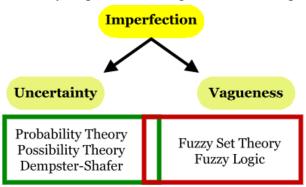
國立臺北大學自然資源與環境管理研究所 113 學年度第二學期『資源管理與環境系統分析』

課程講義(10):模糊理論與灰色系統 Fuzzy Set Theory and Grey Information System

• FUZZY LOGIC AND PROBABILITY THEORY

- ☐ Imperfection: Vague (Ill-defined, Fuzzy) Data; Uncertainty (Randomness)
- □ Fuzzy logic is mainly responsible for representation and processing of vague data.
- □ Probability theory is mainly responsible for representation and processing of uncertainty.



Imperfection and theories to handle it

(http://www.facweb.iitkgp.ac.in/~shamik/spring2008/sca/tutorials/download/pami.uwaterloo.ca/tizhoosh/probability.htm)

Probability Measure	Membership Function	
Calculates the probability that an ill-known variable ranging on U hits the well-known set	Calculates the membership of a well-known variable ranging on U hits the ill-known set	
Before an event happens	After it happened	
Measure Theory	Set Theory	
Domain is 2U (Boolean Algebra)	Domain is [0,1]U (Cannot be a Boolean Algebra)	

measurement-based

numerical

Dana is 25

it is 85°

information

data

pseudo-measurement-based

pseudo-numerical

perception-based

linguistic

Dana is young

it is hot Robert is honest

□ Structure of information: measurement-based, perception-based and pseudomeasurement-based information. (Dubois and Prade, 2002)

• FUZZY SETS

- □ Crisp Sets vs. Fuzzy Sets
- □ Membership Functions and Properties of Fuzzy Sets
 - ⇒ Membership Functions: Non-Increasing, Non-Decreasing, Triangular, and Trapezoid
 - ⇒ Properties of Fuzzy Sets?
- □ Decision Variables with Vagueness
 - ⇒ Fuzzy Mathematical Programming
- checkout time is 11:00am speed limit is 100 km/hour ☐ Fuzzy Logics and Fuzzy Control ⇒ A Laundry Machine and An Air Conditioner with fuzzy control => Fuzzy Motorcycles

examples

• FUZZY PROGRAMMING

- ☐ Constraint Fuzziness: Inequities vs. Equations
- ☐ Fuzziness in Objective Functions: Non-Decreasing and Non-Increasing Functions
- □ Fuzzy Linear Programming => FuzzyLP (Villacorta et al., 2017)
 - ⇒ Classification: Symmetric and Non-Symmetric => Fuzzy Constraints; Fuzzy Objective
 - ⇒ Assumptions: Linear Membership Functions and Max-Min Operator
 - ⇒ Verdegay's Approach; Zimmermann's Approach; Werner's Approach; Tanak's Approach

• GREY SYSTEMS

- ☐ Grey Numbers
 - ⇒ Grey Information vs. White Information and Black Information
 - ⇒ Intervals => Interval Arithmetic
- □ Grey Systems: Systems with Grey Numbers
- □ Algebra of Grey Numbers and Operators for Grey Numbers
- □ Whitened (Mid-)Value and Grey Width
- ☐ The similarities and divergences between grey and fuzzy theory

• GREY LINEAR PROGRAMMING

- ☐ Decision Variables and Coefficients (Parameters) are all Random.
- □ Division of the GLP Model
 - ⇒ Sign of the Cost Coefficients; Two Sub-Models => Stability

模糊數學 (https://web.math.sinica.edu.tw/math_media/d181/18102.pdf,數學傳播,第18卷第1期,1994)模糊 (Fuzzy) 的名詞時,著實對它是 "模糊不清",只知道其簡單定義,也知道它被用來表示不確定性 (uncertainty)。 我本身是研究統計的,統計不就是在探討不確定性嗎? 而統計上的不確定性正就是機率所表達的隨機性 (randomness),我實在好奇到底什麼是模糊理論所表達的不確定性,因此開始嘗試去了解探究它,終於體認到兩者所代表的不確定性確實有所不同,這使我產生極大的震撼與衝擊,本來一直認為隨機性就是不確定性的唯一現象,現在我更看到不確定性的另一種現象,即是所謂的模糊性 (fuzziness)。簡單地說,機率上的隨機性是代表著發生的不確定,此經由機率測度函數 (probability measure function) 來表示;而模糊理論所描述的模糊性乃是隸屬程度上的不確定,此借由隸屬函數 (membership function) 來表達。...假若我們用美與不美來表達我們對一個人外觀的感受,以機率的角度來描述,若我們認定此人是美的機率為 0.4,則此人被認為不美的機率應該就是 0.6 了。你是否覺得這樣的描述很怪異。 我想我們若認為此人屬於美是 0.4,則我們也可能認為此人屬於不美也是 0.4 而不必定是 0.6。 這個現象是為什麼呢? 原因就是美與不美的認定不應該是可加性的,也不合適用機率的特性來描述。事實上,美與不美往往是個人的感覺與認定,很難有明確的定義,其本身就具有模糊特性。

灰色系统(https://baike.baidu.com/item/灰色系统)

灰色系统是部分信息明确、部分信息不明确的系统。社会、经济、农业、工业、生态、生物等许多系统是根据研究对象所属领域和范围命名的,而灰色系统是按照颜色命名的。在控制论中,人们常用颜色的深浅形容信息的明确程度,这种称谓人们已普遍接受。我们用"黑"表示信息未知,用"白"表示信息完全明确,用"灰"表示部分信息明确、部分信息不明确。相应的,信息完全明确的系统成为白色系统,信息未知的系统成为黑色系统,部分信息明确、部分信息不明确的系统成为灰色系统。 [1-3]

中文名	灰色系统	创作人	邓聚龙
外文名	grey system	提出时间	1982年