

Package ‘mathmodels’

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Type Package

Title Comprehensive Mathematical Modeling Algorithms in R

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Description A versatile R package for mathematical modeling, developed as a companion to “Mathematical Modeling: Algorithms and Programming Implementation” (China Machine Press). The package implements algorithms across differential and difference equations, statistical analysis, optimization, evaluation, and prediction. Currently, it focuses on evaluation algorithms, including indicator data preprocessing (e.g., standardization, rescaling), subjective and objective weighting methods (e.g., AHP, entropy weighting, CRITIC, PCA weighting) and weight combination, TOPSIS, fuzzy comprehensive evaluation, grey relational analysis, rank sum ratio, DEA(CCD, BCC, SBM, Malmquist), regional economics(LQ, HHI and EG index), inequality measures (e.g., Gini and Theil indices), and grey prediction models (e.g., GM(1,1), GM(1,N), Verhulst). Designed for researchers and practitioners in mathematical modeling.

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URL <https://github.com/zhjx19/mathmodels>

BugReports <https://github.com/zhjx19/mathmodels/issues>

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AHP	<i>AHP: Analytic Hierarchy Process</i>
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Description

AHP is a multi-criteria decision analysis method developed by Saaty, which can also be used to determine indicator weights.

Usage

AHP(A)

Arguments

A a numeric matrix, i.e. pairwise comparison matrix

Value

a list object that contains: w (Weight vector), CR (Consistency ratio), Lmax (Maximum eigenvalue), CI (Consistency index)

Examples

```
A = matrix(c(1, 1/2, 4, 3, 3,
             2, 1, 7, 5, 5,
             1/4, 1/7, 1, 1/2, 1/3,
             1/3, 1/5, 2, 1, 1,
             1/3, 1/5, 3, 1, 1), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 5)
AHP(A)
```

combine_preds

*Combine Multiple Prediction Results***Description**

Combines multiple prediction results (e.g., from grey prediction, time series, or machine learning models) into a single prediction using a similarity-based weighting approach, improving prediction accuracy.

Usage

```
combine_preds(x)
```

Arguments

x Numeric vector, prediction results to be combined (length ≥ 2).

Details

The function combines prediction results by constructing a similarity matrix based on cosine transformation of pairwise differences. Weights are derived from the principal eigenvector of the similarity matrix, ensuring predictions closer to each other have higher influence. For two predictions, equal weights (0.5, 0.5) are used. If all predictions are identical, equal weights are assigned. Compatible with the `mathmodels` package for enhancing prediction models, including grey prediction, time series, or ensemble machine learning.

Value

A list with two elements:

- **a**: Numeric, the combined prediction value.
- **w**: Numeric vector, weights for each prediction in **x**, summing to 1.

Examples

```
# Example: Combine three prediction results
preds = c(100, 102, 98) # E.g., from grey prediction, ARIMA, or ML models
combine_preds(preds)
```

`combine_weights`*Combine Subjective and Objective Weights*

Description

Combines subjective and objective weights using linear, multiplicative, or game theory-based methods (geometric mean or linear system).

Usage

```
combine_weights(w_subj, w_obj, type = "linear", alpha = 0.5)
```

Arguments

<code>w_subj</code>	Numeric vector of subjective weights.
<code>w_obj</code>	Numeric vector of objective weights.
<code>type</code>	Character string specifying the combination method: "linear", "multiplicative", "game", or "game_linear".
<code>alpha</code>	Numeric value between 0 and 1, used only for the linear method to weight subjective weights. Defaults to 0.5.

Details

The function supports four methods:

- Linear: Combines weights as $\alpha * w_{\text{subj}} + (1 - \alpha) * w_{\text{obj}}$.
- Multiplicative: Combines weights as $w_{\text{subj}} * w_{\text{obj}}$, requiring positive weights.
- Game: Uses the geometric mean ($\sqrt{w_{\text{subj}} * w_{\text{obj}}}$) to balance weights.
- Game_linear: Uses a game-theoretic approach by solving a linear system based on the cross-product of weights.

Value

A numeric vector of combined weights, normalized to sum to 1.

Examples

```
w_subj = c(0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1)
w_obj = c(0.25, 0.2, 0.3, 0.25)
combine_weights(w_subj, w_obj, type = "linear", alpha = 0.6)
combine_weights(w_subj, w_obj, type = "multiplicative")
combine_weights(w_subj, w_obj, type = "game")
combine_weights(w_subj, w_obj, type = "game_linear")
```

compute_mf	<i>Compute fuzzy membership vector and return corresponding membership functions.</i>
------------	---

Description

compute_mf transforms a single indicator value into a fuzzy membership vector, where each element represents the degree of membership to a specific evaluation level. compute_mf_funs returns the list of membership functions for visualization purposes.

Usage

```
compute_mf_funs(thresholds)
```

```
compute_mf(x, thresholds)
```

Arguments

thresholds	A numeric vector containing at least two threshold values that define the boundaries between evaluation levels.
x	A numeric scalar representing the value of an indicator.

Value

A list with two elements:

mv A numeric vector, membership degrees to each level.

mfs A list of functions, one per level, for plotting membership functions.

Examples

```
# Example: SO2 concentration = 0.07, thresholds = c(0.05, 0.15, 0.25, 0.5)
th = c(0.05, 0.15, 0.25, 0.5)
compute_mf(0.07, th)

## Not run:
mfs = compute_mf_funs(th)
plots = lapply(mfs, \(x) plot_mf(x, xlim = c(0, 0.6)))
gridExtra::grid.arrange(grobs = plots, nrow = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

critic_weight	<i>CRITIC Weight Method</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

Computes objective weights of indicators and scores of samples using the CRITIC method. The method considers both the contrast intensity (e.g., standard deviation or entropy) and conflict among indicators (based on correlation) to determine indicator importance. This version supports different methods for contrast intensity and correlation types.

Usage

```
critic_weight(
  X,
  index = NULL,
  method = "std",
  cor_method = "pearson",
  epsilon = 0.002
)
```

Arguments

X	A numeric data frame or matrix where rows represent samples (observations) and columns represent indicators (variables).
index	A character vector indicating the direction of each indicator: Use "+" for positive indicators (higher is better), "-" for negative indicators (lower is better), and NA for already normalized indicators (no rescaling will be applied). If <code>index = NULL</code> (default), all indicators are treated as <code>NA</code> , meaning no normalization.
method	Character scalar; specifies the method used to compute contrast intensity. Options: "std" (standard deviation, default), or "entropy" (based on information redundancy).
cor_method	Character scalar; specifies the method for computing correlations. Options: "pearson" (default), "spearman", or "kendall".
epsilon	A small constant used to replace exact 0s and 1s in the data to prevent log(0) errors. Default is 0.002. Only used when <code>method = "entropy"</code> .

Value

A list containing:

w	Numeric vector of weights for each indicator.
s	Numeric vector of scores for each sample (row), scaled by 100.

Examples

```
# Example: Using CRITIC method on a simple dataset
X = data.frame(
  x1 = c(3, 5, 2, 7),
  x2 = c(10, 20, 15, 25)
)
```

```

index = c("+", "-")
critic_weight(X, index)
critic_weight(X, index, method = "entropy")

```

cv_weight

Coefficient of Variation Weighting

Description

Computes weights for indicators using the Coefficient of Variation (CV) method. Weights are derived by normalizing the CV (standard deviation divided by mean) for each indicator.

Usage

```
cv_weight(X)
```

Arguments

data Numeric matrix or data frame with positive indicator data.

Details

The `cv_weight` function calculates weights using the CV method. For each column in data, the CV is computed as the standard deviation divided by the mean. Weights are obtained by normalizing the CVs to sum to 1. This lightweight implementation uses base R and assumes all columns are numeric indicators.

Value

Numeric vector of weights for the indicators, summing to 1.

Examples

```

X = data.frame(x1 = c(10, 20, 15), x2 = c(5, 10, 8))
cv_weight(X)

```

DEA

Data Envelopment Analysis and Malmquist Productivity Index

Description

Computes standard and super-efficiency Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) models (CCR, BCC, and slacks-based), including efficiency scores, slacks, lambdas, targets, returns to scale, and references, with support for undesirable outputs. Additionally, calculates the Malmquist productivity index to measure productivity changes over time, including efficiency change (EC), technical change (TC), and other decomposition components.

Usage

```
basic_DEA(
  data,
  inputs,
  outputs,
  ud_outputs = NULL,
  orientation = "io",
  rts = "vrs"
)
```

```
super_DEA(
  data,
  inputs,
  outputs,
  ud_outputs = NULL,
  orientation = "io",
  rts = "vrs"
)
```

```
basic_SBM(
  data,
  inputs,
  outputs,
  ud_outputs = NULL,
  orientation = "io",
  rts = "vrs"
)
```

```
super_SBM(data, inputs, outputs, orientation = "io", rts = "vrs")
```

```
malmquist(
  data,
  period,
  inputs,
  outputs,
  orientation = "oo",
  rts = "vrs",
  type1 = "glob",
  type2 = "rd"
)
```

Arguments

data	For DEA functions (basic_DEA, super_DEA, basic_SBM, super_SBM): A data frame where the first column contains DMU (Decision Making Unit) names/identifiers, and subsequent columns are input/output variables. For malmquist: A long-format data frame with a period column, DMU identifiers, and input/output variables.
inputs	A numeric vector of column indices or a character vector of column names indicating input variables.
outputs	A numeric vector of column indices or a character vector of column names indicating (desirable) output variables.

ud_outputs	Optional. A numeric vector indicating the position of undesirable outputs within the outputs parameter. Defaults to NULL. Not applicable for super_SBM or malmquist.
orientation	Character string. Model orientation: "io" (input-oriented, default for DEA functions) or "oo" (output-oriented, default for malmquist).
rts	Character string. Returns to scale assumption: "vrs" (variable returns to scale, default) or "crs" (constant returns to scale).
period	For malmquist only: A numeric or character index/name indicating the column in data containing time periods.
type1	For malmquist only: Reference technology for Malmquist index: "cont" (contemporary), "seq" (sequential), or "glob" (global, default).
type2	For malmquist only: Decomposition method for Malmquist index: "fgnz" (Färe et al., 1994), "rd" (Ray and Desli, 1997, default), "gl" (generalized), or "bias" (biased).

Details

This package provides a unified interface for computing efficiency scores and productivity changes using the **deaR** package. It includes five functions: `basic_DEA`, `super_DEA`, `basic_SBM`, `super_SBM`, and `malmquist`, each tailored to specific DEA or productivity analysis models.

• DEA Models:

- `basic_DEA`: Implements standard radial DEA models (CCR for CRS, BCC for VRS) as described by Charnes et al. (1978) and Banker et al. (1984), optimizing radial efficiency (input contraction or output expansion).
- `super_DEA`: Computes super-efficiency radial DEA, excluding the evaluated DMU from the reference set to allow efficiency scores beyond 1 (output-oriented) or below 1 (input-oriented) for efficient DMUs (Andersen & Petersen, 1993).
- `basic_SBM`: Implements standard Slacks-Based Measure (SBM) models (Tone, 2001), optimizing input and output slacks for a non-radial efficiency measure.
- `super_SBM`: Combines SBM with super-efficiency properties, excluding the evaluated DMU from the reference set. Note: `super_SBM` does not support undesirable outputs.

• Malmquist Productivity Index:

- `malmquist`: Calculates the Malmquist productivity index to measure productivity changes over time, decomposing it into efficiency change (EC) and technical change (TC), with optional further decomposition into pure efficiency change (PECH) and scale efficiency change (SECH) based on `type2` (Färe et al., 1994; Ray & Desli, 1997). If EC is unavailable (e.g., under `rts = "vrs"` and `type1 = "glob"`), it is computed as $ec = mi / tc$ to ensure consistent output.

Orientation:

- Input-oriented ("io"): Minimizes inputs while maintaining outputs. Efficiency scores are in $(0, 1]$ ($\theta \leq 1$ for radial models, ρ or $\delta \leq 1$ for SBM models).
- Output-oriented ("oo"): Maximizes outputs for given inputs. Efficiency scores are in $(0, 1]$. Radial models output $\eta \geq 1$, converted to $1/\eta$; SBM models output $1/\rho^*$ or $1/\delta$.

Returns to Scale (RTS):

- CRS ("crs"): Assumes constant returns to scale, suitable for long-run analysis.

- VRS ("vrs"): Allows variable returns to scale, with increasing ("irs") or decreasing ("drs") returns determined by the sum of intensity variables (λ).

Undesirable Outputs:

- Supported in basic_DEA, super_DEA, and basic_SBM using directional distance functions (DDF) with direction vector $(g_y, -g_b)$ to increase desirable outputs and decrease undesirable outputs (Färe & Grosskopf, 2004). Not supported in super_SBM or malmquist.

Malmquist-Specific Parameters:

- type1: Defines the reference technology for the Malmquist index:
 - "cont": Contemporary technology, using each period's frontier.
 - "seq": Sequential technology, incorporating all prior periods.
 - "glob": Global technology, using a single frontier across all periods.
- type2: Specifies the decomposition method:
 - "fgnz": Färe et al. (1994) decomposition.
 - "rd": Ray and Desli (1997) decomposition.
 - "gl": Generalized decomposition.
 - "bias": Bias-corrected decomposition.

Handling NA Values:

- Super-efficiency models (super_DEA, super_SBM) may return NA for efficient DMUs due to infeasible linear programming solutions, especially under VRS (Andersen & Petersen, 1993). Users can replace NA with standard efficiency scores or exclude affected DMUs.
- For malmquist, if ec is NULL (e.g., under rts = "vrs" and type1 = "glob"), it is computed as mi / tc to ensure a complete result.

The package leverages **deaR** for robust computation, handling zero values internally and ensuring compatibility with input/output specifications. Efficiency scores are standardized to (0, 1] for DEA models, and Malmquist results are formatted as a data frame for easy analysis.

Value

For DEA functions (basic_DEA, super_DEA, basic_SBM, super_SBM): A list containing six elements:

- efficiencies: A named numeric vector of efficiency scores for each DMU, standardized to (0, 1] for both input- and output-oriented models.
- slacks: A data frame or matrix containing slack values for inputs and outputs (including undesirable outputs, if specified).
- lambdas: A matrix or data frame of intensity variables (λ), representing the contribution of reference DMUs to the efficiency frontier (self-excluded in super-efficiency models).
- targets: A data frame or matrix of efficient target values for inputs and outputs, adjusted for undesirable outputs in DDF models.
- returns: A character vector indicating returns-to-scale status for each DMU: "crs" (constant), "irs" (increasing), or "drs" (decreasing).
- references: A matrix or data frame listing reference DMUs (peers) contributing to the efficiency frontier ($\lambda > 0$).

For malmquist: A data frame containing:

- Period: Time period transitions (e.g., "t~t+1").
- DMU: Decision Making Unit identifiers.
- mi: Malmquist productivity index, measuring total productivity change.
- ec: Efficiency change (EC), computed directly or as mi / tc if not available from the model.
- tc: Technical change (TC), measuring frontier shift.
- pech: Pure efficiency change (if applicable, based on decomposition method).
- sech: Scale efficiency change (if applicable, based on decomposition method).

Examples

```
# Sample DEA data
data_dea = data.frame(
  DMU = paste0("DMU", 1:5),
  input1 = c(10, 20, 15, 25, 30),
  input2 = c(5, 8, 7, 10, 12),
  output = c(100, 150, 120, 180, 200),
  ud_output = c(10, 15, 12, 20, 25)
)

# Standard DEA
result = basic_DEA(data_dea, inputs = 2:3, outputs = 4)
result$efficiencies

# DEA with undesirable outputs
result = basic_DEA(data_dea, inputs = 2:3, outputs = 4:5, ud_outputs = 2)
result$efficiencies

# Super-efficiency DEA
result = super_DEA(data_dea, inputs = 2:3, outputs = 4)
result$efficiencies

# Standard SBM
result = basic_SBM(data_dea, inputs = 2:3, outputs = 4)
result$efficiencies

# Super-efficiency SBM
result = super_SBM(data_dea, inputs = 2:3, outputs = 4)
result$efficiencies

# Sample Malmquist data (long format)
data_malm = data.frame(
  DMU = rep(paste0("DMU", 1:5), 3),
  Period = rep(1:3, each = 5),
  input1 = c(10, 20, 15, 25, 30, 12, 22, 17, 27, 32, 14, 24, 19, 29, 34),
  input2 = c(5, 8, 7, 10, 12, 6, 9, 8, 11, 13, 7, 10, 9, 12, 14),
  output = c(100, 150, 120, 180, 200, 110, 160, 130, 190, 210, 120, 170, 140, 200, 220)
)
malmquist(data_malm, period = 2, inputs = 3:4, outputs = 5)
```

defuzzify	<i>Defuzzification Methods for Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation</i>
-----------	---

Description

Implements defuzzification methods for fuzzy evaluation vectors, including weighted average and maximum membership methods.

Usage

```
defuzzify(mu, scores, method = "weighted_average")
```

Arguments

mu	Numeric vector, membership degrees for evaluation levels, in 0, 1.
scores	Numeric vector, scores corresponding to each evaluation level (e.g., c(100, 80, 60, 40) for "Excellent", "Good", "Fair", "Poor").
method	Character, defuzzification method: "weighted_average", "max_membership", "centroid".

Value

Numeric, defuzzified output value.

Examples

```
# Example: Defuzzify fuzzy evaluation vectors for three schemes
mu = c(0.318, 0.351, 0.203, 0.128)
scores = c(30, 60, 75, 90) # Scores for "Poor", "Fair", "Good", "Excellent"
defuzzify(mu, scores, method = "weighted_average")
defuzzify(mu, scores, method = "max_membership")
defuzzify(mu, scores, method = "centroid")
```

entropy_weight	<i>Entropy Weight Method</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

Computes the weights of indicators and scores of samples based on the entropy method. This method objectively determines the importance of each indicator according to the amount of information it contains.

Usage

```
entropy_weight(X, index = NULL, epsilon = 0.002)
```

Arguments

X	A numeric data frame or matrix where rows represent samples (observations) and columns represent indicators (variables).
index	A character vector indicating the direction of each indicator. Use "+" for positive indicators (higher is better), "-" for negative indicators (lower is better), and NA for already normalized indicators (no rescaling will be applied, but minor adjustments will still be made to avoid log(0) errors). If index = NULL (default), all indicators are treated as NA, meaning no normalization or rescaling is performed, but a small adjustment is still applied to prevent log(0) errors.
epsilon	A small constant used to replace exact 0s and 1s in the data to prevent log(0) errors. Default is 0.002.

Value

A list containing:	
w	Numeric vector of weights for each indicator.
s	Numeric vector of scores for each sample (row), scaled by 100.

Examples

```
X = data.frame(
  x1 = c(3, 5, 2, 7),
  x2 = c(10, 20, 15, 25)
)
index = c("+", "-")
entropy_weight(X, index)
```

fuzzy_eval	<i>Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Performs fuzzy comprehensive evaluation using different fuzzy composition operators to combine factor weights with a fuzzy evaluation matrix. Suitable for multi-criteria decision analysis with weights from methods like AHP, entropy, CRITIC, CV, or PCA.

Usage

```
fuzzy_eval(w, R, type)
```

Arguments

w	Numeric vector, factor weights (e.g., from combine_weights_linear).
R	Numeric matrix, fuzzy evaluation matrix with columns as factors and rows as evaluation grades. Values should be in 0, 1.
type	Integer or character (1-5), specifying the fuzzy composition operator: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1: Min-max (main factor decisive).2: Product-max (main factor prominent).

- 3: Weighted sum (additive average).
- 4: Bounded sum of mins (min-sum bounded).
- 5: Normalized min-sum (balanced average).

Details

The function computes a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation vector B based on the weight vector w and fuzzy evaluation matrix R . Five composition operators are supported:

- Type 1 (min-max): $\max(\min(w, R[j,]))$, emphasizes the main factor.
- Type 2 (product-max): $\max(w * R[j,])$, highlights the main factor.
- Type 3 (weighted sum): $\text{sum}(w * R[j,])$, additive average.
- Type 4 (bounded sum): $\min(1, \text{sum}(\min(w, R[j,])))$, bounds the sum of mins.
- Type 5 (normalized min-sum): $\text{sum}(\min(w, R[j,] / \text{sum}(R[j,])))$, balanced average.

The output B is normalized to sum to 1. If the sum is zero, an error is thrown. Uses base R for lightweight implementation.

Value

A numeric vector of normalized comprehensive evaluation results, summing to 1.

Examples

```
w = c(0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.1) # weights (e.g., from AHP or entropy)

# fuzzy evaluation matrix (3 grades for 4 factors)
R = matrix(c(0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.7,
             0.1, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1,
             0.1, 0.1, 0.2, 0.2), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE)
# Apply fuzzy comprehensive evaluation
fuzzy_eval(w, R, type = 3) # Weighted sum
```

grey_analysis

Grey Relational Analysis Functions

Description

A collection of functions for performing grey relational analysis, including calculation of grey correlation degree and evaluation based on grey correlation. These functions are designed for decision-making and data analysis by measuring the relational degree between sequences.

Usage

```
grey_corr(ref, cmp, rho = 0.5, w = NULL)

grey_corr_topsis(X, w, index = NULL, rho = 0.5)
```

Arguments

ref	Numeric vector, the reference sequence for grey_corr.
cmp	Numeric matrix or data frame, the comparison sequences for grey_corr.
rho	Numeric scalar, the distinguishing coefficient (default = 0.5).
w	Numeric vector, weights for weighted correlation (default = equal weights).
X	Numeric matrix or data frame, the decision matrix for grey_corr_topsis.
index	Character vector indicating indicator direction: Use "+" for positive indicators (higher is better), "-" for negative indicators (lower is better), and NA for already rescaled indicators (no rescaling will be applied). If index = NULL (default), all indicators are treated as NA, meaning no rescaling is performed.

Details

These functions implement grey relational analysis for evaluating relationships between sequences or decision alternatives:

grey_corr Computes the grey correlation degree between a reference sequence (ref) and comparison sequences (cmp) using the distinguishing coefficient (rho) and optional weights (w).

grey_corr_topsis Evaluates a decision matrix (X) by normalizing it, applying weights (w), computing grey correlation with the ideal sequence. Direction of indicators can be specified via index.

Value

grey_corr Returns a numeric vector of grey correlation degrees for each comparison sequence.

grey_corr_topsis Returns a numeric vector of relative closeness (grey correlation degrees).

Examples

```
# Grey correlation degree
ref = 1:3
cmp = data.frame(x1 = c(1, 2, 4), x2 = c(2, 3, 5))
grey_corr(ref, cmp, rho = 0.5)

# Grey correlation evaluation#
w = c(0.4, 0.6)
idx = c("+", "-")
grey_corr_topsis(cmp, w, idx, rho = 0.5)
```

Description

Implements grey prediction models for time series forecasting: GM11 applies the GM(1,1) model with level ratio test. GM1N applies the GM(1,N) model with multiple related factors. DGM21 applies the DGM(2,1) model for second-order dynamics. verhulst applies the Verhulst model for logistic growth.

Usage

```
GM11(X)
```

```
GM1N(dat, new_data = NULL)
```

```
DGM21(X)
```

```
verhulst(X)
```

Arguments

X	For GM11, DGM21, verhulst: Numeric vector of original time series data.
dat	For GM1N: Data frame or matrix, last column is characteristic series, others are related factors.

Value

For GM11: List with fitted values (fitted), next prediction (pnext), prediction function (f), matrix (mat), parameters (u), level ratios (lambda), and range (rng). For GM1N: List with fitted values (fitted), posterior variance ratio (C), small error probability (P), and prediction function (f). For DGM21, verhulst: List with fitted values (fitted), next prediction (pnext), prediction function (f), matrix (mat), and parameters (u).

Examples

```
# Sample time series for GM11, DGM21, Verhulst
x = c(100, 120, 145, 175, 210)

# GM11
result = GM11(x)
result$fitted      # Fitted values
result$pnext       # Next prediction
result$f(6:8)      # Predict next 3 periods

# DGM21
x = c(2.874, 3.278, 3.39, 3.679, 3.77, 3.8)
result = DGM21(x)
result$fitted      # Fitted values
result$pnext       # Next prediction
result$f(6:8)      # Predict next 3 periods

# Verhulst
x = c(4.93, 2.33, 3.87, 4.35, 6.63, 7.15, 5.37, 6.39, 7.81, 8.35)
result = verhulst(x)
result$fitted      # Fitted values
result$pnext       # Next prediction
result$f(6:8)      # Predict next 3 periods

# Sample data for GM1N
data = data.frame(
  factor1 = c(50, 55, 60, 65, 70),
  factor2 = c(20, 22, 25, 28, 30),
  output = c(100, 120, 145, 175, 210)
)
result = GM1N(data)
```



```
result$fitted
```

inequality

Inequality Indices

Description

Computes inequality indices for individual or grouped data: `gini0` calculates the Gini coefficient for individual sample data. `gini` calculates the Gini coefficient for grouped data using income and population shares. `theil0` calculates the Theil index for individual sample data. `theil` calculates the Theil index for grouped average data. `theil0_g` calculates the Theil index and decomposition for grouped sample data. `theil_g` calculates the Theil index and decomposition for grouped average data. `theil_g2_cross` calculates the Theil index and decomposition for two-level cross-grouped average data. `theil_g2_nest` calculates the Theil index and decomposition for two-level nested grouped average data.

For `theil`, `theil_g`, `theil_g2_cross`, `theil_g2_nest`: Name of population variable (character).

Usage

```
gini0(y)
```

```
gini(y, pop)
```

```
theil0(y)
```

```
theil(y, pop)
```

```
theil0_g(data, group, y)
```

```
theil_g(data, group, y, pop)
```

```
theil_g2_cross(data, group1, group2, y, pop)
```

```
theil_g2_nest(data, group1, group2, y, pop)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	For <code>gini0</code> , <code>gini</code> , <code>theil0</code> : Numeric vector of individual incomes.
<code>pop</code>	For <code>gini</code> : Numeric vector of group populations or population shares. For <code>theil</code> , <code>theil0_g</code> , <code>theil_g</code> , <code>theil_g2_cross</code> , <code>theil_g2_nest</code> : Name of income variable (character).
<code>data</code>	For <code>theil0_g</code> , <code>theil_g</code> , <code>theil_g2_cross</code> , <code>theil_g2_nest</code> : Data frame containing variables.
<code>group</code>	For <code>theil0_g</code> , <code>theil_g</code> : Name of grouping variable (e.g., province).
<code>group1</code>	For <code>theil_g2_cross</code> , <code>theil_g2_nest</code> : Name of first grouping variable (e.g., region or province).
<code>group2</code>	For <code>theil_g2_cross</code> , <code>theil_g2_nest</code> : Name of second grouping variable (e.g., type or city).

Value

For `gini0`, `gini`: Numeric Gini coefficient (0 to 1). For `theil0`, `theil`: Numeric Theil index. For `theil0_g`, `theil_g`, `theil_g2_cross`, `theil_g2_nest`: List with two vectors:

- `theil`: `theil` (Theil index and its decomposition),
- `ratio`: `ratio` (contribution rates of each component).

Examples

```
# Sample data
income = c(10, 20, 30, 40, 100)
pop = c(100, 150, 200, 250, 300)

# Gini coefficient (individual data)
gini0(income)

# Gini coefficient (grouped data)
gini(income, pop)

# Theil index (individual sample)
data = data.frame(g = c("A", "A", rep("B", 10), rep("A", 6)),
                  y = c(10, 10, rep(8, 4), rep(6, 6), rep(4, 4), 2, 2))
theil0(data$y)

# Theil index (grouped average)
data2 = data |> dplyr::count(g, y, name = "pop")
theil(data2$y, data2$pop)

# Theil index with grouping (sample data)
theil0_g(data, "g", "y")

# Theil index with grouping (average data)
theil_g(data2, "g", "y", "pop")

# Theil index with two-level cross-grouping
data3 = data.frame(
  industry = c("A", "A", "A", "A", "B", "B", "B", "B"),
  area = c("East", "East", "West", "West", "East", "East", "West", "West"),
  province = c("Shanghai", "Beijing", "Sichuan", "Yunnan", "Shanghai", "Beijing", "Sichuan", "Yunnan"),
  avg_wage = c(500, 400, 80, 60, 300, 250, 50, 40),
  emp_num = c(100, 80, 90, 70, 120, 100, 80, 60)
)
theil_g2_cross(data3, "industry", "area", "avg_wage", "emp_num")

# Theil index with two-level nested grouping
data4 = data.frame(
  province = c("A", "A", "A", "A", "B", "B"),
  city = c("A1", "A1", "A2", "A2", "B1", "B1"),
  industry = c("Manu", "Serv", "Manu", "Serv", "Manu", "Serv"),
  y = c(50000, 45000, 60000, 55000, 70000, 65000),
  pop = c(10000, 8000, 15000, 12000, 10000, 8000)
)
theil_g2_nest(data4, "province", "city", "y", "pop")
```

Description

A collection of functions to compute membership values for various fuzzy sets, including triangular, trapezoidal, Gaussian, generalized bell, two-parameter Gaussian, sigmoid, difference of sigmoids, product of sigmoids, Z-shaped, PI-shaped, and S-shaped membership functions. Includes a function to visualize membership functions using ggplot2. These are designed for evaluation models in mathematical modeling, compatible with `fuzzy_eval` in the `mathmodels` package.

Usage

```
tri_mf(x, params)

trap_mf(x, params)

gauss_mf(x, params)

gbell_mf(x, params)

gauss2mf(x, params)

sigmoid_mf(x, params)

dsigmoid_mf(x, params)

psigmoid_mf(x, params)

z_mf(x, params)

pi_mf(x, params)

s_mf(x, params)

plot_mf(mf, xlim = c(0, 10), main = NULL)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| x | Numeric vector, input values for which to compute membership. |
| params | Numeric vector, parameters defining the membership function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For <code>tri_mf</code>: $c(a, b, c)$, where $a \leq b \leq c$ (left base, peak, right base). • For <code>trap_mf</code>: $c(a, b, c, d)$, where $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$ (left base, left top, right top, right base). • For <code>gauss_mf</code>: $c(\text{sigma}, c)$, where $\text{sigma} > 0$ (spread, center). • For <code>gbell_mf</code>: $c(a, b, c)$, where $a > 0, b > 0$ (width, shape, center). • For <code>gauss2mf</code>: $c(s1, c1, s2, c2)$, where $s1 > 0, s2 > 0$ (left spread, left center, right spread, right center). • For <code>sigmoid_mf</code>: $c(a, b)$, where $a > 0$ (slope, inflection point). |

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For <code>dsigmoid_mf</code>: $c(a_1, c_1, a_2, c_2)$, where $a_1 > 0$, $a_2 > 0$ (slopes and inflection points for two sigmoids). • For <code>psigmoid_mf</code>: $c(a_1, c_1, a_2, c_2)$, where $a_1 > 0$, $a_2 > 0$ (slopes and inflection points for two sigmoids). • For <code>z_mf</code>: $c(a, b)$, where $a < b$ (left base, right base). • For <code>pi_mf</code>: $c(a, b, c, d)$, where $a < b < c < d$ (left base, left shoulder, right shoulder, right base). • For <code>s_mf</code>: $c(a, b)$, where $a < b$ (left base, right base).
<code>mf</code>	Function, a membership function with fixed parameters (e.g., <code>function(x) tri_mf(x, c(2, 5, 8))</code>).
<code>xlim</code>	Numeric vector of length 2, x-axis limits for plotting (default <code>c(0, 10)</code>).
<code>main</code>	Character, plot title (default <code>NULL</code> , no title).

Details

These functions support evaluation models in mathematical modeling:

- `tri_mf`: Triangular membership, linear rise from a to b (peak) and fall to c .
- `trap_mf`: Trapezoidal membership, linear rise from a to b , plateau from b to c , fall to d .
- `gauss_mf`: Gaussian membership, bell-shaped curve centered at c with spread σ .
- `gbell_mf`: Generalized bell membership, bell-shaped curve with width a , shape b , and center c .
- `gauss2mf`: Two-parameter Gaussian membership, combining two Gaussians with spreads s_1 , s_2 and centers c_1 , c_2 .
- `sigmoid_mf`: Sigmoid membership, S-shaped curve with slope a and inflection point b .
- `dsigmoid_mf`: Difference of two sigmoids, combining slopes a_1 , a_2 and inflection points c_1 , c_2 .
- `psigmoid_mf`: Product of two sigmoids, combining slopes a_1 , a_2 and inflection points c_1 , c_2 .
- `z_mf`: Z-shaped membership, decreasing from 1 at a to 0 at b .
- `pi_mf`: PI-shaped membership, rising from a to b , plateau from b to c , falling to d .
- `s_mf`: S-shaped membership, increasing from 0 at a to 1 at b .
- `plot_mf`: Plots a membership function over `xlim` using `ggplot2`, suitable for tidyverse workflows.

Membership values can be used to construct fuzzy evaluation matrices for `fuzzy_eval`. Implemented in base R, except `plot_mf`, which requires `ggplot2`.

Value

- For membership functions (`tri_mf`, `trap_mf`, `gauss_mf`, `gbell_mf`, `gauss2mf`, `sigmoid_mf`, `dsigmoid_mf`, `psigmoid_mf`, `z_mf`, `pi_mf`, `s_mf`): A numeric vector of membership values in `0, 1`, same length as x .
- For `plot_mf`: A `ggplot2` object, plotting the membership function.

Examples

```

# Define input values
x = 0:10

# Triangular membership
tri_mf(x, params = c(3, 6, 8))

# Trapezoidal membership
trap_mf(x, params = c(1, 5, 7, 8))

# Gaussian membership
gauss_mf(x, params = c(2, 5))

# Generalized bell membership
gbell_mf(x, params = c(2, 4, 6))

# Two-parameter Gaussian membership
gauss2mf(x, params = c(1, 3, 3, 4))

# Sigmoid membership
sigmoid_mf(x, params = c(2, 4))

# Difference of sigmoids membership
dsigmoid_y = dsigmoid_mf(x, params = c(5, 2, 5, 7))

# Product of sigmoids membership
psigmoid_mf(x, params = c(2, 3, -5, 8))

# Z-shaped membership
z_mf(x, params = c(3, 7))

# PI-shaped membership
pi_mf(x, params = c(1, 4, 5, 10))

# S-shaped membership
s_mf(x, params = c(1, 8))

## Not run:
# Visualize membership functions
plot_mf(\(x) tri_mf(x, c(3, 6, 8)), main = "Triangular MF")
plot_mf(\(x) trap_mf(x, c(1, 5, 7, 8)), main = "Trapezoidal MF")
plot_mf(\(x) gauss_mf(x, c(2, 5)), main = "Gaussian MF")
plot_mf(\(x) gbell_mf(x, c(2, 4, 6)), main = "Generalized Bell MF")
plot_mf(\(x) gauss2mf(x, c(1, 3, 3, 4)), main = "Two-Parameter Gaussian MF")
plot_mf(\(x) sigmoid_mf(x, c(2, 4)), main = "Sigmoid MF")
plot_mf(\(x) dsigmoid_mf(x, c(5, 2, 5, 7)), main = "Difference of Sigmoids MF")
plot_mf(\(x) psigmoid_mf(x, c(2, 3, -5, 8)), main = "Product of Sigmoids MF")
plot_mf(\(x) z_mf(x, c(3, 7)), main = "Z-Shaped MF")
plot_mf(\(x) pi_mf(x, c(1, 4, 5, 10)), main = "PI-Shaped MF")
plot_mf(\(x) s_mf(x, c(1, 8)), main = "S-Shaped MF")

## End(Not run)

```

pca_weight

*PCA-Based Weighting Method***Description**

Computes indicator weights using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The method extracts principal components and uses their variance contribution to derive objective weights for indicators. Optionally handles positive/negative directions of indicators, and supports pre-standardized data.

Usage

```
pca_weight(X, index = NULL, nfs = NULL, varimax = TRUE, method = "abs")
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	A numeric data frame or matrix where rows represent samples and columns represent indicators.
<code>index</code>	A character vector indicating the direction of each indicator. Use "+" for positive indicators (higher is better), "-" for negative indicators (lower is better), and NA for already standardized indicators (no standardization will be applied). If <code>index = NULL</code> (default), all indicators are treated as "NA", meaning no standardization is performed.
<code>nfs</code>	Number of principal components to use; by default, all are used.
<code>method</code>	Weighting Method, "abs" (default, la_{jil}) or "squared" (a_{ji}^2)
<code>varvarimax</code>	Whether to perform Varimax rotation, default is TRUE.

Value

A list containing:

<code>w</code>	Numeric vector of normalized weights for each indicator.
<code>s</code>	Numeric vector of scores for each sample.
<code>lambda</code>	Eigenvalues of principal components (explained variance).
<code>varP</code>	Proportion of variance explained by selected PCs.

Examples

```
# Example: Using PCA to compute indicator weights
ind = c("+", "+", "-", "-")
pca_weight(iris[1:10, 1:4], ind, nfs = 2)
```

Description

A collection of functions to preprocess numeric data, including standardization, L2 norm normalization, Min-Max scaling, centered-type normalization, interval-type normalization, extreme-value-based normalization, initial-value-based normalization, mean-based normalization, and negative-to-positive transformation. These functions transform a numeric vector to a standardized or normalized scale, suitable for various indicator types (positive, negative, centered, interval-based, or extreme-based).

Usage

```
standardize(x, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE)
```

```
normalize(x)
```

```
rescale(x, type = "+", a = 0, b = 1)
```

```
rescale_middle(x, m)
```

```
rescale_interval(x, a, b)
```

```
rescale_extreme(x, type = "+")
```

```
rescale_initial(x, type = "+")
```

```
rescale_mean(x)
```

```
to_positive(x, type = "minmax")
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector to be preprocessed.
center	Logical or numeric scalar, passed to <code>base::scale</code> for centering (for <code>standardize</code>). Default is <code>TRUE</code> .
scale	Logical or numeric scalar, passed to <code>base::scale</code> for scaling (for <code>standardize</code>). Default is <code>TRUE</code> .
type	Character scalar specifying the transformation direction or method: "+" Positive direction (larger values are better, for <code>rescale</code> , <code>rescale_extreme</code> and <code>rescale_initial</code>). "-" Negative direction (smaller values are better, for <code>rescale</code> , <code>rescale_extreme</code> and <code>rescale_initial</code>). "minmax" Min-max transformation (for <code>to_positive</code>). "reciprocal" Reciprocal transformation (for <code>to_positive</code>).
a	Numeric scalar, lower bound of the output range or optimal interval (for <code>rescale</code> and <code>rescale_interval</code>).

b	Numeric scalar, upper bound of the output range or optimal interval (for <code>rescale</code> and <code>rescale_interval</code>).
m	Numeric scalar, optimal value for centered-type normalization (for <code>rescale_middle</code>).

Details

These functions support various preprocessing needs in data analysis:

- `standardize`: Applies Z-score standardization (mean = 0, sd = 1), ideal for equalizing variances or normally distributed data.
- `normalize`: Scales the vector to unit length by dividing by its L2 (Euclidean) norm, useful for machine learning or similarity calculations.
- `rescale`: Performs Min-Max scaling to a specified range (default 0, 1), supporting positive or negative indicators.
- `rescale_middle`: Normalizes centered-type indicators, where values closer to an optimal value `m` are better, mapping to 0, 1.
- `rescale_interval`: Normalizes interval-type indicators, where values within `[a, b]` are optimal, mapping to 0, 1.
- `rescale_extreme`: Normalizes using extreme values: $\min(x)/x$ for positive indicators or $x/\max(x)$ for negative indicators, often used in grey relational analysis.
- `rescale_initial`: Normalizes by dividing by the first value ($x/x[1]$ or $x[1]/x$), commonly used in grey relational analysis.
- `rescale_mean`: Normalizes by dividing by the mean ($x/\text{mean}(x)$), commonly used in grey relational analysis.
- `to_positive`: Converts negative indicators to positive using either min-max ($\max(x) - x$) or reciprocal ($1/x$) transformation.

Missing values (NA) are preserved in the output. For `rescale_initial` and `rescale_mean`, the initial value or mean must be non-zero, respectively.

Value

A numeric vector of the same length as `x`, transformed as follows:

- `standardize`: Standardized values (mean = 0, sd = 1).
- `normalize`: L2 norm normalized values (Euclidean norm, unit length).
- `rescale`: Min-Max scaled values in `[a, b]` (default 0, 1).
- `rescale_middle`: Centered-type normalized values in 0, 1, where 1 indicates $x = m$.
- `rescale_interval`: Interval-type normalized values in 0, 1, where 1 indicates x in `[a, b]`.
- `rescale_extreme`: Extreme-based normalized values using $\min(x)/x$ (positive) or $x/\max(x)$ (negative).
- `rescale_initial`: Initial-based normalized values using $x/x[1]$ or $x[1]/x$.
- `rescale_mean`: Mean-based normalized values using $x/\text{mean}(x)$.
- `to_positive`: Transformed values converting negative indicators to positive using min-max or reciprocal transformation.

Examples

```

# Standardization
x = c(4, 1, NA, 5, 8)
standardize(x)

# L2 norm normalization
normalize(x)

# Min-Max normalization (positive direction)
rescale(x)          # Scale to [0, 1]
rescale(x, type = "-", a = 0.002, b = 0.996) # Reverse scaling

# Negative-to-positive transformation
to_positive(x)      # Min-max transformation
to_positive(x, type = "reciprocal") # Reciprocal transformation

# Centered-type normalization
PH = 6:9
rescale_middle(PH, 7)

# Interval-type normalization
Temp = c(35.2, 35.8, 36.6, 37.1, 37.8, 38.4)
rescale_interval(Temp, 36, 37)

# Extreme-based normalization
rescale_extreme(x)    # min(x)/x
rescale_extreme(x, "-") # x/max(x)

# Initial-based normalization
rescale_initial(x)

# Mean-based normalization
rescale_mean(x)

```

rank_sum_ratio

*Rank Sum Ratio (RSR) Evaluation***Description**

Performs Rank Sum Ratio (RSR) evaluation on a dataset of positive indicators, computing ranks, weighted RSR values, and a linear regression model to fit RSR against probit-transformed ranks. Supports integer or non-integer ranking methods.

Usage

```
rank_sum_ratio(data, w = NULL, method = "int")
```

Arguments

data	Data frame with positive indicator data; first column is an ID column for identifying evaluation objects.
w	Numeric vector, weights for indicators (default = equal weights).

method Character scalar, ranking method: "int" for integer ranks or "non-int" for scaled ranks in `l, n` (default = "int").

Details

The `rank_sum_ratio` function implements the RSR method for evaluating objects based on positive indicators. It ranks the indicators (using integer or non-integer methods), computes weighted RSR values, adjusts ranks with probit transformation, and fits a linear regression model to relate RSR to probit values. The function assumes the first column of data is an ID column, and weights (`w`) can be provided or set to equal weights by default.

Value

A list containing:

- `resultTable`: Data frame with RSR values, ranks, cumulative frequencies, probit values, and fitted RSR values.
- `reg`: Linear model object fitting RSR against probit values.
- `rankTable`: Data frame with ranked indicator values.

Examples

```
# Example data
data = data.frame(ID = c("A", "B", "C"), X1 = c(10, 20, 15), X2 = c(5, 10, 8))
w = c(0.4, 0.6)
rank_sum_ratio(data, w, method = "int")
```

read_nbs

Read and Combine National Bureau of Statistics XLS Files

Description

This function reads multiple XLS files downloaded from the National Bureau of Statistics of China website (<http://www.stats.gov.cn>) without requiring renaming. It extracts the variable name from the "indicator: XXX" text in cell A1 of each file, skips the first 3 rows of headers, reads the first 31 rows of data, and combines the data into a single data frame by stacking vertically based on the indicator names. It also simplifies region names by removing suffixes such as "city", "province", "autonomous region", "clan", or "Uyghur".

Usage

```
read_nbs(paths)
```

Arguments

`paths` A character vector containing the file paths to the XLS files.

Value

A tibble containing the combined data with an additional column `indicator` representing the original indicator names and a `region` column with simplified region names.

Examples

```
## Not run:
paths = c("file1.xls", "file2.xls")
data = read_nbs(paths)

## End(Not run)
```

regional_economics	<i>Regional Economics Functions</i>
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Description

A collection of functions for calculating regional economics indices, including Location Quotient (LQ), Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), and Ellison-Glaeser Index (EG). These functions are designed for analyzing regional and industrial data to assess spatial concentration and market structure.

Usage

```
LQ(data, region, total, .cols, .by = NULL)
```

```
HHI(x, scaled = FALSE)
```

```
EG(data, region, industry, y)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame containing the necessary data for calculations. For LQ, the first row is assumed to be the national total, with the first two columns specifying the region and total, optionally including a grouping column. For EG, it contains region, industry, and indicator columns (e.g., employment or output).
region	The name of the column in data specifying the region (used in LQ and EG).
total	The name of the column in data specifying the total (used in LQ).
.cols	The columns in data for which to calculate the location quotient (used in LQ).
.by	Optional grouping column for LQ, defaults to NULL (no grouping).
x	A numeric vector for calculating the HHI (used in HHI).
scaled	Logical; if TRUE, the HHI is scaled to account for the number of firms. Defaults to FALSE.
industry	The name of the column in data specifying the industry (used in EG).
y	The name of the column in data specifying the indicator (e.g., employment or output, used in EG).

Details

LQ Calculates the Location Quotient for multiple columns with optional grouping. The LQ measures the relative concentration of an industry in a region compared to a national benchmark. The function assumes the first row of data contains national totals, with the first two columns specifying the region and total, and the remaining columns used for LQ calculation.

HHI Calculates the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, a measure of market concentration based on the squared sum of market shares. If `scaled = TRUE`, the HHI is normalized to account for the number of firms.

EG Calculates the Ellison-Glaeser Index, which measures the geographic concentration of an industry while controlling for firm size distribution and random distribution effects. It requires data on regions, industries, and an indicator (e.g., employment or output).

Value

LQ A data frame with the region column and calculated location quotients for the specified columns, optionally grouped by `.by`.

HHI A numeric value representing the HHI, either scaled or unscaled.

EG A tibble with two columns: the industry name and the corresponding EG index value.

Examples

```
# Example data
data = data.frame(
  region = c("National", "Region_A", "Region_B"),
  total = c(10000, 4000, 6000),
  industry1 = c(2000, 1000, 1000),
  industry2 = c(6000, 2000, 4000)
)

# Calculate Location Quotient
LQ(data, region, total, starts_with("industry"))

# Calculate HHI
x = c(50, 30, 20)
# Calculate the raw HHI
HHI(x)
# Calculate the standard (scaled) HHI
HHI(x, scaled = TRUE)

# Example data for EG
eg_data = data.frame(
  region = c("R1", "R1", "R1", "R1", "R2", "R2", "R3", "R3", "R1", "R2", "R2", "R3"),
  industry = c("A", "A", "A", "A", "A", "A", "A", "A", "B", "B", "B", "B"),
  employment = c(250, 200, 150, 100, 20, 15, 10, 5, 50, 200, 150, 50)
)
EG(eg_data, region, industry, y = employment)
```

Description

These functions provide tools for system-level evaluation in multi-indicator systems:

- `coupling_degree()`: Computes coupling degree, coordination index, and coupling coordination degree for subsystems.

- `obstacle_degree()`: Computes obstacle degrees for secondary indicators to identify key constraints in the system, enabling batch processing with tidyverse for grouping and summarization.

Usage

```
coupling_degree(data, w = NULL, id_cols = NULL, type = "standard")
```

```
obstacle_degree(data, w = NULL, id_cols = NULL, scaled = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame with normalized scores (usually in 0,1) as columns, .
<code>w</code>	Optional vector of weights for indicators or subsystems; defaults to equal weights if NULL.
<code>id_cols</code>	Optional character vector of column names in data to preserve as identifiers (not used in calculations).
<code>type</code>	Either "standard" for the standard coupling formula (results concentrated near 1) or "adjusted" for the revised formula (results more uniformly distributed in 0,1), as proposed by Wang Shujia, Kong Wei, et al. in "Misconceptions and Corrections of Domestic Coupling Coordination Degree Models, Journal of Natural Resources, 2021, 36(3): 793–810 (In Chinese)"

Value

A tibble depending on the function:

coupling_degree A tibble with columns:

- ID: Identifier columns specified by `id_cols` (if provided).
- `coupling`: Coupling Degree (range 0-1).
- `coord`: Coordination Index (range 0-1).
- `coupling_coord`: Coupling Coordination Degree (range 0-1).

obstacle_degree A tibble with:

- ID: Identifier columns specified by `id_cols` (if provided).
- Columns for secondary indicator obstacle degrees ($O_{ij} = (1 - X_{ij}) \cdot w_{ij}$).

Suitable for grouping and summarizing (e.g., with tidyverse) to compute primary indicator obstacle degrees ($\bigwedge (U_i \setminus)$).

Examples

```
# Sample normalized subsystem scores
df = data.frame(
  ID = LETTERS[1:6],
  s1 = c(0.0162, 0.1782, 0.5490, 0.6730, 0.0207, 0.9875),
  s2 = c(0.2720, 0.6824, 0.0593, 0.4812, 0.8891, 0.5573),
  s3 = c(0.2655, 0.3721, 0.5729, 0.9082, 0.2017, 0.8984)
)
# Coupling Degree Analysis
coupling_degree(df, id_cols = "ID")          # Equal weights
coupling_degree(df, c(0.4, 0.3, 0.3), id_cols = ID,
  type = "adjusted")                        # "adjusted" coupling degree
# Obstacle Degree Analysis
```

```
obstacle_degree(df, id_cols = "ID")          # Equal weights
obstacle_degree(df, c(0.4, 0.3, 0.3), id_cols = ID)
```

topsis	<i>TOPSIS Method for Multi-Criteria Decision Making</i>
--------	---

Description

Implements the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) to rank alternatives based on multiple criteria. The function normalizes the decision matrix using Min-Max method, applies weights, and computes relative closeness to the ideal solution.

Usage

```
topsis(X, w = NULL, index = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	A numeric matrix or data frame where rows represent alternatives and columns represent criteria.
w	A numeric vector of weights for each criterion. Must be non-negative and sum to 1. If not provided, equal weights are used.
index	A character vector indicating the direction of each indicator: Use "+" for positive indicators (higher is better), "-" for negative indicators (lower is better). If index = NULL (default), all indicators are treated as "+".

Details

The TOPSIS method ranks alternatives by:

1. Normalizing the decision matrix using Min-Max normalization.
2. Applying weights to form a weighted normalized matrix.
3. Identifying positive and negative ideal solutions based on indicator directions.
4. Computing Euclidean distances to ideal solutions.
5. Calculating relative closeness as $S_0 / (S_0 + S_{star})$, where S_0 is the distance to the negative ideal and S_{star} is the distance to the positive ideal.

This implementation supports both positive and negative indicators via the index parameter.

Value

A named numeric vector of relative closeness scores (in 0, 1) for each alternative. Higher values indicate better alternatives. Names are taken from rownames(X) or default to "Sample1", "Sample2", etc.

Examples

```
A = data.frame(
  X1 = c(2, 5, 3), # "+"
  X2 = c(8, 1, 6)  # "-"
)
w = c(0.6, 0.4)
idx = c("+", "-")
topsis(A, w, idx)
```

water_quality

Water Quality Dataset

Description

A dataset containing water quality evaluation metrics for 20 rivers, including dissolved oxygen (O2, positive indicator), pH value (PH, centered indicator), total bacteria count (germ, negative indicator), and plant nutrient content (nutrient, interval indicator with optimal range 10-20). This dataset is suitable for multi-criteria decision analysis, such as weight calculation and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation in the mathmodels package.

Usage

```
water_quality
```

Format

A data frame with 20 rows and 5 columns:

ID Numeric, unique identifier for each river (1 to 20).

O2 Numeric, dissolved oxygen content (mg/L), higher values are better (positive indicator).

PH Numeric, pH value, values closer to 7 are optimal (centered indicator).

germ Numeric, total bacteria count, lower values are better (negative indicator).

nutrient Numeric, plant nutrient content (mg/L), optimal range is 10-20 (interval indicator).

Details

Water Quality Dataset

Source

Simulated data for water quality evaluation, created for demonstration purposes.

Examples

```
# Load the dataset
data(water_quality)

# Preview the data
head(water_quality)
```

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