

**МЕТОД КОЭФФИЦИЕНТОВ
УВЕРЕННОСТИ ДЛЯ НЕЧЕТКОЙ
КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ И ДИАГНОСТИКИ**

[1].

1.

« $\langle e \rangle$, $\langle h \rangle$ »
 $\delta(e, h)$.
 $H = \{h_i\}_{i=1}^I$ — , $E = \{e_j\}_{j=1}^J$ —
 $B(h)$ — h (
 $), B_0(h)$ — ; $u(e) \in [-1, 1]$ —
 e ,
 $u(e) = -1$, $u(e) = 0$, $u(e) = 1$
 $Q(\delta(e, h), B(h), u(e))$ —
 $B(h)$ h e .

...

. CR_E (), -

1. $\forall e \in E \quad \forall h \in H \quad B_0(h) \quad \delta(e, h). \quad u(e) \quad B(h).$

2. $\forall h \in H \quad B(h) := B_0(h).$

3. $e \quad CR_E.$

4. $\forall h \in H \quad u(e) \quad B(h) := Q(\delta(e, h), B(h), u(e)).$

5. $:$

6. $:$

L (left) R (right) -

2. $A^{L,R} = F(B^{L,R}), \quad F -$
 $A^L = F(B^L) \quad A^R = F(B^R), \quad A^{L,R} = F(B^{R,L}) - \quad A^L = F(B^R) \quad A^R = F(B^L).$

[2].

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$\delta^+(e_j, h_i) \quad \delta^-(e_j, h_i) \quad [-1, 1).$

$h_i,$

$e_j. \quad \delta^+(e_j, h_i) \quad \delta^-(e_j, h_i)$

$\hat{P}_0(h) \quad h, \hat{P}(e/h) \quad \hat{P}(e/\bar{h})$

$P(e/h) \quad P(e/\bar{h}).$

$\delta^+(e, h) = \begin{cases} [\hat{P}(h/e) - \hat{P}_0(h)] / \hat{P}_0(h), & \hat{P}(e/h) \leq \hat{P}(e/\bar{h}); \\ [\hat{P}(h/e) - \hat{P}_0(h)] / [1 - \hat{P}_0(h)], & ; \end{cases}$

$\delta^-(e, h) = \begin{cases} [\hat{P}(h/\bar{e}) - \hat{P}_0(h)] / [1 - \hat{P}_0(h)], & \hat{P}(e/h) \leq \hat{P}(e/\bar{h}); \\ [\hat{P}(h/\bar{e}) - \hat{P}_0(h)] / \hat{P}_0(h), & . \end{cases}$

$\hat{P}(h/e) \quad \hat{P}(h/\bar{e}) - \quad P(h/e) \quad P(h/\bar{e}),$

:

$P(h/e) = [P(h) \times P(e/h)] / \{P(h) \times P(e/h) + [1 - P(h)] \times P(e/\bar{h})\},$

$P(h/\bar{e}) = \{P(h) \times [1 - P(e/h)]\} / \{P(h) \times [1 - P(e/h)] + [1 - P(h)] \times [1 - P(e/\bar{h})]\}.$

$$b(\delta(e_j, h_i), u(e_j)) = \delta(e_j, h_i) \times u(e_j), \quad (1)$$

$$\delta(e_j, h_i) = \begin{cases} \delta^+(e_j, h_i) & u(e_j) \geq 0; \\ -\delta^-(e_j, h_i) & \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$B_j(h_i) := Q(\delta(e_j, h_i), B_{j-1}(h_i), u(e_j)) = Q^0(b(\delta(e_j, h_i), u(e_j)), B_{j-1}(h_i)),$$

$$B_0(h_i) := 0, \quad Q^0(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y - x \times y & x \geq 0, y \geq 0; \\ x + y + x \times y & x \leq 0, y \leq 0; \\ (x + y) / [1 - \min(|x|, |y|)] & x \times y < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$CR_E \quad \{e_j\}_{j=1}^J$$

:

$$C_i(e_j) = \max_{\substack{KR^L(h_i) \\ KR^R(h_i)}} \{ |\delta^+(e_j, h_i)|, |\delta^-(e_j, h_i)| \}. \quad h_i$$

$$B^{\min}(h_i) = B_J^{\min}(h_i) = \min\{ B_j(h_i) : u(e_j) \in [-1, 1], j = \overline{1, J} \}$$

$$B^{\max}(h_i) = B_J^{\max}(h_i) = \max\{ B_j(h_i) : u(e_j) \in [-1, 1], j = \overline{1, J} \},$$

$$B_j(h_i) = \begin{cases} u(e_j) & h_i \in E, \\ \end{cases}$$

$$B_0^{\min}(h_i) := 0, \quad B_j^{\min}(h_i) := Q^0(\delta^-(e_j, h_i), B_{j-1}^{\min}(h_i)),$$

$$B_0^{\max}(h_i) := 0, \quad B_j^{\max}(h_i) := Q^0(\delta^+(e_j, h_i), B_{j-1}^{\max}(h_i)),$$

$$B^{\min}(h_i) < KR^L(h_i) < KR^R(h_i) < B^{\max}(h_i).$$

$$\forall h_i \in H \bullet B_0(h_i) := 0;$$

$$\{e_j\}_{j=1}^J \quad \{C_i(e_j)\}_{j=1}^J.$$

$$B^{\min}(h_i) \quad B^{\max}(h_i), \quad KR^L(h_i) \quad KR^R(h_i). \quad j = \overline{1, J} \circ$$

$$B_j(h_i) := Q(\delta(e_j, h_i), B_{j-1}(h_i), u(e_j)). \quad B_j(h_i) = -1 \quad h_i$$

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$$H = \{h_i\}_{i=1}^I : \quad h_i, \quad F_{end}(h_i) > > KR^R(h_i); \quad h_i, \quad F_{end}(h_i) < KR^L(h_i);$$

...

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
& e \in E = \{e_j\}_{j=1}^J \\
& [u^L(e), u^R(e)]; u^R(e) < 0 \quad 0 < u^L(e). \forall h \in H = \{h_i\}_{i=1}^I \quad [\hat{P}_0^L(h), \\
& \hat{P}_0^R(h)] - \quad \quad \quad P_0(h) \\
& \quad \quad \quad h. \quad \quad \quad P(e/h) \quad P(e/\bar{h}) \\
& \quad \quad \quad , \quad [\hat{P}^L(e/h), \hat{P}^R(e/h)] \cap [\hat{P}^L(e/\bar{h}), \hat{P}^R(e/\bar{h})] = \emptyset. \\
& \quad \quad \quad , \\
& \quad \quad \quad : \\
& P^{L,R}(h/e) = [P^{L,R}(h) \times P^{L,R}(e/h)] / \{P^{L,R}(h) \times P^{L,R}(e/h) + [1 - P^{L,R}(h)] \times P^{R,L}(e/\bar{h})\}, \\
& P^{L,R}(h/\bar{e}) = \{P^{L,R}(h) \times [1 - P^{R,L}(e/h)]\} / \{P^{L,R}(h) \times [1 - P^{R,L}(e/h)] + [1 - P^{L,R}(h)] \times [1 - P^{L,R}(e/\bar{h})]\}, \\
& \delta^{+L,R}(e, h) = \begin{cases} [\hat{P}^{L,R}(h/e) - \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h)] / \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h), & \hat{P}(e/h) \leq \hat{P}(e/\bar{h}); \\ [\hat{P}^{L,R}(h/e) - \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h)] / [1 - \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h)] & ; \end{cases} \quad (3) \\
& \delta^{-L,R}(e, h) = \begin{cases} [\hat{P}^{L,R}(h/\bar{e}) - \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h)] / [1 - \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h)], & \hat{P}(e/h) \leq \hat{P}(e/\bar{h}); \\ [\hat{P}^{L,R}(h/\bar{e}) - \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h)] / \hat{P}_0^{R,L}(h) & . \end{cases} \quad (4) \\
& Q^0(x, y) \\
& ; b^{L,R}(\delta(e_j, h_i), u(e_j)) \quad \delta^{\pm L,R}(e_j, h_i) \quad u^{L,R}(e_j) \\
& \quad \quad \quad B_j^{L,R}(h_i) := Q^0(b^{L,R}(\delta(e_j, h_i), u(e_j)), B_{j-1}^{L,R}(h_i)). \\
& \quad \quad \quad KR^L(h_i) \quad KR^R(h_i) \quad h_i \\
& B_0^{\min}(h_i) := 0, \quad B_j^{\min}(h_i) := Q^0(\delta^{-L}(e_j, h_i), B_{j-1}^{\min}(h_i)), \\
& B_0^{\max}(h_i) := 0, \quad B_j^{\max}(h_i) := Q^0(\delta^{+R}(e_j, h_i), B_{j-1}^{\max}(h_i)), \\
& \{h_i\}_{i=1}^I \quad \quad \quad \{[B_j^L(h_i), B_j^R(h_i)]\}_{i=1}^I
\end{aligned}$$

4.

).

$$Y = F(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_M) \quad [3, 4],$$

$$\{Z_m\}_{m=1}^M \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad \{M_{Z_m}(z)\}_{m=1}^M \quad M_Y(y) \quad M$$

$$M_Y(y) = \max \min \{ M_{Z_m}(z_m), 1 \leq m \leq M : y = F(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M) \},$$

$$F(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_M) = \int_0^1 F(S_1(\cdot), \dots, S_M(\cdot)),$$

$$F(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_M) = \sum F(S_1(\cdot), \dots, S_M(\cdot)), \quad (5)$$

$$S_m(\alpha) = \alpha \cdot Z_m. \quad (5)$$

$$S_\alpha(f) = [s_r^L(f), s_r^R(f)] \quad \alpha \cdot \quad \alpha, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1,$$

$$\hat{f} \cdot \quad , S_0(f) = (s_0^L(f), s_0^R(f))$$

$$(\text{support}) \quad \cdot \cdot \quad \hat{f}, S_1(f) = [s_1^L(f), s_1^R(f)] \cdot$$

$$\{\alpha_k\}_{k=1}^K, \alpha_0 = 0, \alpha_K = 1, \alpha_{k_1} < \alpha_{k_2} \quad k_1 < k_2.$$

$$\hat{f}$$

$$s_1^R(f), s_0^L(f) < s_1^L(f) \leq s_1^R(f) < s_0^R(f).$$

$$s_0^L(f), s_0^R(f) \quad s_1^L(f),$$

$$\forall e \in E = \{e_j\}_{j=1}^J \quad \hat{u}(e)$$

$$e \quad \{S_{r_k}(u(e))\}_{k=1}^K, \quad s_0^R(u(e)) < 0$$

$$0 < s_0^L(u(e)). \quad \forall h \in H = \{h_i\}_{i=1}^I \quad \{S_{r_k}(P_0(h))\}_{k=1}^K \cdot$$

$$P_0(h) \quad h. \quad \hat{P}(e/h)$$

$$\hat{P}(e/\bar{h}) \quad P(e/h) \quad P(e/\bar{h}) \quad \alpha_k \cdot$$

$$\{S_{r_k}(P(e/h))\}_{k=1}^K \quad \{S_{r_k}(P(e/\bar{h}))\}_{k=1}^K, [s_0^L(P(e/h)), s_0^R(P(e/h))] \cap [s_0^L(P(e/\bar{h})),$$

$$s_0^R(P(e/\bar{h}))] = \emptyset. \quad \forall \alpha \in \{\alpha_k\}_{k=1}^K \cdot$$

$$s_{r_k}^{L,R}(P(h/e)) = [s_{r_k}^{L,R}(P_0(h)) \times s_{r_k}^{L,R}(P(e/h))] /$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & / \{ s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P_0(h)) \times s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P(e/h)) + [1 - s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P_0(h))] \times s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P(e/\bar{h})) \}, \\
 & s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P(h/\bar{e})) = \{ s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P_0(h)) \times [1 - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P(e/h))] \} / \\
 & / \{ s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P_0(h)) \times [1 - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P(e/h))] + [1 - s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P_0(h))] \times [1 - s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P(e/\bar{h}))] \}, \\
 & \delta_{\Gamma_k}^{+L,R}(e, h) = \\
 & = \begin{cases} [s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P(h/e)) - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h))] / s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h)), & s_0^R(P(e/h)) \leq s_0^L(P(e/\bar{h})); \\ [s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P(h/e)) - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h))] / [1 - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h))] & ; \end{cases} \\
 & \delta_{\Gamma_k}^{-L,R}(e, h) = \\
 & = \begin{cases} [s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P(h/\bar{e})) - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h))] / [1 - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h))], & s_0^R(P(e/h)) \leq s_0^L(P(e/\bar{h})); \\ [s_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(P(h/\bar{e})) - s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h))] / s_{\Gamma_k}^{R,L}(P_0(h)) & . \end{cases} \\
 & b_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(\delta_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(e_j, h_i), u(e_j)) \quad \delta_{\Gamma_k}^{\pm L,R}(e_j, h_i) \quad S_{\Gamma_k}(u(e_j)) \quad (1)-(4),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B_{j,\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(h_i) := \mathcal{Q}^0(b_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(\delta_{\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(e_j, h_i), u(e_j)), B_{j-1,\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(h_i)).$$

$$\alpha_k - \dots \{B_{J,\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(h_i)\}_{i=1}^I -$$

$$\alpha_k - \dots \{S_{\Gamma_k}(u(e))\}_{k=1}^K \cdot KR^L(h_i) \quad KR^R(h_i)$$

$$\{h_i\}_{i=1}^I \quad \{B_{J,\Gamma_k}^{L,R}(h_i)\}_{i=1}^I, -$$

.. (5)

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[6].

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CERTAINTY-FACTOR METHOD FOR FUZZY CLASSIFICATION AND DIAGNOSTICS

A version of the certainty-factor method is developed for interval and fuzzy data.

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