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## 一种权重未知的多属性多阶段决策方法

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**摘要:** 针对属性权重与时间权重未知且属性值为区间数的一类决策问题, 提出一种新的多属性多阶段决策方法。该方法首先无量纲化处理属性值, 并运用灰色关联方法确定各阶段属性值的权重; 然后综合考虑属性测度值与正、负理想效果值的接近性和时间权重本身的不确定性, 运用极大熵原理建立多目标优化模型, 并利用拉格朗日乘子法求解获得时间权重表达式, 从而确定对象的综合评价值; 最后通过实例验证了该方法的合理性与有效性。

**关键词:** 灰色关联分析; 极大熵原理; 多目标优化模型; 时间权重

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## Multi-attribute and multistage decision-making method with unknown weights

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**Abstract:** For the multi-attribute and multistage decision-making problem that the attribute weights and time weights in each decision stage are unknown and the attribute value is interval numbers, a new decision-making method is proposed. Firstly, the original decision making information for each stage is standardized, and then grey relational analysis method is used to determine the weight of attribute values of each stage. Taking the proximity of the attribute measurement value and positive negative desired effect value and the uncertainty of time weight into account, a multi-objective optimization model based on the maximum entropy principle is established, and time weights expression is obtained by using Lagrange multiplier method, so that the comprehensive value and sort for each object can be determined. Finally, an example is given to verify the effectiveness and feasibility of the model.

**Key words:** grey relational analysis; maximum entropy principle; multi-objective optimization model; time weight

## 0 引言

多准则决策理论和方法已成为决策科学、系统工程、管理与运筹等研究领域中十分活跃的课题<sup>[1-3]</sup>。随着社会和经济的快速发展、决策问题的复杂性和不确定性以及人们对快速变化的决策环境认识的模糊性不断增强, 在实际的决策中, 决策信息通常呈现一定的模糊性、随机性或灰色性。此时决策信息往往以区间数形式给出, 相应地, 对区间数多属性决策问题的研究已成为决策界所关注的课题。目前, 已有的研究主要分为 5 个方面: 1) 属性权重已知、属性值以区间数给出的区间数多属性决策问题<sup>[2-4]</sup>; 2) 属性权重

部分已知、属性值以区间数给出的区间数多属性决策问题<sup>[5-7]</sup>; 3) 属性权重完全未知、属性值以区间数给出的区间数多属性决策问题<sup>[8-10]</sup>; 4) 考虑方案偏好的针对属性权重完全未知、属性值以区间数给出的区间数多属性决策问题<sup>[11-12]</sup>; 5) 不完全信息下的群体多属性决策问题<sup>[13-15]</sup>。

以上研究只关注单阶段的区间数多属性决策问题, 而对于多阶段的区间数多属性决策问题只有少量研究<sup>[16-20]</sup>, 且这些研究均没有解决时间权重设置的问题。纵观多属性多阶段和属性值为区间数的相关研究, 对于属性权重和时间权重均未知, 且属性值以区间数

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形式给出的动态多属性决策的研究较为少见。针对这类决策问题, 本文运用灰色关联分析方法确定各阶段属性值的权重, 并根据极大熵原理, 建立了多目标优化模型。利用拉格朗日乘子法求解时间权重, 进而确定评价对象综合值和对对排进行排序。最后以实例验证了该方法的有效性。

## 1 多属性多阶段决策模型

设多属性多阶段决策问题  $D$ , 评价对象集  $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ , 属性集  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$ , 阶段集  $T = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_p\}$ 。对象在  $t_k$  阶段对属性  $a_j$  的属性值为  $x_{ij}^k (i=1, 2, \dots, n, j=1, 2, \dots, m, k=1, 2, \dots, p)$ , 由于决策信息并非具体的精确数, 而是区间数, 记为  $u_{ij}^k = [x_{ij}^{kL}, x_{ij}^{kU}]$ 。其中:  $x_{ij}^{kL}$  和  $x_{ij}^{kU}$  分别为属性值的上限和下限;  $w_j^k$  为  $t_k$  阶段属性  $a_j$  的权重,  $w_k$  为时间权重,  $w_j^k$  和  $w_k$  均未知, 且  $\sum_{j=1}^m w_j^k = 1, \sum_{k=1}^p w_k = 1$ 。

### 1.1 属性权重的确定

灰色关联分析是一种多因素的分析方法, 通过对发展变化系统在各时期有关统计数据几何关系的比较分析, 确定出影响系统发展的优、劣因素, 进而获得各因素的重要程度。其实质是根据序列曲线的相关程度判断其联系是否紧密, 两个曲线越相关, 序列之间的关联度越大。鉴于此, 本文运用灰色关联分析方法求解属性权重<sup>[21]</sup>, 其步骤如下。

Step 1: 确定被评价对象在  $t_k$  阶段属性值矩阵并规范化处理, 得到属性测度值矩阵为

$$R^k = \begin{bmatrix} [x_{11}^{kL}, x_{11}^{kU}] & [x_{12}^{kL}, x_{12}^{kU}] & \dots & [x_{1m}^{kL}, x_{1m}^{kU}] \\ [x_{21}^{kL}, x_{21}^{kU}] & [x_{22}^{kL}, x_{22}^{kU}] & \dots & [x_{2m}^{kL}, x_{2m}^{kU}] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ [x_{n1}^{kL}, x_{n1}^{kU}] & [x_{n2}^{kL}, x_{n2}^{kU}] & \dots & [x_{nm}^{kL}, x_{nm}^{kU}] \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

其中  $r_{ij}^k = [r_{ij}^{kL}, r_{ij}^{kU}]$ 。

Step 2: 构造正理想方案

$$\begin{aligned} r_j^{+k} &= \{r_1^{+k}, r_2^{+k}, \dots, r_m^{+k}\} = \\ &\{[r_1^{(+k)L}, r_1^{(+k)U}], [r_2^{(+k)L}, r_2^{(+k)U}], \dots, \\ &[r_m^{(+k)L}, r_m^{(+k)U}]\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中  $r_j^{+k} = \max_i \{(r_{ij}^{kL} + r_{ij}^{kU})/2 | 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 。

Step 3: 计算第  $i$  个被评价对象在  $t_k$  阶段属性测度值与正理想方案属性值的区间关联系数

$$\xi_{ij}^{+k} = \frac{\min_i \min_j d_{ij}^{+k} + \rho \max_i \max_j d_{ij}^{+k}}{d_{ij}^{+k} + \rho \max_i \max_j d_{ij}^{+k}}. \quad (3)$$

其中:  $d_{ij}^{+k}$  为  $[r_{ij}^{kL}, r_{ij}^{kU}]$  到  $[r_j^{(+k)L}, r_j^{(+k)U}]$  的距离,  $\rho$  一般取 0.5。

Step 4: 计算  $t_k$  阶段属性权重

$$w_j^k = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{ij}^{+k} / \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{ij}^{+k},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m, k = 1, 2, \dots, p. \quad (4)$$

### 1.2 时间权重的确定

根据被评价对象  $S_i$  在  $t_k$  阶段属性测度值  $r_{ij}^k = [r_{ij}^{kL}, r_{ij}^{kU}]$  确定  $t_k$  阶段正、负理想对象方案, 分别为  $r_j^{+k} = \{r_1^{+k}, r_2^{+k}, \dots, r_m^{+k}\}$ ,  $r_j^{-k} = \{r_1^{-k}, r_2^{-k}, \dots, r_m^{-k}\}$ 。相应地, 被评价对象  $S_i$  在  $t_k$  阶段属性测度值与正、负理想测度的偏差为

$$d_{ij}^{+k} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [(r_{ij}^{kL} - r_j^{(+k)L})^2 + (r_{ij}^{kU} - r_j^{(+k)U})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (5)$$

$$d_{ij}^{-k} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [(r_{ij}^{kL} - r_j^{(-k)L})^2 + (r_{ij}^{kU} - r_j^{(-k)U})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (6)$$

被评价对象  $S_i$  在  $t_k$  阶段的综合正、负偏差分别为

$$D_i^{+k} = \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k} w_k, \quad (7)$$

$$D_i^{-k} = \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} w_k. \quad (8)$$

被评价对象  $S_i$  的正、负综合偏差测度分别为

$$D_i^+ = \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k} w_k, \quad (9)$$

$$D_i^- = \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} w_k. \quad (10)$$

相应地, 所有被评价对象的正、负综合偏差分别为

$$D^+ = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k} w_k, \quad (11)$$

$$D^- = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} w_k. \quad (12)$$

时间权重的确定应使得正理想偏差总量最小, 负理想偏差总量最大, 相应地, 可以转化为以下多目标规划问题:

$$\min D^+(w_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k} w_k,$$

$$\max D^-(w_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} w_k;$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{k=1}^p w_k = 1, w_k \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, p. \quad (13)$$

由于信息不全的决策系统其权重本身具有一定的不确定性, 应使时间权重序列的不确定尽量减少。由熵定义<sup>[22]</sup>可将时间权重作如下定义:

$$H(w) = - \sum_{k=1}^p w_k \ln w_k. \quad (14)$$

由极大熵原理可以将时间权重序列  $w_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, p)$  的权重尽量减少, 因此, 其极大熵模型为

$$\begin{aligned} \max H(w) &= -\sum_{k=1}^p w_k \ln w_k; \\ \text{s.t. } &\sum_{k=1}^p w_k = 1, w_k \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, p. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

引入协调平衡系数  $\mu$ , 在式(13)中, 正理想偏差总量与负理想偏差总量这两个目标是相互独立的, 系数可分别设为  $\mu$ . 由于 3 个目标的系数之和为 1, 相应地,  $-\sum_{k=1}^p w_k \ln w_k$  的系数为  $1-2\mu$ , 将式(13)和(15)转化为单目标的最小化问题, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \min \Big\{ &\mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k} w_k - \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} w_k + \\ &(1-2\mu) \sum_{k=1}^p w_k \ln w_k \Big\}; \\ \text{s.t. } &\sum_{k=1}^p w_k = 1, w_k \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, p. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中  $0 < \mu < 0.5$  为 3 个目标间的平衡系数, 根据实际情况而定, 这更符合决策者实际需求. 考虑到 3 个目标函数公平竞争, 一般将协调平衡系数取为  $\mu = 1/3$ .

构造拉格朗日函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(w_k, \lambda) = & \\ \min \Big\{ &\mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k} w_k - \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} w_k + \\ &(1-2\mu) \sum_{k=1}^p w_k \ln w_k - \lambda \left( \sum_{k=1}^p w_k - 1 \right) \Big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

根据极值存在的必要条件有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_k} &= \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k} w_k - \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} w_k + \\ &(1-2\mu)(\ln w_k + 1) - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} &= \sum_{k=1}^p w_k - 1 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

解得

$$w_k = \exp \left\{ \frac{\lambda + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} - \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k}}{1-2\mu} - 1 \right\}. \quad (19)$$

由于  $\sum_{k=1}^p w_k = 1$ , 整理得到

$$w_k = \frac{\exp \left\{ \frac{\mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} - \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k}}{1-2\mu} - 1 \right\}}{\sum_{k=1}^p \exp \left\{ \frac{\mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k} - \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{+k}}{1-2\mu} - 1 \right\}}. \quad (20)$$

### 1.3 综合评价价值

对于评价对象  $S_i$  构成的系统, 其在  $t_k$  阶段综合评价价值为

$$v_i^k = \sum_{j=1}^m w_j^k r_{ij}^k. \quad (21)$$

被评价对象的综合评价价值为

$$v_i = \sum_{k=1}^p w_k v_i^k = \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m w_k w_j^k r_{ij}^k. \quad (22)$$

## 2 案例分析

采用文献[23]给出的实例, 设属性值和时间权重未知来表明本文方法.

**Step 1:** 设属性指标逆向物流成本(C3)、回收产品次品率(C4)为成本型, 其他指标为效益型. 运用文献[24]方法无量纲规范化区间属性值, 得到各时段测度矩阵分别为

$$R^1 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &[[0.1662, 0.1972], [0.1843, 0.2133], [0.1996, 0.2309], \\ &[0.1845, 0.2155], [0.1750, 0.2222], [0.1740, 0.2176], \\ &[0.1617, 0.2113], [0.1790, 0.2113], [0.1843, 0.2133], \\ &[0.1762, 0.2155], [0.1845, 0.2309], [0.2000, 0.2360], \\ &[0.1972, 0.2308], [0.1866, 0.2309], [0.1918, 0.2253], \\ &[0.1843, 0.2267], [0.1872, 0.2155], [0.1737, 0.2155], \\ &[0.1625, 0.2083], [0.1856, 0.2307], [0.1866, 0.2253], \\ &[0.1791, 0.2253], [0.1720, 0.2000], [0.1872, 0.2155], \\ &[0.1845, 0.2309], [0.1875, 0.2222], [0.1624, 0.1923], \\ &[0.1741, 0.2253], [0.1918, 0.2394], [0.1966, 0.2267], \\ &[0.1872, 0.2155], [0.1737, 0.2021], [0.1750, 0.2083], \\ &[0.1856, 0.2179], [0.1741, 0.2113]], \end{aligned}$$

$$R^2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &[[0.1662, 0.1944], [0.1832, 0.2206], [0.1996, 0.2304], \\ &[0.1823, 0.2309], [0.1899, 0.2254], [0.1740, 0.2078], \\ &[0.1720, 0.2083], [0.2046, 0.2361], [0.1571, 0.2059], \\ &[0.1835, 0.2139], [0.1716, 0.2155], [0.1899, 0.2394], \\ &[0.1856, 0.2338], [0.1843, 0.2222], [0.1790, 0.2083], \\ &[0.1832, 0.2353], [0.1720, 0.1996], [0.1944, 0.2309], \\ &[0.1646, 0.1972], [0.1972, 0.2338], [0.1720, 0.2222], \\ &[0.1790, 0.2222], [0.1702, 0.2059], [0.1835, 0.2139], \\ &[0.1716, 0.2155], [0.1772, 0.2113], [0.1624, 0.2078], \\ &[0.1843, 0.2361], [0.1918, 0.2222], [0.1963, 0.2500], \\ &[0.1835, 0.2304], [0.1823, 0.2155], [0.1772, 0.2254], \end{aligned}$$

$$[0.1740, 0.2208], [0.1720, 0.2222]],$$

$$R^3 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [[0.1724, 0.2542], [0.1531, 0.2000], [0.1666, 0.2068], \\ & [0.2075, 0.2478], [0.1875, 0.2222], [0.1740, 0.2025], \\ & [0.1617, 0.1918], [0.1847, 0.2712], [0.1531, 0.2000], \\ & [0.1666, 0.2068], [0.1709, 0.2014], [0.1875, 0.2222], \\ & [0.1972, 0.2278], [0.1741, 0.2192], [0.1847, 0.2881], \\ & [0.2041, 0.2429], [0.1888, 0.2215], [0.1816, 0.2301], \\ & [0.1625, 0.2083], [0.1856, 0.2278], [0.1866, 0.2192], \\ & [0.1724, 0.2712], [0.1913, 0.2286], [0.2023, 0.2386], \\ & [0.1709, 0.2148], [0.1750, 0.2222], [0.1624, 0.2025], \\ & [0.1990, 0.2329], [0.1847, 0.2881], [0.1913, 0.2429], \\ & [0.1888, 0.2215], [0.1709, 0.2148], [0.1875, 0.2222], \\ & [0.1856, 0.2153], [0.1886, 0.2192]], \end{aligned}$$

$$R^4 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [[0.1746, 0.2712], [0.1720, 0.2055], [0.1763, 0.2102], \\ & [0.2014, 0.2544], [0.1852, 0.2329], [0.1606, 0.2051], \\ & [0.1578, 0.2083], [0.1870, 0.2881], [0.1966, 0.2466], \\ & [0.1660, 0.1971], [0.1678, 0.2067], [0.1728, 0.2192], \\ & [0.1950, 0.2436], [0.1699, 0.2083], [0.1870, 0.2712], \\ & [0.1720, 0.2192], [0.1881, 0.2425], [0.1888, 0.2205], \\ & [0.1728, 0.2055], [0.1950, 0.2308], [0.1820, 0.2361], \\ & [0.1746, 0.2542], [0.1843, 0.2192], [0.1881, 0.2425], \\ & [0.1777, 0.2067], [0.1852, 0.2192], [0.1720, 0.2179], \\ & [0.1942, 0.2500], [0.1870, 0.2712], [0.1720, 0.2192], \\ & [0.1763, 0.2252], [0.1777, 0.2067], [0.1852, 0.2192], \\ & [0.1720, 0.2051], [0.1699, 0.2222]]. \end{aligned}$$

确定各阶段的正、负理想方案, 分别为

$$r_j^{+1} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.1918, 0.2394], [0.1996, 0.2267], [0.1996, 0.2309], \\ & [0.1845, 0.2309], [0.2000, 0.2361], [0.1972, 0.2308], \\ & [0.1866, 0.2394]), \end{aligned}$$

$$r_j^{-1} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.1662, 0.1972], [0.1720, 0.2000], [0.1762, 0.2155], \\ & [0.1737, 0.2021], [0.1625, 0.2083], [0.1624, 0.1923], \\ & [0.1617, 0.2113]), \end{aligned}$$

$$r_j^{+2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.2046, 0.2361], [0.1963, 0.2500], [0.1996, 0.2304], \\ & [0.1944, 0.2309], [0.1899, 0.2394], [0.1972, 0.2338], \end{aligned}$$

$$[0.1843, 0.2361]),$$

$$r_j^{-2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.1662, 0.1944], [0.1571, 0.2059], [0.1720, 0.1996], \\ & [0.1716, 0.2155], [0.1646, 0.1972], [0.1624, 0.2078], \\ & [0.1720, 0.2083]), \end{aligned}$$

$$r_j^{+3} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.1847, 0.2881], [0.2041, 0.2429], [0.2023, 0.2386], \\ & [0.2075, 0.2478], [0.1875, 0.2222], [0.1972, 0.2278], \\ & [0.1990, 0.2329]), \end{aligned}$$

$$r_j^{-3} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.1724, 0.2542], [0.1531, 0.2000], [0.1666, 0.2068], \\ & [0.1709, 0.2014], [0.1625, 0.2083], [0.1624, 0.2025], \\ & [0.1617, 0.1918]), \end{aligned}$$

$$r_j^{+4} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.1870, 0.2881], [0.1996, 0.2466], [0.1881, 0.2425], \\ & [0.2014, 0.2544], [0.1852, 0.2329], [0.1950, 0.2436], \\ & [0.1942, 0.2500]), \end{aligned}$$

$$r_j^{-4} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([0.1746, 0.2542], [0.1720, 0.2055], [0.1660, 0.1971], \\ & [0.1678, 0.2067], [0.1728, 0.2055], [0.1606, 0.2051], \\ & [0.1578, 0.2083]). \end{aligned}$$

利用式(4)求得各个阶段属性的权重为

$$w_j^1 = (0.1407, 0.1522, 0.1407, 0.1461, \\ 0.1313, 0.1451, 0.1439),$$

$$w_j^2 = (0.1486, 0.1354, 0.1487, 0.1512, \\ 0.1423, 0.1535, 0.1203),$$

$$w_j^3 = (0.1588, 0.1411, 0.1281, 0.1133, \\ 0.1803, 0.1431, 0.1353),$$

$$w_j^4 = (0.1733, 0.1126, 0.1617, 0.1181, \\ 0.1645, 0.1381, 0.1318).$$

**Step 2:** 考虑到3个目标函数是公平竞争的, 取协调平衡系数为1/3, 利用式(20)求得时间权重分别为

$$w_1 = 0.2364, w_2 = 0.2515,$$

$$w_3 = 0.2364, w_4 = 0.2685.$$

**Step 3:** 由式(22)计算得到各方案的综合评价值为

$$v_1 = [0.1771, 0.2199], v_2 = [0.1813, 0.2240],$$

$$v_3 = [0.1826, 0.2270], v_4 = [0.1800, 0.2234],$$

$$v_5 = [0.1819, 0.2254].$$

利用区间数排序方法<sup>[20]</sup>对上述结果进行排序, 得到  $v_3 \succ v_5 \succ v_2 \succ v_4 \succ v_1$ . 可知, 在 5 个供应商中, 供应商 3 是最优的.

### 3 结 论

本文提出了一种多属性多阶段决策方法, 用于解决属性权重和时间权重未知、属性值为区间数的动态多属性决策问题. 通过实例分析, 表明了该方法的有效性和可行性. 本文方法思路清晰, 易于理解, 并易于计算机实现, 能够广泛地应用于类似的多属性多阶段决策问题的求解.

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