

# 各种截集形式的粗糙模糊集的构造性质

何天荣

(云南民族大学 数学与计算机科学学院,云南 昆明 650031)

**【摘要】**本文在Pawlak近似空间中引入了 $\lambda$ -上截集、强 $\lambda$ -上截集、 $\lambda$ -下截集、强 $\lambda$ -下截集、 $\lambda$ -上重截集、强 $\lambda$ -上重截集、 $\lambda$ -下重截集、强 $\lambda$ -下重截集的概念,系统地讨论了基于各种截集形式的粗糙模糊集的构造性质,得出了基于模糊等价关系的各种截集形式的粗糙模糊集的表现定理和扩张定理并给出了系统的证明。

**【关键词】**粗糙模糊集;  $\lambda$ -截集

**【中图分类号】**O159 **【文献标识码】**A **【文章编号】**1673-1891(2009)01-0023-04

## 1 基本概念

定义1.1<sup>[4]</sup> 设 $(U, R)$ 是近似空间,  $R$ 是论域 $U$ 上的一个等价关系。若 $A$ 是 $U$ 上的一个模糊集合,则 $A$ 关于 $(U, R)$ 的一对下近似 $\underline{A}$ 和上近似 $\overline{A}$ 定义为 $U$ 上的一对模糊集合,其隶属函数分别定义为

$$\underline{A}(x) = \inf\{A(y) \mid y \in [x]_R\} \quad x \in U$$

$$\overline{A}(x) = \sup\{A(y) \mid y \in [x]_R\} \quad x \in U$$

其中, $[x]_R$ 表示元素 $x$ 在关系 $R$ 下的等价类。若 $\underline{A} = \overline{A}$ ,则称 $A$ 是可定义的,否则称 $A$ 是粗糙模糊集(Rough Fuzzy Set)。称 $\underline{A}$ 是 $A$ 关于 $(U, R)$ 的正域,称 $\sim \overline{A}$ 是 $A$ 关于 $(U, R)$ 的负域,称 $\overline{A} \cap (\sim \overline{A})$ 为 $A$ 的边界。

定义1.2<sup>[6]</sup> 设 $A$ 是论域 $U$ 上的一个模糊集,  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

(1)  $\underline{A}_\lambda = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) \geq \lambda\}$ ,  $\underline{A}_\lambda^s = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) > \lambda\}$ ,

$\overline{A}_\lambda = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) \geq \lambda\}$ ,  $\overline{A}_\lambda^s = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) > \lambda\}$ ,

分别称为 $\underline{A}$ ,  $\overline{A}$ 的 $\lambda$ -上截集,强 $\lambda$ -上截集。

(2)  $\underline{A}^\lambda = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) < \lambda\}$ ,  $\underline{A}_\lambda^s = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) \leq \lambda\}$ ,

$\overline{A}^\lambda = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) < \lambda\}$ ,  $\overline{A}_\lambda^s = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) \leq \lambda\}$ ,

分别称为 $\underline{A}$ ,  $\overline{A}$ 的 $\lambda$ -下截集,强 $\lambda$ -下截集。

(3)  $\underline{A}_{[\lambda]} = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) \geq \lambda^c\}$ ,  $\underline{A}_{[\lambda]}^s = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) > \lambda^c\}$ ,

$\overline{A}_{[\lambda]} = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) \geq \lambda^c\}$ ,  $\overline{A}_{[\lambda]}^s = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) > \lambda^c\}$ ,

分别称为 $\underline{A}$ ,  $\overline{A}$ 的 $\lambda$ -上重截集,强 $\lambda$ -上重截集。

(4)  $\underline{A}^{[\lambda]} = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) < \lambda^c\}$ ,  $\underline{A}_\lambda^{[s]} = \{x \mid x \in U, \underline{A}(x) \leq \lambda^c\}$ ,

$\overline{A}^{[\lambda]} = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) < \lambda^c\}$ ,  $\overline{A}_\lambda^{[s]} = \{x \mid x \in U, \overline{A}(x) \leq \lambda^c\}$ ,

分别称为 $\underline{A}$ ,  $\overline{A}$ 的 $\lambda$ -下重截集,强 $\lambda$ -下重截集。其中 $\lambda^c = 1 - \lambda$ 。

## 2 基于各种截集形式的粗糙模糊集的分解定理<sup>[7]</sup>

定义2.1<sup>[5]</sup> 设 $A$ 是论域 $U$ 上的一个模糊集,  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ 。对 $\lambda$ 及 $U$ 的子集 $A$ ,分别定义 $U$ 的模糊子集 $\lambda A$ 及 $\lambda \cdot A$ 如下:

$$(\lambda A)(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda & x \in A \\ 0 & x \notin A \end{cases} \quad (\lambda \cdot A)(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda & x \in A \\ 1 & x \notin A \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

设 $(U, R)$ 是近似空间,  $U$ 上全体模糊集记为 $F(U)$ ,  $A$ 是论域 $U$ 上的一个模糊集,记为 $A \in F(U)$ ,  $\underline{A}$ ,  $\overline{A}$ 是一对下近似和上近似,则:

定理2.2 (1)  $\underline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0, 1]} \lambda \underline{A}_\lambda = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0, 1]} \lambda \underline{A}_\lambda^s$ ,  $\overline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0, 1]} \lambda \overline{A}_\lambda = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0, 1]} \lambda \overline{A}_\lambda^s$  (2.2)

(2) 设 $H: [0, 1] \rightarrow F(U)$ , 满足:  $\underline{A}_\lambda^s \subseteq H(\lambda) \subseteq \underline{A}_\lambda$ ,  $\overline{A}_\lambda^s \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}_\lambda$  则

①  $\underline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0, 1]} \lambda H(\lambda)$ ,  $\overline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0, 1]} \lambda \overline{H}(\lambda)$  (2.3)

②  $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq 1$  时,  $H(\lambda_1) \supseteq H(\lambda_2)$ ,  $\overline{H}(\lambda_1) \supseteq \overline{H}(\lambda_2)$  (2.4)

收稿日期:2008-12-28

作者简介:何天荣(1979-),女,云南迪庆人,丽江师范高等专科学校教师,在读硕士研究生,研究方向:粗糙集理论及应用,模糊系统理论及应用。

$$\textcircled{3} \underline{A}_\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \underline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}_\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{2.5}$$

$$\text{定理 2.3 (1)} \underline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{A}^\lambda = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{A}_\lambda^s, \overline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \overline{A}^\lambda = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \overline{A}_\lambda^s \tag{2.6}$$

(2) 设  $H: [0,1] \rightarrow F(u)$ , 满足:  $\underline{A}^\lambda \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq \underline{A}_\lambda^s, \overline{A}^\lambda \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}_\lambda^s$  则

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda), \overline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \overline{H}(\lambda) \tag{2.7}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \underline{H}(\lambda_1) \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda_2), \overline{H}(\lambda_1) \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda_2) \tag{2.8}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \underline{A}^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \underline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{2.9}$$

$$\text{定理 2.4 (1)} \underline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \underline{A}_{[\lambda]} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \underline{A}_{[\lambda]}^s, \overline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \overline{A}_{[\lambda]} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \overline{A}_{[\lambda]}^s \tag{2.10}$$

(2) 设  $H: [0,1] \rightarrow F(u)$ , 满足:  $\underline{A}_{[\lambda]}^s \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq \underline{A}_{[\lambda]}, \overline{A}_{[\lambda]}^s \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}_{[\lambda]}$  则

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \underline{H}(\lambda), \overline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \overline{H}(\lambda) \tag{2.11}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \underline{H}(\lambda_1) \supseteq \underline{H}(\lambda_2), \overline{H}(\lambda_1) \supseteq \overline{H}(\lambda_2) \tag{2.12}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \underline{A}_\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \underline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}_\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{2.13}$$

$$\text{定理 2.5 (1)} \underline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \bullet \underline{A}^{[\lambda]} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \bullet \underline{A}_\lambda^{[\lambda]}, \overline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \bullet \overline{A}^{[\lambda]} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \bullet \overline{A}_\lambda^{[\lambda]} \tag{2.14}$$

(3) 设  $H: [0,1] \rightarrow F(u)$ , 满足:  $\underline{A}^{[\lambda]} \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq \underline{A}_{[\lambda]}^{[\lambda]}, \overline{A}^{[\lambda]} \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}_{[\lambda]}^{[\lambda]}$  则

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda), \overline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \bullet \overline{H}(\lambda) \tag{2.15}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \underline{H}(\lambda_1) \supseteq \underline{H}(\lambda_2), \overline{H}(\lambda_1) \supseteq \overline{H}(\lambda_2) \tag{2.16}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \underline{A}^{[\lambda]} = \bigcup_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \underline{A}_{[\lambda]}^{[\lambda]} = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}_{[\lambda]} = \bigcup_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha), \overline{A}_{[\lambda]}^s = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{2.17}$$

### 3 粗糙模糊集的表现定理

定义 3.1 设  $R = (\underline{R}, \overline{R})$  为粗糙集族, 映射  $\underline{H}: [0,1] \rightarrow P(\underline{R})$  (其中  $P(\underline{R})$  表示  $\underline{R}$  的幂集),  $\overline{H}: [0,1] \rightarrow P(\overline{R})$  满足:  $\forall \lambda, \mu \in [0,1]$ , 有  $\underline{H}(\mu) \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda), \overline{H}(\mu) \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda)$ , 则称  $H = (\underline{H}, \overline{H})$  为  $R$  上的一个集合套,  $R$  上的集合套全体记为  $H(R)$ .

以下四个定理中仅证明定理 3.3, 其余定理的证明类似

设  $R = \{(\underline{X}, \overline{X}) | (\underline{X}, \overline{X}) \text{ 为粗糙集}\}, \overline{R} = \{\overline{X} | (\underline{X}, \overline{X}) \text{ 为粗糙集}\}, \underline{R} = \{\underline{X} | (\underline{X}, \overline{X}) \text{ 为粗糙集}\}, A = (\underline{A}, \overline{A}) A^* = \{B \in F(U) | \underline{B} = \underline{A}, \overline{B} = \overline{A}\}$  为 RS 集;  $H^*(R) = \{H | H \in H(R)\}, f: H^*(R) \rightarrow A^*$ , 记  $[H] = \{\underline{H} | [\underline{H}, \overline{H}] = [H]\}, [\overline{H}] = \{\overline{H} | [\underline{H}, \overline{H}] = [H]\}, f([H]) = f([\underline{H}, \overline{H}]) = (f([\underline{H}]), f([\overline{H}]))$ ,  $\forall H \in H^*(R)$

定理 3.2 设  $f([H]) = \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda H(\lambda)$ , 即  $f([\underline{H}]) = \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \underline{H}(\lambda), f([\overline{H}]) = \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \overline{H}(\lambda)$ , 则  $f$  是  $(H^*(R), \cup, \cap, ')$  到

$(A^*, \cup, \cap, ')$  的满同态映射, 且  $f$  满足:

$$(1) (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda^s \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda, (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda^s \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda \tag{3.1}$$

$$(2) (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.2}$$

$$(3) (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.3}$$

证明略。

定理 3.3 设  $f([H]) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet H(\lambda)$ , 即  $f([\underline{H}]) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda)$ , 即  $f([\overline{H}]) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \overline{H}(\lambda)$ , 则  $f$  是  $(H^*(R), \cup, \cap, ')$  到

$(A^*, \cup, \cap, ')$  的满同态映射, 且  $f$  满足:

$$(1) (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda^s \supseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \supseteq (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda^s, (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda^s \supseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \supseteq (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda^s \tag{3.4}$$

$$(2) (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.5}$$

$$(3) (f([\underline{H}]))_\lambda^s = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f([\overline{H}]))_\lambda^s = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.6}$$

证明: 首先证明  $f$  是满射,  $\forall H \in H^*(R), f([H]) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet H(\lambda)$ , 即  $f([\underline{H}]) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda), f([\overline{H}]) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \overline{H}(\lambda) \in A^*$  惟一确定, 所以  $f$  是  $H^*(R)$  到  $A^*$  的映射。

$f(\underline{H}) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet H(\lambda) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{A}(\lambda) = \underline{A}$   $f(\overline{H}) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \overline{H}(\lambda) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \overline{A}(\lambda) = \overline{A}$ , 其次证明(3.4)、(3.5)、(3.6)式成立

若  $x \in \underline{H}(\lambda)$ , 则  $\underline{H}(\lambda)(x) = 1$ ,

$f(\underline{H})(x) = (\bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda))(x) = \bigwedge_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda) \leq \lambda \wedge 1 = \lambda$  即  $f(\underline{H})(x) \leq \lambda$ ,  $x \in (f(\underline{H}))^\lambda$ , 即  $\underline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq (f(\underline{H}))^\lambda$ , 同理可证  $\overline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq (f(\overline{H}))^\lambda$

另一方面, 设  $x \notin \underline{H}(\lambda)$  则  $\underline{H}(\lambda)(x) = 0$ , 且当  $\alpha \leq \lambda$  时,  $\underline{H}(\alpha)(x) = 0$ , 从而  $f(\underline{H})(x) = (\bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda))(x) = \bigwedge_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda)(x) = (\bigwedge_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \lambda} \alpha \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda)(x)) \wedge (\bigwedge_{\lambda < \alpha \leq 1} \alpha \bullet \underline{H}(\lambda)(x)) \geq \bigwedge_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \lambda} \alpha = \lambda$  即  $f(\underline{H})(x) \leq \lambda$ ,  $x \notin (f(\underline{H}))^\lambda$

即  $(f(\underline{H}))^\lambda \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda)$  同理可证  $(f(\overline{H}))^\lambda \subseteq \overline{H}(\lambda)$  即  $(f(\underline{H}))^\lambda \supseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \supseteq (f(\underline{H}))^\lambda$ ,  $(f(\overline{H}))^\lambda \supseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \supseteq (f(\overline{H}))^\lambda$  即式(4.6)成立。

由分解定理 3.2.3  $\underline{A}^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha)$ ,  $\underline{A}_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha)$ ,  $\overline{A}^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha)$ ,  $\overline{A}_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha)$ , 故  $(f(\underline{H}))^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha)$ ,  $(f(\overline{H}))^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha)$  和  $(f(\underline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha)$ ,  $(f(\overline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha)$  成立。即式(3.4)、(3.5)、(3.6)成立。

最后证明  $f$  是同态映射, 即证明  $f$  保并、保交、保补,  $\forall \{H_t \mid t \in T\} \subseteq H^*(R)$

$(f(\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t))^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} (\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t(\alpha)) = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} (\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t(\alpha)) = \bigcup_{t \in T} (\bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} H_t(\alpha)) = \bigcup_{t \in T} (f(H_t))^\lambda = (\bigcup_{t \in T} f(H_t))^\lambda$  即  $(f(\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t))^\lambda = (\bigcup_{t \in T} f(H_t))^\lambda$  同理可证  $(f(\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t))^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(H_t))^\lambda$ ,  $(f(\overline{\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (\bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} H_t(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(H_t))_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(\overline{\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t}))_s^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(H_t))_s^\lambda = (f(\overline{\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t}))_s^\lambda$  同理可证  $(f(\overline{\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(H_t))^\lambda$ , 所以  $f$  是  $(H^*(R), \cup, \cap, ')$  到  $(A^*, \cup, \cap, ')$  的满同态映射。

定理 3.4 设  $f(\underline{H}) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \underline{H}(\lambda)$ , 即  $f(\underline{H}) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \underline{A}(\lambda)$ ,  $f(\overline{H}) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \overline{A}(\lambda)$ , 则  $f$  是  $(H^*(R), \cup, \cap, ')$  到  $(A^*, \cup, \cap, ')$  的满同态映射, 且  $f$  满足:

$$(1) (f(\underline{H}))_{|\lambda|}^\lambda \subseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \subseteq (f(\underline{H}))_{|\lambda|}^\lambda, (f(\overline{H}))_{|\lambda|}^\lambda \supseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \supseteq (f(\overline{H}))_{|\lambda|}^\lambda \tag{3.7}$$

$$(2) (f(\underline{H}))_{|\lambda|}^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f(\overline{H}))_{|\lambda|}^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.8}$$

$$(3) (f(\underline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f(\overline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.9}$$

证明略

定理 3.5 设  $f(\underline{H}) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \underline{H}(\lambda)$ , 即  $f(\underline{H}) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \underline{A}(\lambda)$ ,  $f(\overline{H}) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \overline{A}(\lambda)$ , 则  $f$  是  $(H^*(R), \cup, \cap, ')$  到  $(A^*, \cup, \cap, ')$  的满同态映射, 且  $f$  满足:

$$(1) (f(\underline{H}))_s^\lambda \supseteq \underline{H}(\lambda) \supseteq (f(\underline{H}))_s^\lambda, (f(\overline{H}))_s^\lambda \supseteq \overline{H}(\lambda) \supseteq (f(\overline{H}))_s^\lambda \tag{3.10}$$

$$(2) (f(\underline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f(\overline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.11}$$

$$(3) (f(\underline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H}(\alpha), (f(\overline{H}))_s^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H}(\alpha) \tag{3.12}$$

证明略。

#### 4 粗糙模糊集的扩张原理

定义 4.1 设  $R_1, R_2$  分别是近似空间  $(X, R_1)$  和  $(Y, R_2)$  上的粗糙集, 映射  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  诱导的映射  $f_R: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ ,  $(\underline{X}, \overline{X}) \rightarrow (f_R(\underline{X}), f_R(\overline{X})) = (\underline{Y}, \overline{Y})$  称为  $f$  诱导的从论域  $X$  到论域  $Y$  的粗糙变换。

$$\text{其中 } f_R(\underline{X}, \overline{X}) = (\{y \mid f(x) = y, x \in \underline{X}\}, \{y \mid f(x) = y, x \in \overline{X}\}) \tag{4.1}$$

定义 4.2 设  $A_1^*, A_2^*$  分别是近似空间  $(X, R_1)$  和  $(Y, R_2)$  上的粗糙模糊集, 映射  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  诱导的映射  $f_{RF}: A_1^* \rightarrow A_2^*$ ,  $(A, \overline{A}) \rightarrow (f_{RF}(A, \overline{A})) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(A_\lambda), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\overline{A}_\lambda)) = (B, \overline{B})$

叫做  $f$  诱导的从论域  $X$  到论域  $Y$  的粗糙模糊变换。其隶属函数表示为:

$$f_{RF}(A, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigvee_{f(x)=y} A(x) \mid f(x) = y, x \in \underline{X}) \vee (\bigvee_{f(x)=y} \overline{A}(x) \mid f(x) = y, x \in \overline{X})$$

定理 4.10 (扩张原理 1) 设  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ , 若  $(\underline{A}, \overline{A}) \in A^*$ , 则  $\forall y \in Y$

$$f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = \bigvee_{f(x)=y} (\underline{A}(x), \overline{A}(x)) \tag{4.3}$$

特别地, 若  $\{x \in X \mid f(x) = y\} = \emptyset$ , 规定  $f(A)(y) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } f_{RF}(A, \overline{A})(y) &= (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(A_\lambda), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\overline{A}_\lambda)(y)) \\ &= \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} (\{\lambda \mid y \in f_{RF}(A_\lambda)\}, \{\lambda \mid y \in f_{RF}(\overline{A}_\lambda)\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} (\{\lambda \mid \exists x \in A_\lambda, f(x) = y\}, \{\lambda \mid \exists x \in \overline{A}_\lambda, f(x) = y\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \bigvee_{f(x)=y} (\{\lambda \mid \exists x \in A_\lambda\}, \{\lambda \mid \exists x \in \overline{A}_\lambda\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{f(x)=y} \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} (\{\lambda \mid \exists x \in A_\lambda\}, \{\lambda \mid \exists x \in \overline{A}_\lambda\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{f(x)=y} (\bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} (\lambda \underline{A}_\lambda(x)), \bigvee_{\lambda \in [0,1]} (\lambda \overline{A}_\lambda(x))) \\ &= \bigvee_{f(x)=y} (\underline{A}(x), \overline{A}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

定理 4.3 (扩张定理 2) 设  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ , 若  $(\underline{A}, \overline{A}) \in A^*$ , 则  $\forall y \in Y$

(2)若  $\underline{H}_A(\lambda), \overline{H}_A(\lambda)$  满足:  $A_\lambda^s \subseteq \underline{H}_A(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}_\lambda, \overline{A}_\lambda \subseteq \overline{H}_A(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}_\lambda$  则

$$f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f(\underline{H}_A(\lambda)), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f(\overline{H}_A(\lambda))) \tag{4.5}$$

证明:(1)由分解定理3.4有  $\underline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \underline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \underline{A}_\lambda, \overline{A} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \overline{A}_\lambda^s = \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \overline{A}_\lambda,$

又由定义4.9有  $f_{RF}(\underline{A}, \overline{A}) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\underline{A}_\lambda), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\overline{A}_\lambda))$ 。所以有  $f_{RF}(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\underline{A}_\lambda), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\overline{A}_\lambda))(y)$  下来只需用完全类

似于定理4.10的方法,只需证明

$$f_{RF}(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\underline{A}_\lambda^s), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\overline{A}_\lambda^s))(y) = \bigvee_{f(x)=y} (\underline{A}(x), \overline{A}(x)) \text{即可。}$$

(2)显然。

定理4.4 (扩张定理2') 设  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ , 若  $(\underline{A}, \overline{A}) \in A^*$ , 则  $\forall y \in Y$

(1)  $f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot f(\underline{A}^\lambda), \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot f(\overline{A}^\lambda))$  (4.6)

(2)若  $\underline{H}_A(\lambda), \overline{H}_A(\lambda)$  满足:  $A_\lambda^s \supseteq \underline{H}_A(\lambda) \supseteq \underline{A}^\lambda, \overline{A}_\lambda^s \subseteq \overline{H}_A(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}^\lambda$  则

$$f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot f(\underline{H}_A(\lambda)), \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot f(\overline{H}_A(\lambda))) \tag{4.7}$$

证明:由定义3.3、分解定理3.5有  $\underline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot \underline{A}^\lambda = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot \underline{A}_\lambda^s, \overline{A} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot \overline{A}^\lambda = \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \cdot \overline{A}_\lambda^s$ , 以下的证明完全类似于定理

4.10

定理4.5 (扩张定理2'') 设  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ , 若  $(\underline{A}, \overline{A}) \in A^+$ , 则  $\forall y \in Y$

(1)  $f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\underline{A}^{\lambda^c}), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\overline{A}^{\lambda^c}))$  (4.8)

(2)若  $\underline{H}_A(\lambda), \overline{H}_A(\lambda)$  满足:  $\underline{A}^{\lambda^c} \subseteq \underline{H}_A(\lambda) \subseteq \underline{A}^{\lambda^c}, \overline{A}^{\lambda^c} \subseteq \overline{H}_A(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}^{\lambda^c}$  则

$$f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\underline{H}_A(\lambda)), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\overline{H}_A(\lambda))) \tag{4.9}$$

定理4.6 (扩张定理2''') 设  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ , 若  $(\underline{A}, \overline{A}) \in A^+$ , 则  $\forall y \in Y$

(1)  $f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\underline{A}^{[\lambda]}), \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\overline{A}^{[\lambda]}))$  (4.10)

(2)若  $\underline{H}_A(\lambda), \overline{H}_A(\lambda)$  满足:  $\underline{A}^{[\lambda]} \supseteq \underline{H}_A(\lambda) \supseteq \underline{A}^{[\lambda]}, \overline{A}^{[\lambda]} \subseteq \overline{H}_A(\lambda) \subseteq \overline{A}^{[\lambda]}$  则

$$f(\underline{A}, \overline{A})(y) = (\bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\underline{H}_A(\lambda)), \bigcap_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda^c \cdot f(\overline{H}_A(\lambda))) \tag{4.11}$$

注释及参考文献:

[1]Pawlak Z. Rough sets[J]. International of Computer and Information Science,1982,11:341-356.  
 [2]Pawlak Z. Rough sets and Fuzzy sets[J]. Fuzzy Sets and Systems,1992,45:157-160.  
 [3]Dubois D, Prade H. Rough Fuzzy sets and Fuzzy Rough sets[J].International of General Systems,1990,17:191-209.  
 [4]张文修,吴伟志,等.粗糙集理论与方法[M].北京:科学出版社,2001.  
 [5]张文修,王国俊,等.模糊数学引论[M].西安:西安交通大学出版社,1991.  
 [6]袁学海,李洪兴,罗承忠.几种新的截集及其应用[J].模糊系统与数学,1997,11(1):37-43.  
 [7]蒋劲松,王洪凯.粗糙模糊集的分解[J].模糊系统与数学,2004,12(4):54-57.

# The Constructive Properties of Rough Fuzzy Sets Based on All Kinds of Level Sets

HE Tian-rong

(School of Mathematics and Computer Science, Yunnan Nationalities University, Kunming, Yunnan 650031)

**Abstract:** In this paper, we introduced  $\lambda$  - upper Level set, strong  $\lambda$  - upper Level set,  $\lambda$  - lower Level set, strong  $\lambda$  - lower Level set,  $\lambda$  - upper weight Level set, strong  $\lambda$  - upper weight Level set,  $\lambda$  - lower weight Level set and strong  $\lambda$  - lower weight Level set in Pawlak approximation space. And discussed the constructive properties of rough fuzzy sets based on some kinds of level sets systematically. We devoted many efforts to study the represent theories and extended theories of rough fuzzy sets, and finally we gained the represent and extended theories based on four different level sets and detailed poof of the theories was given.

**Key words:** Rough fuzzy sets;  $\lambda$  - level sets