

# Goguen 命题逻辑系统公理化扩张的 $\Gamma$ - $k$ 真度理论及性质\*

高晓莉, 惠小静, 朱乃调



(延安大学 数学与计算机科学学院, 陕西 延安 716000)

通讯作者: 高晓莉, E-mail: 951402445@qq.com

**摘要:** 首先对  $n$  值 Goguen 命题逻辑进行公理化扩张  $\text{Goguen}_{\sim, \Delta}$ , 记为  $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$ . 利用公式的诱导函数给出公式在  $k$  ( $k$  任取  $\sim$  或  $\Delta$ ) 连接词下相对于局部有限理论  $\Gamma$  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  $\Gamma$  的  $\Gamma$ - $k$  相似度与  $\Gamma$ - $k$  伪距离所具有的一些良好性质.

**关键词:** Goguen 命题逻辑系统;  $\Gamma$ - $k$  真度;  $\Gamma$ - $k$  相似度;  $\Gamma$ - $k$  伪距离  
**中图法分类号:** TP301

**中文引用格式:** 高晓莉, 惠小静, 朱乃调. Goguen 命题逻辑系统公理化扩张的  $\Gamma$ - $k$  真度理论及性质. 软件学报, 2017, 28(7): 1629-1639. <http://www.jos.org.cn/1000-9825/5110.htm>

**英文引用格式:** Gao XL, Hui XJ, Zhu ND. Theory and property of  $\Gamma$ - $k$  truth degree on axiomatic extension of Goguen propositional logic system. Ruan Jian Xue Bao/Journal of Software, 2017, 28(7): 1629-1639 (in Chinese). <http://www.jos.org.cn/1000-9825/5110.htm>

## Theory and Property of $\Gamma$ - $k$ Truth Degree on Axiomatic Extension of Goguen Propositional Logic System

GAO Xiao-Li, HUI Xiao-Jing, ZHU Nai-Diao

(College of Mathematics and Computer Science, Yan'an University, Yan'an 716000, China)

**Abstract:** Axiomatic extensions of  $n$ -valued Goguen propositional logic system denoted as  $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$ , is first studied in this paper. Using induced function, the definition of  $\Gamma$ - $k$  truth degree of formula relative to local finite theory  $\Gamma$  under the  $k$  conjunction is given. The MP rule, HS rule, and some correlation properties are also discussed. Finally, the definition of  $\Gamma$ - $k$  similarity degree and  $\Gamma$ - $k$  pseudo-metric in  $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$  between two formulas is presented, and some good properties about  $\Gamma$ - $k$  similarity degree and  $\Gamma$ - $k$  pseudo-metric relative to local finite theory  $\Gamma$  under the  $k$  conjunction are simultaneously obtained.

**Key words:** Goguen propositional logic system;  $\Gamma$ - $k$  truth degree;  $\Gamma$ - $k$  similarity degree;  $\Gamma$ - $k$  pseudo-metric

关于命题逻辑结论程度化的思想被 Pavelka 在 20 世纪 70 年代提出以来<sup>[1]</sup>, 大量学者投入到了这一研究领域, 并取得了丰富的成果<sup>[2-18]</sup>. 其中, 文献[2-6]从逻辑概念程度化入手, 给出了命题逻辑系统中公式的真度理论. 文献[7-10]利用赋值集的随机化方法, 在命题逻辑系统中给出了公式的随机真度概念, 实现了计量逻辑学与概率逻辑学的融合. 文献[11, 12]对 Łukasiewicz 命题逻辑系统和  $R_0L_{3, n+1}$  命题逻辑系统中公式相对于局部有限理论  $\Gamma$  的真度进行了研究, 提出了公式的相对  $\Gamma$ -真度, 把一般真度作为相对真度的特例, 拓展了真度理论的应用范围. 文献[13, 14]通过视赋值集为通常乘积拓扑空间, 利用其上的 Borel 概率测度在命题逻辑系统中引入了

\* 基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(11471007); 陕西省自然科学基金(2014JM1020); 延安大学研究生创新基金资助项目(YCX 201612)

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (11471007); Natural Science Foundation of Shaanxi Province of China (2014JM1020); Graduate Innovation Fund of Yan'an University (YCX201612)

收稿时间: 2016-01-27; 修改时间: 2016-04-27; 采用时间: 2016-05-13; jos 在线出版时间: 2016-10-11

CNKI 网络优先出版: 2016-10-12 16:26:59, <http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.2560.TP.20161012.1626.025.html>

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 $\Delta$ ,并提出了基本逻辑系统 BL 的公理化扩张  $BL_{\Delta}$  系统,同时与对合否定相结合建立了  $SBL_{\sim}$  系统,在该系统中, $\Delta$  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 $\Delta$  转换词建立了推理中前提与结论的真值关系定理,实现了 $\Delta$  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 $\Delta$ ,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 $\Delta$ )连接词下相对于局部有限理论 $\Gamma$ 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 $\Gamma$ 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<sup>[18]</sup>.  $BL_{\Delta}$  的公理系统如下.

(BL)BL 的公理系统;

(A  $\Delta$  1)  $\Delta A \vee \neg \Delta A$ ;

(A  $\Delta$  2)  $\Delta(A \vee B) \rightarrow (\Delta A \vee \Delta B)$ ;

(A  $\Delta$  3)  $\Delta A \rightarrow A$ ;

(A  $\Delta$  4)  $\Delta A \rightarrow \Delta \Delta A$ ;

(A  $\Delta$  5)  $\Delta(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\Delta A \rightarrow \Delta B)$ .

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

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

定理 1.1( $\Delta$ 演绎定理)<sup>[18]</sup>. 令 $\mathcal{L}$ 是  $BL_{\Delta}$  的公理化扩张,那么对任意理论 $\Gamma$ ,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. $SBL_{\Delta}$  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<sup>[17]</sup>. 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)  $\neg A \rightarrow \sim\sim A$ ;

( $\sim$ 3)  $\Delta(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \Delta(\sim B \rightarrow \sim B)$ .

在  $SBL_{\sim}$  系统中,令  $\Delta A = \sim\sim A$ ,便可以建立  $SBL_{\Delta}$  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.

( $SBL_{\Delta}$ )  $SBL_{\Delta}$  的公理系统;

( $\sim$ 1)  $\sim\sim A \rightarrow A$ ;

( $\sim$ 3)  $\Delta(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \Delta(\sim B \rightarrow \sim B)$ .

$SBL_{\sim}$  中的推理规则也为 MP 规则和 $\Delta$ 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  $\Pi_{\sim}$  是  $SBL_{\sim}$  公理化扩张的两个基本类型.由于  $SBL_{\sim}$  也是  $BL_{\Delta}$  的公理化扩张,因此  $SBL_{\sim}$  中的 $\Delta$  演绎定理也成立.

定理 1.2(强完备性定理)<sup>[17]</sup>. 令 $\mathcal{L}$ 是  $SBL_{\sim}$  的公理化扩张,那么对理论 $\Gamma$ 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  $\Gamma$  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,  $\sim, \Delta$  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  $\Pi$ . 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  $\Delta$  两类算子, 由于乘积系统是 SBL 系统, 因此  $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$  是 SBL $_{\sim, \Delta}$  的公理化扩张, 满足 SBL $_{\sim, \Delta}$  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  $\Gamma$  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  $S_\Gamma$  有限时, 称  $\Gamma$  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)  $k, \lambda, \mu, \eta$  任取  $\Delta, \sim$ .
- (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  $\Gamma$  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  $\Gamma \not\models A$ , 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  $\Delta$  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  $\Gamma \not\models A, \forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in N(\Gamma), \sim \bar{A}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 1$ ,

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  $\Delta$  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  $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \Gamma_2 \subseteq F(S)$ ,  $A \in F(S)$ ,  $S_{\Gamma_2}$  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  $\Gamma \subseteq F(S)$ ,  $A, B \in F(S)$ ,  $S_{\Gamma}$  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( $\Gamma$ - $k$  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  $\Gamma \subseteq F(S)$ ,  $A, B \in F(S)$ ,  $S_\Gamma$  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) 当  $\mu b = \eta c$  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) 当  $\lambda a = \mu b$  时,  $*_3 = 1 - \frac{\mu b}{\lambda a} = 0$ ;

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

2) 当  $\lambda a > \eta c$  时

2.1) 当  $\mu b < \eta c$  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) 当  $\lambda a > \mu b$  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) 当  $\lambda a = \mu b$  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  $\Gamma \subseteq F(S)$ ,  $A, B, C \in F(S)$ ,  $S_\Gamma$  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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\Gamma = (\sim p_1 \rightarrow \Delta p_2) \rightarrow p_2$  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.

$x$	$y$	$\Gamma = (\sim x \rightarrow \Delta y) \rightarrow y$	$\bar{A}(x, y) = (\sim x \vee \Delta y) \rightarrow y$	$\bar{B}(x, y) = (\sim x \rightarrow \sim y) \rightarrow x$	$\bar{C}(x, y) = (\Delta x \rightarrow \sim y) \rightarrow \sim x$	$(\Delta A \wedge \sim B) \rightarrow \sim C$	$(\Delta A \rightarrow \sim C) \vee (\sim B \rightarrow \sim C)$
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 $\Gamma$ - $k$ 相似度、 $\Gamma$ - $k$ 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  $\lambda, \mu$  连接词下相对于局部有限理论  $\Gamma$  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

$$(i) \quad \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A, \mu B) = \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B, \lambda A);$$

$$(ii) \quad \xi_{n,\Gamma}(\lambda A \vee \mu B, \lambda A) = \tau_{n,\Gamma}(\mu B \rightarrow \lambda A);$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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  $\lambda, \mu$  连接词下相对于局部有限理论  $\Gamma$  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  $\Delta$ ) 连接词下相对于局部有限理论  $\Gamma$  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; 定义了  $\Pi_{\sim, \Delta}$  中两公式间的  $\Gamma$ - $k$  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  $\Gamma$  的  $\Gamma$ - $k$  相似度与  $\Gamma$ - $k$  伪距离所具有的一些良好性质. 关于  $\Gamma$ - $k$  真度、 $\Gamma$ - $k$  相似度与  $\Gamma$ - $k$  伪距离所具有的更多良好性质, 以及关于  $\Gamma$ - $k$  真度的近似推理理论等, 我们将在另文中加以讨论.

## References:

- [1] Pavelka J. On fuzzy logic I: Many-Valued rules of inference; II: Enriched lattice and semantics of propositional calculi; III: Semantical completeness of some many-valued propositional calculi. Zeitschrift Math Logik und Grundlegender Math, 1979,25:45-52; 119-134; 447-464. [doi: 10.1002/malq.19790250304] [doi: 10.1002/malq.19790250706] [doi: 10.1002/malq.19790252510]
- [2] Wang GJ. Quantitative logic (I). Chinese Journal of Engineering Mathematics, 2006,23(2):191-215 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3085.2006.02.001]
- [3] Pei DW. Fuzzy Logic Theory and Its Application Based on  $t$ -Norm. Beijing: Science Press, 2013 (in Chinese).
- [4] Wang GJ, Liu BC. The theory of relative  $\Gamma$ -tautology degree of formulas in four propositional logics. Chinese Journal of Engineering Mathematics, 2007,24(4):598-610 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3085.2007.04.004]
- [5] Hui XJ. Truth degree decreasing theorem of generalized effective inference in fuzzy logic system. Fuzzy Systems and Mathematics, 2013,27(4):36-41 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-7402.2013.04.007]
- [6] Zhou JR, Wu HB. An equivalent definition and some properties of truth degrees in Łukasiewicz propositions logic system. Chinese Journal of Engineering Mathematics, 2013,30(4):580-590 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3085.2013.04.011]
- [7] Hui XJ, Wang GJ. Randomization of classical inference patterns and its application. Science in China (Series E), 2007, 37(6):801-812 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.1007/s11432-007-0067-9]
- [8] Hui XJ, Wang GJ. Randomization of classical inference patterns and its application (II). Fuzzy Systems and Mathematics, 2008,22(3):21-26 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [9] Hui XJ. Randomization of 3-valued propositional logic system. Acta Mathematicae Applicatae Sinica, 2009,32(1):19-27 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.3321/j.issn:0254-3079.2009.01.003]
- [10] Wang GJ, Hui XJ. Generalization of fundamental theorem of probability logic. Acta Electronica Sinica, 2007,35(7):1333-1340 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.3321/j.issn:0372-2112.2007.07.021]
- [11] Wu HB. The theory of  $\Gamma$ -truth degrees of formulas and limit theorem in Łukasiewicz propositional logic. Science in China: Information Science, 2014,44(12):1542-1559 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.1360/N112013-00171]
- [12] Wu HB, Zhou JR. The  $\Gamma$ -truth degree of formulas in propositional logic system  $R_0L_{3n+1}$  with properties. Chinese Journal of

- Computers, 2015,38(8):1672–1679 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.11897/SP.J.1016.2015.01672]
- [13] Zhou HJ. Theory of Borel probability truth degrees of propositions in Łukasiewicz propositional logics and a limit thorem. Ruan Jian Xue Bao/Journal of Software, 2012,23(9):2235–2247 (in Chinese with English abstract). <http://www.jos.org.cn/1000-9825/4179.htm> [doi: 10.3724/SP.J.1001.2012.04179]
- [14] She YH, He XL. Borel probabilistic rough truth degree of formulas in rough logic. Ruan Jian Xue Bao/Journal of Software, 2014,25(5):970–983 (in Chinese with English abstract). <http://www.jos.org.cn/1000-9825/4441.htm> [doi: 10.13328/j.cnki.jos.004441]
- [15] Francese E, Lluís G, Petr H, Mirko N. Residuated fuzzy logics with an involutive negation. Archive for Mathematical Logic, 2000, 39(2):103–124. [doi: 10.1007/s001530050006]
- [16] Flaminio T, Marchioni E.  $T$ -Norm based logics with an independent an involutive negation. Fuzzy Sets & Systems, 2006,157(24): 3125–3144. [doi: 10.1016/j.fss.2006.06.016]
- [17] Cintula P, Klement E P, Mesiar R, Navara M. Fuzzy logics with an additional involutive negation. Fuzzy Sets & Systems, 2010, 161(3):390–411. [doi: 10.1016/j.fss.2009.09.003]
- [18] Hui XJ. Quantified axiomatic extension systems of  $SBL_{\perp}$  based on truth value. Science in China: Information Science, 2014, 44(7):900–911 (in Chinese with English abstract). [doi: 10.1360/N112013-00166]

#### 附中文参考文献:

- [2] 王国俊. 计量逻辑学(I). 工程数学学报, 2006, 23(2): 191–215. [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3085.2006.02.001]
- [3] 裴道武. 基于三角模的模糊逻辑理论及其应用. 北京: 科学出版社, 2013.
- [4] 王国俊, 刘保翠. 四种命题逻辑中公式的相对  $\Gamma$ -重言度理论. 工程数学学报, 2007, 24(4): 598–610. [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3085.2007.04.004]
- [5] 惠小静. 模糊逻辑系统中广义有效推理的真度递减定理. 模糊系统与数学, 2013, 27(4): 36–41. [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-7402.2013.04.007]
- [6] 周建仁, 吴洪博. Łukasiewicz 命题逻辑系统中真度的等价定义及相关性质. 工程数学学报, 2013, 30(4): 580–590. [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3085.2013.04.011]
- [7] 惠小静, 王国俊. 经典推理模式的随机化研究及其应用. 中国科学: E 辑, 2007, 37(6): 801–812. [doi: 10.1007/s11432-007-0067-9]
- [8] 惠小静, 王国俊. 经典推理模式的随机化研究及其应用(II). 模糊系统与数学, 2008, 22(3): 21–26.
- [9] 惠小静. 三值  $R_0$  命题逻辑系统的随机化. 应用数学学报, 2009, 32(1): 19–27. [doi: 10.3321/j.issn:0254-3079.2009.01.003]
- [10] 王国俊, 惠小静. 概率逻辑学基本定理的推广. 电子学报, 2007, 35(7): 1333–1340. [doi: 10.3321/j.issn:0372-2112.2007.07.021]
- [11] 吴洪博. Łukasiewicz 命题逻辑中公式的  $\Gamma$ -真度理论和极限定理. 中国科学: 信息科学, 2014, 44(12): 1542–1559. [doi: 10.1360/N112013-00171]
- [12] 吴洪博, 周建仁. 命题逻辑系统  $R_0L_{3,n+1}$  中公式的  $\Gamma$ -真度及性质. 计算机学报, 2015, 38(8): 1672–1679. [doi: 10.11897/SP.J.1016.2015.01672]
- [13] 周红军. Łukasiewicz 命题逻辑中命题的 Borel 概率真度理论和极限定理. 软件学报, 2012, 23(9): 2235–2247. <http://www.jos.org.cn/1000-9825/4179.htm> [doi: 10.3724/SP.J.1001.2012.04179]
- [14] 折延宏, 贺晓丽. 粗糙逻辑中公式的 Borel 型概率粗糙真度. 软件学报, 2014, 25(5): 970–983. <http://www.jos.org.cn/1000-9825/4441.htm> [doi: 10.13328/j.cnki.jos.004441]
- [18] 惠小静. 基于真值的  $SBL_{\perp}$  公理化扩张系统的计量化. 中国科学: 信息科学, 2014, 44(7): 900–911. [doi: 10.1360/N112013-00166]



高晓莉(1992 - ),女,陕西延安人,硕士,主要研究领域为数理逻辑,不确定性推理.



朱乃调(1990 - ),女,硕士,主要研究领域为数理逻辑,不确定性推理.



惠小静(1973 - ),女,博士,教授,CCF 专业会员,主要研究领域为不确定性推理.