

舰船远海维修保障的适应性及平台选型*

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摘要: 舰船远海维修保障平台选型实质是属性包括操作性、稳定性、及时性、安全性和经济性的模糊关联多属性群决策问题。为了更客观地反映平台选型过程中决策者的决策意图, 更准确地融合决策信息, 构建了三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊关联有序加权几何平均(Related Triangular Hesitate Intuitionistic Ordered Weighted Geometric Average, R-THIOWGA)算子, 给出了三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数的比较规则, 并基于 R-THIOWGA 提出了远海维修保障平台选型的群决策方法。将提出的群决策方法应用于我国海军舰船远海维修保障平台选型的实例分析。分析结果表明: 用 R-THIOWGA 算子解决模糊关联多属性决策问题是可行的、有效的, 自航式半潜维修船是远海维修保障最佳作业平台。

关键词: 远海维修; 平台选型; 适应性; 决策方法; R-THIOWGA

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Adaption analysis of ship repair and maintenance at far sea and platform type selection

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Abstract: The essence of the type selection of the platform for ship repairing and maintenance at far sea is a decision-making with multiple fuzzy related attributes, including of operability, stability, timeliness, safety and economy. In order to reflect the decision-making intention of decision makers and integrate decision information more accurately in the platform selection process, a R-THIOWGA (related triangular hesitate intuitionistic ordered weighted geometric average) operator was built, and a new comparison rule of the triangular hesitate intuitionistic fuzzy number was also presented. A method of the group decision-making for type selection of ship repairing and maintenance at far sea was proposed, based on the R-THIOWGA operator. The application of the method was analyzed on Chinese Navy ship repairing and maintenance practically. The result shows that the R-THIOWGA operator is feasible for multiple fuzzy related attributes decision-making, and the self-propelled semi-submersible repair and maintenance ship is confirmed as the best platform type for China navy.

Keywords: distant sea repair; platform type selection; adaption; decision-making method; R-THIOWGA

远海维修保障作业平台不仅能提高舰船维修保障的效率和机动性, 有些情况下还可以降低维修保障成本, 有效地弥补我国缺少海外维修保障基地的不足, 是我国海军现代化舰船远海维修保障体系建设中至关重要的装备。浮船坞、自航式浮船坞、维修方舱、维修供应舰、自航式半潜维修船^[1] (尚在开发中), 作为海上维修作业平台在操作性、稳定性、及时性、安全性和经济性等多个方面存在较大差异, 对舰船维修保障平台远海作业的适应性产生显著的影响。远海维修保障作业平台所属的特种船舶选型是涉及船舶工程、交通规

划、决策学等多学科交叉领域的新问题, 其研究尚在起步阶段, 研究方法^[2-3] 也多以主观定性为主。海军远海行动^[4] 需要适应性更强的舰船维修保障作业平台的配合, 因此, 本文中提出的基于三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数关联有序加权平均 (Related Triangular Hesitate Intuitionistic Ordered Weighted Geometric Average, R-THIOWGA) 算子和适应性的舰船远海维修保障作业平台的选型研究具有重要的理论意义和现实的应用背景。

适应性的概念源于生态学中对生物种群与其生存环境之间关系的研究^[5], 后被引申为系统自

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身应对外界干扰或压力的能力。本文借鉴其引申义,指维修保障平台对远海作业环境及维修保障体系的适应度。同时考虑任务需求和使用周期费用,维修保障平台远海作业适应性主要包括操作性、稳定性、及时性、安全性和经济性五个方面。操作性指维修保障平台的功能完备程度与作业便捷性,是效益型属性;稳定性指维修保障作业的可持续性,是效益型属性;及时性包括维修保障平台自航性与航速、舰船装备的维修效率,是效益型属性;安全性指海上作业安全性,包括平台抗沉性、稳性等,此外,还包括自我防卫能力,是效益型属性;经济性指平台造价与使用成本,是成本型属性。以上各属性值在量化的过程中存在较多的模糊性,且属性间存在关联。由此可见,远海维修保障平台的选型是一个复杂的模糊多属性关联决策问题。

多属性模糊决策作为决策科学的重要分支,在 Zadeh^[6] 提出模糊集理论后,其研究和应用更加受到了学界的关注^[7-10],在信息融合、模糊测度、偏好关系与排序等具体问题上都取得了一定的研究进展^[11-15]。其中信息融合方法,即通常所说的信息集结算子,也越来越成为决策领域研究的热点之一^[11-12,16-17]。客观世界不确定性和决策行为有限理性等特征,将多属性模糊决策拓展到了直觉模糊集^[18]、犹豫模糊集^[19]、犹豫模糊语言集^[20]等领域,同时,也开始考虑决策属性、属性集之间客观存在的关联性。导致出现了一些复合的多属性模糊决策方法^[21-22]。在本文中,远海舰船维修保障平台选型决策属性操作性、稳定性、及时性、安全性和经济性等属性存在较强的模糊性以及属性间的关联性。总结已有的研究文献可以看出,关联模糊属性决策问题已逐渐成为决策学研究的新的重点领域,但尚没有出现同时考虑决策犹豫性且考虑属性、属性集关联性的研究。

将犹豫模糊集拓展到犹豫直觉模糊集,不仅能体现属性的隶属度和非隶属度,还能体现决策者对属性的不确定性,并通过引入三角模糊数增加了事物的描述性,且减少了拟合现实世界过程中的信息损耗^[23]。为了研究舰船远海维修保障平台选型的实际问题,面向维修保障平台远海作业的适应性,考虑适应性属性、属性集间的关联性,基于犹豫直觉模糊集理论,定义了 R-THIOWGA 算子并确定其计算模型,提出了三角犹豫直觉模糊数新的比较方法,基于 R-THIOWGA 算子提出远海舰船维修保障平台选型方法,并应用于舰船远海维修保障平台选型的实

例分析。

1 远海维修保障平台作业适应性分析

1.1 操作性和稳定性

操作性指远海维修保障作业平台功能的完备程度和作业的便捷性,是舰船远海维修保障适应性的基本内涵之一。舰船在远离岸基的海域产生维修保障需求时,完备的功能即可提供齐全的维修保障服务,因此,在维修保障平台空间有限的前提下,搭载更多的维修保障装备设施及人员、技术,是表征平台性能的重要指标之一。同时,作业的便捷性作为影响操作性的重要指标主要体现在舰船维修保障需求产生到维修保障作业结束的时间和作业各环节所需工序步骤及简便程度上。海上作业要求便捷性高,对时间性要求也很严格。

稳定性指维修保障的可持续性。从功能上看,远海维修保障平台主要是为了弥补岸基维修保障基地布局及功能的不足,是舰船远海维修保障体系必要的组成部分。影响稳定性的因素主要从两个方面考虑:一是技术稳定性,又可分为平台上的维修部门的技术支持和通过信息通信网络取得的远程技术支持;二是存在稳定性,考虑维修保障平台的建造维持成本、地区政治及其他因素,应使平台具备伴随或自航至需求海域等多种灵活机动的维修保障模式,为远海舰船提供稳定可靠的服务。

1.2 及时性和安全性

及时性指维修保障平台在产生远海维修保障需求时可提供及时的服务。理想化情况下,及时性服务通常以伴随舰船远海行动或快速从基地自航至作业海域两种方式实现。因此,作为远海维修保障适应性的重要特征之一,及时性对平台的自航性及航速、维修保障效率等都提出了较高的要求。

安全性则主要考虑平台作业的安全性和远海实战环境中平台自身的安全性,具体考察维修保障平台时可从平台抗沉性、稳性、作业空间面积、工序便捷程度、自身防卫等级等方面给出综合评价。

1.3 经济性

经济性的目标是在达到维修保障目的并确保维修保障系统的稳定性的前提下,最大限度地降低其带来的经济成本,在本文中是成本型属性。在远海舰船维修保障体系中,为了实现操作性、稳定性、及时性和安全性,将会在人力投入、原配件

消耗、运输费用、维修平台和设备的建造、养护及其他方面产生巨大成本。不同的维修作业平台经济性差异很大,因此,经济性是影响维修保障平台选型的重要因素之一。

综上所述,操作性、稳定性、及时性、安全性和经济性是舰船远海维修保障平台远海作业适应性的主要内容,同时也可以充分表征适应性。但将操作性、稳定性、及时性、安全性和经济性作为决策指标进行平台选型时,又表现出明显的模糊性和相互的关联性。如操作性、稳定性、安全性等很难用具体的实数量化,即使是及时性和经济性也由于难以确定维修服务周期、范围等而模糊化。此外,因素之间存在关联性,如稳定性高对应的经济成本高;若考虑操作性、安全性或操作性、稳定性、安全性等不同属性集时,平台选型的结果也存在差异。

2 基于 R-THIOWGA 的选型决策方法

2.1 三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集

决策属性被推广到模糊关联领域后,模糊测度作为常用的度量方法越来越受到学术界的重视,可做如以下描述:设 $P(X)$ 为 $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 的幂集,给定 $\rho \in (-1, \infty)$, $\mu : P(X) \rightarrow [0, 1]$,若满足 $\mu(\phi) = 0, \mu(X) = 1; B, C \in P(X), B \subset C$,则 $\mu_B \leq \mu_C; \forall B, C \in P(X), B \cap C = \phi$,则有 $\mu(B \cup C) = \mu(B) + \mu(C) + \rho\mu(B)\mu(C)$,在 $-1 < \rho < 0, \mu(B \cup C) < \mu(B) + \mu(C)$ 时,认为属性间存在信息冗余,在 $\rho > 0, \mu(B \cup C) > \mu(B) + \mu(C)$ 时,认为属性间信息互补,否则称属性集 B, C 相互独立^[24]。因此,经典决策领域的属性可加测度只是模糊测度在属性独立条件下的特例,当决策属性不再满足独立性时,可加测度也随之失效。

定义 1^[19] 设 X 为一个非空集合,则 $S = \{\langle x, h_s(x) \rangle | x \in X\}$ 为犹豫模糊集。其中, $h_s(x)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的非空有限子集,表示元素 x 隶属于犹豫模糊集 X 的所有可能值的集合。同时,称 $h_s(x)$ 为犹豫模糊元,且 $h_s(x) = \bigcup_{y=1}^q \{\mu_s^y | \mu_s^y \in [0, 1]\}$ 。

定义 2^[25] 设 X 为一个非空集合,则 X 上的一个犹豫直觉模糊集可表示为: $M = \{\langle x, h_M(x), g_M(x) \rangle | x \in X\}$,其中, $h_M: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 表示元素 x 属于 X 的隶属度, $g_M: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 表示 x 属于 X 的非隶属度,满足条件 $0 \leq \max_{x \in X} \{h_M(x)\} + \max_{x \in X} \{g_M(x)\} \leq 1$,此外, $f_M = \bigcup_{\gamma_M(x) \in h_M(x), \eta_M(M) \in g_M(x)} [1 -$

$\gamma_M(x) - \eta_M(x)]$ 表示元素 x 属于 X 的不确定性。

从定义 1 和定义 2 可以看出,犹豫直觉模糊集在犹豫模糊集的基础上增加了非隶属度来描述事物的模糊性,使得决策信息的表达更加全面,但由于仅用一个精确数来确定决策对象的隶属度,在模糊属性决策问题中容易与决策者的真实信息产生较大的误差。

定义 3^[23] 设 X 为一非空集合,则 X 上三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集定义为 $E = \{\langle x, h_E(x) \rangle | x \in X\}$ 。其中, $h_E(x)$ 为三角犹豫直觉模糊元,是多个三角直觉模糊数的可能值所构成的集合,表达 X 中的元素 x 属于 E 的可能度,表达式为:

$$h_E = (\mu_E, \nu_E) = \left\{ \bigcup_{N=1}^l \mu_E^N, \nu_E^N \mid \mu_E^N = [\mu^{N-}, \mu^N, \mu^{N+}] \mid \nu_E^N = [\nu^{N-}, \nu^N, \nu^{N+}] \right\} \quad (1)$$

文献[25]给出了三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数的运算法则。设 h_{E_1} 和 h_{E_2} (简记为 h_1, h_2) 为三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集 E_1 和 E_2 的两个三角犹豫直觉模糊数,并设 λ 为任意实数,有:

$$h_1 = \bigcup_{N=1}^l ([\mu_1^{N-}, \mu_1^N, \mu_1^{N+}] [\nu_1^{N-}, \nu_1^N, \nu_1^{N+}])$$

$$h_2 = \bigcup_{N=1}^l ([\mu_2^{N-}, \mu_2^N, \mu_2^{N+}] [\nu_2^{N-}, \nu_2^N, \nu_2^{N+}])$$

则对于 h_1 和 h_2 :

$$h_1 \oplus h_2 = \bigcup_{N=1}^l ([\mu_1^{N-} + \mu_2^{N-} - \mu_1^{N-} \mu_2^{N-}, \mu_1^N + \mu_2^N - \mu_1^N \mu_2^N, \mu_1^{N+} + \mu_2^{N+} - \mu_1^{N+} \mu_2^{N+}] [\nu_1^{N-} \nu_2^{N-}, \nu_1^N \nu_2^N, \nu_1^{N+} \nu_2^{N+}]) \quad (2)$$

$$h_1 \otimes h_2 = \bigcup_{N=1}^l ([\mu_1^{N-} \mu_2^{N-}, \mu_1^N \mu_2^N, \mu_1^{N+} \mu_2^{N+}] [\nu_1^{N-} + \nu_2^{N-} - \nu_1^{N-} \nu_2^{N-}, \nu_1^N + \nu_2^N - \nu_1^N \nu_2^N, \nu_1^{N+} + \nu_2^{N+} - \nu_1^{N+} \nu_2^{N+}]) \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda h_1 = \bigcup_{N=1}^l ([1 - (1 - \mu_1^{N-})^\lambda, 1 - (1 - \mu_1^N)^\lambda, 1 - (1 - \mu_1^{N+})^\lambda] [\nu_1^{N-\lambda}, \nu_1^{N\lambda}, \nu_1^{N+\lambda}]) \quad (4)$$

$$h_1^\lambda = \bigcup_{N=1}^l ([\mu_1^{N-\lambda}, \mu_1^{N\lambda}, \mu_1^{N+\lambda}] [1 - (1 - \nu_1^{N-})^\lambda, 1 - (1 - \nu_1^N)^\lambda, 1 - (1 - \nu_1^{N+})^\lambda]) \quad (5)$$

2.2 三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数的比较

模糊数的比较是决策信息的直观体现,因此,比较规则尤为重要。学者们对不同模糊数的比较规则^[26]做了深入的研究。

在文献[22]中,三角直觉模糊数比较规则采用得分函数和精确函数分别为式(6)和式(7)。

$$\overline{S(\beta)} = \frac{a+2b+c}{4} - \frac{l+2m+n}{4} \quad (6)$$

$$\overline{L(\beta)} = \frac{a+2b+c}{4} \left(2 - \frac{a+2b+c}{4} - \frac{l+2m+n}{4} \right) \quad (7)$$

而文献[23]在此基础上,将对比较规则拓展到

三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集上,得分函数和精确函数分别为式(8)和式(9)。

$$GL(h_1) = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{N=1}^l \left(\frac{\mu_1^{N-} + 2\mu_1^N + \mu_1^{N+}}{4} - \frac{\nu_1^{N-} + 2\nu_1^N + \nu_1^{N+}}{4} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$PR(h_1) = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{N=1}^l \left\{ \bar{\omega}^N \left(\frac{\mu_1^{N-} + 2\mu_1^N + \mu_1^{N+}}{4} \right) \cdot \left(2 - \frac{\mu_1^{N-} + 2\mu_1^N + \mu_1^{N+}}{4} - \frac{\nu_1^{N-} + 2\nu_1^N + \nu_1^{N+}}{4} \right) \right\} \quad (9)$$

三角模糊数 $\beta = ([a, b, c])$ 中, a, b, c 分别表示 β 的上限、中间值和下限,称为小元、中值和大元, $0 < a \leq b \leq c$ 。三角模糊数在表示决策信息时,中值受决策者偏好的可能性最大,而偏向大元和小元的可能性均逐渐减小。已有的比较规则没有很好地体现这一原则,如无法比较 $\beta_1 = ([0.3, 0.6, 0.8])$ 和 $\beta_2 = ([0.4, 0.5, 0.9])$ 两个三角模糊数。因此,为了更准确地体现三角模糊数的决策信息,定义三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数的比较规则如下。

定义 4 给定一个三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集 E_1 的三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数 h_1 , 则 h_1 的得分函数和精确函数分别为式(10)和式(11)。

$$\overline{S(h_1)} = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{N=1}^l \left(\frac{\mu_1^{N-}}{2\mu_1^{N+} - \mu_1^N} \cdot \frac{\mu_1^{N-} + 2\mu_1^N + \mu_1^{N+}}{4} - \frac{\nu_1^{N-}}{2\nu_1^{N+} - \nu_1^N} \cdot \frac{\nu_1^{N-} + 2\nu_1^N + \nu_1^{N+}}{4} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$\overline{L(h_1)} = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{N=1}^l \left[\frac{\mu_1^{N-} + 2\mu_1^N + \mu_1^{N+}}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_1} - \frac{\mu_1^{N-} + 2\mu_1^N + \mu_1^{N+}}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_2} \right] \quad (11)$$

其中, $\sigma_1 = [(\mu_1^N - \mu_1^{N-})^2 + (\mu_1^N - \mu_1^{N+})^2] / 2$, $\sigma_2 = [(\nu_1^N - \nu_1^{N-})^2 + (\nu_1^N - \nu_1^{N+})^2] / 2$, 其他符号含义同文献[23]。

定义 5 已知两个三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集 E_1 和 E_2 的三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊元 h_1 和 h_2 , 给定函数 $\overline{S(h_1)}, \overline{S(h_2)}$ 和 $\overline{L(h_1)}, \overline{L(h_2)}$ 分别对应各自的得分函数和精确函数。

- 1) 若 $\overline{S(h_1)} < \overline{S(h_2)}$, 则 $h_1 < h_2$ 。
- 2) 若 $\overline{S(h_1)} > \overline{S(h_2)}$, 则 $h_1 > h_2$ 。
- 3) 若 $\overline{S(h_1)} = \overline{S(h_2)}$, 则若 $\overline{L(h_1)} < \overline{L(h_2)}$, $h_1 < h_2$; 若 $\overline{L(h_1)} > \overline{L(h_2)}$, $h_1 > h_2$; 若 $\overline{L(h_1)} = \overline{L(h_2)}$, $h_1 = h_2$ 。

2.3 R-THIOWGA 集成算子

群决策较为有效地避免了个人因素对决策结果的影响。但决策者相似的知识水平、社会地位、性格好恶等亦会导致决策偏好信息的冗余,而在相差较大时又易出现互补性较低的情况。因此,应用模糊测度函数,同时考虑决策信息与序位信息,采用加权平均的方法,构建 R-THIOWGA 算子。

定义 6^[27] 若 f 为定义在 X 上的非负函数, μ 为定义在 X 上的模糊测度, 则 f 关于模糊测度 μ 的离散 Choquet 积分为:

$$\int f d\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_{(i)}) [\mu(A_{(i)}) - \mu(A_{(i-1)})] \quad (12)$$

式中, (i) 为排序, 使得 $f(x_{(1)}) \leq f(x_{(2)}) \leq \dots \leq f(x_{(n)})$; $A_{(i)} = \{x_{(i)}, x_{(i+1)}, \dots, x_{(n)}\}$, 且 $A_{(n+1)} = \emptyset$ 。

在 Choquet 积分的基础上, 可构建三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊关联有序加权集合平均算子, 如定义 7。

定义 7 设 h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n 分别是三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集 E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n 的模糊元, 则三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊集成算子为:

$$R\text{-THIOWGA}(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) = \bigotimes_{j=1}^n h_{\sigma_j}^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \quad (13)$$

式中: $h_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数, 形式如式(1); $\sigma_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 表示任意置换, 使得 $h_{\sigma_{j-1}} > h_{\sigma_j}$; $\mu(x)$ 为模糊测度。

通过式(1) ~ (5), 易得到式(14)。

$$\begin{aligned} R\text{-THIOWGA}(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) &= \bigotimes_{j=1}^n h_{\sigma_j}^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \\ &= \bigcup_{\gamma_\theta \in h_n} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n h_{\sigma_j}^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \right) \\ &= \bigcup_{\theta=1}^l \left\{ \left[\prod_{j=1}^n a_{\sigma_j}^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \right], \prod_{j=1}^n b_{\sigma_j}^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \right\}, \\ &\quad \prod_{j=1}^n c_{\sigma_j}^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \left[1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - m)^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \right], \\ &\quad 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - p)^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \right\} \\ &\quad \left[1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - q)^{[\mu(x_j) - \mu(x_{j-1})]} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

为了方便表述, 定义 4 和式(14) 中用 $e = \mu^{N-}$ 、 $g = \mu^N$ 、 $k = \mu^{N+}$ 、 $m = \nu^{N-}$ 、 $p = \nu^N$ 、 $q = \nu^{N+}$ 替换, $\gamma_\theta (\gamma_\theta \in h_n \text{ 且 } \theta = 1, 2, \dots, l)$ 表示犹豫模糊数 h_n 中的 l 个隶属度数, 式(15) 中其他符号同式(1)。

2.4 基于 R-THIOWGA 的平台选型群决策方法

已知远海维修保障作业平台候选集 $X =$

等级评价权重取等权重计算,应用式(14)对专家 d_i 对方案 X_i 的评价信息集成得到 5 位专家对 5 种备选方案的评价集成信息,见表 5。

应用定义 4 和等级评价权重计算各方案依次得分为: 0.563 8、0.363 5、0.569 1、0.632 5、0.781 4。因此,自航式半潜维修船得分最高,是适应我国海军舰船远海维修作业的最优船型。同时,浮船坞与自航式浮船坞相比评分较低,说明航速是影响适应性的重要因素。进一步从维修供应舰和自航式半潜维修船的得分看出,机动速度高的平台远海适应性较强。维修方舱作为临时、机

动的维修保障手段,已经较为广泛地应用于我国海军舰船的海上维修保障,但由于其体量小、功能有限,越来越不能满足现代化远海维修保障作业的需求,多可作为补充方案存在。维修供应舰是美国海军海上维修保障的主要作业平台,它依赖于完善的海外维修保障基地体系和巨大资金投入,我国海军尚不具备这两个条件,又因其无法进行基地级维修,故得分较低。但若从短期看,维修供应舰优秀的机动性能和较为丰富的维修手段能够满足舰船远海维修保障的一般需求,可以作为我国海军短时期内舰船远海维修保障力量的有益补充。

表 3 专家及专家集模糊测度值

Tab.3 Values of the experts and expert sets fuzzy measurement

$D(n!)$	模糊测度									
$D(1!)$	0.4	0.44	0.6	0.7	0.65					
$D(2!)$	0.57	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.62	0.79	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.73
$D(3!)$	0.68	0.68	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.79	0.72	0.74	0.76
$D(4!)$	0.82	0.88	0.89	0.83						
$D(5!)$	1									

表 4 方案评价集成信息

Tab.4 Aggregation information of project evaluation

D	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5
d_1	$([0.3,0.4,0.4][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.4,0.4,0.6][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.5,0.6,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.5,0.5,0.5][0.2,0.3,0.5]; [0.2,0.3,0.5][0.1,0.2,0.3])$	$([0.2,0.3,0.7][0.2,0.3,0.3]; [0.6,0.7,0.8][0.1,0.1,0.3]; [0.5,0.6,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.5,0.6,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.4,0.5][0.2,0.2,0.3])$	$([0.5,0.6,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.1,0.2]; [0.5,0.5,0.5][0.1,0.1,0.2]; [0.2,0.4,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.1,0.2,0.4][0.2,0.2,0.3])$	$([0.4,0.5,0.6][0.2,0.2,0.2]; [0.4,0.4,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.7][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.3,0.4,0.7][0.2,0.2,0.3])$	$([0.6,0.7,0.8][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.7,0.8,0.9][0.3,0.4,0.4]; [0.2,0.3,0.5][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.3,0.3,0.5][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.1,0.2,0.3][0.1,0.2,0.3])$
d_2	$([0.4,0.4,0.4][0.1,0.1,0.1]; [0.2,0.3,0.5][0.1,0.1,0.2]; [0.2,0.4,0.6][0.2,0.2,0.2]; [0.4,0.5,0.5][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.3,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4])$	$([0.2,0.3,0.7][0.2,0.4,0.5]; [0.3,0.3,0.3][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.4,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.7,0.7,0.8][0.5,0.5,0.5]; [0.1,0.2,0.4][0.0,0.2,0.3])$	$([0.4,0.5,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.1,0.2]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.1,0.2]; [0.1,0.2,0.3][0.1,0.1,0.1]; [0.1,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.1,0.1])$	$([0.4,0.6,0.7][0.2,0.3,0.3]; [0.3,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.2]; [0.2,0.3,0.6][0.1,0.1,0.1]; [0.2,0.3,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.2])$	$([0.5,0.6,0.9][0.1,0.3,0.4]; [0.6,0.7,0.8][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.3,0.3,0.4][0.2,0.3,0.5]; [0.3,0.4,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.1,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.2,0.3])$
d_3	$([0.3,0.4,0.5][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.4,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.7][0.3,0.4,0.5]; [0.4,0.5,0.5][0.2,0.3,0.5]; [0.2,0.4,0.5][0.2,0.3,0.4])$	$([0.1,0.2,0.3][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.3,0.6][0.3,0.4,0.5]; [0.2,0.5,0.7][0.1,0.1,0.1]; [0.2,0.3,0.5][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.1,0.1,0.4][0.1,0.1,0.2])$	$([0.4,0.5,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.3,0.5,0.7][0.1,0.3,0.5]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.2,0.3,0.5][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.1,0.2,0.3][0.0,0.1,0.3])$	$([0.3,0.5,0.8][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.1,0.3]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.3,0.4]; [0.3,0.3,0.3][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.1,0.2,0.3][0.1,0.2,0.3])$	$([0.5,0.6,0.9][0.1,0.1,0.4]; [0.7,0.7,0.8][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.3,0.7][0.1,0.1,0.2]; [0.3,0.4,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.1,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.1,0.3])$
d_4	$([0.2,0.3,0.5][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.3,0.4,0.4][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.2,0.5,0.7][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.4,0.5][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.0,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.1,0.1])$	$([0.2,0.2,0.3][0.1,0.1,0.1]; [0.3,0.3,0.3][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.3,0.6][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.3,0.5,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.3]; [0.1,0.1,0.4][0.1,0.1,0.1])$	$([0.2,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.4,0.4,0.7][0.0,0.2,0.4]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.2,0.2,0.2]; [0.2,0.3,0.3][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.0,0.1,0.3][0.0,0.1,0.3])$	$([0.4,0.5,0.8][0.2,0.2,0.2]; [0.5,0.6,0.7][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.3,0.4,0.6][0.2,0.2,0.3]; [0.2,0.2,0.4][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.1,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.1,0.1])$	$([0.2,0.4,0.9][0.1,0.1,0.2]; [0.8,0.8,0.8][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.3,0.5,0.7][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.3,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.1,0.3]; [0.1,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.1,0.2])$
d_5	$([0.4,0.4,0.4][0.1,0.2,0.5]; [0.2,0.5,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.2,0.4]; [0.4,0.5,0.4][0.2,0.3,0.5]; [0.2,0.2,0.2][0.1,0.2,0.2])$	$([0.2,0.2,0.3][0.3,0.4,0.4]; [0.3,0.3,0.4][0.4,0.4,0.4]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.3,0.3,0.3][0.2,0.3,0.3]; [0.1,0.2,0.3][0.1,0.1,0.1])$	$([0.4,0.4,0.7][0.1,0.2,0.5]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.1,0.3,0.4]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.1,0.3,0.4][0.1,0.1,0.3]; [0.1,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.2,0.2])$	$([0.4,0.5,0.8][0.2,0.3,0.5]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.4,0.5,0.6][0.2,0.3,0.4]; [0.1,0.3,0.4][0.1,0.1,0.3]; [0.1,0.1,0.2][0.1,0.2,0.2])$	$([0.4,0.5,0.9][0.1,0.1,0.1]; [0.4,0.5,0.8][0.1,0.3,0.5]; [0.5,0.6,0.7][0.1,0.3,0.4]; [0.5,0.5,0.5][0.1,0.3,0.3]; [0.1,0.1,0.1][0.1,0.1,0.1])$

表 5 方案决策信息集成信息

Tab. 5 Aggregation information of project decision

X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5
[0.404 6,0.547 2,0.600 1]	[0.180 9,0.263 9,0.535 6]	[0.297 6,0.383 7,0.481 5]	[0.432 3,0.553 5,0.731 8]	[0.304 2,0.484 7,0.884 8]
[0.101 3,0.210 0,0.339 6],	[0.194 1,0.303 7,0.332 6],	[0.115 2,0.188 2,0.343 5],	[0.188 0,0.201 7,0.227 9],	[0.100 0,0.144 2,0.186 9],
[0.371 7,0.484 2,0.624 9]	[0.239 3,0.300 0,0.364 5]	[0.327 6,0.442 9,0.553 6]	[0.362 3,0.461 3,0.616 3]	[0.719 2,0.754 6,0.813 8]
[0.156 9,0.218 2,0.297 1],	[0.156 9,0.174 4,0.193 8],	[0.176 6,0.209 9,0.310 3],	[0.003 5,0.107 3,0.204 8],	[0.132 1,0.238 0,0.382 8],
[0.460 6,0.504 9,0.537 6]	[0.437 5,0.530 4,0.704 5]	[0.417 7,0.539 4,0.625 6]	[0.494 7,0.567 2,0.606 1]	[0.275 9,0.413 6,0.623 7]
[0.115 2,0.135 3,0.238 4],	[0.162 0,0.206 9,0.358 0],	[0.195 1,0.283 9,0.379 5],	[0.055 8,0.118 0,0.308 6],	[0.188 0,0.262 8,0.377 4],
[0.173 4,0.334 7,0.412 8]	[0.477 0,0.577 5,0.698 9]	[0.409 7,0.478 8,0.505 1]	[0.287 3,0.490 8,0.625 1]	[0.308 1,0.439 6,0.578 8]
[0.132 9,0.193 7,0.337 1]	[0.164 2,0.233 0,0.304 2],	[0.174 7,0.274 9,0.448 3],	[0.101 0,0.111 7,0.203 5],	[0.072 7,0.178 9,0.325 9],
[0.010 6,0.279 5,0.334 6]	[0.147 2,0.236 5,0.384 1]	[0.020 8,0.259 7,0.426 6]	[0.340 6,0.478 4,0.566 5]	[0.000 0,0.110 6,0.204 6]
[0.133 5,0.157 2,0.268 0]	[0.135 2,0.169 7,0.265 3]	[0.125 6,0.199 8,0.296 1]	[0.081 7,0.107 4,0.211 2]	[0.033 5,0.077 5,0.235 9]

4 结论

舰船远海维修保障作业平台选型是海军远海行动必然面对的问题,也是我国海军构建远海维修保障体系的关键环节。在本文中,首先进行了以操作性、稳定性、及时性、安全性和经济性为内涵的维修保障平台远海作业的适应性分析,得出适应性属性的模糊性与关联性,因此,舰船远海维修保障平台选型的实质是一类模糊关联多属性群决策问题。以此为基础,构建了三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊关联有序加权几何平均算子,重新定义了三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数的比较规则,进而提出了维修保障作业平台选型的群决策方法,并应用于我国海军远海舰船远海维修保障作业平台选型的实例分析。结果表明:①构建的关联三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊有序加权几何平均算子以及三角模糊数犹豫直觉模糊数的比较规则能有效地解决此类模糊关联多属性群决策问题;②自航式半潜维修船具备物资补给、沉船打捞、远程技术支持等多种功能,可以实现舰船远海海上基地级维修保障,且机动性能突出,是适应我国海军远海维修保障体系的最佳选择;③提出的群决策方法也可应用于其他类似的关联模糊多属性决策问题的研究。

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