

模糊条件下企业联盟和集团最优组建成本*

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【摘要】将企业联盟和企业集团的组建过程分解为四个阶段，建立了其组建成本的数学模型；给出了企业联盟和企业集团在确定性情况下组建成本的模型，并将其扩展为适合于实际情况的组建成本模糊模型，即对该组建成本模型中与时间因素相关的各参数模糊化，再用模糊优化和非线性规划技术对该问题求解，得到不同组建阶段的最优时间分配，其方法对企业选择相应的发展战略有参考意义。

关键词 模糊优化技术；模糊模型；模糊规划；企业联盟；企业集团；组建成本
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Optimal Organizing Costs of Enterprises Alliance and Enterprises Group in Fuzzy Sense

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Abstract Disassembling the organizing process of enterprises alliance and enterprises group into four stages and establishing mathematical model of the organizing costs. The model of organizing cost for enterprises alliance and enterprises group in crisp case are given first in terms of references, then extending the model of organizing cost to the fuzzy sense suitable for practical case, which is fuzzified model's coefficients of terms related to time, the solution is attained by using fuzzy optimization technique and nonlinear dynamic programming to allocate time distribution of different organizing stages. The proposed method provides effective theoretic reference for enterprises to choose development strategies according to different practical situations.

Key words fuzzy optimization technique; fuzzy model; fuzzy programming; enterprise alliance; enterprise group; organizing cost

面对信息时代新的全球化市场竞争环境，企业必须调整自身以适应环境的变化。企业联盟和企业集团是企业进行合作和竞争的有效组织形式^[1-4]。企业联盟是以市场和产品为先导，而企业集团是以战略和资本为先导；联盟是风险共担，而集团是风险自担；联盟在于核心企业对于社会资源的充分利用和高效配置，而集团是核心公司的纵向和横向扩张，联盟是为了利用社会资源所产生的规模经济效益，而集团恰恰可以产生更优的规模经济效益^[5]。企业联盟和企业集团的组建过程和运行管理各有特点，因此比较两者组建成本的异同有助于为企业的进一步发展提供理论借鉴。文献[6]对此进行了有益的讨论，为企业发展规划提供了非常有参考价值的结论。但其针对确定性情形，假设条件过于严格，无法完全满足。本文着重考虑了该组建成本模型中与时间因素有关的各参数的模糊化处理，采用模糊优化和非线性规划技术求解^[7-9]，得到了各组建阶段的最优时间分配，并将其推广到更一般情形。

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1 模糊运算性质

为方便后文处理, 先给出相关模糊运算性质^[10]。

性质1 设 $\tilde{U} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ 和 $\tilde{V} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ 为三角模糊数, 其隶属函数分别定义为

$$m_{\tilde{U}}(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{u-u_1}{u_2-u_1} & u_1 \leq u \leq u_2 \\ \frac{u_3-u}{u_3-u_2} & u_2 \leq u \leq u_3 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (1a)$$

$$m_{\tilde{V}}(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{v-v_1}{v_2-v_1} & v_1 \leq v \leq v_2 \\ \frac{v_3-v}{v_3-v_2} & v_2 \leq v \leq v_3 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (1b)$$

其重心分别为

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} um_{\tilde{U}}(u)du}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_{\tilde{U}}(u)du} = \frac{1}{3}(u_1 + u_2 + u_3) \quad (2a)$$

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} vm_{\tilde{V}}(v)dv}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_{\tilde{V}}(v)dv} = \frac{1}{3}(u_1 + u_2 + u_3) \quad (2b)$$

假设作变换 $y = k_1U + k_2V + k_3$, 其中 k_1, k_2 不同时为 0, $k_j \in (-\infty, \infty), j=1,2,3$, 则

$$\tilde{y} = \begin{cases} (k_1u_1 + k_2v_1 + k_3, k_1u_2 + k_2v_2 + k_3, k_1u_3 + k_2v_3 + k_3) & \forall k_1 > 0, k_2 \geq 0; k_1 > 0, k_2 > 0 \\ (k_1u_1 + k_2v_3 + k_3, k_1u_2 + k_2v_2 + k_3, k_1u_3 + k_2v_1 + k_3) & \forall k_1 > 0, k_2 < 0; k_1 > 0, k_2 < 0 \\ (k_1u_3 + k_2v_1 + k_3, k_1u_2 + k_2v_2 + k_3, k_1u_1 + k_2v_3 + k_3) & \forall k_1 < 0, k_2 \geq 0; k_1 < 0, k_2 > 0 \\ (k_1u_3 + k_2v_3 + k_3, k_1u_2 + k_2v_2 + k_3, k_1u_1 + k_2v_1 + k_3) & \forall k_1 < 0, k_2 < 0; k_1 < 0, k_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

2 企业联盟和企业集团组建成本的确定性模型

2.1 企业联盟组建成本的确定性模型

在联盟组建过程中, 合作单元数量 n 和组建持续时间 t 影响组建成本的大小^[6], 受核心企业自身能力限制, 对所需合作单元的数量一般是大致确定, 对组建的持续时间有一个预期值 t_0 , 因此对联盟组建成本的优化只需考虑持续时间在各阶段的优化分配, 由此得到企业联盟组建成本规划模型如下

$$\min c_s = c_s^1(n, t_1) + c_s^2(n, t_2) + c_s^3(n, t_3) + c_s^4(n, t_4) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} n = n_0 > 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = t_4 = t_0 \\ t_i > 0 \quad i=1,2,3 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中 c_s 和约束条件关于 $t = (t_1, t_2, t_3)$ 连续可微; 潜在市场调研成本 $c_s^1 = c_s^1(n, t) = a_s^{11}n + a_s^{12}t$, $dc_s^1/dt > 0, \Delta c_s^1/\Delta n > 0$; 待补资源寻找甄别成本 $c_s^2 = c_s^2(n, t) = 1/(a_s^{20} + a_s^{21}/n) + a_s^{22}t^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 且 $dc_s^2/dt > 0, \Delta c_s^2/\Delta n > 0$; 资源集成成本 $c_s^3 = c_s^3(n, t) = a_s^{31}n^2 + a_s^{32}t^2$, 且 $dc_s^3/dt > 0, \Delta c_s^3/\Delta n > 0$; 联盟组建过程管理协调成本 $c_s^4 = c_s^4(n, t) = a_s^{41} \sin n + a_s^{42}t$, 且 $dc_s^4/dt > 0, \Delta c_s^4/\Delta n > 0 (n = n_0), \Delta c_s^4/\Delta n = 0 (n = n_0 + \Delta n)$, 而 $a_s^{11}, a_s^{12}, a_s^{20}, a_s^{21}, a_s^{22}, a_s^{31}, a_s^{32}, a_s^{41}, a_s^{42}$ 均为大于 0 的常数。

2.2 企业集团组建成本的确定性模型

集团组建成本主要受欲并购子公司数量 N 和组建持续时间 T 两个变量的影响^[6], 与企业联盟结果类似,

体现在不同组建阶段成本函数的系数和变化趋势上, 企业集团组建成本规划模型如下

$$\min c_o = c_o^1(N, T_1) + c_o^2(N, T_2) + c_o^3(N, T_3) + c_o^4(N, T_4) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} N = N_0 > 0 \\ T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = T_4 = T_0 \\ T_i > 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

式中 c_o 和约束条件关于 $T = (T_1, T_2, T_3)$ 连续可微; 核心企业战略制定市场定位成本 $c_o^1 = c_o^1(N, T) = a_o^{11}N + a_o^{12}T$, $dc_o^1/dT > 0$, $\Delta c_o^1/\Delta N > 0$; 目标公司寻找成本 $c_o^2 = c_o^2(N, T) = 1/(a_o^{20} + a_o^{21}/N) + a_o^{22}T^{1/2}$, $dc_o^2/dT > 0$, $\Delta c_o^2/\Delta N > 0$; 并购成本 $c_o^3 = c_o^3(N, T) = a_o^{31}N^2 + a_o^{32}T^2$, $dc_o^3/dT > 0$, $\Delta c_o^3/\Delta N > 0$; 组建过程管理协调成本 $c_o^4 = c_o^4(N, T) = a_o^{41} \sin N + a_o^{42}Te^{\sin T}$, $dc_o^4/dT > 0$, $\Delta c_o^4/\Delta N > 0 (N = N_0)$, $\Delta c_o^4/\Delta N = 0 (N = N_0 + \Delta N)$, 而 $a_o^{11}, a_o^{12}, a_o^{20}, a_o^{21}, a_o^{22}, a_o^{31}, a_o^{32}, a_o^{41}, a_o^{42}$ 均为大于0的常数。

3 企业联盟和企业集团组建成本的模糊模型

因系统参数是变化的, 不可能保持为常数, 所以在模型中用模糊参数代替, 即上述确定性模型应以模糊模型取代。考虑到通常情况下合作单元的数量 n 和 N 基本确定, 故主要讨论与时间 t 和 T 相关参数的模糊化。根据上述确定性模型, 对于企业联盟的情况, 其模糊模型为

$$\begin{cases} \min \tilde{c}_s = c_s(n) + \tilde{c}_s(t) \\ \tilde{c}_s(t) = \tilde{c}_s^1(t_1) + \tilde{c}_s^2(t_2) + \tilde{c}_s^3(t_3) + \tilde{c}_s^4(t_4) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

或

$$\tilde{c}_s(t) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{c}(t_j) = \tilde{a}_s^{12}t_1 + \tilde{a}_s^{22}t_2^{1/2} + \tilde{a}_s^{32}t_3^2 + \tilde{a}_s^{42}t_4 = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{A}_s^{j2} f(t_j) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} n = n_0 > 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = t_4 = t_0 \\ t_i > 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

式中 \tilde{c}_s 和约束条件关于 $t = (t_1, t_2, t_3)$ 连续可微。

对于企业集团的情况, 其模糊模型为

$$\begin{cases} \min \tilde{c}_o = c_o(N) + \tilde{c}_o(T) \\ \tilde{c}_o(T) = \tilde{c}_o^1(T_1) + \tilde{c}_o^2(T_2) + \tilde{c}_o^3(T_3) + \tilde{c}_o^4(T_4) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

或

$$\tilde{c}_o(T) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{c}_o^j(T_j) = \tilde{a}_o^{12}T_1 + \tilde{a}_o^{22}T_2^{1/2} + \tilde{a}_o^{32}T_3^2 + \tilde{a}_o^{42}T_4 e^{\sin T_4} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{A}_o^{j2} f(T_j) \quad (12)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} N = N_0 > 0 \\ T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = T_4 = T_0 \\ T_i > 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

式中 \tilde{c}_o 和约束条件关于 $T = (T_1, T_2, T_3)$ 连续可微, 其中成本函数的系数 $\tilde{A}_s^{j2}, \tilde{A}_o^{j2}, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 为围绕定常系数 a_s^{j2}, a_o^{j2} 变化的三角模糊数, 即

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{A}_s^{j2} = (a_s^{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j1}, a_s^{j2}, a_s^{j2} + \mathbf{d}_{j2}) \\ \tilde{A}_o^{j2} = (a_o^{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j3}, a_o^{j2}, a_o^{j2} + \mathbf{d}_{j4}) \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

而 $0 < \mathbf{d}_{j1} < a_s^{j2}, 0 < \mathbf{d}_{j2}, 0 < \mathbf{d}_{j3} < a_o^{j2}, 0 < \mathbf{d}_{j4}, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 是已知的常数。 $f_s^j(t_j)$ 和 $f_o^j(T_j)$ 分别表示时间变量 t_j 和 T_j 的函数, 各自代表企业联盟或企业集团在不同组建阶段的成本函数。这里企业联盟和企业集团的模糊模型是分别对与时间 t 和 T 相关参数的模糊化, 即用三角模糊数代替定常参数而得到。

4 组建成本为最少的组建阶段最优时间分配

定理 1 对上述模糊组建成本模型, 有如下结论:

1) 对于企业联盟的模糊模型式(8)~(10), 其最优时间分配和关于时间的最小成本满足

$$\begin{cases} t_1 = t_0 - \frac{[p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})]^2}{4[p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})]^2} - \frac{p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})}{2p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})} \\ t_2 = \frac{[p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})]^2}{4[p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})]^2} \\ t_3 = \frac{p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})}{2p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

则

$$\min M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)} = [(p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12}) + p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42}))t_0 + \frac{[p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})]^2}{4p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})} - \frac{[p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})]^2}{4p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})}] \quad (16)$$

式中 t_1, t_2, t_3 的值反映了组建时期各阶段的时间分配比例; $\min M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)}$ 是 c_s 关于 t 的最小值。

2) 对于企业集团的模糊模型式(11)~(13), 其最优时间分配和关于时间的最小成本满足

$$\begin{cases} T_1 = T_0 - \frac{[q_2(\mathbf{d}_{23}, \mathbf{d}_{24})]^2}{4[q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})]^2} - \frac{q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})}{2q_3(\mathbf{d}_{33}, \mathbf{d}_{34})} \\ T_2 = \frac{[q_2(\mathbf{d}_{23}, \mathbf{d}_{24})]^2}{4[q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})]^2} \\ T_3 = \frac{q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})}{2q_3(\mathbf{d}_{33}, \mathbf{d}_{34})} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

则

$$\min M_{\tilde{c}_o(T)} = q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})T_0 + \frac{[q_2(\mathbf{d}_{23}, \mathbf{d}_{24})]^2}{4q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})} - \frac{[q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})]^2}{4q_3(\mathbf{d}_{33}, \mathbf{d}_{34})} + q_4(\mathbf{d}_{43}, \mathbf{d}_{44})T_0 e^{\sin T_0} \quad (18)$$

式中 T_1, T_2, T_3 的值反映了组建时期各阶段时间分配比例; $\min M_{\tilde{c}_o(T)}$ 是 c_o 关于 T 的最小值。

证明 令

$$\begin{cases} p_j(\mathbf{d}_{j1}, \mathbf{d}_{j2}) = a_s^{j2} + \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{d}_{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j1}) \\ q_j(\mathbf{d}_{j3}, \mathbf{d}_{j4}) = a_o^{j2} + \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{d}_{j4} - \mathbf{d}_{j3}) \quad j=1,2,3,4 \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

由于 $p_j(\mathbf{d}_{j1}, \mathbf{d}_{j2}) = \frac{2}{3}a_s^{j2} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{d}_{j2} + \frac{1}{3}(a_s^{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j1}) > 0$ 和 $q_j(\mathbf{d}_{j3}, \mathbf{d}_{j4}) = \frac{2}{3}a_o^{j2} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{d}_{j4} + \frac{1}{3}(a_o^{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j3}) > 0$, 则由性质

1, $\tilde{A}_s^{j2}, \tilde{A}_o^{j2}$ 的重心分别为 $M_{\tilde{A}_s^{j2}} = a_s^{j2} + \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{d}_{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j1}) = p_j(\mathbf{d}_{j1}, \mathbf{d}_{j2})$, $M_{\tilde{A}_o^{j2}} = a_o^{j2} + \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{d}_{j4} - \mathbf{d}_{j3}) = q_j(\mathbf{d}_{j3}, \mathbf{d}_{j4})$, $j=1,2,3,4$ 。根据性质1和式(14), 由于 $t_j \geq 0, T_j \geq 0, j=1, 2, 3, 4$, 因此

$$\tilde{c}_s(t) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{c}_s^j(t_j) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{A}_s^{j2} f_s^j(t_j) = \sum_{j=1}^4 ((a_s^{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j1}), a_s^{j2}, (a_s^{j2} + \mathbf{d}_{j2})) f_s^j(t_j) \quad (20)$$

$$\tilde{c}_o(T) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{c}_o^j(T_j) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \tilde{A}_o^{j2} f_o^j(T_j) = \sum_{j=1}^4 ((a_o^{j2} - \mathbf{d}_{j3}), a_o^{j2}, (a_o^{j2} + \mathbf{d}_{j4})) f_o^j(T_j) \quad (21)$$

此时 $\tilde{c}_s(t), \tilde{c}_o(T)$ 的重心为

$$\begin{cases} M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)} = \sum_{j=1}^4 p_j(\mathbf{d}_{j1}, \mathbf{d}_{j2}) f_s^j(t_j) \\ M_{\tilde{c}_o(T)} = \sum_{j=1}^4 q_j(\mathbf{d}_{j3}, \mathbf{d}_{j4}) f_o^j(T_j) \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

式(22)即模糊情形下对 $\tilde{c}_s(t), \tilde{c}_o(T)$ 的估计。

对于企业联盟情况,运用Kuhn-Tucker条件求解非线性规划式(8)~(10),即对 $t_j, j=1,2,3$ 分别求偏导,得 $\nabla M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)} = [p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12}) + p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42}), \frac{1}{2} p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22}) t_2^{-1/2} + p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42}), 2p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32}) t_3 + p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42})]^T$ 。将等式约束定义为 $h(t)$,则 $\nabla h(t) = (1,1,1)^T$, $h(t)$ 是起作用约束。

根据Kuhn-Tucker条件, $\nabla M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)} - \mathbf{1} \nabla h(t) = 0$,将各自的表达式代入,并求解得

$$p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12}) = \mathbf{1} - p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42})$$

$$t_2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2[\mathbf{1} - p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42})]}{p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})} = \frac{2p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})}{p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})} \quad t_3 = \frac{\mathbf{1} - p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42})}{2p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})} = \frac{p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})}{2p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})}$$

而 $t_1 = t_0 - t_2 - t_3$,由此求得

$$t_1 = t_0 - \frac{[p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})]^2}{4[p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})]^2} - \frac{p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})}{2p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})} \quad t_2 = \frac{[p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})]^2}{4[p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})]^2} \quad t_3 = \frac{p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})}{2p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})}$$

因此, $\min M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)} = \min \sum_{j=1}^4 p_j(\mathbf{d}_{j1}, \mathbf{d}_{j2}) f_s^j(t_j)$,代入上面的结果,则有

$$\min M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)} = (p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12}) + p_4(\mathbf{d}_{41}, \mathbf{d}_{42})) t_0 + \frac{[p_2(\mathbf{d}_{21}, \mathbf{d}_{22})]^2}{4p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})} - \frac{[p_1(\mathbf{d}_{11}, \mathbf{d}_{12})]^2}{4p_3(\mathbf{d}_{31}, \mathbf{d}_{32})}$$

表明式(15)和式(16)成立。由于联盟的单元数量是常数,因此 c_s 关于 t 的最小值及其与 c_s 关于 n 值的和是联盟组建的最低成本。

对于企业集团情况,运用Kuhn-Tucker条件求解非线性规划式(11)~(13),可得到与联盟组建类似的结果,亦即式(17)和式(18)成立

$$T_1 = T_0 - \frac{[q_2(\mathbf{d}_{23}, \mathbf{d}_{24})]^2}{4[q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})]^2} - \frac{q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})}{2q_3(\mathbf{d}_{33}, \mathbf{d}_{34})} \quad T_2 = \frac{[q_2(\mathbf{d}_{23}, \mathbf{d}_{24})]^2}{4[q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})]^2} \quad T_3 = \frac{q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})}{2q_3(\mathbf{d}_{33}, \mathbf{d}_{34})}$$

因此

$$\min M_{\tilde{c}_o(T)} = q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14}) T_0 + \frac{[q_2(\mathbf{d}_{23}, \mathbf{d}_{24})]^2}{4q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})} - \frac{[q_1(\mathbf{d}_{13}, \mathbf{d}_{14})]^2}{4q_3(\mathbf{d}_{33}, \mathbf{d}_{34})} + q_4(\mathbf{d}_{43}, \mathbf{d}_{44}) T_0 e^{\sin T_0}$$

与联盟组建情况相似,由于组成集团的单元数量是常数,因此 c_o 关于 T 的最小值及其与 c_o 关于 N 值的和就是集团组建的最低成本。证毕

讨论 显而易见,如果 $\tilde{c}_s(t), \tilde{c}_o(T)$ 没有变化,也即定常情况,则 $\mathbf{d}_{j2} = \mathbf{d}_{j1} = 0, \mathbf{d}_{j4} = \mathbf{d}_{j3} = 0, j=1,2,3,4$;

$M_{\tilde{A}_s^{j2}} = a_s^{j2}, M_{\tilde{A}_o^{j2}} = a_o^{j2}, j=1,2,3,4$,则

$$M_{\tilde{c}_s(t)} = \sum_{j=1}^4 a_s^{j2} f_s^j(t_j) \quad \forall \mathbf{d}_{j2} = \mathbf{d}_{j1}, j=1,2,3,4 \quad p_j(\mathbf{d}_{j1}, \mathbf{d}_{j2}) = a_s^{j2}, j=1,2,3,4$$

$$M_{\tilde{c}_o(T)} = \sum_{j=1}^4 a_o^{j2} f_o^j(T_j) \quad \forall \mathbf{d}_{j4} = \mathbf{d}_{j3}, j=1,2,3,4 \quad q_j(\mathbf{d}_{j3}, \mathbf{d}_{j4}) = a_o^{j2}, j=1,2,3,4$$

这与确定性情形相一致。如果 $\mathbf{d}_{ij} = 0, i=1,2,3,4, j=1,2,3,4$,则 $\tilde{A}_s^{j2} \equiv a_s^{j2}, \tilde{A}_o^{j2} \equiv a_o^{j2}$ 。由于 $p_j(\mathbf{d}_{j1}, \mathbf{d}_{j2}) = a_s^{j2}, q_j(\mathbf{d}_{j3}, \mathbf{d}_{j4}) = a_o^{j2}, j=1,2,3,4$,因此完全变成了确定性情形。由此可见,易于将模糊情形下的定理1推广到确定情形的推论1,因为后者是前者的特例。

推论1 在确定情形下最优时间分配可以直接应用模糊情形的有关表达式,对于企业联盟的情形有

$$t_1 = t_0 - \frac{(a_s^{22})^2}{4(a_s^{12})^2} - \frac{a_s^{12}}{2a_s^{32}} \quad t_2 = \frac{(a_s^{22})^2}{4(a_s^{12})^2} \quad t_3 = \frac{a_s^{12}}{2a_s^{32}} \quad (23)$$

因此

$$\min c_s(t) = (a_s^{12} + a_s^{42}) t_0 + \frac{(a_s^{22})^2}{4a_s^{12}} - \frac{(a_s^{12})^2}{4a_s^{32}} \quad (24)$$

式中 $\min c_s(t)$ 是 c_s 关于 t 的最小值。由于联盟单元数量是常数,因此 c_s 关于 t 的最小值及其与 c_s 关于 n 值的和就是联盟组建的最低成本。

对于企业集团的情形有

$$T_1 = T_0 - \frac{(a_o^{22})^2}{4(a_o^{12})^2} - \frac{a_o^{12}}{2a_o^{32}} \quad T_2 = \frac{(a_o^{22})^2}{4(a_o^{12})^2} \quad T_3 = \frac{a_o^{12}}{2a_o^{32}} \quad (25)$$

因此

$$\min c_o(T) = a_o^{12}T_0 + \frac{(a_o^{22})^2}{4a_o^{12}} - \frac{(a_o^{12})^2}{4a_o^{32}} + a_o^{42}T_0e^{\sin T_0} \quad (26)$$

式中 $\min c_o(T)$ 是 c_o 关于 T 的最小值。与联盟组建情况同理, 由于组成集团的单元数量是常数, 因此 c_o 关于 T 的最小值及其与 c_o 关于 N 值的和就是集团组建的最低成本。由此可见, 文献[6]的表达式是这里的特例, 即本文推广了文献[6]的结论。

5 结束语

本文对企业联盟和企业集团提出了一种组建成本的模糊决策模型, 提供了一种组建阶段最优时间分配的决策策略。由于推广了文献[6]的结论, 使其更符合实际中变化的情况, 因而对企业制订发展规划的战略决策有指导意义^[11]。

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