

# 关于格贴近度的注说

赵万忠

( 郑州工业大学数力系)

**摘 要** 本文改进了格贴近度的定义, 使之完全符合贴近度公理。

**关键词** 格贴近度

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在模式识别中有着广泛应用的格贴近度, 有两种定义方式:

设  $A, B, \in F(X)$  记:

$$A = \sup \{A(x) \mid x \in X\}, \underline{A} = \inf \{A(x) \mid x \in X\}$$
$$\alpha = 1 - \alpha \quad (\alpha \in [0, 1])$$

定义 1: ① $N_1(A, B) = (\overline{A \cap B} \wedge \underline{A \cup B})^c$

$$\textcircled{2} N_2(A, B) = \frac{1}{2} [(\overline{A \cap B} + \underline{A \cup B})^c]$$

当  $A=B$  时, 有

$$N_1(A, A) = A \wedge (1 - \underline{A})$$

$$N_2(A, A) = \frac{1}{2} (A + (1 - \underline{A}))$$

由此可见: 只要  $A \ll 1$  或  $1 - \underline{A} \ll 1$ , 就有:  $N_1(A, A) \ll 1$ ,  $N_2(A, A) - 0.5 \ll 1$   
就是说, 按  $N_1$ , 一个  $F$  集它与它自己的贴近程度竟会很小很小, 按  $N_2$ , 一个  $F$  集它与它自己的贴近度也会只有 0.5 这么大, 这与人们的常识相距太远, 因而显得十分不合理。

本文将对格贴近度进行改造, 使之完全符合贴近度的公理化定义。

关于  $\underline{A \cap B}$ 、 $\overline{A \cup B}$  我们有如下性质:

1<sup>①</sup>  $\underline{A \cap B} = \underline{A} \wedge \underline{B}$ ; ②  $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \vee \overline{B}$

证①不妨设  $\underline{B} \geq \underline{A}$

首先, 对任何  $x \in X$ ,  $A(x) \geq \underline{A}$ ,  $B(x) \geq \underline{B} \Rightarrow A(x) \wedge B(x) \geq \underline{A} \Rightarrow \overline{A \cap B} \geq \underline{A} = \underline{A} \wedge \underline{B}$

其次, 对任何  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 按  $\underline{A} = \inf \{A(x) \mid x \in X\}$  的定义, 存在  $x_1 \in X$  使  $A(x_1) < \underline{A} + \varepsilon$

$A(x_1) \cap B(x_1) \leq A(x_1) < \underline{A} + \varepsilon$  复由 "inf" 的定义得:

$$\underline{A \cap B} = \inf \{A(x) \cap B(x) \mid x \in X\} = \underline{A} = \underline{A} \wedge \underline{B}$$

②不妨设  $\underline{B} \geq \underline{A}$

首先, 对任何  $x \in X$ ,  $A(x) \leq \overline{A} \leq \overline{B}$ ,  $B(x) \leq \overline{B} \Rightarrow A(x) \cup B(x) \leq \overline{B} \Rightarrow \overline{A \cup B} \leq \overline{B}$

其次, 对任何  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 按  $\overline{B} = \sup \{B(x) \mid x \in X\}$  的定义; 存在  $x_2 \in X$ , 使  $B(x_2) > \overline{B} - \varepsilon$

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⇒

$A(x^2) \vee B(x^2) \geq B(x^2) > \bar{B} - \varepsilon$  复由“SUP”的定义得:  $\overline{A \cup B} = \sup \{A(x) \cup B(x) \mid x \in X\} = \bar{B} = \overline{A \vee B}$

$$2 \textcircled{1} (\overline{A \cap B})^c = \overline{A^c \cup B^c}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\overline{A \cup B})^c = \overline{A^c \cap B^c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{事实上, } (\overline{A \cap B})^c &= 1 - \overline{A \cap B} = 1 - \inf \{(A \cap B)(x) \mid x \in X\} \\ &= \sup \{1 - (A \cap B)(x) \mid x \in X\} \\ &= \sup \{(\overline{A \cap B})^c(x) \mid x \in X\} = \overline{(\overline{A \cap B})^c} \\ &= \overline{A^c \cup B^c} = \overline{A^c \cup B^c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\overline{A \cap B})^c &= 1 - \overline{A \cap B} = 1 - \sup \{A \cup B(x) \mid x \in X\} \\ &= \inf \{1 - (A \cup B)(x) \mid x \in X\} \\ &= \inf \{(A \cup B)^c(x) \mid x \in X\} \\ &= \overline{(A \cup B)^c} = \overline{A^c \cap B^c} \\ &= (\overline{A^c}) \cap (\overline{B^c}) \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \textcircled{1} \inf \{\overline{A \cup B} \mid B \in f(x)\} = \bar{A}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sup \{\overline{A \cap B} \mid B \in f(x)\} = \bar{A}$$

事实上, 由对任何  $B \in f(x)$  有

$$\overline{A \cup B} = A \vee \bar{B} \geq \bar{A} \Rightarrow \inf \{\overline{A \cup B} \mid B \in f(x)\} \geq \bar{A}.$$

$$\text{又 } \inf \{\overline{A \cup B} \mid B \in f(x)\} \leq \overline{A \cup A} = \bar{A}.$$

$$\therefore \inf \{\overline{A \cup B} \mid B \in f(x)\} = \bar{A}$$

由对任何  $B \in f(x)$  有

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A \cup B} = A \vee \bar{B} &\leq \bar{A} \Rightarrow \sup \{\overline{A \cup B} \mid B \in f(x)\} \\ &\leq \bar{A}, \text{ 又 } \sup \{\overline{A \cup B} \mid B \in f(x)\} \geq \overline{A \cup A} = \bar{A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sup \{\overline{A \cup B} \mid B \in f(x)\} = \bar{A} \quad 4 \textcircled{1} \overline{A \cup A^c} \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \textcircled{2} \overline{A \cap A^c} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

由性质 3: 当  $A \in f(x)$  固定时, 对任何  $B \in f(x)$  有  $\overline{A \cup B} \geq \bar{A}$ , 且当  $B = A$  时,  $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A}$ , 当  $B = A^c$  时,  $\overline{A \cup A^c} \geq \frac{1}{2}$ , 这说明, 当  $B$  与  $A$  越靠近时,  $\overline{A \cup B}$  越小, 特别当  $B$  变为  $A$

时,  $\overline{A \cup B}$  达到最小值  $\bar{A}$  当  $B$  与  $A$  完全相对立达到  $A^c$  时,  $\overline{A \cup A^c} \geq \frac{1}{2}$  同理,  $\overline{A \cap B} \leq \bar{A}$ , 且

当  $B = A$  时,  $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A}$ , 当  $B = A^c$  时,  $\overline{A \cap A^c} \leq \frac{1}{2}$  说明, 当  $B$  与  $A$  越靠近时,  $\overline{A \cap B}$  越大,

特别当  $B$  变为  $A$  时,  $\overline{A \cap B}$  达到最大值  $\bar{A}$ , 当  $B$  与  $A$  完全对立达到  $A^c$  时,  $\overline{A \cap A^c} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

由此可见,  $\overline{A \cup B}$  与  $\overline{A \cap B}$  都是  $A$  与  $B$  靠近程度的一种数量表现, 又我们已经知道,  $\overline{A \cap B}$  与  $\overline{A \cup B}$  也都是  $A$  与  $B$  的靠近程度的数量表现, 综合  $A$  与  $B$  靠近程度的这四种数量表现, 我们给出格贴度定义:

设  $A, B \in f(x)$

$$\text{定义 2: } \textcircled{1} N_3(A, B) = \frac{\overline{A \cap B} \cap (\overline{A \cup B})^c}{(\overline{A \cup B}) \cap (\overline{A \cap B})^c}$$

$$\textcircled{2} N_4(A, B) = \frac{\overline{A \cap B} + (\overline{A \cup B})^c}{(\overline{A \cup B}) + (\overline{A \cap B})^c}$$

命题:  $N_3(A, B)$  与  $N_4(A, B)$  是公理公意义下的贴度

证明：首先：

由  $A \cap B \leq A \cup B \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} \overline{A \cap B} \leq \overline{A \cup B} \\ A \cap B \leq A \cup B \Rightarrow (A \cup B)^c \leq (A \cap B)^c \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow N_3(A, B), N_4(A, B)$

$\in [0, 1]$

其次：

显然有  $N_3(A, A) = \frac{\overline{A} \cap (A)^c}{(A)^c \wedge A} = 1$

$N_4(A, B) = \frac{\overline{A} + (A)^c}{A + (A)^c} = 1$

及  $N_3(A, B) = N_3(B, A)$   
 $N_4(A, B) = N_4(B, A)$

第三：当  $A \leq B \leq C$  时  $N_3(A, B) = \frac{\overline{A} \wedge (B)^c}{(A)^c \wedge B}$ ,  $N_3(A, C) = \frac{\overline{A} \wedge (C)^c}{(A)^c \wedge C}$

由  $B \leq C \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} B \leq C \Rightarrow (B)^c \geq (C)^c \Rightarrow \overline{A} \cap (B)^c \geq \overline{A} \cap (C)^c \\ \textcircled{2} \overline{B} \leq \overline{C} \Rightarrow (A)^c \cap \overline{B} \leq (A)^c \cap \overline{C} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow N_3(A, B) \geq N_3(A, C)$

同理有  $N_4(A, B) \geq N_4(A, C)$

证完

例 1  $A = (1 - 10^{-n}, 1 - 10^{-n}, 1 - 10^{-n})$   
 $B = (10^{-n}, 10^{-n}, 10^{-n})$  (n 为正整数)

则：  $N_1(A, A) = 10^{-n}$ ,  $N_2(A, A) = 0.5$

$N_3(A, A) = N_4(A, A) = 1$

$N_1(A, B) = 10^{-n} \wedge (1 - 10^{-n})^c = 10^{-n}$

$N_2(A, B) = \frac{1}{2} [10^{-n} + (1 - 10^{-n})^c] = 10^{-n}$

$N_3(A, B) = \frac{10^{-n} \wedge (1 - 10^{-n})^c}{(1 - 10^{-n}) \wedge (10^{-n})^c} = \frac{10^{-n}}{1 - 10^{-n}} = 10^n - 1$

$N_4(A, B) = \frac{10^{-n} + (1 - 10^{-n})^c}{(1 - 10^{-n}) + (10^{-n})^c} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-n}}{2 \cdot (1 - 10^{-n})} = \frac{1}{10^n - 1}$

例 2：  $A = (0.1, 0.5, 0.8)$

$B = (0.2, 0.7, 0.3)$

$N_1(A, B) = 0.5 \wedge (0.2)^c = 0.5$

$N_2(A, B) = \frac{1}{2} (0.5 + 0.8) = 0.65$

$N_3(A, B) = \frac{0.5 \wedge 0.8}{(0.1)^c \wedge 0.8} = \frac{0.5}{0.8} = 0.625$

$N_4(A, B) = \frac{0.5 + 0.8}{0.9 + 0.8} = \frac{0.13}{0.17} = 0.765$

例 3  $A = e^{-\left(\frac{x-3.7}{0.3}\right)^2}$   $B = e^{-\left(\frac{x-3.43}{0.28}\right)^2}$

$\frac{A \cap B}{A \cap B} = A \frac{(x_1)}{(x_1)} = 0.8$  ( $x_1 = 0.356$ )

$\frac{A \cap B}{A \cap B} = 0, \frac{A \cup B}{A \cup B} = 1, A \vee B = 0$

$N_1(A, B) = 0.81$

$N_2(A, B) = \frac{1}{2} (0.81 + 1) = 0.905$

$$N_3(A, B) = \frac{0.81 \Delta 1}{1 \Delta 1} = 0.81$$
$$N_4(A, B) = \frac{0.81 + 1}{1 + 1} = 0.905$$

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Remark on The Lattice Approximate Degree  
Zhao Wanzhong  
(Department of mathematice and Dynamics)

**Abstract** This paper developped definition of latlice approximate degree, So that it ace-  
ord completely with axiom of the approximete degree  
**key words** Latlice approximate degree  
(上接 56 页)

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The Structure Characteristics and Principle Analysis  
about The Pin Barrel Extruder

Wei Xinli  
(Zhengzhou university of Technology)

**Abstract** In this paper a brief introduction to the structure chatacteristics about the  
pin barrel extruder is presented. At the same time, the principle of plasticating and mixed  
refining for the rubber materials, the principle of raising the output of production and the  
cause of reducing exhausted power are discussed in detail. Some structured designing is al-  
so investigated.  
**Keywords** pin extruder principle design