

基于优势关系的多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的粒度选择方法

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摘要:在 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的基础上, 结合优势关系与多粒度, 提出了一种基于优势关系的多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集模型, 并对其进行研究. 首先给出了优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集、Pythagorean 模糊熵概念, 讨论其性质, 然后定义了乐观、悲观下的优势关系的多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集 4 种模型, 以及 Pythagorean 模糊贴近度, 并证明了其性质, 设计了其最优粒度选择算法. 通过遂昌金矿优化采矿的案例, 对该模型进行了分析, 验证了其有效性.

关键词:优势关系; Pythagorean 模糊集; 多粒度粗糙集; 模糊熵; 贴近度

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1982 年, PAWLAK^[1]最早提出了粗糙集理论, 是一种描述不精确、不完整和不确定性的数学工具, 自粗糙集提出以来, 针对不同的要求对其进行了推广, 如: 决策理论粗糙模糊集^[2]、变精度粗糙集^[3]、概率粗糙集^[4]、基于优势的粗糙集方法^[5-7]、多粒度粗糙集^[8]等, 已在机器学习、数据挖掘等领域得到广泛应用. 经典粗糙集及其多数的拓展模型均为单粒度, 这不足以处理复杂而庞大的数据, 所以从多层次和多角度对复杂模糊问题进行分析处理显得尤为重要. 因此, QIAN 等^[9]将粗糙集理论与粒计算思想相结合, 提出了多粒度粗糙集, 以弥补原始粗糙集中的缺陷. 在粗糙集中通常将等价关系作为二元关系进行等价类的划分, 但是由于等价关系过于严格限制了粗糙集的应用范围. 为解决这一问题, 众多学者将等价关系进行推广, 如周悦丽等^[10]提出了一种基于相容关系的局部多粒度粗糙集模型, ZHAN 等^[11]提出了基于覆盖的多粒度模糊粗糙集, 刘力凯等^[12]提出了基于纠缠关系的变精度优势关系粗糙集模型.

ZADEH^[13]提出的模糊集(fuzzy set, FS), 用隶属度来描述元素属于某个集合的程度, 突破了经典 Cantor 集合“非 0 即 1”的限制, 模糊集增强了表达不确定信息的能力, 为研究不精确信息提供了一个新的途径. 但是该理论不能同时描述支持和反对的态度. ATANASSOV^[14]提出了直觉模糊集(intuitionistic fuzzy set, IFS), 该理论同时考虑了隶属度 $\mu(x)$ 与非隶属度 $\nu(x)$, 表达了对事物的支持和反对, 可以更全面地包含决策信息, 在直觉模糊集中, 隶属度 $\mu(x)$ 与非隶属度 $\nu(x)$ 满足 $0 \leq \mu(x) + \nu(x) \leq 1$ 的限制条件, 随着决策情况的不确定性增加, 隶属度与非隶属度的取值范围不再满足于现状, 当隶属度与非隶属度之和大于 1 的时候, 直觉模糊集无法刻画此问题, 为此, YAGER^[15]提出毕达哥拉斯模糊集(Pythagorean fuzzy set, PFS), 与直觉模糊集相似, 但是 Pythagorean 模糊集的条件相对宽泛, 这使得 Pythagorean 模糊集比直觉模糊集更具有普

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遍性.如:一个决策者对做出的决策是 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 时,此时 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} > 1$,不能使用直觉模糊集,但是 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2 \leq 1$,显然 Pythagorean 模糊集比直觉模糊集更好处理实际问题中的模糊性,Pythagorean 模糊集一经提出就受到了众多研究者的广泛关注.近年来,研究者对 Pythagorean 模糊集进行了广泛的研究,取得了丰富的理论成果,如:宋娟^[16]提出了考虑融合算法与交叉熵的 Pythagorean 决策模型,ZHANG 等^[17]提出了基于 Pythagorean 模糊集新相似度量的多准则决策方法,丁恒等^[18]提出基于 Pythagorean 模糊幂加权平均算子的多属性群决策方法,罗静等^[19]提出基于风险偏好得分函数和 Choquet 积分算子的 Pythagorean 模糊决策方法,李美娟等^[20]提出基于一种新得分函数和累积前景理论的 Pythagorean 模糊 TOPSIS 法,范建平等^[21]提出了 Pythagorean 模糊环境下基于交叉熵和 TOPSIS 的多准则决策方法,姬儒雅等^[22]提出 Pythagorean 模糊三支概念格,赵杰等^[23]提出了基于优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊三支决策模型等等,Pythagorean 模糊集作为直觉模糊集的一种扩展,能更有效地描述不确定信息,在决策问题中得到了较好的应用,因此在 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集理论的基础上结合优势关系与多粒度,提出了一种基于优势关系的多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集模型.

综合上述,本文首先阐述了直觉模糊集、Pythagorean 模糊集的基础理论以及优势关系的相关知识,然后定义了 Pythagorean 模糊熵,讨论了其性质,提出了悲观、乐观的优势关系的多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集 4 种模型,并证明其相关性质,最后结合 Pythagorean 模糊熵、Pythagorean 模糊贴近度以及优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集,提出了一种粒度选择方法,为决策者在悲观、乐观两种不同情况下提供了最优选择.

1 基础知识

在本节中,详细阐述了直觉模糊集和 Pythagorean 模糊集的基本定义和运算规则,并回顾了优势关系下的 Pythagorean 模糊信息系统.

定义 1(直觉模糊集)^[14] 设 U 为一个非空论域,称 $I = \{\langle x, \mu_I(x), \nu_I(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$ 为 X 上的一个直觉模糊集, $\mu_I(x), \nu_I(x) \in [0, 1]$ 分别为 U 中元素 x 属于直觉模糊集 I 的隶属度与非隶属度,且满足 $0 \leq \mu_I(x) + \nu_I(x) \leq 1, \forall x \in X. \pi_I(x) = 1 - \mu_I(x) - \nu_I(x)$ 为 U 中元素 x 对直觉模糊集 I 的犹豫度.当一个 I 满足对任意 $x \in X, \mu_I(x) + \nu_I(x) = 1$,则 I 退化为一个模糊集.

定义 2(Pythagorean 模糊集)^[15] 设 U 是一个非空论域,则 X 上的一个 Pythagorean 模糊集表示为:

$$P = \{\langle x, P(\mu_p(x), \nu_p(x)) \rangle \mid x \in U\},$$

其中, $\mu_p(x), \nu_p(x) \in [0, 1]$ 分别表示 U 中元素 x 关于 P 的隶属度与非隶属度,且满足 $0 \leq \mu_p^2(x) + \nu_p^2(x) \leq 1, \pi_p(x) = \sqrt{1 - \mu_p^2(x) - \nu_p^2(x)}$ 表示 U 中元素 x 关于 P 的犹豫度.若 $p = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ 满足 $0 \leq \mu_p^2 + \nu_p^2 \leq 1$,则称 p 为 Pythagorean 模糊数.

定义 3^[24] 设 $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in PFS(X)$, 其包含、相等、补、并、交的运算,如下:(1) $\beta_1 \subseteq \beta_2 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in U, \mu_{\beta_1}(x) \leq \mu_{\beta_2}(x), \nu_{\beta_1}(x) \geq \nu_{\beta_2}(x)$; (2) $\beta_1 = \beta_2 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in U, \mu_{\beta_1}(x) = \mu_{\beta_2}(x), \nu_{\beta_1}(x) = \nu_{\beta_2}(x)$; (3) $\sim \beta_1 = \{\langle x, \nu_{\beta_1}(x), \mu_{\beta_1}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$; (4) $\beta_1 \cup \beta_2 = \{\langle x, \mu_{\beta_1}(x) \vee \mu_{\beta_2}(x), \nu_{\beta_1}(x) \wedge \nu_{\beta_2}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$; (5) $\beta_1 \cap \beta_2 = \{\langle x, \mu_{\beta_1}(x) \wedge \mu_{\beta_2}(x), \nu_{\beta_1}(x) \vee \nu_{\beta_2}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$.

定义 4^[25] 设 $a = (\mu_a, \nu_a), b = (\mu_b, \nu_b), c = (\mu_c, \nu_c)$ 为 3 个 Pythagorean 模糊数,则运算如下:(1) $\sim a = (\nu_a, \mu_a)$; (2) $b \cup c = P(\max\{\mu_b, \mu_c\}, \min\{\nu_b, \nu_c\})$; (3) $b \otimes c = P(\mu_b \mu_c, \sqrt{\nu_b^2 + \nu_c^2 - \nu_b^2 \nu_c^2})$; (4) $b \cap c = P(\min\{\mu_b, \mu_c\}, \max\{\nu_b, \nu_c\})$; (5) $b \oplus c = P(\sqrt{\mu_b^2 + \mu_c^2 - \mu_b^2 \mu_c^2}, \nu_b \nu_c)$.

定义 5^[26] 设 $p = (\mu_p, \nu_p)$ 为 Pythagorean 模糊数,则 p 的得分函数为 $s(p) = \mu_p^2 - \nu_p^2$,其中 $s(p) \in [-1, 1]$.

定义 6^[26] 设 $\omega = (\mu_\omega, \nu_\omega), \kappa = (\mu_\kappa, \nu_\kappa)$ 是 2 个 Pythagorean 模糊数,它们的序关系如下:(1) 如果 $\mu_\omega > \mu_\kappa, \nu_\omega < \nu_\kappa$ 那么 $\omega > \kappa$; (2) 如果 $\mu_\omega < \mu_\kappa, \nu_\omega > \nu_\kappa$ 那么 $\omega < \kappa$; (3) 如果 $\mu_\omega = \mu_\kappa, \nu_\omega = \nu_\kappa$ 那么 $\omega = \kappa$.

由于等价关系过于严格,需要满足自反性、对称性和传递性,限制了粗糙集模型的应用范围,因此在 Py-

thagorean 模糊集的基础上,将等价关系推广到优势关系,其定义如下.

定义 7^[26] 设 $S=(U,A,V,f)$, $\forall x_i, x_j \in U, \forall a_k \in A$, 元素 x_i, x_j 在属性 a_k 下对应的 Pythagorean 模糊数分别为: $f(x_i, a_k) = \langle \mu_{a_k}(x_i), \nu_{a_k}(x_i) \rangle, f(x_j, a_k) = \langle \mu_{a_k}(x_j), \nu_{a_k}(x_j) \rangle$.

称 $R^{\leq} = \{(x_i, x_j) \mid f(x_i, a_k) \leq f(x_j, a_k), \forall a_k \in A\}$ 为 Pythagorean 模糊信息系统上的优势关系, $R^{\leq}(x_i) = \{x_j \mid (x_i, x_j) \in R^{\leq}, \forall a_k \in A\}$ 为元素 x_i 的优势类, $[x]_{R^{\leq}_{A_i}}$ 为对象 X 在优势关系 $R^{\leq}_{A_i}$ 下的优势类, 其中: $f(x_i, a_k) \leq f(x_j, a_k) \Leftrightarrow \mu_{a_k}^2(x_i) - \nu_{a_k}^2(x_i) \leq \mu_{a_k}^2(x_j) - \nu_{a_k}^2(x_j)$.

熵可以有效度量不确定性信息,定义 Pythagorean 模糊熵同时考虑隶属度、非隶属度和犹豫度对信息评价的影响,在本节中定义了新的 Pythagorean 模糊熵,并证明了其相关性质,以供后续度量最优粒度.

定义 8(Pythagorean 模糊熵) 设 $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, S 为 X 上的 PFS, 则 Pythagorean 模糊熵如下:

$$E(S) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n ((1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)|) + \pi_S^2(x_i)). \quad (1)$$

性质 1 设 $S, A, B \in PFS(X)$, 则 Pythagorean 模糊熵满足如下性质:

- (1) $E(S) = 0$ 当且仅当 $\forall x_i \in X, \mu_S(x_i) = 0$ 或 $\mu_S(x_i) = 1$; (2) $E(A) = E(\sim A)$;
- (3) $E(S) = 1$ 当且仅当 $\forall x_i \in X, \mu_S(x_i) = \nu_S(x_i) = 0$;
- (4) $\forall A, B \in PFS(X), x \in X, \pi_A(x) = \pi_B(x)$, 若 $|\mu_A^2(x) - \nu_A^2(x)| \leq |\mu_B^2(x) - \nu_B^2(x)|$, 则 $E(A) \geq E(B)$;
- (5) $\forall A, B \in PFS(X), x \in X, |\mu_A^2(x) - \nu_A^2(x)| = |\mu_B^2(x) - \nu_B^2(x)|$, 若 $\pi_A(x) \geq \pi_B(x)$, 则 $E(A) \geq E(B)$.

证明 (1)充分性: $\forall x_i \in X, 0 \leq \mu_S^2(x_i) + \nu_S^2(x_i) \leq 1$, 那么 $\pi_S^2(x_i) = 1 - \mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)$, $|\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)| \leq 1$, 若 $E(S) = 0$, 则 $(1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)|) + \pi_S^2(x_i) = 0$, 则 $1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)| = 0, \mu_S^2(x_i) = 1, \nu_S^2(x_i) = 0$ 或 $\mu_S^2(x_i) = 0, \nu_S^2(x_i) = 1$, 所以, $\mu_S(x_i) = 1$ 或者 $\mu_S(x_i) = 0$.

必要性: $\forall x_i \in X, \mu_S(x_i) = 0$ 或 $\mu_S(x_i) = 1$, 则 $(1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)|) = \pi_S^2(x_i) = 0$, 所以 $E(S) = 0$.

(2) $\forall A \in PFS(X), A = \langle x, \mu_A(x), \nu_A(x) \rangle, \sim A = \langle x, \nu_A(x), \mu_A(x) \rangle$, 则 $(1 - |\mu_A^2(x_i) - \nu_A^2(x_i)|) + \pi_A^2(x_i) = (1 - |\nu_A^2(x_i) - \mu_A^2(x_i)|) + \pi_A^2(x_i)$, 所以, $E(A) = E(\sim A)$.

(3)充分性: $\forall x_i \in X, E(S) = 1$, 则 $(1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)|) + \pi_S^2(x_i) = 2$, 那么 $(1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)|) = 1, \pi_S^2(x_i) = 1$. 所以, $\mu_S^2(x_i) = \nu_S^2(x_i) = 0, \mu_S(x_i) = \nu_S(x_i) = 0$.

必要性: $\forall x_i \in X, \mu_S(x_i) = \nu_S(x_i) = 0, (1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)|) = 1, \pi_S^2(x_i) = 1 - \mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i) = 1$, 则 $(1 - |\mu_S^2(x_i) - \nu_S^2(x_i)|) + \pi_S^2(x_i) = 2$, 所以, $E(S) = 1$.

(4) 由命题条件得 $1 - |\mu_A^2(x) - \nu_A^2(x)| \geq 1 - |\mu_B^2(x) - \nu_B^2(x)|$, 所以, $E(A) \geq E(B)$.

(5)证明过程同(4).

2 基于 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的最优粒度选择

在上述理论基础上,提出了优势关系下的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集,以及乐观、悲观多粒度优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集,证明了其相关性质,设计了基于 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的最优粒度选择算法.

2.1 基于优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集

定义 9 设 U 为非空有限论域, $R^{\leq}$ 是 U 上的一个优势关系, $[x]_{R^{\leq}}$ 为所在优势类, $\forall P \in PFS(U), R^{\leq}$ 的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的下近似 $\underline{R^{\leq}}(P)$ 和上近似 $\overline{R^{\leq}}(P)$ 定义为:

$\underline{R^{\leq}}(P) = \{\langle x, \mu_{\underline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x), \nu_{\underline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}, \overline{R^{\leq}}(P) = \{\langle x, \mu_{\overline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x), \nu_{\overline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$, 其中, $\mu_{\underline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x) = \inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \mu_P(y), \mu_{\overline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x) = \sup_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \mu_P(y), \nu_{\underline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x) = \sup_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \nu_P(y), \nu_{\overline{R^{\leq}}(P)}(x) = \inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \nu_P(y)$, $\underline{R^{\leq}}(P), \overline{R^{\leq}}(P)$ 分别为 P 的优势关系下的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的上、下近似, $(\underline{R^{\leq}}(P), \overline{R^{\leq}}(P))$ 被称为 P 的优势关系下的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集.

性质 2 优势关系下的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的性质如下: (1) $\underline{R}^{\leq}(U) = \overline{R}^{\leq}(U) = U, \underline{R}^{\leq}(\phi) = \overline{R}^{\leq}(\phi) = \phi$; (2) $\underline{R}^{\leq}(P) \subseteq P \subseteq \overline{R}^{\leq}(P)$; (3) 如果 $\beta \subseteq \lambda$, 则 $\underline{R}^{\leq}(\beta) \subseteq \underline{R}^{\leq}(\lambda)$ 且 $\overline{R}^{\leq}(\beta) \subseteq \overline{R}^{\leq}(\lambda)$; (4) $\underline{R}^{\leq}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{R}^{\leq}(P)), \overline{R}^{\leq}(\sim P) = \sim(\underline{R}^{\leq}(P))$.

证明 (1)由题意可知该公式成立.

(2) $\underline{R}^{\leq}(P) = \{\langle x, \inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \mu_p(y), \sup_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y) \rangle \mid x \in U\}, P = \{\langle x, \mu_p(x), \nu_p(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}$, 由 $\inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \mu_p(y) \leq \mu_p(x), \sup_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y) \geq \nu_p(x)$ 则, $\underline{R}^{\leq}(P) \subseteq P$, 同理 $P \subseteq \overline{R}^{\leq}(P)$, 所以, $\underline{R}^{\leq}(P) \subseteq P \subseteq \overline{R}^{\leq}(P)$.

(3)由 $\beta \subseteq \lambda$, 得 $\mu_{\beta}(x) \leq \mu_{\lambda}(x), \nu_{\beta}(x) \geq \nu_{\lambda}(x)$, 则 $\underline{R}^{\leq}(\beta) \subseteq \underline{R}^{\leq}(\lambda)$, 同理 $\overline{R}^{\leq}(\beta) \subseteq \overline{R}^{\leq}(\lambda)$.

(4) $\mu_{\underline{R}^{\leq}(\sim P)}(x) = \inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \mu_p(y) = \inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \nu_{\sim P}(y) = \sim(\sim(\inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y))) = \sim(\sup_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} (\nu_{\sim P}(y))) = \sim(\inf_{y \in [x]_{R^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y)) = \mu_{\sim(\overline{R}^{\leq}(P))}$, 则 $\overline{R}^{\leq}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{R}^{\leq}(P))$, 同理, $\underline{R}^{\leq}(\sim P) = \sim(\underline{R}^{\leq}(P))$.

2.2 优势关系的多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集

定义 10 设 $IS = (U, AT) = (A \cup P, V, f)$ 为一个 Pythagorean 模糊决策信息系统, U 是一个非空论域, 非空集合 $A = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m\}$ 包含 m 个属性, $R_{A_i}^{\leq}$ 是 A_i 的优势关系, $[x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}$ 是 x 在关系 $R_{A_i}^{\leq}$ 上的优势类, $\forall P \in PFS(U)$, 其关于 A_i 的乐观多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的下近似和上近似定义分别为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P) = \{\langle x, \mu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}(x), \nu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\}, \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)} = \{\langle x, \mu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}(x), \nu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\},$$

其中, $\mu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \mu_p(y), \nu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y),$

$$\mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \mu_p(y), \nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y).$$

若 $\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P) \neq \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)}$, 则称 $(\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)})$ 为乐观多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集.

定义 11 设 $IS = (U, AT) = (A \cup P, V, f)$ 为一个 Pythagorean 模糊决策信息系统, U 是一个非空论域, 非空集合 $A = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m\}$ 包含 m 个属性, $R_{A_i}^{\leq}$ 是 A_i 的优势关系, $[x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}$ 是 x 在关系 $R_{A_i}^{\leq}$ 上的优势类, $\forall P \in PFS(U)$, 其关于 A_i 的悲观多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的下近似和上近似定义分别为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P) = \{\langle x, \mu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}(x), \nu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\},$$

$$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)} = \{\langle x, \mu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}(x), \nu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}(x) \rangle \mid x \in U\},$$

其中, $\mu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \mu_p(y), \nu_{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y),$

$$\mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \mu_p(y), \nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}} \nu_p(y),$$

若 $\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P) \neq \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)}$, 则称 $(\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq I}(P)})$ 为悲观多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集.

定理 1 设 $IS = (U, AT) = (A \cup P, V, f)$ 为一个 Pythagorean 模糊决策信息系统, U 是一个非空论域, 非空集合 $A = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m\}$ 包含 m 个属性, $R_{A_i}^{\leq}$ 是 A_i 的优势关系, $[x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}$ 是在关系 $R_{A_i}^{\leq}$ 上的优势类, $\forall P \in PFS(U)$, 关于 A_i 的多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集有如下性质.

$$(1) \sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq}(P), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m \underline{R}_{A_i}^{\leq O}(P)} = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_{A_i}^{\leq}}(P);$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad & \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P) = \overline{\bigcap_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P) = \overline{\bigcup_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P); \\
(3) \quad & \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cap P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1) \cap \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_2), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cup P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1) \cup \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_2); \\
(4) \quad & \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1 \cap P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1) \cap \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_2), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1 \cup P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1) \cup \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_2); \\
(5) \quad & \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cup P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1) \cup \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_2), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cap P_2) \subseteq \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1) \cap \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_2); \\
(6) \quad & \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1 \cup P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1) \cup \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_2), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1 \cap P_2) \subseteq \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_1) \cap \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P_2); \\
(7) \quad & \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)); \\
(8) \quad & \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P)), \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P)).
\end{aligned}$$

证明 (1)由定义5得:

$$\mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_P(y) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_P(y), \nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_P(y) = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_P(y)$$

所以, $\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \overline{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)$, 同理, $\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P) = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \overline{R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P)$.

(2)证明过程同(1).

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad & \mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cap P_2)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_{P_1 \cap P_2}(y) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m (\inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_{P_1}(y) \wedge \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_{P_2}(y)) = \wedge (\bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_{P_1}(y), \\
& \bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_{P_2}(y)), \\
& \nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cap P_2)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_{P_1 \cap P_2}(y) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m (\sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_{P_1}(y) \vee \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_{P_2}(y)) = \vee (\bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_{P_1}(y), \\
& \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_{P_2}(y)),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{则 } \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cap P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1) \cap \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_2), \text{ 同理, } \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1 \cup P_2) = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_1) \cup \\
& \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P_2).
\end{aligned}$$

(4)、(5)、(6)证明过程同(3)相似.

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & \mu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(\sim P)}(x) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_{\sim P}(y) = \bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_P(y) = \sim(\sim(\bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_P(y))) = \sim(\bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_P(y)) \\
& = \sim(\nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)}(x)), \\
& \nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(\sim P)}(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_{\sim P}(y) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_P(y) = \sim(\sim(\bigwedge_{i=1}^m \sup_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \mu_P(y))) = \sim(\bigvee_{i=1}^m \inf_{y \in [x]_{R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}} \nu_P(y)) = \\
& \sim(\nu_{\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)}(x)), \text{ 则 } \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq O}}(P)), \text{ 同理, } \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(\sim P) = \sim(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq I}}(P)).
\end{aligned}$$

(8)证明过程同(7).

2.3 基于优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的最优粒度选择

定义 12 Pythagorean 模糊贴近度是指 Pythagorean 模糊集相互贴近的程度,贴近度越大表示两个 Pythagorean 模糊集越接近,则 Pythagorean 模糊集 A 和 B 的贴近度表示为:

$$N(A, B) = 1 - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n (|\mu_A^2(x_i) - \mu_B^2(x_i)| + |\nu_A^2(x_i) - \nu_B^2(x_i)| + |\pi_A^2(x_i) - \pi_B^2(x_i)|). \quad (2)$$

本节根据上述所定义的 Pythagorean 模糊熵、Pythagorean 模糊贴近度、优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集,给出算法,计算基于优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的最优粒度选择结果,具体步骤如算法 1 所示。

算法 1 基于优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的最优粒度选择算法

输入 Pythagorean 模糊决策信息系统 $PFS = (U, AT, V, f), A = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$,

输出 最优粒度 Γ

步骤 1 根据定义 9 计算优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的上、下近似 $(\overline{R}^{\leq}(P), \underline{R}^{\leq}(P))$;

步骤 2 计算 $\overline{R}_{A_1}^{\leq} \oplus \underline{R}_{A_1}^{\leq}, \overline{R}_{A_2}^{\leq} \oplus \underline{R}_{A_2}^{\leq}, \overline{R}_{A_3}^{\leq} \oplus \underline{R}_{A_3}^{\leq}, \overline{R}_{A_4}^{\leq} \oplus \underline{R}_{A_4}^{\leq}$;

步骤 3 根据定义 8 计算 Pythagorean 模糊熵 $E(S)$;

步骤 4 对步骤 3 所得的 Pythagorean 模糊熵进行排序,得出最优粒度;

步骤 5 根据定义 10、11 计算乐观、悲观多粒度 Py-

thagorean 模糊粗糙集上、近似粗糙集: $(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^O}(P), \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^O}(P)), (\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^I}(P), \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^I}(P))$;

步骤 6 计算 $M = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^O}(P) \oplus \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^O}(P), N = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^I}(P) \oplus \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^I}(P), A_1 \oplus M, A_2 \oplus M, A_3 \oplus M, A_4 \oplus M, A_1 \oplus N, A_2 \oplus N, A_3 \oplus N, A_4 \oplus N$;

步骤 7 根据定义 12 计算 $A = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ 在乐观、悲观多粒度下的贴近度;

步骤 8 根据步骤 7 中的贴近度,得出乐观、悲观 2 种情况下的最优粒度;

步骤 9 输出最优粒度。

3 实例分析

遂昌金矿是浙江省最大的国有金矿企业,荣获“全国绿色矿山”“全国矿山节约与综合利用优秀矿山企业资源”“国家 4A 级旅游景区”等荣誉称号;目前,该矿面临一些蚀变带矿岩稳定性差,采矿工艺条件差、混凝土置换矿柱工艺复杂等主要技术问题,因此,为了企业的进一步发展,遂昌金矿决定对矿山进行升级改造,优化采矿方法,完善配套措施和工作环境,并增加生产能力.经过初步的技术条件分析、工程岩石力学考察和可采矿性考察,初步选定 4 种采矿方法.分别是机械化上向水平分层法(A_1)、一般上向水平分层法(A_2)、上向水平进路充填法(A_3)和收缩充填法(A_4),根据文献[27]中数据,则 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 的优势类,如表 1 所示。

表 1 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 的优势类

Tab. 1 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 dominance categories

优势类	$[C_1]^{\leq}$	$[C_2]^{\leq}$	$[C_3]^{\leq}$	$[C_4]^{\leq}$	$[C_5]^{\leq}$	$[C_6]^{\leq}$	$[C_7]^{\leq}$	$[C_8]^{\leq}$
$R_{A_1}^{\leq}$	$\{c_1\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_8\}$
$R_{A_2}^{\leq}$	$\{c_1, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_4, c_7\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}$	$\{c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_7\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_4, c_7\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_7, c_8\}$
$R_{A_3}^{\leq}$	$\{c_1\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_3, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_8\}$
$R_{A_4}^{\leq}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_4\}$	$\{c_2\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_7\}$	$\{c_2, c_4\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_6, c_7, c_8\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_4, c_7\}$	$\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_7, c_8\}$

3.1 关键步骤及结果分析

步骤 1 根据定义 9 计算优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的上、下近似,如表 2 所示。

步骤 2 计算每个粒度下的隶属度与非隶属度,如附录图 S1 所示。

步骤 3 根据定义 8 计算 Pythagorean 模糊熵,可得 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 的熵为:0.883 2、0.922 9、0.895 9、0.923 4。

步骤 4 根据步骤 3 中 Pythagorean 模糊熵可得排序结果为: $E(A_1) < E(A_3) < E(A_2) < E(A_4)$ 得出最优粒度为: A_1 , 应该选择机械化上向水平分层法对矿山进行升级改造,该结果与参考文献[27]保持一致,说明了该方法的有效性,但是 A_2, A_3, A_4 排序结果不一样,造成这种差异的原因可能是采用了不同的信息融合策略。

步骤 5 根据定义 10、11,计算乐观、悲观多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集上、近似粗糙集 $(\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^O}(P), \underline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}{}^O}(P))$,

$$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}}^O(P)),(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}}^I(P),\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}}^I(P)), \text{如表 3 所示.}$$

表 2 优势关系的 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集的上、下近似

Tab. 2 Upper and lower approximation of Pythagorean fuzzy rough sets for dominance relationships								
上、下近似	c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄	c ₅	c ₆	c ₇	c ₈
$\overline{R_{A_1}^{\leq}}$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)
$R_{A_1}^{\leq}$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.578,0.463)	(0.496,0.506)	(0.625,0.428)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.354,0.695)	(0.354,0.695)	(0.403,0.645)
$\overline{R_{A_2}^{\leq}}$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.625,0.428)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)
$R_{A_2}^{\leq}$	(0.625,0.428)	(0.432,0.600)	(0.496,0.506)	(0.625,0.428)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.432,0.600)	(0.286,0.753)
$\overline{R_{A_3}^{\leq}}$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)
$R_{A_3}^{\leq}$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.496,0.506)	(0.496,0.506)	(0.625,0.428)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.354,0.695)	(0.354,0.695)	(0.403,0.645)
$\overline{R_{A_4}^{\leq}}$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.578,0.463)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.625,0.428)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)
$R_{A_4}^{\leq}$	(0.578,0.463)	(0.578,0.463)	(0.432,0.600)	(0.578,0.463)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.354,0.695)	(0.432,0.600)	(0.403,0.645)

表 3 乐观、悲观多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集

Tab. 3 Optimistic and pessimistic multi granularity Pythagorean fuzzy rough set								
上、下近似	c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄	c ₅	c ₆	c ₇	c ₈
$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}}^O(P)$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.578,0.463)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.625,0.428)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)
$\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}^O(P)$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.578,0.463)	(0.496,0.506)	(0.625,0.428)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.354,0.695)	(0.432,0.600)	(0.403,0.645)
$\overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}}^I(P)$	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)	(0.650,0.405)
$\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}^I(P)$	(0.578,0.463)	(0.432,0.600)	(0.432,0.600)	(0.578,0.463)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.286,0.753)	(0.354,0.695)	(0.286,0.753)

步骤 6 计算 $M = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}}^O(P) \oplus \sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}^O(P), N = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}}^I(P) \oplus \sum_{i=1}^m R_{A_i}^{\leq}^I(P), A_1 \oplus M, A_2 \oplus M, A_3 \oplus M, A_4 \oplus M, A_1 \oplus N, A_2 \oplus N, A_3 \oplus N, A_4 \oplus N$, 如表 4 所示. 计算可得乐观、悲观下的隶属度与非隶属度, 如附录图 S2 所示.

表 4 乐观、悲观下隶属度与非隶属度

Tab. 4 Membership and non membership under optimistic and pessimistic conditions								
M/N	c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄	c ₅	c ₆	c ₇	c ₈
M	(0.816,0.164)	(0.746,0.214)	(0.751,0.205)	(0.793,0.183)	(0.685,0.305)	(0.703,0.281)	(0.728,0.243)	(0.719,0.216)
N	(0.784,0.188)	(0.728,0.243)	(0.728,0.243)	(0.784,0.188)	(0.685,0.305)	(0.685,0.305)	(0.703,0.281)	(0.685,0.305)

步骤 7 根据定义 12, 计算 $A = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ 乐观、悲观多粒度下的贴近度, 可得 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 在乐观、悲观多粒度粗糙集下的贴近度分别为: 0.720 7、0.676 7、0.695 0、0.635 7; 0.709 3、0.701 7、0.721 6、0.674 0.

步骤 8 根据步骤 7 所得, 得出乐观、悲观 2 种情况下的最优粒度, 在乐观多粒度下的贴近度排序为: $N(A_1) > N(A_3) > N(A_2) > N(A_4)$, 最优粒度为 A_1 , 则在乐观多粒度模型下应该选择机械化上向水平分层法对矿山进行升级改造, 最优粒度选择结果与参考文献[27] 中的选择保持一致, 在悲观多粒度下的贴近度排序为: $N(A_3) > N(A_1) > N(A_2) > N(A_4)$, 最优粒度为 A_3 , 则在悲观多粒度模型下应该选择上向水平进路充填法对矿山进行升级改造.

步骤 9 输出最优粒度.

3.2 不同方法对比分析

由参考文献[21]中数据为依据, 根据上述步骤可得到乐观多粒度下的贴近度分别为: $y_1 = 0.604, y_2 =$

$0.789, y_3=0.761, y_4=0.668$, 悲观多粒度下的贴近度分别为: $y_1=0.600, y_2=0.775, y_3=0.793, y_4=0.673$. 则不同方法下的排序结果, 如表 5 所示.

表 5 不同方法排序结果表
Tab. 5 Sorting results of different methods

决策模型	排序结果	最优结果	决策模型	排序结果	最优结果
文献[16](PFGHM($g(t)=\ln(2-t)/t$))	$y_2>y_3>y_4>y_1$	y_2	文献[18]方法	$y_2>y_3>y_4>y_1$	y_2
文献[16](PFGHM($g(t)=\ln 1/t$))	$y_2>y_3>y_4>y_1$	y_2	本文乐观多粒度模型	$y_2>y_3>y_4>y_1$	y_2
文献[21]方法	$y_2>y_3>y_1>y_4$	y_2	本文悲观多粒度模型	$y_3>y_2>y_4>y_1$	y_3

由表 5 知, 文献[16,18]中方法, 得到的结果排序是一样的, 而文献[21]所得结果的排序中 y_1, y_4 与文献[16,18]中排序结果不同, 可能是采用了不同的融合算子所导致的, 但最优结果都为 y_2 , 而本文所提方法在乐观多粒度模型中, 所得结果排序与参考文献保持一致, 最优结果也是 y_2 , 说明了本文所提模型的有效性与可行性, 本文所提悲观多粒度模型中, 排序结果与上述方法都不相同, 最优结果是 y_3 , 这为决策者提供了不同的选择, 如果决策者偏好保守策略, 那么基于“求同排异”的悲观多粒度模型下的最优结果 y_2 将是最好的选择, 如果决策者偏好激进策略, 那么基于“求同存异”的乐观多粒度模型下的最优结果 y_3 将是最好的选择, 决策者可以根据自己的风险偏好选择这最优选择.

4 结 语

经典的粗糙集理论是建立在等价关系的基础上, 等价关系条件过于严格, 限制了粗糙集模型的应用范围, 因此在 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集模型的基础上, 将优势关系与多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集相结合, 构造基于优势关系的乐观、悲观多粒度 Pythagorean 模糊粗糙集模型, 定义了 Pythagorean 模糊熵、Pythagorean 模糊贴近度, 增加了犹豫度对信息评价的影响, 最后通过遂昌金矿实例进行了验证分析, 证明了该模型的有效性, 并为决策者在 2 种不同的情况下提供了最优选择. 今后在对信息融合的研究中, 将会进一步考虑属性权重对评价结果的影响.

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Granularity selection method of multi-granularity Pythagorean fuzzy rough set based on dominance relationship

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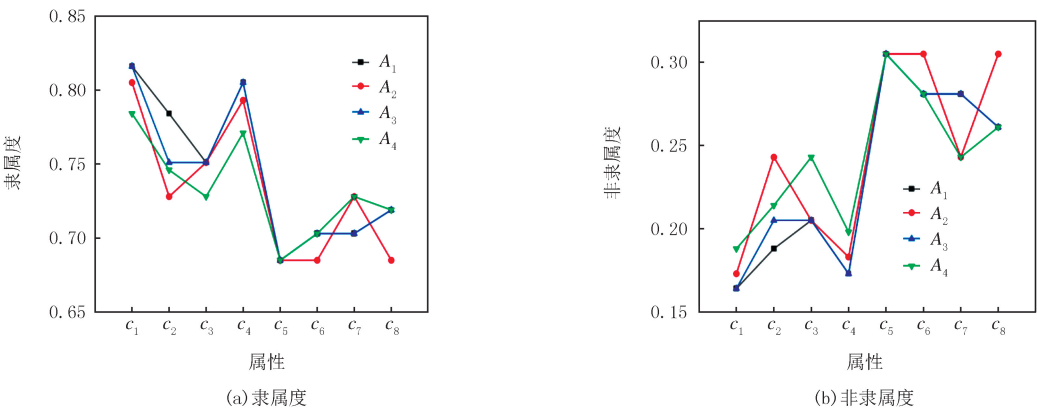
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Abstract: In this paper, on the basis of the Pythagorean fuzzy rough set, combining dominance with multiple granularity, a multi-granularity Pythagorean fuzzy rough set model based on dominance relationship was proposed, for studying. Firstly giving the concept of dominance relationship Pythagorean fuzzy rough set and Pythagorean fuzzy entropy, discussing their properties, then, four models of multi-granularity Pythagorean fuzzy rough set of dominance relations under optimism and pessimism are defined, and for Pythagorean fuzzy closeness, proving their properties, designing their optimal granularity selection algorithm. Through the case of optimizing mining in Suichang Gold Mine, the effectiveness of the model was analyzed and verified.

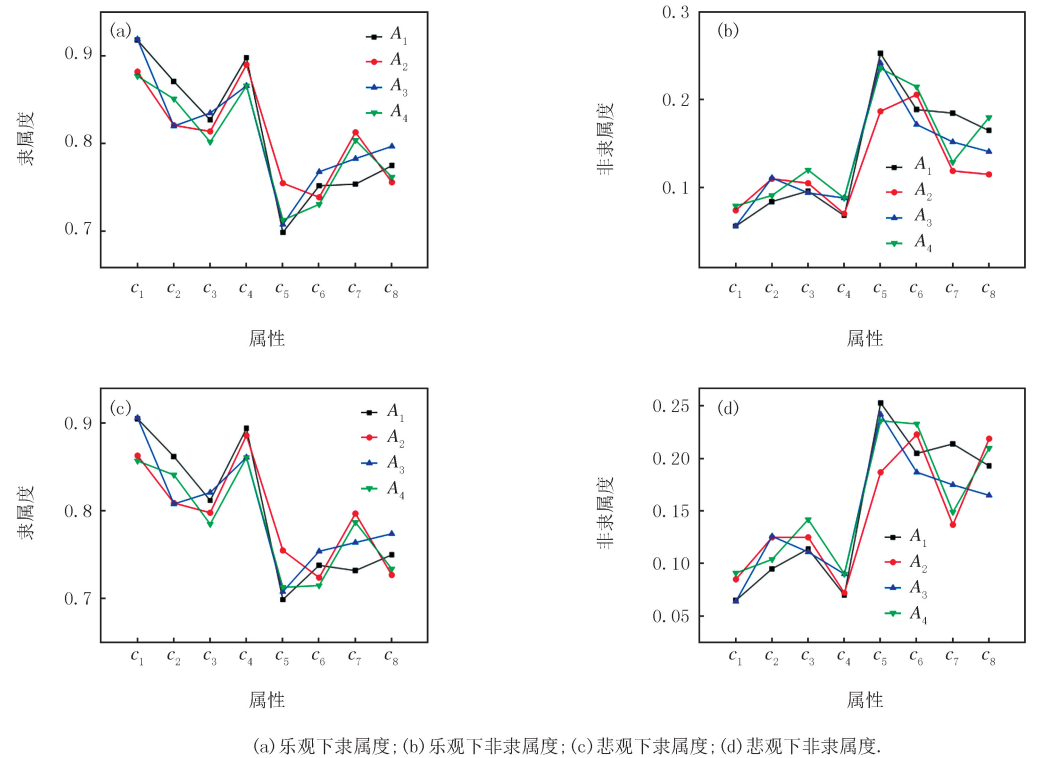
Keywords: dominance relationship; Pythagorean fuzzy set; multi-granularity rough set; fuzzy entropy; closeness degree

[责任编辑 刘洋 杨浦]

附 录



图S1 不同粒度下的隶属度与非隶属度
Fig.S1 Membership and non membership degrees at different granularities



图S2 乐观和悲观下隶属度与非隶属度
Fig.S2 Membership and non membership under optimistic and pessimistic conditions