



Axiomatic properties of inconsistency indices for pairwise comparisons

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Pairwise comparisons are a well-known method for the representation of the subjective preferences of a decision maker. Evaluating their inconsistency has been a widely studied and discussed topic and several indices have been proposed in the literature to perform this task. As an acceptable level of consistency is closely related to the reliability of preferences, a suitable choice of an inconsistency index is a crucial phase in decision-making processes. The use of different methods for measuring consistency must be carefully evaluated, as it can affect the decision outcome in practical applications. In this paper, we present five axioms aimed at characterizing inconsistency indices. In addition, we prove that some of the indices proposed in the literature satisfy these axioms, whereas others do not, and therefore, in our view, they may fail to correctly evaluate inconsistency.

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1. Introduction

Pairwise comparisons have been used in some operations research methods to represent the preferences of experts and decision makers over sets of alternatives, criteria, features and so on. For simplicity, in this paper we shall speak of alternatives only, bearing in mind that it is a reductive view. The main advantage in using pairwise comparisons is that they allow the decision maker to compare two alternatives at a time, thus reducing the complexity of a decision-making problem, especially when the set under consideration is large, and serve as a starting point to derive a priority vector that is the final rating of the alternatives. Pairwise comparisons have been used in well-known decision analysis methods, for instance, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) by Saaty (1977) (see Ishizaka and Labib, 2011 for an updated discussion), and its generalizations, which have been proved effective in solving many decision problems (Ishizaka *et al* 2011).

In the literature, and in practice, it is assumed that the dependability of the decision maker is related to the consistency of his/her pairwise judgements. That is, the more rational the judgements are, the more likely it is that the decision maker is a good expert with a deep insight into the problem and pays due attention in eliciting his/her preferences. Similarly, if judgements are very intransitive and irrational, it is more plausible that the expert expressed them with scarce competence, as he/she would lack the ability to rationally discriminate between

different alternatives. This is summarized by Irwin's (1958) thesis claiming that '... preference is exactly as fundamental as discrimination and that if the organism exhibits a discrimination, it must also exhibit a preference and conversely'. Following Saaty (1994), the approach to decision making based on pairwise comparisons, and the AHP in particular, is grounded in the relative measurement theory and it is in this framework that Saaty (1993) too claimed that pairwise comparisons should be 'near consistent' to ensure that they are a sufficiently good approximation of the decision makers' real preferences. This seems to support the importance of having reliable tools capable of capturing the degree of inconsistency of pairwise comparisons. The importance of having reliable inconsistency indices becomes even more evident when one considers that their practical use has gone beyond the sole quantification of inconsistency. For instance, they have been employed by Lamata and Peláez (2002) and Shiraishi *et al* (1999) to estimate missing comparisons, by Harker (1987) to derive ratings of alternatives from incomplete preferences, and by Xu and Cuiping (1999) and Xu and Xia (2013) to improve the consistency of pairwise comparisons. Moreover, although in the following we shall focus on the by far most popular type of pairwise comparisons, consistency has been an important topic for other representations of preferences, for instance linguistic preference relations represented by 2-tuples (Dong *et al*, 2013).

On this fertile ground, researchers have proposed various inconsistency indices—functions associating pairwise comparisons with real numbers representing the degrees of inconsistency of the pairwise judgements. In this paper, we concern ourselves with the fact that inconsistency indices have been introduced heuristically and independently from each other,

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referring neither to a general definition nor to a set of axiomatic properties. Hence, this paper introduces some axiomatic properties for inconsistency indices and shows that some indices proposed in the literature fail to satisfy these axioms. This paper is outlined as follows. In Section 2, we introduce preliminary notions and the notation. In Section 3, we briefly define the inconsistency indices that are studied in the paper. Next, in Section 4 we introduce and interpret five axioms, and in Section 5 we present results regarding the inconsistency indices and prove that some of them satisfy the required axioms while four others do not. For a simpler description, some proofs are given in the Appendix. In Section 6, we conclude the discussion of the axioms and draw the conclusions.

Throughout this paper, we refer to ‘inconsistency indices’, as what they really measure is the amount of inconsistency in pairwise comparisons. Nevertheless, in the literature such indices are often referred to as ‘consistency indices’, while both expressions refer to an index that estimates the deviation from consistency.

2. Preliminaries

Pairwise comparison matrices are convenient tools to model the decision maker’s pairwise intensities of preference over sets of alternatives. Formally, given a set of alternatives $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ ($n \geq 2$), Saaty (1977) defined a *pairwise comparison matrix* $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ as a positive and reciprocal square matrix of order n , that is, $a_{ij} > 0$, $a_{ij}a_{ji} = 1$, $\forall i, j$, where a_{ij} is an estimation of the degree of preference of x_i over x_j . A pairwise comparison matrix is *consistent* if and only if the following transitivity condition holds:

$$a_{ik} = a_{ij}a_{jk} \quad \forall i, j, k \quad (1)$$

Property (1) means that preferences are fully coherent, and each direct comparison a_{ik} between x_i and x_k is confirmed by all indirect comparisons $a_{ij}a_{jk} \quad \forall j$. If and only if \mathbf{A} is consistent, then there exists a priority (or weight) vector $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ such that

$$a_{ij} = \frac{w_i}{w_j} \quad \forall i, j \quad (2)$$

Crawford and Williams (1985) proved that if \mathbf{A} is consistent, then the components of vector \mathbf{w} can be obtained by using the geometric mean method

$$w_i = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \forall i \quad (3)$$

Another method for obtaining the priorities is the eigenvector method by Saaty (1977). Namely, the priority vector \mathbf{w} is the solution of the following system of equations

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{w} = \lambda_{\max} \mathbf{w}, \quad (4)$$

where λ_{\max} is the maximum eigenvalue of \mathbf{A} whose existence and properties refer to the Perron–Frobenius theorem. If \mathbf{A} is

consistent, both methods yield the same priority vector, while they may give different vectors if \mathbf{A} is not consistent.

We define the set of all pairwise comparison matrices as

$$\mathcal{A} = \{\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \mid a_{ij} > 0, a_{ij}a_{ji} = 1 \quad \forall i, j, n \geq 2\}.$$

Similarly, the set of *consistent* pairwise comparison matrices $\mathcal{A}^* \subset \mathcal{A}$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{A}^* = \{\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \mid \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}, a_{ik} = a_{ij}a_{jk} \quad \forall i, j, k\}.$$

Seen from this perspective, a matrix can either be consistent or non-consistent (inconsistent). However, often, *degrees of inconsistency* are assigned to pairwise comparison matrices so that, if the inconsistency is not too high, the judgements in the pairwise comparison matrix are taken to be as sufficiently reliable. To sum up, the idea is that a good inconsistency index should indicate ‘how much’ the pairwise comparison matrix deviates from the full consistency. Thus, an inconsistency index I is a real-valued function.

$$I : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (5)$$

Although the codomain of the definition is the set of real numbers, each inconsistency index I is univocally associated with a given image $\text{Im}(I) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. In addition, a practical use of an inconsistency index is that of fixing a suitable threshold value associated with a satisfying consistency level. If the inconsistency index of the matrix is greater than the threshold, then the matrix is considered too inconsistent and the decision maker might be asked to revise his/her judgements.

3. Inconsistency indices

In this section, we briefly recall some inconsistency indices, giving special emphasis to those that will be analysed in the next section with respect to the five axioms. For a survey the reader can refer to Brunelli *et al* (2013a). The first index is the *Consistency Index* (CI), proposed by Saaty (1977).

Definition 1 (CI; Saaty, 1977). Given a pairwise comparison matrix \mathbf{A} , the CI is defined as

$$CI(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{\lambda_{\max} - n}{n - 1}, \quad (6)$$

where λ_{\max} is the principal right eigenvalue of \mathbf{A} .

Formula (6) refers to the property that the maximum eigenvalue λ_{\max} of a pairwise comparison matrix \mathbf{A} is equal to n if and only if the matrix is consistent, and greater than n otherwise. Saaty also proposed a more suitable measure of inconsistency, called Consistency Ratio (CR),

$$CR(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{CI(\mathbf{A})}{RI}, \quad (7)$$

where RI , Random Index, is a suitable normalization factor. As proposed by Saaty (1977), it is common to consider a matrix acceptable if its CR does not exceed 0.1.

Golden and Wang (1989) proposed a method to compute the deviations between the entries of a pairwise comparison matrix and their theoretical values w_i/w_j .

Definition 2 (Index GW ; Golden and Wang, 1989). Given a pairwise comparison matrix $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in \mathcal{A}$, the entries of every column are normalized by dividing them by the sum of the elements of their column $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}$. Let us denote by $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = (\bar{a}_{ij})_{n \times n}$ the new normalized matrix. Each priority vector associated (by either (3) or (4)) with \mathbf{A} is normalized by dividing each component by the sum of the components and denoted by $\bar{\mathbf{w}} = (\bar{w}_1, \dots, \bar{w}_n)$, so that $\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{w}_i = 1$. The inconsistency index GW is defined as:

$$GW(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |\bar{a}_{ij} - \bar{w}_i| \quad (8)$$

Crawford and Williams (1985), and later Aguarón and Moreno-Jiménez (2003), proposed and refined an index that also computes distances between the decision maker's judgements and their theoretical values obtained as ratios w_i/w_j .

Definition 3 (Geometric Consistency Index (GCI); Aguarón and Moreno-Jiménez, 2003). Given a pairwise comparison matrix of order n , the GCI is defined as follows:

$$GCI(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{2}{(n-1)(n-2)} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \ln^2 \left(a_{ij} \frac{w_j}{w_i} \right), \quad (9)$$

where the weights are obtained by means of the geometric mean method (3).

Barzilai (1998) formulated a normalized index based on squared errors. By using open unbounded scales, he stated several relevant algebraic and geometric properties.

Definition 4 (Relative Error (RE); Barzilai, 1998). Given a pairwise comparison matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, the RE is defined as:

$$RE(\mathbf{A}) = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{ik} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{jk} \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\log a_{ij})^2} \quad (10)$$

For all matrices $\mathbf{A} \neq (1)_{n \times n}$, and 0 if $\mathbf{A} = (1)_{n \times n}$.

Peláez and Lamata (2003) defined an inconsistency index for a pairwise comparison matrix as the average of all the determinants of its 3×3 submatrices, each containing a different transitivity of the original matrix.

Definition 5 (Index CI^* ; Peláez and Lamata, 2003). Given a pairwise comparison matrix of order n , the index CI^* is

$$CI^*(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^n \left(\frac{a_{ik}}{a_{ij}a_{jk}} + \frac{a_{ij}a_{jk}}{a_{ik}} - 2 \right) / \binom{n}{3} \quad (11)$$

Shiraishi *et al* (1998) proposed the coefficient c_3 of the characteristic polynomial of \mathbf{A} as an index of inconsistency.

Brunelli *et al* (2013b) proved that index CI^* is proportional to c_3 .

Stein and Mizzi (2007) considered the general result that the columns of a consistent pairwise comparison matrix are proportional, that is, $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = 1$, if and only if \mathbf{A} is consistent. Thus, they formulated an index that takes into account how far the columns are from being proportional to each other.

Definition 6 (Harmonic Consistency Index; Stein and Mizzi, 2007). Let \mathbf{A} be a pairwise comparison matrix and $s_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Then, the harmonic consistency index is

$$HCI(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{(HM(\mathbf{A}) - n)(n+1)}{n(n-1)}, \quad (12)$$

where $HM(\mathbf{A})$ is the harmonic mean of (s_1, \dots, s_n) :

$$HM(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{n}{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{s_j}} \quad (13)$$

Koczkodaj (1993) and Duszak and Koczkodaj (1994) introduced a max-min-based inconsistency index that was later compared with CI by Bozóki and Rapcsák (2008). Cavallo and D'Apuzzo (2009) characterized pairwise comparison matrices by means of Abelian linearly ordered groups and stated their inconsistency index in this general framework.

Another index, NI_n^σ , was introduced by Ramík and Korviny (2010) to estimate the inconsistency of pairwise comparison matrices with elements expressed as triangular fuzzy numbers. Expressing judgements in such a way is popular to account for uncertainties in the decision-making process. Nevertheless, pairwise comparison matrices can be seen as special cases of matrices with fuzzy entries, and therefore this index can be introduced in the context of pairwise comparison matrices with real entries.

Definition 7 (Index NI_n^σ ; Ramík and Korviny, 2010). Given a real number $\sigma \geq 1$ and a pairwise comparison matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ of order n with entries in the interval $[1/\sigma, \sigma]$, the index NI_n^σ is defined as:

$$NI_n^\sigma(\mathbf{A}) = \gamma_n^\sigma \max_{i,j} \left\{ \left| \frac{w_i}{w_j} - a_{ij} \right| \right\},$$

where the weights are obtained by means of the geometric mean method (3) and

$$\gamma_n^\sigma = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\max \left\{ \sigma - \sigma^{\frac{2-2n}{n}}, \sigma^2 \left(\left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^{\frac{2}{n-2}} - \left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^{\frac{n}{n-2}} \right) \right\}}, & \text{if } \sigma < \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^{\frac{n}{n-2}} \\ \frac{1}{\max \left\{ \sigma - \sigma^{\frac{2-2n}{n}}, \sigma^{\frac{2n-2}{n}} - \sigma \right\}}, & \text{if } \sigma \geq \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^{\frac{n}{n-2}} \end{cases}$$

is a positive normalization factor.

Other notable indices are the parametric method by Osei-Bryson (2006) and the ambiguity index by Salo (1993).

4. Axioms

In spite of the large number of indices, the question as to how well they estimate inconsistency of pairwise comparisons has been left unanswered. To answer this question, in this section we introduce and justify five properties to narrow the general definition of inconsistency index given in (5) and to shed light on those indices that do not satisfy minimal reasonable requirements. Throughout this and the next sections we propose some examples in order to provide numerical and visual evidence of the *necessity* of the following axiomatic system.

Axiom 1: Existence of a unique element representing consistency

With axiom 1 (A1) we require that all the consistent matrices are identified by a unique real value of an inconsistency index. This allows us to distinguish between matrices that either belong or do not belong to \mathcal{A}^* . Formally, A1 is as follows.

Axiom 1 An inconsistency index I satisfies A1, if and only if

$$\exists! v \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } I(\mathbf{A}) = v \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^* \quad (14)$$

Example 1 The following inconsistency index satisfies A1 with $v=0$.

$$I(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik} - a_{ij}a_{jk}|$$

For the sake of simplicity, we assume, without loss of generality, that for every inconsistency index $I(\mathbf{A})$ the value v associated with each consistent matrix is the minimum value of the index: $I(\mathbf{A}) \geq v \forall \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$. The assumption is that the more inconsistent is \mathbf{A} , the greater is $I(\mathbf{A})$. Some already introduced indices assume the opposite. By considering, for example, the index introduced by Shiraishi *et al* (1998), it is $c_3(\mathbf{A}) \leq 0 \forall \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, while the consistency value is $c_3(\mathbf{A}) = v = 0 \forall \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^*$. Nevertheless, in such cases it is sufficient to change the sign of the index to fulfil our assumption.

Axiom 2: Invariance under permutation of alternatives

It is desirable that an inconsistency index does not depend on the order in which the alternatives are associated with rows and columns of \mathbf{A} . Therefore, an inconsistency index should be invariant under row-column permutations. To formalize this second axiom (A2), we recall that a permutation matrix is a square binary matrix \mathbf{P} that has exactly one entry equal to 1 on each row and each column and 0's elsewhere (see Horn and Johnson, 1985). We also recall that \mathbf{PAP}^T is the matrix obtained from \mathbf{A} through the row-column permutations associated with \mathbf{P} .

Axiom 2 An inconsistency index I satisfies A2, if and only if

$$I(\mathbf{PAP}^T) = I(\mathbf{A}) \forall \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A} \quad (15)$$

and for any permutation matrix \mathbf{P} .

Example 2 Given a pairwise comparison matrix \mathbf{A} and a permutation matrix \mathbf{P}

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/5 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{PAP}^T &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/5 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1/2 & 1/5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

for which (15) is required to hold.

Axiom 3: Monotonicity under reciprocity-preserving mapping

Unlike the previous axioms, which were simple regularity conditions imposed on $I(\mathbf{A})$, axiom 3 (A3) is more constraining. The idea is that, if preferences are intensified, then an inconsistency index cannot return a lower value. However, before we formalize it, we describe its meaning. If all the expressed preferences indicate indifference between alternatives, it is $a_{ij} = 1 \forall i, j$, and \mathbf{A} is consistent. Going farther from this uniformity means having stronger judgements, and this should *not* make their possible inconsistency *less* evident. In other words, intensifying the preferences (pushing them away from indifference) should not de-emphasize the characteristics of these preferences and their possible contradictions. Clearly, the crucial point is to find a transformation that can intensify preferences and preserve their structure at the same time. In the following, we prove that such a transformation exists and is unique. Given $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathcal{A}$, we denote such transformation with $\hat{a}_{ij} = f(a_{ij})$. The newly constructed matrix $\hat{\mathbf{A}} = (\hat{a}_{ij})$ obtained from \mathbf{A} by means of f must be positive and reciprocal so that it still belongs to \mathcal{A} . Hence,

$$\hat{a}_{ji} = 1/\hat{a}_{ij},$$

which is

$$f(a_{ji}) = 1/f(a_{ij})$$

$$f(1/a_{ij}) = 1/f(a_{ij})$$

$$f(a_{ij})f(1/a_{ij}) = 1$$

or, more compactly, with $a_{ij} = x$,

$$f(x)f(1/x) = 1. \quad (16)$$

Equation (16) is a special case, for $y = 1/x$, of the well-known Cauchy functional equation

$$f(x)f(y) = f(xy) \quad (17)$$

In fact, by substituting $x = 1$ into (16), it is $f(1)f(1) = 1$. As f must be positive, it follows that $f(1) = 1$. Then, (16) can also be written in the form $f(x)f(1/x) = f(x(1/x)) = f(1)$. Taking into account that $x = a_{ij} > 0$, it is therefore sufficient to assume the continuity of f in order to obtain a unique non-trivial solution of (16) (see Aczel, 1966).

$$f(x) = x^b, \quad b \in \mathbb{R} \quad (18)$$

Therefore, the only continuous transformation $f(a_{ij})$ preserving reciprocity is (18), that is, $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b$. In the following, we will denote matrix $(a_{ij}^b)_{n \times n}$ as $\mathbf{A}(b)$. Clearly, for $b > 1$ each entry $a_{ij} \neq 1$ is moved farther from indifference value 1, which represents an intensification of preferences:

$$b > 1, a_{ij} > 1 \Rightarrow a_{ij}^b > a_{ij} > 1$$

$$b > 1, 0 < a_{ij} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < a_{ij}^b < a_{ij} < 1$$

The opposite occurs for $0 < b < 1$, thus representing a weakening of the preferences. For $b = 0$ full indifference is obtained, $a_{ij}^b = 1$, while $b < 0$ corresponds to preference reversal. Moreover, transformation (18) is consistency-preserving, that is, if $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ is consistent, then $\mathbf{A}(b) = (a_{ij}^b)$ is also consistent. The proof is straightforward, since from $a_{ij}a_{jk} = a_{ik}$ immediately follows $a_{ij}^b a_{jk}^b = a_{ik}^b$. Furthermore, (18) is also the *unique* consistency-preserving transformation, the proof being similar to the one described above for reciprocity.

To summarize, the only continuous transformation that intensifies preferences and preserves reciprocity (and consistency) is $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b$ with $b > 1$ and then A3 can be formalized.

Axiom 3 Define $\mathbf{A}(b) = (a_{ij}^b)_{n \times n}$. Then, an inconsistency index I satisfies A3 if and only if

$$I(\mathbf{A}(b)) \geq I(\mathbf{A}) \quad \forall b > 1, \forall \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A} \quad (19)$$

Example 3 Consider the following matrix:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then, modifying entries of \mathbf{A} by means of function f with exponent $b = 3$ one obtains the following matrix

$$\mathbf{A}(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1^3 & 2^3 & 1/2^3 \\ 1/2^3 & 1^3 & 2^3 \\ 2^3 & 1/2^3 & 1^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 1/8 \\ 1/8 & 1 & 8 \\ 8 & 1/8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

If an inconsistency index I satisfies A3, then it must be $I(\mathbf{A}(3)) \geq I(\mathbf{A})$. In other words, if A3 holds, then $\mathbf{A}(3)$ cannot be judged less inconsistent than \mathbf{A} .

In a certain sense, one can envision that \mathbf{A} and $\mathbf{A}(b)$ might be given by two decision makers with the same structure of preferences but different attitudes. Note that transformation $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b$ has been used for other scopes. Saaty (1977) himself proposed it in his seminal paper to show that his results on consistency were general enough to cover scales other than $[1/9, 9]$. Such a function was also employed by Herrera-Viedma *et al* (2004) to find a suitable mapping to rescale the entries of a pairwise comparison matrix into the interval $[1/9, 9]$, and by Fedrizzi and Brunelli (2009) to define consistency-equivalence classes.

Axiom 4: Monotonicity on single comparisons

Let us consider a consistent matrix with *at least* one non-diagonal entry $a_{pq} \neq 1$. If we increase or decrease the value of a_{pq} , and modify its reciprocal a_{qp} accordingly, then the resulting matrix is no longer consistent. In fact, in agreement with A1, the resulting matrix will have a degree of inconsistency that exceeds that of the consistent matrix. Axiom 4 (A4) establishes a condition of monotonicity for the inconsistency index with respect to single comparisons by requiring that the larger the change of a_{pq} from its consistent value, the more inconsistent the resulting matrix will be. More formally, given a consistent matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^*$, let $\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)$ be the inconsistent matrix obtained from \mathbf{A} by replacing the entry a_{pq} with a_{pq}^δ , where $\delta \neq 1$. Necessarily, a_{qp} must be replaced by a_{qp}^δ to preserve reciprocity. Let $\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta')$ be the inconsistent matrix obtained from \mathbf{A} by replacing entries a_{pq} and a_{qp} with $a_{pq}^{\delta'}$ and $a_{qp}^{\delta'}$, respectively. A4 can then be formulated as:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta' > \delta > 1 &\Rightarrow I(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta')) \geq I(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)) \\ \delta' < \delta < 1 &\Rightarrow I(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta')) \geq I(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Axiom 4 can be equivalently formalized as follows.

Axiom 4 An inconsistency index I satisfies A4, if and only if $I(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta))$ is a non-decreasing function of δ for $\delta > 1$ and a non-increasing function of δ for $\delta < 1$, for all the $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^*$ and $p, q = 1, \dots, n$.

Example 4 Consider the consistent matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{A}^*$$

Then, choosing, for instance, entry a_{13} and changing its value and the value of its reciprocal accordingly, we obtain

$$\mathbf{A}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/5 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A}'' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/9 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

If an inconsistency index I satisfies A4, then $I(\mathbf{A}'') \geq I(\mathbf{A}') \geq I(\mathbf{A})$, where the inequality between $I(\mathbf{A})$ and $I(\mathbf{A}')$ becomes strict if A1 holds. Note that, in this example, $\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A}_{13}(\delta)$ with $\delta = \log_4 5$ and $\mathbf{A}'' = \mathbf{A}_{13}(\delta')$ with $\delta' = \log_4 9$.

Moreover, we note that A4 formalizes a property proved by Aupetit and Genest (1993) for Saaty's CI and considered by the

authors as a necessary property. Furthermore, the case of a potentially consistent matrix with one deviating comparison was considered by Bryson (1995) in a property that he called ‘single outlier neutralization’ and by Choo and Wedley (2004) in their comparative study of methods to elicit the weight vector. A4 is also in the spirit of other known axiomatic systems. As examples, Cook and Kress (1988) considered two matrices differing by only one comparison and Kemeny and Snell (1962) proposed a similar axiomatic assumption for the distance between rankings.

Axiom 5: Continuity

As defined in (5), an inconsistency index $I(\mathbf{A})$ is a function of $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$. With this fifth axiom (A5), the continuity of the function is required in the set \mathcal{A} . More precisely, an index $I(\mathbf{A})$ is considered as a function of the $\binom{n}{2}$ variables a_{ij} , $i < j$ and continuity of $I(\mathbf{A})$ is meant as the continuity of a function of $\binom{n}{2}$ real variables. Axiom 5 can be formalized as follows.

Axiom 5 An inconsistency index $I(\mathbf{A})$ satisfies A5 if and only if it is a continuous function of the entries a_{ij} of \mathbf{A} , with $a_{ij} > 0$, $a_{ij}a_{ji} = 1 \ \forall i, j$.

The importance of continuity in mathematical modelling has origins in the fact that it guarantees that infinitesimal variations in the input only generate an infinitesimal variation of the output, thus excluding functions with ‘jumps’.

4.1. Significance of the axioms

Let us briefly discuss the *necessity* of the five axioms by showing that their violation could result in an unreasonable inconsistency measurement:

- If A1 is violated, two perfectly consistent matrices can have two different numerical consistency evaluations.
- If A2 is violated, different consistency evaluations could be associated with the same set of preferences, simply by renaming of alternatives.
- The effect of violation of A3 is apparent from Example 3. If A3 is not respected, matrix $\mathbf{A}(3)$, where inconsistent preferences are reinforced, could be evaluated as less inconsistent than \mathbf{A} .
- Let us consider Example 4 to show the necessity of A4. In the Example, matrix \mathbf{A}'' clearly differs from the consistent matrix \mathbf{A} more than \mathbf{A}' does. As a consequence, \mathbf{A}'' cannot be evaluated as less inconsistent than \mathbf{A}' .
- As stated by Barzilai (1998), continuity ‘is a reasonable requirement of any measure of amount of inconsistency’. In the proof of Proposition 5, referring to Barzilai’s own index, we will show that a discontinuous index may assign the largest inconsistency evaluation to a matrix that is arbitrarily close to a consistent one.

In spite of the reasonability of A1–A5, they could be suspected of being too weak in order to characterize an inconsistency index. On the contrary, they turn out to be strictly demanding, as Propositions 5, 6, 7 and 8 will surprisingly show that they are not satisfied by four indices based on seemingly reasonable definitions.

4.2. Logical consistency and independence

A natural question is whether or not the axiomatic properties A1–A5 form an axiomatic system. In fact, in an axiomatic system, the axioms must be consistent (in a logical sense) and independent. The existence of at least one index satisfying A1–A5 proves that the axiomatic system is not logically contradictory and therefore the system is *logically consistent*. Another important result regards the *independence* of the axioms. Proving the independence would show that the axioms are not redundant, and therefore all of them shall be considered necessary.

Theorem 1 Axiomatic properties A1–A5 are logically consistent and independent.

Proof Propositions 1, 2 and 3 in Section 5 state that indices CI , CI^* and GCI , respectively, satisfy all the five properties. Then, the axiomatic properties A1–A5 are logically consistent. Independence of a given axiom can be shown by providing an example of an index satisfying all axioms except the one at stake. To prove the independence of A1, one can consider the following *ad hoc* constructed index:

$$I_1(\mathbf{A}) = \max\{CI^*(\mathbf{A}) - 1, 0\}$$

As a consequence of Proposition 2, index I_1 satisfies A2–A5. Nevertheless, I_1 also assigns a value of 0 to some inconsistent pairwise comparison matrices, so that it does not satisfy A1. To prove the independence of A2, one could instead consider

$$I_2(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^n \left(\frac{a_{ik}}{a_{ij}a_{jk}} + \frac{a_{ij}a_{jk}}{a_{ik}} - 2 \right) w_{ijk}$$

with $w_{ijk} > 0 \ \forall \ i, j, k$, $0 < i < j < k \leq n$ and $w_{ijk} \neq w_{i'j'k'}$ for some $0 < i < j < k \leq n$ and $0 < i' < j' < k' \leq n$. Index I_2 does not satisfy A2, because of the presence of w_{ijk} . Conversely, it satisfies all the other axioms, the proof being similar to that of Proposition 2. Independence of A3 directly follows from Proposition 7. To prove the independence of A4, we propose the following index

$$I_4(\mathbf{A}) = \left(\max_{i \neq j} \max\{a_{ij}, a_{ji}\} - \min_{i \neq j} \max\{a_{ij}, a_{ji}\} + \varepsilon \right) (CI^*(\mathbf{A}))^{0.1}$$

It can be proved that I_4 fails to satisfy A4 for a convenient choice of $\varepsilon > 0$ and \mathbf{A} . Finally, it is easy to check that

$$I_5(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^*, \\ 1 & \text{if } \mathbf{A} \notin \mathcal{A}^* \end{cases}$$

satisfies axioms A1–A4, but is not continuous and therefore does not fulfil A5, thus showing its independence. \square

Next, we shall investigate whether existing inconsistency indices—especially those defined in the previous section—satisfy the axioms A1–A5.

5. On the satisfaction of the axioms

We first consider three inconsistency indices and prove that they satisfy all the axioms. Only later will we prove that some others do not satisfy some axioms. As mentioned in the introduction, most of the proofs are given in the appendix in order to simplify the description.

Saaty's *CI* and indices *CI** and *GCI* satisfy the five axioms A1–A5. We can formalize this in the following propositions.

Proposition 1 *Saaty's CI (6) satisfies the five axioms A1–A5.*

Proposition 2 *Index CI* satisfies the five axioms A1–A5.*

Proposition 3 *The GCI satisfies the five axioms A1–A5.*

Let us now consider Barzilai's inconsistency index *RE* and formulate the following interesting result:

Proposition 4 *Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathbf{A}(b) = (a_{ij}^b)_{n \times n}$. Then $RE(\mathbf{A}) = RE(\mathbf{A}(b)) \forall b \neq 0$ and therefore *RE* is invariant w.r.t. $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b \forall b > 0$.*

Proposition 4 could be seen as a restriction of A3, where an inconsistency index is required to be *invariant* under function $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b$. Clearly, this implies that index *RE* satisfies A3. The general result on index *RE* is stated by the following proposition.

Proposition 5 *Index RE satisfies A1–A3, but it does not satisfy A4 and A5.*

Note that Proposition 5 disproves the continuity of *RE* claimed in the original paper by Barzilai (1998).

The following proposition concerns index NI_n^σ , introduced by Ramík and Korviny (2010) (see Definition 7). It remains unproved whether NI_n^σ satisfies A3.

Proposition 6 *Index NI_n^σ satisfies axioms A1, A2 and A5 but it does not satisfy A4.*

Proof The proof that NI_n^σ satisfies axioms A1 and A2 is straightforward. To prove that NI_n^σ does not satisfy A4, let us consider the following consistent pairwise comparison matrix:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/9 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 9 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{A}^* \quad (22)$$

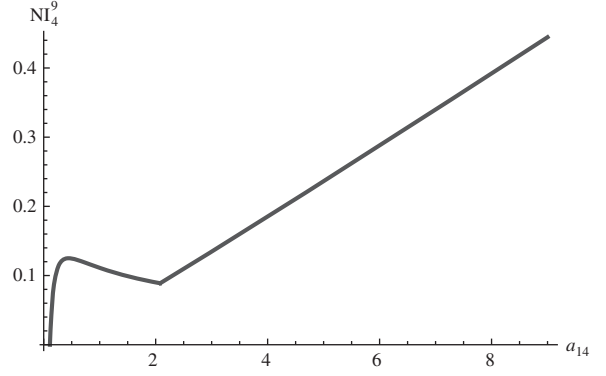


Figure 1 $NI_4^9(\mathbf{A})$ as a function of a_{14} .

If entry a_{14} is changed, and its reciprocal a_{41} varies accordingly, then the violation of A4 can be appreciated in Figure 1, where $NI_n^\sigma(\mathbf{A})$ is plotted as a function of a_{14} , being $n=4$ and $\sigma=9$.

In fact, A4 implies that such a function should be monotonically increasing for $a_{14} > 1/9$, but this is not the case in this example, as, for example, $2 > 0.5$ but the value of $NI_4^9(\mathbf{A})$ corresponding to $a_{14}=2$ is smaller than the value of $NI_4^9(\mathbf{A})$ corresponding to $a_{14}=0.5$. Continuity of NI_n^σ follows from continuity of $\max\{\cdot, \cdot\}$, so that A5 is satisfied. \square

We can only conjecture that the behaviour described in Figure 1 is related to the fact, noted by Brunelli (2011), that index NI_n^σ fails to identify the most inconsistent 3×3 matrix.

We next consider another index that fails to satisfy one of the axioms: the Harmonic Consistency Index (12).

Proposition 7 *Index HCI satisfies A1, A2, A4 and A5 but it does not satisfy A3.*

The following example derives from the proof of Proposition 7 and is aimed to clarify the behaviour of *HCI* and to show the importance of A3.

Example 5 *Consider the following matrix \mathbf{A} and its derived matrix $\mathbf{A}(b) = (a_{ij}^b)$*

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1/2 & 2 \\ 1/4 & 1 & 1/4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A}(b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1^b & 4^b & (1/2)^b & 2^b \\ (1/4)^b & 1^b & (1/4)^b & 2^b \\ 2^b & 4^b & 1^b & 2^b \\ (1/2)^b & (1/2)^b & (1/2)^b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

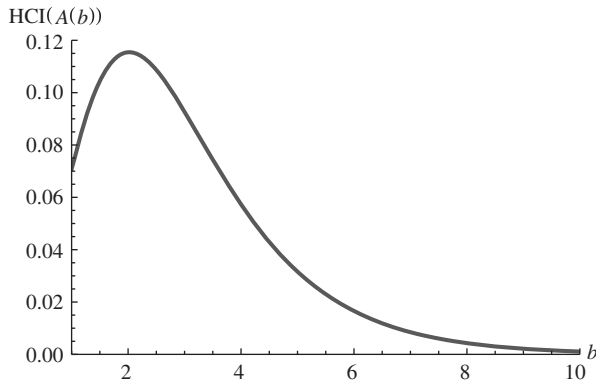


Figure 2 Index $HCI(A(b))$ as a function of b .

It is possible to illustrate the behaviour of $HCI(A(b))$ by means of Figure 2. The index initially increases, but then it decreases and converges to full HCI -consistency as b grows.

The last index considered in this section is the index GW of Golden and Wang (1989) and the following proposition states the corresponding results. It remains unproved whether GW satisfies A4 or not.

Proposition 8 *Index GW satisfies A1, A2 and A5. If the priority vector is computed by means of the geometric mean method, then index GW does not satisfy A3.*

The following example derives from the proof of Proposition 8 and, similarly to Example 5, shows the convergence to 0 of the index GW .

Example 6 *Consider the pairwise comparison matrix $A(b)$ obtained from A as*

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1/4 & 2 \\ 1/3 & 1 & 1/7 & 2 \\ 4 & 7 & 1 & 6 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1^b & 3^b & (1/4)^b & 2^b \\ (1/3)^b & 1^b & (1/7)^b & 2^b \\ 4^b & 7^b & 1^b & 6^b \\ (1/2)^b & (1/2)^b & (1/6)^b & 1^b \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

and note that the third row of A contains all the greatest elements of each column. It is possible to plot the behaviour of GW and obtain the graph in Figure 3, which represents the GW -inconsistency of matrix $A(b)$ in (23).

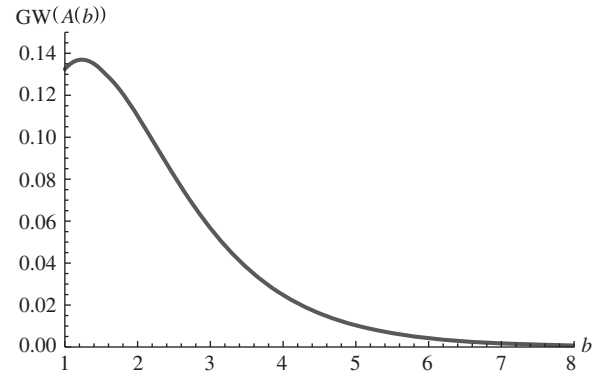


Figure 3 Index $GW(A(b))$ as a function of b .

Table 1 Summary of propositions: Y = axiom is satisfied, N = axiom is not satisfied, ? = unknown

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
CI (Definition 1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GW (Definition 2)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
GCI (Definition 3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RE (Definition 4)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CI* (Definition 5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HCI (Definition 6)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NI _n ^σ (Definition 7)	Y	Y	?	N	Y

Finally, Table 1 summarizes the findings obtained in this section.

6. Discussion and future research

Propositions 6, 7 and 8, together with the corresponding examples, suggest that A3 and A4 are the most demanding axioms. Let us make some other remarks to clarify A3 and A4. First, we propose a geometrical interpretation that could be useful to emphasize the role of A4 in requiring the non-decreasing property of an inconsistency index when moving away from consistency. Let us represent a consistent matrix $A \in \mathcal{A}^*$ as a point in the Cartesian space $\mathbb{R}^{n(n-1)/2}$, where the dimension $n(n-1)/2$ is the number of upper-diagonal elements that are necessary and sufficient to identify a pairwise comparison matrix of order n . By increasing (decreasing) entry a_{pq} , the point A departs from set \mathcal{A}^* and moves in the direction of the corresponding axis. Thus, A4 requires that an inconsistency index does not decrease whenever A moves away from the initial consistent position, in any of the $n(n-1)/2$ possible directions. On the other hand, by referring to the same geometrical representation in the Cartesian space, the type of translation of point A induced by A3 is different from the one

induced by A4, so that the joint effect is more general than the single ones.

In decision problems based on pairwise comparisons there are two phases: preference elicitation and priority vector computation. In the previous sections, we defined and studied five axioms characterizing the inconsistency evaluation of the preferences elicited by a decision maker independently from the method used in deriving the priority vector. Therefore, we focused on pairwise comparison matrix \mathbf{A} and the property of transitivity $a_{ik} = a_{ij}a_{jk} \forall i, j, k$. Nevertheless, by considering that consistency of a pairwise comparison matrix can equivalently be characterized by property $a_{ij} = w_i/w_j \forall i, j$, it is possible and relevant to also study the relationship between the inconsistency indices and the methods used for priority vector computation. In fact, the index GW depends on the components of \mathbf{w} that can be estimated either with the eigenvector method or the geometric mean method, and the indices NI_n^σ and GCI also depend on \mathbf{w} obtained with the geometric mean method. Hence, further investigations might add new insight on the relationship between the inconsistency indices and the methods used for computing priority vectors.

Another problem related to inconsistency evaluation is that of the maximally inconsistent matrix, that is, the matrix of a given order n with entries expressed on a scale $[1/\sigma, \sigma]$, ($\sigma \geq 1$) that maximizes a given inconsistency index. Maximally inconsistent matrices have been found for RE by Barzilai (1998), for CI by Genest *et al* (1993) and for NI_n^σ by Ramík and Korviny (2010) and it is remarkable that such matrices are different for all these three indices. Finding a maximally inconsistent matrix for other indices would not only give better insights on how they evaluate preferences but also yield an upper bound for their value and hence provide a normalization value.

6.1. Conclusions

The purpose of this paper was to introduce some formal order in the topic of consistency evaluation for pairwise comparison matrices. We proposed few and simply justifiable axiomatic properties to characterize inconsistency indices, discovering that some indices proposed in the literature fail to satisfy some properties. We hope that our proposal will open a debate and stimulate further studies.

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Appendix

Proof of Proposition 1 In the following we prove each axiom separately.

- A1** This was proved already by Saaty (1977).
- A2** It is known that the characteristic polynomial of a matrix \mathbf{A} equals the characteristic polynomial of the matrix $\mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{S}$, where \mathbf{S} is any non-singular matrix and \mathbf{S}^{-1} its inverse (see Horn and Johnson, 1985, p 45). We

also know that any permutation matrix is an orthogonal matrix, and therefore its inverse is its transpose. Thus, using the notation used in (15), we also know that the characteristic polynomial of \mathbf{A} is the same as that of \mathbf{PAP}^T . This implies that the index CI remains unchanged.

- A3** The proof relies on a theorem from linear algebra by Kingman (1961) stating that if the elements $a_{ij}(b)$ of a matrix \mathbf{A} are logconvex functions of b , then the maximum eigenvalue $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A})$ is a logconvex (and hence convex) function of b . Given a pairwise comparison matrix $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathcal{A}$, let us apply the preference-intensifying function $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b$. The entries of the obtained matrix $\mathbf{A}(b) = (a_{ij}(b))_{n \times n} = (a_{ij}^b)_{n \times n}$ are logconvex functions of parameter b (see Bozóki *et al.*, 2010). From the theorem, $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}(b))$ is a convex function of b . Moreover, $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}(b))$ reaches its minimum value n for $b=0$, as $\mathbf{A}(0)$ is the consistent matrix with all entries equal to 1 (indifference matrix). It follows that $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}(b))$ is a non-decreasing function for $b \geq 0$ and hence, in particular, for $b \geq 1$. The same applies to CI , being an increasing affine transform of $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}(b))$. Therefore, CI satisfies (19).
- A4** It was proved by Aupetit and Genest (1993) that λ_{\max} must be increasing, decreasing or U-shaped as a function of a single upper triangular entry, say a_{pq} , of a positive reciprocal matrix. Let \mathbf{A} be a consistent matrix, $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^*$, and let $a_{pq} \neq 1$ be an arbitrarily fixed entry of \mathbf{A} . Then it is $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}) = n$. Using the notation of Section 4, let $\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)$ be the inconsistent matrix obtained from \mathbf{A} by replacing a_{pq} with a different value $a_{pq}^\delta > 0$, being a_{qp} consequently replaced with $1/a_{pq}^\delta$. Then λ_{\max} becomes larger than n , $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)) \geq n$. That is, $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta))$ reaches its minimum value n when $a_{pq}^\delta = a_{pq}$. It follows that $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta))$ is U-shaped as a function of a_{pq}^δ , reaching its minimum value for $a_{pq}^\delta = a_{pq}$. The same applies to CI , being an increasing affine transform of λ_{\max} , which proves that A4 is satisfied.
- A5** Continuity holds because of the continuous dependence of the zeroes of a polynomial on its coefficients \square

Proof of Proposition 2 We shall proceed by proving that it satisfies each axiom:

- A1** This axiom is satisfied by CI^* as it can be proved that the non-negative quantity

$$\frac{a_{ik}}{a_{ij}a_{jk}} + \frac{a_{ij}a_{jk}}{a_{ik}} - 2$$

reaches its minimum, which is 0, if and only if $a_{ik} = a_{ij}a_{jk}$. The proof is based on the study of the function $G(x) = x + (1/x) - 2$ where $x = a_{ik}/a_{ij}a_{jk}$. Considering $x > 0$, then $G(x)$ reaches its minimum for $x = 1$. This implies $a_{ik} = a_{ij}a_{jk}$.

A2 Observe that: (i) Expression (11) considers all the triplets $\{x_i, x_j, x_k\}$ only once; (ii) given a triplet $\{x_i, x_j, x_k\}$, the terms in (11) corresponding to these indices are independent from the order of the indices, that is,

$$\frac{a_{ik}}{a_{ij}a_{jk}} + \frac{a_{ij}a_{jk}}{a_{ik}} = \frac{a_{\pi(i)\pi(j)}}{a_{\pi(i)\pi(j)}a_{\pi(j)\pi(k)}} + \frac{a_{\pi(i)\pi(j)}a_{\pi(j)\pi(k)}}{a_{\pi(i)\pi(k)}} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

holds for any permutation map π .

A3 It is possible to prove that each term of the sum (11) corresponding to an inconsistent triplet increases if we apply $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b$, $b > 1$. In fact, applying f one obtains:

$$\frac{a_{ik}^b}{a_{ij}^b a_{jk}^b} + \frac{a_{ij}^b a_{jk}^b}{a_{ik}^b} - 2 = \left(\frac{a_{ik}}{a_{ij}a_{jk}} \right)^b + \left(\frac{a_{ij}a_{jk}}{a_{ik}} \right)^b - 2 \quad (\text{A.2})$$

It is then necessary to prove that (A.2) is increasing with respect to $b > 1$. Let us recall that $G(x) = x + (1/x) - 2$ and $x = a_{ik}/a_{ij}a_{jk}$. Let

$$g(x, b) = x^b + \frac{1}{x^b} - 2 \quad (\text{A.3})$$

We then need to prove that $g(x, b)$ is increasing with respect to $b > 1$, that is,

$$b_2 > b_1 \Rightarrow g(x, b_2) \geq g(x, b_1) \quad (\text{A.4})$$

for all $x > 0$. It is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g(x, b)}{\partial b} &= \frac{\partial x^b}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial x^{-b}}{\partial b} \\ &= x^b \ln x - x^{-b} \ln x = (\ln x) \left(x^b - \frac{1}{x^b} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

To study the sign of $\partial g(x, b)/\partial b$, one can more simply analyse $h(z) = (z - (1/z))$ in $]0, \infty[$, where $z = x^b$

$$h(z) = z - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z^2 - 1}{z} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Then $0 < z < 1 \Rightarrow h(z) < 0$, and $z > 1 \Rightarrow h(z) > 0$. Consequently, for $b > 1$,

$$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \ln x < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < z = x^b < 1 \Rightarrow h(z) = \left(x^b - \frac{1}{x^b} \right) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g(x, b)}{\partial b} = (\ln x) \left(x^b - \frac{1}{x^b} \right) < 0$$

$$x > 1 \Rightarrow \ln x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z = x^b > 1 \Rightarrow h(z) = \left(x^b - \frac{1}{x^b} \right) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g(x, b)}{\partial b} = (\ln x) \left(x^b - \frac{1}{x^b} \right) > 0$$

Finally, if $x = 1$, then

$$\frac{\partial g(1, b)}{\partial b} = 0 \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Therefore, $g(x, b)$ is increasing with respect to $b > 0$ for $x > 0$ $x \neq 1$. For $x = 1$, representing consistent triples, we get $g(1, b) = 0 \forall b$.

To conclude, each term of the sum (11) corresponding to an inconsistent triplet increases by applying function f with $b > 1$, and hence

$$CI^*(\mathbf{A}) = 0 \Rightarrow CI^*(\mathbf{A}(b)) = CI^*(\mathbf{A}) = 0$$

$$CI^*(\mathbf{A}) > 0 \Rightarrow CI^*(\mathbf{A}(b)) > CI^*(\mathbf{A})$$

A4 Without loss of generality, let us fix the entry a_{pq} of \mathbf{A} with $p < q$, and replace a_{pq} with a_{pq}^δ and a_{qp} with a_{qp}^δ . Considering index (11) for the obtained matrix $\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)$, some terms of the sum contain a_{pq}^δ , whereas others do not. Those not containing a_{pq}^δ remain unchanged. Let us first consider the following terms of the sum:

$$\frac{a_{pq}^\delta}{a_{pj}a_{jq}} + \frac{a_{pj}a_{jq}}{a_{pq}^\delta} - 2 \quad (\text{A.8})$$

As \mathbf{A} is consistent, we can set $x = a_{ik} = a_{ij}a_{jk}$ and rewrite (A.8) as a function of x and δ :

$$H(x, \delta) = \frac{x^\delta}{x} + \frac{x}{x^\delta} - 2 = x^{\delta-1} + x^{1-\delta} - 2$$

It is:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H(x, \delta)}{\partial \delta} &= x^{\delta-1} \ln x - x^{1-\delta} \ln x \\ &= \underbrace{x^{1-\delta}}_{>0} \underbrace{(x^{2\delta-2} - 1)}_I \underbrace{\ln x}_{II} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, as pairwise comparison matrices are positive, that is, $x > 0$, one obtains the following four cases

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta > 1 \\ x > 1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I > 0 \\ II > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial \delta} > 0 \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta > 1 \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I < 0 \\ II < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial \delta} > 0 \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta < 1 \\ x > 1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I < 0 \\ II > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial \delta} < 0 \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta < 1 \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I > 0 \\ II < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial \delta} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, every term of the sum (11) with the form (A.8) is an increasing function of δ for $\delta > 1$ and decreasing

function for $\delta < 1$, thus satisfying (20). The other types of terms in the sum (11) containing a_{pq}^δ are those in the form

$$\frac{a_{pk}}{a_{pq}^\delta a_{qk}} + \frac{a_{pq}^\delta a_{qk}}{a_{pk}} - 2 \quad (\text{A.9})$$

By means of a reasoning similar to the previous one, it can be proved that (A.9) is also an increasing function of δ for $\delta > 1$ and decreasing function for $\delta < 1$. To summarize, A4 is satisfied by index CI^* .

A5 For positive matrices, function CI^* is continuous, as it is a sum of continuous functions. \square

Proof of Proposition 3. We shall prove each axiom separately.

A1 It is satisfied, as it is $a_{ij} = w_i/w_j \forall i, j$ if and only if $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^*$, with $GCI(\mathbf{A}) = \nu = 0$.

A2 The second axiom is verifiable by rewriting the index GCI as

$$GCI(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \ln^2 \left(a_{ij} \frac{w_j}{w_i} \right)$$

A3 We consider $\mathbf{A}(b) = (a_{ij}^b)_{n \times n}$ and $w_i(\mathbf{A}(b))$ be the i -th weight obtained from $\mathbf{A}(b)$ by means of (3). Then, we obtain

$$w_i(\mathbf{A}(b)) = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^b \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \right)^{\frac{b}{n}} = (w_i(\mathbf{A}))^b,$$

so that, considering the terms of the sum (9) for the matrix $\mathbf{A}(b)$, we can derive the following

$$\ln^2 \left(a_{ij}^b \frac{w_j(\mathbf{A}(b))}{w_i(\mathbf{A}(b))} \right) = \ln^2 \left(a_{ij} \frac{w_j(\mathbf{A})}{w_i(\mathbf{A})} \right)^b = b^2 \ln^2 \left(a_{ij} \frac{w_j}{w_i} \right)$$

Hence,

$$GCI(\mathbf{A}(b)) = b^2 GCI(\mathbf{A})$$

and consequently A3 is satisfied, as

$$GCI(\mathbf{A}(b)) \geq GCI(\mathbf{A}) \quad \forall b > 1$$

A4 As proved by Brunelli *et al* (2013b), the index GCI is proportional to the following quantity

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^n (\log_9 a_{ik} a_{kj} a_{ji})^2 \quad (\text{A.10})$$

Given a consistent matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}^*$, let us fix the entry a_{pq} ($\neq 1$) of \mathbf{A} with $p < q$. We replace a_{pq} with a_{pq}^δ and its reciprocal a_{qp} with a_{qp}^δ obtaining the matrix $\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)$.

Quantity (A.10) is clearly null for \mathbf{A} , whereas for $\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)$ only the terms not containing a_{pq}^δ or a_{qp}^δ are null. Hence, let us consider the terms of (A.10) for $\mathbf{A}_{pq}(\delta)$ containing a_{pq}^δ (results can be automatically extended to the terms containing a_{qp}^δ):

$$\left(\log_9 a_{pq}^\delta a_{qj} a_{jp} \right)^2$$

As \mathbf{A} is consistent, it is $a_{pq} = a_{pj} a_{jq}$. Like in previous proofs, let us denote this quantity by x . Then, thanks to reciprocity, it is $a_{qj} a_{jp} = 1/x$ and thus

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\log_9 a_{pq}^\delta a_{qj} a_{jp} \right)^2 &= \left(\log_9 a_{pq}^{\delta-1} a_{pq} a_{qj} a_{jp} \right)^2 \\ &= (\log_9 x^{\delta-1})^2 \end{aligned}$$

Then every term in (A.10) containing a_{pq}^δ has the same expression, say, $\beta(x, \delta) = (\log_9 x^{\delta-1})^2 = ((\delta-1)\log_9 x)^2$. Taking the derivative with respect to δ , it is

$$\frac{\partial \beta(x, \delta)}{\partial \delta} = 2(\delta-1)(\log_9 x)^2$$

and then

$$\delta > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \beta(x, \delta)}{\partial \delta} > 0$$

$$\delta < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \beta(x, \delta)}{\partial \delta} < 0$$

and the same holds also for the sum in (A.10), thus proving that GCI satisfies A4.

A5 For positive matrices, function GCI is continuous, as it is a sum of continuous functions. \square

Proof of Proposition 4. For any $b \neq 0$ it is

$$\begin{aligned} RE(\mathbf{A}(b)) &= 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{ik}^b - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{jk}^b \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\log a_{ij}^b)^2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{ik} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{jk} \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b^2 (\log a_{ij})^2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{ik} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log a_{jk} \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\log a_{ij})^2} \\ &= RE(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

\square

Proof of Proposition 5. In the original paper by Barzilai (1998), it was remarked that A1 is satisfied by *RE*. The proof of the satisfaction of A2 is also elementary and Proposition 4 proves the satisfaction of A3. In the following, we shall prove separately that A4 and A5 do not hold.

A4 Following Barzilai (1998), let us consider the equivalent additive formulation of the pairwise comparison matrices and rewrite *RE* in the form

$$RE(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n e_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}}, \quad (\text{A.11})$$

where $e_{ij} = a_{ij} - c_{ij}$, $c_{ij} = w_i - w_j$ and $w_i = (1/n) \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}$. We start from a consistent (in the additive sense) matrix \mathbf{A} and replace the entry a_{pq} with $a'_{pq} = a_{pq} + x$, $x \neq 0$. Necessarily, a_{qp} must be replaced by $a'_{qp} = a_{qp} - x$ to preserve the additive reciprocity, that is, the antisymmetry of \mathbf{A} . Let $\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A}'(x) = (a'_{ij})$ be the obtained inconsistent matrix. In order to evaluate $RE(\mathbf{A}')$, let us calculate

$$w'_i = w_i \quad \text{if } i \neq p, i \neq q$$

$$w'_p = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n a'_{pj} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{pj} + \frac{x}{n} = w_p + \frac{x}{n}$$

$$w'_q = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n a'_{qj} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{qj} - \frac{x}{n} = w_q - \frac{x}{n}$$

$$c'_{ij} = c_{ij} \quad \text{if } i, j \neq p, q$$

$$c'_{pj} = w'_p - w'_j = w_p + \frac{x}{n} - w_j$$

$$= c_{pj} + \frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } j \neq p, j \neq q$$

$$c'_{pq} = w'_p - w'_q = w_p + \frac{x}{n} - \left(w_q - \frac{x}{n}\right)$$

$$= w_p - w_q + \frac{2x}{n} = c_{pq} + \frac{2x}{n}$$

$$c'_{ip} = w'_i - w'_p = w_i - w_p - \frac{x}{n}$$

$$= c_{ip} - \frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } i \neq p, j \neq q$$

$$c'_{qj} = w'_q - w'_j = w_q - \frac{x}{n} - w_j$$

$$= c_{qj} - \frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } j \neq p, j \neq q$$

$$c'_{qp} = w'_q - w'_p = w_q - \frac{x}{n} - \left(w_p + \frac{x}{n}\right)$$

$$= w_q - w_p - \frac{2x}{n} = c_{qp} - \frac{2x}{n}$$

$$c'_{iq} = w'_i - w'_q = w_i - w_q + \frac{x}{n}$$

$$= c_{iq} + \frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } i \neq p, i \neq q$$

Therefore, the values e'_{ij} are

$$e'_{ij} = a'_{ij} - c'_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{if } i, j \neq p, q$$

$$e'_{pj} = a'_{pj} - c'_{pj} = a_{pj} - \left(c_{pj} + \frac{x}{n}\right)$$

$$= e_{pj} - \frac{x}{n} = -\frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } j \neq p, q$$

$$e'_{pq} = a'_{pq} - c'_{pq} = a_{pq} + x - \left(c_{pq} + \frac{2x}{n}\right)$$

$$= e_{pq} + x - \frac{2x}{n} = x - \frac{2x}{n} = \frac{n-2}{n}x$$

$$e'_{qj} = a'_{qj} - c'_{qj} = a_{qj} - \left(c_{qj} - \frac{x}{n}\right)$$

$$= e_{qj} + \frac{x}{n} = \frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } j \neq p, q$$

$$e'_{qp} = a'_{qp} - c'_{qp} = a_{qp} - x - \left(c_{qp} - \frac{2x}{n}\right)$$

$$= e_{qp} - x + \frac{2x}{n} = -\frac{n-2}{n}x$$

$$e'_{ip} = a'_{ip} - c'_{ip} = a_{ip} - \left(c_{ip} - \frac{x}{n}\right)$$

$$= e_{ip} + \frac{x}{n} = \frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } i \neq p, q$$

$$e'_{iq} = a'_{iq} - c'_{iq} = a_{iq} - \left(c_{iq} + \frac{x}{n}\right)$$

$$= e_{iq} - \frac{x}{n} = -\frac{x}{n} \quad \text{if } i \neq p, q,$$

and, clearly,

$$e'_{ii} = 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

The relative error $RE(\mathbf{A}')$ is then

$$\begin{aligned} RE(\mathbf{A}') &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (e'_{ij})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (a'_{ij})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{j \neq q, p} (e'_{pj})^2 + (e'_{pq})^2 + \sum_{j \neq p, q} (e'_{qj})^2 + (e'_{qp})^2}{\sum_{ij} (a'_{ij})^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sum_{i \neq p, q} (e'_{ip})^2 + \sum_{i \neq p, q} (e'_{iq})^2}{\sum_{ij} (a'_{ij})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{j \neq p, q} \left(-\frac{x}{n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n-2}{n}x\right)^2 + \sum_{j \neq p, q} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{n-2}{n}x\right)^2}{\sum_{ij} (a'_{ij})^2 - (a_{pq})^2 - (a_{qp})^2 + (a_{pq} + x)^2 + (a_{qp} - x)^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sum_{i \neq p, q} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^2 + \sum_{i \neq p, q} \left(-\frac{x}{n}\right)^2}{\sum_{ij} (a'_{ij})^2 - (a_{pq})^2 - (a_{qp})^2 + (a_{pq} + x)^2 + (a_{qp} - x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4(n-2)\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{n-2}{n}x\right)^2}{\sum_{ij}(a_{ij})^2 + 2a_{pq}x + x^2 - 2a_{qp}x + x^2} \\
&= \frac{2(n^2 - 2n)}{n^2} \frac{x^2}{2x^2 + 4a_{pq}x + \sum_{ij}(a_{ij})^2} \\
&= H_n \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2\alpha x + K},
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$H_n = \frac{(n^2 - 2n)}{n^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{n};$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} (a_{ij})^2; \quad \alpha = a_{pq}$$

By disregarding the positive constant H_n (for $n \geq 3$) and taking the derivative of $RE(\mathbf{A}')$ with respect to x one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial RE(\mathbf{A}')}{\partial x} &= \frac{2x(x^2 + 2\alpha x + K) - x^2(2x + 2\alpha)}{(x^2 + 2\alpha x + K)^2} \\
&= 2 \frac{(2\alpha x + (K - \alpha))x}{(x^2 + 2\alpha x + K)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Assuming, without loss of generality, $\alpha < 0$, it follows that $((\alpha - K)/2\alpha) > 0$. Then, $RE(\mathbf{A}')$ decreases in $(-\infty, 0)$, increases in $(0, (\alpha - K)/2\alpha)$ and decreases in $((\alpha - K)/2\alpha, +\infty)$. This means that if a_{pq} is increased by x , the inconsistency index $RE(\mathbf{A}')$ does not monotonically increase in $(0, +\infty)$, so that A4 is not satisfied.

A5 From Proposition 4, it follows that $RE(\mathbf{A}) = RE(\mathbf{A}(b)) \forall b \neq 0$. Then, for every $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ it holds that

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} RE(\mathbf{A}(b)) = RE(\mathbf{A}) \quad (\text{A.12})$$

Conversely, it is

$$RE(\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{A}(b)) = RE((1)_{n \times n}) = 0, \quad (\text{A.13})$$

and therefore

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} RE(\mathbf{A}(b)) \neq RE(\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{A}(b)) \quad (\text{A.14})$$

for every inconsistent matrix \mathbf{A} . Then, $RE(\mathbf{A})$ is not continuous in $(1)_{n \times n}$. Note that, as (A.12) and (A.13) hold for every matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, then, in every neighbourhood of the consistent matrix $(1)_{n \times n}$ there exist matrices \mathbf{A} with any possible value of $RE(\mathbf{A})$, even the highest one $RE(\mathbf{A})=1$. \square

Proof of Proposition 7. We shall prove each axiom separately.

- A1** This comes along with the result proved by Stein and Mizzi (2007) that $HCI(\mathbf{A})=0$ if and only if \mathbf{A} is consistent.
- A2** A permutation of the alternatives corresponds to a row-column permutation on the pairwise comparison matrix. When columns of \mathbf{A} are swapped this induces a permutation of the indices of s_1, \dots, s_n . When rows are swapped, this produces a change in the order of the arguments of sums $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \forall j$. As both the harmonic mean (13) and the sum are commutative functions, A2 is satisfied.
- A3** Let us prove it for a subset of inconsistent pairwise comparison matrices. We consider all the inconsistent pairwise comparison matrices that have one column, say j^* , with all entries smaller than one except for the diagonal element $a_{j^*j^*}$, that is, $\exists j^*, a_{ij^*} < 1 \forall i \neq j^*$. In this case, if we apply transformation $f(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^b$ and let b increase to $+\infty$, we obtain that all the values s_j tend to infinite except s_{j^*} , which tends to 1. Consequently, all the terms of the sum $\sum_{j=1}^n (1/s_j)$ converge to 0, except $1/s_{j^*}$, which, instead, converges to 1, showing that $HM(\mathbf{A})$ will tend to n and $HCI(\mathbf{A})$ to 0. As the initial set of matrices was inconsistent and therefore their value of HCI must have been positive, A3 is not satisfied.
- A4** Consider that a consistent pairwise comparison matrix of order n can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{12}a_{23} & \cdots & a_{12} \cdots a_{n-1n} \\ \frac{1}{a_{12}} & 1 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{23} \cdots a_{n-1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{1}{a_{12} \cdots a_{n-2n-1}} & \frac{1}{a_{23} \cdots a_{n-2n-1}} & \frac{1}{a_{34} \cdots a_{n-2n-1}} & \cdots & a_{n-1n} \\ \frac{1}{a_{12} \cdots a_{n-1n}} & \frac{1}{a_{23} \cdots a_{n-1n}} & \frac{1}{a_{34} \cdots a_{n-1n}} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{A}^* \quad (\text{A.15})$$

Let us apply the exponential function to the element a_{12} ($\neq 1$) and its reciprocal:

$$\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (a_{12})^\delta & a_{12}a_{23} & \cdots & a_{12} \cdots a_{n-1n} \\ \left(\frac{1}{a_{12}}\right)^\delta & 1 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{23} \cdots a_{n-1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{1}{a_{12} \cdots a_{n-2n-1}} & \frac{1}{a_{23} \cdots a_{n-2n-1}} & \frac{1}{a_{34} \cdots a_{n-2n-1}} & \cdots & a_{n-1n} \\ \frac{1}{a_{12} \cdots a_{n-1n}} & \frac{1}{a_{23} \cdots a_{n-1n}} & \frac{1}{a_{34} \cdots a_{n-1n}} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

In fact, as index HCI satisfies A2, by choosing a_{12} we do not lose generality. To prove that HCI satisfies A4 we shall show that

$$\frac{\partial HCI((\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta)))}{\partial \delta} < 0 \quad \text{for } \delta < 1 \quad (\text{A.17})$$

$$\frac{\partial HCI((\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta)))}{\partial \delta} > 0 \quad \text{for } \delta > 1 \quad (\text{A.18})$$

It is sufficient to prove it for $HM(\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta))$, as $HCI(\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta))$ is just one of its monotone increasing affine transforms. For notational convenience, let us define $b_{pq} = \prod_{i=p}^{q-1} a_{ii+1}$, for example, $b_{14} = a_{12}a_{23}a_{34}$. Thus, we can rewrite $HM(\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta))$ in the following way, to keep explicit $(a_{12})^\delta$ and $(1/a_{12})^\delta$

$$HM(\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta)) = \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{a_{12}}\right)^\delta + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{1}{b_{1j}}}_{\frac{1}{s_1}}} + \frac{1}{\underbrace{(a_{12})^\delta + 1 + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{1}{b_{2j}}}_{\frac{1}{s_2}}} + \sum_{i=3}^n \frac{1}{s_i}}{n}. \quad (\text{A.19})$$

Considering that only the first two arguments of the sum at the denominator of (A.19) contain δ , its derivative w.r.t. δ is

$$\frac{\partial HM(\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta))}{\partial \delta} = - \frac{n \left[\frac{a_{12}^{-\delta} \ln(a_{12})}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{a_{12}}\right)^\delta + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{1}{b_{1j}}\right)^2} - \frac{a_{12}^\delta \ln(a_{12})}{\left((a_{12})^\delta + 1 + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{1}{b_{2j}}\right)^2} \right]}{(\cdot)^2}. \quad (\text{A.20})$$

We first consider the case $\delta > 1$ and $a_{12} > 1$, which implies $\ln(a_{12}) > 0$. Condition (A.18) is satisfied if in (A.20) the quantity between square brackets is negative, that is,

$$\frac{a_{12}^{-\delta}}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{a_{12}}\right)^\delta + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{1}{b_{1j}}\right)^2} < \frac{a_{12}^\delta}{\left((a_{12})^\delta + 1 + \sum_{j=3}^n \frac{1}{b_{2j}}\right)^2} \quad (\text{A.21})$$

With some computation one obtains

$$\frac{a_{12}^{-\delta}}{\left(\frac{b_{1n} + a_{12}^{1-\delta} b_{2n} + \sum_{j=3}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1}{b_{1n}}\right)^2} < \frac{\frac{a_{12}^\delta}{a_{12}^\delta}}{\left(\frac{a_{12}^\delta b_{2n} + \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1}{b_{1n}}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(b_{1n} + a_{12}^{1-\delta} b_{2n} + \sum_{j=3}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1\right)^2} < \frac{a_{12}^{2\delta-2}}{\left(a_{12}^\delta b_{2n} + \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1\right)^2}$$

$$b_{1n} + a_{12}^{1-\delta} b_{2n} + \sum_{j=3}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1 > \frac{a_{12}^\delta b_{2n} + \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1}{a_{12}^{\delta-1}}$$

By multiplying both sides times $a_{12}^{\delta-1}$ and given that

$b_{1n} = a_{12} b_{2n}$, it is

$$b_{2n} + a_{12}^{\delta-1} \sum_{j=3}^{n-1} b_{jn} + a_{12}^{\delta-1} > \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1$$

Given that $(\sum_{j=2}^{n-1} b_{jn}) - b_{2n} = \sum_{j=3}^{n-1} b_{jn}$, then

$$a_{12}^{\delta-1} \left(\sum_{j=3}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1 \right) > \left(\sum_{j=3}^{n-1} b_{jn} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow a_{12}^{\delta-1} > 1$$

Thus, if $a_{12} > 1$ and $\delta > 1$, one obtains that $(\partial HM((\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta)))/\partial \delta) > 0$ and $(\partial HCI((\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta)))/\partial \delta) > 0$. If, instead, $0 < a_{12} < 1$, one knows that $\ln(a_{12}) < 0$, and all inequalities, starting from (A.21), are inverted. Consequently, $a_{12}^{\delta-1} < 1$, which is true for $\delta > 1$, and thus, also in this case, $(\partial HCI((\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta)))/\partial \delta) > 0$. For $\delta < 1$, the opposite happens: condition (A.17) is satisfied and $(\partial HCI((\mathbf{A}_{12}(\delta)))/\partial \delta) < 0$. This proves that HCI satisfies (20).

A5 As pairwise comparison matrices are positive matrices, it follows that $s_j > 0 \forall j$. Therefore, $HCI(\mathbf{A})$ is a continuous function. \square

Proof of Proposition 8. As in the other proofs, we shall prove the axioms in sequence.

A1 A2 The proof that GW satisfies axioms A1 and A2 is straightforward.

A3 Analogously to Proposition 7, we shall prove that GW does not satisfy A3 for a whole set of pairwise comparison matrices, instead of providing a single counterexample. Consider the set of inconsistent pairwise comparison matrices \mathbf{A} such that all the greatest elements of each column lie on the same row, that is, $\exists i^*, a_{i^*j} > a_{ij} \forall i \neq i^*, \forall j$. It is $GW(\mathbf{A}) > 0$ for all these matrices, as they are inconsistent. Without loss of generality we assume $i^* = 1$; then, applying f to \mathbf{A} obtaining $f(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}(b) = (a_{ij}^b)_{n \times n}$, when the exponent b tends to $+\infty$, ($b \rightarrow +\infty$), it is

$$\overline{\mathbf{A}(b)} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{g}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{g}}$ is the normalized weight vector obtained from $\overline{\mathbf{A}(b)}$ by means of the geometric mean method. Hence, index GW tends to 0 ($GW(\mathbf{A}(b)) \rightarrow 0$) and violates (19).

A5 Index GW is continuous, as it is a sum of continuous functions. \square

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