

ON THE EQUIPONDERATE EQUATION $x^a + x^b + x = x^c + x^d + 1$ AND A REPRESENTATION OF WEIGHT QUADRUPLETS

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Abstract. The equation $x^a + x^b + x = x^c + x^d + 1$ considered in this paper is a particular equiponderate equation. The number and location of the roots (w.r.t. $x = 1$) of this equation are determined in case $(a, b, c, d) \in]0, 1[^4$. Based on these results, it is shown that any weight quadruplet, a basic tool in fuzzy preference modelling, admits an interesting expression in terms of Frank t-norms with reciprocal parameters.

Keywords: Equiponderate equation, Frank t-norm, Weight quadruplet.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we are concerned with an equation of the type

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x^{a_i} - \sum_{j=1}^m x^{b_j} = 0,$$

where $(a_i)_{i=1}^n$ and $(b_j)_{j=1}^m$ are weights in $[0, 1]$ satisfying

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j,$$

whence the name *equiponderate*. We consider the particular case where $n = m = 3$, $a_3 = 1$ and $b_3 = 0$. In other words, we are considering the equation

$$x^a + x^b + x = x^c + x^d + 1$$

constrained by $a + b + 1 = c + d$. This equation is clearly equivalent to the equation

$$x^{a'} + x^{b'} + x = x^{1-c'} + x^{1-d'} + 1,$$

constrained by $a' + b' + c' + d' = 1$. The first formulation, however, seems to be more elegant. We will show that this equation plays an important part in developing a representation of *weight quadruplets* in terms of Frank t-norms. A weight quadruplet is a quadruplet $(a, b, c, d) \in [0, 1]^4$ satisfying $a + b + c + d = 1$. Such quadruplets are the basic building blocks in fuzzy preference modelling.

2. The equation $x^a + x^b + x = x^c + x^d + 1$

In this section, we consider the equation $x^a + x^b + x = x^c + x^d + 1$ on $]0, +\infty[$. Obviously, $x = 1$ is always a root of this equation. Next, we investigate the cases in which this equation has a unique solution in $]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$.

THEOREM 1 *Consider $(a, b, c, d) \in]0, 1[^4$ such that $a + b + 1 = c + d$. The roots of the equation*

$$x^a + x^b + x = x^c + x^d + 1$$

in $]0, +\infty[$ are located as follows:

- (i) *if $a^2 + b^2 + 1 = c^2 + d^2$: a triple root $x = 1$;*
- (ii) *if $a^2 + b^2 + 1 > c^2 + d^2$: a double root $x = 1$ and a single root in $]0, 1[$;*
- (iii) *if $a^2 + b^2 + 1 < c^2 + d^2$: a double root $x = 1$ and a single root in $]1, +\infty[$.*

Proof: We deliver the proof in a number of steps.

- Consider the $[0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ mappings f and g defined by

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^a + x^b + x \\ g(x) &= x^c + x^d + 1. \end{aligned}$$

It trivially holds that $f(0) = 0$ and $g(0) = 1$, and hence $f(0) - g(0) = -1$. On the other hand, one easily verifies that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = +\infty,$$

since $(a, b, c, d) \in]0, 1[^4$. Consequently, the equation $f(x) - g(x) = 0$ has an odd number of roots in $]0, +\infty[$, taking into account the multiplicity of the roots.

- The root $x = 1$ has at least multiplicity equal to 2. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) - g(1) &= 3 - 3 = 0 \\ (f'(x) - g'(x))|_{x=1} &= (ax^{a-1} + bx^{b-1} + 1 - cx^{c-1} - dx^{d-1})|_{x=1} \\ &= a + b + 1 - c - d = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the equation $f(x) - g(x) = 0$ has at least three roots, always taking into account the multiplicity.

- Without loss of generality, we can assume that $a \geq b$ and $c \geq d$. From $(a, b, c, d) \in]0, 1[^4$ and $a + b + 1 = c + d$ it follows that

$$0 < a + b < 1 < c + d < 2.$$

Next, we consider the 6 possible orderings of a, b, c and d .

- (i) The ordering $a \geq b \geq c \geq d$. This case cannot occur since it would imply that $a + b \geq c + d$.
- (ii) The ordering $a \geq c \geq b \geq d$. Similar to (i).
- (iii) The ordering $a \geq c \geq d \geq b$. It then follows that $2a \geq c + d \geq 2b$, and hence $2a \geq a + b + 1 \geq 2b$. The latter implies that $a \geq b + 1$ which is impossible in view of $(a, b) \in]0, 1[^2$.
- (iv) The ordering $c \geq a \geq b \geq d$. It then follows that $2c \geq a + b \geq 2d$, and hence $2c \geq c + d - 1 \geq 2d$. The latter implies that $d \leq c - 1$ which is impossible in view of $(c, d) \in]0, 1[^2$.
- (v) The ordering $c \geq a \geq d \geq b$. In this case, it follows that $a + c \geq d + c$, i.e. $a + c \geq a + b + 1$, and hence $c \geq b + 1$. This again contradicts $(b, c) \in]0, 1[^2$.
- (vi) The ordering $c \geq d \geq a \geq b$. This case is only possible when $d > a$. Indeed, the assumption $a = d$ leads to $a + c = d + c = a + b + 1$, and therefore $c = b + 1$, again a contradiction.

We conclude that the only possible ordering is given by:

$$c \geq d > a \geq b.$$

- We will now show that the equation $f(x) - g(x) = 0$ has exactly three roots. Assume that it has at least 5 roots in $]0, +\infty[$, then we want to obtain a contradiction. According to Rolle's theorem, the equation $f'(x) - g'(x) = 0$ then has at least 4 roots in $]0, +\infty[$ and the equation $f''(x) - g''(x) = 0$ has at least 3 roots in $]0, +\infty[$. The roots of the equation $f''(x) - g''(x) = 0$ in $]0, +\infty[$ coincide with the roots of

$$x^{2-b} (f''(x) - g''(x)) = 0,$$

i.e.

$$a(a-1)x^{a-b} + b(b-1) - c(c-1)x^{c-b} - d(d-1)x^{d-b} = 0.$$

Again according to Rolle's theorem, its derivative

$$a(a-1)(a-b)x^{a-b-1} - c(c-1)(c-b)x^{c-b-1} - d(d-1)(d-b)x^{d-b-1} = 0$$

has at least 2 roots. The roots of this equation in $]0, +\infty[$ coincide with the roots of

$$a(a-1)(a-b) - c(c-1)(c-b)x^{c-a} - d(d-1)(d-b)x^{d-a} = 0.$$

Its derivate then has at least one root in $]0, +\infty[$:

$$c(c-1)(c-b)(c-a)x^{c-a-1} + d(d-1)(d-b)(d-a)x^{d-a-1} = 0.$$

This is the long-awaited contradiction. Indeed, from $c \geq d > a \geq b$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} c(c-1)(c-b)(c-a) &< 0 \\ d(d-1)(d-b)(d-a) &< 0, \end{aligned}$$

and hence, for any $x \in]0, +\infty[$:

$$c(c-1)(c-b)(c-a)x^{c-a-1} + d(d-1)(d-b)(d-a)x^{d-a-1} < 0.$$

- Finally, we determine the location of the third root. First, $x = 1$ is a triple root if

$$(f''(x) - g''(x))|_{x=1} = 0,$$

i.e. if

$$a(a-1) + b(b-1) = c(c-1) + d(d-1),$$

or also, since $a + b + 1 = c + d$, if

$$a^2 + b^2 + 1 = c^2 + d^2.$$

Hence, if $a^2 + b^2 + 1 \neq c^2 + d^2$, then there is a third root in $]0, +\infty[$. If $a^2 + b^2 + 1 > c^2 + d^2$, then we show that $f(1 + \epsilon) > g(1 + \epsilon)$, and hence the third root lies in $]0, 1[$. Indeed, we can elaborate $f(1 + \epsilon) - g(1 + \epsilon) =$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 + \epsilon)^a + (1 + \epsilon)^b + 1 + \epsilon - (1 + \epsilon)^c - (1 + \epsilon)^d - 1 \\ &\approx \left(1 + a\epsilon + \frac{a(a-1)}{2}\epsilon^2\right) + \left(1 + b\epsilon + \frac{b(b-1)}{2}\epsilon^2\right) + 1 + \epsilon \\ &\quad - \left(1 + c\epsilon + \frac{c(c-1)}{2}\epsilon^2\right) - \left(1 + d\epsilon + \frac{d(d-1)}{2}\epsilon^2\right) - 1 \\ &= (a + b + 1 - c - d)\epsilon + (a(a-1) + b(b-1) - c(c-1) - d(d-1))\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \\ &= (a^2 + b^2 + 1 - c^2 - d^2)\frac{\epsilon^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it effectively holds that $f(1 + \epsilon) - g(1 + \epsilon) > 0$. Similarly, if $a^2 + b^2 + 1 < c^2 + d^2$, then the third root lies in $]1, +\infty[$. \square

In view of the next section, we reformulate the decisive condition $a^2 + b^2 + 1 = c^2 + d^2$.

LEMMA 1 *Consider $(a, b, c, d) \in [0, 1]^4$ such that $a + b + 1 = c + d$, then the following equivalence holds:*

$$a^2 + b^2 + 1 = c^2 + d^2 \quad - \quad ab = (1 - c)(1 - d).$$

Proof: By squaring both sides of the equality $a + b + 1 = c + d$, we obtain

$$a^2 + b^2 + 1 + 2ab + 2(a + b) = c^2 + d^2 + 2cd.$$

These observations justify the following notations: \mathcal{T}^0 for M , \mathcal{T}^1 for P and $\mathcal{T}^{+\infty}$ for W . These notations will be adopted in the sequel. Note also that we will identify $\mathcal{T}^{\frac{1}{+\infty}}$ and \mathcal{T}^0 , and also $\mathcal{T}^{\frac{1}{0}}$ and $\mathcal{T}^{+\infty}$.

The t-norms \mathcal{T}^s were discovered by Frank in his study of *copulas* in the framework of probabilistic metric spaces, in which he was confronted with the following problem: for which continuous, associative, binary operations F on $[0, 1]$ satisfying the boundary conditions $(\forall x \in [0, 1])(F(0, x) = F(x, 0) = 0 \wedge F(1, x) = F(x, 1) = x)$, is the binary operation G on $[0, 1]$ defined by

$$G(x, y) = x + y - F(x, y)$$

also associative? Frank [5] showed that the only solutions to this problem are *ordinal sums* (see e.g. [8]) whose summands are continuous Archimedean t-norms belonging to the family $(\mathcal{T}^s)_{s \in]0, +\infty]}$. The family $(\mathcal{T}^s)_{s \in [0, +\infty]}$ is called the Frank t-norm family. The dual t-conorm $(\mathcal{T}^s)^*$ is usually denoted by \mathcal{S}^s . In particular, it then holds that

$$\mathcal{T}^s(x, y) + \mathcal{S}^s(x, y) = x + y,$$

for any $s \in [0, +\infty]$ and any $(x, y) \in [0, 1]^2$.

4. Weight quadruplets

In this section, we show that the Frank t-norm family allows us to easily construct weight quadruplets. Let us formally define a weight quadruplet.

DEFINITION 2 *A weight quadruplet is a quadruplet $(a, b, c, d) \in [0, 1]^4$ such that*

$$a + b + c + d = 1.$$

Weight quadruplets are used, for instance, in fuzzy preference modelling for expressing the pairwise evaluation of a set of alternatives by a decision maker [1], [9]. Roughly speaking, each pair of alternatives (A, B) is described by a weight quadruplet (p, p', i, j) , where p is the degree to which alternative A is strictly preferred to alternative B , p' is the degree to which B is strictly preferred to A , i is the degree to which A and B are indifferent and j is the degree to which A and B are incomparable.

In order to demonstrate the construction procedure of weight quadruplets based on Frank t-norms, we first prove the following proposition connecting Frank t-norms with reciprocal parameters.

PROPOSITION 2 *Consider $s \in [0, +\infty]$ and $(u, v) \in [0, 1]^2$. Then the following equality holds:*

$$\mathcal{T}^s(u, 1 - v) + \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, v) = u.$$

Proof: We first consider the cases $s = 0$, $s = 1$ and $s = +\infty$ separately.

(i) The case $s = 0$. Then

$$\mathcal{T}^0(u, 1 - v) + \mathcal{T}^{+\infty}(u, v) = \min(u, 1 - v) + \max(0, u + v - 1).$$

One easily verifies by considering the cases $u \leq 1 - v$ and $u > 1 - v$ that always $\min(u, 1 - v) + \max(0, u + v - 1) = u$.

(ii) The case $s = 1$. Then

$$\mathcal{T}^1(u, 1 - v) + \mathcal{T}^1(u, v) = u(1 - v) + uv = u.$$

(iii) The case $s = +\infty$. Similar to (i).

(iv) The case $s \in]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$. In this case, the equality

$$\mathcal{T}^s(u, 1 - v) + \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, v) = u$$

reads explicitly

$$\log_s \left(1 + \frac{(s^u - 1)(s^{1-v} - 1)}{s - 1} \right) + \log_{1/s} \left(1 + \frac{((1/s)^u - 1)((1/s)^v - 1)}{(1/s) - 1} \right) = u,$$

and can be rewritten subsequently as

$$\log_s \left(1 + \frac{(s^u - 1)(s^{1-v} - 1)}{s - 1} \right) + \log_{1/s} \left(1 - \frac{s(s^{-u} - 1)(s^{-v} - 1)}{s - 1} \right) = u$$

and

$$\log_s \left(\frac{(s-1) + (s^u - 1)(s^{1-v} - 1)}{s - 1} \right) - \log_s \left(\frac{(s-1) - s(s^{-u} - 1)(s^{-v} - 1)}{s - 1} \right) = \log_s s^u.$$

The latter is equivalent to

$$\frac{(s-1) + (s^u - 1)(s^{1-v} - 1)}{(s-1) - s(s^{-u} - 1)(s^{-v} - 1)} = s^u,$$

which can be verified easily. \square

The following theorem is an important result in fuzzy preference modelling. The first part of it (the construction of weight quadruplets) is a corollary of more general results proven in [3], [4], the second part (the additional properties) is proven in [9]. For both parts, we provide here a direct, more transparent alternative proof. The basic inspiration behind this theorem is the observation that the formula

$$(p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$$

is a tautology in classical logic.

THEOREM 2 Consider $s \in [0, +\infty]$ and $(u, v) \in [0, 1]^2$, then the quadruplet

$$(a, b, c, d) = (\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, 1-v), \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(1-u, v), \mathcal{T}^s(u, v), \mathcal{T}^s(1-u, 1-v)),$$

is a weight quadruplet. Moreover,

- (i) for $s = 0$ it holds that $\min(a, b) = 0$;
- (ii) for $s = +\infty$ it holds that $\min(c, d) = 0$;
- (iii) for $s = 1$ it holds that $ab = cd$;
- (iv) for $s \in]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$ it holds that $s^a + s^b + s = s^{1-c} + s^{1-d} + 1$.

Proof: With Proposition 2 it follows that

$$a + c = \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, 1-v) + \mathcal{T}^s(u, v) = u,$$

and

$$b + d = \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(1-u, v) + \mathcal{T}^s(1-u, 1-v) = 1-u,$$

and hence $a+b+c+d = 1$. Similarly, it follows that $b+c = v$. We now demonstrate the additional properties:

- (i) The case $s = 0$. Then it holds that

$$a = \mathcal{T}^{+\infty}(u, 1-v) = \max(u + 1 - v - 1, 0) = \max(u - v, 0),$$

and similarly,

$$b = \max(v - u, 0).$$

Hence, it clearly holds that $\min(a, b) = 0$.

- (ii) The case $s = +\infty$. Similar to (i).
- (iii) The case $s = 1$. It trivially holds that

$$ab = u(1-v)(1-u)v,$$

and

$$cd = uv(1-u)(1-v).$$

- (iv) The case $s \in]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$. Consider

$$c = \log_s \left(1 + \frac{(s^{a+c}-1)(s^{b+c}-1)}{s-1} \right),$$

then

$$s^c = 1 + \frac{(s^{a+c}-1)(s^{b+c}-1)}{s-1},$$

i.e.

$$(s^c - 1)(s - 1) = (s^{a+c} - 1)(s^{b+c} - 1),$$

and after multiplication of both sides by s^{-c} :

$$s - s^{1-c} - 1 = s^{a+b+c} - s^a - s^b.$$

Since $a + b + c + d = 1$, it then follows that

$$s^a + s^b + s = s^{1-c} + s^{1-d} + 1.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

In fuzzy preference modelling [9], considerable attention is given to weight quadruplets satisfying the condition

$$s^{\mathcal{T}^s(a,b)} + s^{-\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(c,d)} = 2,$$

with $s \in]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$. The following proposition links this condition to our equi-ponderate equation.

PROPOSITION 3 *Consider a weight quadruplet (a, b, c, d) and $s \in]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$, then it holds that*

$$s^{\mathcal{T}^s(a,b)} + s^{-\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(c,d)} = 2$$

if and only if

$$s^a + s^b + s = s^{1-c} + s^{1-d} + 1.$$

Proof: The following chain of equivalences is easily established:

$$\begin{aligned} & s^{\mathcal{T}^s(a,b)} + s^{-\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(c,d)} = 2 \\ - & \log_s \left(1 + \frac{(s^a-1)(s^b-1)}{s-1} \right) + s^{-\log_{1/s} \left(1 + \frac{((1/s)^c-1)((1/s)^d-1)}{(1/s)-1} \right)} = 2 \\ - & 1 + \frac{(s^a-1)(s^b-1)}{s-1} + 1 - \frac{s(s^{-c}-1)(s^{-d}-1)}{s-1} = 2 \\ - & (s^a-1)(s^b-1) = s(s^{-c}-1)(s^{-d}-1) \\ - & s^{a+b} - s^a - s^b + 1 = s^{1-c-d} + s - s^{1-c} - s^{1-d} \\ - & s^a + s^b + s = s^{1-c} + s^{1-d} + 1. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof. \square

The following theorem is quite remarkable. It shows that the above construction technique is characteristic, i.e. any weight quadruplet can be generated in the above way. Again, this result can be found partially in [9], in a less transparent way. This theorem will have major implications in the field of fuzzy preference modelling.

THEOREM 3 *Consider a weight quadruplet (a, b, c, d) . Let $u = a + c$ and $v = b + c$, then it holds that*

$$(a, b, c, d) = (\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, 1-v), \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(1-u, v), \mathcal{T}^s(u, v), \mathcal{T}^s(1-u, 1-v)),$$

where

- (i) $s = 0$ if $\min(a, b) = 0$;
- (ii) $s = +\infty$ if $\min(c, d) = 0$;
- (iii) $s = 1$ if $ab = cd$;
- (iv) s is the unique solution in $]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$ of the equation

$$s^a + s^b + s = s^{1-c} + s^{1-d} + 1$$

if none of the above holds.

Proof: In view of Proposition 2 it is sufficient to prove that

$$(a, b) = (\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, 1-v), \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(1-u, v)).$$

Indeed, then it follows that

$$\mathcal{T}^s(u, v) = u - \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, 1-v) = a + c - a = c$$

$$\mathcal{T}^s(1-u, 1-v) = 1 - u - \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(1-u, v) = 1 - a - c - b = d.$$

We now distinguish four cases:

- (i) The case $\min(a, b) = 0$. Assume for instance that $a = 0$, then $u = c$, $v = b + c$ and $b + c + d = 1$. One easily verifies that

$$\mathcal{T}^{+\infty}(u, 1-v) = \max(c + 1 - b - c - 1, 0) = 0 = a$$

$$\mathcal{T}^{+\infty}(1-u, v) = \max(1 - c + b + c - 1, 0) = b.$$

- (ii) The case $\min(c, d) = 0$. Assume for instance that $c = 0$, then $u = a$, $v = b$ and $a + b + d = 1$. One easily verifies that

$$\mathcal{T}^0(u, 1-v) = \min(a, 1-b) = \min(a, a+d) = a$$

$$\mathcal{T}^0(1-u, v) = \min(1-a, b) = \min(b+d, b) = b.$$

Next, assume that $d = 0$, then $u = a + c$ and $v = b + c$. Then it holds that

$$\mathcal{T}^0(u, 1-v) = \min(a+c, 1-b-c) = \min(a+c, a+d) = \min(a+c, a) = a$$

$$\mathcal{T}^0(1-u, v) = \min(1-a-c, b+c) = \min(b+d, b+c) = \min(b, b+c) = b.$$

- (iii) The case $ab = cd$. It now follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}^1(u, 1-v) &= (a+c)(1-b-c) = a - ab - ac + c - bc - c^2 \\ &= a - cd - ac + c - bc - c^2 = a + c - c(a+b+c+d) \\ &= a + c - c = a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}^1(1-u, v) &= (1-a-c)(b+c) = b + c - ab - ac - bc - c^2 \\ &= b + d - cd - ac - bc - c^2 = b + c - c(a+b+c+d) \\ &= b + c - c = b. \end{aligned}$$

(iv) If $\min(a, b) \neq 0$ and $\min(c, d) \neq 0$, then it follows with $a + b + c + d = 1$ that $(a, b, c, d) \in]0, 1[^4$. If also $ab \neq cd$, then it follows from Lemma 1 and Theorem 1 that the equation $x^a + x^b + x = x^{1-c} + x^{1-d} + 1$ has a unique solution in $]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$. Let s be this solution, then the following chain of equivalences holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(u, 1 - v) = a \\
& - \log_{1/s} \left(1 + \frac{((1/s)^u - 1)((1/s)^{1-v} - 1)}{1/s - 1} \right) = a \\
& - 1 - \frac{s(s^{-u} - 1)(s^{v-1} - 1)}{s - 1} = s^{-a} \\
& - s - 1 - s(s^{-a-c} - 1)(s^{b+c-1} - 1) = (s - 1)s^{-a} \\
& - s - 1 - s^{-a+b} + s^{-a-c+1} + s^{b+c} - s = s^{-a+1} - s^{-a} \\
& - -s^a - s^b + s^{1-c} + s^{a+b+c} = s - 1 \\
& - s^a + s^b + s = s^{1-c} + s^{1-d} + 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, it follows that $\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(1 - u, v) = b$. \square

Note that the first three cases in the previous theorem are not mutually exclusive.

5. Conclusion

Based on our knowledge of the roots of the equiponderate equation $x^a + x^b + x = x^c + x^d + 1$, we have developed a representation of weight quadruplets in terms of Frank t-norms with reciprocal parameters. This representation can be stated as follows: a quadruplet $(a, b, c, d) \in [0, 1]^4$ is a weight quadruplet if and only if there exists a parameter $s \in [0, +\infty]$ such that it can be written as

$$(\mathcal{T}^{1/s}(a + c, 1 - b - c), \mathcal{T}^{1/s}(1 - a - c, b + c), \mathcal{T}^s(a + c, b + c), \mathcal{T}^s(1 - a - c, 1 - b - c)).$$

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The study of dynamic equations on a time scale goes back to its founder Stefan Hilger (1988), and is a new area of still fairly theoretical exploration in mathematics. Motivating the subject is the notion that dynamic equations on time scales can build bridges between continuous and discrete mathematics; moreover, it often reveals the reasons for the discrepancies between two theories.

In recent years, the study of dynamic equations has led to several important applications, for example, in the study of insect population models, neural network, heat transfer, and epidemic models. This special issue will contain new researches and survey articles on Boundary Value Problems on Time Scales. In particular, it will focus on the following topics:

- Existence, uniqueness, and multiplicity of solutions
- Comparison principles
- Variational methods
- Mathematical models
- Biological and medical applications
- Numerical and simulation applications

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Manuscript Due	April 1, 2009
First Round of Reviews	July 1, 2009
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