

各种截集形式的粗糙模糊集的构造性质

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【摘要】本文在Pawlak近似空间中引入了 λ -上截集、强 λ -上截集、 λ -下截集、强 λ -下截集、 λ -上重截集、强 λ -上重截集、 λ -下重截集、强 λ -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; λ -截集

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1 基本概念

定义 1.1^[4] 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^[6] 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 λ -上截集, 强 λ -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 λ -下截集, 强 λ -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 λ -上重截集, 强 λ -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 λ -下重截集, 强 λ -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^[7]

定义 2.1^[5] 设 A 是论域 U 上的一个模糊集, $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ 。对 λ 及 U 的子集 A , 分别定义 U 的模糊子集 λA 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)

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

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

(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 $(f(\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t))^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(H_t))^\lambda$, $(f(\overline{\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} \overline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} \overline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (\bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(\overline{H_t}))^\lambda = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(\overline{H_t}))^\lambda$ 即 $(f(\overline{\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(\overline{H_t}))^\lambda$ 同理可证 $(f(\overline{\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(\overline{H_t}))^\lambda$, $(f(\underline{\bigcup_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} \underline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} \underline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (\bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \underline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(\underline{H_t}))^\lambda = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(\underline{H_t}))^\lambda$ 同理可证 $(f(\underline{\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(\underline{H_t}))^\lambda$, $(f(\overline{\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} \overline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} (\bigcap_{t \in T} \overline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (\bigcap_{\alpha > \lambda} \overline{H_t}(\alpha)) = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(\overline{H_t}))^\lambda = \bigcap_{t \in T} (f(\overline{H_t}))^\lambda$ 同理可证 $(f(\underline{\bigcap_{t \in T} H_t}))^\lambda = (\bigcap_{t \in T} f(\underline{H_t}))^\lambda$, 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:

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

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

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

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 $f_{RF}: A_1^* \rightarrow A_2^*$, $(A, \overline{A}) \rightarrow (f_{RF}(A, \overline{A})) = (\bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(A_\lambda), \bigcup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda f_{RF}(\overline{A}_\lambda)) = (\underline{B}, \overline{B})$

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:

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

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

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

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

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Abstract: In this paper, we introduced λ - upper Level set, strong λ - upper Level set, λ - lower Level set, strong λ - lower Level set, λ - upper weight Level set, strong λ - upper weight Level set, λ - lower weight Level set and strong λ - 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; λ - level sets