

**Экспертные системы,
методы индуктивного
вывода**

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**МЕТОД АНАЛИЗУ СУПЕРЕЧЛИВОСТЕЙ
ІНФОРМАЦІЙНИХ СТАНІВ У НЕЧІТКИХ
БАЙЄСІВСЬКИХ МЕРЕЖАХ**

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[1, 2]. -
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[3]. -
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[4 - 7] -
[8 - 9]. -
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-
P (- P_{fuz}) -
P_{fuz}, -
[0;1]; μ_{P_{fuz}}, dom(μ_{P_{fuz}}) ⊆ [0;1] -
-
· «⊗» («+», -
«·», «-») -
P_{fuz1} P_{fuz2}, α- -
[3], (P_{fuz3} : -
) , P_{fuz3} :

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$$P_{fuz3} = P_{fuz1} \otimes P_{fuz2} = \bigcup_{r \in [0,1]} [a_1^r \otimes b_1^r, a_2^r \otimes b_2^r] \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_{P_{fuz3}}(x_3) = \sup_{P_{fuz3} = P_{fuz1} \otimes P_{fuz2}} \min(\mu_{P_{fuz1}}(x_1), \mu_{P_{fuz2}}(x_2)), \quad (2)$$

$x_i \in \text{dom}(\mu_{P_{fuzi}}), i = 1, 2, 3.$

$P_{fuz} \quad \alpha-$ [10]

$$m_{P_{fuz}} = \int_{\text{dom}(\mu_{P_{fuz}})} x \mu_{P_{fuz}}(x) dx / \int_{\text{dom}(\mu_{P_{fuz}})} \mu_{P_{fuz}}(x) dx, \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_{P_{fuz}} = \frac{P_{fuz}}{P_{fuz1} \cdot P_{fuz2}} \quad (4)$$

$$P_{fuz3} = P_{fuz1} \div P_{fuz2} = \bigcup_{r \in [0,1]} [a_1^r / b_1^r, a_2^r / b_2^r], \quad (4)$$

$$\mu_{P_{fuz3}}(x_3) = \mu_{P_{fuz1}}(x_1) / \mu_{P_{fuz2}}(x_2),, x_i \in \text{dom}(\mu_{P_{fuzi}}), = 1, 2, 3, \quad (5)$$

«÷», «/» –

$P_{fuzi}, = 1, 2, \dots, n,$

$$P_{fuzi} = P_{fuzi} \div P_{fuz}, \quad P_{fuz} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{fuzi}. \quad \sum_{i=1}^n P_{fuzi} = 1 \quad (1).$$

$= \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} -$

$\text{dom}(X), \in \text{dom}(),$

$Y, Y \subseteq, \quad () \quad XY,$

...
 $m = |\text{dom}(X)|$,
 P_{fuzi} .
 $\text{dom}(\varphi) = \text{dom}(X)$.
 $\varphi(X) -$

[6],
 $Y \subseteq W$
 φ_1 $\varphi_2 -$
 $z \in \text{dom}(Y)$, $Y \subseteq W$ ($W -$

$\varphi_1 \otimes \varphi_2$
 $\text{dom}(Y)$
 $(\varphi_1 \otimes \varphi_2)(z) = \varphi_1(z_X) \otimes \varphi_2(z_Y)$, (6)
 z_X $z_Y -$ $z \in \text{dom}(Y)$, $\otimes -$
 $\langle\langle + \rangle\rangle$ ($\langle\langle \cdot \rangle\rangle$, $\langle\langle - \rangle\rangle$).

$\text{dom}(Z) = \text{dom}(Y)$,
 z
 $X -$
 $\varphi(X)$ $W \subseteq$. $\varphi(X)$ W ,
 $\varphi^{\downarrow W}(X)$,
 $\text{dom}(W)$

$$\varphi^{\downarrow W}(X) = \varphi(W) = \sum_{y \in \text{dom}(X \setminus W)} \varphi(x_W, y), \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi^{\downarrow W}(X) = \varphi(W) = \max_{y \in \text{dom}(X \setminus W)} \varphi(x_W, y), \quad (8)$$

$(x_W, y) \in \text{dom}(X)$.
 z_X z_Y $z \in \text{dom}(Y)$.
 $(\varphi_1 \div \varphi_2)(z) = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(z_X) \div \varphi_2(z_Y), & \varphi_2(z_Y) \neq 0, \\ 0 & \end{cases}$, (9)

$$\eta(\varphi(X)) = \varphi(X) \div \sum_{x \in \text{dom}(X)} \varphi(x), \quad (10)$$

$N = (X, G, \dots)$
 1) $G = (V, E)$ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$
 $E = V \times V$;
 2) X , G ;
 3) $\Phi = \{\varphi(X_{v_1} | X_{pa(v_1)}), \dots,$
 $\dots, \varphi(X_{v_n} | X_{pa(v_n)})\}$,
 ($X_{pa(v)}$ -
 $X_v \in X$.

$$\varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i | X_j = \varepsilon_j) > \varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i), \quad (11)$$

$$\varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i, X_j = \varepsilon_j) = \varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i | X_j = \varepsilon_j) \varphi(X_j = \varepsilon_j)$$

$$\frac{\varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i) \varphi(X_j = \varepsilon_j)}{\varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i, X_j = \varepsilon_j)} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \log \frac{\varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i) \varphi(X_j = \varepsilon_j)}{\varphi(X_i = \varepsilon_i, X_j = \varepsilon_j)} > 0, \quad (12)$$

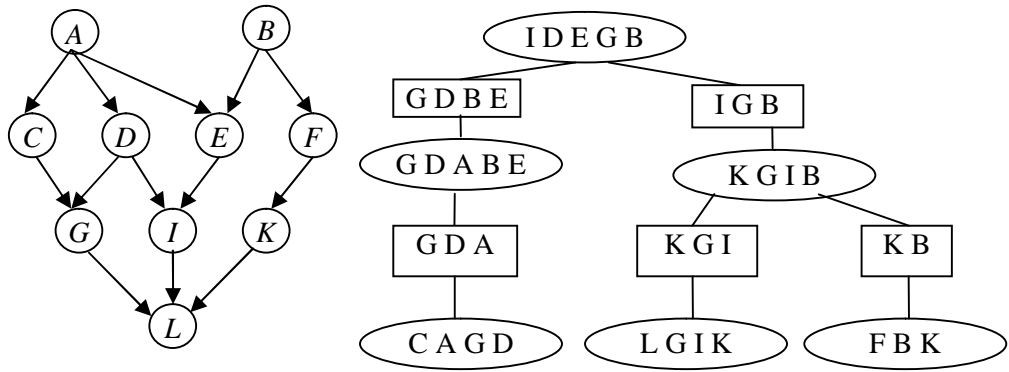
$$\text{conf}(\varepsilon) = \log \frac{\varphi(\varepsilon_i) \varphi(\varepsilon_j)}{\varphi(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j)}, \quad (13)$$

$$\varepsilon = \{\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j\}.$$

$$\varphi(\varepsilon) > \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi(\varepsilon_i).$$

$$\text{conf}(\varepsilon) = \text{conf}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = \log \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \varphi(\varepsilon_i)}{\varphi(\varepsilon)}. \quad (14)$$

conf() , .
 1. . 1, .
 $\varphi(A), \varphi(B), \varphi(C|A), \varphi(D|A), \varphi(E|A), \varphi(F|B),$
 $\varphi(G|C,D), \varphi(I|D,E), \varphi(K|F), \varphi(G,I,K).$
 NP-
 [8, 9]. , : 1)
 « »; 2) ,
 . 1,



. 1. : - , -

$$\varepsilon = \{L = l_1, B = b_2, G = g_3\},$$

$$\varepsilon = \{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b, \varepsilon_g\}.$$

$$\text{conf}(\varepsilon) = \text{conf}(\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b, \varepsilon_g) = \log \frac{\varphi(\varepsilon_l)\varphi(\varepsilon_b)\varphi(\varepsilon_g)}{\varphi(\varepsilon)}. \quad (15)$$

conf(ε) > 0,
 ε. —

()

conf'(ε)

ε' ⊆ ε.

2. 1

ε'

ε.

ε_{lb} = {ε_l, ε_b}

conf(ε_l, ε_b) = log $\frac{\varphi(\varepsilon_l)\varphi(\varepsilon_b)}{\varphi(\varepsilon)}$

conf(ε_l, ε_b) > 0.

ε_{lg} = {ε_l, ε_g}

conf(ε_l, ε_g) = log $\frac{\varphi(\varepsilon_l)\varphi(\varepsilon_g)}{\varphi(\varepsilon)}$

conf(ε_l, ε_g) < 0.

ε_{bg} = {ε_b, ε_g}

conf(ε_b, ε_g) = log $\frac{\varphi(\varepsilon_b)\varphi(\varepsilon_g)}{\varphi(\varepsilon)}$

conf(ε_b, ε_g) < 0.

ε_{lb} = {ε_l, ε_b},

ε_{lg} = {ε_l, ε_g} ε_{bg} = {ε_b, ε_g}.

ε

ε_l ε_b.

ε_i ε_j

ε = ε_i ∪ ε_j.

conf(ε)

conf({ε_i, ε_j})

conf(ε_i) conf(ε_j)

conf(ε) = conf({ε_i, ε_j}) + conf(ε_i) + conf(ε_j). (16)

3. 2

conf({ε_l, ε_b}, ε_g) = log $\frac{\varphi(\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b)\varphi(\varepsilon_g)}{\varphi(\varepsilon)}$. (17)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{conf}(\varepsilon) &= \text{conf}(\{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b, \varepsilon_g\}) = \text{conf}(\{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b\}, \varepsilon_g) + \text{conf}(\{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b\}) + \text{conf}(\varepsilon_g) = \\ &= \text{conf}(\{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b\}, \varepsilon_g) + \text{conf}(\{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b\}) + 0 = \text{conf}(\{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b\}, \varepsilon_g) + \text{conf}(\{\varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_b\}). \end{aligned}$$

$\varepsilon = \{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n\}$ -

h

$$\text{conf}(\varepsilon) > 0, \quad \text{conf}(\varepsilon \cup \{h\}) \leq 0. \quad (13)$$

$$\text{conf}(\varepsilon \cup \{h\}) = \text{conf}(\varepsilon, h) + \text{conf}(\varepsilon) + \text{conf}(h) = \log \frac{\varphi(h)}{\varphi(h|\varepsilon)} + \text{conf}(\varepsilon). \quad (18)$$

$$\text{conf}(\varepsilon \cup \{h\}) \leq 0, \quad \text{conf}(\varepsilon) \leq \log \frac{\varphi(h|\varepsilon)}{\varphi(h)}$$

4.

1. $h = a_1$

$$\log \frac{\varphi(a_1|\varepsilon)}{\varphi(a_1)}$$

0 (), $h = a_1$

$$\text{conf}(\varepsilon \cup \{a_1\}) = \log \frac{\varphi(a_1)}{\varphi(a_1|\varepsilon)} + \text{conf}(\varepsilon).$$

$$\varepsilon \quad h = a_1 -$$



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THE METHOD OF CONFLICT ANALYSIS OF THE INFORMATION STATES IN A FUZZY BAYESIAN BELIEF NETWORK

The method of analysis of the impact of expert information on the states of complex systems, being modeled by fuzzy-network structures, is using Bayesian networks and the theory of fuzzy sets. The mathematical apparatus, which is based on belief propagation using secondary structure (junction tree), allows to calculate the measure of the conflict between known states of the system. The conditions of the performance correctness of the suggested method are examined.

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