

指数型灰关联分析模型

杨建华

(武汉工程大学理学院,智能机器人湖北省重点实验室,湖北 武汉 430074)

摘要:对灰关联分析中关联系数以及关联度加以改进,给出了指数型关联系数以及指数型关联度,讨论了它们的有关性质,并建立了指数型灰关联分析模型,使之更具有合理性和科学性.

关键词:关联系数;关联度;指数型关联系数;指数型关联度

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0 引言

灰色系统^[1]自创建以来,在社会系统^[2]、经济系统^[2]、农业系统^[3-4]、生态系统等各种大系统以及工程评估方面^[5]都得到了很好地应用,其中关联分析^[6]在对动态过程发展态势进行量化比较分析起了十分重要的作用,在此分析模型中,其核心部分是关联系数的计算公式.虽然此模型应用广泛,但其存在一定的弊端,不能反应发展态势的波动性.因此,有必要对此模型加以改进,使之更具有合理性.

关联分析:

对于一个参考数列 $x_0 = (x_0(1), x_0(2), \dots, x_0(n))$, 有几个比较数列 $x_i = (x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 将 $x_i = (x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 作初值化处理 $\frac{x_i}{x_i(1)}$

$= \frac{1}{x_i(1)}(x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$

$m)$, 并将 $\frac{x_i}{x_i(1)} = \frac{1}{x_i(1)}(x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 仍然记为 $x_i = (x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 则 $x_i(1, 2, \dots, m)$ 对 x_0 在 k 时刻的关联系数为

$$\xi_i(k) = [\zeta \max_i \max_j |x_0(j) - x_i(j)|] \times [|x_0(k) - x_i(k)| + \zeta \max_i \max_j |x_0(j) - x_i(j)|]^{-1}$$

其中 $x_i = (x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 为初值化后的数列,分辨系数 ζ 一般在 0 与 1 之间选取

$x_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 对 x_0 的关联度为

$$r_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_i(k) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

例 1 设有三组数列如表 1.

表 1 原始数据表 A

Table 1 Original data table A

	1	2	3	4
x_0	1	1.3	1.2	1.5
x_1	1	1.4	1.3	1.6
x_2	1	1.2	1.3	1.4

初值化数列不变.取 $\zeta = 0.5$ 计算得 $x_i(i = 1, 2)$ 对 x_0 在 k 时刻的关联系数分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1(1) &= 1, \quad \xi_1(2) = 0.333, \\ \xi_1(3) &= 0.333, \quad \xi_1(4) = 0.333; \\ \xi_2(1) &= 1, \quad \xi_2(2) = 0.333, \\ \xi_2(3) &= 0.333, \quad \xi_2(4) = 0.333. \end{aligned}$$

$x_i(i = 1, 2)$ 对 x_0 的关联度分别为

$$r_1 = 0.5, \quad r_2 = 0.5$$

x_1, x_2 对 x_0 的关联度相同.而可以明显地观察到(除第一个数据以外) x_1 的各项是 x_0 的与之相对应的项增加了 0.1; x_2 的各项有的是 x_0 的与之相对应的项增加了 0.1, 有的是减少了 0.1, 在 x_0 的上下波动, 正负偏差相互抵消, 使得关联程度增加.所以可以认为 x_1 对 x_0 的关联度小于 x_2 对 x_0 的关联度.因此,有必要对关联系数进行改进以免类似的现象出现.

1 指数型灰关联分析模型

设有 $m + 1$ 个数列 $x_i = (x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 将它们处置化处理仍记为 $x_i = (x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 再将 $x_i = (x_i(1), x_i(2), \dots, x_i(n))$, $(i =$

$0, 1, 2, \dots, m$) 各项取指数得原数列的指数数列 $\exp(x_i) = (\exp(x_i(1)), \exp(x_i(2)), \dots, \exp(x_i(n))), (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$. 定义 $x_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 对 x_0 在 k 时刻的指数型关联系数为

$$E\xi_i(k) = [\zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(x_0(j)) - \exp(x_i(j))|] \times [|\exp(x_0(k)) - \exp(x_i(k))| + \zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(x_0(j)) - \exp(x_i(j))|]^{-1}$$

其中分辨系数 ζ 一般在 0 与 1 之间选取. $x_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 对 x_0 指数型关联度为

$$E\gamma_i = Er(x_0, x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E\xi_i(k) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

定理 设 $y_i = x_i + b$, 即 $y_i(k) = x_i(k) + b (k=1, 2, \dots, n; i=1, 2, \dots, m)$, 其中 b 为常数, 记 $x_i, y_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 对 x_0, y_0 在 k 时刻的指数型关联系数分别为 $E\xi_i(k)$ 和 $E\xi_i^*(k)$, $x_i, y_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 对 x_0, y_0 的指数型关联度分别为 $Er(x_0, x_i)$ 和 $Er^*(y_0, y_i)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} E\xi_i^*(k) &= [\zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(y_0(j)) - \exp(y_i(j))|] \times [|\exp(y_0(k)) - \exp(y_i(k))| + \zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(y_0(j)) - \exp(y_i(j))|]^{-1} = \\ &= [\zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(x_0(j) + b) - \exp(x_i(j) + b)|] \times [|\exp(x_0(k) + b) - \exp(x_i(k) + b)| + \zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(x_0(j) + b) - \exp(x_i(j) + b)|]^{-1} = \\ &= [\zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(x_0(j)) - \exp(x_i(j))|] \times [|\exp(x_0(k)) - \exp(x_i(k))| + \zeta \max_i \max_j |\exp(x_0(j)) - \exp(x_i(j))|]^{-1} = \\ &= E\xi_i(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Er^*(y_0, y_i) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E\xi_i^*(k) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E\xi_i(k) = Er(x_0, x_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m) \end{aligned}$$

2 模型的理论基础

记 $X = \{x | i=0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}$
 $\Delta_{oi}(j) = |\exp x_0(j) - \exp x_i(j)|$
 $I = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, J = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
 $\Delta_{oi}(\max) = \max_i \max_j \Delta_{oi}(j),$
 $\Delta_{oi}(\min) = \min_i \min_j \Delta_{oi}(j),$
 $\Delta = \{\Delta_{oi}(j) | i \in I, j \in J\},$
 $\Delta_{GR} = \{\Delta, \zeta, \Delta_{oi}(\max), \Delta_{oi}(\min)\}.$

则 $E\gamma_i$ 满足灰关联公理^[7]:

a. 规范性

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< E\gamma(x_0, x_i) \leq 1 \\ E\gamma(x_0, x_i) &= 1 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = x_i \\ E\gamma(x_0, x_i) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow x_0, x_i \in \Phi \end{aligned}$$

b. 偶对对称性

$$E\gamma(x, y) = E\gamma(y, x) \quad \text{iff } X = \{x, y\}$$

c. 整体性

$$\begin{aligned} E\gamma(x_i, x_j) &\overset{\text{often}}{\neq} E\gamma(x_j, x_i) \\ x_i, x_j \in X &= \{x_i | i=1, 2, \dots, m; m > 3\} \end{aligned}$$

d. 接近性

差异信息 $\Delta_{oi}(j)$ 越小, 则 $E\gamma(x_0(j), x_i(j))$ 越大, 即

$$\Delta_{oi}(j) \downarrow \Rightarrow E\gamma(x_0(j), x_i(j)) \uparrow$$

所以 $E\gamma(x_0, x_i)$ 为灰关联映射.

3 模型的比较

例 2 在例 1 中取 $\zeta = 0.5$ 计算得 $x_i (i=1, 2)$

对 x_0 在 k 时刻的指数型关联系数分别为

$$\begin{aligned} E\xi_1(1) &= 1, & E\xi_1(2) &= 0.381, \\ E\xi_1(3) &= 0.403, & E\xi_1(4) &= 0.333; \\ E\xi_2(1) &= 1, & E\xi_2(2) &= 0.403, \\ E\xi_2(3) &= 0.403, & E\xi_2(4) &= 0.356. \end{aligned}$$

$x_i (i=1, 2)$ 对 x_0 的指数型关联度分别为

$$Er_1 = 0.529, \quad Er_2 = 0.540; Er_1 < Er_2$$

例 3 设有已初值化的 4 个数列如表 2^[6].

表 2 原始数据表 B

Table 2 Original data table B

x_0	1	1.1	2	2.25	3	4
x_1	1	1.166	1.834	2	2.314	3
x_2	1	1.125	1.075	1.375	1.625	1.75
x_3	1	1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2

取 $\zeta = 0.5$ 计算得 $x_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 对 x_0 在 k 时刻的关联系数分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1(1) &= 1, & \xi_1(2) &= 0.955, & \xi_1(3) &= 0.894, \\ \xi_1(4) &= 0.848, & \xi_1(5) &= 0.679, & \xi_1(6) &= 0.583; \\ \xi_2(1) &= 1, & \xi_2(2) &= 0.982, & \xi_2(3) &= 0.602, \\ \xi_2(4) &= 0.645, & \xi_2(5) &= 0.797, & \xi_2(6) &= 0.383; \\ \xi_3(1) &= 1, & \xi_3(2) &= 0.933, & \xi_3(3) &= 0.52, \\ \xi_3(4) &= 0.49, & \xi_3(5) &= 0.4, & \xi_3(6) &= 0.34. \end{aligned}$$

$x_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 对 x_0 的关联度分别为

$$r_1 = 0.827, \quad r_2 = 0.73, \quad r_3 = 0.613; \quad r_1 > r_2 > r_3$$

取 $\zeta = 0.5$ 计算得 $x_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 对 x_0 在 k 时刻的指数型关联系数分别为

$E\xi_1(1) = 1, E\xi_1(2) = 0.992, E\xi_1(3) = 0.958,$
 $E\xi_1(4) = 0.924, E\xi_1(5) = 0.72, E\xi_1(6) = 0.426;$
 $E\xi_2(1) = 1, E\xi_2(2) = 0.997, E\xi_2(3) = 0.852,$
 $E\xi_2(4) = 0.823, E\xi_2(5) = 0.631, E\xi_2(6) = 0.344;$
 $E\xi_3(1) = 1, E\xi_3(2) = 0.989, E\xi_3(3) = 0.827,$
 $E\xi_3(4) = 0.779, E\xi_3(5) = 0.593, E\xi_3(6) = 0.333.$
 $x_i(i=1,2,3)$ 对 x_0 的指数型关联度分别为

$$Er_1 = 0.837, Er_2 = 0.774,$$

$$Er_3 = 0.754, Er_1 > Er_2 > Er_3.$$

4 结 语

指数型关联分析模型对动态过程发展态势进行量化比较分析时克服了一般关联分析模型的不足,考虑了数据的波动对关联度的影响,提高了模型的分辨率,因此其较一般关联分析模型更具有合理性。

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Index-based grey relational analysis model

YANG Jian-hua

(School of Science, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Hubei Province Key Laboratory of Intelligent Robot, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430074, China)

Abstract: This paper presents the index-based grey relational coefficient and the index-based grey relational degree by improving the grey relational coefficient and the grey relational degree in the grey relational analysis, and the characteristics are discussed also. Moreover, the index-based grey relational analysis model, which is more rational and scientific, is established.

Key words: grey relational coefficient; grey relational degree; index-based grey relational coefficient; index-based grey relational degree

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(上接第 107 页)

Symmetry analysis on the magnetic fields of carrying current long straight solenoid and endless solenoid

YU Shi-cheng, ZHOU Jin-hua

(School of Science, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430074, China)

Abstract: Based on the symmetry of currents, the paper selects the two symmetrical circular currents, and selects a current element in each circular current, the results that the magnetic field direction of the carrying current long straight solenoid is parallel to the solenoid axis. The magnetic field direction of the carrying current endless solenoid over the field point along the tangent direction of the coaxial circle are proved by using the Biot-Savart law and superposition principle of magnetic field.

Key words: long straight solenoid; endless solenoid; magnetic field direction; symmetry

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