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Vague weighted decision-making method and its application in sugarcane breeding

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Abstract. Similarity measure formula between Vague set A and B is put forward:

$$M_m(A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \frac{|u_{a_i}^{(m)} - u_{b_i}^{(m)}| + |v_{a_i}^{(m)} - v_{b_i}^{(m)}|}{2} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \frac{|f_{a_i}^{(m)} - f_{b_i}^{(m)}| + |g_{a_i}^{(m)} - g_{b_i}^{(m)}|}{2} \right]$$

Vague weighted decision-making method is the pattern recognition method of the Vague set. It is a weighted decision method applied to sugar cane. Vague strains preferred specific methods and steps are discussed, the preferred method is applied to sugar cane lines. The case shows that these formulas and methods are practical, and comparison with other methods, this one has greater advantages.

Keywords: Vague weighted decision-making method; data into formulas; similarity measure formula; sugar cane; Department of preferred varieties

1 Introduction

In 2001, Hainan Sugarcane Breeding Farm bred identified as BC_1 hybrid strains of Erianthus real sugar cane for the first time. Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method in Reference [1] studied and analyzed two strains of sugar cane major economic traits of Erianthus hybrids BC_1 17 to have determined it is the fine lines. Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method, mainly relying on fuzzy matrix, has a great quantity of calculation. Vague set theory is an extension and development of fuzzy set theory, so in this paper we use vague set theory to study the same problem, with a view to agricultural research issues such as these, given the simplicity of the new research methods, and its application in the agricultural field is of a great potential area. And the formula (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) put forward in this paper provide the technical support for it.

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2 Basics

Definition 1^[2] Suppose C be a collection, $\forall c \in C$, G on C Vague set functions with a true membership function t_G and a false membership function f_G . $t_G(c)$ is from C evidence to support the recognition of the degree of membership derived lower bound, while the $f_G(c)$ is the evidence from the object C derived the lower bound of the negative membership. $t_G(c)$ and $f_G(c)$ in the range $[0,1]$ a real number and C the point of linking that is mapped $t_G : C \rightarrow [0,1], f_G : C \rightarrow [0,1]$, and $t_G(c) + f_G(c) \leq 1$. Vague set G can be recorded at the element c is $G(c) = [t_G(c), 1 - f_G(c)]$. Vague can also be abbreviated as $c = [t_c, 1 - f_c]$.

It can be seen from the definition of $c = [t_c, 1 - f_c] \subseteq [0, 1]$. $\pi_c = 1 - t_c - f_c$ represents the element of uncertainty on the Vague Set G function. If $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$ is a discrete universe of discourse, the Vague on the set G can be

written as $G = \sum_{i=1}^n [t_G(c_i), 1 - f_G(c_i)] / c_i$, which can also be abbreviated as

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^n [t_{c_i}, 1 - f_{c_i}] / c_i.$$

3 Vague of the original data

When we solve practical problems with Vague set theory, we must consider the practical problems of the original data to be blurred to create Vague environment, it will not be used to Vague set management

Here is one the formula to turn the single-value data into Vague data, which will be discussed later on.

Definition 2: Suppose trait evaluation index set is $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$, C is on the set of $G_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$; target $(c_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, n))$ data for the $c_{ij} (\geq 0)$. If the single-value data $c_{ij} (\geq 0)$ into the data Vague $G_i(c_j) = c_{ij} = [t_{ij}, 1 - f_{ij}]$, and $G_i(c_j) = c_{ij} = [t_{ij}, 1 - f_{ij}]$ Vague can meet criteria and output criteria, then the single-value data into the conversion formula Vague data are called output-oriented transformation formula. If the single-value data $c_{ij} (\geq 0)$ into the data $G_i(c_j) = c_{ij} = [t_{ij}, 1 - f_{ij}]$ Vague can mee Vague standards and the investment criteria, then the single-value data into the conversion formula Vague data type conversion formula is known as input. Here:

- a. **Vague criteria** $0 \leq t_{ij} \leq 1 - f_{ij} \leq 1$;

b. Output guidelines When $c_{xj} > c_{yj} \geq 0$, rather than negative data c_{xj} and c_{yj} single value, respectively, turning into the Vague data $G_x(c_j) = c_{xj} = [t_{xj}, 1 - f_{xj}]$ and $G_y(c_j) = c_{yj} = [t_{yj}, 1 - f_{yj}]$, and satisfies: $t_{xj} \geq t_{yj}, 1 - f_{xj} \geq 1 - f_{yj}$.

c. When $c_{xj} > c_{yj} \geq 0$, rather than negative data c_{xj} and c_{yj} single value, respectively, turning into the Vague data $G_x(c_j) = c_{xj} = [t_{xj}, 1 - f_{xj}]$ and $G_y(c_j) = c_{yj} = [t_{yj}, 1 - f_{yj}]$, and satisfies: $t_{xj} \geq t_{yj}, 1 - f_{xj} \leq 1 - f_{yj}$.

Theorem 1 If the mind $c_{j\max} = \max\{c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}\}, c_{j\min} = \min\{c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}\}$, ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), then:

$$1) \quad G_i(c_j) = c_{ij} = \left[\frac{c_{ij}}{c_{j\max}}, \left(\frac{c_{ij}}{c_{j\max}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$c_{ij} (\geq 0)$ expressed by the single-value data into the formula is the output Vague data type conversion formula.

$$2) \quad G_i(c_j) = c_{ij} = \left[1 - \left(\frac{c_{ij}}{c_{j\max}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, 1 - \frac{c_{ij}}{c_{j\max}} \right] \quad (2)$$

$c_{ij} (\geq 0)$ expressed by the single-value data into the formula is the output Vague data type conversion formula.

4 Similarity measure between Vague values

In order to offer the similarity measure between the Vague values, we should recall the data mining Vague value method in Reference [4] first: Vague value $c = [t_c, 1 - f_c]$ for the definition of $t_c^{(0)} = t_c, f_c^{(0)} = f_c, \pi_c^{(0)} = \pi_c$:

$$\begin{aligned} t_c^{(m)} &= t_c \cdot (1 + \pi_c + \pi_c^2 + \dots + \pi_c^m), \\ f_c^{(m)} &= f_c \cdot (1 + \pi_c + \pi_c^2 + \dots + \pi_c^m), \quad \pi_c^{(m)} = \pi_c^{m+1}; \\ u_c^{(m)} &= t_c^{(m)} - f_c^{(m)}, \quad v_c^{(m)} = t_c^{(m)} + f_c^{(m)}, \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

The data mining of Vague value, we can construct a similarity measure between Vague value formula.

The so-called constructing Vague environment is turning the raw data into Vague data. This step is a prerequisite for the application of Vague sets. Reference [3] proposed the single-value data into the data definition Vague, here again we mention the assessment of new wheat varieties applying to single-value data into a formula Vague data.

Definition 2: There are two Vague values $a=[t_a, 1-f_a]$ and $b=[t_b, 1-f_b]$ called the similarity measure between Vague value A and Vague value B : $M(a, b)$, if $M(a, b)$ meets the following criteria:

a. 0-1 criteria $0 \leq M(a, b) \leq 1$;

b. Symmetric norms $M(a, b) = M(b, a)$;

c. reflexive criteria $M(a, a) = 1$;

d. the minimum criteria If when $a=[1, 1], b=[0, 0]$, or when $a=[0, 0], b=[1, 1]$, there is $M(a, b) = 0$.

Theorem 2 The following formula is Vague value similarity measures between $a=[t_a, 1-f_a]$ and $b=[t_b, 1-f_b]$ ($m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$):

$$M_m(a, b) = \left[1 - \frac{|u_a^{(m)} - u_b^{(m)}| + |v_a^{(m)} - v_b^{(m)}|}{2} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \frac{|t_a^{(m)} - t_b^{(m)}| + |f_a^{(m)} - f_b^{(m)}|}{2} \right]. \quad (3)$$

Theorem 3 Let the domain of $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$, C on Vague set

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n [t_A(c_i), 1-f_A(c_i)] / c_i \quad \text{and} \quad B = \sum_{i=1}^n [t_B(c_i), 1-f_B(c_i)] / c_i.$$

They were abbreviated as $A = \sum_{i=1}^n [t_{ai}, 1-f_{ai}] / c_i$ and $B = \sum_{i=1}^n [t_{bi}, 1-f_{bi}] / c_i$.

Vague set, the following formula is the similarity measure between a and b measure ($m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$).

$$M_m(A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \frac{|u_{a_i}^{(m)} - u_{b_i}^{(m)}| + |v_{a_i}^{(m)} - v_{b_i}^{(m)}|}{2} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \frac{|t_{a_i}^{(m)} - t_{b_i}^{(m)}| + |f_{a_i}^{(m)} - f_{b_i}^{(m)}|}{2} \right]. \quad (4)$$

Note. Vague sets A and B the similarity measure between the value of $M(A, B)$ is used to indicate the similarity between Vague sets A and B . The higher the value of $M(A, B)$ is, the more similar of Vague sets A and B are; in particular to obtain the maximum value 1 between $M(A, B)$, then A and B , of Vague sets are the most similar. The lower the value of $M(A, B)$, the more dissimilar between Vague sets A and B . In particular to obtain the minimum value 0, then A and B , of Vague sets are the least similar.

Theorem 4 If, in the condition of Theorem 3, and note the weighted number of elements in $\omega_i \in [0, 1]$, and satisfying $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i = 1$, then the following

formula is the weighted similarity measure between Vague set Q and P ($m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$):

$$WM_m(A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \left[1 - \frac{|u_{a_i}^{(m)} - u_{b_i}^{(m)}| + |v_{a_i}^{(m)} - v_{b_i}^{(m)}|}{2} \right] \cdot \left[1 - \frac{|t_{a_i}^{(m)} - t_{b_i}^{(m)}| + |f_{a_i}^{(m)} - f_{b_i}^{(m)}|}{2} \right]. \quad (5)$$

5 Vague program optimization methods

The weighted decision-making method of Vague sets in Reference [6] is constructed into integrated decision-making rules, the general steps of its application are: ①. Trait evaluation index selection set; ②. Extracting to be sorted (or to be preferred) strains programs; ③. Establishing the most reasonable set of lines program plan; ④. Vague of the original data to get the strains programs Vague sets; ⑤. Determining the traits evaluation index weights; ⑥ Calculating the weighted similarity measure between lines to be sorted (or to be preferred) Vague sets and the best lines program; ⑦. the conclusion based on the size of the weighted similarity measure available:

Conclusion 1 the one with greatest value-weighted similarity measure of the program is the best strains; or **conclusion 2** Being sorted in accordance with the size of similar sorting program strains. Vague weighted decision-making method is a pattern recognition method.

6 Case of its Application

Re-examine the issue under discussion in Reference [1] with Vague weighted decision-making method.

6.1 Screening trait evaluation index set

Targets set for the judge to determine the characteristics $C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5\}$, in which c_1 : Brix (%); c_2 height (cm); c_3 : stem diameter (cm); c_4 : effective number of stems (of / bundle); c_5 empty heart of Po.

6.2 Extracting the program to be sorted strains of sugarcane

Take care of (then called Guangdong Province, now Hainan Province) sugarcane germplasm nursery of Erianthus a1 strains and hybrids a217 a program composed of strains of sugarcane to be sorted.

Among them, the program A_1 : strain called YCE01-33; A_2 : YCE01-34; A_3 : YCE01-35; A_4 : YCE01-36; A_5 : YCE01-37; A_6 : YCE01-38; A_7 : YCE01-39; A_8 : YCE01-40; A_9 : YCE01-41; A_{10} : YCE01-42; A_{11} : YCE01-43; A_{12} : YCE01-44; A_{13} : YCE01-45; A_{14} : YCE01-46; A_{15} : YCE01-47; A_{16} : YCE01-48; A_{17} : YCE01-49.

Table 1 Indicators of economic traits of the model of the original data

progr m	Indicators of economic traits of the model of the original data				
	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5

A_1	19.1	273	2.0	11	1
A_2	19.1	276	2.3	1	2
A_3	23.4	249	2.4	4	1
A_4	18.6	159	1.8	6	2
A_5	18.6	242	2.1	10	1
A_6	16.4	127	2.6	3	1
A_7	21.6	175	1.6	10	3
A_8	19.5	169	2.5	2	1
A_9	13.7	165	2.0	4	1
A_{10}	18.2	174	1.9	2	1

Table 2. Indicators of economic traits of the model data Vague

program	Indicators of economic traits of the model data Vague				
	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5
A_1	[0.816,0.934]	[0.989,0.996]	[0.989,0.996]	[1.000,1.000]	[0.307,0.667]
A_2	[0.816,0.934]	[1.000,1.000]	[0.885,0.960]	[0.091,0.450]	[0.126,0.333]
...
A_{17}	[0.808,0.931]	[0.783,0.922]	[0.808,0.931]	[0.636,0.860]	[0.000,0.000]
B	[1.000,1.000]	[1.000,1.000]	[1.000,1.000]	[1.000,1.000]	[0.307,0.667]

6.3 Establishing the most ideal strains of sugar cane program

As in the strains of economic traits in the evaluation index, the Brix, plant height (stem diameter and the effective number to the value stems are much good); and empty heart of the small value of P_0 for the best, so the strain evaluation index, the best economic traits data can be composed of the best strains of sugar cane program, denoted by B . The strains of sugar cane, cane pattern data and the ideal scenario B strains of the original data are listed in Table 1 (from Reference [1]).

6.4 Vague of the original data

In the formula (1) and (2), turn the Table 1 into Table 2. Table 2 shows the various strains of sugarcane strains $aaab$ and best mode B , Vague set of data.

6.5 Calculating the similarity measure between the program of the Vague set to be sorted and the most ideal program of Vague set

Reference [1] gives the index of the weighted factor traits: c_1 (Brix) of 0.30; c_2 (height) of 0.10; c_3 (stem diameter) of 0.15; c_4 (effective number of stems) is 0.30; c_5 (empty P_0 heart level) is 0.15; and take parameters $m=2$, application of the formula (8). Calculate the strain of sugarcane Vague set to be sorted and the best solution $a_1 \sim a_{17}$ strains of sugar cane similarity measure between scenario B , the results are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
WM_2(A_1, B) &= 0.899, & WM_2(A_2, B) &= 0.567, & WM_2(A_3, B) &= 0.775, \\
WM_2(A_4, B) &= 0.677, & WM_2(A_5, B) &= 0.899, & WM_2(A_6, B) &= 0.619, \\
WM_2(A_7, B) &= 0.761, & WM_2(A_8, B) &= 0.645, & WM_2(A_9, B) &= 0.602, \\
WM_2(A_{10}, B) &= 0.603, & WM_2(A_{11}, B) &= 0.824, & WM_2(A_{12}, B) &= 0.844, \\
WM_2(A_{13}, B) &= 0.511, & WM_2(A_{14}, B) &= 0.878, & WM_2(A_{15}, B) &= 0.547, \\
WM_2(A_{16}, B) &= 0.620, & WM_2(A_{17}, B) &= 0.700.
\end{aligned}$$

The purpose to calculate the similarity measure is: comparing each program to be sort of sugarcane strains $A_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 17)$ with the best sugar cane program model B, the first value is the first priority lines, the second number is the second priority strain, ..., the minimum value is ranked in the final lines, so according to the above results, the strains of sugar cane obtained to be sorted are as follows: A1 and A5 tied 1, A4 No. 3, A12 No. 4, A11 No. 5, A3 No. 6, A7 No. 7, ..., A15 No. 17.

The conclusion both in this paper and in Reference [1] are basically the same, but the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method in Reference [1] requires a lot of matrix calculations with a large quantity of the calculation. This method in this paper is simple and replace fuzzy evaluation method.

7 Conclusion

The similarity measure formula between Vague sets discussed in this paper provides more choice of means for fuzzy information processing, but from the application data we can see the two similarity measure conversion formula turning a single value into Vague data sets is the referred method of the two basic options. Vague program for the study of the preferred method also provides a new method to solve the issues related to agriculture, which is an alternative method of fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method.

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