

**СТРУКТУРЫ ДАННЫХ В ЗАДАЧАХ
С НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОСТЬЮ**

$\mu_A(x) : R \rightarrow [0, 1]$. $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$
 $S_A(\alpha) = \{s_A^L(\alpha), s_A^R(\alpha)\}$; $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 \rightarrow S_A(\alpha_1) \supset S_A(\alpha_2)$.
 $\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : U^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$; $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$
 $S_A(\alpha) = \{s_A^L(\alpha), s_A^R(\alpha)\}$; $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 \rightarrow S_A(\alpha_1) \supset S_A(\alpha_2)$.
 $\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : U^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$; $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$

[1].

$A = \{ \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N \rangle, \mu'(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \}$, $\mu'(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : [0, 1]^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 $\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : U^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$; $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$
 $S_A(\alpha) = \{s_A^L(\alpha), s_A^R(\alpha)\}$; $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 \rightarrow S_A(\alpha_1) \supset S_A(\alpha_2)$.
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 $\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : U^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$; $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$

$A = \{ \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N \rangle, \mu'(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \}$, $\mu'(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : [0, 1]^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$

$\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : U^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$; $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$
 $S_A(\alpha) = \{s_A^L(\alpha), s_A^R(\alpha)\}$; $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 \rightarrow S_A(\alpha_1) \supset S_A(\alpha_2)$.
 $\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : U^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$; $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N x_n = 1. \tag{1}$$

$$Y = F(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_M) \quad \dots \quad \mu_Y(y) \quad M$$

$$\{Z_m\}_{m=1}^M \quad \dots \quad \{\mu_{Z_m}(z)\}_{m=1}^M$$

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

$$S_m(\cdot) = \{s_m^L(\cdot), s_m^R(\cdot)\} - \quad \alpha - \quad , \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, \quad Z_m$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ll} \alpha = 0, & \alpha = 1; \\ \dots & R \text{ (right)} \end{array} \right) \quad L \text{ (left)} \quad [1-3].$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} R^N, N \geq 1, \\ \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$[1].$$

$$R^{N+1}, N \geq 2, \quad N$$

$$R^N \quad R^N, \quad \text{RESTRICT}(x_1, \dots, x_N).$$

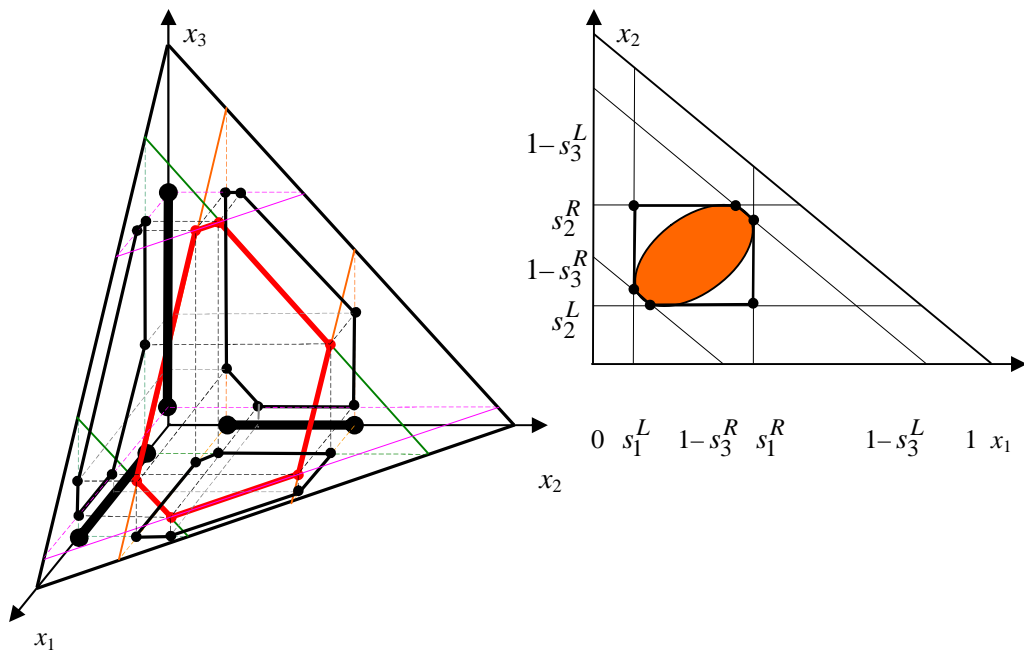
$$\{A_n\}_{n=1}^N -$$

$$\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N), \quad \mu_{A_n}(x_n) - \quad \mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \quad x_n 0y,$$

$$\mu_{A_n}(x_n) = \sup_{x_k, k=1, \dots, N, k \neq n} \{\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N), (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \in S_A(0)\} \quad (2)$$

$$\mu_A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) = \min_{n=1}^N \{\mu_{A_n}(x_n)\} \quad (1).$$

$$\forall \alpha \in [0, 1] \quad \mu_A(x_1, \dots, x_N) \geq \alpha \quad (2).$$



$$S(\alpha), 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1,$$

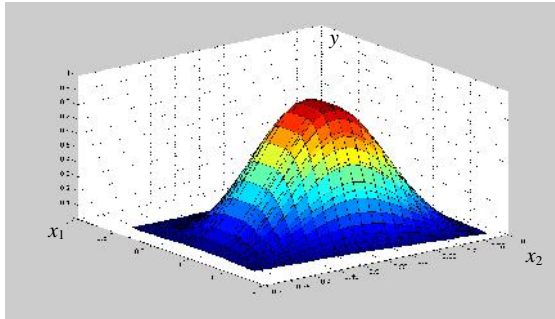
$$\{S_n^L, S_n^R\}_{n=1}^3 \quad \{0x_n\}_{n=1}^3;$$

$$x_1, x_2 \quad (S(\alpha)) \quad S(\alpha),$$

$$\{s_n^L, s_n^R\}_{n=1}^3 \quad S(\alpha)$$

$$(1),$$

RESTRICT (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)
 R^N



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mu_A(x_1, x_2) \\
 & \mu_A(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\
 & R^3 \\
 & 0x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

I
 (\quad)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{x_n, 0, y\}_{n=1}^N \\
 & N \\
 & N = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

(2).

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [4, 5]. \\
 & S(\alpha), 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, \\
 & \{s_n^L, s_n^R\}_{n=1}^3 \\
 & S(\alpha), \quad \{0, x_n\}_{n=1}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

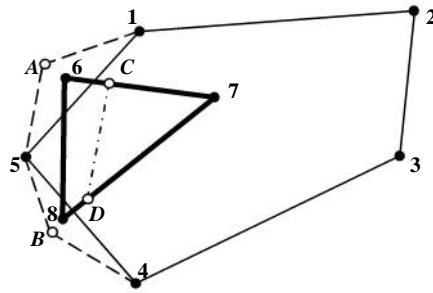
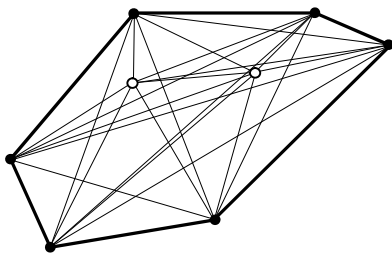
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{s_1^R, s_2^L, 1 - (s_1^R + s_2^L)\} \\
 & \{s_1^L, s_2^R, 1 - (s_1^L + s_2^R)\} \\
 & R^3, \\
 & N
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{RESTRICT, } & \alpha \in [0, 1] \quad \alpha \in \{0, 1\} \quad \alpha = 0, 5 \\
 & B(\alpha) = \{\bar{x}_j(\cdot)\}_{j=1}^J \quad J_\alpha \quad \bar{x}_j(\cdot) = (x_{1j}(\cdot), x_{2j}(\cdot), \dots, x_{Nj}(\cdot)), \\
 & \alpha - \quad B(\alpha)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_n^L(\cdot) = \min_{j=1, \dots, J} \{x_{nj}(\cdot), \bar{x}_j(\cdot) \in B(\cdot)\}, \quad s_n^R(\cdot) = \max_{j=1, \dots, J} \{x_{nj}(\cdot), \bar{x}_j(\cdot) \in B(\cdot)\},$$

(N = 3)

(.3).



.3.

S(alpha);

1. (1) B(alpha) (x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8)

B(alpha) (x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8)

alpha-2. S(alpha) B(alpha)

B(alpha) N=4 0x1x2x3, N=4

N=4

.3,

(1 5 6 8) S(0), S(1) 6 8

$1 \div 5 \quad 4 \div 5.$
 $(C \div D),$
 $4 \div B \quad B \div 5.$

$1 \div 5 \quad 4 \div 5 \quad 6 \div 8$
 $1 \div A \quad A \div 5,$

$[4].$
 $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^N,$
 $\{\tilde{P}(A_n)\}_{n=1}^N -$
 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) -$
 $\{\tilde{P}(A_n) = x_n\}_{n=1}^N, \dots \mu'(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N): [0, 1]^N \rightarrow [0, 1]$ « »
 $0 \quad 1,$

$S(0) \in R^2 -$
 $[0, 1]^2,$
 $(.4, ; \dots \mu'(x_1, x_2)$
 $\mu(x) = \mu'(x, 1 - x),$
 $0 \quad 1 (.4,).$

$S_1(0) \in [0, 1] -$
 $x_1 + x_2 = 1$
 $(1, 0) \quad (0, 1)$
 $0x_1$

$A \quad B,$
 $A \quad \bar{A}, B \quad \bar{B},$

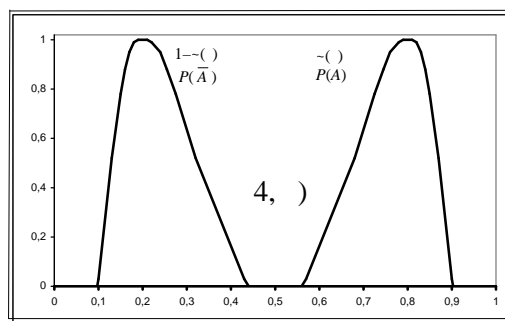
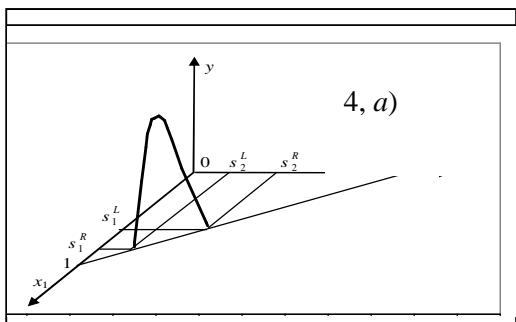
$P(A/B) \neq P(A/\bar{B})$
 $\cap \text{support}\{\tilde{P}(A/\bar{B})\} = \emptyset. \quad (1)$
 $\text{support}\{\tilde{P}(A/B)\} \cap$

$\bar{A} = 1 - A.$
 $N > 2$
 N
 $[0, 1]^{N+1}$ [4,
 $5].$
 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)
 $(1),$
 $y = \mu'(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \in [0, 1]$
 N
 $N = 3.$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{ \tilde{p}_n \}_{n=1}^3, \\
& n = \overline{1,3}, \\
& \tilde{P}, \\
& s_n^L(\alpha), s_n^R(\alpha), \\
& : \forall n = \overline{1, N}, \alpha \in [0,1], \\
& \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N, k \neq n} s_k^L(\alpha) + s_n^R(\alpha) \leq 1; \quad \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N, k \neq n} s_k^R(\alpha) + s_n^L(\alpha) \geq 1. \quad s_n^L(0) < s_n^L(1) \leq s_n^R(1) < s_n^R(0). \\
& \{ \tilde{p}_n \}_{n=1}^3
\end{aligned}$$

[6]:

$$\begin{aligned}
& s_3^L(0) \in [\max\{0, 1 - [s_1^R(0) + s_2^R(0)]\}; \\
& \min\{1 - [s_1^L(0) + s_2^R(0)], 1 - [s_1^R(0) + s_2^L(0)], 1 - [s_1^L(1) + s_2^R(1)], 1 - [s_1^R(1) + s_2^L(1)]\}]; \\
& s_3^L(1) \in [\max\{s_3^L(0), 1 - [s_1^R(1) + s_2^R(1)]\}; \min\{1 - [s_1^L(1) + s_2^R(1)], 1 - [s_1^R(1) + s_2^L(1)]\}]; \\
& s_3^R(1) \in [\max\{s_3^R(1), 1 - [s_1^R(1) + s_2^L(1)], 1 - [s_1^L(1) + s_2^R(1)]\}; 1 - [s_1^L(1) + s_2^L(1)]]; \\
& s_3^R(0) \in [\max\{s_3^R(1), 1 - [s_1^R(0) + s_2^L(0)], 1 - [s_1^L(0) + s_2^R(0)]\}.
\end{aligned}$$



4.

$$\begin{aligned}
& F(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M) \\
& \tilde{P} z_m, \\
& S_m(\alpha) \in [0,1]^3, \\
& \alpha- [f^L(\alpha), f^R(\alpha)] \\
& \alpha- S_m(\alpha) \\
& \{ F(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M) \} \\
& Z_m, 1 \leq m \leq M,
\end{aligned}$$

$N > 3$

, [4, 5]. $N > 2$,

[7, 8].

1)

2)

N

()
()
).

3)

[0, 1].

(- [9]).

[10].

$U(e) \in [-1, 1]$

(« », 0), (« », »),
(« - »).

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DATA STRUCTURES IN PROBLEMS WITH UNCERTAINTY

Fuzzy conditionally-linear relations are considered. This data structure provides fuzzy transformation possibility for existing point methods of calculations in the presence of fuzzy interactive variables and linear dependences between them. As an example of the approach, fuzzy probability estimates are considered. The use of conditional fuzzy relationships is a powerful mean for providing the correctness of results. In particular, it provides implementation of non-fuzzy conditions when using fuzzy information.

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