果看, PFRWBM 算子也具有一定的稳定性.

5.4 决策方法比较

1) 与 PFWBM 算子比较

文献 [32] 根据 PFWBM 算子计算出, 当 $p = q = 1$ 时, 方案排序为 $x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_1 \succ x_2$, 该排序方案与 PFRWBM 算子得到的方案排序均不相同. 出现这种情况的原因, 与这两种算子计算中的权重设置有着极大的关系, 但是考虑到 PFRWBM 算子具有还原性, 而 PFWBM 算子不具有还原性, 因此由 PFRWBM 算子得到的排序结果更合理.

2) 与毕达哥拉斯模糊 TOPSIS 法计算比较

首先, 选取正理想方案 $x^+ = \{<0, 8, 0.1>, <0.7, 0.1>, <0.9, 0.2>, <0.9, 0.4>, <0.8, 0.2>\}$ 以及负理想方案 $x^- = \{<0, 4, 0.7>, <0.5, 0.7>, <0.3, 0.8>, <0.4, 0.5>, <0.5, 0.6>\}$.

其次, 计算出每个方案与正理想方案 x^+ 的加权距离 $d(x_1, x^+) = 0.149$, $d(x_2, x^+) = 0.446$, $d(x_3, x^+) = 0.106$, $d(x_4, x^+) = 0.303$.

计算出每个方案与负理想方案 x^- 的加权距离 $d(x_1, x^-) = 0.345$, $d(x_2, x^-) = 0.048$, $d(x_3, x^-) = 0.420$, $d(x_4, x^-) = 0.191$.

第三, 求出每个方案到正理想方案和负理想方案的相对距离 $l(x_1) = \frac{d(x_1, x^-)}{d(x_1, x^-) + d(x_1, x^+)} = 0.6984$, $l(x_2) = 0.0972$, $l(x_3) = 0.7985$, $l(x_4) = 0.3866$.

第四, 由 $l(x_3) \geq l(x_1) \geq l(x_4) \geq l(x_2)$ 可知, 方案排序为 $x_3 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_2$.

显然, 该方案排序结果与当 $p, q = 3, 4, 5, 8$ 时 PFRWBM 算子的排序是一致的. 这也说明了 PFRWBM 算子在信息集成中的有效性.

6 结语

在毕达哥拉斯模糊决策过程中, 属性之间往往存在不同程度的相互关系, 针对目前反映属性相关的毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 BM 的不足, 研究了具有还原性的两类毕达哥拉斯模糊加权 BM 算子, 包括: PFRWBM 算子, GPFRBM 算子以及 PFRWBGM 算子和 GPFRWBGM 算子, 得到了它们的计算公式. 讨论了它们的性质. 研究结果表明, 毕达哥拉斯模糊还原性 BM 集成算子不仅具有还原性、幂等性、单调性以及置换不变性等性质, 而且实例分析以及决策方法比较表明, 算子在实际应用中可行、合理和有效, 且呈现出较好的稳定性.

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