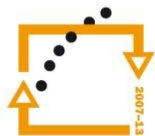




**Streamlining the Applied Mathematics Studies
at Faculty of Science of Palacký University in Olomouc
CZ.1.07/2.2.00/15.0243**



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



**OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost**

INVESTICE
DO ROZVOJE
VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

International Conference Olomoucian Days of Applied Mathematics

ODAM 2013

Department of Mathematical analysis
and Applications of Mathematics
Faculty of Science
Palacký University Olomouc

Integrals: special functionals and optimization tool

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Dept. of Mathematics

ODAM
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Short history

1850 B.C., Egypt (Moscow Mathematical Papyrus, problem 14)
volume of a frustum of a square pyramid

370 B.C., Greece, EUDOXUS, exhaustion method

3rd century B.C., Greece, ARCHIMEDES, parabols, circle

3rd century A.C., China, LIU HUI, circle

5th century A.C., China, ZU CHONG ZHI and ZU GENG, sphere

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1615, Austria (LINZ), KEPLER, volume of barrels

1854, Germany (GÖTTINGEN), RIEMANN, habilitation thesis

1902, France (NANCY), LEBESGUE, doctoral thesis

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Special functionals

Special functionals

- Lebesgue integral \sim linear operators
Dunford & Schwartz 1958
- Choquet integral \sim comonotone additivity
Schmeidler 1986
- Sugeno integral \sim comonotone maxitivity & min-homogeneity
Marichal 2000

Special functionals

- Shilkret integral \sim comonotone maxitivity & homogeneity

Benvenuti et al. 2002

- concave integral \sim concave functional, homogeneity, smallest with $I(m, 1_A) \geq m(A)$

Lehrer 2009

- convex integral \sim convex functional, homogeneity, greatest with $I(m, 1_A) \leq m(A)$

Li et al. 2013

Decomposition integrals

Workers a, b, c

performance per hour in units

$$m(\emptyset) = 0, m(a) = 2, m(b) = 3, m(c) = 4, m(a, b) = 7, m(b, c) = 5, m(a, c) = 4, m(a, b, c) = 8,$$

capacity in hours $f(a) = 5, f(b) = 4, f(c) = 3.$

Determine the optimal total performance!

α) only one group can work a fixed time period

β) several disjoint groups can work (fixed time in each group may differ)

γ) one group starts to work, once a worker stop to work, he cannot start again

δ) there are no constraints

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$$V_\alpha = \max \{c \cdot m(A) \mid c \cdot 1_A \leq f\} = 4 \cdot 7 = 28$$

SHILKRET 1971

$$\begin{aligned} V_\beta &= \max \left\{ \sum c_i \cdot m(A_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot 1_{A_i} \leq f, (A_i) \text{ system disj.} \right\} = \\ &= 4 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 4 = 40 \end{aligned}$$

YANG 1983 (PAN–integral)

$$\begin{aligned} V_\gamma &= \max \left\{ \sum c_i \cdot m(A_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot 1_{A_i} \leq f, (A_i) \text{ chain} \right\} = \\ &= 3 \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 2 = 33 \end{aligned}$$

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$$V_\delta = \max \left\{ \sum c_i \cdot m(A_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot 1_{A_i} \leq f \right\} = 4 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 = 42$$

LEHRER 2009, CONCAVE INTEGRAL



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$f(x) \sim$ minimal number of working hours

$m(A) \sim$ cost of group A work per hour

goal \sim minimize the costs $W!$

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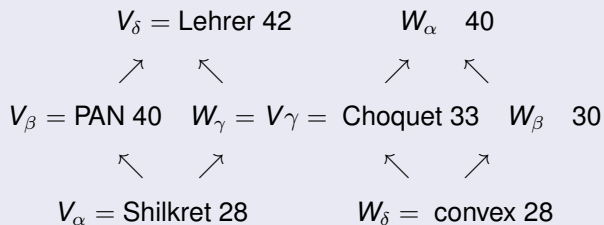
CONVEX INTEGRAL

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CONVEX INTEGRAL



Even & Lehrer decomposition integrals

$$V_{\mathcal{H}}(m, f) = \sup \left\{ \sum c_i \cdot m(A_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot \mathbf{1}_{A_i} \leq f, (A_i) \in \mathcal{H} \right\}$$

Mesiar, Li & Pap superdecomposition integrals

$$W_{\mathcal{H}}(m, f) = \inf \left\{ \sum c_i \cdot m(A_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot \mathbf{1}_{A_i} \geq f, (A_i) \in \mathcal{H} \right\}$$

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Universal integrals

$$I: \bigcup_{(X, \mathcal{A}) \in \mathcal{S}} (\mathcal{M}_{(X, \mathcal{A})} \times \mathcal{F}_{(X, \mathcal{A})}) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$$

\mathcal{S} the class of all measurable spaces

$\mathcal{M}_{(X, \mathcal{A})}$ all monotone measures on (X, \mathcal{A})

$\mathcal{F}_{(X, \mathcal{A})}$ all non-negative measurable functions $f: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$

(U/1) I is increasing in both coordinates

(U/2) there is pseudo-multiplication $\otimes : [0, \infty]^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty]$
such that $I(m, c1_E) = c \otimes m(E)$

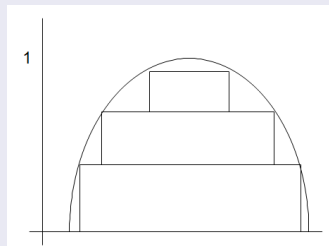
(U/3) $I(m_1, f_1) = I(m_2, f_2)$ whenever $m_1(f_1 \geq x) = m_2(f_2 \geq x)$
for all $x \in (0, \infty]$

If we constraint to $[0, 1]$ case ("fuzzy"), we suppose
 $\otimes : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a semicopula, and always $m(X) = 1$

Choquet 1953 (Šipoš 1979, but also Vitali 1925)

$$I_{Ch}(m, f) = \sup \left\{ \sum c_i m(E_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot 1_{E_i} \leq f, (E_i) \text{ chain} \right\}$$

Universal integral



PAN–integral Yang 1983

à la Lebesgue, m need not be σ –additive

$$I_Y(m, f) = \sup \left\{ \sum c_i m(E_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot 1_{E_i} \leq f, (E_i) \text{ disjoint} \right\}$$

NOT a universal integral

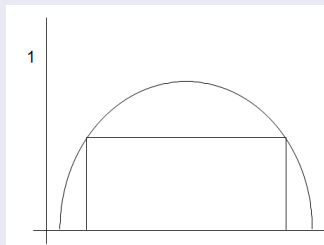
Riemann
Lebesgue

E_i intervals, m Lebesgue measure
 m σ –additive measure

Shilkret 1971

$$I_{Sh}(m, f) = \sup \{c \cdot m(E) \mid c \cdot 1_E \leq f\}$$

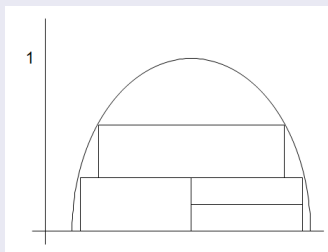
Universal integral



Lehrer 2009 (concave integral)

$$I_L(m, f) = \sup \left\{ \sum c_i m(E_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot 1_{E_i} \leq f \right\}$$

Not a universal integral



Defect of some integrals – they do not allow to recover original measure m !

PAN–integral

$$I_Y(m, 1_E) = m(E) \quad \text{for } \forall E \in \mathcal{A}$$

only if m is superadditive, $m(E \cup F) \geq m(E) + m(F)$, $E \cap F = \emptyset$

concave integral

$$I_L(m, 1_E) = m(E) \quad \text{for } \forall E \in \mathcal{A}$$

only if m is TB (totally balanced);

(supermodularity $m(A \cup B) + m(A \cap B) \geq m(A) + m(B)$ of m is enough!)

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Mesiar & Stupňanová

I is decomposition & universal integral iff $I \in \{I_{(1)}, I_{(2)}, \dots, I_{(\infty)}\}$

$$I_{(n)}(m, f) = \sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \cdot m(A_i) \mid \sum c_i \cdot \mathbf{1}_{A_i} \leq f, (A_i)_{i=1}^n \text{ is chain} \right\}$$

$$I_{(1)} \leq I_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq I_{(\infty)} = \sup I_{(n)}$$

$I_{(1)}$ SHILKRET

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$+$ and \cdot can be modified into \oplus and \odot

For example,

$$x \oplus_p y = (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad p > 0$$

$$x \odot y = xy$$

pseudo-concave integral (Jun Li, R. Mesiar & E. Pap, 2011)

$$I_L^{\oplus_p, \odot}(m, f) = \sup \left\{ \bigoplus_p (c_i \odot m(E_i)) \mid \bigoplus_p b(c_i, E_i) \leq f \right\}$$

where $b(c, E)(x) = \begin{cases} c & \text{if } x \in E, \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

qualitatively nothing new up to an isomorphism

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$$\oplus = \vee \quad (\text{sup})$$

Working on $[0, 1]$, considering \odot any semicopula (1 is neutral element)

all 4 approaches are equivalent, yielding unique integral

$$\begin{aligned} I^{\oplus, \odot}(m, f) &= \sup \{c \odot m(E) \mid b(c, E) \leq f\} = \\ &= \sup \{t \odot m(f \geq t) \mid t \in [0, 1]\} \end{aligned}$$

$I^{\vee, \wedge}$ SUGENO 1974

$I^{\vee, \cdot}$ SHILKRET 1971

$I^{\vee, T}$ WEBER 1986

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MUROFUSHI & SUGENO 1991, fuzzy t -conorm integral (on $[0, 1]$)

- 1 type $I^{\vee, \odot}$
- 2 type á la distorted Choquet

$$I_m^{h,k,g}(f) = h^{(-1)}(Ch_{g \circ m}(k \circ f))$$

$g, h, k : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ additive
generators of t -conorms;

$h = g \sim$ strict t -conorm S

m is S -additive \Rightarrow Weber integral (1984)

MESIAR 1996,

Choquet-like integral (on $[0, \infty]$)

1 type $I^{\vee, \otimes}$

2 type $I_m^g(f) = g^{-1} (Ch_{g \circ m}(g \circ f))$
 $g : [0, \infty] \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ automorphism

Universal integrals based on copulas, on $[0, 1]$ KLEMENT, MESIAR, PAP 2004, 2010

$$C : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$C(0, x) = C(x, 0) = 0$$

$$C(1, x) = C(x, 1) = x$$

$$C((x_1, y_1) \vee (x_2, y_2)) + C((x_1, y_1) \wedge (x_2, y_2)) \geq C(x_1, y_1) + C(x_2, y_2)$$

$$C \longleftrightarrow P_C \text{ on } \mathcal{B}([0, 1]^2),$$

$$P_C([a, b] \times [0, 1]) = P_C([0, 1] \times [a, b]) = b - a$$

$$I_C(m, f) = P_C(\{(u, v) \in [0, 1]^2 \mid v \leq m(f \geq u)\})$$

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$$C((x_1, y_1) \vee (x_2, y_2)) + C((x_1, y_1) \wedge (x_2, y_2)) \geq C(x_1, y_1) + C(x_2, y_2)$$

$$C \longleftrightarrow P_C \text{ on } \mathcal{B}([0, 1]^2),$$

$$P_C([a, b] \times [0, 1]) = P_C([0, 1] \times [a, b]) = b - a$$

$$I_C(m, f) = P_C(\{(u, v) \in [0, 1]^2 \mid v \leq m(f \geq u)\})$$

Universal integrals based on copulas, on $[0, 1]$ KLEMENT, MESIAR, PAP 2004, 2010

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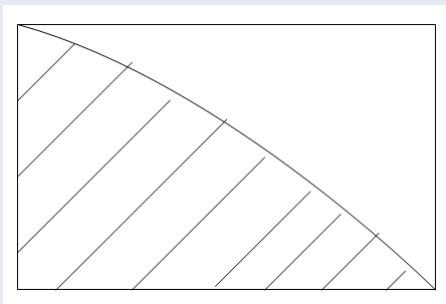


Figure: graph of the function $m(f \geq u)$

$$I_{\cap} = I_C \quad \text{Choquet}$$

$$I_{Min} = I^{\vee, \wedge} \quad \text{Sugeno}$$

$$I_C(m, c \cdot 1_E) = C(c, m(E))$$

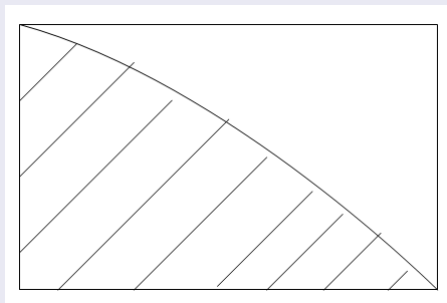


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decomposition & universal integrals based on copulas

$$I_{C,(n)}(m, f) = \sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (C(c_1 + \dots + c_i, m(f \geq c_1 + \dots + c_i)) - C(c_1 + \dots + c_{i-1}, m(f \geq c_1 + \dots + c_i))) \mid c_1, \dots, c_n \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$I_{C,(1)} \leq I_{C,(2)} \leq \dots \leq I_{C,(\infty)} = \sup I_{C,(n)} \leq I_C$$

Fuzzy measure–based integral, on $[0, 1]$

Klement, Mesiar, Pap 2004

μ fuzzy measure on $\mathcal{B}([0, 1]^2)$,

$$\mu([0, c] \times [0, 1]) = \mu([0, 1] \times [0, c]) = c$$

$$I_{\mu}(m, f) = \mu(\{(u, v) \in [0, 1]^2 \mid v \leq m(f \leq u)\})$$

$$\mu(E) = \sup(uv \mid (u, v) \in E) \rightarrow \text{SHILKRET}$$

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on $[0, \infty]$ similar integrals

one application:
h-index, q-index

$$H = I^{M,\wedge}(m, f) \quad Q = I^{M,A}(m, \sqrt{f})$$

X all publications of an author

$m(E) = \text{card } E$

$f(i) = c_i$ number of citations of publication i

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- 1 Kolesárová A; Komorníková M: Triangular norm-based iterative compensatory operators. FUZZY SETS AND SYSTEMS 104 (1999) 109-120 (38)
- 2 Calvo T; Kolesárová A; Komorníková M; et al.: Aggregation operators: Properties, classes and construction methods. In: AGGREGATION OPERATORS: NEW TRENDS AND APPLICATIONS Book Series: Studies in Fuzziness and Soft Computing 97, pp. 3-104 Published: 2002 (21)
- 3 Komorník J.; Komorníková M.; Mesiar R.; et al.: Comparison of forecasting performance of nonlinear models of hydrological time series. PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH 31 (2006) 1127-1145 (12)
- 4 Komorníková M: Aggregation operators and additive generators. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF UNCERTAINTY FUZZINESS AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS 9 (2001) 205-215 (11)
- 5 Komorníková M.; Szolgay J.; Svetlíková D.; et al.: A hybrid modelling framework for forecasting monthly reservoir inflows. JOURNAL OF HYDROLOGY AND HYDROMECHANICS 56 (2008) 145-162 (5)
- 6 Hanus J; Komorníková M; Mináriková J: Influence of boxing materials on the properties of different paper items stored inside. RESTAURATOR-INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL MATERIAL 16 (1995) 94-208 (4)

$$h = 5, q = 3$$

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Thanks for your attention!