

引理 1^[4] 在系统 L^* 中, 设 $a, b, c, d \in [0, 1]$, 则

$$(1) (a \wedge c) \otimes (b \wedge d) \leq (a \otimes b) \wedge (c \otimes d),$$

$$(2) (a \rightarrow b) \otimes (b \rightarrow c) \leq (a \rightarrow c).$$

定义 2 设 $R = \{p_1(x), p_2(x), \dots\}$ 为 $[0, 1]$ 上的函数列, 且 $p_i(x)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots$) 为赋值密度函数^[11], 称 R 为赋值密度函数序列.

定义 3 设 R 为赋值密度函数序列, $\forall \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in [0, 1]^m$, 令 $\varphi(\vec{x}) = p_1(x_1) \times \dots \times p_m(x_m)$, 则得一映射 $\varphi: [0, 1]^m \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$, 称 φ 为 $[0, 1]^m$ 上的随机化映射密度.

命题 1 φ 为 $[0, 1]^m$ 上的随机化映射密度, 则 $\int_{[0, 1]^m} \varphi(\vec{x}) d\vec{x} = 1$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots$).

本文讨论系统 L^* 中相关问题, 所引用的概念、符号及性质若未加说明的均参见文献 [4-5].

2 公式的随机真度

定义 4 设 $A = A(q_1, \dots, q_m) \in F(S)$, f_A 为公式 A 所诱导的真值函数^[4], R 为赋值密度函数序列, 令 $\tau(A) = \int_{[0, 1]^m} f_A(\vec{x}) \varphi(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}$, 称 $\tau(A)$ 为公式 A 的随机真度.

注 易见公式 A 的随机真度是文献 [11] 中概率真度的推广.

命题 2 (随机真度不变性) 设 $A = A(q_1, \dots, q_m) \in F(S)$, 记 $\vec{x}_m = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$, 则对任意整数 $n \geq m$ 均有 $\int_{[0, 1]^m} f_A(\vec{x}_m) \varphi(\vec{x}_m) d\vec{x}_m = \int_{[0, 1]^n} f_A^{(n-m)}(\vec{x}_n) \varphi^{(n-m)}(\vec{x}_n) d\vec{x}_n$. 这里 $f^{(k)}$ 表示 f 的 k 次扩张^[5].

以 Δ 表示 $[0, 1]^n$ ($n \geq m$), 则公式 A 的随机真度可简记为 $\tau(A) = \int_{\Delta} f_A \varphi$.

由定义 4 及系统 L^* 的基本性质易得如下结论: $0 \leq \tau(A) \leq 1$; A 为几乎重言式当且仅当 $\tau(A) = 1$; A 为几乎矛盾式当且仅当 $\tau(A) = 0$; $\tau(\neg A) = 1 - \tau(A)$; $\tau(A \otimes \neg A) = 0$; $\tau(A \otimes \neg A) = 1$; $\tau(A \vee B) \geq \tau(A) \vee \tau(B)$; $\tau(A \wedge B) \leq \tau(A) \wedge \tau(B)$.

定理 1 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则

- (1) 若 $\vdash A \rightarrow B$, 则 $\tau(A) \leq \tau(B)$;
- (2) 若 $A \sim B$, 则 $\tau(A) = \tau(B)$;
- (3) $\tau(A \vee B) = \tau(A) + \tau(B) - \tau(A \wedge B)$;
- (4) $\tau(A \vee B) \geq \tau(A) + \tau(B) - 1$;
- (5) $\tau(A \rightarrow B) \leq \tau(A \wedge B) - \tau(A) + 1$;
- (6) $\tau(A \rightarrow B) \leq \tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)$.

证明 (2) 与 (4) 分别是 (1) 与 (3) 的直接结论.

(1) 由随机真度不变性, 不妨设公式 A 与 B 具有相同的原子公式. 若 $\vdash A \rightarrow B$, 则 $\forall \vec{x} \in [0, 1]^m$ 有 $f_A(\vec{x}) \leq f_B(\vec{x})$, 从而 $\tau(A) = \int_{\Delta} f_A \varphi \leq \int_{\Delta} f_B \varphi = \tau(B)$.

(3) $\forall \vec{x} \in [0, 1]^m$, 有 $f_{A \vee B}(\vec{x}) = \max\{f_A(\vec{x}), f_B(\vec{x})\} = f_A(\vec{x}) + f_B(\vec{x}) - \min\{f_A(\vec{x}), f_B(\vec{x})\} = f_A(\vec{x}) + f_B(\vec{x}) - f_{A \wedge B}(\vec{x})$, 由定义 4 可知 $\tau(A \vee B) = \tau(A) + \tau(B) - \tau(A \wedge B)$.

(5) $\forall \vec{x} \in [0, 1]^m$, 若 $f_A(\vec{x}) \leq f_B(\vec{x})$, 则 $f_{A \rightarrow B}(\vec{x}) = f_A(\vec{x}) \rightarrow f_B(\vec{x}) = 1 = f_{A \wedge B}(\vec{x}) - f_A(\vec{x}) + 1$; 否则有 $f_{A \rightarrow B}(\vec{x}) = f_{\neg A \vee B}(\vec{x}) = \max\{1 - f_A(\vec{x}), f_B(\vec{x})\} \leq f_B(\vec{x}) + 1 - f_A(\vec{x}) = f_{A \wedge B}(\vec{x}) - f_A(\vec{x}) + 1$. 于是有 $f_{A \rightarrow B}(\vec{x}) \leq f_{A \wedge B}(\vec{x}) - f_A(\vec{x}) + 1$, 由定义 4 得 $\tau(A \rightarrow B) \leq \tau(A \wedge B) - \tau(A) + 1$.

(6) 令 $\Delta_1 = \{\vec{x} | f_A(\vec{x}) \leq f_B(\vec{x})\}$, 则 $\tau(A \rightarrow B) = \int_{\Delta} f_{A \rightarrow B} \varphi = \int_{\Delta_1} \varphi + \int_{\Delta - \Delta_1} \max\{1 - f_A, f_B\} \varphi \leq \int_{\Delta_1} \varphi + \max\left\{\int_{\Delta - \Delta_1} (1 - f_A) \varphi, \int_{\Delta - \Delta_1} f_B \varphi\right\} = \int_{\Delta} f_A \varphi \rightarrow \int_{\Delta} f_B \varphi = \tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)$.

命题 3 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则

$$(1) \tau(A \rightarrow (A \oplus B)) = 1, \tau((A \oplus B) \rightarrow A) = 1, \tau(A \rightarrow B \rightarrow (A \otimes B)) = 1.$$

$$(2) \tau((A \otimes B) \rightarrow C) = \tau(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)).$$

$$(3) \tau(A \otimes (B \vee C)) = \tau((A \otimes B) \vee (A \otimes C)), \tau(A \otimes (B \wedge C)) = \tau((A \otimes B) \wedge (A \otimes C)).$$

$$(4) \tau(A \oplus (B \vee C)) = \tau((A \oplus B) \vee (A \oplus C)), \tau(A \oplus (B \wedge C)) = \tau((A \oplus B) \wedge (A \oplus C)).$$

(5) $\tau(A \otimes B) \leq \tau(A \wedge B) \leq \tau(A \vee B) \leq (A \oplus B)$.

定理 2 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列 $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$, 则

(1) (MP 规则) 若 $\tau(A) \geq \alpha, \tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \beta$, 则 $\tau(B) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1$.

(2) (HS 规则) 若 $\tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \tau(B \rightarrow C) \geq \beta$, 则 $\tau(A \rightarrow C) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1$.

(3) (交推理规则) 若 $\tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha, \tau(B \rightarrow C) \geq \beta$, 则 $\tau(A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)) \geq \alpha + \beta - 1$.

证明 (1) 由定理 1(5) 知 $\tau(A \rightarrow B) \leq \tau(A \wedge B) - \tau(A) + 1 \leq \tau(B) - \tau(A) + 1$, 即 $\tau(B) \geq \tau(A) + \tau(A \rightarrow B) - 1$.

(2) 因为 $\vdash (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$, 则 $\tau((B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))) = 1$. 由 $\tau(B \rightarrow C) \geq \beta$, 利用(1)得 $\tau((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)) \geq 1 + \beta - 1 = \beta$; 再利用(1)及 $\tau(A \rightarrow B) \geq \alpha$ 可得结论.

(3) 由 $A \rightarrow (B \wedge C) \approx (A \rightarrow B) \wedge (A \rightarrow C)$ 及定理 1(3) 可得 $\tau(A \rightarrow B \wedge C) = \tau((A \rightarrow B) \wedge (A \rightarrow C)) \geq \tau(A \rightarrow B) + \tau(A \rightarrow C) - 1 \geq \alpha + \beta - 1$.

命题 4 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则

(1) $\tau(A \vee B \rightarrow B \vee C) \geq \tau(A \rightarrow B) \vee \tau(A \rightarrow C)$.

(2) $\tau(A \wedge B \rightarrow B \wedge C) \geq \tau(A \rightarrow B) \vee \tau(B \rightarrow C)$.

(3) $\tau((B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)) \geq \tau(A \rightarrow B) \vee \tau(A \rightarrow C)$.

3 公式间的随机相似度及伪距离

利用公式的随机真度可以在逻辑系统 L^* 中给出公式间的随机相似度和伪距离.

定义 5 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则称

(1) $\xi_1(A, B) = \tau((A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A))$ 为公式 A 与 B 之间的第一种随机相似度;

(2) $\xi_2(A, B) = \tau(A \rightarrow B) \wedge \tau(B \rightarrow A)$ 为公式 A 与 B 之间的第二种随机相似度;

(3) $\xi_3(A, B) = (\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \wedge (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A))$ 为公式 A 与 B 之间的第三种随机相似度.

定理 3 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则

(1) $\xi_k(A, A) = 1, \xi_k(A, B) = \xi_k(B, A), k = 1, 2, 3$.

(2) $\xi_k(A, C) \geq \xi_k(A, B) + \xi_k(B, C) - 1, k = 1, 2, 3$.

(3) $\xi_1(A, B) \leq \xi_2(A, B) \leq \xi_3(A, B)$.

证明 (1) 显然.

(2) (i) 注意到 $\xi_1(A, B) = \tau((A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)) = \tau(A \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow A) - \tau((A \rightarrow B) \vee (B \rightarrow A)) = \tau(A \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow A) - 1$. 利用定理 2(2) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1(A, C) &= \tau(A \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow A) - 1 \\ &\geq (\tau(A \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow C) - 1) + (\tau(C \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow A) - 1) - 1 \\ &= (\tau(A \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow A) - 1) + (\tau(B \rightarrow C) + \tau(C \rightarrow B) - 1) - 1 \\ &= \xi_1(A, B) + \xi_1(B, C) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 令 $a \odot b = (a + b - 1) \vee 0, a, b \in [0, 1]$, 由剩余格^[4]的性质可知 $(a \wedge b) \odot (b \wedge d) \leq (a \odot b) \wedge (c \odot d), a, b, c, d \in [0, 1]$ 则

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_2(A, C) &= \tau(A \rightarrow C) \wedge \tau(C \rightarrow A) \\ &\geq ((\tau(A \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow C) - 1) \vee 0) \wedge ((\tau(C \rightarrow B) + \tau(B \rightarrow A) - 1) \vee 0) \\ &= (\tau(A \rightarrow B) \odot \tau(B \rightarrow C)) \wedge (\tau(B \rightarrow A) \odot \tau(C \rightarrow B)) \\ &\geq (\tau(A \rightarrow B) \wedge \tau(B \rightarrow A)) \odot (\tau(B \rightarrow C) \wedge \tau(C \rightarrow B)) \\ &\geq \xi_2(A, B) + \xi_2(B, C) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) 由引理 1(2) 知 $\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(C) \geq (\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \otimes (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(C))$ 及 $\tau(C) \rightarrow \tau(A) \geq (\tau(C) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \otimes (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A))$, 利用算子 \otimes 与 \odot 的大小关系^[5], 即 $a \otimes b \geq a \odot b, a, b \in [0, 1]$, 可得

$$\xi_3(A, B) = (\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \wedge (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\geq ((\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \otimes (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(C))) \wedge ((\tau(C) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \otimes (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A))) \\
&= ((\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \wedge (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A))) \otimes ((\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(C)) \wedge (\tau(C) \rightarrow \tau(B))) \\
&= \xi_3(A, B) \otimes \xi_3(B, C) \\
&\geq \xi_3(A, B) \odot \xi_3(B, C) \\
&\geq \xi_3(A, B) + \xi_3(B, C) - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 因为 $(a \rightarrow b) \wedge (b \rightarrow a) \leq a \rightarrow b$ 且 $b \in [0, 1]$, 所以 $\xi_1(A, B) \leq \tau(A \rightarrow B)$ 且 $\xi_1(A, B) \leq \tau(B \rightarrow A)$, 从而 $\xi_1(A, B) \leq \min\{\tau(A \rightarrow B), \tau(B \rightarrow A)\} = \tau(A \rightarrow B) \wedge \tau(B \rightarrow A) = \xi_2(A, B)$. 又由定理 1(6) 知 $\xi_2(A, B) \leq (\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B)) \wedge (\tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A)) = \xi_3(A, B)$.

定义 6 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 规定: $\rho_k(A, B) = 1 - \xi_k(A, B)$, $k = 1, 2, 3$, 则 ρ_k 是 $F(S)$ 上的伪距离, 称 $(F(S), \rho_k)$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$) 为随机逻辑度量空间.

命题 5 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则

$$(1) \rho_k(A, A) = 0, 0 \leq \rho_k(A, B) \leq 1, \rho_k(A, B) = \rho_k(B, A), k = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$(2) \rho_k(A, C) \leq \rho_k(A, B) + \rho_k(B, C), k = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$(3) \rho_1(A, B) \geq \rho_2(A, B) \geq \rho_3(A, B).$$

$$(4) \rho_1(A, B) = 2 - \tau(A \rightarrow B) - \tau(B \rightarrow A).$$

$$(5) \rho_2(A, B) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1(A, B) + |\tau(A \rightarrow B) - \tau(B \rightarrow A)|).$$

$$(6) \rho_3(A, B) = 2 - \tau(A \rightarrow \tau(B)) - \tau(B \rightarrow \tau(A)) = |\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B) - \tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A)|.$$

下面讨论逻辑运算 $\neg, \vee, \rightarrow, \wedge, \oplus, \otimes$ 等在随机逻辑度量空间 $(F(S), \rho_k)$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$) 上的连续性. 由于在系统 L^* 中联结词的最小完备集为 $\{\neg, \vee, \rightarrow\}$, 即联结词 \wedge, \oplus, \otimes 可由 $\{\neg, \vee, \rightarrow\}$ 表示, 故仅需讨论逻辑运算 \neg, \vee, \rightarrow 的连续性.

定理 4 设 $A, B \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则 $\rho_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \rho_k(A, B)$, $k = 1, 2, 3$.

$$\text{证明 (i)} \rho_1(\neg A, \neg B) = 2 - \tau(\neg A \rightarrow \neg B) - \tau(\neg B \rightarrow \neg A) = 2 - \tau(B \rightarrow A) - \tau(A \rightarrow B) = \rho_1(A, B).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(ii) 由命题 5(5) 得 } \rho_2(\neg A, \neg B) &= \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1(\neg A, \neg B) + |\tau(\neg A \rightarrow \neg B) - \tau(\neg B \rightarrow \neg A)|) = \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1(A, B) + |\tau(B \rightarrow A) - \tau(A \rightarrow B)|) = \rho_2(A, B).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(iii) } \rho_3(\neg A, \neg B) = |\tau(\neg A) \rightarrow \tau(\neg B) - \tau(\neg B) \rightarrow \tau(\neg A)| = |\tau(A) \rightarrow \tau(B) - \tau(B) \rightarrow \tau(A)| = \rho_3(A, B).$$

推论 1 设 $A, A_n \in F(S)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A_n, A) = 0$ 当且仅当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(\neg A_n, \neg A) = 0$.

引理 2 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则 $\rho_k(A \vee C, B \vee C) \leq \rho_k(A, B)$, $k = 1, 2$.

证明 (i) 由命题 5(4) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_1(A \vee C, B \vee C) &= 2 - \tau(A \vee C \rightarrow B \vee C) - \tau(B \vee C \rightarrow A \vee C) \\
&= 2 - \tau((A \rightarrow B \vee C) \wedge (C \rightarrow B \vee C)) - \tau((B \rightarrow A \vee C) \wedge (C \rightarrow A \vee C)) \\
&= 2 - \tau(A \rightarrow B \vee C) - \tau(B \rightarrow A \vee C) \\
&= 2 - \tau((A \rightarrow B) \vee (A \rightarrow C)) - \tau((B \rightarrow A) \wedge (B \rightarrow C)) \\
&\leq 2 - \tau(A \rightarrow B) - \tau(B \rightarrow A) = \rho_1(A, B).
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) 类似于 (i) 的推导步骤,

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_2(A \vee C, B \vee C) &= 1 - \tau(A \vee C \rightarrow B \vee C) \wedge \tau(B \vee C \rightarrow A \vee C) \\
&= 1 - \tau((A \rightarrow B) \vee (A \rightarrow C)) \wedge \tau((B \rightarrow A) \vee (B \rightarrow C)) \\
&\leq 1 - \tau(A \rightarrow B) \wedge \tau(B \rightarrow A) = \rho_2(A, B).
\end{aligned}$$

引理 3 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则 $\rho_k(A \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow C) \leq \rho_k(A, B)$, $k = 1, 2$.

证明 仅证明 ρ_1 的情形 ρ_2 的结论类似可得.

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_1(A \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow C) &= 2 - \tau((A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) - \tau((B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)) \\
&= 2 - \tau(B \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow C)) - \tau(A \rightarrow ((B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow C)) \\
&\leq 2 - \tau(B \rightarrow (A \vee C)) - \tau(A \rightarrow (B \vee C)) \\
&\leq 2 - \tau(B \rightarrow A) - \tau(A \rightarrow B) = \rho_1(A, B).
\end{aligned}$$

引理4 设 $A, B, C \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则 $\rho_k(C \rightarrow A, C \rightarrow B) \leq \rho_k(A, B)$, $k = 1, 2$.

证明 由引理3及定理4得 $\rho_k(C \rightarrow A, C \rightarrow B) = \rho_k(\neg A \rightarrow \neg C, \neg B \rightarrow \neg C) \leq \rho_k(\neg A, \neg B) = \rho_k(A, B)$.

定理5 设 $A, B, C, D \in F(S)$, R 为赋值密度函数序列, 则

(1) $\rho_k(A \vee C, B \vee D) \leq \rho_k(A, B) + \rho_k(C, D)$, $k = 1, 2$.

(2) $\rho_k(A \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow D) \leq \rho_k(A, B) + \rho_k(C, D)$, $k = 1, 2$.

推论2 设 $A, B, A_n, B_n \in F(S)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), R 为赋值密度函数序列, 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A_n, A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(B_n, B) = 0$, $k = 1, 2$, 则

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A_n \vee B_n, A \vee B) = 0$, $k = 1, 2$. (2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A_n \rightarrow B_n, A \rightarrow B) = 0$, $k = 1, 2$.

推论3 设 $A, B, A_n, B_n \in F(S)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), R 为赋值密度函数序列, 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A_n, A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(B_n, B) = 0$, $k = 1, 2$, 则

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A_n \wedge B_n, A \wedge B) = 0$, $k = 1, 2$. (2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A \oplus B_n, A \oplus B) = 0$, $k = 1, 2$.

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(A_n \otimes B_n, A \otimes B) = 0$, $k = 1, 2$.

定理6 在随机逻辑度量空间 $(F(S), \rho_k)$ ($k = 1, 2$) 中逻辑运算 $\neg, \vee, \rightarrow, \wedge, \oplus, \otimes$ 均是连续的.

注 随机逻辑度量空间 $(F(S), \rho_3)$ 中逻辑运算 $\neg, \vee, \rightarrow, \wedge, \oplus, \otimes$ 的连续性的论证有一定难度, 有待进一步研究.

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Randomized Truth Degree of Formulae in the Logic System L^*

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Abstract: In the logic system L^* with valuation lattice $[0, 1]$, using properties of the order structure and the randomization method of valuation set the randomized truth degree of formulas was introduced. The concepts of randomized similarity and pseudo-metric between formulas were introduced and conditional randomized logic metric space was built. Several properties of randomized truth degree and pseudo-metric were deduced and it was proved that the logical operations were continuous on randomized logic metric space. The mind was broadened for studying approximate reasoning of the randomized truth degree.

Key words: randomized truth degree; randomized similarity; pseudo-distance; randomized logic metric space