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A Mathematical Programming Approach to Multi-Attribute Decision Making with
Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Assessment Information

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Abstract

This article proposes an approach to handle multi-attribute decision making (MADM) problems under the interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy environment, in which both assessments of alternatives on attributes (hereafter, referred to as attribute values) and attribute weights are provided as interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy numbers (IVIFNs). The notion of relative closeness is extended to interval values to accommodate IVIFN decision data, and fractional programming models are developed based on the Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) method to determine a relative closeness interval where attribute weights are independently determined for each alternative. By employing a series of optimization models, a quadratic program is established for obtaining a unified attribute weight vector, whereby the individual IVIFN attribute values are aggregated into relative closeness intervals to the ideal solution for final ranking. An illustrative supplier selection problem is employed to demonstrate how to apply the proposed procedure.

Keywords: Multi-attribute decision making (MADM), interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy numbers (IVIFNs), fractional programming, quadratic programming

1. Introduction

Multi-attribute decision making (MADM) handles decision situations where a set of alternatives (usually discrete) has to be assessed against multiple attributes or criteria before a final choice is selected (Hwang and Yoon, 1981). MADM problems may arise...
from decisions in our daily life as well as complicated decisions in a host of fields such as economics, management and engineering. For instance, when deciding which car to buy, a customer may consider a number of cars by assessing their prices, security, driving experience, quality, and colour. It is understandable that the aforesaid five attributes in this decision problem are likely to play different roles in reaching a final purchase decision. These varying roles are typically reflected as different attribute weights in MADM. Eventually, the customer has to aggregate his/her individual assessments of different cars against each attribute into an overall evaluation and selects a car that yields the best overall value. This simple example reveals the three key components in a multi-attribute decision model: attribute values or performance measures, attribute weights, and a mechanism to aggregate this information into an aggregated value or assessment for each alternative.

Due to ambiguity and incomplete information in many decision problems, it is often difficult for a decision-maker (DM) to give his/her assessments on attribute values and weights in crisp values. Instead, it has become increasingly common that these assessments are provided as fuzzy numbers (FNs) or intuitionistic fuzzy numbers (IFNs), leading to a rapidly expanding body of literature on MADM under the fuzzy or intuitionistic fuzzy framework (Atanassov et al., 2005; Boran et al., 2009; Hong & Choi, 2000; Li, 2005; Li et al., 2009; Liu & Wang, 2007; Szmidt & Kacprzyk, 2002; Szmidt & Kacprzyk, 2003; Tan & Chen, 2010; Wang et al., 2009; Wang & Qian, 2007; Xu, 2007a; Xu, 2007b; Xu & Yager, 2008; Zhang et al., 2009). The notion of intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFSs) is proposed by Atanassov (1986) to generalize the concept of fuzzy sets. In a fuzzy set, the membership of an element to a particular set is defined as a continuous value between 0 and 1, thereby extending the traditional 0-1 crisp logic to fuzzy logic (Karray & de Silva, 2004). IFSs move one step further by considering not only the membership but also the nonmembership of an element to a given set.

In an IFS, the membership and nonmembership functions are defined as real values between 0 and 1. By allowing these real-valued membership and nonmembership functions to assume interval values, Atanassov and Gargov (1989) extend the notion of IFSs to interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IVIFSs). In recent years, the academic community has witnessed growing research interests in IVIFSs, such as investigations on
basic operations and relations of IVIFSs as well as their basic properties (Bustince & Burillo, 1995; Hong, 1998; Hung & Choi, 2002; Xu & Chen, 2008), topological properties (Mondal & Samanta, 2001), relationships between IFSs, L-fuzzy sets, interval-valued fuzzy sets and IVIFSs (Deschrijver, 2007; Deschrijver, 2008; Deschrijver & Kerre, 2007), the entropy and subsetshood (Liu, Zheng & Xiong, 2005), and distance measures and similarity measures of IVIFSs (Xu & Chen, 2008). With this enhanced understanding of IVIFNs, researchers have turned their attention to decision problems where some raw decision data are provided as IVIFNs (Xu, 2007b; Xu and Yager 2008; Wang et al., 2009). In the existing research on MADM with IVIFN assessments, it is generally assumed that attribute values are given as IVIFNs, but attribute weights are either provided as crisp values or expressed as a set of linear constraints (Wang et al., 2009). In this research, the focus is to consider MADM situations where both attribute values and weights are furnished as IVIFNs.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides some preliminary background on IFSs and IVIFSs. In Section 3, fractional programs and quadratic programs are derived from TOPSIS and a corresponding approach is designed to solve MADM problems with interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy assessments. Section 4 presents a numerical example to demonstrate how to apply the proposed approach, followed by some concluding remarks in Section 5.

2. Preliminaries

This section reviews some basic concepts on IFSs and IVIFSs to make the article self-contained and facilitate the discussion of the proposed method.

**Definition 2.1** (Atanassov, 1986). Let $Z$ be a fixed nonempty universe set, an intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) $A$ in $Z$ is defined as

$$A = \{< z, \mu_A(z), \nu_A(z) > | z \in Z \}$$

where $\mu_A : Z \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\nu_A : Z \rightarrow [0,1]$, satisfying $0 \leq \mu_A(z) + \nu_A(z) \leq 1$, $\forall z \in Z$.

$\mu_A(z)$ and $\nu_A(z)$ are called, respectively, the membership and nonmembership functions of IFS $A$. In addition, for each IFS $A$ in $Z$, $\pi_A(z) = 1 - \mu_A(z) - \nu_A(z)$ is often referred to as its intuitionistic fuzzy index, representing the degree of indeterminacy or hesitation of $z$ to $A$. It is obvious that $0 \leq \pi_A(z) \leq 1$ for every $z \in Z$. 


When the range of the membership and nonmembership functions of an IFS is extended to interval values rather than exact numbers, IFSs become interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IVIFSs) (Atanassov and Gargov, 1989).

**Definition 2.2** (Atanassov and Gargov, 1989). Let $Z$ be a non-empty set of the universe, and $\mathcal{D}[0,1]$ be the set of all closed subintervals of $[0, 1]$, an interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy set (IVIFS) $\tilde{A}$ over $Z$ is an object in the following form:

$$\tilde{A} = \{< z, \tilde{\mu}_A(z), \tilde{\nu}_A(z) > | z \in Z \}$$

where $\tilde{\mu}_A : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{D}[0,1]$, $\tilde{\nu}_A : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{D}[0,1]$, and $0 \leq \sup(\tilde{\mu}_A(z)) + \sup(\tilde{\nu}_A(z)) \leq 1$ for any $z \in Z$.

The intervals $\tilde{\mu}_A(z)$ and $\tilde{\nu}_A(z)$ denote, respectively, the degree of membership and nonmembership of $z$ to $A$. For each $z \in Z$, $\tilde{\mu}_A(z)$ and $\tilde{\nu}_A(z)$ are closed intervals and their lower and upper boundaries are denoted by $\tilde{\mu}_A^L(z), \tilde{\mu}_A^U(z), \tilde{\nu}_A^L(z)$ and $\tilde{\nu}_A^U(z)$.

Therefore, another equivalent way to express IVIFS $\tilde{A}$ is

$$\tilde{A} = \{< z, [\tilde{\mu}_A^L(z), \tilde{\mu}_A^U(z)], [\tilde{\nu}_A^L(z), \tilde{\nu}_A^U(z)] > | z \in Z \},$$

where $\tilde{\mu}_A^U(z) + \tilde{\nu}_A^U(z) \leq 1$, $0 \leq \tilde{\mu}_A^L(z) \leq \tilde{\mu}_A^U(z) \leq 1$, $0 \leq \tilde{\nu}_A^L(z) \leq \tilde{\nu}_A^U(z) \leq 1$.

Similar to IFSs, for each element $z \in Z$, its hesitation interval relative to $\tilde{A}$ is given as:

$$\tilde{\pi}_A(z) = [\tilde{\pi}_A^L(z), \tilde{\pi}_A^U(z)] = [1 - \tilde{\mu}_A^U(z) - \tilde{\nu}_A^U(z), 1 - \tilde{\mu}_A^L(z) - \tilde{\nu}_A^L(z)]$$

Especially, for every $z \in Z$, if

$$\mu_A(z) = \tilde{\mu}_A^L(z) = \tilde{\mu}_A^U(z), \quad v_A(z) = \tilde{\nu}_A^L(z) = \tilde{\nu}_A^U(z)$$

then, IVIFS $\tilde{A}$ reduces to an ordinary IFS.

For an IVIFS $\tilde{A}$ and a given $z$, the pair $(\tilde{\mu}_A(z), \tilde{\nu}_A(z))$ is called an interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy number (IVIFN) [34,38]. For convenience, the pair $(\tilde{\mu}_A(z), \tilde{\nu}_A(z))$ is often denoted by $([a,b],[c,d])$, where $[a,b] \in \mathcal{D}[0,1], [c,d] \in \mathcal{D}[0,1]$ and $b + d \leq 1$.

After the initial decision data in IVIFNs are processed, the proposed model will generate an aggregated relative closeness interval, expressed as an IVIFN, to the ideal solution for each alternative. To make a final choice based on the aggregated relative closeness intervals, it is necessary to examine how to rank IVIFNs. Xu (2007b)
introduces the score and accuracy functions for IVIFNs and applies them to compare two IVIFNs. Wang et al. (2009) note that many distinct IVIFNs cannot be differentiated by these two functions. As such, two new functions, the membership uncertainty index and the hesitation uncertainty index, are defined therein. Along with the score and accuracy functions, Wang et al. (2009) devise a unique prioritized IVIFN comparison approach that is able to distinguish any two distinct IVIFNs. This same comparison approach will be adopted in this research for ranking alternatives based on IVIFNs. Next, these four functions are defined.

\textit{Definition 2.3} (Xu, 2007b). For an IVIFN \( \tilde{\alpha} = ([a, b], [c, d]) \), its score function is defined as
\[
S(\tilde{\alpha}) = \frac{a + b - c - d}{2}.
\]

\textit{Definition 2.4} (Xu, 2007b). For an IVIFN \( \tilde{\alpha} = ([a, b], [c, d]) \), its accuracy function is defined as
\[
H(\tilde{\alpha}) = \frac{a + b + c + d}{2}.
\]

\textit{Definition 2.5} (Wang et al., 2009). For an IVIFN \( \tilde{\alpha} = ([a, b], [c, d]) \), its membership uncertainty index is defined as
\[
T(\tilde{\alpha}) = b + c - a - d.
\]

\textit{Definition 2.6} (Wang et al., 2009). For an IVIFN \( \tilde{\alpha} = ([a, b], [c, d]) \), its hesitation uncertainty index is defined as
\[
G(\tilde{\alpha}) = b + d - a - c.
\]

For a discussion of these four functions and their properties, readers are referred to (Wang et al., 2009). Based on these functions, a prioritized comparison method is introduced as follows.

\textit{Definition 2.7} (Wang et al., 2009). For any two IVIFNs \( \tilde{\alpha} = ([a_1, b_1], [c_1, d_1]) \) and \( \tilde{\beta} = ([a_2, b_2], [c_2, d_2]) \),

1. If \( S(\tilde{\alpha}) < S(\tilde{\beta}) \), then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is smaller than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} < \tilde{\beta} \);
2. If \( S(\tilde{\alpha}) > S(\tilde{\beta}) \), then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is greater than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} > \tilde{\beta} \);
3. If \( S(\tilde{\alpha}) = S(\tilde{\beta}) \), then
   1) If \( H(\tilde{\alpha}) < H(\tilde{\beta}) \), then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is smaller than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} < \tilde{\beta} \);
   2) If \( H(\tilde{\alpha}) > H(\tilde{\beta}) \), then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is greater than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} > \tilde{\beta} \);
   3) If \( H(\tilde{\alpha}) = H(\tilde{\beta}) \), then
i) If $T(\tilde{\alpha}) > T(\tilde{\beta})$, then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is smaller than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} < \tilde{\beta} \);

ii) If $T(\tilde{\alpha}) < T(\tilde{\beta})$, then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is greater than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} > \tilde{\beta} \);

iii) If $T(\tilde{\alpha}) = T(\tilde{\beta})$, then

   a) If $G(\tilde{\alpha}) > G(\tilde{\beta})$, then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is smaller than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} < \tilde{\beta} \);

   b) If $G(\tilde{\alpha}) < G(\tilde{\beta})$, then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) is greater than \( \tilde{\beta} \), denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} > \tilde{\beta} \);

   c) If $G(\tilde{\alpha}) = G(\tilde{\beta})$, then \( \tilde{\alpha} \) and \( \tilde{\beta} \) represent the same information, denoted by \( \tilde{\alpha} = \tilde{\beta} \)

For any two IVIFNs, \( \tilde{\alpha} \) and \( \tilde{\beta} \), denote \( \tilde{\alpha} \leq \tilde{\beta} \) iff \( \tilde{\alpha} < \tilde{\beta} \) or \( \tilde{\alpha} = \tilde{\beta} \).

Definition 2.8 (Wang et al., 2009). Let \([a_1, b_1], [a_2, b_2]\) be two interval numbers over \([0, 1]\). A relation “≤” in \( D[0,1] \) is defined as: \([a_1, b_1]\) ≤ \([a_2, b_2]\) iff \( a_1 \leq a_2 \) and \( b_1 \leq b_2 \).

If \( \tilde{\alpha} = ([a, b], [c, d]) \) is an IVIFN, from Definition 2.2 and 2.8, it may be rewritten as a pair of closed intervals \(([a, b], [1-d, 1-c])\) over \([0, 1]\) with \([a, b]\) \( \leq [1-d, 1-c]\) and \( b \leq 1-d \). Conversely, given a pair of closed intervals \(([a^-, a^+], [b^-, b^+])\) with \([a^-, a^+] \in D(0,1)\), \([b^-, b^+] \in D(0,1)\), \([a^-, a^+] \leq [b^-, b^+]\) and \( a^+ \leq b^- \), then it can be expressed equivalently as an IVIFN \( \tilde{\alpha} = ([a, b], [c, d]) \), where \( a = a^- \), \( b = a^+ \), \( c = 1-b^- \) and \( d = 1-b^- \). In Section 3, a pair of intervals will be adopted to represent the lower and upper bounds of satisfaction degrees or relative closeness, where the first interval indicates the lower bound and the second interval specifies the upper bound. The discussion here establishes the equivalence between an IVIFN and the representation of satisfaction degrees or relative closeness, and is of help to the development of the proposed decision model.

3. A mathematical programming approach to multi-attribute decision making under interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy environments

This section puts forward a framework for MADM under the interval-valued intuitionistic environment, where both attribute values and weights are given as IVIFNs by the DM.
3.1 Problem formulation

Given a discrete alternative set \( X = \{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\} \), consisting of \( n \) non-inferior decision alternatives from which the most preferred alternative is to be selected or a ranking of all alternatives is to be obtained, and an attribute set \( A = (A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_m) \). Each alternative is assessed on each of the \( m \) attributes and each assessment is expressed as an IVIFN, describing the satisfaction and non-satisfaction ranges of the alternative to a fuzzy concept of “excellence” with respect to a particular attribute. More specifically, assume that a DM provides an IVIFN assessment \( \tilde{r}_{ij} = ([a_{ij}, b_{ij}], [c_{ij}, d_{ij}]) \) for alternative \( X_i \) with respect to attribute \( A_j \), where \([a_{ij}, b_{ij}]\) and \([c_{ij}, d_{ij}]\) are the degree of membership (or satisfaction) and non-membership (or dissatisfaction) intervals relative to the fuzzy concept “excellence”, respectively, and \([a_{ij}, b_{ij}] \in D[0,1], [c_{ij}, d_{ij}] \in D[0,1], \) and \( b_{ij} + d_{ij} \leq 1 \).

Thus an MADM problem with interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy attribute values can be expressed concisely in the matrix format as \( \tilde{R} = ((([a_{ij}, b_{ij}], [c_{ij}, d_{ij}]))_{nm \times m} \). It is clear that the lowest satisfaction degree of \( X_i \) with respect to \( A_j \) is \([a_{ij}, b_{ij}]\), as given in the membership function, and the highest satisfaction degree of \( X_i \) with respect to \( A_j \) is \([1-d_{ij}, 1-c_{ij}]\), when all hesitation is treated as membership or satisfaction. Therefore, the satisfaction degree interval of alternative \( X_i \) with respect to attribute \( A_j \), denoted by \([\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}]\), should lie between \([a_{ij}, b_{ij}]\) and \([1-d_{ij}, 1-c_{ij}]\), and the matrix \( \tilde{R} = ((([a_{ij}, b_{ij}], [c_{ij}, d_{ij}]))_{nm \times m} \) can be written in the satisfaction degree interval format as \( \tilde{R}' = ((([a_{ij}, b_{ij}], [1-d_{ij}, 1-c_{ij}]))_{nm \times m} \).

Similarly, assume that the DM assesses the importance of each attribute as an IVIFN \( ([\omega^e_j, \omega^h_j], [\omega^f_j, \omega^d_j]) \), where \([\omega^e_j, \omega^h_j]\) and \([\omega^f_j, \omega^d_j]\) are the degrees of membership and non-membership of attribute \( A_j \) as per a fuzzy concept “importance”, respectively, and \([\omega^e_j, \omega^h_j] \in D[0,1], [\omega^f_j, \omega^d_j] \in D[0,1], \) \( \omega^e_j + \omega^d_j \leq 1 \). It is obvious that the lowest and highest weight intervals for attribute \( A_j \) are \([\omega^e_j, \omega^h_j]\) and \([1-\omega^d_j, 1-\omega^f_j]\), respectively. As such, the weight interval of \( A_j \) should lie between \([\omega^e_j, \omega^h_j]\) and \([1-\omega^d_j, 1-\omega^f_j]\).
3.2 Mathematical programming models for solving MADM problems

As mentioned in section 3.1, the satisfaction degree interval of alternative $X_i$ with respect to attribute $A_j$, given by $[\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}]$, should lie between $[a_y, b_y]$ and $[1-d_y, 1-c_y]$, i.e.,

$$[a_y, b_y] \leq [\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}] \leq [1-d_y, 1-c_y].$$

According to Definition 2.8, $\xi_{ij}$ and $\eta_{ij}$ should satisfy

$$a_y \leq \xi_{ij} \leq 1-d_y \text{ and } b_y \leq \eta_{ij} \leq 1-c_y.$$

As $a_y \leq b_y$, $c_y \leq d_y$ and $b_y + d_y \leq 1$, we have $a_y \leq b_y \leq 1-d_y \leq 1-c_y$.

In a similar way, the weight interval of attribute $A_j$, denoted by $[\omega^a_j, \omega^b_j]$, should lie between $[\omega^a_j, \omega^b_j]$ and $[1-\omega^a_j, 1-\omega^b_j]$, i.e.,

$$[\omega^a_j, \omega^b_j] \leq [\omega^a_j, \omega^b_j] \leq [1-\omega^a_j, 1-\omega^b_j].$$

According to Definition 2.8, $\omega^a_j$ and $\omega^b_j$ should satisfy $\omega^a_j \leq \omega_j \leq 1-\omega^b_j$ and $\omega^b_j \leq \omega_j \leq 1-\omega^a_j$.

As per Definition 2.7, we know that $([1,1],[0,0])$ and $([0,0],[1,1])$ are the largest and smallest IVIFNs, respectively. Therefore, the interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy ideal solution $X^+$ can be specified as the largest IVIFN $([1,1],[0,0])$, where its satisfaction and dissatisfaction degrees on attribute $A_j$ are $[1,1]$ and $[0,0]$, respectively. This ideal solution can be rewritten in the satisfaction degree interval format as $([1,1],[1,1])$, or equivalently, $[1,1]$.

As $[\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}]$ is the satisfaction degree interval of alternative $X_i$ with respect to attribute $A_j$, the normalized Euclidean distance interval of alternative $X_i$ from the ideal solution $X^+$, denoted by $[d_{i}^{+-}, d_{i}^{++}]$, can be calculated as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
    d_{i}^{+-} & = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m}[\omega_j(1-\eta_{ij})]^2} \\
    d_{i}^{++} & = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m}[\omega_j(1-\xi_{ij})]^2}
\end{align*}
\]

where $a_y \leq \xi_{ij} \leq 1-d_y$, $b_y \leq \eta_{ij} \leq 1-c_y$, $\omega^a_j \leq \omega_j \leq \omega^b_j$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = 1$ for each $i=1,2,\cdots,n$.

Similarly, the satisfaction and dissatisfaction degree of the anti-ideal solution $X^-$ on attribute $A_j$ are $[0,0]$ and $[1,1]$, respectively, which can be written in the satisfaction degree interval format as $([0,0],[0,0])$, equivalent to $[0,0]$. The
separation interval of alternative $X_i$ from the anti-ideal solution $X^{-}$ is given by $[d_i^-, d_i^+]$, where

$$d_i^- = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j \xi_j)^2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.3)$$

$$d_i^+ = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j \eta_j)^2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.4)$$

Equations (3.1)-(3.4) are employed to determine the distance from ideal and anti-ideal alternatives in interval values. While the individual attribute values are processed, this proposed approach works with interval values directly and the conversion to crisp values is delayed until the final aggregation process. This treatment helps to reduce the loss of information due to early conversion.

TOPSIS is a popular MADM approach proposed by Hwang and Yoon (1981) and has been widely used to handle diverse MADM problems (Boran et al., 2009; Celik et al., 2009; Chen & Tzeng, 2004; Dağdeviren et al., 2009; Fu, 2008; Shih, 2008; İç & Yurdakul, 2010). Recently, this method has been extended to address decision situations with fuzzy assessment data (Chen & Lee, 2009; Chen & Tsao, 2008; Li et al., 2009; Wang & Elhag, 2005; Xu & Yager, 2008). The basic principle is that the selected alternative should be as close as possible to the ideal solution and as far away as possible from the anti-ideal solution. Based on the TOPSIS method, a relative closeness interval for each $X_i \in X$ with respect to $X^+$, denoted by $[c_i^L, c_i^U]$, is defined as follows:

$$c_i^L = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j \xi_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j \xi_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\omega_j (1-\xi_j)]^2}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.5)$$

and

$$c_i^U = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j \eta_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j \eta_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\omega_j (1-\eta_j)]^2}}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.6)$$

where $a_{ij} \leq \xi_{ij} \leq 1-d_{ij}$, $b_{ij} \leq \eta_{ij} \leq 1-c_{ij}$, $\omega_j^- \leq \omega_j \leq \omega_j^+$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = 1$ for each $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$. 

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It is obvious that $0 \leq c_i^L \leq 1$ and $c_i^L$ is a function of $\xi_{ij} \in [a_y, 1-d_y]$ and $\omega_j \in [\omega_j^-, \omega_j^+]$.

By varying $\xi_{ij}$ and $\omega_j$ in the intervals $[a_y, 1-d_y]$ and $[\omega_j^-, \omega_j^+]$, respectively, $c_i^L$ lies in a closeness interval, $[c_i^{LL}, c_i^{LU}]$. The lower bound $c_i^{LL}$ and upper bound $c_i^{LU}$ of $c_i^L$ can be obtained by solving the following two fractional programming models:

$$\min c_i^{LL} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j \xi_{ij})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j \xi_{ij})^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j (1-\xi_{ij}))^2}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.7)

subject to:

$$a_y \leq \xi_{ij} \leq 1-d_y, \ j = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \ s.t. \ \sum_{j=1}^m \omega_j = 1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.8)

And

$$\max c_i^{LU} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j \xi_{ij})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j \xi_{ij})^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j (1-\xi_{ij}))^2}}$$

subject to:

$$a_y \leq \xi_{ij} \leq 1-d_y, \ j = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \ s.t. \ \sum_{j=1}^m \omega_j = 1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.9)

for each $i=1,2,\ldots,n$.

As

$$\frac{\partial c_i^L}{\partial \xi_{ij}} = \frac{\omega_j \xi_{ij} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j (1-\xi_{ij}))^2} / \sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j \xi_{ij})^2 + (\omega_j)^2 (1-\xi_{ij}) \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j \xi_{ij})^2} / \sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j (1-\xi_{ij}))^2}}{\left(\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j \xi_{ij})^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j (1-\xi_{ij}))^2}\right)^2} > 0$$

for $j=1,2,\ldots,m$, $c_i^L$ is a monotonically increasing function in $\xi_{ij}$. Hence, $c_i^L$ reaches its minimum at $a_y$ and arrives at its maximum at $1-d_y$. Therefore, (3.7) and (3.8) can be converted to the following two fractional programs:

$$\min c_i^{LL} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j a_y)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j a_y)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (\omega_j (1-a_y))^2}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.10)

subject to:

$$\omega_j^- \leq \omega_j \leq \omega_j^+, \ j = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \ s.t. \ \sum_{j=1}^m \omega_j = 1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.11)

and
\[
\max_{c_i^{UL}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\omega_j (1-d_j)]^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\omega_j (1-d_j)]^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j d_j)^2}}
\] (3.10)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\omega_j &\leq \omega_j \leq \omega_j^*, \ j = 1,2,\ldots,m, \\
\text{s.t.} \quad \omega_j^e &\leq \omega_j^e \leq 1-\omega_j^d, \omega_j^b \leq \omega_j^+ \leq 1-\omega_j^c,
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = 1.
\]

for each \(i=1,2,\ldots,n\).

In the similar way, \(c_i^{UL}\) is confined to a closeness interval \([c_i^{UL}, c_i^{UUL}]\) after \(\eta_i\) and \(\omega_j\) assume all values in the intervals \([b_j, 1-c_j]\) and \([\omega_j^-, \omega_j^+]\), respectively. By following the same procedure, \(c_i^{UL}\) and \(c_i^{UUL}\) can be derived by solving the following two fractional programming models:

\[
\min_{c_i^{UL}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j \cdot b_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j b_j)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} [\omega_j (1-b_j)]^2}}
\] (3.11)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\omega_j^- &\leq \omega_j \leq \omega_j^+, \ j = 1,2,\ldots,m, \\
\text{s.t.} \quad \omega_j^e &\leq \omega_j^e \leq 1-\omega_j^d, \omega_j^b \leq \omega_j^+ \leq 1-\omega_j^c,
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = 1.
\]

and

\[
\max_{c_i^{UUL}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\omega_j (1-c_j)]^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\omega_j (1-c_j)]^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j c_j)^2}}
\] (3.12)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\omega_j^- &\leq \omega_j \leq \omega_j^+, \ j = 1,2,\ldots,m, \\
\text{s.t.} \quad \omega_j^e &\leq \omega_j^e \leq 1-\omega_j^d, \omega_j^b \leq \omega_j^+ \leq 1-\omega_j^c,
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = 1.
\]

for each \(i=1,2,\ldots,n\).

Models (3.9)-(3.12) can be solved by using an appropriate optimization software package. Denote their optimal solutions by \(\tilde{W}_i^{UL} = (\tilde{\omega}_i^{UL}, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UL}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UL})^T\), \(\tilde{W}_i^{UL} = (\tilde{\omega}_i^{UL}, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UL}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UL})^T\), \(\tilde{W}_i^{UL} = (\tilde{\omega}_i^{UL}, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UL}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UL})^T\) and \(\tilde{W}_i^{UUL} = (\tilde{\omega}_i^{UUL}, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UUL}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}_i^{UUL})^T\) \((i = 1, 2, \ldots, n)\), respectively, and let
for each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \). Then Theorem 3.1 follows.

**Theorem 3.1** For \( X_i \in X, i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \), assume that \( \tilde{c}_{iL}, \tilde{c}_{iU}, \tilde{c}_{iL} \), and \( \tilde{c}_{iU} \) are defined by (3.13), then \( \tilde{c}_{iL} \leq \tilde{c}_{iU} \leq \tilde{c}_{iL} \leq \tilde{c}_{iU} \).

**Proof.** Since \( \tilde{W}_i = (\tilde{\alpha}_{iL}^{UL}, \tilde{\alpha}_{iU}^{UL}, \cdots, \tilde{\alpha}_{iL_m}^{UL})^T \) is an optimal solution of (3.11), it is also a feasible solution of (3.9) as they share the same constraints. Notice that \( \tilde{W}_i = (\tilde{\alpha}_{iL}^{UL}, \tilde{\alpha}_{iL}^{UL}, \cdots, \tilde{\alpha}_{iL_m}^{UL})^T \) is an optimal solution of the minimization problem (3.9), therefore,

\[
\tilde{c}_{iL} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} a_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} a_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} (1-a_j))^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} a_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} a_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} (1-a_j))^2}}
\]

Note that \( c_{iL}^{\dagger} \) is a monotonically increasing function in \( \tilde{\zeta}_y \) and \( a_y \leq b_y \), it follows that

\[
\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} a_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} a_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} (1-a_j))^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} b_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} b_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\alpha}_{ijL}^{UL} (1-b_j))^2}} \leq \tilde{c}_{iU}.
\]

Thus, we have \( \tilde{c}_{iL} \leq \tilde{c}_{iU} \).

Similarly, from (3.12), one can obtain
\[ \tilde{c}_i^{LU} \triangleq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} (1 - d_j)]^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} (1 - d_j)]^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} d_j)^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} (1 - c_j)]^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} (1 - c_j)]^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} c_j)^2}} \]

where the first inequality holds true because \( c_i^L \) is monotonically increasing in \( \tilde{c}_y \) and \( c_y \leq d_y \), or equivalently, \( 1 - d_y \leq 1 - c_y \), and the second inequality is due to the fact that \( \tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} \) is an optimal solution of the maximization model (3.12) and \( \tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} \) is its feasible solution.

Furthermore, since \( b_y + d_y \leq 1 \), or equivalently, \( b_y \leq 1 - d_y \), we have

\[ \tilde{c}_i^{UL} \triangleq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{UL} b_y]^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{UL} b_y]^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{UL} (1 - b_y)]^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{UL} (1 - d_y)]^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} [\tilde{o}_{ij}^{UL} (1 - d_y)]^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{o}_{ij}^{UL} d_y)^2}} \triangleq \tilde{c}_i^{UL} \]

Once again, the first inequality is confirmed since \( c_i^U \) is a monotonically increasing function in \( \eta_y \) and \( b_y \leq 1 - d_y \), and the second inequality follows from the fact that \( \tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} \) is an optimal solution of the maximization problem in (3.10) and \( \tilde{o}_{ij}^{LU} \) is its feasible solution. The proof is thus completed.

Q.E.D.

Theorem 3.1 indicates that the optimal relative closeness interval of \( \chi_i \in \chi \) can be characterized by a pair of intervals: \([\tilde{c}_i^{LL}, \tilde{c}_i^{LU}]\) and \([\tilde{c}_i^{LU}, \tilde{c}_i^{UL}]\). As \([\tilde{c}_i^{LL}, \tilde{c}_i^{LU}] \leq [\tilde{c}_i^{LU}, \tilde{c}_i^{UL}] \) and \( \tilde{c}_i^{UL} \leq \tilde{c}_i^{LU} \), based on the argument in the last paragraph in Section 2, the optimal relative closeness interval can be expressed as an equivalent IVIFN:
\[
\tilde{c}_i = \left[\left(\tilde{c}_{iLL}^T, \tilde{c}_{iLU}^T\right), \left[1-\tilde{c}_{iUL}, 1-\tilde{c}_{iLU}\right]\right]
\]
\[
\left(3.14\right)
\]

As the weight vectors \( \tilde{W}_i^{LL}, \tilde{W}_i^{LU}, \tilde{W}_i^{UL}, \) and \( \tilde{W}_i^{UU} \) are independently determined by the four fractional programs (3.9), (3.10), (3.11) and (3.12), they are generally different, i.e.,

\[
\tilde{W}_i^{LL} \neq \tilde{W}_i^{LU} \neq \tilde{W}_i^{UL} \neq \tilde{W}_i^{UU}
\]

for \( X_i \in X \), or \( \omega_{ij}^{LL} \neq \omega_{ij}^{LU} \neq \omega_{ij}^{UL} \neq \omega_{ij}^{UU} \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \) and \( j = 1, 2, \ldots, m \). In order to compare the relative closeness intervals across different alternatives, it is necessary to obtain an integrated common weight vector for all alternatives. Next, a procedure will be introduced to derive such a weight vector.

As

\[
\epsilon_i^{LL} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j a_{ij})^2}}{1 + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j (1-a_{ij}))^2}}
\]

and (3.9) is a minimization fractional programming problem, the objective function of (3.9) is equivalent to maximize

\[
\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j (1-a_{ij}))^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j a_{ij})^2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j a_{ij})^2} \leq \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = 1.
\]

This maximization problem can then be approximated by the following quadratic programming model:

\[
\max \ z_1^i = \sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j (1-a_{ij}))^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j a_{ij})^2 
\]

\[
\left(3.15\right)
\]

\[
\left\{ \omega_j^+ \leq \omega_j \leq \omega_j^-, j = 1,2,\ldots,m, \right. \]

\[
\left. \omega_j^a \leq \omega_j^a \leq 1-\omega_j^a, \omega_j^b \leq \omega_j^b \leq 1-\omega_j^b, \right. \]

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = 1.
\]

for each \( i=1,2,\ldots,n \).

Similarly, (3.10), (3.11) and (3.12) can be converted to quadratic programming models with the same constraint conditions as follows:

\[
\max \ z_2^i = \sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j (1-d_{ij}))^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{m}(\omega_j d_{ij})^2
\]

\[
\left(3.16\right)
\]
\[
\max z_1^i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( a_j (1 - b_j) \right)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{n} (c_j^i - c_j) \right)^2
\]
(3.17)
\[
\max z_1^i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( a_j (1 - c_j) \right)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{n} (c_j^i - c_j) \right)^2
\]
(3.18)
\[
\begin{align*}
\omega_j^i \leq & \omega_j \leq \omega_j^* , \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
\omega_j^* \leq & \omega_j \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \quad \omega_j^b \leq & \omega_j^* \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \\
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = & 1.
\end{align*}
\]
(3.19)
\[
\max z_i = \left( z_1^i + z_2^i + z_3^i + z_4^i \right) / 4 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( 2 - a_j - b_j - c_j - d_j - \omega_j^2 \right) \quad \text{(3.20)}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\omega_j \leq & \omega_j \leq \omega_j^* , \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
\omega_j^* \leq & \omega_j \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \quad \omega_j^b \leq & \omega_j^* \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \\
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = & 1.
\end{align*}
\]
(3.20)

Since \((3.15)-(3.18)\) are all maximization models with the same constraints, we may combine the four quadratic problems into a single model if the four objectives are equally weighted:

\[
\max z_i = \left( z_1^i + z_2^i + z_3^i + z_4^i \right) / 4 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( 2 - a_j - b_j - c_j - d_j - \omega_j^2 \right) \quad \text{(3.19)}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\omega_j \leq & \omega_j \leq \omega_j^* , \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
\omega_j^* \leq & \omega_j \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \quad \omega_j^b \leq & \omega_j^* \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \\
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = & 1.
\end{align*}
\]
(3.20)

Since \(X\) is a non-inferior alternative set, no alternative dominates or is dominated by any other alternative. \((3.19)\) considers one alternative at a time. If all \(n\) alternatives are taken into account simultaneously, the contribution from each individual alternative should be treated with an equal weight of \(1/n\). Therefore, we have the following aggregated quadratic programming model:

\[
\max z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( 2 - a_j - b_j - c_j - d_j - \omega_j^2 \right) \omega_j^2}{2n} \quad \text{(3.20)}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\omega_j \leq & \omega_j \leq \omega_j^* , \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
\omega_j^* \leq & \omega_j \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \quad \omega_j^b \leq & \omega_j^* \leq 1 - \omega_j^* , \\
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j = & 1.
\end{align*}
\]
(3.20)

\((3.20)\) is a standard quadratic program that can be solved by using an appropriate optimization package. Denote its optimal solution by \(w_0 = (\omega_1^0, \omega_2^0, \cdots, \omega_m^0)^T\), and use similar notation as \((3.13)\) to define:
\[ c_i^{0LL} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 a_{ij})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 a_{ij})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-a_{ij}))^2}} \]
\[ c_i^{0LU} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-d_{ij}))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-d_{ij}))^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-b_{ij}))^2}} \]
\[ c_i^{0UL} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 b_{ij})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 b_{ij})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-b_{ij}))^2}} \]
\[ c_i^{0UU} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-c_{ij}))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-c_{ij}))^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 c_{ij})^2}} \]  
(3.21)

Since \( c_i^L \) and \( c_i^U \) are monotonically increasing in \( \xi_{ij} \) and \( \eta_{ij} \), respectively, and \( a_{ij} \leq b_{ij} \), \( c_{ij} \leq d_{ij} \) and \( b_{ij}+d_{ij} \leq 1 \), it is easy to verify that \( c_i^{0LL} \leq c_i^{0UL} \leq c_i^{0LU} \leq c_i^{0UU} \).

Therefore, the optimal relative closeness interval of alternative \( X_i \) based on the unified weight vector \( w^0 \) can be determined by a pair of closed intervals, \([c_i^{0LL},c_i^{0UL}]\) and \([c_i^{0UL},c_i^{0UU}]\). Equivalently, this interval can be expressed as an IVIFN:
\[ c_i^0 = \left( [c_i^{0LL},c_i^{0UL}], [1-c_i^{0UL},1-c_i^{0LU}] \right) \]
\[ = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 a_{ij})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 a_{ij})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-a_{ij}))^2}}, \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 b_{ij})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 b_{ij})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-b_{ij}))^2}} \right] \]
\[ = \left[ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-c_{ij}))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-c_{ij}))^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 c_{ij})^2}}, 1 - \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-d_{ij}))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-d_{ij}))^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 d_{ij})^2}} \right] \]  
(3.22)

for each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \).

**Theorem 3.2** Assume that IVIFNs \( \tilde{c}_i \) and \( c_i^0 \) are respectively defined by (3.14) and (3.22), then for \( X_i \in X, i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \),
\[ [c_i^{0LL},c_i^{0UL}] \leq [\tilde{c}_i^{0LL},\tilde{c}_i^{0UL}] \leq [c_i^{0UL},c_i^{0UU}] \leq [\tilde{c}_i^{0LU},\tilde{c}_i^{0UU}] \]

**Proof.** Since \( w^0 = (\omega_1^0, \omega_2^0, \ldots, \omega_n^0)^T \) is an optimal solution of (3.20), it is automatically a feasible solution of (3.9), (3.10), (3.11) and (3.12) due to the fact that these models all
have the same constraints. Furthermore, because $c^L_i$ and $c^U_i$ are monotonically increasing
in $\xi_y$ and $\eta_y$, respectively, and $\tilde{W}^{LL}_i = (\tilde{\omega}^{LL}_{i1}, \tilde{\omega}^{LL}_{i2}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}^{LL}_{im})^T$ and
$\tilde{W}^{LU}_i = (\tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{i1}, \tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{i2}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{im})^T$ are, respectively, an optimal solution of (3.9) and (3.10), and
$a_y \leq b_y$ and $b_y + d_y \leq 1$, it follows that

\[
\tilde{c}^{LL}_i = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\omega}^{LL}_{ij} a_y)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\omega}^{LL}_{ij} a_y)^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega^0_j a_y)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega^0_j a_y)^2}} = c^{0LL}_i
\]

\[
\leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega^0_j b_y)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega^0_j b_y)^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega^0_j (1-b_y))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega^0_j (1-b_y))^2}} = c^{0LU}_i
\]

\[
\leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{ij} (1-d_y))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{ij} (1-d_y))^2}} = \tilde{c}^{LU}_i
\]

Here the first inequality is derived as $\tilde{\omega}^{LL}_{ij}$ is an optimal solution of the minimization
model (3.9) and $\omega^0_j$ is its feasible solution. The 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} inequalities hold true because
$c^L_i$ is monotonically increasing in $\xi_y$ and $a_y \leq b_y \leq 1-d_y$. The last inequality is due to
the fact that a feasible solution $\omega^0_j$ always yields an objective function value that is less
than or equal to that of an optimal solution $\tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{ij}$ for the maximization problem (3.10).

Therefore, we have $\tilde{c}^{LL}_i \leq c^{0LL}_i \leq c^{0LU}_i \leq \tilde{c}^{LU}_i$.

Similarly, as $\tilde{W}^{UL}_i = (\tilde{\omega}^{UL}_{i1}, \tilde{\omega}^{UL}_{i2}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}^{UL}_{im})^T$ and $\tilde{W}^{LU}_i = (\tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{i1}, \tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{i2}, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}^{LU}_{im})^T$ are an
optimal solution of (3.11) and (3.12), respectively, $c^U_i$ is monotonically increasing in $\eta_y$,
and $c_y \leq d_y$ and $b_y + d_y \leq 1$, following the same argument, one can have
\[ c^U_i = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\omega}_j^U b_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\omega}_j^U b_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{\omega}_j^U (1-b_j))^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 b_j)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 b_j)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^0 (1-b_j))^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^U (1-c_j))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^U (1-c_j))^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\omega_j^U c_j)^2}} \leq \hat{c}^U_i \]

i.e., \( c^U_i \leq c^{O,U}_i \leq c^{U,U}_i \leq \hat{c}^U_i \).

By Definition 2.8, the proof of Theorem 3.2 is completed. Q.E.D.

Theorem 3.2 demonstrates that the relative closeness interval derived from the aggregated model (3.20) for each alternative \( X_i \) is always bounded by that obtained from individual models (3.9) – (3.12) in the sense of Definition 2.8.

The aforesaid derivation process can be summarized in the following steps to handle MADM problems where both attribute values and weights are given as IVIFNs.

**Step 1.** Utilize the model (3.20) to obtain an optimal aggregated weight vector \( w^0 = (\omega_1^0, \omega_2^0, \ldots, \omega_m^0)^T \).

**Step 2.** Determine the optimal relative closeness interval \( c_i^0 \) for all alternatives \( X_i \in X, i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \), by plugging \( w^0 \) into (3.22).

**Step 3.** Rank all alternatives according to the decreasing order of their relative closeness intervals as per Definition 2.7. The best alternative is the one with the largest relative closeness interval.

4 An illustrative example

This section adapts a global supplier selection problem in (Chan & Kumar, 2007) to demonstrate how to apply the proposed approach.

Supplier selection is a fundamental issue for an organization. The continuing globalization has extended the supplier selection to an international arena and makes it a complex and difficult MADM task. Decisions on choosing appropriate suppliers for a firm typically have long-term impact on its performance, and poor decisions could cause...
significant damage to a firm’s competitive advantage and profitability. Therefore, the supplier selection problem has been traditionally treated as one of the most important activities in the purchase department. To address the selection issue, difficult comparison and tradeoff among diverse factors have to be considered within the MADM framework. Due to business confidentiality and other reasons, the evaluation of global suppliers has to be conducted with uncertainty. As such, it could well be the case that both weights among different attributes and individual assessments are provided IVIFNs, and the manager has to make his/her final selection by aggregating these IVIFN data.

In the following example, assume that a manufacturing firm desires to select a suitable supplier for a key component in producing its new product. After preliminary screening, five potential global suppliers \( X = \{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5\} \) remain as viable choices. The company requires that the purchasing manager come up with a final recommendation after evaluating each supplier against five attributes: supplier’s profile \( A_1 \), overall cost of the component \( A_2 \), quality of the component \( A_3 \), service performance of the supplier \( A_4 \), as well as the risk factor \( A_5 \). Assume that the assessments of each supplier against the five attributes are provided as IVIFNs as shown in the following interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy matrix \( \tilde{R} = (\tilde{r}_{ij})_{5 \times 5} \).

**Table 1. Interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy matrix \( \tilde{R} \)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( A_1 )</th>
<th>( A_2 )</th>
<th>( A_3 )</th>
<th>( A_4 )</th>
<th>( A_5 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( X_1 )</td>
<td>([0.40,0.50],[0.32,0.40])</td>
<td>([0.67,0.78],[0.14,0.20])</td>
<td>([0.50,0.65],[0.13,0.22])</td>
<td>([0.45,0.60],[0.30,0.35])</td>
<td>([0.60,0.65],[0.18,0.30])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( X_2 )</td>
<td>([0.52,0.60],[0.10,0.17])</td>
<td>([0.56,0.68],[0.23,0.28])</td>
<td>([0.65,0.70],[0.20,0.25])</td>
<td>([0.56,0.62],[0.20,0.28])</td>
<td>([0.55,0.68],[0.15,0.19])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( X_3 )</td>
<td>([0.62,0.72],[0.20,0.25])</td>
<td>([0.35,0.45],[0.33,0.43])</td>
<td>([0.55,0.63],[0.28,0.32])</td>
<td>([0.45,0.62],[0.19,0.30])</td>
<td>([0.63,0.67],[0.16,0.20])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( X_4 )</td>
<td>([0.42,0.48],[0.40,0.50])</td>
<td>([0.40,0.50],[0.20,0.50])</td>
<td>([0.50,0.80],[0.10,0.20])</td>
<td>([0.55,0.75],[0.15,0.25])</td>
<td>([0.45,0.65],[0.25,0.35])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( X_5 )</td>
<td>([0.40,0.50],[0.40,0.50])</td>
<td>([0.30,0.60],[0.30,0.40])</td>
<td>([0.60,0.70],[0.05,0.25])</td>
<td>([0.60,0.70],[0.10,0.30])</td>
<td>([0.50,0.60],[0.20,0.40])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each cell of the matrix gives the purchasing manager’s IVIFN assessment of an alternative against an attribute. For instance, the top-left cell, \(([0.40, 0.50), [0.32, 0.40])\), reflects the purchasing manager’s belief that alternative \( X_1 \) is an excellent supplier from the supplier’s profile \( A_1 \) with a margin of 40% to 50% and \( X_1 \) is not an excellent choice given its supplier’s profile \( A_1 \) with a chance between 32% and 40%.
Assume further that the purchasing manager provides his/her assessments on importance degree of the five attributes as the following IVIFNs:

\[
\omega = \left( \begin{array}{c}
([0.12,0.19],[0.55,0.69]), ([0.09,0.14],[0.62,0.75]), ([0.08,0.15],[0.68,0.78]), \\
([0.20,0.30],[0.42,0.58]), ([0.13,0.20],[0.60,0.72])
\end{array} \right)
\]

Based on the procedure established in Section 3, we first obtain the following quadratic programming model as per (3.20):

\[
\begin{align*}
\max \quad & z = \frac{1.60\omega_1^2 + 1.70\omega_2^2 + 1.72\omega_3^2 + 1.68\omega_4^2 + 1.64\omega_5^2}{5} \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & \begin{cases}
\omega_1^- \leq \omega_1 \leq \omega_1^+ \leq 0.31, 0.19 \leq \omega_1^+ \leq 0.45, \\
\omega_2^- \leq \omega_2 \leq \omega_2^+ \leq 0.25, 0.14 \leq \omega_2^+ \leq 0.38, \\
\omega_3^- \leq \omega_3 \leq \omega_3^+ \leq 0.22, 0.15 \leq \omega_3^+ \leq 0.32, \\
\omega_4^- \leq \omega_4 \leq \omega_4^+ \leq 0.42, 0.30 \leq \omega_4^+ \leq 0.58, \\
\omega_5^- \leq \omega_5 \leq \omega_5^+ \leq 0.28, 0.20 \leq \omega_5^+ \leq 0.40, \\
\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4 + \omega_5 = 1.
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

Solving this quadratic programming, one can get its optimal solution as:

\[
\omega^0 = (\omega_1^0, \omega_2^0, \omega_3^0, \omega_4^0, \omega_5^0)^T = (0.12, 0.23, 0.32, 0.20, 0.13)^T
\]

Plugging the weight vector $\omega^0$ and individual assessments in the decision matrix $\tilde{R}$ into (3.22), the optimal relative closeness intervals for the five alternatives are determined.

\[
\begin{align*}
c_1^0 &= ([0.5310, 0.6580], [0.1891, 0.2611]), \\
c_2^0 &= ([0.5964, 0.6724], [0.1989, 0.2541]), \\
c_3^0 &= ([0.4962, 0.5922], [0.2656, 0.3319]), \\
c_4^0 &= ([0.4769, 0.6755], [0.1768, 0.3230]), \\
c_5^0 &= ([0.5092, 0.6539], [0.1833, 0.3259]).
\end{align*}
\]

Next, the score function is calculated for each $c_i^0$ as

\[
S(c_1^0) = 0.3694, S(c_2^0) = 0.4080, S(c_3^0) = 0.2455, S(c_4^0) = 0.3263, S(c_5^0) = 0.3270
\]

As $S(c_2^0) > S(c_1^0) > S(c_3^0) > S(c_4^0) > S(c_5^0)$, by Definition 2.7 we have a full ranking of all five alternatives as

\[
X_2 \succ X_1 \succ X_5 \succ X_4 \succ X_3.
\]

5 Conclusions
In this article, a procedure is proposed to tackle multi-attribute decision making problems with both attribute weights and attributes values being provided as IVIFNs. Fractional programming models based on the TOPSIS method are established to obtain a relative closeness interval where attribute weights are independently determined for each alternative. The proposed approach employs a series of optimization models to deduce a quadratic programming model for obtaining a unified attribute weight vector, which is subsequently used to synthesize individual IVIFN assessments into an optimal relative closeness interval for each alternative. A global supplier selection problem is adapted to demonstrate how the proposed procedure can be applied in practice.

REFERENCES


