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On aggregation functions based on linguistically quantified propositions and finitely additive set functions

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Abstract

We study aggregation functions defined as convex combinations of the linguistically quantified propositions “at least k criteria are satisfied”. Our approach is similar to the *TOWA* function in spirit but instead of using a maxitive measure we propose to rely on a real-valued finitely additive set function. This assumption leads to a new framework. However, it is combinatorial by nature and, in general, it produces functions with high computational costs. Therefore, we analyze some particular settings and introduce new aggregation functions which can alleviate the combinatorial burden thanks to several combinatorial identities. These methods have interesting features and in particular, some of them make it possible to set different types of relationships between criteria by allowing the use of different t-norms. The interest of our proposals is illustrated on a famous example which cannot be modeled by classical aggregation functions such as the Choquet integral.

Keywords: Fuzzy connectives and aggregation operators, Combinatorial problems.

1. Introduction

Aggregation operators are mathematical functions that combine several input values into a unique representative one. These operators have been studied from different theoretical viewpoints and they have also been applied

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in many application fields such as multicriteria decision making, statistics, information fusion or pattern recognition among others [1, 2]. From a general standpoint, aggregation operators play an important role in problems where one needs to fuse information coming from different criteria (or attributes or sources). We assume that these pieces of information are numerical measures that all belong to the closed interval $[0, 1]$. Then an aggregation operator aims at synthesizing the latter numerical ratings into a unique global score in $[0, 1]$. More formally, an aggregation operator is defined as follows.

Definition 1. *An aggregation operator is a function¹ $F : [0, 1]^N \mapsto [0, 1]$ which fulfills the following requirements:*

- $F(0, \dots, 0) = 0$,
- $F(1, \dots, 1) = 1$,
- F is non-decreasing in each variable.

Note that when $N = 1$, we have, $\forall a \in [0, 1] : F(a) = a$.

In this paper, we define new aggregation operators that can be formulated in the context of multicriteria decision making. Accordingly, the basic definitions and notations we use, are from this field. In that case, aggregation functions are used to help a decision maker when several alternatives are evaluated in regard to many criteria. The overall scores they produce allow the decision maker to better compare the alternatives and select the most performing ones. However, this implies that the aggregation function is able to reflect the decision maker's preference model.

In [3, 4, 5], it was shown that multicriteria decision problems can be formulated by means of quantified linguistically propositions. Some basic examples of such statements are “all criteria are satisfied”, “most of criteria are satisfied” and so on. Then using tools from fuzzy set theory, one can evaluate the membership values of these propositions for all alternatives, and use the latter measures to make decisions.

In our case, we focus on propositions of the type “at least k criteria are satisfied” where k is a non-negative integer. These events are studied and encountered in the so-called *TOWA*² function [6]. The latter aggregation op-

¹Note that to explicitly mention the number of arguments N , the notation $F^{(N)}$ is often used in the literature. However, in order to lighten the notations, we choose to remove the superscript. We assume that we always have N input values but this is without loss of generality.

²Triangular norms Ordered Weighted Average.

erator is a convex combination of the membership functions of fuzzy subsets “at least k criteria are satisfied” with k varying from 1 to N .

The general formulation of the aggregation functions we propose share common roots with the *TOWA* method. Yet, our framework assumes a completely different type of measure for representing uncertainty. In [6] a maxitive measure is employed whereas we suggest an additive set function.

However, using such a set function generally leads to combinatorial formulas with high computational complexities. But, as we will see, this combinatorial burden can be dramatically alleviated in several particular cases.

Furthermore, the aggregation functions we introduce, present interesting features in comparison to the *TOWA* operator and the Choquet integral as well. These properties make our proposals interesting both from a theoretical and a practical standpoints as we shall argue in the sequel.

To introduce our method we proceed as follows. In Section 2, we review the approach developed in [4, 5] which leads to the formulation of the *TOWA* function in [6]. Then in Section 3, we present our framework and we subsequently introduce several aggregation functions with their respective features. Next, in Section 4, we illustrate the interest of our different proposals using a well-motivated problem. We finally synthesize the findings of the paper and discuss some future works in Section 5.

2. Formulating multicriteria decisions and the *TOWA* operator

In this section, we discuss the previous works that have paved the way for our approach. In Paragraph 2.1, we recall the seminal framework developed by Bellman and Zadeh to cast multicriteria decision functions in terms of fuzzy sets. In the following parts, we detail some extensions proposed by Yager in a series of papers and we subsequently present the *TOWA* operator in Paragraph 2.2, the attitudinal character index in Paragraph 2.3 and the related *OWA* function in Paragraph 2.4. Then in Paragraph 2.5, we underline some possible extensions of these works in order to position our contribution.

2.1. Modeling multicriteria decisions by means of fuzzy subsets

Let \mathbb{X} and \mathbb{A} be two non-empty and finite sets of alternatives and criteria respectively. We denote by x an alternative in \mathbb{X} , and we assume \mathbb{A} contains N criteria which are denoted by A_i with $i = 1, \dots, N$. Then let \mathbb{S} designate a class of N fuzzy subsets of \mathbb{X} where, for all $i = 1, \dots, N$, S_i is the subset of alternatives such that “criterion A_i is satisfied”. For any fuzzy subset S_i , we

denote by μ_{S_i} its membership function. Given an alternative x , $\mu_{S_i}(x)$ is a real number in $[0, 1]$ which can be interpreted as a degree of satisfaction: the closer to 1 the value $\mu_{S_i}(x)$ is, the more alternative x satisfies the criterion A_i .

In [3], Bellman and Zadeh propose a framework to define a decision function as a fuzzy subset of \mathbb{X} . They particularly suggest to frame a decision function as the intersection of fuzzy subsets representing the different goals and the different constraints the alternatives should satisfy. They call this method the “confluence of goals and constraints”. Such a general conjunction can be linguistically stated as “all goals and all constraints are satisfied”. The best alternatives are the ones which have the greatest membership values in this fuzzy subset.

2.2. The TOWA operator

In [4, 5], Yager proposes some extensions of Bellman and Zadeh’s approach. He defines a decision function as a quantified linguistically proposition. One particular formulation is the following one: “ Q objectives are satisfied” where Q is a linguistic quantifier. Yager makes the distinction between absolute and relative linguistic quantifiers. “At least one”, “at least k ” or “all”, are instances of absolute quantifiers while examples of relative quantifiers could be “most”, “few” or “many”. The former type can be understood as fuzzy subsets of non-negative numbers whereas relative quantifiers are fuzzy subsets of the unit interval.

We are interested in absolute quantifiers and we focus on fuzzy subsets of \mathbb{X} which correspond to the events “at least k criteria are satisfied” where $k = 1, \dots, N$. We denote these fuzzy subsets by E_k^N and they can be formally defined as follows:

$$E_k^N = \bigcup_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N} (S_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap S_{i_k}). \quad (1)$$

There are many ways to determine $\mu_{E_k^N}$. The approach proposed in [4, 5, 6] amounts to assuming a possibility measure. In this case, μ is maxitive and given two subsets S, S' , their fuzzy union is obtained through the following membership function: $\mu_{S \cup S'} = \max(\mu_S, \mu_{S'})$. Therefore, the membership function of E_k^N can be written as follows:

$$\mu_{E_k^N} = \max_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N} \mu_{S_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap S_{i_k}}. \quad (2)$$

Then in order to define the membership functions of the fuzzy intersections involved in (2), one can use any triangular norm (t-norm) [7, 8, 9]. T-norms represent extensions of the intersection operation in the case of fuzzy subsets and they are functions $T : [0, 1]^2 \mapsto [0, 1]$ such that, $\forall a, b, c \in [0, 1]$:

- T is commutative: $T(a, b) = T(b, a)$.
- T is associative: $T(T(a, b), c) = T(a, T(b, c))$.
- T is non-decreasing: $T(a, b) \leq T(a, c)$ whenever $b \leq c$.
- 1 is a neutral element: $T(a, 1) = a$.

There are four fundamental t-norms which are the following ones:

- The minimum³ t-norm: $\forall a, b \in [0, 1] : T_M(a, b) = \min(a, b)$.
- The product t-norm: $\forall a, b \in [0, 1] : T_P(a, b) = ab$.
- The Lukasiewicz t-norm: $\forall a, b \in [0, 1] : T_L(a, b) = \max(a + b - 1, 0)$.
- The drastic t-norm: $\forall a, b \in [0, 1] : T_D(a, b) = \min(a, b)$ if $\max(a, b) = 1$, and $T_D(a, b) = 0$ otherwise.

It is interesting to mention that $\forall a, b \in [0, 1] : T_M(a, b) \geq T_P(a, b) \geq T_L(a, b) \geq T_D(a, b)$. Thereby, one can use different t-norms to make the fuzzy intersections more or less strong and hence, assume different sorts of relationships between the arguments.

Using t-norms in the decision function described previously, we obtain the following formula:

$$\mu_{E_k^N} = \max_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N} T(\mu_{S_{i_1}}, \dots, \mu_{S_{i_k}}). \quad (3)$$

Next, let us assume that for an alternative x , τ is a permutation of $\{1, \dots, N\}$ such that $\mu_{S_{\tau(1)}}(x) \geq \mu_{S_{\tau(2)}}(x) \geq \dots \geq \mu_{S_{\tau(N)}}(x)$. Since any T is non-decreasing, thus we have the following property:

$$\max_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N} T(\mu_{S_{i_1}}(x), \dots, \mu_{S_{i_k}}(x)) = T(\mu_{S_{\tau(1)}}(x), \dots, \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x)). \quad (4)$$

In [6], Yager considers all events E_k^N with k varying from 1 to N and mix their respective membership functions using a convex combination. This approach is named *TOWA*⁴ and is defined by the following equation:

$$TOWA_{\mathbf{w}, T}(x) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k T(\mu_{S_{\tau(1)}}(x), \dots, \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x)). \quad (5)$$

³Also known as the Gödel or the Zadeh product.

⁴Functions that mix T -norm with Ordered Weighted Averaging operators.

where $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N)$ is a weight vector such that $0 \leq w_k \leq 1$ for all $k = 1, \dots, N$ and $\sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k = 1$.

2.3. Different behaviors and the attitudinal character index

In *TOWA*, the membership function “at least k criteria are satisfied” is weighted with respect to a non-negative value that reflects the importance of the linguistic quantifier “at least k ”. In such a case, different weighting schemes convey different semantics to the *TOWA* operator. Particular and completely opposite cases are the following ones:

- If $w_1 = 1$ and $w_k = 0$ otherwise, then the *TOWA* function reduces to the membership function of the event “at least one criterion is satisfied”.
- If $w_N = 1$ and $w_k = 0$ otherwise, then it boils down to the membership function of “all criteria are satisfied” and this specific approach pertains to the initial method from Bellman and Zadeh [3].

The former weight vector leads to a complete disjunction over all S_k resulting in a tolerant behavior. In that case, it is sufficient that only one criterion is well satisfied for the overall membership value to be high. In contrast, the latter setting is a complete conjunction which corresponds to a severe aggregation function. In this context, the degree of satisfaction of all criteria should be high so as to obtain a high global membership grade.

In between these two cases, one can design more compensatory aggregation functions by suitably changing the weight vector \mathbf{w} . In order to judge whether a weighting scheme \mathbf{w} provides a *TOWA* closer to a disjunctive or a conjunctive behavior, Yager adopted in [6] the attitudinal character or orness measure which was introduced in [10]. This index denoted *AC* takes as an argument a weight vector \mathbf{w} and it gives as an output a real value in $[0, 1]$. It is defined as follows:

$$AC(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k \frac{N - k}{N - 1}. \quad (6)$$

The closer to 1 $AC(\mathbf{w})$ is, the more $TOWA_{T,\mathbf{w}}$ tends to a disjunctive behavior. Besides, it is noteworthy that a uniform weighting scheme $\mathbf{w} = (1/N, \dots, 1/N)$ has an orness value of $1/2$. Accordingly, one can also position the behavior of an aggregation operator with respect to this uniformly balanced case which is equivalent to the arithmetic mean.

2.4. The OWA function as a particular case of TOWA

TOWA is a generalization of a well-known aggregation function also defined by Yager in [6] which is called *OWA*⁵. It corresponds to the situation where the t-norm T in (5) is set to T_M , the minimum operator. In that case $T_M(\mu_{S_{\tau(1)}}(x), \dots, \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x)) = \min(\mu_{S_{\tau(1)}}(x), \dots, \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x)) = \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x)$ and thus we have:

$$\begin{aligned} OWA_{\mathbf{w}}(x) &= TOWA_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}(x) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x). \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

2.5. Towards an extension of the TOWA operator

In the previous paragraphs, we have reviewed the *TOWA* operator and some of its basic properties. We end this section by underlying two remarks that allow us to motivate the approach that we present in the sequel.

On the one hand, as already mentioned, *TOWA* relies on a maxitive measure. Indeed, max is the standard union operator for fuzzy subsets and, as pointed out in [11], simplicity and idempotency are two main reasons that can explain the particular role played by this operation. Nonetheless, this is not the sole possibility. For example, one could use any triangular conorm (t-conorm) for fuzzy unions [7, 8, 9]. In fact, our proposal suggests another way to deal with fuzzy subsets namely, by means of an additive set function.

On the other hand, the *TOWA* function given in (5) assumes only one sort of t-norm T for all fuzzy intersections. But, one could use distinct t-norms for different subsets of \mathbb{S} and thus assume several kinds of interaction between criteria. This would extend the *TOWA* operator in an interesting way. However, this ideal flexibility would not be without a cost. Indeed, in order to define (5) for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$, one should specify, in a rigorous way, a set of fuzzy intersections for all possible subsets of \mathbb{S} . In general terms, this would require setting 2^N t-norms. In contrast, our approach enables us to define aggregation functions that allow setting different fuzzy intersections between criteria but without such a heavy computational cost.

⁵Ordered Weighted Averaging operators.

3. Aggregation functions based on finitely additive set functions

Similarly to the *TOWA* function, our approach consists of a convex combination of membership functions of the propositions $E_k^N =$ “at least k criteria are satisfied” given in (1). Therefore, in general terms, it is defined as follows:

$$A_{\mathbf{w},T} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k \mu_{E_k^N}, \quad (8)$$

where \mathbf{w} is a weight vector and T is a t-norm (whose role shall be explained more in details in the sequel).

Nevertheless, despite starting from the same general definition given in (8), our method is distinct from *TOWA*.

Indeed, as underlined by Dubois and Prade (see for example [12]), fuzzy sets can be approached from different viewing angles. In fact, we interpret the membership function of S_i as a likelihood function. From this viewpoint, the value $\mu_{S_i}(x)$ is a measure of the conditional uncertainty of the following event: “criterion A_i is satisfied for a given x ”. Subsequently, this uncertainty can be modeled either by a possibility measure which is maxitive or a probability measure which is additive [12].

In the light of this latter consideration, the underlying framework of the *TOWA* approach could be understood as choosing a maxitive measure for dealing with the uncertainty conveyed by the fuzzy subsets in \mathbb{S} (see also [13, Section 1.4]). In our perspective, we rather assume that the uncertainty is modeled by a set function that is close to a probability measure. Indeed, we suppose a set function that is additive. However, as we shall see later on, this set function does not necessarily lie in the closed unit interval.

By assuming an additive set function instead of a maxitive one, we design a general scheme which leads to the definition of new kinds of aggregation operators.

The rest of this section is organized as follows. In Paragraph 3.1, we give more details about our framework. Then in Paragraph 3.2, we study the membership functions $\mu_{E_k^N}$ and we show how they can be determined by using combinatorial tools. Afterwards, we examine (8) in our setting and we propose special cases that have interesting properties in Paragraphs 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5. In Paragraph 3.6, we enunciate some other properties that our proposals also satisfy.

3.1. Finitely additive set functions and some of their properties

Let \mathcal{S} be the algebra of subsets generated by the finite class of fuzzy subsets \mathbb{S} . Henceforth, we assume that μ is a real-valued set function, $\mu : \mathcal{S} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$. We also suppose that μ is finitely additive and thus:

$$\forall S, S' \in \mathcal{S}, S \cap S' = \emptyset : \mu_{S \cup S'} = \mu_S + \mu_{S'}. \quad (9)$$

Let us denote \bar{S} , the complement of S which is defined by $\mathbb{X} - S$. In what follows, we recall well-known properties related to additive set functions.

Firstly, for all S, \bar{S} in \mathcal{S} , we have $S \cup \bar{S} = \mathbb{X}$ and $S \cap \bar{S} = \emptyset$. If we assume $\mu_{\mathbb{X}}(x) = 1$ for all alternatives $x \in \mathbb{X}$, then from (9) we can deduce the following relation:

$$\forall S, \bar{S} \in \mathcal{S} : \mu_{\bar{S}} = 1 - \mu_S. \quad (10)$$

Secondly, for all S, S' in \mathcal{S} , it is clear that $S = S \cap (S' \cup \bar{S}') = (S \cap S') \cup (S \cap \bar{S}')$ which are disjoint from each other. As a consequence, it holds:

$$\forall S, S' \in \mathcal{S} : \mu_{S \cap \bar{S}'} = \mu_S - \mu_{S \cap S'}. \quad (11)$$

Thirdly, one can observe that, for all S, S' in \mathcal{S} , $S \cup S'$ can be expressed as $(S \cap \bar{S}') \cup (S' \cap \bar{S}) \cup (S \cap S')$ with the latter three subsets being mutually disjoint. Therefore, by applying the previous relationships, we obtain the general formulation of the additivity property:

$$\forall S, S' \in \mathcal{S} : \mu_{S \cup S'} = \mu_S + \mu_{S'} - \mu_{S \cap S'}. \quad (12)$$

It is worth underlying that (10) and (11) allow us to express the membership function of a fuzzy subset containing a complement, as a linear combination of membership functions of fuzzy subsets without any complement. Furthermore, (12) makes it also possible to formulate the membership function of an union as a linear combination of membership functions of subsets containing no complement. This property, which represents the core of our framework, can be generalized to all S in \mathcal{S} as we shall explain in the sequel.

Let us use \tilde{S} to indicate either S or \bar{S} in a generic manner. We define the set of fundamental intersections as the set of all possible intersections of size N contained in \mathcal{S} that are particular cases of the following generic formula: $\tilde{S}_1 \cap \tilde{S}_1 \cap \dots \cap \tilde{S}_N$. There are 2^N fundamental intersections and they are all mutually disjoint. We also introduce the set of positive intersections which

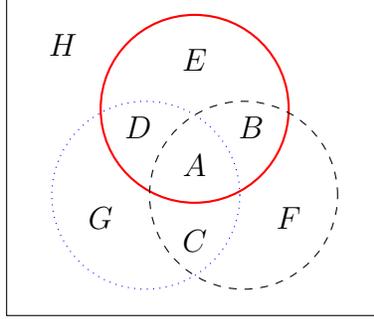


Figure 1: Venn diagram with $\mathbb{S} = \{S_1, S_2, S_3\}$ respectively represented as solid red, dashed black and dotted blue circles. The 8 disjoint subsets A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are the fundamental intersections of \mathbb{S} : $A = S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3$, $B = S_1 \cap S_2 \cap \overline{S_3}$, \dots , $G = \overline{S_1} \cap \overline{S_2} \cap S_3$ and $H = \overline{S_1} \cap \overline{S_2} \cap \overline{S_3}$. Examples of positive intersections are $A = S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3$, $A \cup B = S_1 \cap S_2$ and $A \cup B \cup C \cup F = S_2$.

are the elements of \mathcal{S} that form fuzzy intersections which do not contain any complement and which can thus be expressed through the following formulation: $S_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap S_{i_k}$ with $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N$ and $k = 1, \dots, N$.

We illustrate these definitions in Figure 1 which is a Venn diagram corresponding to the case $\mathbb{S} = \{S_1, S_2, S_3\}$.

It is easy to see that all S in \mathcal{S} can be formulated as a finite union of fundamental intersections. Then as a consequence of relationships (10) and (11), any fundamental product $\tilde{S}_1 \cap \tilde{S}_1 \cap \dots \cap \tilde{S}_N$ can be equivalently formulated as a linear combination of membership functions of positive fuzzy intersections. Since all fundamental products are mutually disjoint, then all S in \mathcal{S} can also be expressed as a linear combination of membership functions of positive intersections.

Therefore, in our setting, the finitely additive set function μ is completely determined by only defining the membership functions of positive intersections of \mathcal{S} which consist of the following elements:

- all fuzzy subsets, $\{S_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq N}$,
- all pairwise fuzzy intersections, $\{S_i \cap S_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$,
- all triple-wise fuzzy intersections, $\{S_i \cap S_j \cap S_k\}_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq N}$,
- \dots
- the fuzzy intersection made of the N elementary subsets, $\{S_1 \cap \dots \cap S_N\}$.

From a general perspective, in order to determine the membership function of any S in \mathcal{S} , one can apply the following procedure:

- Express S as a finite union of fundamental products.
- Replace all \overline{S}_j by $\mathbb{X} - S_j$.
- Develop the resulting expression for each fundamental product.
- Replace the terms made of intersections of S_j by their respective membership functions and replace the \cup symbol by the regular sum.

Example 1. For illustration, let us determine the membership function of $\overline{S_1 \cup S_2}$ following the example depicted in Figure 1:

- $\overline{S_1 \cup S_2} = G \cup H = (\overline{S_1} \cap \overline{S_2} \cap S_3) \cup (\overline{S_1} \cap \overline{S_2} \cap \overline{S_3})$.
- $\overline{S_1 \cup S_2} = ((\mathbb{X} - S_1) \cap (\mathbb{X} - S_2) \cap S_3) \cup ((\mathbb{X} - S_1) \cap (\mathbb{X} - S_2) \cap (\mathbb{X} - S_3))$.
- $\overline{S_1 \cup S_2} = (S_3 - S_1 \cap S_3 - S_2 \cap S_3 + S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3) \cup (\mathbb{X} - S_1 - S_2 - S_3 + S_1 \cap S_2 + S_1 \cap S_3 + S_2 \cap S_3 - S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3)$.
- $\mu_{\overline{S_1 \cup S_2}} = (\mu_{S_3} - \mu_{S_1 \cap S_3} - \mu_{S_2 \cap S_3} + \mu_{S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3}) + (\mu_{\mathbb{X}} - \mu_{S_1} - \mu_{S_2} - \mu_{S_3} + \mu_{S_1 \cap S_2} + \mu_{S_1 \cap S_3} + \mu_{S_2 \cap S_3} - \mu_{S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3}) = 1 - \mu_{S_1} - \mu_{S_2} + \mu_{S_1 \cap S_2}$.

Then in order to compute the membership functions of the positive fuzzy intersections, we propose to use t-norms. Accordingly, for all k -tuple (i_1, \dots, i_k) such that $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N$, we have:

$$\mu_{S_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap S_{i_k}} = T(\mu_{S_{i_1}}, \dots, \mu_{S_{i_k}}). \quad (13)$$

However, it is important to mention that even though $\mu_{S_i}(x) \in [0, 1]$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$ and for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$, any t-norm does not necessarily allow the values of μ to lie in the closed unit interval. This is the reason why we assume μ to be a real-valued set function and not a measure. Such a topic was studied by Perovic et al in [14]. These authors show that if T is a convex combination of T_M and T_P then μ is a probability measure [14, Theorem 2.2]. Otherwise, it is not guaranteed that all membership values lie in $[0, 1]$.

Example 2. To illustrate this matter let us reproduce a counter example given in [14]. This case amounts to evaluating the membership function of the event $\overline{E_1^3} = \text{“all criteria are not satisfied”}$. This membership function can be firstly expressed as $1 - \mu_{E_1^3}$ and it can be further expanded as follows $1 - (\sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} \mu_{S_i \cap S_j} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq N} \mu_{S_i \cap S_j \cap S_k})$. Now, suppose that an alternative x is such that $\mu_{S_1}(x) = \mu_{S_2}(x) = \mu_{S_3}(x) = 1/2$, and we use $T = T_L(a, b) = \max(a + b - 1, 0)$, the Lukasiewicz t-norm. Then

$\mu_{E_1^3}(x) = 3/2 - 0 + 0$ which is greater than 1, and thus $\mu_{\overline{E_1^3}}(x) = -1/2$ which is negative⁶.

As a result, we need to carefully choose the parameter setting in the general definition (8) so as to satisfy the definition of an aggregation function.

After having introduced the properties of the set function μ we use in our work, we focus in the next paragraph on the determination of the membership functions of the fuzzy proposition $E_k^N = \text{“at least } k \text{ criteria are satisfied”}$.

3.2. Determining $\mu_{E_k^N}$ using the Jordan formula

First of all, let us notice that when assuming a probability measure, it is well-known that $\mu_{E_k^N}$ can be determined by using the Jordan formula introduced in [15, 16]. This identity generalizes the Poincaré formula which corresponds to the case $k = 1$ and which is also known as the inclusion-exclusion principle or the sieve formula.

The Jordan formula was generalized to real-valued additive set functions by Takács in [17]. Consequently, we can apply it in our framework. In order to recall the Jordan formula, let us firstly introduce the following so-called symmetric sums⁷, $\forall k = 1, \dots, N$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_k^N &= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N} \mu_{S_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap S_{i_k}} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq N} T(\mu_{S_{i_1}}, \dots, \mu_{S_{i_k}}). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The Jordan formula enables us to determine the membership function of E_k^N as a linear combination of the symmetric sums Σ_k^N where the coefficients are binomial. We have, $\forall k = 1, \dots, N$:

$$\mu_{E_k^N} = \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N. \quad (15)$$

⁶In contrast, if we choose $T_M(a, b) = \min(a, b)$ as a t-norm, we will obtain $\mu_{E_1^3}(x) = 3/2 - 3/2 + 1/2 = 1/2$ and thus $\mu_{\overline{E_1^3}}(x) = 1/2$ as well which are all in $[0, 1]$.

⁷Note that these functions should not be mistaken with the aggregation operators bearing the same name (see for example [1, 2]).

Example 3. In order to illustrate this identity, let us take again the example $\mathbb{S} = \{S_1, S_2, S_3\}$ as described in Figure 1 and let us determine $\mu_{E_2^3}$. From Figure 1, we can see that $\mu_{E_2^3} = A + B + C + D$. Using (15), we have $\mu_{E_2^3} = \binom{1}{1}\Sigma_2^3 - \binom{2}{1}\Sigma_3^3 = \Sigma_2^3 - 2\Sigma_3^3$. Next, $\Sigma_2^3 = \mu_{S_1 \cap S_2} + \mu_{S_1 \cap S_3} + \mu_{S_2 \cap S_3}$ and from the Venn diagram this is exactly $(A + B) + (A + D) + (A + C) = 3A + B + C + D$. Besides, $\Sigma_3^3 = \mu_{S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3}$ which is A . Thus, in this example, (15) gives $3A + B + C + D - 2A$ which is the correct solution.

Other particular cases of the Jordan formula are the Poincaré formula which determines the value of the event “at least one criterion is satisfied”, and the measure of unanimity which is the value of the proposition “all criteria are satisfied”. In the former case, $\mu_{E_1^N}$ is given by the alternating sum $\Sigma_1^N - \Sigma_2^N + \dots + (-1)^{N+1}\Sigma_N^N$. In the latter case which corresponds to $\mu_{E_N^N}$, (15) simply reduces to Σ_N^N .

Another kind of subsets that is related to the E_k^N is the family of propositions “exactly k criteria are satisfied” for all $k = 1, \dots, N$ and which are denoted H_k^N . The latter events were studied by Jordan as well and their membership functions can be determined with an expression similar to $\mu_{E_k^N}$ [15, 16]. We have, $\forall k = 1, \dots, N$:

$$\mu_{H_k^N} = \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l}{k} \Sigma_l^N. \quad (16)$$

Interestingly, the setting we propose allows us to satisfy the following relationship.

Proposition 1. For all $k = 1, \dots, N - 1$:

$$\mu_{E_k^N} = \mu_{H_k^N} + \mu_{E_{k+1}^N}. \quad (17)$$

Proof. By using the fact that $\binom{l}{k} = \binom{l-1}{k-1} + \binom{l-1}{k}$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{E_k^N} &= \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N \\ &= \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \left(\binom{l}{k} - \binom{l-1}{k} \right) \Sigma_l^N \\ &= \mu_{H_k^N} - \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k} \Sigma_l^N. \end{aligned}$$

Let us put $k' = k + 1$ then it comes:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{E_k^N} &= \mu_{H_k^N} + \sum_{k' \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k'} \binom{l-1}{k'-1} \Sigma_l^N \\ &= \mu_{H_k^N} + \mu_{E_{k'}^N}.\end{aligned}$$

□

The Jordan formulas are in accordance with the framework we have discussed in the previous paragraph. Indeed, these expressions are only based upon the membership functions of positive intersections of fuzzy subsets in \mathcal{S} . By combining (8) and (15), our method can thus be formulated as follows:

$$A_{\mathbf{w}, T} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N. \quad (18)$$

However, determining the membership functions of the E_k^N generally leads to heavy computations because of the combinatorial nature of additive set functions. In the worst case, $\mu_{E_1^N}$, we need to determine the membership functions of 2^N fuzzy subsets. Furthermore, as we have underlined at the end of Paragraph 3.1, we also have to pay attention to the way we set the parameters of (18) in order to define valid aggregation functions.

In the subsequent paragraphs, we examine some particular cases of (18) that lead to the definition of valid and interesting aggregation operators.

3.3. Using T_M for fuzzy intersections

One first remarkable case is when we apply the minimum t-norm for the determination of all positive fuzzy intersections in (18).

Firstly, let us state the following relation related to the symmetric sums.

Lemma 1. *Let x be an alternative and τ a permutation of $\{1, \dots, N\}$ such that $\mu_{S_{\tau(1)}}(x) \geq \mu_{S_{\tau(2)}}(x) \geq \dots \geq \mu_{S_{\tau(N)}}(x)$. Let $T = T_M$ for the determination of the membership functions of all positive intersections in \mathcal{S} . Then for all $k = 1, \dots, N$:*

$$\Sigma_k^N = \sum_{1 \leq l \leq N-k+1} \binom{N-l}{k-1} \mu_{S_{\tau(N-l+1)}}. \quad (19)$$

Proof. (14) is the sum of all fuzzy intersections made of all possible combinations of size k of elements in \mathbb{S} . By using T_M , one can observe that in (14), the smallest value $\mu_{S_{\tau(N)}}(x)$ is added $\binom{N-1}{k-1}$ times (all combinations of size k involving $\mu_{S_{\tau(N)}}$), the second smallest value $\mu_{S_{\tau(N-1)}}(x)$ is added $\binom{N-2}{k-1}$ times (all combinations of size k involving $\mu_{S_{\tau(N-1)}}(x)$ but not $\mu_{S_{\tau(N)}}(x)$) and so on. This enumeration is the combinatorial identity known as the hockey stick which leads to (19). \square

Secondly, if we apply (19) to determine the membership functions $\mu_{E_k^N}$, we obtain the following result.

Proposition 2. *Under the same conditions stated in Lemma 1, it holds that, for all $k = 1, \dots, N$:*

$$\mu_{E_k^N}(x) = \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x). \quad (20)$$

Before establishing the proof of Proposition 2, let us first state the following combinatorial identity.

Lemma 2. *For all $k \leq N$:*

$$\sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{N}{l} \binom{l}{k} = \mathbf{1}_{k=N}, \quad (21)$$

where $\mathbf{1}_A$ equals 1 if the given proposition A is true and it equals 0 otherwise.

Proof. Let us recall that $\forall k \leq l \leq N : \binom{N}{l} \binom{l}{k} = \binom{N}{k} \binom{N-k}{l-k}$. By applying this combinatorial identity, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{N}{l} \binom{l}{k} &= (-1)^{-k} \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^l \binom{N}{k} \binom{N-k}{l-k} \\ &= (-1)^{-k} \binom{N}{k} \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^l \binom{N-k}{l-k}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us take $l' = l - k$ and $N' = N - k$. Moreover, let us recall the binomial formula: $(a + b)^N = \sum_{0 \leq l \leq N} \binom{N}{l} a^{N-l} b^l$. If $a = 1$ and $b = -1$ it holds: $0^N = \sum_{0 \leq l \leq N} (-1)^l \binom{N}{l}$. By making the variables changes and by applying the latter relation we have:

$$\sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{N}{l} \binom{l}{k} = (-1)^{-k} \binom{N}{k} \sum_{0 \leq l' \leq N'} (-1)^{l'+k} \binom{N'}{l'}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^{-k} \binom{N}{k} (-1)^k 0^{N'} \\
&= (-1)^0 \binom{N}{k} 0^{N-k}.
\end{aligned}$$

From the equation above, one can see that $k = N$ is the only case where we obtain a non-null value and it equals 1. \square

We can now establish the proof of Proposition 2.

Proof. From (15) and (19), we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{E_k^N}(x) &= \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \sum_{1 \leq m \leq N-l+1} \binom{N-m}{l-1} \mu_{S_{\tau(N-m+1)}} \\
&= \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \sum_{1 \leq m \leq N} \binom{N-m}{l-1} \mu_{S_{\tau(N-m+1)}} \mathbf{1}_{m \leq N-l+1} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq m \leq N} \mu_{S_{\tau(N-m+1)}} \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \binom{N-m}{l-1} \mathbf{1}_{l \leq N-m+1} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq m \leq N} \mu_{S_{\tau(N-m+1)}} \sum_{k \leq l \leq N-m+1} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \binom{N-m}{l-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Let us denote $l' = l - 1$ and $k' = k - 1$. Then by using Lemma 2, it comes:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{E_k^N}(x) &= \sum_{1 \leq m \leq N} \mu_{S_{\tau(N-m+1)}} \sum_{k' \leq l' \leq N-m} (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \binom{N-m}{l'} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq m \leq N} \mu_{S_{\tau(N-m+1)}} \mathbf{1}_{k' = N-m}.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we have $k' = N - m$ iff $k = N - m + 1$ which completes the proof. \square

Owing to the previous developments, we can enunciate the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *Let $T = T_M$ for the determination of the membership functions of all positive intersections in \mathcal{S} , then $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M} = TOWA_{\mathbf{w}, T_M} = OWA_{\mathbf{w}}$.*

Proof. By using relation (20) of Proposition 2 in the general definition (8), we obtain $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k \mu_{S_{\tau(k)}}(x)$. Then according to (5), this latter expression is $TOWA_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}$ which is also $OWA_{\mathbf{w}}$ as stated in (7). \square

Corollary 2. *Let $T = T_M$ for the determination of the membership functions of all positive intersections in \mathcal{S} , then for all weight vectors \mathbf{w} , $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}$ is an aggregation function.*

Therefore, our approach encompasses the *OWA* function as a special case. Moreover, using T_M allows us to address the combinatorial issue since the *OWA* function has a $O(N \log N)$ computational cost. Besides, it is interesting to point out that the *OWA* function already generalizes other well-known aggregation operators such as the arithmetic mean and order statistics (see for example [1, 2]).

Even though the case $T = T_M$ is interesting from a theoretical standpoint, it does not illustrate the innovative aspect of our proposal. In the sequel, we examine other particular cases which are more appealing in that respect.

3.4. Using T_P for fuzzy intersections

In this paragraph, we demonstrate that using another fundamental t-norm, T_P , we obtain other interesting properties. In that case, other combinatorial tools allow us to dramatically reduce the computational complexity of the symmetric sums. Indeed, in this context, we can apply the Newton-Girard formula (see for example [18]) in order to calculate all Σ_k^N effectively. To this end, let us introduce the following power sums, $\forall k = 1, \dots, N$:

$$P_k^N = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i}^k. \quad (22)$$

The Newton-Girard formula makes it possible to compute the symmetric sums in a recursive way by using the power sums. This is stated in the following proposition.

Proposition 3. *Let $T = T_P$ for the determination of the membership functions of all positive intersections in \mathcal{S} . Then for all $k = 1, \dots, N$:*

$$k \Sigma_k^N = \sum_{1 \leq l \leq k} (-1)^{l-1} \Sigma_{k-l}^N P_l^N, \quad (23)$$

with the convention that $\Sigma_0^N = 1$.

Owing to this result, we can calculate the symmetric sums with a $O(N^2)$ computational cost instead of an exponential one. This implies that the computational complexity of $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ can be reduced from 2^N to $O(N^2)$ as well. It remains to prove that using T_P leads to a function satisfying the requirements given in Definition 1. This is stated in the following result.

Theorem 3. *Let $T = T_P$ for the determination of the membership functions of all positive intersections in \mathcal{S} , then for all possible weight vectors \mathbf{w} , $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ is an aggregation function.*

Proof. It is evident that $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}(0, \dots, 0) = 0$. Next, in order to prove that $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$, we show by induction that $\mu_{E_k^N}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$ for all $k = 1, \dots, N$. It is clear that $\mu_{E_N^N}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$. Then assume that $\mu_{E_k^N}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$ and let us prove that, $\mu_{E_{k-1}^N}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$ for all $k = N, \dots, 2$. To this end, we stated in Proposition 1 that $\mu_{E_{k-1}^N} = \mu_{H_{k-1}^N} + \mu_{E_k^N}$. Accordingly, it is sufficient to show that $\mu_{H_k^N}(1, \dots, 1) = 0$ for all $k = 1, \dots, N - 1$. To achieve this result, one can observe that if $\mu_{S_1}(x) = \dots = \mu_{S_N}(x) = 1$ then $\Sigma_k^N = \binom{N}{k}$ and in that case:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{H_k^N} &= \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l}{k} \binom{N}{l} \\ &= \mathbf{1}_{k=N}. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, this is exactly the relationship given in Lemma 2 and it enables us to claim that $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$. Finally, because of [14, Theorem 2.2], we know that using T_P for all positive intersections of \mathcal{S} allows μ to be a probability measure. This implies that all $\mu_{E_k^N}$ are non-decreasing in each argument. Therefore, $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ is also non-decreasing in each argument for it is a convex combination of the $\mu_{E_k^N}$. \square

So far, we have studied our general approach (8) by varying the type of t-norm one could use to define the membership functions of positive fuzzy intersections and by letting the weight vector \mathbf{w} free of restrictions. In this latter paragraph, we have studied the product operator T_P and this t-norm not only allows us to reduce the complexity of our method, but it also provides a new kind of aggregation function. In the following paragraph, we pursue our work by restraining this time the weight vector \mathbf{w} . As we shall see, unlike the methods we have examined so far, this approach enables us to employ different t-norms for different positive intersections in an effective manner.

3.5. Using two particular weight vectors

We investigate some particular settings of the weight vector \mathbf{w} in (8). Our goal is twofold. On the one hand, we seek to design aggregation functions that can reproduce different types of behaviors between severe and tolerant.

On the other hand, we aim to reduce the computational cost due to the combinatorial nature of our framework.

We show that by defining two special weighting schemes, we can address both aforementioned matters in the same time. The weight vectors that we restrict our study to, are the following ones:

$$\mathbf{w}^\uparrow = \frac{2}{N(N+1)}(1, 2, \dots, N), \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{w}^\downarrow = \frac{2}{N(N+1)}(N, N-1, \dots, 1). \quad (25)$$

The meaning of \mathbf{w}^\uparrow can be explained as follows: the importance of the linguistic quantifier “at least k ” linearly increases with respect to k . It is easy to show that this weighting scheme has an orness value of $1/3$ whatever N . Therefore, the resulting function has a behavior closer to a conjunction than the uniform weighting scheme. In this case, an alternative needs to have a great membership value in all fuzzy subsets S_i , in order to get a high overall score.

As far as \mathbf{w}^\downarrow is concerned, it can be seen as the dual case. The orness of \mathbf{w}^\downarrow is $2/3$ which corresponds to a behavior that is more disjunctive than the arithmetic mean. Unlike \mathbf{w}^\uparrow , it is more important that “at least one criterion is satisfied” in that case, since the highest weight is put on the membership value of the fuzzy event E_1^N . Then the importance of the linguistic quantifier “at least k ” linearly decreases as k grows.

The former weight leads to a quite severe behavior while the latter one is rather indulgent. These cases correspond to two behaviors that are opposite to each other and hence, they address the first point we have raised previously.

In order to address the second point we are concerned with, let us start by reviewing two combinatorial properties.

Lemma 3.

$$\sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k \binom{N}{k} = \mathbf{1}_{N=0}, \quad (26)$$

$$\sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k k \binom{N}{k} = -\mathbf{1}_{N=1}. \quad (27)$$

Proof. From the binomial formula, $(a+b)^N = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} \binom{N}{k} a^{N-k} b^k$, if we take $a = 1$ and $b = -1$ then we have: $0^N = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k \binom{N}{k}$. In that case, if

$N = 0$ then $0^0 = 1$ whereas if $N > 0$ we obtain $0^N = 0$ which proves (26). Next from the binomial formula again, we can derived the following relation: $(a - 1)^N = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} \binom{N}{k} a^{N-k} (-1)^k$. Then if we take the derivative with respect to a we obtain: $N(a - 1)^{N-1} = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k (N - k) \binom{N}{k} a^{N-k-1}$. Now, if we set $a = 1$, it comes the following identity:

$$\begin{aligned} N0^{N-1} &= \sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k (N - k) \binom{N}{k} \\ &= N \sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k \binom{N}{k} - \sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k k \binom{N}{k}. \end{aligned}$$

In this latter equation, the only case where the left hand side is non-null is when $N = 1$. In that context, the left hand side equals 1 and the right hand side can be simplified since $\sum_{0 \leq k \leq N} (-1)^k \binom{N}{k} = 0$ thanks to (26). The resulting relation is (27). \square

By using \mathbf{w}^\uparrow and \mathbf{w}^\downarrow in (8), we can in fact reduce the computational cost of our approach dramatically. This is claimed in the following statement.

Proposition 4. *Let \mathbf{w}^\uparrow and \mathbf{w}^\downarrow be two weighting schemes as defined in (24)⁸ and (25) respectively. Then it holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T} &= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} \mu_{S_i \cap S_j} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} T(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T} &= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \left(N \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} \mu_{S_i \cap S_j} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \left(N \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} T(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

⁸The aggregation operator $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T}$ was initially introduce in [19] in the context of metasearch tasks.

Proof. Let us recall that $\mathbf{w}^\uparrow = \frac{2}{N(N+1)}(1, 2, \dots, N)$ and if μ is finitely additive, then $\mu_{E_k^N} = \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T} &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} w_k^\uparrow \mu_{E_k^N} \\
&= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} k \sum_{k \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N \\
&= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq N} k \sum_{1 \leq l \leq N} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N \mathbf{1}_{l \geq k} \\
&= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{1 \leq l \leq N} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq l} k (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N \mathbf{1}_{k \leq l} \\
&= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{1 \leq l \leq N} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq l} k (-1)^{l-k} \binom{l-1}{k-1} \Sigma_l^N.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, let us define $k' = k - 1$, $l' = l - 1$ and $N' = N - 1$. Then the equation above can be equivalently formulated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T} &= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{0 \leq l' \leq N'} \sum_{0 \leq k' \leq l'} (k' + 1) (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \Sigma_{l'+1}^{N'+1} \\
&= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{0 \leq l' \leq N'} \Sigma_{l'+1}^{N'+1} \sum_{0 \leq k' \leq l'} (k' + 1) (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \\
&= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{0 \leq l' \leq N'} \Sigma_{l'+1}^{N'+1} \sum_{0 \leq k' \leq l'} \left(k' (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} + (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{0 \leq l' \leq N'} \Sigma_{l'+1}^{N'+1} \left(\sum_{0 \leq k' \leq l'} k' (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{0 \leq k' \leq l'} (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Owing to Lemma 3, we can see that the term in brackets in the right hand side equals $(0 + 1)$ when $l' = 0$, then it reduces to $(1 + 0)$ when $l' = 1$, and it is $(0 + 0)$ when $l' > 1$. Accordingly, we have shown that:

$$A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T} = \frac{2}{N(N+1)} (\Sigma_1^{N'+1} + \Sigma_2^{N'+1}).$$

The proof of (29) is similar. One can develop $A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow}$ and obtain:

$$A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow,T} = \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{0 \leq l' \leq N'} \Sigma_{l'+1}^{N'+1} \left((N'+1) \sum_{0 \leq k' \leq l'} (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{0 \leq k' \leq l'} k' (-1)^{l'-k'} \binom{l'}{k'} \right).$$

By using Lemma 3 as well, we can prove that:

$$A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow,T} = \frac{2}{N(N+1)} ((N'+1)\Sigma_1^{N'+1} - \Sigma_2^{N'+1}).$$

□

From Proposition 4, it is clear that the computational complexities of $A_{\mathbf{w}\uparrow,T}$ and $A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow,T}$ can be reduced from 2^N to $O(N^2)$. It is important to underline that (28) and (29) only require the membership functions of the fuzzy subsets $\{S_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ and $\{S_i \cap S_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$.

In addition, this result invites us to consider different t-norms for different pairwise fuzzy intersections. Indeed, we propose to extend the result highlighted in Proposition 4 by setting not one t-norm for all positive intersections, but one t-norm per pairwise intersection $\{S_i \cap S_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$. Let us denote by T_λ^* a parametric family of t-norms depending on a real parameter λ . We also introduce $\mathbf{\Lambda} = \{\lambda_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$, a set of $N(N-1)/2$ values all belonging to the parameter's domain of the chosen family. In that case, λ_{ij} is the parameter value that determines the membership function of the fuzzy subsets $S_i \cap S_j$ such that, $\forall i, j = 1, \dots, N, i < j$:

$$\mu_{S_i \cap S_j} = T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}). \quad (30)$$

Following the results we have detailed previously, we can define the following functions:

$$A_{\mathbf{w}\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}} = \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \right), \quad (31)$$

$$A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}} = \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \left(N \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \right). \quad (32)$$

The next result states that (31) is an aggregation operator.

Theorem 4. Let \mathbf{w}^\uparrow be the weighting scheme as defined in (24). Let T_λ^* be a parametric family of t-norms and $\mathbf{\Lambda} = \{\lambda_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$ a set of $N(N-1)/2$ real values all belonging to the domain of the chosen family. Then $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ defined in (31) is an aggregation function.

Proof. It is evident that $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}(0, \dots, 0) = 0$. Next, it is easy to show that $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$ since when $\mu_{S_1}(x) = \dots = \mu_{S_N}(x) = 1$ then $T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) = 1$ and $\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j})$ boils down to $N(N-1)/2$. Finally, $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ is non-decreasing since it is a convex combination of non-decreasing functions. \square

As far as $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ is concerned, not any t-norm leads to a valid aggregation function. A simple counter example is the following one.

Example 4. Suppose $N = 2$ and $T_{\lambda_{12}}^* = T_D$, the drastic t-norm. Let us take a first alternative x such that $\mu_{S_1}(x) = \mu_{S_2}(x) = 1 - \epsilon$ with $\epsilon \geq 0$. We obtain $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}(x) = (2(2 - 2\epsilon) - 0)/3 = (4 - 4\epsilon)/3$. One can observe that if $\epsilon < 1/4$ then $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}(x) > 1$ which is not in line with Definition 1. Moreover, Let us assume a second alternative y with the following membership values $\mu_{S_1}(y) = 1$ and $\mu_{S_2}(y) = 1 - \epsilon$. In this case, we obtain $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}(y) = (2(2 - \epsilon) - (1 - \epsilon))/3 = (3 - \epsilon)/3$ which is a value lower than the former one. Consequently, in this example employing the drastic t-norm does not make $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ non-decreasing.

Nonetheless, we provide below a sufficient condition for $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ to be an aggregation operator.

Theorem 5. Let \mathbf{w}^\downarrow be the weighting scheme as defined in (25). Let T_λ^* be a parametric family of t-norms which satisfies the Lipschitz condition: $T_\lambda^*(b, c) - T_\lambda^*(a, c) \leq b - a$ whenever $a \leq b$. Let $\mathbf{\Lambda} = \{\lambda_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$ be a set of $N(N-1)/2$ real values all belonging to the domain of the chosen family. Then $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ defined in (32) is an aggregation function.

Proof. It is evident that $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}(0, \dots, 0) = 0$ and it is also easy to prove that, $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}(1, \dots, 1) = 1$. We show that if T_λ^* fulfills the Lipschitz condition then $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ is non-decreasing. Let us formulate $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \mathbf{\Lambda}} &= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \left(N \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \mu_{S_i} - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left(N \mu_{S_i} - \sum_{i < j \leq N} T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let $g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_N}) = N\mu_{S_i} - \sum_{i < j \leq N} T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j})$. Then to prove that $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$ is non-decreasing, it is sufficient to prove that, $g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_N})$ is non-decreasing for all $i = 1, \dots, N$. To this end let us consider $\mu_{S_i} + \epsilon$ with $\epsilon \geq 0$ and let us prove that, $\forall i = 1, \dots, N : g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_i} + \epsilon, \dots, \mu_{S_N}) - g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_i}, \dots, \mu_{S_N}) \geq 0$.

Firstly, we have the following relationship:

$$\begin{aligned} & g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_i} + \epsilon, \dots, \mu_{S_N}) - g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_i}, \dots, \mu_{S_N}) \\ &= \\ & N\epsilon - \sum_{i < j \leq N} \left(T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i} + \epsilon, \mu_{S_j}) - T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Secondly, since we assume that T_λ^* satisfies the Lipschitz condition for all λ , it comes the following inequalities, for all $1 \leq i < j \leq N$:

$$T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i} + \epsilon, \mu_{S_j}) - T_{\lambda_{ij}}^*(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}) \leq \epsilon.$$

Consequently, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_i} + \epsilon, \dots, \mu_{S_N}) - g_i(\mu_{S_1}, \dots, \mu_{S_i}, \dots, \mu_{S_N}) &\geq N\epsilon - \sum_{i < j \leq N} \epsilon \\ &\geq N\epsilon - (N-1)\epsilon \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

3.6. Other properties of the introduced aggregation functions

We end this section by giving other properties related to aggregation operators (see for example [1, 2]). We review below the ones that we are interested in. An aggregation function F is:

- symmetric if $\forall \tau \in \mathbb{P}_N : F(x_1, \dots, x_N) = F(x_{\tau(1)}, \dots, x_{\tau(N)})$, where \mathbb{P}_N denotes the set of all possible permutations of $\{1, \dots, N\}$,
- strictly increasing if $x \prec y \Rightarrow F(x) < F(y)$, where $x \prec y \Leftrightarrow (\forall i = 1, \dots, N : \mu_{S_i}(x) \leq \mu_{S_i}(y)) \wedge \exists j \in \{1, \dots, N\} : \mu_{S_j}(x) < \mu_{S_j}(y)$,
- idempotent if $\forall a \in [0, 1] : F(a, \dots, a) = a$.

It is not difficult to see that the following statements hold:

- $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}$ is symmetric, strictly increasing and idempotent for all weight vectors \mathbf{w} .

- $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ is symmetric and strictly increasing for all weight vectors \mathbf{w} .
- $A_{\mathbf{w}\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$ is strictly increasing for all parametric families T_λ^* and all set of valid parameter values Λ .
- $A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$ is strictly increasing for all parametric families T_λ^* and all set of valid parameter values Λ such that T_λ^* satisfies the Lipschitz property.
- For all sets of parameters Λ^1 and Λ^2 such that, for all $i, j = 1, \dots, N$, $i < j$: $T_{\lambda_{ij}^1}^* \leq T_{\lambda_{ij}^2}^*$, then:
 - $A_{\mathbf{w}\uparrow, T_{\lambda_1}^*, \Lambda^1} \leq A_{\mathbf{w}\uparrow, T_{\lambda_2}^*, \Lambda^2}$,
 - $A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow, T_{\lambda_1}^*, \Lambda^1} \geq A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow, T_{\lambda_2}^*, \Lambda^2}$.

From the latter property, it is noteworthy that these order relations allow one to design more or less strict aggregation functions from $A_{\mathbf{w}\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$ and $A_{\mathbf{w}\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$, by suitably setting the set of fuzzy intersections Λ .

4. A numerical example

In order to illustrate the interest of our proposals, we use a well-known problem given by Grabisch and Labreuche in [20]. In this example, we are provided with the satisfaction degrees of several individuals with respect to some criteria. The goal is to reproduce a given preference relation over the set of individuals by means of an aggregation function.

We recall the dean problem in Paragraph 4.1. We particularly review the fact that this problem cannot be solved by using a Choquet integral. Then in Paragraph 4.2, we address the dean problem with the aggregation operators we have introduced previously. To this end, we introduce elicitation procedures based on mathematical programming, in order to determine the parameters of the functions. Interestingly, we show that the newly introduced methods can solve the dean problem.

4.1. The dean's problem

Four students x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 are assessed with respect to three different courses: mathematics, physics and literature. These criteria are respectively denoted A_1, A_2, A_3 . The dean wants to decide about the ranking of the students according to the two following rules:

- For a student good at mathematics, literature is more important than physics.
- For a student bad at mathematics, physics is more important than literature.

The performance table on the continuous scale $[0, 1]$ is given below. In this example, we interpret the students' grades as their membership values in fuzzy subsets S_i which are literally defined as "criterion A_i is satisfied".

| <i>Stud.</i> | μ_{S_1} | μ_{S_2} | μ_{S_3} |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| x_1 | 0.75 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| x_2 | 0.75 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| x_3 | 0.3 | 0.65 | 0.1 |
| x_4 | 0.3 | 0.55 | 0.2 |

Following the two aforementioned rules, it is easy to see that the dean's preference relation over the students is $x_2 \succ x_1 \succ x_3 \succ x_4$ where $x \succ y$ means " x is strictly preferred to y ". Grabisch and Labreuche showed in [20] that it is not possible to achieve this latter linear order by a (unipolar) Choquet integral⁹ for there is no capacity that can satisfy the two previous rules given the values provided in the performance table above.

Indeed, let us denote by ν a capacity over the set of criteria $\{A_1, A_2, A_3\}$. In order to satisfy the expected preference relation, we should have $x_2 \succ x_1$ and $x_3 \succ x_4$ which translates as follows using a Choquet integral C_ν : $C_\nu(x_2) > C_\nu(x_1)$ and $C_\nu(x_3) > C_\nu(x_4)$. By developing these two constraints we respectively obtain:

$$C_\nu(x_2) > C_\nu(x_1) \Leftrightarrow 1 - \nu(\{A_1, A_2\}) > \nu(\{A_2\}), \quad (33)$$

$$C_\nu(x_3) > C_\nu(x_4) \Leftrightarrow 1 - \nu(\{A_1, A_2\}) < \nu(\{A_2\}). \quad (34)$$

Since the two equations on the right hand sides are incompatible with each other thus, it is not possible to represent the dean's preference relation by a Choquet integral. Besides, as the weighted mean and the *OWA* aggregation operators are particular cases of the Choquet integral, these classical aggregation functions cannot solve the problem neither.

Nevertheless, for illustration purpose, let us compute the aggregated values given by the arithmetic mean and a weighted mean. In this latter case, let us take the weight vector $(0.5, 0.3, 0.2)$ which somehow reflects the impor-

⁹However, this goal can be reached by using a bipolar Choquet integral which is based on a bicapacity introduced by the same authors in [20].

tance of the different courses. We obtain the following aggregated values:

| <i>Stud.</i> | $\frac{1}{3}\mu_{S_1} + \frac{1}{3}\mu_{S_2} + \frac{1}{3}\mu_{S_3}$ | $\frac{5}{10}\mu_{S_1} + \frac{3}{10}\mu_{S_2} + \frac{2}{10}\mu_{S_3}$ |
|--------------|--|---|
| x_1 | 0.65 | 0.705 |
| x_2 | 0.65 | 0.695 |
| x_3 | 0.35 | 0.365 |
| x_4 | 0.35 | 0.355 |

As expected, the overall scores we obtain do not satisfy the dean's ranking. Unlike these classical aggregation operators, we show that the aggregation operators we have introduced can represent the dean's preference model.

4.2. Eliciting the dean's preference model using the proposed aggregation operators

We use the dean example for two purposes. As mentioned previously, it is our aim to demonstrate the interest of the introduced techniques by showing that they can solve the dean problem. In addition, we seek to illustrate the computation and some properties of our proposals. To this end, we apply an elicitation technique similar to the approach proposed by Marichal and Roubens in [21] which relies on a linear program. This method aims at maximizing the difference between the aggregated values of pairs of individuals that satisfy a strict preference relation.

4.2.1. Application of $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}$

To begin with, let us take $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}$ defined in (8) as the aggregation function. This implies that we set $T = T_M$ for all positive fuzzy intersections in \mathcal{S} , assuming the same strong t-norm between elements in \mathbb{S} . The values of the different symmetric sums are the following ones:

| <i>Stud.</i> | Σ_1^3 | Σ_2^3 | Σ_3^3 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| x_1 | 1.95 | 1.35 | 0.3 |
| x_2 | 1.95 | 1.55 | 0.4 |
| x_3 | 1.05 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| x_4 | 1.05 | 0.7 | 0.2 |

Then by applying (15), we can compute the membership values of the

students in the fuzzy subsets E_k^N for $k = 1, 2, 3$ and we get:

| <i>Stud.</i> | $\mu_{E_1^3}$ | $\mu_{E_2^3}$ | $\mu_{E_3^3}$ |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| x_1 | 0.9 | 0.75 | 0.3 |
| x_2 | 0.8 | 0.75 | 0.4 |
| x_3 | 0.65 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| x_4 | 0.55 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

This result allows us to illustrate Proposition 2 since we clearly see that the obtained values correspond to the non-increasing order of each student's values distribution.

Next, following [21], we apply the linear program below in order to determine if there is any aggregation function $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}$ that can reproduce the dean's ranking using the membership values given above.

$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} \max \delta \\ \forall x : F_{\mathbf{w}}(x) = A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M} \text{ (as given in (8)),} \\ \sum_{j=1}^N w_j = 1, \\ \forall x \succ y : F_{\mathbf{w}}(x) - F_{\mathbf{w}}(y) > \delta, \\ \delta > 0. \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

As expected, we find that the problem is unfeasible. Indeed, as highlighted in Theorem 1, $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}$ reduces to the *OWA* function, a sub-case of the Choquet integral which was shown to be ineffective for the dean problem. In other words, there cannot be a weight vector \mathbf{w} and a strictly positive δ such that, $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}(x_2) - A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}(x_1) > \delta$ and $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}(x_3) - A_{\mathbf{w}, T_M}(x_4) > \delta$.

4.2.2. Application of $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$

We take $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ as the aggregation operator. By setting $T = T_P$ we assume the same type of conjunction for the fuzzy subsets in \mathbb{S} but this fuzzy intersection is weaker¹⁰ than T_M .

In the case of T_P , we can use the Newton-Girard formula to calculate all Σ_k^N recursively. To this end, we start by computing the power sums P_k^3 given

¹⁰We remind that T^1 is weaker than T^2 if for all $a, b \in [0, 1] : T^1(a, b) \leq T^2(a, b)$.

in (22) for $k = 1, 2, 3$:

| <i>Stud.</i> | P_1^3 | P_2^3 | P_3^3 |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| x_1 | 1.95 | 1.4625 | 1.177875 |
| x_2 | 1.95 | 1.3625 | 0.997875 |
| x_3 | 1.05 | 0.5225 | 0.302625 |
| x_4 | 1.05 | 0.4325 | 0.201375 |

Since $\Sigma_1^3 = P_1^3$, by applying Lemma 3, it comes:

| <i>Stud.</i> | Σ_1^3 | Σ_2^3 | Σ_3^3 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| x_1 | 1.95 | 1.17 | 0.2025 |
| x_2 | 1.95 | 1.22 | 0.24 |
| x_3 | 1.05 | 0.29 | 0.0195 |
| x_4 | 1.05 | 0.335 | 0.033 |

By using the Jordan formula (15), we obtain:

| <i>Stud.</i> | $\mu_{E_1^3}$ | $\mu_{E_2^3}$ | $\mu_{E_3^3}$ |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| x_1 | 0.9825 | 0.765 | 0.2025 |
| x_2 | 0.97 | 0.74 | 0.24 |
| x_3 | 0.7795 | 0.251 | 0.0195 |
| x_4 | 0.748 | 0.269 | 0.033 |

Once the membership values in the events E_k^3 are computed, we can apply the same linear program described in (35).

Unlike the previous case, $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ is not a sub-case of the Choquet integral. In addition, it is noteworthy that using T_P for fuzzy intersections allows the problem to be solved. Indeed, we find the following optimal solution: $\delta^* = 0.01066$ with $\mathbf{w}^* = (0.536842, 0, 0.463158)$. The related aggregated values are:

| <i>Stud.</i> | $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| x_1 | 0.621237 |
| x_2 | 0.631895 |
| x_3 | 0.4275 |
| x_4 | 0.416842 |

Thereby, $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ can represent¹¹ the dean's preference model.

¹¹Note that, we also experimented with the aggregation function $TOWA_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$ as de-

4.2.3. Application of $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$

In this paragraph, we use $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$ as the aggregation method. The weight vector \mathbf{w}^\uparrow encodes a linear increase from the linguistic quantifier “at least k ” to “at least $k + 1$ ”. This corresponds to an orness value of $1/3$ which means that it is a rather severe aggregation operator. However, one remarkable property of this approach is the possibility to set different t-norms for different pairwise intersections $\{S_i \cap S_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$.

Accordingly, in this case, the unknown variable is no longer the weight vector but the set of t-norms that determine the membership values of all pairwise intersections $\{S_i \cap S_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$. In that perspective, we propose to use the Frank t-norms to model the latter fuzzy intersections but other parametric families could be used.

Frank t-norms depend on a parameter λ which ranges in $[0, \infty]$ and its definition is, $\forall a, b \in [0, 1]$:

$$T_\lambda^F(a, b) = \begin{cases} T_M(a, b) & \text{if } \lambda = 0, \\ T_P(a, b) & \text{if } \lambda = 1, \\ T_L(a, b) & \text{if } \lambda = \infty, \\ \log_\lambda \left(1 + \frac{(\lambda^a - 1)(\lambda^b - 1)}{\lambda - 1} \right) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

In this context, the elicitation procedure amounts to determining a set of $N(N - 1)/2$ values $\Lambda = \{\lambda_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$ such that, $\mu_{S_i \cap S_j} = T_{\lambda_{ij}}^F(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j})$. To this end, we propose the following optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \delta \\ \text{subject to } & \begin{cases} \forall x : F_\Lambda(x) = A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}(x) \text{ (as given in (31)),} \\ \forall i < j : \lambda_{ij} \geq 0, \\ \forall x \succ y : F_\Lambda(x) - F_\Lambda(y) > \delta, \\ \delta > 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

Note that, even though (37) is similar in spirit to the previously introduced optimization problem (35), it is not a linear program since the constraints are no longer linear.

finned in (5) with $T = T_P$. In that case, the linear program (35) is feasible as well and we obtained: $\delta^* = 0.00956$, $\mathbf{w}^* = (0.203187, 0, 0.796813)$ and the aggregated values $0.344223, 0.353785, 0.14761, 0.138048$ for x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 respectively.

It appears that the application of (37) to the dean problem also leads to an optimal solution. Indeed, we obtain $\delta^* = 0.00314$, $\lambda_{12}^* = 0.0480939$, $\lambda_{13}^* = 2756.24$, $\lambda_{23}^* = 25686.7$ and the aggregated values below:

| <i>Stud.</i> | $A_{\mathbf{w}^\uparrow, T_\lambda^F, \Lambda}$ |
|--------------|---|
| x_1 | 0.494398 |
| x_2 | 0.497537 |
| x_3 | 0.218556 |
| x_4 | 0.215417 |

Similarly to $A_{\mathbf{w}, T_P}$, the proposed aggregation function can model the dean's preference relation. It is worth noticing that despite the fact that we set the weight vector to \mathbf{w}^\uparrow , we can solve the dean problem by suitably setting the t-norms of each pair of criteria and thus by assuming different sorts of interactions between the fuzzy subsets S_1, S_2 and S_3 . The optimal solution we report, indicates that the t-norm for (S_1, S_2) should be close to T_P while the type of t-norm for (S_1, S_3) and (S_2, S_3) should be much weaker.

4.2.4. Application of $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$

In the case of $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^*, \Lambda}$, the weight vector \mathbf{w}^\downarrow corresponds to a linear decrease from w_k^\downarrow to w_{k+1}^\downarrow . Unlike the previous method, the attitudinal character is $2/3$ and hence, we have a rather indulgent function.

We use Frank t-norms again since this family satisfies the Lipschitz property as emphasized in Theorem 5. In order to address the example under-study, we apply the same optimization problem described in (37) but using $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^F, \Lambda}$ given in (32) for F_Λ .

In this case as well, we are able to represent the dean's preference model and this outcome demonstrates again the practical interest of our methods. The optimal solution is $\delta^* = 0.00256$, $\lambda_{12}^* = 4531.19$, $\lambda_{13}^* = 0.226158$, $\lambda_{23}^* = 4842.72$, and the aggregated values are:

| <i>Stud.</i> | $A_{\mathbf{w}^\downarrow, T_\lambda^F, \Lambda}$ |
|--------------|---|
| x_1 | 0.789405 |
| x_2 | 0.79197 |
| x_3 | 0.507146 |
| x_4 | 0.504581 |

This overall scores distribution is indeed in agreement with the expected linear order. Note moreover, that the aggregated values are greater than for

the previous method which illustrate the fact that this aggregation operator is more tolerant than the former one.

5. Conclusion

Based on previous works, we have studied decision functions that rely on the linguistically quantified propositions “at least k criteria are satisfied”. Similarly to the *TOWA* function, our general approach is based on a convex combination of the membership functions of the aforementioned fuzzy subsets. But, unlike the *TOWA* technique which relies on a maxitive measure, we assume a finitely additive set function. In this context, to determine the membership functions of all fuzzy subsets in \mathcal{S} , we only need the membership functions of positive intersections $\{S_i \cap S_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$, $\{S_i \cap S_j \cap S_k\}_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq N}$, \dots , which serve as a basis in our framework. Assuming that the membership functions $\{\mu_{S_i}\}_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ are given, we propose to use t-norms to compute the membership functions of fuzzy intersections such as follows: $\{T(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j})\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$, $\{T(\mu_{S_i}, \mu_{S_j}, \mu_{S_k})\}_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq N}$, \dots

Afterwards, by applying the Jordan formula, we have pointed out a formulation of our general approach that relies on a linear combination of symmetric sums. The latter expression, in its basic form, leads to heavy computations because of the combinatorial nature of the suggested framework. Nonetheless, we have examined particular cases that do not suffer from the computational cost burden. Then we have presented four particular settings of this general approach that all yield to valid aggregation functions and with a complexity that reduces from 2^N to $O(N \log N)$ or $O(N^2)$. The first technique which uses T_M for fuzzy intersections reduces to the well-known *OWA* operator. However, the three remaining methods which respectively use T_P , \mathbf{w}^\uparrow and \mathbf{w}^\downarrow as particular parameters values lead to new types of aggregation functions. In particular, our techniques make it possible to set different t-norms for different fuzzy intersections which is a new and particularly interesting feature.

Eventually, we have studied the application of these four proposals on a well-motivated problem that is impossible to address using classical aggregation operators such as the Choquet integral. We have illustrated the fact that all newly introduced aggregation functions can represent the decision model suggested by this problem and this outcome demonstrates the interest of our proposals from a practical standpoint.

Despite this positive empirical result, our proposals do not satisfy the idempotency property in general while this condition is usually required in multicriteria decision making. This drawback could limit the use of these techniques in the latter domain.

Consequently, as for the future, we intend to investigate the application of our aggregation functions in other fields such as information fusion where idempotency is not mandatory. From a more theoretical perspective, we also plan to examine other particular settings of our general framework.

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