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区间二型模糊相似度与包含度

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摘要: 相似度与包含度是模糊集合理论中的两个重要概念, 但对于二型模糊集合的研究还较为少见. 鉴于此, 提出了新的区间二型模糊相似度与包含度. 首先选择了二者的公理化定义; 然后基于公理化定义提出了新的计算公式, 并讨论了二者的相互转换关系; 最后通过实例来验证二者的性能, 并将区间二型模糊相似度与 Yang-Shih 聚类方法相结合, 用于高斯区间二型模糊集合的聚类分析, 得到了合理的层次聚类树. 仿真实例表明新测度具有一定的实用价值.

关键词: 区间二型模糊集合; 相似度; 包含度; 聚类

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Similarity and inclusion measures between IT2 FSs

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Abstract: The similarity and inclusion measures between fuzzy sets are two important concepts in fuzzy set theory, but little effort as to them has been made on type-2 fuzzy sets. Therefore, a similarity measure and an inclusion measure between interval type-2 fuzzy sets (IT2 FSs) are proposed. Firstly, the axiomatic definitions of two measures are selected. Then, based on the selected definitions, the computation formulas are proposed, and four theorems that two measures can be transformed by each other are demonstrated. Finally, examples are presented to validate their performance and combine the proposed similarity measure with Yang and Shih's clustering method for an application to clustering analysis of Gaussian IT2 FSs, and a reasonably hierarchical clustering tree in different α -levels is obtained. Simulation results show the practicability of the proposed measures.

Key words: interval type-2 fuzzy set; similarity measure; inclusion measure; clustering

1 引言

模糊理论基于模糊集合建立, 可以利用语言形式的人类专家经验, 适于处理难以用精确数学模型表达的复杂对象, 在很多领域得到了成功的应用. 传统模糊集合在处理强确定性方面存在不足, 表现为不能有效处理模糊规则的不确定性. 为此, Zadeh^[1]将其扩展, 提出了二型模糊集合的概念, 增强了集合处理不确定性的能力. 然而, 二型模糊集合结构复杂, 计算量大, 使其应用受到了限制^[2]. 区间二型模糊集合是二型模糊集合的简化版本^[3], 具有一定的实用性, 是目前模糊逻辑领域的一个研究热点.

模糊性测度重点研究非可加和非线性情形, 是模糊理论中一个重要分支. 其中 Zadeh 提出的模

糊相似度与模糊包含度是两个重要概念, 在模糊聚类、模糊推理、模糊控制及图像处理等领域有广泛的应用^[4]. 模糊相似度是用途最广的模糊性测度, 表示一个模糊集合与另一个模糊集合的相似程度^[5]. 模糊包含度也很常用, 表示一个模糊集合包含于另一个模糊集合的程度^[6]. 人们在一型模糊性测度方面做了大量研究^[7-8], 如目前提出的一型模糊相似度就达到 60 种以上, 而对于二型模糊集合的研究还较少^[9].

本文提出了新的区间二型模糊相似度与包含度, 并通过实例分析了二者的性能. 将区间二型模糊相似度与 Yang-Shih 聚类方法^[10]相结合用于高斯区间二型模糊集合的聚类分析, 得到了合理的聚类结果, 这表明新测度具有一定的实用价值.

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2 区间二型模糊集合

定义 1 定义在连续论域上的二型模糊集合可以表示为

$$\tilde{A} = \int_{x \in X} \int_{u \in J_x} \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x, u) / (x, u) = \int_{x \in X} \left[\int_{u \in J_x} f_x(u) / u \right] / x. \quad (1)$$

其中: $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x, u) \in [0, 1]$ 是集合的三维隶属度函数; $u \in J_x$ 是主隶属度值, $J_x \subseteq [0, 1]$ 是 u 的范围; $f_x(u) \in [0, 1]$ 是次隶属度; J_x 的并集称为不确定性的迹 (FOU), FOU 的上、下限对应上、下隶属度函数.

二型模糊集合给出了元素隶属度的模糊程度, 增强了集合处理不确定性的能力, 同时也增加了复杂性.

定义 2 次隶属度值均为 1 的二型模糊集合称为区间二型模糊集合, 如下所示^[3]:

$$\tilde{A} = \int_{x \in X} \int_{u \in J_x} 1 / (x, u) = \int_{x \in X} \left[\int_{u \in J_x} 1 / u \right] / x. \quad (2)$$

对于区间二型模糊集合, 次隶属度值均为 1, 降低了集合的复杂性, 并简化了并、交、补等计算, 因此, 目前主要应用区间二型模糊集合, 上、下隶属度函数在区间二型模糊集合的计算中起主要作用.

定义 3 假设任意两个区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A} , \tilde{B} 的上、下隶属度函数分别为 $\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ 与 $\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)$, $\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)$ 与 $\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)$, 则 $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B}$, 当且仅当 $\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)$ 且 $\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)$ ^[11].

3 区间二型模糊相似度与包含度

3.1 区间二型模糊相似度与包含度的定义

根据不同的实际需要, 提出了不同的模糊性测度的公理化定义, 定义的严格程度不同, 复杂程度不同, 计算公式基于公理化定义建立. 考虑到简易性, 本文采用如下的定义^[11-12], 并在此基础上提出计算公式.

定义 4 一个实函数 $N: \text{IVFSs} \times \text{IVFSs} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 称为区间二型模糊相似度, 若 N 满足:

- 1) $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A})$;
- 2) $N(D, D^c) = 0, \forall D \in P(X)$;
- 3) $N(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E}) = \max_{\tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \in \text{IVFSs}} N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$;

4) 对于任意区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A}, \tilde{B} 与 \tilde{C} , 若 $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C}$, 则有 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$, $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$. 其中: $\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C}$ 与 \tilde{E} 是区间二型模糊集合; IVFSs 是区间二型模糊集合的全体; $P(X)$ 是精确值集合; D^c 是 D 的补集.

定义 5 一个实函数 $I: \text{IVFSs} \times \text{IVFSs} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 称为区间二型模糊包含度, 若 I 满足:

- 1) $I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}) = 1$;
- 2) $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \Rightarrow I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = 1$;

3) 对于任意区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A}, \tilde{B} 与 \tilde{C} , 若 $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C}$, 则有 $I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A})$, $I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{B})$.

3.2 区间二型模糊相似度

基于定义 4, 利用集合的上、下隶属度函数计算区间二型模糊相似度为

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx} \right). \quad (3)$$

证明 1) 存在

$$N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx} \right) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}).$$

2) 若 $D \in P(X)$, 则证明 $N(D, D^c) = 0$ 的过程较为简单, 此处不再详述.

3) 存在

$$N(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x)\} dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x)\} dx} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{E}}(x) dx} \right) = 1.$$

对于任意区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A} 和 \tilde{B} , 均有 $0 \leq N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) \leq 1$, 故 $N(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E}) = \max_{\tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \in \text{IVFSs}} N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$.

4) 存在 $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C} \Rightarrow \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) &\Rightarrow N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) = \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)\} dx} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)\} dx} \right) = \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) dx} \right) \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) dx} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \max\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx} \right) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}),$$

其中 $\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)$ 和 $\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)$ 分别是 \tilde{C} 的上、下隶属度函数。同理, 可得 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$ 。□

3.3 区间二型模糊包含度

基于定义5, 利用集合的上、下隶属度函数来计算区间二型模糊包含度为

$$I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} \right). \quad (4)$$

证明 1) 存在

$$I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} \right) = 1.$$

2) 存在 $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \Rightarrow \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) &\Rightarrow I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \\ &\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} \right) = \\ &\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx} \right) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

3) 存在 $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C} \Rightarrow \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) \leq \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)$,

且有

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) \leq \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) \leq \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) &\Rightarrow I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) = \\ &\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) dx} \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x) dx} \right) \leq \\ &\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) dx} \right) = \\ &\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x), \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) dx} + \frac{\int_{x \in X} \min\{\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x), \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)\} dx}{\int_{x \in X} \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) dx} \right) = I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}). \end{aligned}$$

同理, 可得 $I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{B})$ 。□

3.4 区间二型模糊相似度与包含度的关系

不同类型的模糊测度在一定条件下可以相互转换。文献[4]讨论了公理化定义下的一型模糊相似度与包含度的相互转换关系。类似地, 本文提出了公理化定义4和定义5下的区间二型模糊相似度与包含度的相互转换定理。

定理1 对于任意两个区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A} 和 \tilde{B} , 当 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ 是区间二型模糊相似度时, 区间二型模糊包含度 $I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B})$ 。

证明 1) 存在

$$I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}) = 1.$$

2) 存在

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} &\Rightarrow \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B} = \tilde{A} \Rightarrow \\ I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) &= N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

3) 存在

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C} &\Rightarrow \tilde{C} \cap \tilde{A} = \tilde{A}, \\ \tilde{B} \cap \tilde{A} &= \tilde{A} \Rightarrow \\ I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) &= N(\tilde{C}, \tilde{C} \cap \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}), \\ I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) &= N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{B} \cap \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}), \\ N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) &\leq N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) \Rightarrow I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}). \end{aligned}$$

同理, 可以证明 $I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{B})$ 。□

定理2 对于任意两个区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A} 和 \tilde{B} , 当 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ 是区间二型模糊相似度时, 区间二型模糊包含度 $I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B})$ 。

证明 1) 存在

$$I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}) = 1.$$

2) 存在

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} &\Rightarrow \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B} = \tilde{B} \Rightarrow \\ I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) &= N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}) = N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{B}) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

3) 存在

$$\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C} \Rightarrow \tilde{C} \cup \tilde{A} = \tilde{C},$$

$$\tilde{B} \cup \tilde{A} = \tilde{B} \Rightarrow I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C} \cup \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}),$$

$$I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \cup \tilde{A}) = N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}),$$

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) \Rightarrow I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}).$$

同理, 可以证明 $I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{B})$. \square

定理 3 对于任意两个区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A} 和 \tilde{B} , 当 $I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ 是区间二型模糊包含度时, 区间二型模糊相似度 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A})$.

证明 1) 存在

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) =$$

$$I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A})I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}).$$

2) 存在

$$N(D, D^c) = I(D, D^c)I(D^c, D) = 0, \forall D \in P(X).$$

3) 存在

$$N(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E}) = I(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E})I(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E}) =$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1 = \max_{\tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \in \text{IVFSs}} N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}).$$

4) 存在

$$\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C} \Rightarrow I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) = 1,$$

$$I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = 1 \Rightarrow N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) = I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C})I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) = I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}),$$

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}),$$

$$I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) \Rightarrow N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}).$$

同理, 可以证明 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$. \square

定理 4 对于任意两个区间二型模糊集合 \tilde{A} 和 \tilde{B} , 当 $I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$ 是区间二型模糊包含度时, 区间二型模糊相似度 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \min\{I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}), I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A})\}$.

证明 1) 存在

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \min\{I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}), I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A})\} =$$

$$\min\{I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}), I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B})\} = N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}).$$

2) 存在

$$N(D, D^c) = \min\{I(D, D^c), I(D^c, D)\} = 0,$$

$$\forall D \in P(X).$$

3) 存在

$$N(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E}) = \min\{I(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E}), I(\tilde{E}, \tilde{E})\} =$$

$$\min\{1, 1\} = 1 = \max_{\tilde{A}, \tilde{B} \in \text{IVFSs}} N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}).$$

4) 存在

$$\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{C} \Rightarrow I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) = 1,$$

$$I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) = \min\{I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}), I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A})\} = I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}),$$

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \min\{I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}), I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A})\} = I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}),$$

$$I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) \leq I(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) \Rightarrow N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}).$$

同理, 可以证明 $N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) \leq N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$. \square

4 实验过程

本节通过两个实例来检验式 (3) 和 (4) 所示的相似度与包含度的性能, 并将区间二型模糊相似度与 Yang-Shih 聚类方法相结合, 用于高斯区间二型模糊集合的聚类分析.

例 1 假设 3 个定义在离散论域 $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ 上的区间二型模糊集合分别为

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_1) = 1/0.2 + 1/0.4, \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_2) = 1/0.4 + \frac{1}{0.5},$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_3) = \frac{1}{0.1} + \frac{1}{0.3}; \mu_{\tilde{B}}(x_1) = \frac{1}{0.1} + \frac{1}{0.3},$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{B}}(x_2) = \frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{1}{0.4}, \mu_{\tilde{B}}(x_3) = \frac{1}{0.05} + \frac{1}{0.2};$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{C}}(x_1) = \frac{1}{0.4} + \frac{1}{0.5}, \mu_{\tilde{C}}(x_2) = \frac{1}{0.6} + \frac{1}{0.8},$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{C}}(x_3) = \frac{1}{0.3} + \frac{1}{0.7}.$$

由 $\bar{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) < \bar{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ 和 $\underline{\mu}_{\tilde{B}}(x) < \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{A}}(x) < \underline{\mu}_{\tilde{C}}(x)$ 可知 $\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{A} \subset \tilde{C}$.

根据式 (3), \tilde{A} 与 \tilde{B} 的相似度计算如下:

$$N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\min\{0.4, 0.3\} + \min\{0.5, 0.4\} + \min\{0.3, 0.2\}}{\max\{0.4, 0.3\} + \max\{0.5, 0.4\} + \max\{0.3, 0.2\}} + \frac{\min\{0.2, 0.1\} + \min\{0.4, 0.2\} + \min\{0.1, 0.05\}}{\max\{0.2, 0.1\} + \max\{0.4, 0.2\} + \max\{0.1, 0.05\}} \right\} =$$

$$0.6250.$$

经过类似计算, 可以得到其他相似度如表 1 所示. 表 1 中, 有

$$N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{C}) = 0.3596 < N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{A}) = 0.6250,$$

$$N(\tilde{B}, \tilde{C}) = 0.3596 < N(\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) = 0.5692,$$

符合 $\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{A} \subset \tilde{C}$ 的实际情况.

表 1 集合 $\{\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C}\}$ 的相似度

	\tilde{A}	\tilde{B}	\tilde{C}
\tilde{A}	1.0000	0.6250	0.5692
\tilde{B}	0.6250	1.0000	0.3596
\tilde{C}	0.5692	0.3596	1.0000

根据式 (4), \tilde{A} 与 \tilde{B} 之间的包含度计算如下:

$$I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\min\{0.4, 0.3\} + \min\{0.5, 0.4\} + \min\{0.3, 0.2\}}{0.4 + 0.5 + 0.3} + \frac{\min\{0.2, 0.1\} + \min\{0.4, 0.2\} + \min\{0.1, 0.05\}}{0.2 + 0.4 + 0.1} \right\} =$$

$$0.6250.$$

经过类似计算, 可以得到其他包含度如表 2 所示. 表 2 中, 有

$$I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{B}) = 0.3596 < I(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = 0.6250,$$

$$I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{B}) = 0.3596 < I(\tilde{C}, \tilde{A}) = 0.5692,$$

其他包含度值均为 1, 也符合 $\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{A} \subset \tilde{C}$ 的实际情况.

表 2 集合 $\{\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C}\}$ 的包含度

	\tilde{A}	\tilde{B}	\tilde{C}
\tilde{A}	1.0000	0.6250	1.0000
\tilde{B}	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
\tilde{C}	0.5692	0.3596	1.0000

例 2 假设 5 个高斯区间二型模糊集合 $\tilde{A}_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 5)$, 其上隶属度函数 $\bar{\mu}_i(x) = \exp\{-(x - m_i)^2 / 2\sigma^2\}$, 下隶属度函数 $\underline{\mu}_i(x) = \exp\{-(x - m_i)^2 / 2\sigma^2\}$, 论域 $X = [0, 16]$, 均方差 $[\underline{\sigma}, \bar{\sigma}] = [1.5, 2]$, 均值 m_i 分别为 1, 8.5, 7, 3 与 11. 见图 1.

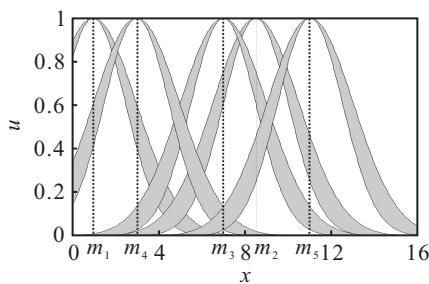


图 1 高斯区间二型模糊集合的 FOUs

5 个集合的均方差范围相同, 而均值不同. \tilde{A}_2 与 \tilde{A}_3 , \tilde{A}_1 与 \tilde{A}_4 , \tilde{A}_2 与 \tilde{A}_5 , \tilde{A}_3 与 \tilde{A}_5 , \tilde{A}_1 与 \tilde{A}_5 , \tilde{A}_4 与 \tilde{A}_5 的均值距离分别为 1.5, 2, 2.5, 4, 10, 8, 这说明 \tilde{A}_1 与 \tilde{A}_4 可划分为一类, \tilde{A}_2 与 \tilde{A}_3 可划分为另一类, 而 \tilde{A}_5 更接近于 $\{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3\}$. 根据集合的相似度, $\{\tilde{A}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 5\}$ 可以被聚类. 根据式 (3), \tilde{A}_1 和 \tilde{A}_2 的相似度为

$$N(\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\int_0^{16} \min\{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-1)^2}{2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-8.5)^2}{2}}\} dx}{\int_0^{16} \max\{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-1)^2}{2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-8.5)^2}{2}}\} dx} + \frac{\int_0^{16} \min\{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-1)^2}{1.5^2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-8.5)^2}{1.5^2}}\} dx}{\int_0^{16} \max\{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-1)^2}{1.5^2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(u-8.5)^2}{1.5^2}}\} dx} \right) = 0.0029.$$

经过类似计算, 可以得到其他相似度如表 3 所示. 表 3 中, $N(\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3) = 0.3973$ 最大, $N(\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_4) = 0.3282$ 次之, 表明 $\{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3\}$ 与 $\{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_4\}$ 分别属于不同的两类.

表 3 集合 $\{\tilde{A}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 5\}$ 的相似度

	\tilde{A}_1	\tilde{A}_2	\tilde{A}_3	\tilde{A}_4	\tilde{A}_5
\tilde{A}_1	1.0000	0.0029	0.0138	0.3282	0.0001
\tilde{A}_2	0.0029	1.0000	0.3973	0.0197	0.2069
\tilde{A}_3	0.0138	0.3973	1.0000	0.0702	0.0697
\tilde{A}_4	0.3282	0.0197	0.0702	1.0000	0.0015
\tilde{A}_5	0.0001	0.2069	0.0697	0.0015	1.0000

下面将 Yang-Shih 聚类方法引入到例 2 中. Yang-Shih 聚类方法始于模糊相似关系矩阵, 再根据 n

步的 $\max_{y \in X} \{\max\{0, \mu_{R^{(i)}}(x, y) + \mu_{R^{(i)}}(y, z) - 1\}\}$ 合成 ($\max - \Delta$ 合成), 得到 $\max - \Delta$ 相似关系矩阵, 最后用 Yang-Shih 聚类算法得到各 α -水平上的层次聚类树.

Yang-Shih 聚类方法适于处理多层布局问题. 基于一型模糊相似关系矩阵, Yang 与 Shih 将 Yang-Shih 聚类方法用于相似汉字的识别与不同家庭成员的区分, 取得了较好的效果.

从表 3 可以得到区间二型模糊相似关系矩阵为

$$R^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0000 & & & & \\ 0.0029 & 1.0000 & & & \\ 0.0138 & 0.3973 & 1.0000 & & \\ 0.3282 & 0.0197 & 0.0702 & 1.0000 & \\ 0.0001 & 0.2069 & 0.0697 & 0.0015 & 1.0000 \end{bmatrix}.$$

经过 $\max - \Delta$ 合成, 可以得到 $\max - \Delta$ 相似关系矩阵为

$$R^{(1)} = R^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0000 & & & & \\ 0.0029 & 1.0000 & & & \\ 0.0138 & 0.3973 & 1.0000 & & \\ 0.3282 & 0.0197 & 0.0702 & 1.0000 & \\ 0.0001 & 0.2069 & 0.0697 & 0.0015 & 1.0000 \end{bmatrix}.$$

最后, 根据 Yang-Shih 聚类算法可以得到聚类结果如下:

- $0 \leq \alpha \leq 0.0001 \Rightarrow \{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3, \tilde{A}_4, \tilde{A}_5\};$
- $0.0001 < \alpha \leq 0.0015 \Rightarrow \{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3, \tilde{A}_4, \tilde{A}_5\}, \{\tilde{A}_1\};$
- $0.0015 < \alpha \leq 0.0697 \Rightarrow \{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3, \tilde{A}_5\}, \{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_4\};$
- $0.0697 < \alpha \leq 0.3282 \Rightarrow \{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3\}, \{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_4\}, \{\tilde{A}_5\};$
- $0.3282 < \alpha \leq 0.3973 \Rightarrow \{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3\}, \{\tilde{A}_1\}, \{\tilde{A}_4\}, \{\tilde{A}_5\};$
- $0.3973 < \alpha \leq 1.0000 \Rightarrow \{\tilde{A}_1\}, \{\tilde{A}_2\}, \{\tilde{A}_3\}, \{\tilde{A}_4\}, \{\tilde{A}_5\}.$

由以上结果可知, 在 α -水平 $[0.0015, 0.3282]$ 上, $\{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3\}$ 与 $\{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_4\}$ 分属于不同的两类; 在 α -水平 $[0.0015, 0.0697]$ 上, \tilde{A}_5 属于类 $\{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3\}$, $\{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_4\}$ 属于另一类. 聚类结果由不同 α -水平上的层次聚类树组成, 可以合理地分类 $\{\tilde{A}_2, \tilde{A}_3\}$ 和 $\{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_4\}$, 表明新测度具有一定的实用价值.

5 结 论

本文提出了新的区间二型模糊相似度与包含度. 首先选择了二者的公理化定义; 然后基于公理化定义提出了计算公式, 并讨论了二者的相互转换关系; 最后通过实验验证了新测度是合理的, 且具有一定的实用价值.

下一步要做的工作是将新测度应用于实际中. 基于区间二型模糊相似度的 Yang-Shih 聚类方法, 具有

较好的聚类性能与抗噪性,若应用于图像处理、数据挖掘等领域,则可以取得较好的效果.在区间二型模糊系统辨识中,选择适当的规则较为重要,而通常采用的参数学习算法不具备优选与精简系统规则的功能.根据规则间集合的模糊相似度,通过合并、删减等手段,可以实现模糊规则库的精简,提高模糊规则的可解释性,并提高系统的逼近精度.

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