

Borel 概率真度的概念,从而使计量逻辑学中命题的真度概念成为所研究工作的一个特例.

然而,在目前广泛受到大家关注的命题逻辑系统中,Gödel 命题逻辑系统和 Goguen 命题逻辑系统中的否定过强而使相关研究受到了阻碍.文献[15,16]引入了基本连接词对合否定 \sim .文献[17]引入连接词 Δ ,并提出了基本逻辑系统 BL 的公理化扩张 BL_{Δ} 系统,同时与对合否定相结合建立了 SBL_{\sim} 系统,在该系统中, Δ 演绎定理和强完备性定理都成立,从而使得在 Gödel 命题逻辑系统和 Goguen 命题逻辑系统中的研究得以顺利展开.文献[18]便是在 SBL_{\sim} 系统中以推理中命题的真值为基础,运用 Δ 转换词建立了推理中前提与结论的真值关系定理,实现了 Δ 模糊逻辑系统的计量化.

本文以 Goguen 命题逻辑系统为例,拟在 SBL 公理化扩张中展开计量化研究.首先在 n 值 Goguen 命题逻辑系统中添加了两类算子,即对合否定和连接词 Δ ,将其作为 SBL_{\sim} 系统的公理化扩张,记为 $Goguen_{\sim,\Delta}$ 或 $\Pi_{\sim,\Delta}$.然后利用公式的诱导函数给出公式在 k (k 任取 \sim 或 Δ)连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 $\Gamma-k$ 真度的定义;讨论了 $\Pi_{\sim,\Delta}$ 中 $\Gamma-k$ 真度的 MP 规则、HS 规则等相关性质;最后,在 $\Pi_{\sim,\Delta}$ 中定义了两公式间的 $\Gamma-k$ 相似度与 $\Gamma-k$ 伪距离,得到了公式在 k 连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 $\Gamma-k$ 相似度与 $\Gamma-k$ 伪距离所具有的一些良好性质.

1 预备知识

定义 1.1^[18]. BL_{Δ} 的公理系统如下.

- (BL)BL 的公理系统;
 (A Δ 1) $\Delta A \vee \neg \Delta A$;
 (A Δ 2) $\Delta(A \vee B) \rightarrow (\Delta A \vee \Delta B)$;
 (A Δ 3) $\Delta A \rightarrow A$;
 (A Δ 4) $\Delta A \rightarrow \Delta \Delta A$;
 (A Δ 5) $\Delta(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\Delta A \rightarrow \Delta B)$.

BL_{Δ} 中的推理规则为 MP 规则和 Δ 规则,MP 规则为从 $A, A \rightarrow B$ 推得 B . Δ 规则为 $A \rightarrow \Delta A$.

如果 \mathcal{L} 是 BL 的公理化扩张,那么把 \mathcal{L}_{Δ} 记为 \mathcal{L} 的扩张,其方式正如 BL 扩张为 BL_{Δ} 一样, BL_{Δ} 系统中下面的 Δ 演绎定理成立.

定理 1.1(Δ 演绎定理)^[18]. 令 \mathcal{L} 是 BL_{Δ} 的公理化扩张,那么对任意理论 Γ ,公式 A 和 B ,有 $\Gamma, A \vdash B$ 当且仅当 $\Gamma \vdash \Delta A \rightarrow B$.

SBL 是 BL 在增加了公理 $\neg\neg A \vee \neg A$ 之后的公理化扩张. SBL_{Δ} 也为 SBL 的公理化扩张. SBL_{\sim} 系统是在 SBL 系统中增加了对合否定连接词 \sim 后形成的逻辑系统.

定义 1.2^[17]. 作为 SBL 的公理化扩张, SBL_{\sim} 的公理系统如下.

- (SBL)SBL 的公理系统;
 (\sim 1) $\sim\sim A \rightarrow A$;
 (\sim 2) $\neg A \rightarrow \sim A$;
 (\sim 3) $\Delta(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \Delta(\sim B \rightarrow \sim A)$.

在 SBL_{\sim} 系统中,令 $\Delta A = \sim\sim A$,便可以建立 SBL_{Δ} 系统与 SBL_{\sim} 系统之间的关系.即 SBL_{\sim} 有如下的等价公理系统.

- (SBL_{Δ}) SBL_{Δ} 的公理系统;
 (\sim 1) $\sim\sim A \rightarrow A$;
 (\sim 3) $\Delta(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \Delta(\sim B \rightarrow \sim A)$.

SBL_{\sim} 中的推理规则也为 MP 规则和 Δ 规则.如果 \mathcal{L} 是 SBL 的公理化扩张,那么把 \mathcal{L}_{\sim} 记为 \mathcal{L} 的扩张,其方式正如 SBL 扩张为 SBL_{\sim} 一样,而且 Gödel 和 Π_{\sim} 是 SBL_{\sim} 公理化扩张的两个基本类型.由于 SBL_{\sim} 也是 BL_{Δ} 的公理化扩张,因此 SBL_{\sim} 中的 Δ 演绎定理也成立.

定理 1.2(强完备性定理)^[17]. 令 \mathcal{L} 是 SBL_{\sim} 的公理化扩张,那么对理论 Γ 和公式 A ,下面条件等价.

- (i) $\Gamma \vdash A$;
(ii) 对每个 \mathcal{L} 代数和理论 Γ 的每个模型 e , 均有 $e(A) = 1$.

2 $\Gamma-k$ 真度的定义及性质

定义 2.1. 设 $S = \{p_1, p_2, \dots\}$ 是可数集, \sim, Δ 是 S 上的一元运算, $\vee, \wedge, \rightarrow$ 是 S 上的二元运算, $F(S)$ 是由 S 生成的 $(\sim, \Delta, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow)$ 型自由代数, 称 $F(S)$ 中的元为命题或合式公式, 称 S 中的元为原子公式.

定义 2.2. Goguen 命题逻辑系统也称为乘积系统, 记 Π . 设 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta} = \left\{0, \frac{1}{n-1}, \dots, \frac{n-2}{n-1}, 1\right\}$, 在 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$ 中规定

$$\forall x, y \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}, \sim x = 1 - x, \Delta x = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x < 1 \end{cases}, x \vee y = \max\{x, y\}, x \wedge y = \min\{x, y\},$$

$$x \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 0 \\ \frac{y}{x} \wedge 1, & x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq y \\ \frac{y}{x}, & x > y \end{cases}$$

称 $\text{Goguen}_{\sim, \Delta}$ 是 n 值乘积命题逻辑系统的扩张, 简记为 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$.

注: $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$ 作为 n 值乘积系统的公理化扩张, 是在 n 值乘积系统的基础上增加了对合否定和连接词 Δ 两类算子, 由于乘积系统是 SBL 系统, 因此 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$ 是 SBL $_{\sim}$ 的公理化扩张, 满足 SBL $_{\sim}$ 的公理系统及定理 1.1 和定理 1.2.

定义 2.3. 设 $A = A(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m) \in F(S)$, 则 A 对应一个 n 值 m 元函数 \bar{A} . 在 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m$ 中, $\bar{A}: \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m \rightarrow [0, 1]$, 这里 $\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ 是由运算符号 $\sim, \Delta, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow$ 把 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m 连接而成, 其方式恰如 $A = A(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m) \in F(S)$ 由连接词 $\sim, \Delta, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow$ 将原子公式 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m 连接而成那样, 称 \bar{A} 是公式 A 所诱导的函数.

定义 2.4. 在 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m$ 中, 设 $\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ 是 $F(S)$ 中命题公式 $A(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m)$ 所诱导的函数. 定义: $l \geq 0, \forall (x_1, \dots, x_m, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^{m+l}, \bar{A}^l: \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^{m+l} \rightarrow [0, 1], \bar{A}^l(x_1, \dots, x_m, \dots, x_{m+l}) = \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$, 称 \bar{A}^l 为函数 \bar{A} 的直到第 l 元的扩张.

接下来我们在 $\text{Goguen}_{\sim, \Delta}$ 命题逻辑系统中, 利用诱导函数给出公式在 k 连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 $\Gamma-k$ 真度的定义, 并讨论 $\Gamma-k$ 真度的相关性质.

设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A \in F(S)$, 本文规定 $S_\Gamma = \{p \in S \mid \exists B \in \Gamma, p \text{ 是构成 } B \text{ 的原子命题}\}, S_A = \{p \in S \mid p \text{ 在 } A \text{ 中出现}\}$, 当 S_Γ 有限时, 称 Γ 为 $\text{Goguen}_{\sim, \Delta}$ 命题逻辑系统的局部有限理论.

以下几点若在文中无特别说明, 则均不发生变化.

- (1) 在 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m$ 中讨论.
- (2) k, λ, μ, η 任取 Δ, \sim .
- (3) 真值函数的上划线不包括 kA 前的 k .
- (4) 基本语法、语义概念如定理、逻辑等价、重言式、矛盾式等均与经典命题逻辑一样.

定义 2.5. 在 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m$ 中, 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, $A \in F(S), S = S_\Gamma \cup S_A = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\}$, 则

$$\tau_{n, \Gamma}(kA) = \begin{cases} 1, & N(\Gamma) = \emptyset \\ \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} k \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), & N(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

其中, $N(\Gamma) = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m \mid \forall B \in \Gamma, \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1\}$, 称 $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(kA)$ 为公式 A 在 k 连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 $\Gamma-k$ 真度, 简称 $\Gamma-k$ 真度.

定理 2.1. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, $S = S_\Gamma \cup S_A = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\}, S^* = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m, p_{m+1}, \dots, p_{m+l}\} \subseteq S$, 则

$$\tau_{n, \Gamma}(kA) = \begin{cases} 1, & N^*(\Gamma) = \emptyset \\ \frac{1}{|N^*(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in N^*(\Gamma)} k \bar{A}(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}), & N^*(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

其中, $N^*(\Gamma) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^{m+l} \mid \forall B \in \Gamma, \bar{B}^l(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) = 1\}$.

证明: 因为 $N(\Gamma) = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m \mid \forall B \in \Gamma, \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1\}$,

$$N^*(\Gamma) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^{m+l} \mid \forall B \in \Gamma, \bar{B}^l(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) = 1\},$$

由定义 2.4 可知, $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^{m+l}, \bar{B}^l(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) = \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$,

有 $|N^*(\Gamma)| = |N(\Gamma)| \times n^l$,

所以, 当 $N^*(\Gamma) = \emptyset$ 时, $N(\Gamma) = \emptyset$, 则 $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(kA) = 1$.

当 $N^*(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset$ 时, $N(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset$, 由于 $\bar{A}^l(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) = \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$, 得到

$$\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^{m+l}} k\bar{A}^l(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m \times n^l} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \times n^l.$$

同时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|N^*(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in N^*(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) &= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)| \times n^l} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \times n^l \\ &= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m). \end{aligned}$$

从而有 $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(kA) = \frac{1}{|N^*(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in N^*(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l})$.

为方便表述, 将 $N^*(\Gamma)$, $\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l}) \in N^*(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_{m+l})$ 仍记作 $N(\Gamma)$, $\sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$.

定理 2.2. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限,

(i) 若 $\Gamma \models A$, 则 $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\Delta A) = 1, \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\sim A) = 0$;

(ii) 若 $\Gamma \models \sim A$, 则 $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\Delta A) = 0, \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\sim A) = 1$.

证明: (i) 若 $\Gamma \models A$, 则 $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)$, 有 $\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$,

结合 Δ 连接词的运算性质可得, $\Delta \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1, |N(\Gamma)| = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \Delta \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$;

结合 \sim 连接词的运算性质可得, $\sim \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 0, \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \sim \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 0$.

由定义 2.5 可得, $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\Delta A) = 1, \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\sim A) = 0$.

(ii) 若 $\Gamma \models \sim A, \forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma), \sim \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$,

结合 \sim 连接词的运算性质可得, $\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 0, |N(\Gamma)| = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \sim \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$,

结合 Δ 连接词的运算性质可得, $\Delta \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 0, \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \Delta \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 0$,

由定义 2.5 可得, $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\Delta A) = 0, \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\sim A) = 1$.

定理 2.3. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 若 $N(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset$, 则 $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\sim kA) = 1 - \tau_{n, \Gamma}(kA)$.

证明: 因为 $N(\Gamma) = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m \mid \forall B \in \Gamma, \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1\}$, 且 $N(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset$,

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\sim kA) &= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \sim k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\ &= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (1 - k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} 1 - \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\
&= 1 - \tau_{n, \Gamma}(kA).
\end{aligned}$$

定理 2.4. 设 $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma_2 \subseteq F(S)$, $A \in F(S)$, S_{Γ_2} 有限, 若 $\tau_{n, \Gamma_1}(kA) = 1$, 则 $\tau_{n, \Gamma_2}(kA) = 1$.

证明: 由于 $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma_2$, 则 $N(\Gamma_2) \subseteq N(\Gamma_1)$, 当 $N(\Gamma_2) = \emptyset$ 时, $\tau_{n, \Gamma_2}(kA) = 1$,

当 $N(\Gamma_2) \neq \emptyset$ 时, 可知 $N(\Gamma_1) \neq \emptyset$, 因为 $\tau_{n, \Gamma_1}(kA) = 1$, 所以 $\frac{1}{|N(\Gamma_1)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma_1)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$,

从而有 $|N(\Gamma_1)| = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma_1)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$.

即 $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma_1)$, 有 $k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$; $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma_2)$, 有 $k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$.

因此, $|N(\Gamma_2)| = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma_2)} k\bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$, 即 $\tau_{n, \Gamma_2}(kA) = 1$.

引理 2.1. 设 $\forall a, b \in \Gamma_{\sim, \Delta}^m$, 则 (1) $1 \rightarrow \mu b = \mu b$; (2) $\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b = \mu b$.

证明:

(1) 当 $\mu b = 1$ 时, $1 \rightarrow \mu b = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 1 = \mu b$;

当 $\mu b < 1$ 时, $1 \rightarrow \mu b = \frac{\mu b}{1} = \mu b$.

(2) 当 $\lambda a = \mu b$ 时, $\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b = \frac{\mu b}{\lambda a} = \mu b$;

当 $\lambda a < \mu b$ 时, $\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b = 1 = \mu b$.

定理 2.5. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S)$, $A, B \in F(S)$, S_{Γ} 有限, 若 $\Gamma \vdash \lambda A$, 则

(i) $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) = \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\lambda A \wedge \mu B) = \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\mu B)$;

(ii) $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) = 1$.

证明: 设 A, B 含有相同的原子公式 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m , 若 $\Gamma \vdash \lambda A$, $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)$, 有 $\lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$.

(i) 由引理 2.1(1)可知,

$$(\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1 \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m),$$

$$(\lambda \bar{A} \wedge \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \wedge \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1 \wedge \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m),$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) &= \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \wedge \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\
&= \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m),
\end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) &= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \wedge \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\
&= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m).
\end{aligned}$$

由定义 2.5 可得, $\tau_{n, \Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) = \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\lambda A \wedge \mu B) = \tau_{n, \Gamma}(\mu B)$.

(ii) 由引理 2.1(2)可知,

$$(\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1.$$

类似于定理 2.5(i), 得到 $\frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$.

再由定义 2.5 可知, $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) = 1$.

引理 2.2. 设 $\forall a, b \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m$, 则 $\lambda a \vee \mu b = \lambda a + \mu b - (\lambda a \wedge \mu b)$.

证明: 首先令 $*_1 = (\lambda a \vee \mu b) - \lambda a - \mu b + (\lambda a \wedge \mu b)$, 再分两种情况进行讨论.

1) 当 $\lambda a \geq \mu b$ 时, $*_1 = \lambda a - \lambda a - \mu b + \mu b = 0$;

2) 当 $\lambda a < \mu b$ 时, $*_1 = \mu b - \lambda a - \mu b + \lambda a = 0$.

定理 2.6. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A, B \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 则 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \vee \mu B) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B) - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \wedge \mu B)$.

证明: 设 A, B 含有相同的原子公式 $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m, \forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)$, 由引理 2.2 可知,

$$\lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \vee \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - (\lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \wedge \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)),$$

其中,

$$\lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \vee \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (\lambda \bar{A} \vee \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m),$$

$$\lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \wedge \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (\lambda \bar{A} \wedge \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m),$$

那么,

$$(\lambda \bar{A} \vee \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - (\lambda \bar{A} \wedge \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m),$$

因此,

$$\sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \vee \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \wedge \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m).$$

同时,

$$\frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \vee \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \wedge \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m).$$

由定义 2.5 可得, $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \vee \mu B) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B) - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \wedge \mu B)$.

引理 2.3. 设 $\forall a, b \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m$, 则 $\mu b \geq \lambda a + (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) - 1$.

证明: 首先令 $*_2 = \mu b - \lambda a - (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) + 1$, 再分两种情况进行讨论.

1) 当 $\lambda a \geq \mu b$ 时, $*_2 = \mu b - \lambda a - 0 = 0$;

2) 当 $\lambda a < \mu b$ 时, $*_2 = \mu b - \lambda a - \frac{\mu b(\lambda a - 1)}{\lambda a} + 1 = \frac{\mu b(\lambda a - 1)}{\lambda a} - \frac{\lambda a(\lambda a - 1)}{\lambda a} = \frac{(\mu b - \lambda a)(\lambda a - 1)}{\lambda a} \geq 0$.

综上, 可得 $\mu b \geq \lambda a + (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) - 1$.

定理 2.7(Γ - k 真度的 MP 规则). 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A, B \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 若 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A) = \alpha, \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) = \beta$, 则 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1$.

证明: 设 A, B 含有相同的原子公式 $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m, \forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)$, 由引理 2.3 可知,

$$\mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \geq \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + (\lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)) - 1,$$

因此,

$$\sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \geq \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} 1,$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \mu \bar{B}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} \lambda \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \\ & \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \\ & \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} 1. \end{aligned}$$

结合定义 2.5 可得, $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B) = \alpha + \beta - 1$.

推论 2.1. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S)$, $A, B \in F(S)$, S_Γ 有限, 若 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A) = 1, \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) = 1$, 则 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B) = 1$.

引理 2.4. 设 $\forall a, b, c \in \Pi_{\Delta}^m$, 则 $(\lambda a \rightarrow \eta c) = (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) + (\mu b \rightarrow \eta c) - 1$.

证明: 首先令 $*_3 = (\lambda a \rightarrow \eta c) - (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) - (\mu b \rightarrow \eta c) + 1$, 再分以下几种情况进行讨论.

1) 当 $\lambda a = \eta c$ 时

$$1.1) \text{ 当 } \mu b = \eta c \text{ 时, } *_3 = 1 - (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) - (\mu b \rightarrow \eta c) + 1 = 1 - (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) + 1 - \frac{\eta c}{\mu b} = 0.$$

1.2) 当 $\mu b < \eta c$ 时

$$1.2.1) \text{ 当 } \lambda a = \mu b \text{ 时, } *_3 = 1 - \frac{\mu b}{\lambda a} = 0;$$

$$1.2.2) \text{ 当 } \lambda a < \mu b \text{ 时, } *_3 = 0.$$

2) 当 $\lambda a > \eta c$ 时

$$2.1) \text{ 当 } \mu b < \eta c \text{ 时, } *_3 = \frac{\eta c}{\lambda a} - \frac{\mu b}{\lambda a} - 1 + 1 = \frac{\eta c - \mu b}{\lambda a} = 0.$$

2.2) 当 $\mu b = \eta c$ 时

$$2.2.1) \text{ 当 } \lambda a > \mu b \text{ 时, } *_3 = \frac{\eta c}{\lambda a} - \frac{\mu b}{\lambda a} - \frac{\eta c}{\mu b} + 1 = \frac{\eta c - \mu b}{\lambda a} - \frac{\eta c - \mu b}{\mu b} = (\eta c - \mu b) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda a} - \frac{1}{\mu b} \right) = 0;$$

$$2.2.2) \text{ 当 } \lambda a = \mu b \text{ 时, } *_3 = \frac{\eta c}{\lambda a} - 1 - \frac{\eta c}{\mu b} + 1 = \frac{\eta c}{\lambda a} - \frac{\eta c}{\mu b} = 0.$$

综上所述可得 $(\lambda a \rightarrow \eta c) = (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) + (\mu b \rightarrow \eta c) - 1$.

定理 2.8($\Gamma-k$ 真度的 HS 规则). 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S)$, $A, B, C \in F(S)$, S_Γ 有限, 若 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) = \alpha, \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \eta C) = \beta$, 则 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \eta C) = \alpha + \beta - 1$.

证明: 设 A, B, C 含有相同的原子公式 $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m, \forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)$, 由引理 2.4 可知,

$$(\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \eta \bar{C})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + (\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \eta \bar{C})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - 1,$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \eta \bar{C})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \\ & \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \eta \bar{C})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \\ & \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以, } & \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \eta \bar{C})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) + \\ & \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} (\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \eta \bar{C})(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) - \\ & \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} 1. \end{aligned}$$

结合定义 2.5 可得, $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \eta C) = \alpha + \beta - 1$.

推论 2.2. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A, B, C \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 若 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) = 1, \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \eta C) = 1$, 则 $\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \eta C) = 1$.

下面将随机举出其中一个定理的例子来加以计算.

例 2.1: 在 $\Pi_{\sim,\Delta}$ 二元四值中, 设 $\Gamma = (\sim p_1 \rightarrow \Delta p_2) \rightarrow p_2, A = (\sim p_1 \vee \Delta p_2) \rightarrow p_2, B = (\sim p_1 \rightarrow \sim p_2) \rightarrow p_1, C = (\Delta p_1 \rightarrow \sim p_2) \rightarrow \sim p_1$, 试计算 $\tau_{4,\Gamma}((\Delta A \wedge \sim B) \rightarrow \sim C) = \tau_{4,\Gamma}((\Delta A \rightarrow \sim C) \vee (\sim B \rightarrow \sim C))$.

解: 根据定义 2.5 来计算 $S_\Gamma = \{p_1, p_2\}, S_A = \{p_1, p_2\}, S_\Gamma \cup S_A = \{p_1, p_2\}$, 公式 A, B, C 所诱导的函数分别为

$$\overline{A}(x, y) : \Pi_{\sim,\Delta}^2 \rightarrow [0, 1], \overline{A}(x, y) = (\sim x \vee \Delta y) \rightarrow y,$$

$$\overline{B}(x, y) : \Pi_{\sim,\Delta}^2 \rightarrow [0, 1], \overline{B}(x, y) = (\sim x \rightarrow \sim y) \rightarrow x,$$

$$\overline{C}(x, y) : \Pi_{\sim,\Delta}^2 \rightarrow [0, 1], \overline{C}(x, y) = (\Delta x \rightarrow \sim y) \rightarrow \sim x.$$

$\Gamma = (\sim p_1 \rightarrow \Delta p_2) \rightarrow p_2$ 可以写成诱导函数的形式为 $\Gamma = (\sim x \rightarrow \Delta y) \rightarrow y$.

为了方便理解, 特做出如下图表.

x	y	$\Gamma = (\sim x \rightarrow \Delta y) \rightarrow y$	$\overline{A}(x, y) = (\sim x \vee \Delta y) \rightarrow y$	$\overline{B}(x, y) = (\sim x \rightarrow \sim y) \rightarrow x$	$\overline{C}(x, y) = (\Delta x \rightarrow \sim y) \rightarrow \sim x$	$(\Delta A \wedge \sim B) \rightarrow \sim C$	$(\Delta A \rightarrow \sim C) \vee (\sim B \rightarrow \sim C)$
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	1	1	1
0	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\frac{1}{3}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	1
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1
$\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\frac{2}{3}$	0	1	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	1
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1
$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	0	1	1
1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

从表中可以看出, $|N(\Gamma)|$ 为所有使 $\Gamma = (\sim x \rightarrow \Delta y) \rightarrow y$ 的值为 1 元素的个数, 即 $|N(\Gamma)| = 13$.

$$\tau_{4,\Gamma}((\Delta A \wedge \sim B) \rightarrow \sim C) = \frac{1}{13} \sum_{(x,y) \in N(\Gamma)} 13 \times 1,$$

$$\tau_{4,\Gamma}((\Delta A \rightarrow \sim C) \vee (\sim B \rightarrow \sim C)) = \frac{1}{13} \sum_{(x,y) \in N(\Gamma)} 13 \times 1,$$

因此, $\tau_{4,\Gamma}((\Delta A \wedge \sim B) \rightarrow \sim C) = \tau_{4,\Gamma}((\Delta A \rightarrow \sim C) \vee (\sim B \rightarrow \sim C))$.

3 Γ - k 相似度、 Γ - k 伪距离的定义及性质

定义 3.1. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 则有

$$\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}((\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) \wedge (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)),$$

称 $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B)$ 为公式 A, B 在 λ, μ 连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 $\Gamma-k$ 相似度, 简称 $\Gamma-k$ 相似度.

定理 3.1. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 则 $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) - 1$.

证明: 设 A, B 含有相同的原子公式 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m , 由定理 2.6 和定义 3.1 可知,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}((\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) \wedge (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) - \tau_{n,\Gamma}((\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) \vee (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.2. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 则

- (i) $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \lambda A)$;
- (ii) $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \vee \mu B, \lambda A) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)$;
- (iii) $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \wedge \mu B, \lambda A) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B)$.

证明: 设 A, B 含有相同的原子公式 $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m, \forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)$,

(i) $\forall a, b \in \Pi_{\sim, \Delta}^m$, 显然有 $(\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b) \wedge (\mu b \rightarrow \lambda a) = (\mu b \rightarrow \lambda a) \wedge (\lambda a \rightarrow \mu b)$.

所以有, $(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) \wedge (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) = (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B)$.

从而有, $((\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}) \wedge (\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A}))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = ((\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A}) \wedge (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$,

则

$$\sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} ((\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}) \wedge (\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A}))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} ((\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A}) \wedge (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m).$$

同时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} ((\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}) \wedge (\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A}))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\ &= \frac{1}{|N(\Gamma)|} \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma)} ((\mu \bar{B} \rightarrow \lambda \bar{A}) \wedge (\lambda \bar{A} \rightarrow \mu \bar{B}))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m). \end{aligned}$$

由定义 2.5 可得, $\tau((\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) \wedge (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)) = \tau((\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B))$.

因此 $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \lambda A)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \vee \mu B, \lambda A) &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(((\lambda A \vee \mu B) \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\lambda A \rightarrow (\lambda A \vee \mu B))) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(((\lambda A \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)) \wedge ((\lambda A \rightarrow \lambda A) \vee (\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B))) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}((\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\lambda A \rightarrow \lambda A)) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \wedge \mu B, \lambda A) &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(((\lambda A \wedge \mu B) \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\lambda A \rightarrow (\lambda A \wedge \mu B))) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(((\lambda A \rightarrow \lambda A) \vee (\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)) \wedge ((\lambda A \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B))) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}((\lambda A \rightarrow \lambda A) \wedge (\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B)) \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B). \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.3. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A, B, C \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 则 $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \eta C) = \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) + \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \eta C) - 1$.

证明: 设 A, B, C 含有相同的原子公式 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m , 由定理 2.8 和定理 3.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) + \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \eta C) - 1 &= (\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) - 1) + (\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \eta C) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\eta C \rightarrow \mu B) - 1) - 1 \\ &= \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \eta C) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\eta C \rightarrow \lambda A) - 1 \\ &= \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \eta C). \end{aligned}$$

定义 3.2. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A, B \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 规定 $\rho_{n,\Gamma} : F(S) \times F(S) \rightarrow [0, 1]$, 则

$$\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = 1 - \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B),$$

称 $\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B)$ 为公式 A, B 在 λ, μ 连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 $\Gamma-k$ 伪距离, 简称 $\Gamma-k$ 伪距离, $(F(S), \rho_{n,\Gamma})$ 称为 $\Gamma-k$ 逻辑度量空间.

定理 3.4. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A, B, C \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 则

$$\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = 1 - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + 1 - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A).$$

证明: 由定理 3.1 可知, $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) - 1$,

则有

$$1 - \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = 1 - (\tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A) - 1),$$

可得

$$\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = 1 - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B) + 1 - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A).$$

定理 3.5. 设 $\Gamma \subseteq F(S), A, B \in F(S), S_\Gamma$ 有限, 以下各结论成立.

- (i) $\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \rho_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \lambda A)$;
- (ii) $\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \vee \mu B, \lambda A) = 1 - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A)$;
- (iii) $\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \wedge \mu B, \lambda A) = 1 - \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \rightarrow \mu B)$.

证明: 在此只证明(i), 其他同理可证, 设 A, B 含有相同的原子公式 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m , 由定理 3.2(i)可知, 因为, $\xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \lambda A)$, 所以, $\rho_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = 1 - \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = 1 - \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \lambda A) = \rho_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \lambda A)$.

4 总 结

本文对 n 值 Goguen 命题逻辑进行了公理化扩张 $\text{Goguen}_{\sim, \Delta}(\Pi_{\sim, \Delta})$, 并利用公式的诱导函数给出公式在 k (k 任取 \sim 或 Δ) 连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 Γ - k 真度的定义; 讨论了 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$ 中 Γ - k 真度的 MP 规则、HS 规则等相关性质; 定义了 $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$ 中两公式间的 Γ - k 相似度与 Γ - k 伪距离, 得到了公式在 k 连接词下相对于局部有限理论 Γ 的 Γ - k 相似度与 Γ - k 伪距离所具有的一些良好性质. 关于 Γ - k 真度、 Γ - k 相似度与 Γ - k 伪距离所具有的更多良好性质, 以及关于 Γ - k 真度的近似推理理论等, 我们将在另文中加以讨论.

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