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基于方案偏好和部分权重信息的模糊多属性决策方法

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摘要: 研究了只有部分权重信息且决策者对方案的偏好信息以三角模糊数互反判断矩阵形式给出的模糊多属性决策问题. 首先为得到属性权重, 给出一种结合主观模糊偏好信息和客观决策信息的极小化极大偏差模型; 然后, 运用加性加权法求出各方案的模糊综合属性值, 并利用已有的三角模糊数排序公式求得决策方案的排序; 最后, 通过算例说明了该方法的可行性和有效性.

关键词: 互反判断矩阵; 三角模糊数; 排序

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Method for fuzzy multi-attribute decision making with preference on alternatives and partial weights information

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Abstract: The fuzzy multi-attribute decision making (FMADM) problems are investigated, in which the information about attribute weights is known partly and the decision maker has preference information on alternatives in the form of triangular fuzzy numbers reciprocal judgment matrix. A minimizing the maximum difference model is introduced to assess the weights of attributes in the FMADM problem, which integrates subjective fuzzy preference relations and objective information. The additive weighting method is used to obtain the fuzzy overall values of alternatives. By using the priority formula of triangular fuzzy numbers, the decision alternatives are then ranked. Finally, a numerical example is given to show the feasibility and effectiveness of the developed method.

Key words: Reciprocal judgment matrix; Triangular fuzzy number; Priority

1 引言

由于客观事物的不确定性及人类思维的模糊性, 近年来, 有关模糊决策理论的研究已引起人们的高度重视, 并取得了丰硕成果^[1,2]. 在决策过程中, 决策者(专家)往往需对决策方案进行两两比较, 并构造判断矩阵, 其中互反判断矩阵是一类常见的判断矩阵形式. 由于判断的不确定性, 当人们构造互反判断矩阵时, 得到的判断值有时不是确定的数值点, 而是以三角模糊数等模糊形式给出的. 因此, 如何处理这类问题, 是一个具有重要实际应用价值的研究课题. 目前, 有关这类问题的研究才刚刚开始, 主要的方法都是基于三角模糊数互补判断矩阵的主观方法^[3-5], 而研究方案偏好为三角模糊互反判断矩阵与客观决策矩阵结合的综合模糊决策方法还比较少^[6]. 为此, 本文首先回顾了三角模糊数互补判断矩阵的概念; 然后, 将文献[7,8]的矩阵特征向量思

想引入三角模糊数互补判断矩阵中, 研究三角模糊数互反一致性判断矩阵和权重向量之间的类似特征向量关系, 建立了一个极小化极大偏差模型, 得到属性的权重向量, 并利用简单的加权集结方法和已有的三角模糊数排序公式, 得到所有方案的排序. 本文方法因为包含了主观和客观信息, 所以要优于现有的主观决策方法.

2 预备知识

考虑任意两个三角模糊数 $\tilde{a} = (a_l, a_m, a_u)$, $\tilde{b} = (b_l, b_m, b_u)$, 则模糊数运算规则如下^[9]:

$$\tilde{a} \oplus \tilde{b} = (a_l, a_m, a_u) \oplus (b_l, b_m, b_u) = (a_l + b_l, a_m + b_m, a_u + b_u),$$

$$\tilde{a} \otimes \tilde{b} = (a_l, a_m, a_u) \otimes (b_l, b_m, b_u) = (a_l b_l, a_m b_m, a_u b_u),$$

$$\frac{\tilde{a}}{\tilde{b}} = \left(\frac{a_u}{b_u}, \frac{a_m}{b_m}, \frac{a_l}{b_l} \right).$$

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定义 1^[10] 设三角模糊判断矩阵 $\tilde{B} = (\tilde{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 其中: $\tilde{b}_{ij} = (b_{lij}, b_{mij}, b_{uij})$, $\tilde{b}_{ji} = (b_{lji}, b_{mji}, b_{uji})$. 对于 $\forall i, j \in N$ 如果满足:

- 1) $\forall i \in N, \tilde{b}_{ii} = (1, 1, 1)$;
- 2) $1/9 \leq b_{lij} \leq b_{mij} \leq b_{uij} \leq 9$;
- 3) $\tilde{b}_{ij} = 1/\tilde{b}_{ji} = (1/b_{uji}, 1/b_{mji}, 1/b_{lji})$.

则称矩阵 \tilde{B} 是三角模糊数互反判断矩阵.

定义 2^[10] 若三角模糊互反判断矩阵 $\tilde{B} = (\tilde{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的排序向量为 $\tilde{v} = (\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n)^T$, 其中 $\tilde{v}_i = (v_{li}, v_{mi}, v_{ui})$ 也为三角模糊数. 如果满足 $\tilde{b}_{ij} = \tilde{v}_i/\tilde{v}_j, \forall i, j \in N$, 则称矩阵 \tilde{B} 是完全一致性三角模糊数互反判断矩阵.

当 \tilde{B} 是一致性三角模糊数互反判断矩阵时, 有 $\tilde{b}_{ij} = \tilde{v}_i/\tilde{v}_j, \forall i, j \in N$, 即

$$(b_{lij}, b_{mij}, b_{uij}) = \left(\frac{v_{li} \cdot v_{mj} \cdot v_{uj}}{v_{lj} \cdot v_{mj} \cdot v_{uj}}, \frac{v_{li}}{v_{uj}}, \frac{v_{mi}}{v_{mj}}, \frac{v_{ui}}{v_{lj}} \right),$$

也即

$$b_{lij} = \frac{v_{li}}{v_{uj}}, b_{mij} = \frac{v_{mi}}{v_{mj}}, b_{uij} = \frac{v_{ui}}{v_{lj}}. \quad (1)$$

考虑一个具有 n 个方案 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 和 s 个属性 (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_s) 的 FMADM 问题, 设规范化三角模糊数决策矩阵为 $\tilde{Z} = (\tilde{z}_{ij})_{n \times s}$, 其中 $\tilde{z}_{ij} = (z_{lij}, z_{mij}, z_{uij})$ 为三角模糊数. 相对于属性集的权重向量为 $W = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_s)^T$, 且满足 $\sum_{i=1}^s w_i = 1$. H 为已知的部分权重信息确定的属性可能权重集合, $W \in H$, 若权重向量已知, 则利用简单的加权集结方法, 方案 $x_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的综合评估值可表示为

$$\tilde{d}_i = (d_{li}, d_{mi}, d_{ui}) = \sum_{j=1}^s \tilde{z}_{ij} W_j = \left(\sum_{j=1}^s z_{lij} W_j, \sum_{j=1}^s z_{mij} W_j, \sum_{j=1}^s z_{uij} W_j \right). \quad (2)$$

其中

$$d_{li} = \sum_{j=1}^s z_{lij} W_j, d_{mi} = \sum_{j=1}^s z_{mij} W_j, d_{ui} = \sum_{j=1}^s z_{uij} W_j, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

或用矩阵表示为

$$D_l = Z_l W, D_m = Z_m W, D_u = Z_u W. \quad (3)$$

其中

$$D_l = (d_{l1}, d_{l2}, \dots, d_{ln})^T, D_m = (d_{m1}, d_{m2}, \dots, d_{mn})^T, D_u = (d_{u1}, d_{u2}, \dots, d_{un})^T, Z_l = (z_{lij})_{n \times s}, Z_m = (z_{mij})_{n \times s}, Z_u = (z_{uij})_{n \times s}.$$

当属性权重已知时, 由各方案综合属性值的大小可确定方案的优劣; 否则, 就不能直接由式(3) 确定综合属性值. 本文将主要研究属性权重部分已知,

且方案的偏好信息为三角模糊数互反判断矩阵形式的多属性决策问题.

3 主要结果

设模糊多属性决策方案 $\tilde{d}_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的两两比较偏好信息为三角数模糊数互反判断矩阵 $\tilde{B} = (\tilde{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 则有下列定理成立.

定理 1 设三角模糊数互反判断矩阵 $\tilde{B} = (\tilde{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的权重向量为 $\tilde{d} = (\tilde{d}_1, \tilde{d}_2, \dots, \tilde{d}_n)^T$, 则当 \tilde{B} 是一致性三角模糊数互反判断矩阵时, 有

$$\frac{d_{li}}{d_{lj}} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n b_{ukj}}{b_{uki}}, \frac{d_{mi}}{d_{mj}} = b_{mij}, \frac{d_{ui}}{d_{uj}} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n b_{lkj}}{b_{lki}}, i, j \in N. \quad (4)$$

证明 若 $\tilde{B} = (\tilde{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是一致性三角模糊数互反偏好矩阵, 则由式(1) 可知

$$b_{lij} = d_{li}/d_{uj}, b_{mij} = d_{mi}/d_{mj}, b_{uij} = d_{ui}/d_{lj}, i, j \in N. \quad (5)$$

显然式(4) 中间的等式成立, 且由式(5) 可得

$$b_{lij} d_{uj} = d_{li}, d_{uj} = d_{li}/b_{lij}, d_{ij} b_{uij} = d_{ui}, d_{ij} = d_{ui}/b_{uij}, i, j \in N. \quad (6)$$

对式(6) 左右两边求和可得

$$d_{uj} \prod_{k=1}^n b_{lkj} = \prod_{k=1}^n d_{lk} = \prod_{s=1}^n d_{ls} = d_{ui} \prod_{s=1}^n \frac{1}{b_{uis}}, d_{lj} \prod_{k=1}^n b_{ukj} = \prod_{k=1}^n d_{uk} = \prod_{s=1}^n d_{us} = d_{li} \prod_{s=1}^n \frac{1}{b_{lis}}.$$

由上式和三角模糊数互反判断矩阵的定义可得

$$\frac{d_{li}}{d_{lj}} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n b_{ukj}}{(1/b_{lis}) \prod_{k=1}^n b_{uki}}, \frac{d_{ui}}{d_{uj}} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n b_{lkj}}{(1/b_{uis}) \prod_{k=1}^n b_{lki}}, i, j \in N.$$

令

$$P_l = (p_{lij})_{n \times n}, P_m = (p_{mij})_{n \times n}, P_u = (p_{uij})_{n \times n}.$$

其中

$$p_{lij} = \prod_{k=1}^n b_{lkj} / \prod_{k=1}^n b_{lki}, p_{mij} = b_{mij}, p_{uij} = \prod_{k=1}^n b_{ukj} / \prod_{k=1}^n b_{uki}, i, j \in N.$$

则由定理 1 和文献[7, 8] 的特征向量方法可知, 若矩阵 $\tilde{B} = (\tilde{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是三角模糊数互反一致性判断矩阵,

4) 的期望值为

$$E(\tilde{d}_1) = 0.4894, E(\tilde{d}_2) = 0.5182,$$

$$E(\tilde{d}_3) = 0.4939, E(\tilde{d}_4) = 0.4990.$$

显然,有 $E(\tilde{d}_2) > E(\tilde{d}_4) > E(\tilde{d}_3) > E(\tilde{d}_1)$,因此,相应方案的优先次序为 $x_2 > x_4 > x_3 > x_1$,故最优方案为 x_2 . 该结果与文献[6]的结果相同,而本文方法要比文献[6]的方法简单. 因为本文的最优权重模型只有9个未知自变量,而文献[6]需求解含有54个未知自变量的优化模型.

5 结 论

本文进一步研究了只有部分权重信息且决策者对方案的偏好信息以三角模糊数互反判断矩阵形式给出的模糊多属性决策问题. 本文建立了一个基于主观偏好信息和客观决策信息的极小化极大偏差模型. 通过求解线性规划问题得到属性的权重向量,并利用简单的加权集结方法,得到了方案的排序. 本文方法包含了主观和客观信息,因此,要优于现有的主观模糊决策方法. 同时,该方法也可用于多人多属性的模糊多属性决策问题.

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