

## 灰色 NGM(1, 1, $k$ ) 模型背景值优化方法

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**摘要:** 传统灰色 NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型的参数估计误差是导致该模型精度不稳定的重要因素, 研究面向背景值优化基础上的参数估计方法是提高灰色模型性能的重要手段. 通过积分变换, 得到与 NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型白化方程匹配的灰色微分方程, 推导出背景值优化公式, 从而构建背景值优化的新 NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型, 并从理论上解释新模型能同时模拟严格齐次和非齐次指数增长序列的原因. 进一步通过算例和实例验证了所提出的模型均能显著提高序列的模拟和预测精度.

**关键词:** 灰色系统; 灰色预测模型; 近似非齐次指数增长序列; NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型; 背景值

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## Optimization of background value in grey NGM(1, 1, $k$ ) model

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**Abstract:** The parameter estimation error of the traditional grey NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) model is an important factor that leads to the instability of the model. It is an important method to improve the performance of the grey model by studying the parameter estimation method based on the background value optimization. Firstly, the grey differential equation, which matches with the winterization equation of the NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) model, is obtained by integral transformation, and the formula to optimize the background value of this model is deduced. Then the grey NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) model based on the optimized background value is constructed, and it is proved theoretically that the novel model can simulate the homogenous and non-homogenous exponential sequences simultaneously. Finally, the simulation and prediction accuracy of the proposed model are verified by a numerical example and an application example respectively.

**Keywords:** grey theory; grey prediction model; approximate non-homogenous exponential sequence; NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) model; background value

## 0 引言

灰色预测模型是灰色系统理论的基础和核心内容, 目前已广泛应用于经济、科技、医学、航空航天等领域, 并取得了一系列丰硕的研究成果<sup>[1]</sup>. GM(1, 1) 模型是目前应用最为广泛的灰色预测模型, 由于该模型的参数估计值以差分方程为基础, 预测函数由微分方程的解引申而来, 从差分方程到微分方程存在跳跃性误差, 致使 GM(1, 1) 模型的模拟精度不理想<sup>[2]</sup>. 研究者从优化背景值<sup>[3-5]</sup>、优化灰导数<sup>[6-7]</sup>、离散模型改

进法<sup>[8-10]</sup>等方面对 GM(1, 1) 模型进行了深入研究, 在一定程度上提高了该模型的模拟和预测性能.

从 GM(1, 1) 模型的预测函数可知该模型为纯指数函数, 适用于近似齐次指数增长序列的模拟, 对近似非齐次指数增长序列进行模拟会出现较大的误差. 然而, 在复杂的社会系统中, 存在大量的原始序列更接近近似非齐次指数增长序列特性, 如何构建近似非齐次指数增长序列的灰色预测模型成为灰色预测系统的又一重要课题. 近年来, 研究者对如何将灰色

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预测模型的建模对象从齐次指数序列拓展至非齐次指数序列进行了研究,并取得了一系列研究成果.

文献[11]在DGM(1,1)模型建模原理的基础上,在模型中引入一次项,构建了适用于近似非齐次指数序列的NDGM(1,1)模型,将DGM(1,1)模型的建模对象从齐次指数增长序列拓展到非齐次指数增长序列.由于DGM(1,1)模型的模拟值为等比序列,在实际预测中可能会产生误差,为了减少误差,通过引入时变参数,分别构建了线性时变参数离散灰色预测模型<sup>[12]</sup>、二次时变参数离散灰色预测模型<sup>[13]</sup>、三次时变参数离散灰色预测模型<sup>[14]</sup>和时滞多变量离散灰色模型<sup>[15]</sup>,进一步拓展了离散灰色预测模型的应用范围.

文献[16]以GM(1,1)模型的灰色微分方程为演绎推理工具,构建了适合近似非齐次指数增长序列特性的NGM(1,1,k)模型,弥补GM(1,1)模型对非齐次指数序列模拟精度的不足.研究者在实际应用中进一步对NGM(1,1,k)模型灰色微分方程进行优化,提出NHGM(1,1,k)模型<sup>[17]</sup>和含有时间幂项的NGM(1,1,t<sup>α</sup>)模型<sup>[18]</sup>,这些模型的预测精度都有所提高.

本文在NGM(1,1,k)模型的基础上,分析了传统NGM(1,1,k)模型参数估值存在误差的原因,提出一种优化灰色微分方程求解NGM(1,1,k)模型参数的新方法.从NGM(1,1,k)模型的灰色微分方程出发,通过优化背景值和一次项系数,得到与白化方程相匹配的灰色微分方程,利用克莱姆法则求解新灰色微分方程的系数,求出模型的参数估计值,从而构造背景值优化的NGM(1,1,k)模型(BNGM(1,1,k)模型).进一步对BNGM(1,1,k)模型的性质进行深入研究,证明该模型能完全模拟严格齐次和非齐次指数增长序列.最后通过算例和实例比较BNGM(1,1,k)模型与传统NGM(1,1,k)模型的模拟和预测精度,结果表明BNGM(1,1,k)模型具有更高的模拟和预测精度.

## 1 NGM(1,1,k)模型误差分析及优化模型

**定义1**<sup>[16-17]</sup> 非负序列 $X^{(0)} = (x^{(0)}(1), x^{(0)}(2), \dots, x^{(0)}(n))$ ,  $X^{(1)}$ 为 $X^{(0)}$ 的1-AGO序列,  $Z^{(1)}$ 为 $X^{(1)}$ 的均值序列,  $z^{(1)}(k) = (x^{(1)}(k) + x^{(1)}(k-1))/2$ , 称

$$x^{(0)}(k) + az^{(1)}(k) = bk + c \quad (1)$$

为近似非齐次指数序列的灰色预测模型,简称NGM(1,1,k)模型. 称

$$\frac{dx^{(1)}}{dt} + ax^{(1)} = bt + c \quad (2)$$

为NGM(1,1,k)模型的白化方程.

NGM(1,1,k)模型的求解过程同样借鉴GM(1,1)模型的求解方法,利用最小二乘法估计式(1)中参数

$a, b, c$ 的值,再将参数估计值代入式(2),解得NGM(1,1,k)模型的时间响应式为

$$x^{(1)}(k) = \left(x^{(0)}(1) - \frac{b}{a} + \frac{b}{a^2} - \frac{c}{a}\right)e^{-a(k-1)} + \frac{b}{a}k - \frac{b}{a^2} + \frac{c}{a}, \quad t = 2, 3, \dots, n. \quad (3)$$

还原式为

$$\hat{x}^{(0)}(t) = \hat{x}^{(1)}(t) - \hat{x}^{(1)}(t-1) = (1 - e^a) \left(x^{(0)}(1) - \frac{b}{a} + \frac{b}{a^2} - \frac{c}{a}\right)e^{-a(t-1)} + \frac{b}{a}. \quad (4)$$

NGM(1,1,k)模型的模拟和预测精度取决于参数 $a, b, c$ 的估计值, $a, b, c$ 的值依赖原始序列、背景值和 $b$ 的系数,背景值 $z^{(1)}(k) = (x^{(1)}(k) + x^{(1)}(k-1))/2$ 将给模型参数估计带来一定误差,具体分析如下:将白化方程(2)两边同时在区间 $[k-1, k]$ 上积分,可得

$$\int_{k-1}^k \frac{dx^{(1)}(t)}{dt} + a \int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt = b \int_{k-1}^k tdt + c, \quad \text{化简得}$$

$$x^{(0)}(k) + a \int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt = \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)b + c. \quad (5)$$

比较式(1)与(5)可以发现,NGM(1,1,k)模型的参数估计是用背景值 $z^{(1)}(k) = (x^{(1)}(k) + x^{(1)}(k-1))/2$ 近似代替 $\int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt$ 、用 $k$ 代替 $(k-1/2)$ 得到的,由此得到的参数估计不仅存在计算误差,还存在模型误差.若用 $\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = \int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt$ 作为背景值,则灰色微分方程

$$x^{(0)}(k) + a\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = (k-1/2)b + c$$

与白化方程(2)相匹配,由此得到的数 $a, b, c$ 的估计值更适合方程.

**定义2** 设非负序列 $X^{(0)} = (x^{(0)}(1), x^{(0)}(2), \dots, x^{(0)}(n))$ ,  $X^{(1)}$ 为 $X^{(0)}$ 的1-AGO序列,称

$$x^{(0)}(k) + a\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = (k-1/2)b + c \quad (6)$$

为近似非齐次指数序列背景值优化的NGM(1,1,k)模型,简记为BNGM(1,1,k)模型,其中

$$\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = \int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt.$$

## 2 BNGM(1,1,k)模型的求解

由定义2可知,BNGM(1,1,k)模型参数 $a, b, c$ 的估计值取决于原始序列 $X^{(0)}$ 、背景值序列 $\tilde{Z}^{(1)}$ 和 $b$ 的系数,因此要求解该模型必须先求解背景值序列 $\tilde{Z}^{(1)}$ .

**定理1** 设近似非齐次指数序列 $X^{(0)}$ 、 $X^{(1)}$ 为 $X^{(0)}$ 的1-AGO序列,则存在

$$\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = \frac{x^{(0)}(k)}{\ln \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}} +$$

$$\frac{x^{(0)}(k+1)x^{(0)}(k-1) - [x^{(0)}(k)]^2}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} \times \left(k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\ln \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}}\right) - \frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^{k+1}}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)]^2} \times \frac{1}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]^{k-2}},$$

使得  $\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = \int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt$ .

**证明** 设原始序列  $X^{(0)}$  具有近似非齐次指数律  $x^{(0)}(k) = c_1 e^{a_1(k-1)} + b_1, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 其一次累加生成序列  $x^{(1)}(k)$  为

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(1)}(k) &= \sum_{i=1}^k x^{(0)}(i) = \sum_{i=1}^k (c_1 e^{a_1(i-1)} + b_1) = \\ &= c_1(1 + e^{a_1} + \dots + e^{a_1(k-1)}) + b_1 k \Rightarrow \\ x^{(1)}(k) &= c_1 \frac{1 - e^{a_1 k}}{1 - e^{a_1}} + b_1 k = \\ &= \frac{c_1 e^{a_1(k-1)}}{1 - e^{-a_1}} + b_1 k - \frac{c_1 e^{-a_1}}{1 - e^{-a_1}}. \end{aligned}$$

设

$$m = \frac{c_1}{1 - e^{-a_1}}, q = -\frac{c_1 e^{-a_1}}{1 - e^{-a_1}},$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(1)}(k) &= m e^{a_1(k-1)} + b_1 k + q, \\ \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) &= \int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt = \\ &= \int_{k-1}^k (m e^{a_1(t-1)} + b_1 t + q)dt = \\ &= \frac{m}{a_1} e^{a_1(k-1)} - \frac{m}{a_1} e^{a_1(k-2)} + b_1 k - \frac{b_1}{2} + q = \\ &= \frac{1}{a_1} [(m e^{a_1(k-1)} + b_1 k + q) - (m e^{a_1(k-2)} + \\ &= b_1(k-1) + q) - b_1] + b_1 k - \frac{b_1}{2} + q = \\ &= \frac{1}{a_1} (x^{(1)}(k) - x^{(1)}(k-1) - b_1) + b_1 k - \frac{b_1}{2} + q = \\ &= \frac{x^{(0)}(k)}{a_1} + b_1 \left(k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{a_1}\right) + q. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

由  $x^{(0)}(k) = c_1 e^{a_1(k-1)} + b_1, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(0)}(k+1) &= c_1 e^{a_1 k} + b_1, \\ x^{(0)}(k) &= c_1 e^{a_1(k-1)} + b_1, \\ x^{(0)}(k-1) &= c_1 e^{a_1(k-2)} + b_1. \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k) &= e^{a_1} [x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)] \Rightarrow \\ e^{a_1} &= \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

解得

$$a_1 = \ln \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}. \tag{9}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k) &= c_1 e^{a_1 k} - c_1 e^{a_1(k-1)} \Rightarrow \\ c_1 &= \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{e^{a_1 k} - e^{a_1(k-1)}} = \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{(e^{a_1} - 1)e^{a_1(k-1)}}, \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

将式(8)代入(10), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{\frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)} - 1} \frac{(x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k))^{(k-1)}}{(x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1))^{(k-1)}} \times \\ &= \frac{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)] \left(\frac{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}\right)^{k-1}}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} = \\ &= \frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^k}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} \times \\ &= \frac{1}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]^{k-2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

将  $a_1, c_1$  代入  $m = \frac{c_1}{1 - e^{-a_1}}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^k}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)]} \times \\ &= \frac{1}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]^{k-2}} \cdot \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]} \times \\ &= \frac{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} = \\ &= \frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^k}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)]^2} \times \\ &= \frac{1}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]^{k-3}}. \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

同理将  $a_1, c_1$  代入  $q = -\frac{c_1 e^{-a_1}}{1 - e^{-a_1}}$ , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} q &= -\frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^k}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} \times \\ &= \frac{1}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]^{k-2}} \times \\ &= \frac{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} = \\ &= -\frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^{k+1}}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)]^2} \times \\ &= \frac{1}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]^{k-2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

由

$$x^{(0)}(k) = c_1 e^{a_1(k-1)} + b_1 \Rightarrow b_1 = x^{(0)}(k) - c_1 e^{a_1(k-1)},$$

有

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_1 = & x^{(0)}(k) - \frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^k}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)]^{k-2}} \times \\
 & \left[ \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)} \right]^{(k-1)} = \\
 & x^{(0)}(k) - [x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)] \times \\
 & \frac{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} = \\
 & \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1)x^{(0)}(k-1) - [x^{(0)}(k)]^2}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)}. \tag{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

将  $a_1, b_1, q$  代入式(7), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = & \frac{x^{(0)}(k)}{\ln \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}} + \\
 & \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1)x^{(0)}(k-1) - [x^{(0)}(k)]^2}{x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)} \times \\
 & \left( k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\ln \frac{x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)}{x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)}} \right) - \\
 & \frac{[x^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k-1)]^{k+1}}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - 2x^{(0)}(k) + x^{(0)}(k-1)]^2} \times \\
 & \frac{1}{[x^{(0)}(k+1) - x^{(0)}(k)]^{k-2}}. \tag{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

定理1得证. □

**定理2** 设非负序列  $X^{(0)} = (x^{(0)}(1)x^{(0)}(2), \dots, x^{(0)}(n))$ ,  $X^{(1)}$  为  $X^{(0)}$  的1-AGO序列,  $\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = \int_{k-1}^k x^{(1)}(t)dt$ , 则BNGM(1, 1,  $k$ )模型

$$x^{(0)}(k) + a\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = (k - 1/2)b + c$$

的参数估计值分别为

$$\hat{a} = \frac{B_1}{B}, \hat{b} = \frac{B_2}{B}, \hat{c} = \frac{B_3}{B}.$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 B = & \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k)^2 & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ \leftarrow - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) & \\ - (n-1) & \end{array} \right|,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_1 = & \left| \begin{array}{cc} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot x^{(0)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ \leftarrow - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) & \\ - (n-1) & \end{array} \right|,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_2 = & \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k)^2 & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot x^{(0)}(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ \leftarrow - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) & \\ - (n-1) & \end{array} \right|,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_3 = & \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k)^2 & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ \leftarrow - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot x^{(0)}(k) & \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) & \end{array} \right|.
 \end{aligned}$$

**证明** 设  $(\hat{a}, \hat{b}, \hat{c})$  为BNGM(1, 1,  $k$ )模型的参数估计值, 以模拟值  $-\hat{a}\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) + (k - 1/2)\hat{b} + \hat{c}$  代替  $x^{(0)}(k), k = 2, 3, \dots, n$ , 可得误差平方和为

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} [x^{(0)}(k) + \hat{a}\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)\hat{b} - \hat{c}]^2.$$

根据最小二乘法原理, 使  $S$  最小的  $\hat{a}, \hat{b}$  和  $\hat{c}$  应满足

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial S}{\partial \hat{a}} &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[ x^{(0)}(k) + \hat{a} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \hat{b} - \hat{c} \right] \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial \hat{b}} &= -2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[ x^{(0)}(k) + \hat{a} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \hat{b} - \hat{c} \right] \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial \hat{c}} &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[ x^{(0)}(k) + \hat{a} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \hat{b} - \hat{c} \right] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

化简后得到

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k)^2 - \hat{b} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \hat{c} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) &= - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k), \\ \hat{a} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \hat{b} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \hat{c} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) &= - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) x^{(0)}(k), \\ \hat{a} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \hat{b} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \hat{c} (n-1) &= - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k). \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

根据克莱姆法则解非齐次方程组(16),得到定理1所示的参数估计值. □

### 3 模型性质

**性质1** 设  $X^{(0)}$  为非负序列,  $x^{(0)}(k) = \alpha q^k$ ,  $\alpha, q \neq 0$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $\hat{x}^{(0)}(k)$  为BNGM(1, 1, k)模型的模拟值, 则有  $\hat{x}^{(0)}(k) = \alpha q^k$ ,  $\alpha, q \neq 0$ ,  $k = 2, 3, \dots, n$ .

**证明** 将  $x^{(0)}(k) = \alpha q^k$  代入式(15)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) &= \frac{x^{(0)}(k)}{\ln q} - \frac{\alpha q}{q-1} \Rightarrow \\ x^{(0)}(k) &= \ln q \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) + \frac{\alpha q \ln q}{q-1}. \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

将式(17)代入行列式  $B_1$ , 有

$$B_1 = \begin{vmatrix} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot x^{(0)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{cc} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & \\ - (n-1) & \end{array} \right| = \\ & \left| \begin{array}{cc} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (\ln q \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) + \frac{\alpha q \ln q}{q-1}) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot (\ln q \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) + \frac{\alpha q \ln q}{q-1}) & \rightarrow \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (\ln q \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) + \frac{\alpha q \ln q}{q-1}) & \end{array} \right| \\ & \left| \begin{array}{cc} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & - (n-1) \end{array} \right| = \\ & - \ln q \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k)^2 & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \\ & \left| \begin{array}{cc} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & \\ - (n-1) & \end{array} \right| + \\ & \left| \begin{array}{cc} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \\ - (n-1) & - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \\ & \left| \begin{array}{cc} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & \\ - (n-1) & \end{array} \right| = - \ln q B. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得  $B_2 = 0$ ,  $B_3 = \frac{\alpha q \ln q}{q-1} B$ . 根据定理1, 计算BNGM(1, 1, k)模型的参数估计值为

$$\hat{a} = - \ln q, \hat{b} = 0, \hat{c} = \frac{\alpha q \ln q}{q-1}.$$

将估计值代入还原式(3), 化简得到

$$\hat{x}^{(0)}(k) = \alpha q^k, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, n,$$

$\hat{x}^{(0)}(k)$  与  $x^{(0)}(k)$  完全相同.  $\square$ .

**性质 2** 设  $X^{(0)}$  为非负序列,  $x^{(0)}(k) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 q^k (\beta_1, \beta_2, q \neq 0), k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \hat{x}^{(0)}(k)$  为 BNGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型的模拟值, 则有

$$\hat{x}^{(0)}(k) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 q^k,$$

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, q \neq 0, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

**证明** 将  $\hat{x}^{(0)}(k) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 q^k$  代入式(15), 得到

$$\tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) = \frac{x^{(0)}(k)}{\ln q} + \beta_1 \left( k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\ln q} \right) - \frac{\beta_2 \cdot q}{q-1}.$$

化简得

$$x^{(0)}(k) =$$

$$\ln q \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \beta_1 \ln q \left( k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\ln q} \right) + \frac{q\beta_2 \ln q}{q-1} =$$

$$\ln q \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) - \beta_1 \cdot \ln q \cdot \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \beta_1 + \frac{q\beta_2 \ln q}{q-1}.$$

(18)

将式(18)代入行列式  $B_1$ , 有

$$B_1 =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot x^{(0)}(k) \rightarrow \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{(0)}(k) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$-\ln q \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k)^2 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \rightarrow \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\beta_1 \ln q \begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \rightarrow \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$\left( \beta_1 + \frac{q\beta_2 \ln q}{q-1} \right) \begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \rightarrow \\ -(n-1) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{z}^{(1)}(k) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 & -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$-\ln q B.$$

同理可得

$$B_2 = -\beta_1 \ln q B, \quad B_3 = \beta_1 + \frac{\beta_2 q \ln q}{q-1} B.$$

根据定理 1, 计算 BNGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型的参数估计值为

$$\hat{a} = -\ln q, \quad \hat{b} = -\beta_1 \ln q, \quad \hat{c} = \beta_1 + \frac{\beta_2 q \ln q}{q-1}.$$

将估计值代入还原式(3), 化简得到

$$\hat{x}^{(0)}(k) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 q^k, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, n. \quad \square$$

综上, BNGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型对严格齐次和非齐次指数增长序列均能实现完全模拟, 传统的 NGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型不具有该性质. 当  $b = 0$  时该模型退化为背景值优化的 GM(1, 1) 模型, 因此 BNGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型是对背景值优化的 GM(1, 1) 模型的非齐次拓展.

### 4 算例分析

运用 NGM(1, 1,  $k$ )、NHGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型<sup>[7]</sup> 和本文提出的 BNGM(1, 1,  $k$ ) 模型分别对齐次指数增长序列 ( $X_1$ )、完全非齐次指数增长序列 ( $X_2$ ) 和近似非齐次指数增长序列 ( $X_3$ ) 进行建模, 实验结果如表 1 所示.

表1 3种模型模拟精度比较

序列	建模数据	模型	模拟数据	平均相对误差/%
X <sub>1</sub>	4, 16, 64, 256, 1 024 (齐次指数序列)	NGM(1,1,k)	4.000 0,12.374 0, 41.083 0, 136.400 3, 452.856 0	40.241 0
		NHGM(1,1,k)	4.000 0, 2.374 0,41.083 0,136.400 3,452.856 0	40.241 0
		本文	4.000 0,16.000 0,64.000 0,256.000 0,1 024.000 0	0.000 0
X <sub>2</sub>	7, 19, 67, 259, 1 027 (完全非齐次指数序列)	NGM(1,1,k)	7.000 0,23.312 1,68.278 3,217.939 7,716.059 3	17.683 38
		NHGM(1,1,k)	7.000 0,18.656 3,52.782 5,166.365 0,544.402 7	26.446 6
		本文	7.000 0,19.000 0,67.000 0,259.000 0,1 027.000 0	0.000 0
X <sub>3</sub>	1.4, 2.0, 2.8, 3.9, 5.4 (近似非齐次指数序列)	NGM(1,1,k)	1.400 0, 1.946 3, 2.721 4, 3.779 2, 5.222 9	2.968 4
		NHGM(1,1,k)	1.400 0, 1.978 8, 2.765 8, 3.839 8, 5.305 6	1.392 3
		本文	1.400 0, 2.000 8, 2.801 5, 3.898 8, 5.441 8	0.088 2

由表1可见,传统NGM(1,1,k)、NHGM(1,1,k)模型对齐次指数序列的模拟精度很低,对完全非齐次指数序列的模拟精度也不高,本文提出的BNGM(1,1,k)模型对于齐次指数序列和完全非齐次指数序列均能实现完全模拟,对于近似非齐次指数序列也有更高的模拟精度。

5 应用实例

现以我国农村居民家庭人均可支配收入的预测为例,比较BNGM(1,1,k)模型和传统的NGM(1,1,k)模型的模拟和预测精度.2008~2014年我国农村居民家庭人均可支配收入如表2所示.以2008~2013年数据为模拟序列,分别建立BNGM(1,1,k)模型和传统的NGM(1,1,k)模型,计算两个模型的参数估计值和时间响应函数式如表3所示,模拟值和相对误差如表4所示.

表2 农村居民家庭人均可支配收入 元

年份	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
收入	4760.6	5153.2	5919.1	6977.3	7916.6	8895.9	9892.0

注:数据来源于《中国统计年鉴2015》

表3 模型参数估计值和时间响应函数式

	参数估计值	时间响应函数式
NGM(1,1,k)模型	$a_1 = -0.045 0,$ $b_1 = 635.229 9,$ $c_1 = 3 518.239 8$	$x^{(1)}(k) =$ $410 753.7e^{0.045 0(k-1)} -$ $14 116.2k - 391 877$
BNGM(1,1,k)模型	$a_2 = -0.017 5,$ $b_2 = 828.478 5,$ $c_2 = 3 727.451 1$	$x^{(1)}(k) =$ $2 970 335e^{0.017 5(k-1)} -$ $47 341.6k - 2 918 233$

表4 两种模型模拟精度比较

年份	实际值	NGM(1,1,k)模型			BNGM(1,1,k)模型		
		模拟值	残差	相对误差/%	模拟值	残差	相对误差/%
2008	4760.6	4760.6	0	0.00	4760.6	0	0.00
2009	5153.2	4789.89	363.31	7.05	5096.74	56.46	1.10
2010	5919.1	5660.10	258.10	4.38	6022.49	-103.39	1.75
2011	6977.3	6750.36	406.94	5.83	6964.58	12.72	0.18
2012	7916.6	7522.52	394.08	4.98	7923.30	-6.70	0.08
2013	8895.9	8518.51	377.39	4.24	8898.95	-3.05	0.03
		平均相对误差: 4.41%			平均相对误差: 0.52%		

由表4可见,NGM(1,1,k)模型的平均相对误差为4.41%,BNGM(1,1,k)模型的平均相对误差为0.52%,BNGM(1,1,k)模型的模拟精度显著高于NGM(1,1,k)模型。

为进一步比较两种模型的预测精度,分别对2014年的农村家庭人均可支配收入进行预测,并与实际值进行比较,结果如表5所示.由表5可见,BNGM(1,1,k)模型的预测精度显著高于NGM(1,1,k)模型,BNGM(1,1,k)模型对实际数据也有更好的预测能力,因此可用BNGM(1,1,k)模型对2015~2020年我国农村居民家庭人均可支配收入进行预测,结果如表6所示.

表5 两种模型预测精度比较

实际值	NGM(1,1,k)模型		BNGM(1,1,k)模型	
	预测值	相对误差/%	预测值	相对误差/%
9892	9560.34	3.35	9891.82	0.002

表6 农村居民家庭人均可支配收入预测值 元

年份	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
预测值	10902.22	11930.46	12976.85	14041.71	15125.38	16228.17

6 结论

本文以近似非齐次指数序列NGM(1,1,k)模型为研究基础,分析了传统NGM(1,1,k)模型的背景值构造是模型参数估计值存在误差的原因,从而对模型的背景值进行更加合理的构造,推导了背景值的优化公式,构建了背景值优化的NGM(1,1,k)模型,有效消除了传统背景值所产生的误差.提出用克莱姆法则求解模型参数估计值的方法,并从理论上证明了BNGM(1,1,k)模型对严格齐次和非齐次指数增长序列均能完全模拟,弥补了传统NGM(1,1,k)模型对齐次指数序列模拟性能的不足.算例和实例分析表明,所提出的BNGM(1,1,k)模型具有较高的模拟精度以及一定的理论价值和应用价值.

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