

基于广义直觉语言算子的多属性群决策方法

谭睿璞^{1a,2}, 张文德^{1b,1c}

(1. 福州大学 a. 经济与管理学院, b. 信息管理研究所, c. 信息化建设办公室,
福州 350116; 2. 福建江夏学院 电子信息科学学院, 福州 350108)

摘要: 针对属性权重未知, 属性值为直觉语言数的多属性决策问题, 提出一种基于直觉语言熵和广义直觉语言算子的群决策方法. 定义直觉语言熵, 利用直觉语言熵确定属性权重, 提出 3 种直觉语言算子: 广义直觉语言加权几何平均(GILWGA)算子、广义直觉语言有序加权几何(GILOWG)算子及广义直觉语言混合几何(GILHG)算子. 利用 GILWGA 和 GILHG 算子集结信息, 采用基于直觉语言数的得分函数及精确函数进行方案排序和择优. 最后, 通过算例说明了所提出方法的有效性和合理性.

关键词: 决策; 直觉语言数; 广义直觉语言算子; 直觉语言熵

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Multi-criteria group decision making method based on generalized intuitionistic linguistic operators

TAN Rui-pu^{1a,2}, ZHANG Wen-de^{1b,1c}

(1a. School of Economics & Management, 1b. Institute of Information Management, 1c. Information Construction Office, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou 350116, China; 2. College of Electronics and Information Science, Fujian Jiangxia University, Fuzhou 350108, China. Correspondent: TAN Rui-pu, E-mail: tanrui pu123@163.com)

Abstract: For the multi-criteria group decision-making problem, in which the attribute weights are unknown, and the attribute value of alternatives is in the form of the intuitionistic linguistic number, a group decision making method based on the intuitionistic linguistic entropy and generalized intuitionistic linguistic operators is proposed. Firstly, the intuitionistic linguistic entropy is defined and used to determine the attribute weights. Then three generalized intuitionistic linguistic operators are introduced, including the generalized intuitionistic linguistic weighted geometric averaging(GILWGA) operator, the generalized intuitionistic linguistic ordered weighted geometric(GILOWG) operator and the generalized intuitionistic linguistic hybrid geometric(GILHG) operator, and the GILWGA and GILHG operator are used to aggregate information. Furthermore, the score function and the accuracy function based on the intuitionistic linguistic numbers are used to sort the alternatives and obtain the best alternative. Finally, an illustrative example is given to illustrate the feasibility and rationality of the proposed method.

Keywords: decision making; intuitionistic linguistic number; generalized intuitionistic linguistic operators; intuitionistic linguistic entropy

0 引言

在社会经济活动中存在大量的多属性决策问题. 自 1986 年 Atanassov^[1]提出直觉模糊集的概念以来, 直觉模糊决策方法便成为研究的热点^[2-4]. 直觉模糊集同时考虑了隶属度和非隶属度两方面信息, 可以更细致地描述模糊信息, 具有较强的处理模糊信息的能

力. Xu 等^[5-6]对直觉模糊环境下的几何和算术集结算子进行研究, 给出了群决策方法; 文献 [7] 提出了广义直觉模糊算子, 包括广义直觉模糊加权几何(GIFWG)算子、广义直觉模糊有序加权几何(GIFOWG)算子及广义直觉模糊混合几何(GIFHG)算子; 文献 [8] 提出了动态直觉模糊加权几何(DIFWG)算子, 并应用于

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作者简介: 谭睿璞(1982-), 女, 讲师, 博士生, 从事决策方法及数据约简的研究; 张文德(1962-), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事信息管理与信息系统等研究.

动态直觉模糊多属性决策. 基于这些算子, 学者提出了大量的决策方法. 同时, 因为客观事物的复杂性和不确定性, 以及人类思维的模糊性, 在决策过程中, 一般很难以定量的数值表示, 故更倾向于用定性的语言信息评价属性, 基于语言信息的决策成为研究热点^[9-15], 而如何对语言信息进行集成是其中一个十分重要的课题^[10].

综合直觉模糊集和语言信息的优点, Wang等^[16]定义了直觉语言集的概念, 并将其应用于决策. 目前, 针对属性值为直觉语言数的决策方法研究较少^[17-21]. 为此, 本文在文献[7]的基础上, 定义广义直觉语言加权几何平均(GILWGA)算子、广义直觉语言有序加权几何(GILOWG)算子及广义直觉语言混合几何(GILHG)算子, 并提出基于广义直觉语言算子的多属性群决策方法.

1 基本理论

1.1 语言术语集及直觉模糊集

定义 1^[22-23] 设语言术语集为 $S = \{s_\theta | \theta = 1/\tau, \dots, 1/2, 1, 2, \dots, \tau\}$. 其中: s_θ 为语言术语, $s_{1/\tau}$ 和 s_τ 分别为语言术语的下限和上限, τ 为正整数, 且 S 满足下列条件:

1) 若 $a > b$, 则 $s_a > s_b$;

2) 存在负算子 $\text{neg}(s_a) = s_b$, 使得 $ab = 1$, 特别地, $\text{neg}(s_1) = s_1$.

当 $\tau = 4$ 时, $S = \{s_{1/4} = \text{极差}, s_{1/3} = \text{很差}, s_{1/2} = \text{差}, s_1 = \text{一般}, s_2 = \text{好}, s_3 = \text{很好}, s_4 = \text{极好}\}$.

为了便于计算和避免丢失决策信息, 在原有语言术语集 S 的基础上, 定义一个扩展语言术语集 $\tilde{S} = \{s_\theta | \theta \in [1/q, q]\}$, 其中 $q (q > 1)$ 是一个充分大的自然数. 若 $s_\theta \in S$, 则称 s_θ 为本原术语, 否则称为拓展术语. 一般运用本原术语评估决策方案, 拓展术语出现在语言计算和决策方案的排序过程中.

定义 2^[24] 设 X 是一个非空论域, $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, X 上的一个直觉模糊集可表示为 $A = \{(x, \langle \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle) | x \in X\}$. 其中: $\mu_A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 和 $\nu_A : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 均为 X 的隶属函数, 且 $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$, $\mu_A(x)$, $\nu_A(x)$ 分别为元素 x 属于 A 的隶属度和非隶属度. 对于 X 上的每一个直觉模糊集, 称 $\pi_A(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x) - \nu_A(x)$ 为直觉模糊集 A 中元素 x 的直觉指数, 表示元素 x 属于 A 的犹豫度.

1.2 直觉语言集及其相关概念

定义 3^[16] 设 X 是一个论域, $s_{\theta(x)} \in \tilde{S}$, 则一个直觉语言集 A 定义如下:

$$A = \{(x, \langle s_{\theta(x)}, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle) | x \in X\}.$$

其中: $s_{\theta(x)}$ 是语言术语; $\mu_A(x)$ 是隶属函数, 表示 x 隶属于语言评价价值 $s_{\theta(x)}$ 的程度, $\mu_A : X \rightarrow \tilde{S} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, x

$\mapsto s_{\theta(x)} \mapsto \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x)$ 为非隶属函数, 表示 x 非隶属于语言评价价值 $s_{\theta(x)}$ 的程度, $\nu_A : X \rightarrow \tilde{S} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $x \mapsto s_{\theta(x)} \mapsto \nu_A(x)$, 且满足条件 $0 \leq \mu_A(x) + \nu_A(x) \leq 1$, $x \in X$, $\pi_A(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x) - \nu_A(x)$ 表示 x 属于 $s_{\theta(x)}$ 的犹豫度.

定义 4^[25] 设 $\alpha_1 = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_1)}, \mu(\alpha_1), \nu(\alpha_1) \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_2)}, \mu(\alpha_2), \nu(\alpha_2) \rangle$ 为两个直觉语言数, $\lambda \geq 0$, 则有:

1) $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_1) + \theta(\alpha_2)}, 1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_1))(1 - \mu(\alpha_2)), \nu(\alpha_1)\nu(\alpha_2) \rangle$;

2) $\alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2 = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_1) \times \theta(\alpha_2)}, \mu(\alpha_1)\mu(\alpha_2), \nu(\alpha_1) + \nu(\alpha_2) - \nu(\alpha_1)\nu(\alpha_2) \rangle$;

3) $\lambda \alpha_1 = \langle s_{\lambda \times \theta(\alpha_1)}, 1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_1))^\lambda, (\nu(\alpha_1))^\lambda \rangle$;

4) $\alpha_1^\lambda = \langle s_{(\theta(\alpha_1))^\lambda}, (\mu(\alpha_1))^\lambda, 1 - (1 - \nu(\alpha_1))^\lambda \rangle$.

进一步, 推导可得

1) $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 \otimes \alpha_1$;

2) $\lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda\alpha_2 + \lambda\alpha_1$;

3) $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_1 = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\alpha_1$;

4) $\alpha_1^{\lambda_1} \otimes \alpha_1^{\lambda_2} = (\alpha_1)^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$;

5) $\alpha_1^{\lambda_1} \otimes \alpha_2^{\lambda_2} = (\alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2)^{\lambda_1}$.

定义 5^[19] $\alpha = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha)}, \mu(\alpha), \nu(\alpha) \rangle$ 是一个直觉语言数, 则 α 的得分函数 $h(\alpha)$ 和精确函数 $H(\alpha)$ 分别为

$$h(\alpha) = \theta(\alpha)(\mu(\alpha) - \nu(\alpha)),$$

$$H(\alpha) = \theta(\alpha)(\mu(\alpha) + \nu(\alpha)).$$

定义 6^[19] 设 $\alpha_1 = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_1)}, \mu(\alpha_1), \nu(\alpha_1) \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_2)}, \mu(\alpha_2), \nu(\alpha_2) \rangle$ 是两个直觉语言数, 则大小关系及排序如下:

1) 若 $h(\alpha_1) > h(\alpha_2)$, 则 α_1 大于 α_2 , 即 $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$.

2) 若 $h(\alpha_1) < h(\alpha_2)$, 则 α_1 小于 α_2 , 即 $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$.

3) 若 $h(\alpha_1) = h(\alpha_2)$, 则:

① 若 $H(\alpha_1) = H(\alpha_2)$, 则 α_1 等于 α_2 , 即 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$;

② 若 $H(\alpha_1) < H(\alpha_2)$, 则 α_1 小于 α_2 , 即 $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$;

③ 若 $H(\alpha_1) > H(\alpha_2)$, 则 α_1 大于 α_2 , 即 $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$.

2 直觉语言熵

针对指标权重未知的决策问题, 本文通过直觉语言熵确定. 在文献[26]提出的直觉模糊熵的基础上提出直觉语言熵, 具体公式如下:

定义 7 设 $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 直觉语言集 $A = \{(x, \langle s_{\theta(x)}, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle) | x \in X\}$, 则 A 的直觉语言熵为

$$E(A) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(1 - |\mu_A(x_i) - \nu_A(x_i)| + \pi_A(x_i)) \theta(x_i)}{(1 + |\mu_A(x_i) - \nu_A(x_i)| + \pi_A(x_i)) \tau}.$$

在直觉语言决策矩阵 $F = (c_{ij})$ 中, 对于任意的直觉语言数 $c_{ij} = \langle s_{\theta(x)}, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle$, 由上述公式可以计算出其直觉语言熵, 简单记为 e_{ij} . e_{ij} 表示了属性值 c_{ij} 的不确定性, e_{ij} 越大, c_{ij} 的不确定性越大. 对于

指标 c_{ij} , 其熵可以表示为 $E_j = l_1 e_{1j} + l_2 e_{2j} + \dots + l_m e_{mj}$, 其中 l_i 是第 i 个方案的权重, 因为每个方案的重要性是一样的, 所以

$$E_j = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m e_{ij}.$$

因此, 第 j 个指标的权重可由下式计算得出:

$$\omega_j = \frac{1 - E_j}{\sum_j (1 - E_j)}.$$

然后, 采用广义直觉语言算子得到各个方案的综合评价, 其中属性权重的计算由直觉语言熵得到.

3 广义直觉语言算子

在文献 [7] 提出的广义直觉模糊算子及文献 [17] 提出的直觉语言平均算子的基础上, 结合直觉语言运算法则, 引入 3 种广义直觉语言几何算子.

定义 8 广义直觉语言加权几何平均 (GILWGA) 算子. 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_j)}, \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组直觉语言数, 令 $GILWGA: \Omega^n \rightarrow \Omega$, 若

$$GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \alpha_j)^{\omega_j} \right), \quad (1)$$

则称函数 GILWGA 为广义直觉语言加权几何平均 (GILWGA) 算子. 其中: $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n)$ 是属性权重, 满足 $\omega_j \in [0, 1]$, 且 $\sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j = 1, \lambda > 0$ 是任意实数.

根据直觉语言数运算法则, 可对式 (1) 进一步推导, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) &= \left\langle s_{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j} \right), \right. \\ &1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \right)^{1/\lambda}, \\ &\left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \right)^{1/\lambda} \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

为了计算简便, 取 $\lambda = 1$, 则

$$GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^n \theta(\alpha_j)^{\omega_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^n (\mu(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j}, 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j} \right\rangle. \quad (3)$$

GILWGA 算子具有如下性质:

定理 1 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_j)}, \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组直觉语言数, 则由 GILWGA 算子得到的集成值仍是直觉语言数.

证明 用数学归纳法证明式 (2).

首先证明下式成立:

$$(\lambda \alpha_1)^{\omega_1} \otimes (\lambda \alpha_2)^{\omega_2} \otimes \dots \otimes (\lambda \alpha_n)^{\omega_n} =$$

$$\left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}, 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \right\rangle. \quad (4)$$

1) 当 $n = 2$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \alpha_1 &= \langle s_{\lambda \theta(\alpha_1)}, 1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_1))^\lambda, (\nu(\alpha_1))^\lambda \rangle, \\ \lambda \alpha_2 &= \langle s_{\lambda \theta(\alpha_2)}, 1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_2))^\lambda, (\nu(\alpha_2))^\lambda \rangle, \\ (\lambda \alpha_1)^{\omega_1} \otimes (\lambda \alpha_2)^{\omega_2} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^2 (\lambda \theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^2 (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}, 1 - \prod_{j=1}^2 (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \right\rangle.$$

2) 假设 $n = k$, 式 (4) 也成立, 即

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda \alpha_1)^{\omega_1} \otimes (\lambda \alpha_2)^{\omega_2} \otimes \dots \otimes (\lambda \alpha_k)^{\omega_k} &= \left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^k (\lambda \theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^k (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}, \right. \\ &1 - \prod_{j=1}^k (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \left. \right\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

则当 $n = k + 1$ 时, 由定义 4 中的运算法则可得

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda \alpha_1)^{\omega_1} \otimes (\lambda \alpha_2)^{\omega_2} \otimes \dots \otimes (\lambda \alpha_{k+1})^{\omega_{k+1}} &= \left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^k (\lambda \theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^k (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}, \right. \\ &1 - \prod_{j=1}^k (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \left. \right\rangle \otimes \left\langle s_{(\lambda \theta(\alpha_{k+1}))^{\omega_{k+1}}}, (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_{k+1}))^\lambda)^{\omega_{k+1}}, \right. \\ &1 - (1 - \nu(\alpha_{k+1})^\lambda)^{\omega_{k+1}} \left. \right\rangle = \left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^{k+1} (\lambda \theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}, \right. \\ &1 - \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \left. \right\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

即当 $n = k + 1$ 时, 式 (4) 成立.

根据定义 4, 由式 (4) 可得式 (2) 成立. \square

定理 2 (幂等性) 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_j)}, \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组直觉语言数, $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n)$ 是属性权重, 满足 $\omega_j \in [0, 1]$, 且 $\sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j = 1, \lambda > 0$ 是任意实数. 若所有直觉语言数 α_j 是相等的, 即 $\alpha_j = \alpha (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则

$$GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha.$$

证明 由定义 4 可得

$$GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) =$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda}((\lambda\alpha_1)^{\omega_1} \otimes (\lambda\alpha_2)^{\omega_2} \otimes \dots \otimes (\lambda\alpha_n)^{\omega_n}) = \frac{1}{\lambda}(\lambda\alpha)^{\omega_1+\omega_2+\dots+\omega_n} = \frac{1}{\lambda}(\lambda\alpha)^{\sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j} = \alpha. \quad \square$$

定理 3(边界性) 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta}(\alpha_j), \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是一组直觉语言数, $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n)$ 是属性权重, 满足 $\omega_j \in [0, 1]$, 且 $\sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j = 1, \lambda > 0$ 是任意实数. 若

$$\alpha^- = \langle \min_j s_{\theta}(\alpha_j), \min_j \mu(\alpha_j), \max_j \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle,$$

$$\alpha^+ = \langle \max_j s_{\theta}(\alpha_j), \max_j \mu(\alpha_j), \min_j \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle,$$

则 $\alpha^- \leq \text{GILWGA}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \alpha^+$.

证明 因为

$$\min_j s_{\theta}(\alpha_j) \leq s_{\theta}(\alpha_j) \leq \max_j s_{\theta}(\alpha_j),$$

$$\min_j \mu(\alpha_j) \leq \mu(\alpha_j) \leq \max_j \mu(\alpha_j),$$

$$\min_j \nu(\alpha_j) \leq \nu(\alpha_j) \leq \max_j \nu(\alpha_j),$$

所以

$$s_{\frac{1}{\lambda}(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda\theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j})} \leq s_{\frac{1}{\lambda}(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \max(\theta(\alpha_j)))^{\omega_j})} =$$

$$s_{\frac{1}{\lambda} \lambda \max(\theta(\alpha_j))} = s_{\max(\theta(\alpha_j))},$$

$$s_{\frac{1}{\lambda}(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda\theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j})} \geq s_{\frac{1}{\lambda}(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \min(\theta(\alpha_j)))^{\omega_j})} =$$

$$s_{\min(\theta(\alpha_j))},$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^{\lambda})^{\omega_j} \geq \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \max(\nu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda})^{\omega_j} =$$

$$1 - (\max(\nu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda}),$$

$$\left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^{\lambda})^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} \leq \max(\nu(\alpha_j)),$$

$$\left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^{\lambda})^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} \geq \min(\nu(\alpha_j)),$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda})^{\omega_j} \leq$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \max(\mu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda})^{\omega_j}) =$$

$$1 - (1 - \max(\mu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda}),$$

$$1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda})^{\omega_j} \geq (1 - \max(\mu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda}),$$

$$1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda})^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} \leq$$

$$\max(\mu(\alpha_j)).$$

类似可得

$$1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^{\lambda})^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} \geq \min(\mu(\alpha_j)).$$

假定 $\text{GILWGA}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha = \langle s_{\theta}, \mu, \nu \rangle$, 则有

$$h(\alpha) = \theta(\mu - \nu) \leq$$

$$\max_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j))(\max_j (\mu(\alpha_j)) - \min_j (\nu(\alpha_j))) = h(\alpha^+),$$

$$h(\alpha) = \theta(\mu - \nu) \geq$$

$$\min_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j))(\min_j (\mu(\alpha_j)) - \max_j (\nu(\alpha_j))) = h(\alpha^-).$$

如果 $h(\alpha) < h(\alpha^+)$, 并且 $h(\alpha) > h(\alpha^-)$, 则由定义 6 可知

$$\alpha^- < \text{GILWGA}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) < \alpha^+. \quad (5)$$

如果 $h(\alpha) = h(\alpha^+)$, 则有

$$\theta(\mu - \nu) = \max_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j))(\max_j (\mu(\alpha_j)) - \min_j (\nu(\alpha_j))),$$

即

$$s_{\theta} = \max_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j)), \mu = \max_j (\mu(\alpha_j)), \nu = \min_j (\nu(\alpha_j)),$$

$$H(\alpha) = \theta(\mu + \nu) =$$

$$\max_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j))(\max_j (\mu(\alpha_j)) + \min_j (\nu(\alpha_j))) = H(\alpha^+).$$

由定义 6 可知

$$\text{GILWGA}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha^+. \quad (6)$$

同理, 如果 $h(\alpha) = h(\alpha^-)$, 则 $\theta(\mu - \nu) = \min_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j)) \times (\min_j (\mu(\alpha_j)) - \max_j (\nu(\alpha_j)))$, 由此可知

$$s_{\theta} = \min_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j)), \mu = \min_j (\mu(\alpha_j)), \nu = \max_j (\nu(\alpha_j)),$$

$$H(\alpha) = \theta(\mu + \nu) =$$

$$\min_j (s_{\theta}(\alpha_j))(\min_j (\mu(\alpha_j)) + \max_j (\nu(\alpha_j))) = H(\alpha^-).$$

由定义 6 可知

$$\text{GILWGA}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha^-. \quad (7)$$

因此, 由式 (5)~(7) 可知, 定理成立. \square

定理 4(单调性) 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta}(\alpha_j), \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $\alpha_j^* = \langle s_{\theta}(\alpha_j^*), \mu(\alpha_j^*), \nu(\alpha_j^*) \rangle$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是两个直觉语言数, 若 $s_{\theta}(\alpha_j) \leq s_{\theta}(\alpha_j^*), \mu(\alpha_j) \leq \mu(\alpha_j^*), \nu(\alpha_j) \geq \nu(\alpha_j^*)$, 则 $\text{GILWGA}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq \text{GILWGA}(\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_n^*)$.

证明 因为 $s_{\theta}(\alpha_j) \leq s_{\theta}(\alpha_j^*), \mu(\alpha_j) \leq \mu(\alpha_j^*), \nu(\alpha_j) \geq \nu(\alpha_j^*)$, 所以

$$s_{\frac{1}{\lambda}(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda\theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j})} \leq s_{\frac{1}{\lambda}(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda\theta(\alpha_j^*))^{\omega_j})},$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda\theta(\alpha_j))^{\omega_j} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda\theta(\alpha_j^*))^{\omega_j}, \theta(\alpha_j) \leq \theta(\alpha_j^*),$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^{\lambda})^{\omega_j} \leq \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j^*)^{\lambda})^{\omega_j},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} \geq \\
 & \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j^*)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}, \\
 & \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j} \leq \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j^*))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}, \\
 & 1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} \leq \\
 & 1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j^*))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}, \\
 & h(\alpha_j) = \\
 & \theta(\alpha_j) \cdot \left(1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} - \right. \\
 & \left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}\right) \leq \\
 & \theta(\alpha_j^*) \cdot \left(1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j^*))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} - \right. \\
 & \left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j^*)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}\right) = h(\alpha_j^*). \tag{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

设 $GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha$, $GILWGA(\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_n^*) = \alpha^*$, 由式(8)可得 $h(\alpha) \leq h(\alpha^*)$.

如果 $h(\alpha) < h(\alpha^*)$, 则由定义 6 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) < \\
 & GILWGA(\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_n^*). \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

如果 $h(\alpha) = h(\alpha^*)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \theta(\alpha_j) \cdot \left(1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} - \right. \\
 & \left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}\right) = \\
 & \theta(\alpha_j^*) \cdot \left(1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j^*))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} - \right. \\
 & \left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j^*)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

因为 $s_{\theta(\alpha_j)} \leq s_{\theta(\alpha_j^*)}$, $\mu(\alpha_j) \leq \mu(\alpha_j^*)$, $\nu(\alpha_j) \geq \nu(\alpha_j^*)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \theta(\alpha_j) = \theta(\alpha_j^*), \\
 & 1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} = \\
 & 1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j^*))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}, \\
 & \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j^*)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 & H(\alpha) = \\
 & \theta(\alpha_j) \cdot \left(1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} + \right. \\
 & \left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}\right) = \\
 & \theta(\alpha_j^*) \cdot \left(1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_j^*))^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} + \right. \\
 & \left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_j^*)^\lambda)^{\omega_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}\right) = H(\alpha^*).
 \end{aligned}$$

由定义 6 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & GILWGA(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \\
 & GILWGA(\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_n^*). \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由式(9)和(10)可知, 定理成立. \square

定义 9 广义直觉语言有序加权几何 (GILOWG)

算子. 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_j)}, \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是一组直觉语言数, 令 $GILOWG: \Omega^n \rightarrow \Omega$, 若

$$GILWOG(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \alpha_{\sigma(j)})^{w_j} \right), \tag{11}$$

则称函数 $GILOWG$ 为广义直觉语言有序加权几何 (GILOWG) 算子. 其中: $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$ 是位置权重, 满足 $w_j \in [0, 1]$, 且 $\sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1$; $\lambda > 0$ 是任意实数; 直觉语言数 $\alpha_{\sigma(j)}$ 是直觉语言集 α_j 中第 j 个最大元素, 且 $(\sigma(1), \sigma(2), \dots, \sigma(n))$ 是 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的一个置换, 对于任意 $j = 2, 3, \dots, n$, 满足 $\alpha_{\sigma(j-1)} \geq \alpha_{\sigma(j)}$.

根据直觉语言数运算法则可对式(11)进一步推导, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & GILWOG(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \\
 & \left\langle s_{\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \theta(\alpha_{\sigma(j)}))^{w_j} \right)}, \right. \\
 & \left. 1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha_{\sigma(j)}))^\lambda)^{w_j}\right)^{1/\lambda}, \right. \\
 & \left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_{\sigma(j)}^\lambda)^{w_j}\right)^{1/\lambda} \right\rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

为了计算简便, 取 $\lambda = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & GILWOG(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \\
 & \left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^n (\theta(\alpha_{\sigma(j)}))^{w_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^n (\mu(\alpha_{\sigma(j)}))^{w_j}, \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha_{\sigma(j)}))^{w_j} \rangle.$$

定理 5 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_j)}, \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组直觉语言数, 则由 GILOWG 算子得到的集成值仍是直觉语言数.

证明过程与定理 1 类似, 在此不再详细说明. 同样, GILOWG 算子也具有定理 2~定理 4 的性质.

定义 10 广义直觉语言混合几何 (GILHG) 算子. 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_j)}, \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组直觉语言数, 令 $GILHG: \Omega^n \rightarrow \Omega$, 若

$$GILHG(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \alpha'_{\sigma(j)})^{w_j} \right), \quad (12)$$

则称函数 GILHG 是广义直觉语言混合几何 (GILHG) 算子. 其中: $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$ 是位置权重, w_j 是属性权重, 满足 $w_j \in [0, 1], \sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1; \lambda > 0$ 是任意实数; 直觉语言数 $\alpha'_{\sigma(j)}$ 是直觉语言集 $\alpha'_j (\alpha'_j = \alpha_j^{n w_j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 中第 j 个最大元素; n 是平衡因子; $(\sigma(1), \sigma(2), \dots, \sigma(n))$ 是 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的一个置换, 对于任意 $j = 2, 3, \dots, n$, 满足 $\alpha'_{\sigma(j-1)} \geq \alpha'_{\sigma(j)}$.

根据直觉语言数运算法则可对式 (12) 进一步推导, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} &GILHG(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \\ &\left\langle s_{\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \theta(\alpha'_{\sigma(j)}))^{w_j} \right)}, \right. \\ &1 - \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - (1 - \mu(\alpha'_{\sigma(j)}))^{\lambda})^{w_j} \right)^{1/\lambda}, \\ &\left. \left(1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha'_{\sigma(j)})^{\lambda})^{w_j} \right)^{1/\lambda} \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

为了计算简便, 取 $\lambda = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} &GILHG(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \\ &\left\langle s_{\prod_{j=1}^n (\theta(\alpha'_{\sigma(j)}))^{w_j}}, \prod_{j=1}^n (\mu(\alpha'_{\sigma(j)}))^{w_j}, \right. \\ &1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \nu(\alpha'_{\sigma(j)})^{w_j}) \left. \right\rangle. \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

定理 6 设 $\alpha_j = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_j)}, \mu(\alpha_j), \nu(\alpha_j) \rangle (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是一组直觉语言数, 则由 GILHG 算子得到的集成值仍是直觉语言数.

证明过程与定理 1 类似, 在此不再详细说明. 同样, GILHG 算子也具有定理 2~定理 4 的性质.

4 基于直觉语言熵和广义直觉语言算子的多属性群决策方法

设多属性群决策问题有 m 个方案 $x_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 组成方案集 $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$; n 个属性 $c_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 组成属性集 $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$;

l 个专家 $d_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, l)$ 组成决策专家集 $D = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_l\}$; $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n)$ 是属性权重, 且 $\omega_j \in [0, 1], \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j = 1$; $e = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_l)$ 是专家权重, 且 $e_k \in [0, 1], \sum_{k=1}^l e_k = 1$. 专家 e_k 对方案 x_i 在属性 c_j 下的评价用直觉语言数表示为 $\alpha_{ij}^k = \langle s_{\theta(\alpha_{ij}^k)}, \mu(\alpha_{ij}^k), \nu(\alpha_{ij}^k) \rangle$, 决策者 e_k 给出的决策矩阵为 $R^k = (\alpha_{ij}^k)_{m \times n} (k = 1, 2, \dots, l)$.

决策方法具体步骤如下.

Step 1: 规范化直觉语言数决策矩阵. 效益型属性不变, 对于成本型属性, 则利用语言负算子进行规范化, 即 $\tilde{s}_{\theta(\alpha_{ij}^k)} = \text{neg}(s_{\theta(\alpha_{ij}^k)}) = s_{1/\theta(\alpha_{ij}^k)}$.

Step 2: 利用直觉语言熵求出属性权重. 由不同专家的决策矩阵得到不同的属性权重, $\omega^k = (\omega_1^k, \omega_2^k, \dots, \omega_n^k)$, 然后求平均值得到属性权重, $\omega_j = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^l \omega_j^k}{l}$.

Step 3: 利用 GILWGA 算子集结属性值, 计算得到各决策专家在不同方案下的综合评价值 α_i^k , 其中 $\alpha_i^k = GILWGA(\alpha_{i1}^k, \alpha_{i2}^k, \dots, \alpha_{in}^k) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \alpha_{ij}^k)^{w_j} \right)$.

Step 4: 利用 GILHG 算子集结专家意见, 计算得到方案的群体综合评价值

$$\alpha_i = GILHG(\alpha_i^1, \alpha_i^2, \dots, \alpha_i^l) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda \alpha'_{\sigma(j)})^{w_j} \right).$$

其中: $\alpha'_{\sigma(j)}$ 是 $\alpha'_j (\alpha'_j = (\alpha_i^k)^{l e_k})$ 中第 j 大的数; $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$ 是位置权重, $w_j \in [0, 1], \sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1$.

Step 5: 利用得分函数和精确函数对方案进行排序和择优.

5 算例分析

本文采用文献 [18] 中风险投资的例子. 一个风险投资公司想要投资一个项目, 现有 4 个企业可供选择, 即备选方案 $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$. 在评估备选企业的潜在能力时, 主要考虑 3 个因素: 盈利能力 (c_1)、竞争性 (c_2) 及风险抵抗性 (c_3). 风险投资公司聘请 3 个专家组成决策专家组, 依据上述指标对 4 个方案进行评估. 假定专家权重为 $e = (0.3, 0.4, 0.3)^T$, 指标评价值采用直觉语言数表示, 采用的语言评估标度为 $S = (s_{1/4} = \text{极差}, s_{1/3} = \text{很差}, s_{1/2} = \text{差}, s_1 = \text{一般}, s_2 = \text{好}, s_3 = \text{很好}, s_4 = \text{极好})$, 具体如表 1~表 3 所示.

表 1 专家 e_1 决策矩阵

方案	c_1	c_2	c_3
x_1	$\langle s_1, 0.8, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_1, 0.7, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.7, 0.3 \rangle$
x_2	$\langle s_2, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_1, 0.8, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_1, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$
x_3	$\langle s_2, 0.7, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.7, 0.3 \rangle$	$\langle s_3, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$
x_4	$\langle s_1, 0.8, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_1, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.8, 0.1 \rangle$

表 2 专家 e_2 决策矩阵

方案	c_1	c_2	c_3
x_1	$\langle s_1, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_3, 0.7, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_1, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$
x_2	$\langle s_{1/2}, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.7, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$
x_3	$\langle s_1, 0.7, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_4, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.7, 0.2 \rangle$
x_4	$\langle s_2, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_1, 0.8, 0.1 \rangle$

表 3 专家 e_3 决策矩阵

方案	c_1	c_2	c_3
x_1	$\langle s_1, 0.7, 0.3 \rangle$	$\langle s_3, 0.7, 0.3 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$
x_2	$\langle s_{1/2}, 0.7, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.8, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_3, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$
x_3	$\langle s_2, 0.8, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_4, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.7, 0.2 \rangle$
x_4	$\langle s_{1/2}, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2, 0.7, 0.2 \rangle$	$\langle s_3, 0.9, 0.1 \rangle$

Step 1: 由于 3 个指标属性都是效益型, 不需要规范化.

Step 2: 根据定义 7 可以求得每个专家决策矩阵的指标权重, 分别为 $\omega^1 = (0.335\ 1, 0.336\ 2, 0.328\ 7)$, $\omega^2 = (0.351\ 5, 0.305\ 7, 0.342\ 7)$, $\omega^3 = (0.343\ 1, 0.323\ 6, 0.333\ 3)$, 再求平均值可以得到属性权重 $\omega = (0.343\ 2, 0.321\ 8, 0.334\ 9)$.

Step 3: 根据式 (3) 计算每个专家给出的方案综合评价值

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1^1 &= \langle s_{1.261\ 3}, 0.732\ 9, 0.203\ 4 \rangle, \\ \alpha_2^1 &= \langle s_{1.268\ 6}, 0.800\ 0, 0.169\ 1 \rangle, \\ \alpha_3^1 &= \langle s_{2.290\ 9}, 0.761\ 5, 0.169\ 9 \rangle, \\ \alpha_4^1 &= \langle s_{1.261\ 3}, 0.830\ 9, 0.100\ 0 \rangle, \\ \alpha_1^2 &= \langle s_{1.424\ 1}, 0.798\ 0, 0.167\ 0 \rangle, \\ \alpha_2^2 &= \langle s_{1.242\ 7}, 0.797\ 2, 0.135\ 6 \rangle, \\ \alpha_3^2 &= \langle s_{1.970\ 4}, 0.730\ 8, 0.167\ 0 \rangle, \\ \alpha_4^2 &= \langle s_{1.585\ 6}, 0.830\ 9, 0.135\ 6 \rangle, \\ \alpha_1^3 &= \langle s_{1.796\ 2}, 0.761\ 5, 0.238\ 5 \rangle, \\ \alpha_2^3 &= \langle s_{1.423\ 5}, 0.764\ 2, 0.169\ 1 \rangle, \\ \alpha_3^3 &= \langle s_{2.499\ 6}, 0.794\ 6, 0.169\ 1 \rangle, \\ \alpha_4^3 &= \langle s_{1.423\ 5}, 0.830\ 1, 0.133\ 5 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: 根据式 (13) 计算方案的群体综合值, 其中位置权重由文献 [27] 确定, 为 $w = (0.242\ 9, 0.514\ 2, 0.242\ 9)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= \langle s_{1.487\ 2}, 0.765\ 9, 0.199\ 1 \rangle, \\ \alpha_2 &= \langle s_{1.284\ 8}, 0.796\ 0, 0.155\ 2 \rangle, \\ \alpha_3 &= \langle s_{2.184\ 9}, 0.765\ 1, 0.164\ 7 \rangle, \\ \alpha_4 &= \langle s_{1.416\ 9}, 0.834\ 7, 0.123\ 5 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Step 5: 根据定义 5 和定义 6 对方案进行排序, 得到方案得分函数值 $h(\alpha_1) = 0.842\ 9$, $h(\alpha_2) = 0.823\ 3$, $h(\alpha_3) = 1.311\ 8$, $h(\alpha_4) = 1.007\ 8$.

根据上述得分函数值, 方案排序为 $x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_1$

$\succ x_2$, 最优方案为 x_3 , 即风险投资公司应该投资第 3 家企业, 方案排序及择优结果与文献 [18] 的结果是一致的.

为了说明参数 λ 对决策结果的影响, 将 λ 取不同值, 则方案的得分函数值及排序结果如表 4 所示.

表 4 λ 取值不同时的方案得分函数值及排序结果

λ	$h(\alpha_1)$	$h(\alpha_2)$	$h(\alpha_3)$	$h(\alpha_4)$	排序结果
$\lambda = 1$	0.8429	0.8233	1.3118	1.0078	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_1 \succ x_2$
$\lambda = 2$	0.8103	0.8075	1.2531	0.9775	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_1 \succ x_2$
$\lambda = 4$	0.7583	0.7724	1.1587	0.9143	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$
$\lambda = 5$	0.7395	0.7552	1.1249	0.8913	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$
$\lambda = 10$	0.6815	0.7037	1.0242	0.8162	$x_3 \succ x_4 \succ x_2 \succ x_1$

从表中数据可以看出, 随着 λ 取值不同, 排序结果稍有不同, 但最优方案的选择是一样的.

与现有文献相比较, 本文采用直觉语言熵确定属性权重的方法比文献 [18] 更合理、客观, 减少了决策的主观性. 其次, 本文提出了 3 种广义直觉语言算子并讨论了其性质, 而文献 [16] 提出的 ILWGA 算子及文献 [18] 提出的 ILOWG 算子和 ILHG 算子都只是本文广义直觉语言算子的一种特殊情况, 即 $\lambda = 1$ 时的简化算子, 忽略了 λ 对决策结果的影响. 同时, 本文提出的算子和决策方法更具一般性, 可用于解决一般决策问题和群决策问题. 然而, 与文献 [16, 18] 相比, 本文提出的广义算子计算较复杂, 计算量较大.

6 结 论

本文在充分利用直觉模糊集和语言信息优点的基础上, 提出了一种基于直觉语言数的多属性群决策方法. 定义了直觉语言熵的概念, 利用直觉语言熵确定了属性权重. 提出了 3 种广义直觉语言几何算子, 研究了算子的相关性质, 利用 GILGWA 算子和 GILHG 算子集结直觉语言信息, 解决了多属性群决策问题. 算例验证了所提出方法的有效性和实用性. 直觉模糊集和语言信息的交叉理论尚有待进一步研究.

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