

具有模糊系数的多目标模糊正项几何规划的解法*

周雪刚

(广东金融学院 应用数学系, 广州 510521)

摘要:多目标几何规划是解决一些最优化问题的强有力工具,当问题中的参数为模糊数时,目标值也应该是模糊数。本文提出求解系数是模糊数的多目标模糊正项几何规划的算法,首先利用线性加权的方法将问题转化为单目标模糊正项规划问题,再利用 Zadeh 的扩张原理与对偶原理将单目标模糊正项规划问题转化为两个普通的正项几何规划。

关键词:多目标模糊正项几何规划;扩张原理;线性加权;对偶原理

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几何规划首先于 1961 年由 Duffin 与 Zener 提出并于 1967 年出版了第一本关于几何规划的著作^[1],此后几何规划法成为处理非线性规划问题的比较有效的方法之一,它已广泛应用于工程设计、产品计划、任务管理、化学过程设计等实际问题中。Fuzzy 正项几何规划^[2]自曹炳元 1987 年在日本东京第二届国际 Fuzzy 系统协会年会(IFSA)提出以后,在其算法的研究方面已取得很大进展,文献[3-7]分别讨论了如何求解模糊几何规划。并于 2002 年出版了第一本关于模糊几何规划的著作^[8]。文献[9-11]研究了多目标模糊几何规划,得到了求解多目标 Fuzzy 几何规划的原算法与对偶算法。本文研究不同于文献[9-11]的具有模糊系数的多目标模糊正项几何规划。

1 多目标模糊几何规划

定义 1 模糊子集 $\tilde{A} \in X$ 称为模糊数,如果它同时满足两个条件:1) 存在 $x_0 \in X$ 使得 $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_0) = 1$,其中 $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ 表示 x 隶属于 \tilde{A} 的程度;2) $\mu_{\tilde{A}}$ 是分段连续的。

定义 2 模糊子集 \tilde{A} 的 α -水平集为: $\tilde{A}_\alpha = \{x \in X | \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \geq \alpha\}$,其中 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ 。设 $\tilde{A}_\alpha = [A_\alpha^L, A_\alpha^U]$,其中 $A_\alpha^L = \inf\{x \in X | \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \geq \alpha\}$, $A_\alpha^U = \sup\{x \in X | \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \geq \alpha\}$ 。 \tilde{A} 的支撑集为 $S(\tilde{A}_\alpha) = \{x \in X | \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) > 0\}$ 。

定义 3 模糊数 \tilde{A} 的隶属函数为

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) = \begin{cases} L(x), & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1, & b \leq x \leq c \\ R(x), & c \leq x \leq d \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

其中函数 $L: [a, b] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 为在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续且严格单调增函数,称为左展形;函数 $R: [c, d] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 为在区间 $[c, d]$ 上连续且严格单调减函数,称为右展形,模糊数 \tilde{A} 被称为凸模糊数。

考虑如下多目标模糊几何规划

$$(MFGP) \begin{cases} \min Z_k = \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \tilde{d}_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}, k=1, 2, \dots, K \\ \text{s. t. } G_m(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \tilde{c}_{mt} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq \tilde{b}_m, m=1, 2, \dots, M \\ x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$\{d_{ks}, \mu_{\tilde{d}_{ks}}(x) | d_{ks} \in S(\tilde{d}_{ks})\}, \tilde{c}_{mt} = \{c_{mt}, \mu_{\tilde{c}_{mt}}(x) | c_{mt} \in S(\tilde{c}_{mt})\}, \tilde{b}_m = \{b_m, \mu_{\tilde{b}_m}(x) | b_m \in S(\tilde{b}_m)\}$ 。

其中 a_{ksi}, r_{mti} 是实数, $\tilde{d}_{ks}, \tilde{c}_{mt}, \tilde{b}_m$ 是凸模糊数,它们的隶属函数分别表示为 $\mu_{\tilde{d}_{ks}}, \mu_{\tilde{c}_{mt}}, \mu_{\tilde{b}_m}$,且设它们的支撑集分别为 $S(\tilde{d}_{ks}), S(\tilde{c}_{mt}), S(\tilde{b}_m)$,则有 $\tilde{d}_{ks} =$

凸模糊数 $\tilde{d}_{ks}, \tilde{c}_{mt}, \tilde{b}_m$ 的 α -水平集是

$$(\tilde{d}_{ks})_\alpha = [(d_{ks})_\alpha^L, (d_{ks})_\alpha^U] = [\min_{d_{ks} \in S(\tilde{d}_{ks})} \mu_{\tilde{d}_{ks}}(d_{ks}) \geq \alpha, \max_{d_{ks} \in S(\tilde{d}_{ks})} \mu_{\tilde{d}_{ks}}(d_{ks}) \geq \alpha]$$

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作者简介:周雪刚,男,讲师,博士,研究方向为模糊优化、全局最优化,E-mail:zhouxg@aliyun.com

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$$(\tilde{c}_{mt})_a = [(c_{mt})_a^L, (c_{mt})_a^U] = [\min_{c_{mt} \in S(\tilde{c}_{mt})} \mu_{\tilde{c}_{mt}}(c_{mt}) \geq \alpha, \max_{c_{mt} \in S(\tilde{c}_{mt})} \mu_{\tilde{c}_{mt}}(c_{mt}) \geq \alpha]$$

$$\tilde{b}_m = [(b_m)_a^L, (b_m)_a^U] = [\min_{b_m \in S(\tilde{b}_m)} \mu_{\tilde{b}_m}(b_m) \geq \alpha, \max_{b_m \in S(\tilde{b}_m)} \mu_{\tilde{b}_m}(b_m) \geq \alpha]$$

如果对于任意的 k, s, m, t 和 $\alpha > 0$ 有 $(d_{ks})_a^L > 0, (c_{mt})_a^L > 0, (b_m)_a^L > 0$, 则称问题(MFGP)是多目标模糊正项几何规划。如果没有特别声明,笔者下面讨论的是多目标模糊正项几何规划。对任意的 $d_{ks} \in S(\tilde{d}_{ks}), c_{mt} \in S(\tilde{c}_{mt}), b_m \in S(\tilde{b}_m)$, 得到如下多目标几何规划

$$(MGP) \begin{cases} \min Z_k(d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m) = \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} d_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}, k=1, 2, \dots, K \\ \text{s. t. } G_m(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} c_{mt} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq b_m, m=1, 2, \dots, M \\ x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

2 基于线性加权的解法

由于问题(MFGP)的每个目标函数值 \tilde{Z}_k 是模糊数,而要直接求得这些模糊数几乎是不可能的。笔者首先利用线性加权的方法将多目标模糊几何规划转化单目标模糊几何规划

$$(MFGP1) \begin{cases} \min \tilde{Z}_k = \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \tilde{d}_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}} = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \beta_k \tilde{d}_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}, k=1, 2, \dots, K \\ \text{s. t. } G_m(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \tilde{c}_{mt} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq \tilde{b}_m, m=1, 2, \dots, M, x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k = 1, \beta_k \geq 0, k=1, 2, \dots, K$ 。显然 \tilde{Z} 为模糊数,利用 Zadeh 的扩张原理^[12] 得到 \tilde{Z} 的隶属函数

$$\mu_{\tilde{Z}}(z) = \sup_{\substack{d_{ks} \in S(\tilde{d}_{ks}), \\ c_{mt} \in S(\tilde{c}_{mt}), \\ b_m \in S(\tilde{b}_m)}} \min\{\mu_{\tilde{d}_{ks}}(d_{ks}), \mu_{\tilde{c}_{mt}}(c_{mt}), \mu_{\tilde{b}_m}(b_m) \mid z = Z(d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m)\} \quad (1)$$

其中 $Z(d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m)$ 表示问题(MFGP1)中模糊数 $\tilde{d}_{ks}, \tilde{c}_{mt}, \tilde{b}_m$ 被实数 d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m

所取代后计算得到的最优值。由(1)式可知 $\mu_{\tilde{Z}}(z) \geq \alpha$, 必须有 $\mu_{\tilde{d}_{ks}}(d_{ks}) \geq \alpha, \mu_{\tilde{c}_{mt}}(c_{mt}) \geq \alpha, \mu_{\tilde{b}_m}(b_m) \geq \alpha$, 并且至少存在一组值 (d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m) 满足 $\min\{\mu_{\tilde{d}_{ks}}(d_{ks}), \mu_{\tilde{c}_{mt}}(c_{mt}), \mu_{\tilde{b}_m}(b_m)\} = \alpha$ 且 $\mu_{\tilde{Z}}(z) = \alpha$ 。显然,要求得目标函数值的具体模糊数表达式是不可能的,但对于每个 α , 模糊数 \tilde{Z} 的 α -水平集是一个闭区间,因而只要求出目标的 α -水平集的上界与下界就可以了,因而根据式(1)可得 \tilde{Z}_α 的上、下界

$$Z_\alpha^U = \max\{Z(d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m) \mid d_{ks} \in S(\tilde{d}_{ks}), c_{mt} \in S(\tilde{c}_{mt}), b_m \in S(\tilde{b}_m)\} \quad (2)$$

$$Z_\alpha^L = \min\{Z(d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m) \mid d_{ks} \in S(\tilde{d}_{ks}), c_{mt} \in S(\tilde{c}_{mt}), b_m \in S(\tilde{b}_m)\} \quad (3)$$

(2)、(3)式分别等价于如下的两层数学规划

$$Z_\alpha^U = \max_x \begin{cases} \min \tilde{Z}_k = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \beta_k d_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}, k=1, 2, \dots, K \\ \text{s. t. } G_m(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \frac{c_{mt}}{b_m} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq 1, m=1, 2, \dots, M \\ x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$\forall k, s, m, t$

$$Z_\alpha^L = \min_x \begin{cases} \min \tilde{Z}_k = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \beta_k d_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}, k=1, 2, \dots, K \\ \text{s. t. } G_m(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \frac{c_{mt}}{b_m} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq 1, m=1, 2, \dots, M \\ x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$\forall k, s, m, t$

下面讨论(4)式与(5)式的求解。首先注意到(4)式是要求一组值 (d_{ks}, c_{mt}, b_m) 使得目标值最大,但外层规划求最大而内层规划求最小。为了求解问题(4),利用正项几何规划的对偶规划原理将内层规划转化为求最大化问题

$$Z_a^U = \max \begin{cases} \max_w \tilde{Z}_k = \prod_{k=1}^K \prod_{s=1}^{S_k} \left(\frac{\beta_k d_{ks}}{\tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{ks}} \prod_{m=1}^M \prod_{t=1}^{T_m} \left(\frac{c_{mt} \tau_{m0}}{b_m \tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{mt}} \\ \text{s. t. } \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} a_{ksi} \tau_{ks} + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} r_{mti} \tau_{mt} = 0, i = 1, \dots, n \\ \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \tau_{ks} = 1, \tau_{m0} = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \tau_{mt} \\ \tau_{ks} \geq 0, \tau_{mt} \geq 0, \forall k, s, m, t \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

此时,内外两层规划都是求最大,且外层规划所要确定的变量就是内层规划的目标函数的常数,因而有下面的结论成立。

命题 1 问题(6)等价于下面的规划问题

$$Z_a^U = \max \prod_{k=1}^K \prod_{s=1}^{S_k} \left(\frac{\beta_k (d_{ks})_a^U}{\tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{ks}} \prod_{m=1}^M \prod_{t=1}^{T_m} \left(\frac{(c_{mt})_a^U \tau_{m0}}{(b_m)_a^L \tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{mt}} \quad \text{s. t. } \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} a_{ksi} \tau_{ks} + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} r_{mti} \tau_{mt} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \tau_{ks} = 1, \tau_{m0} = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \tau_{mt}, \tau_{ks} \geq 0, \tau_{mt} \geq 0, \forall k, s, m, t \quad (7)$$

证明 设 $D_0 = \{ (d_{ks})_a^L \leq d_{ks} \leq (d_{ks})_a^U, (c_{mt})_a^L \leq c_{mt} \leq (c_{mt})_a^U, (b_m)_a^L \leq b_m \leq (b_m)_a^U, \forall k, s, m, t \}$, 且设内层规划的约束集为 F , 则问题(6)与下面的规划问题等价

$$Z_a^U = \max_{D_0, F} \tilde{Z}_k = \prod_{k=1}^K \prod_{s=1}^{S_k} \left(\frac{\beta_k d_{ks}}{\tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{ks}} \prod_{m=1}^M \prod_{t=1}^{T_m} \left(\frac{c_{mt} \tau_{m0}}{b_m \tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{mt}} \quad (8)$$

由于对任意的 $k, s, \beta_k \geq 0, \omega_{ks} \geq 0$, 因而 $\left(\frac{\beta_k d_{ks}}{\tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{ks}}$ 是关于 d_{ks} 的增函数, 即对任意的 $k, s, \left(\frac{\beta_k d_{ks}}{\tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{ks}}$ 的最大值为 $\left(\frac{\beta_k (d_{ks})_a^U}{\tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{ks}}$ 。同理, 对任意的 $m, t, \left(\frac{c_{mt} \tau_{m0}}{b_m \tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{mt}}$ 的最大值为 $\left(\frac{(c_{mt})_a^U \tau_{m0}}{(b_m)_a^L \tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{mt}}$ 。证毕

对于问题(5), 由于内外两层规划都是求最小, 因而问题(5)与下面规划等价

$$Z_a^L = \min_x \tilde{Z}_k = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \beta_k d_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}, k = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad \text{s. t. } G_m(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \frac{c_{mt}}{b_m} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq 1, m = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad (9)$$

$$(d_{ks})_a^L \leq d_{ks} \leq (d_{ks})_a^U, (c_{mt})_a^L \leq c_{mt} \leq (c_{mt})_a^U, (b_m)_a^L \leq b_m \leq (b_m)_a^U, \forall k, s, m, t, x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

首先注意到, 因为 $(d_{ks})_a^L > 0, (c_{mt})_a^L > 0, (b_m)_a^L > 0$, 所以对任意满足 $\sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \frac{c_{mt}}{b_m} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq 1$ 的 $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$, 一定有不

等式 $\sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \frac{(c_{mt})_a^L}{(b_m)_a^U} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq 1$ 成立, 同时, 对任意的 x 与 $(d_{ks})_a^L \leq d_{ks} \leq (d_{ks})_a^U$ 有

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \beta_k d_{ks} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}} \geq \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \beta_k (d_{ks})_a^L \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}$$

因而有下面的命题 2 成立。

命题 2 问题(4) 等价于下面的规划问题

$$Z_a^L = \min_x \tilde{Z}_k = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \beta_k (d_{ks})_a^L \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ksi}}, k = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad (10)$$

$$\text{s. t. } G_m(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \frac{(c_{mt})_a^L}{(b_m)_a^U} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{r_{mti}} \leq 1, m = 1, 2, \dots, M, x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

则(10)式的对偶规划为

$$Z_a^L = \max \prod_{k=1}^K \prod_{s=1}^{S_k} \left(\frac{\beta_k (d_{ks})_a^L}{\tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{ks}} \prod_{m=1}^M \prod_{t=1}^{T_m} \left(\frac{(c_{mt})_a^L \tau_{m0}}{(b_m)_a^U \tau_{ks}} \right)^{\omega_{mt}} \quad \text{s. t. } \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} a_{ksi} \tau_{ks} + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} r_{mti} \tau_{mt} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{s=1}^{S_k} \tau_{ks} = 1, \tau_{m0} = \sum_{t=1}^{T_m} \tau_{mt}, \tau_{ks} \geq 0, \tau_{mt} \geq 0, \forall k, s, m, t \quad (11)$$

对于任意的 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, 通过求解规划问题(7)与(10)可求得 Z_α^U 与 Z_α^L , 从而根据命题 1 与命题 2 有 $\tilde{Z}_\alpha^L = [Z_\alpha^L, Z_\alpha^U]$ 。同时, 对任意的 $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq 1$, 问题(4)与问题(5)对应于 α_1 的可行域显然都小于对应于 α_2 的可行域, 因而有 $Z_{\alpha_1}^L \leq Z_{\alpha_2}^L$ 与 $Z_{\alpha_1}^U \geq Z_{\alpha_2}^U$ 。这说明左展形 $L(z)$ 是不减的, 而右展形 $R(z)$ 是不增的, 从而模糊数 \tilde{Z} 凸模糊数, 并且其隶属函数可以表示为

$$\mu_{\tilde{Z}}(z) = \begin{cases} L(z), & Z_0^L \leq z \leq Z_1^L \\ 1, & Z_1^L \leq z \leq Z_1^U \\ R(z), & Z_1^U \leq z \leq Z_0^U \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

3 算法及数值实例

根据前一节的讨论, 求解问题(MFGP)算法总结如下。

步骤 1 根据实际情况选择合适的加权系数将多目标模糊几何规划问题(MFGP)转化为单目标模糊几何规划问题(MFGP1)。

步骤 2 针对任一 α 水平分别构造问题(7)和(11)。

步骤 3 对任一 α 水平求解问题(7)和(11)分别得到 Z_α^U 与 Z_α^L 。

步骤 4 最后求原问题各目标函数值。

例 考虑如下的具有三角模糊系数的多目标模糊几何规划问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min \tilde{Z}_1 &= 0.5x_1^2x_2x_4x_5, \tilde{Z}_2 = (1, 1.1, 1.3)x_1^{-1}x_2^{-1}x_3^{-1} \quad \text{s. t.} \quad (8, 8.4, 8.7)x_1x_2^{-1}x_3^{-1}x_4^{-1}x_5 \leq (4, 4.1, 4.2) \\ &0.5x_2x_3 + (0.9, 1.0, 1.1)x_1x_4^{-1}x_5^{-1} + (1.3, 1.6, 1.8)x_3x_4 \leq 1, \quad x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

解 利用线性加权的方法将上述问题转化为单目标模糊几何规划问题如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \tilde{Z} &= 0.5\beta_1x_1^2x_2x_4x_5 + (1, 1.1, 1.3)\beta_2x_1^{-1}x_2^{-1}x_3^{-1} \quad \text{s. t.} \quad (8, 8.4, 8.7)x_1x_2^{-1}x_3^{-1}x_4^{-1}x_5 \leq (4, 4.1, 4.2) \\ &0.5x_2x_3 + (0.9, 1.0, 1.1)x_1x_4^{-1}x_5^{-1} + (1.3, 1.6, 1.8)x_3x_4 \leq 1, \quad x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1, \beta_1, \beta_2 \geq 0$, 对于任意的 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, 分别构造求解 Z_α^U 与 Z_α^L 的问题如下:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_\alpha^U &= \max_{w \in F} \left(\frac{0.5\beta_1}{w_{01}} \right)^{w_{01}} \left(\frac{\beta_2(1.3-0.2\alpha)}{w_{02}} \right)^{w_{02}} \left(\frac{8.7-0.3\alpha}{4+0.1\alpha} \right)^{w_{11}} \left(\frac{0.5w_{20}}{w_{21}} \right)^{w_{21}} \left(\frac{(1.1-0.1\alpha)w_{20}}{w_{22}} \right)^{w_{22}} \left(\frac{(1.8-0.2\alpha)w_{20}}{w_{23}} \right)^{w_{23}} \\ \text{s. t.} \quad &2w_{01} - w_{02} + w_{11} + w_{22} = 0, w_{01} - w_{02} - w_{11} + w_{21} = 0, -w_{02} - w_{11} + w_{21} + w_{23} = 0, w_{01} - w_{11} - w_{22} + w_{23} = 0 \\ &w_{01} + w_{02} = 1, w_{20} = w_{21} + w_{22} + w_{23}, w_{01}, w_{02}, w_{11}, w_{21}, w_{22}, w_{23} \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_\alpha^L &= \max_{w \in F} \left(\frac{0.5\beta_1}{w_{01}} \right)^{w_{01}} \left(\frac{\beta_2(1+0.1\alpha)}{w_{02}} \right)^{w_{02}} \left(\frac{8+0.4\alpha}{4.2-0.1\alpha} \right)^{w_{11}} \left(\frac{0.5w_{20}}{w_{21}} \right)^{w_{21}} \left(\frac{(0.9+0.1\alpha)w_{20}}{w_{22}} \right)^{w_{22}} \left(\frac{(1.3+0.3\alpha)w_{20}}{w_{23}} \right)^{w_{23}} \\ \text{s. t.} \quad &2w_{01} - w_{02} + w_{11} + w_{22} = 0, w_{01} - w_{02} - w_{11} + w_{21} = 0, -w_{02} - w_{11} + w_{21} + w_{23} = 0, w_{01} - w_{11} - w_{22} + w_{23} = 0 \\ &w_{01} + w_{02} = 1, w_{20} = w_{21} + w_{22} + w_{23}, w_{01}, w_{02}, w_{11}, w_{21}, w_{22}, w_{23} \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

由于问题(13)是 0 困难度问题, 因而问题(14)(15)的可行域只有唯一解: $w^* = (w_{01}^*, w_{02}^*, w_{11}^*, w_{21}^*, w_{22}^*, w_{23}^*) = (0.2, 0.8, 0.1, 0.7, 0.3, 0.2)$ 。最后根据实际情况选择线性加权 β_1, β_2 与 α 的值进行计算, 本文选择 $\beta_1 = 0.5, \beta_2 = 0.5$, 并对 α 以 0.1 为间隔取值计算问题(14)(15)的最优值如表 1, 其它的线性加权值的计算类似。

表 1 当 $\beta_1 = 0.5, \beta_2 = 0.5$ 时, 问题(14)(15)的最优值

Tab. 1 At $\beta_1 = 0.5, \beta_2 = 0.5$, the optimal value for problem (14) and (15)

α	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Z_α^L	1.522	1.548	1.573	1.599	1.625	1.650	1.676	1.702	1.728	1.754	1.780
Z_α^U	2.157	2.119	2.080	2.042	2.004	1.967	1.929	1.892	1.854	1.817	1.780

当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $Z_\alpha^L = 1.522$, 对应的决策变量的值为 $x_1^* = 0.352, x_2^* = 7.762, x_3^* = 0.15, x_4^* = 0.853, x_5^* = 1.458$, 原问题的目标函数值分别为: $Z_1 = 0.598, Z_2 = (2.44, 2.684, 3.172)$; $Z_\alpha^U = 2.157$, 对应的决策变量的值为 $x_1^* = 0.323, x_2^* = 11.652, x_3^* = 0.1, x_4^* = 0.925, x_5^* = 1.563$, 原问题的目标函数值分别为 $Z_1 = 0.864, Z_2 = (2.657, 2.923, 3.454)$ 。当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, $Z_\alpha^U = Z_\alpha^L = 1.780$, 对应的决策变量的值为 $x_1^* = 0.331, x_2^* = 9.824, x_3^* = 0.119, x_4^* = 0.877, x_5^* = 1.509$, 原问题的目标函数值分别为 $Z_1 = 0.712, Z_2 = (2.584, 2.843, 3.340)$ 。从计算的结果可以看出, $\alpha = 1$ 时的目标函数值, 正好位于 $\alpha = 0$ 时的目标函数值之间, 在实际应用上, 可以根据实际情况选择线性加权系数与 α 水平进行计算。

4 小结

本文讨论了具有凸模糊数常量的多目标模糊正项几何规划的一种解法,首先利用线性加权的方法将多目标问题转化为单目标规划问题,再利用 Zadeh 的扩张原理将问题转化求两个双层规划,最后利用正项几何规划的对偶规划理论将双层规划转化为单层普通正项几何规划问题。

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Operations Research and Cybernetics

A Method for Solving Multi-objective Fuzzy Posynomial Geometric Programming with Fuzzy Coefficients

ZHOU Xue-gang

(Department of Applied Mathematics, Guangdong University of Finance, Guangzhou 510521, China)

Abstract: Multi-objective posynomial geometric programming (MPGP) is a strong tool for solving a type of optimization problem. When the parameters in the problem are fuzzy number, the calculated objective value should be fuzzy number as well. This paper develops a solution procedure to solve multi-objective fuzzy posynomial geometric programming (MFPGP) with fuzzy number coefficients. Firstly, MFPGP is transformed to a single objective fuzzy posynomial geometric programming by linear weighted-sum method. Then, by Zadeh's extension principle and duality theorem, we transform single objective fuzzy posynomial geometric programming into a pair of conventional posynomial geometric programming.

Key words: Multi-objective fuzzy posynomial geometric programming; extension principle; linear weighted-sum method; duality principle

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