

k -intolerant capacities and Choquet integrals

Jean-Luc Marichal

marichal@cu.lu

University of Luxembourg

Aggregation in multicriteria decision aid

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- **Profile** $a \in A \longrightarrow (x_1^a, \dots, x_n^a) \in [0, 1]^n$
- **Aggregation function**

$$F : [0, 1]^n \longrightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

Tolerant and intolerant character of F

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$F(x) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{1/n} \quad \rightarrow \quad ?$

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Average value of F over $[0, 1]^n$:

$$E(F) := \int_{[0,1]^n} F(x) dx$$

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Examples

- $E(\min) = \frac{1}{n+1}$

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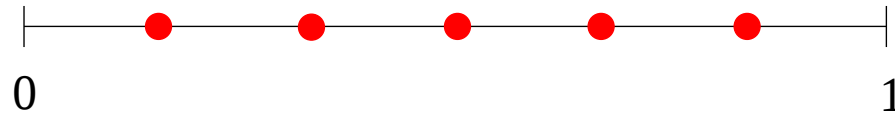
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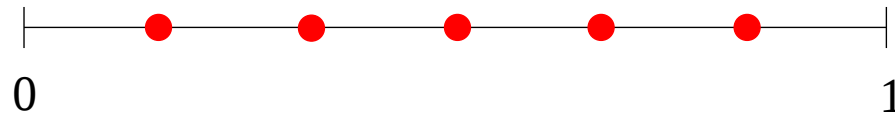
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- $E(\text{OS}_k) = \frac{k}{n+1}$

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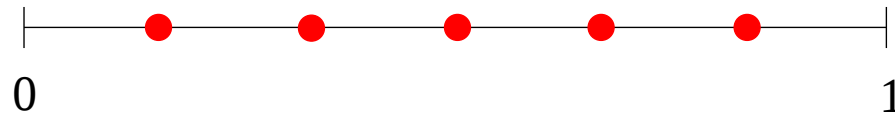
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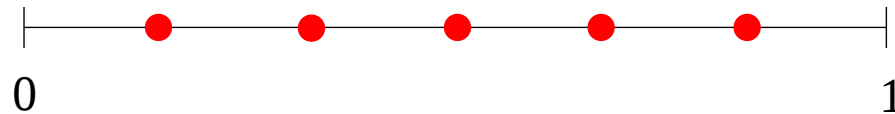
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- $E(\min) = \frac{1}{n+1}$ (most intolerant)
- $E(\max) = \frac{n}{n+1}$
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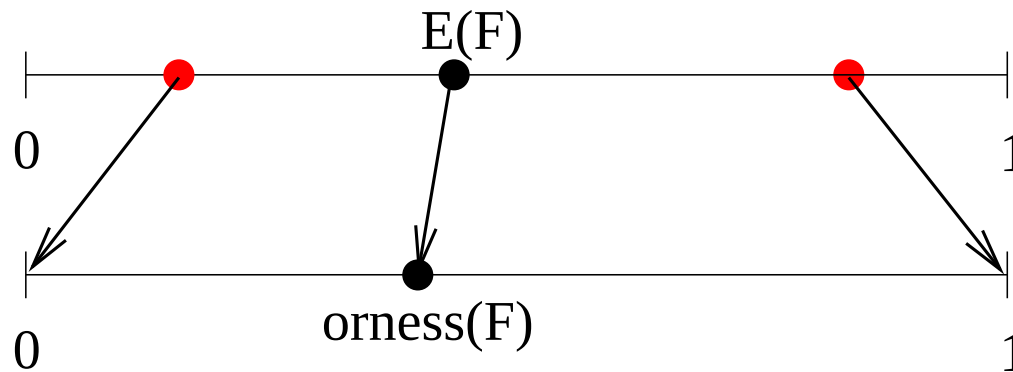
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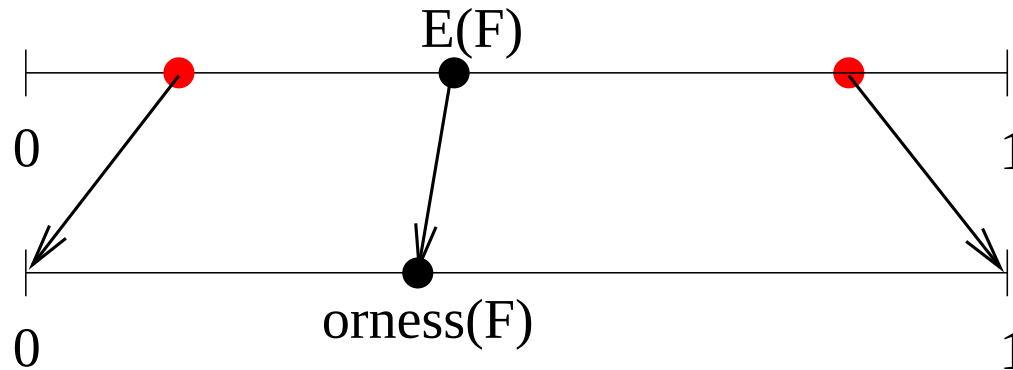


$$\text{orness}(F) := \frac{E(F) - E(\min)}{E(\max) - E(\min)}$$

(Dujmović, 1974)

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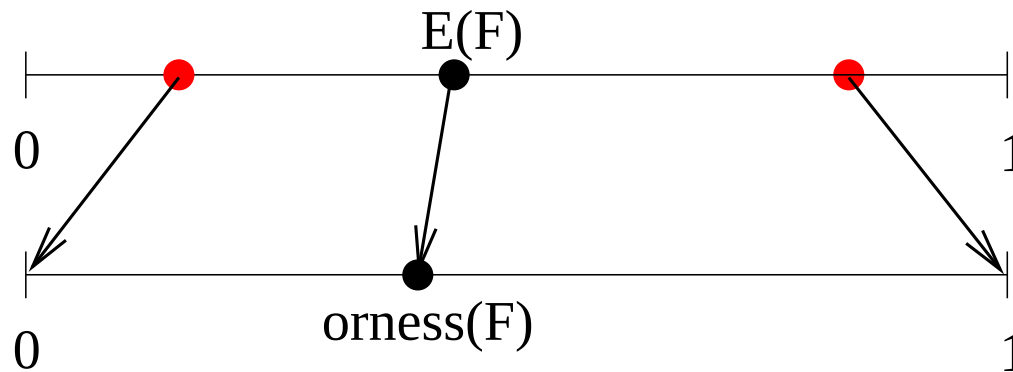
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$$\text{andness}(F) + \text{orness}(F) = 1$$

Intolerant behavior : application

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Selection of candidates for a university permanent position



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Academic selection criteria

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Choquet integral

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Choquet integral of $x \in [0, 1]^n$ w.r.t. v

$$\mathcal{C}_v(x) := \sum_{i=1}^n x_{(i)} \left[v[(i), \dots, (n)] - v[(i+1), \dots, (n)] \right]$$

with the convention that $x_{(1)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)}$.

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Example

If $x_3 \leq x_1 \leq x_2$, we have

$$\mathcal{C}_v(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_3[v(3, 1, 2) - v(1, 2)] + x_1[v(1, 2) - v(2)] + x_2v(2)$$

k -intolerant capacities and Choquet integrals

Definition

Let $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

$F : [0, 1]^n \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is k -intolerant if $F \leq \text{OS}_k$ and $F \not\leq \text{OS}_{k-1}$.

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Proposition

Let $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $v \in \mathcal{F}_n$.

Then the following assertions are equivalent:

- i) $\mathcal{C}_v(x) \leq x_{(k)} \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]^n,$
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Recruiting problem

The global evaluation is bounded above by $x_{(2)}$

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The global evaluation depends only on $x_{(1)}$ and $x_{(2)}$

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Definition

$v \in \mathcal{F}_n$ is k -intolerant if iv) holds for k and not for $k - 1$.

Tolerant behavior : application

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Parents want to buy a house



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House buying criteria

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2. With parks for their children to play in

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To be realistic

The parents are ready to consider a house that would fully succeed any five over the six criteria

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When $F \equiv \mathcal{C}_v$

we have a similar proposition as for intolerance...

Intolerance and tolerance indices

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Given a Choquet integral $\mathcal{C}_v$

$\text{andness}(\mathcal{C}_v)$ measures the degree to which $\mathcal{C}_v$ is intolerant

Intolerance and tolerance indices

Given a Choquet integral $\mathcal{C}_v$

How can we measure the degree to which the inequality $\mathcal{C}_v \leq \text{OS}_k$ holds ?

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Idea : defined from the conditional expectation $E(\mathcal{C}_v \mid x_{(k)} = 0)$

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In terms of v , this index reads

$$\text{intol}_k(\mathcal{C}_v) = 1 - \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{t=0}^{n-k} \frac{1}{\binom{n}{t}} \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq N \\ |T|=t}} v(T)$$

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1. $\text{intol}_k(\mathcal{C}_v) = 1$ if and only if $\mathcal{C}_v \leq \text{OS}_k$

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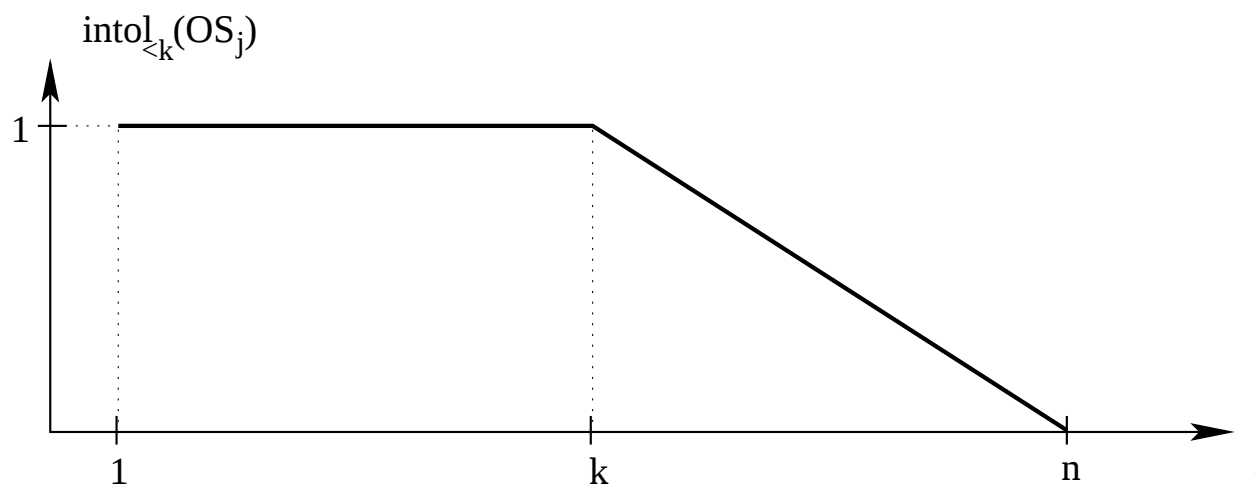
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3. Graph of $\text{intol}_k(\text{OS}_j)$ for fixed k :

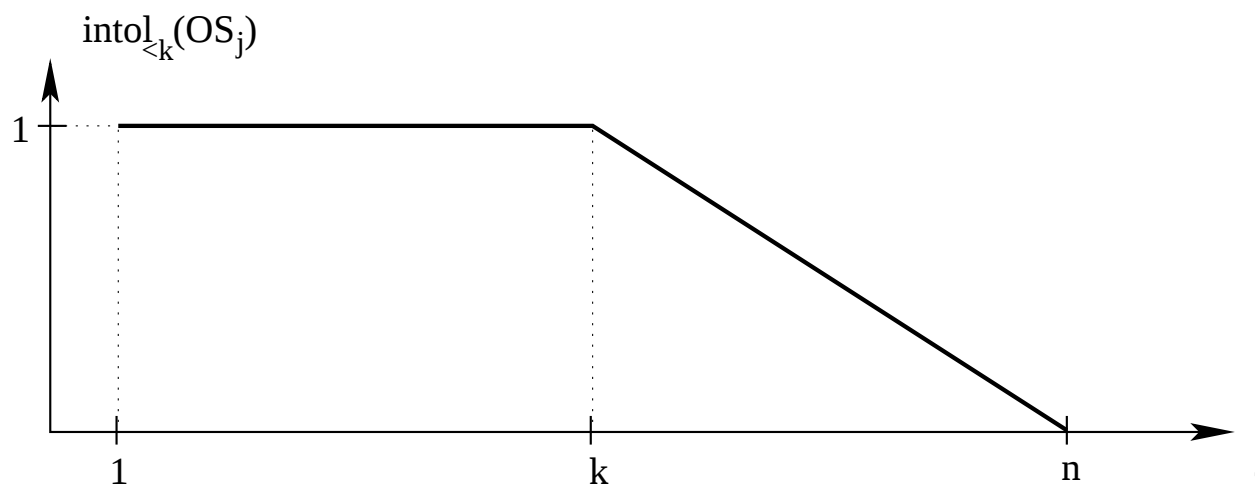


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2. $\text{intol}_k(\mathcal{C}_v)$ is nondecreasing as k increases
3. Graph of $\text{intol}_k(\text{OS}_j)$ for fixed k :



$$\text{OS}_j \leq \text{OS}_k \iff j \leq k$$

Intolerance indices : characterization

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Theorem

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and consider a family of real numbers $\{\psi_k(\mathcal{C}_v) \mid v \in \mathcal{F}_n\}$

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The recruiting problem

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3-intolerant solution learnt from prototypic applicants :

$v(T) = 0$ for all $T \subseteq \{1, \dots, 6\}$ except

$$v(\{1, 2, 4, 5\}) = v(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}) = v(\{1, 3, 4, 5, 6\}) = 1/3$$

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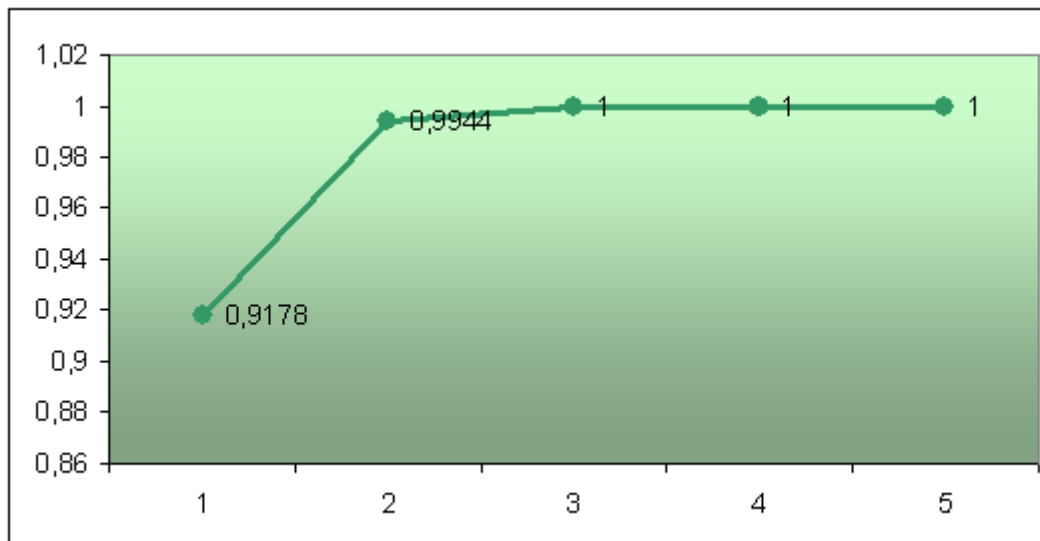
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Sequence $\text{intol}_k(\mathcal{C}_v)$ for $k = 1, \dots, 5$



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Similarly, we can define k -tolerant indices

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...with similar motivation, characterization, properties.

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- Behavioral parameters :
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 - interaction
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 - tolerance (veto, favor, andness, orness, *intol*, *tol*...)
- Identification of capacities :
 - by optimization
 - learning data
 - constraints on behavioral parameters...