

Evaluation of Ranking Accuracy in Multi-Criteria Decisions

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Abstract. The paper analyses the problem of ranking accuracy in multiple criteria decision-making (MCDM) methods. The methodology for measuring the accuracy of determining the relative significance of alternatives as a function of the criteria values is developed. An algorithm of the Technique for the Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) that applies criteria values' transformation through a normalization of vectors and the linear transformation is considered. A computational experiment is presented, to compare the results of a multiple criteria analysis and the ranking accuracy in a particular situation.

Key words: decision-making, multi-criteria optimisation, ranking accuracy, TOPSIS, vector normalization, linear normalization, standard deviation, confidence interval, construction management.

1. Introduction

Contemporary optimisation problems are characterized by a diversity of structures and processes, incommensurable variables, conflicting development objectives and constraints. Therefore, multi-criteria optimisation techniques seem to be an appropriate tool in ranking or selecting the proper alternatives from a set of available options in the presence of multiple, and usually conflicting criteria.

Multiple criteria decision-making (MCDM) frameworks vary from simple approaches based on a small amount of data to methods based on mathematical simulation and programming techniques, requiring extensive information for each criterion and on a decision-maker's preferences. A large number of methods have been developed for solving multi-criteria problems. The methodology and classification of the above methods has been presented in several publications, namely: Hwang and Yoon, 1981; Zeleny, 1982; Chen and Hwang, 1991; Schneeweiss, 1991; Zimmermann and Gutsche, 1991; Guitouni and Martel, 1998; Triantaphyllou, 2000; Kalika and Rossinsky, 2003; Brauers, 2004; Zavadskas *et al.*, 2004; Greening and Bernow, 2004; Figueira *et al.*, 2005; Kaklauskas *et al.*, 2005, 2006. However, the problem of choosing an appropriate method in a particular situation still exists. A number of researchers have proved that there are some ranking

differences between the various methods. The significance of alternatives and their priority order vary, depending on the decision-making technique that is used. Comparative assessments of MCDM methods have been made and computational experiments (Dzemyda and Petkus, 2001) as well as case studies have been presented by Dzemyda and Saltenis (1994); Raju and Pillai (1999); Sarkis (2000), etc.

The main goal of the present research is to evaluate the ranking accuracy in multi-criteria problems. The methodology for measuring the accuracy of the determined relative significance of the alternatives as a function of the initial criteria values has been developed and described in this paper. The difference in the relative significance of the alternatives that can be considered statistically insignificant within the accepted calculation accuracy limits was assessed.

In this paper, an algorithm of the Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) is analysed. TOPSIS was developed by Hwang (Hwang and Yoon, 1981) and widely applied by other researchers (Deng *et al.*, 2000; Tsaur *et al.*, 2002; Opricovic and Tzeng, 2002; Cheng *et al.*, 2003; Montanari, 2004; Tong *et al.*, 2004; Tzeng *et al.*, 2005, etc.). The authors of this paper have been applying the TOPSIS method for construction solutions since 1986 (Fiedler *et al.*, 1986; Zavadskas *et al.*, 2001; Zavadskas *et al.*, 2002; Vilutiene and Zavadskas, 2003; Zavadskas and Antucheviciene, 2004).

A matrix containing alternatives and the criteria, where usually, the criteria have different dimensions that complicate their comparison that is needed for determining their effectiveness, represents all multi-criteria problems. In order to avoid the difficulties caused by their different dimensions, a transformation (or normalization) of the criteria values is used. A number of theories for transformation through a normalization of vectors, linear transformation and non-linear transformation have been developed by Jüttler (1966); Körth (1969); Weitendorf (1976); Hwang and Yoon (1981); Peldschus *et al.* (1983); Peldschus and Zavadskas (2005). The application of the above theories in different MCDM methods has been analysed in various scientific publications. It has been proved that the choice of criteria or weight transformation theory may affect the solution (Gogus and Boutcher, 1997; Lin and Sharp, 1999; Pöyhönen *et al.*, 2001; Peldschus, 2001; Dejus, 2002; Zavadskas *et al.*, 2003; Kettani *et al.*, 2004; Saaty, 2006; Opricovic and Tzeng, 2004).

According to Hwang and Yoon (1981), TOPSIS uses vector normalization. Later, it was proposed to employ linear normalization in the same multi-criteria method (Lai and Hwang; 1994). Taking into consideration the notion that normalization procedures may affect the final MCDM solution, the TOPSIS algorithm that apply the criteria values' transformation through a normalization of vectors and the linear transformation are compared in this research paper.

A computational experiment is presented to compare the results of multiple criteria analysis by using two criteria values' transformation methods in a particular situation. The standard deviation of relative significance of the alternatives and confidence intervals are measured according to the developed methodology. The accuracy of the TOPSIS method that is based on linear and vector normalization for the criteria values is determined by applying the proposed methodology.

2. Methodology for Measuring the Accuracy of MCDM Results

2.1. Relative Significance of Alternatives as a Function of Criteria Values

The result of a multi-criteria analysis (the relative significance of an alternative) is a function of the criteria values. The values of the initial criteria are arguments of the result function. Usually, in the process of measurement some errors occur in the criteria values of the initial multi-criteria decision matrix. Consequently, a precise solution can hardly be obtained. The alternatives can be properly ranked only if the accuracy of determining the relative significance of alternatives is measured.

Assuming that errors of determining the initial criteria values are stochastic, the methods of the theory of probability and mathematical statistics can be applied for evaluating the accuracy of the results of a multi-criteria analysis. The variance σ^2 or standard deviation σ is a measure of dispersion in the distribution.

Suppose, there is the function:

$$y = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n). \quad (1)$$

The standard deviations of the function's arguments (9) are $\sigma(x_1), \sigma(x_2), \dots, \sigma(x_i), \dots, \sigma(x_n)$. Assuming that the standard deviations of arguments x_i are statistically unconnected, the variance of function y is determined as follows (Ross, 2004):

$$\sigma^2(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 \sigma^2(x_i), \quad (2)$$

where $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i}$ is a partial derivative of a function in respect of every argument.

In the case of a multiple function

$$y = \varphi(u, v), \quad (3)$$

where $u = f_1(x), v = f_2(x)$, the variance of the function is determined as follows:

$$\sigma^2(y) = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 \sigma^2(x) + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \right)^2 \sigma^2(x). \quad (4)$$

Successive transformations of the initial data, according to particular functional relations, are performed in the process of multi-criteria analysis. Consequently, when evaluating the accuracy of the final results (the relative significance of alternatives) it is possible to measure the accuracy of the result in conformity with the described common theory of evaluating the accuracy of the function arguments, performing successive transformation of the initial data and calculating the variance as well as the standard deviation.

In this paper, the methodology is developed and an example of its application is presented. The relative significance of the alternatives of buildings' redevelopments is determined by applying TOPSIS and two methods of criteria values' normalization. The accuracy of the obtained results is also measured.

2.2. Algorithm of TOPSIS Based on Two Criteria Values' Normalization Methods

The basic concept of the TOPSIS method (the Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution) is that the selected alternative should have the shortest distance from the ideal solution and the longest distance from the negative-ideal solution, in a geometrical sense. The method evaluates the decision matrix, which refers to n alternatives that are evaluated in terms of m criteria. The member ij denotes the performance measure of the j th alternative in terms of the i th criterion.

The first step of the procedure of every multiple criteria decision-making method is to calculate the normalized decision matrix. Considering the opinion, that there are normalization procedures with effects on the final MCDM result, two normalization methods were used in the TOPSIS technique. The classical TOPSIS uses vector normalization (Hwang and Yoon, 1981; Fiedler *et al.*, 1986; Zavadskas *et al.*, 1994; Triantaphyllou, 2000):

$$r_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2}}, \quad (5)$$

where r_{ij} is the normalized value, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Lai and Hwang (1994) introduced linear normalization into the TOPSIS:

$$r_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\max_j a_{ij} - \min_j a_{ij}}. \quad (6)$$

The weighted normalized value ν_{ij} is calculated as

$$\nu_{ij} = q_i r_{ij}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (7)$$

where q_i is the weight of i th criterion.

The ideal and the negative-ideal solutions denoted respectively as A^* and A^- are defined as follows (Hwang and Yoon, 1981; Fiedler *et al.*, 1986; Zavadskas *et al.*, 1994; Triantaphyllou, 2000):

$$A^* = \{\nu_{1^*}, \nu_{2^*}, \dots, \nu_{m^*}\}, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (8)$$

$$A^- = \{\nu_{1^-}, \nu_{2^-}, \dots, \nu_{m^-}\}, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (9)$$

where $\nu_{i^*} = \max_j \nu_{ij}$, $\nu_{i^-} = \min_j \nu_{ij}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, if the i th criterion represents a benefit;

$\nu_{i^*} = \min_j \nu_{ij}$, $\nu_{i^-} = \max_j \nu_{ij}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, if the i th criterion represents a cost.

The Euclidean distance method is then applied to measure the distances of each alternative from the ideal solution S_{j^*} and negative-ideal solution S_{j^-} :

$$S_{j^*} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i^*})^2}, \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (10)$$

$$S_{j-} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i-})^2}, \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{11}$$

The relative closeness of an alternative A_j to the ideal solution A^* (the relative significance of an alternative) is defined as follows:

$$C_{j^*} = \frac{S_{j-}}{S_{j^*} + S_{j-}}, \tag{12}$$

where $1 \geq C_{j^*} \geq 0$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

The best alternative can be found according to the preference order of C_{j^*} .

2.3. Algorithm for Measuring the Ranking Accuracy of Alternatives by Applying TOPSIS, Based on Two Criteria Values' Normalization Methods

The initial data. According to the described algorithm (Subsection 2.2.), a_{ij} is the value of the criterion evaluating the alternative; $i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (m is the number of criteria, n is the number of alternatives).

Assuming that the measurement's accuracy of the same initial criterion value in each alternative is the same, then the standard deviations of the criteria values are identical and equal to $\sigma(a_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, m$.

Accuracy of normalized criteria values. In order to avoid the influence of various dimensions of the criteria and different measurement scales on the results of ranking, a transformation (or normalization) of the criteria values is used. In a process of normalization, the initial measured values of the criteria are transformed into non-dimensional relative values, with proportionality of values remaining unchanged. Accordingly, the normalizing multiplier is considered to be a fixed value, representing the scale of transformation of the initial data.

Then, the derivatives of normalized values in the case of vector normalization (5) are as follows:

$$\frac{\partial r_{ij}}{\partial a_{ij}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2}}, \tag{13}$$

and the variance of normalized values is calculated as

$$\sigma^2(r_{ij}) = \frac{\sigma^2(a_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2}. \tag{14}$$

Similar to the above-described assumptions, in the case of linear normalization (6), the variance is defined as follows:

$$\sigma^2(r_{ij}) = \frac{\sigma^2(a_i)}{(a_i^* - a_i^-)^2}. \tag{15}$$

Whereas the values of criteria are positive numbers, by comparing denominators of Eq. 14 and Eq. 15 we get:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 > (a_i^* - a_i^-)^2, \quad (16)$$

therefore, the values of the normalized criteria based on linear normalization are assessed to be less accurate compared to the values obtained by the method based on vector normalization of the criteria values.

Accuracy of criteria values of the weighted normalized matrix. The weighted normalized decision-making matrix is calculated by multiplying the elements of the normalized matrix by the appropriate criteria weights (7). Consequently, the derivatives of the weighted normalized values and the variances are determined as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \nu_{ij}}{\partial r_{ij}} = q_i, \quad (17)$$

$$\sigma^2(\nu_{ij}) = q_i^2 \sigma^2(r_{ij}). \quad (18)$$

Accuracy of determining a distance of each alternative from the ideal and the negative-ideal solution. The variance of the distance from the ideal solution is determined from Eq. 10:

$$\frac{\partial S_{j^*}}{\partial \nu_{ij}} = \frac{\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i^*}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i^*})^2}}, \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_{j^*}}{\partial \nu_{i^*}} = -\frac{\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i^*}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i^*})^2}}. \quad (20)$$

Since $\sigma(\nu_{ij}) = \sigma(\nu_{i^*})$,

$$\sigma^2(S_{j^*}) = 2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m [(\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i^*})^2 \sigma^2(\nu_{ij})]}{\sum_{i=1}^m (\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i^*})^2}. \quad (21)$$

In a similar way, the variance of the distance from the negative-ideal solution is determined as follows:

$$\sigma^2(S_{j-}) = 2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m [(\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i-})^2 \sigma^2(\nu_{ij})]}{\sum_{i=1}^m (\nu_{ij} - \nu_{i-})^2}. \quad (22)$$

Accuracy of determining a relative closeness of the alternative to the ideal solution. Relative closeness to the ideal solution of each alternative is determined according to Eq. 12 and its partial derivatives are as follows:

$$\frac{\partial C_j}{\partial S_{j-}} = \frac{S_{j+}}{(S_{j^*} + S_{j-})^2}, \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial C_j}{\partial S_{j+}} = -\frac{S_{j-}}{(S_{j^*} + S_{j-})^2}. \quad (24)$$

Then, the variance of the relative closeness can be expressed in the following way:

$$\sigma^2(C_{j^*}) = \frac{S_{j^*}^2 + \sigma^2(S_{j-}) + S_{j-}^2 + \sigma^2(S_{j+})}{(S_{j^*} + S_{j-})^4}. \quad (25)$$

Confidence intervals of the relative closeness with the probability $p = 1 - q$ (Ross, 2004) are as follows:

$$C_{j^*} - t_q \sigma(C_{j^*}) \leq C_{j^*} \leq C_{j^*} + t_q \sigma(C_{j^*}), \quad (26)$$

where t_q is a multiplier depending on the distribution law of errors and on the credibility level q . $t_q = 1.96$ in the case of normal distribution with the credibility $q = 0.05$.

Based on the developed algorithm, we can state that true values of relative closeness with the probability $p = 1 - q$ are obtained within the limits of Eq. 26.

3. An Example of the Proposed Methodology's Application for Making Construction Management Decisions

3.1. Description of the Problem and Ranking of Decision Alternatives

A computational experiment is presented to illustrate similarities and differences of ranking results by applying TOPSIS and both the normalization methods in a particular situation. In the case study presented here, revitalization of derelict and mismanaged buildings in Lithuania's rural areas was analysed. A sustainable development approach was used for identifying the effective trends of abandoned buildings' development. For this purpose, a set of criteria was developed according to the principles of sustainable development and is one that takes into account some of the local peculiarities (Antucheviciene, 2003; Antucheviciene and Zavadskas, 2004).

In this paper, the above-mentioned criteria system was adapted to multiple criteria decision-making and for calculations that were performed to determine the priorities of buildings' redevelopment alternatives. In the present case study, three alternatives and fifteen criteria were considered. The alternatives included the reconstruction of rural buildings and adapting them for production or commercial activities (alternative A_1), for farming (alternative A_2) or demolition and recycling of the demolished waste (alternative A_3). The following criteria with different dimensions were taken into consideration, including the average soil fertility grade in the area a_1 (points), quality of life of the local population a_2 (points), population's activity index a_3 (%), GDP in proportion to the average GDP of the country a_4 (%), material investments in the area a_5 (Lt per inhabitant), foreign investments in the area a_6 (Lt $\times 10^3$ per inhabitant), building's redevelopment costs a_7 (Lt $\times 10^6$), income growth of the local population a_8 (Lt $\times 10^6$ / year), increase of sales in the area a_9 (%), growth of employment a_{10} (%), state income from business and property taxes a_{11} (Lt $\times 10^6$ per year), business outlook a_{12} (points), difficulties of purpose-built changes a_{13} (points), degree of contamination a_{14} (points), attractiveness of the countryside (i.e., image, landscape, etc.) a_{15} (points). The criteria a_2, a_7, a_{13} and a_{14} were

associated with the cost (their smaller value was better), while the remaining attributes were associated with benefit criteria (their greater value was better).

A number of different problems were formulated for the comparative analysis of the results that were obtained in the multi-criteria approach. Six initial decision-making matrices were formed. These matrices consisted of uniform criteria systems describing the regeneration alternatives of rural buildings. The values of the criteria varied in different areas, depending on the particular restoration alternatives of the derelict buildings and their environment.

A multiple criteria analysis was performed using TOPSIS that was based on vector and linear normalization methods for the initial criteria values' transformation (Eqs. 5, 7–12 and Eqs. 6–12, respectively). The results of the multi-criteria analysis are presented in Table 1. Moreover, utility degree of alternatives was measured. The degree of utility is determined by comparison the relative value of the alternative analyzed with the best one and, accordingly, it ranges from 0 % to 100 % (see values in Table 1).

It was found that the priority order of the alternatives was not always the same for a particular problem when different criteria values' normalization methods were applied. Therefore, a comparative analysis of the obtained results was performed.

3.2. Analysis of the Results: the Influence of a Normalization Method on the Ranking of Alternatives

Dependence of the accuracy of the results on the method applied to the criteria values' normalization in the framework of TOPSIS is evaluated according to the algorithm presented in Chapter 2. Multi-criteria solutions of several buildings' redevelopment problems (Table 1) are analysed and experimental calculations are performed, assuming the standard deviations of the initial data $\sigma(a_i)$ to be approximately equal to 2 and 5 percent of an average criteria value. The standard deviations of the relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution $\sigma(C_{j^*})$ are determined for TOPSIS by applying vector and linear criteria values' normalization (Eqs. 13–15, 17–25). Confidence intervals of the relative closeness to the ideal solution with the probability $p = 95$ percent are measured and based on Eq. 26 (Table 1). Calculated relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution and confidence intervals, when the standard deviations of the initial data to be approximately equal to 5 percent of an average criteria value, are presented in Fig. 1.

As demonstrated by this calculation experiment, then the relative significances of the alternatives that were considered to be approximately equal in Table 1 (the difference of relative closeness or utility degree of alternatives ranging from 1 to 3 percent) can be considered identical within the accepted limits of their calculation accuracy. In fact, multi-criteria evaluation results can be considered identical if the standard deviations of the initial data make up 2 percent of the average criteria value in the present analysis. Assuming that some information is hardly measurable and some of the criteria values are predicted, it is possible to state that the initial data standard deviations of 2 percent are practically unavoidable.

Table 1
The priority order of buildings' redevelopment alternatives and accuracy of relative significance of alternatives

| Problem | Relative significance | Utility degree | Confidence intervals | | Relative significance | Utility degree | Confidence intervals | | Relative significance | Utility degree | Confidence intervals | | Ranking order* |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | standard deviations of initial data 2% | standard deviations of initial data 5% | | | standard deviations of initial data 2% | standard deviations of initial data 5% | | | standard deviations of initial data 2% | standard deviations of initial data 5% | |
| TOPSIS based on vector normalization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | A_1 | | | | A_2 | | | | A_3 | | |
| A | 0.6134 | 100% | 0.6070 0.6198 | 0.5974 0.6294 | 0.4141 | 67% | 0.4045 0.4237 | 0.3901 0.4381 | 0.3629 | 59% | 0.3541 0.3717 | 0.3409 0.3849 | $A_1 \succ A_2 \succ A_3$ |
| B | 0.5316 | 100% | 0.5244 0.5388 | 0.5136 0.5496 | 0.4943 | 92% | 0.4835 0.5051 | 0.4673 0.5213 | 0.3618 | 68% | 0.3522 0.3714 | 0.3378 0.3858 | $A_1 \succ A_2 \succ A_3$ |
| C | 0.5020 | 89% | 0.4948 0.5092 | 0.4840 0.5200 | 0.5649 | 100% | 0.5557 0.5741 | 0.5419 0.5879 | 0.4561 | 82% | 0.4473 0.4649 | 0.4341 0.4781 | $A_2 \succ A_1 \succ A_3$ |
| D | 0.6053 | 100% | 0.5985 0.6121 | 0.5883 0.6223 | 0.4469 | 74% | 0.4377 0.4561 | 0.4239 0.4699 | 0.4561 | 75% | 0.4473 0.4649 | 0.4341 0.4781 | $A_1 \succ A_3 \approx A_2$ |
| E | 0.5868 | 100% | 0.5820 0.5916 | 0.5748 0.5988 | 0.4335 | 73% | 0.4267 0.4403 | 0.4165 0.4505 | 0.3824 | 64% | 0.3744 0.3904 | 0.3624 0.4024 | $A_1 \succ A_2 \succ A_3$ |
| F | 0.6079 | 100% | 0.6019 0.6139 | 0.5929 0.6229 | 0.4726 | 77% | 0.4626 0.4826 | 0.4476 0.4976 | 0.3613 | 59% | 0.2893 0.4333 | 0.3433 0.3793 | $A_1 \succ A_2 \succ A_3$ |
| TOPSIS based on linear normalization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | A'_1 | | | | A'_2 | | | | A'_3 | | |
| A | 0.6262 | 100% | 0.6078 0.6446 | 0.5802 0.6722 | 0.4232 | 68% | 0.4044 0.4420 | 0.3762 0.4702 | 0.3718 | 60% | 0.3554 0.3882 | 0.3308 0.4128 | $A'_1 \succ A'_2 \succ A'_3$ |
| B | 0.4890 | 91% | 0.4766 0.5014 | 0.4580 0.5200 | 0.5352 | 100% | 0.5212 0.5492 | 0.5002 0.5702 | 0.3721 | 69% | 0.3585 0.3857 | 0.3381 0.4061 | $A'_2 \succ A'_1 \succ A'_3$ |
| C | 0.4591 | 72% | 0.4455 0.4727 | 0.4251 0.4931 | 0.6360 | 100% | 0.6236 0.6484 | 0.6050 0.6670 | 0.4840 | 75% | 0.4704 0.4976 | 0.4500 0.5180 | $A'_2 \succ A'_3 \approx A'_1$ |
| D | 0.6151 | 100% | 0.6039 0.6263 | 0.5871 0.6431 | 0.4642 | 74% | 0.4498 0.4786 | 0.4282 0.5002 | 0.4840 | 77% | 0.4704 0.4976 | 0.4500 0.5180 | $A'_1 \succ A'_3 \approx A'_2$ |
| E | 0.4715 | 87% | 0.4199 0.5231 | 0.3425 0.6005 | 0.3720 | 70% | 0.3292 0.4148 | 0.2650 0.4790 | 0.5306 | 100% | 0.4822 0.5790 | 0.4096 0.6516 | $A'_3 \succ A'_1 \succ A'_2$ |
| F | 0.6369 | 100% | 0.6118 0.6557 | 0.5899 0.6839 | 0.5523 | 86% | 0.5279 0.5767 | 0.4913 0.6133 | 0.3517 | 55% | 0.3301 0.3733 | 0.2977 0.4057 | $A'_1 \succ A'_2 \succ A'_3$ |

* Primary ranking results when ranking accuracy was not evaluated.

In the problem C the alternatives $A_1(A'_1)$ and $A_3(A'_3)$ were ranked differently by taking into account the calculated relative significance C_{j^*} in the case of vector and linear normalization (Table 1). When taking into consideration the standard deviation of the C_{j^*} estimation, the priority order of the alternatives remains unchanged for the case of vector normalization with the probability $p = 95$ percent. However, as shown in Fig. 1, the confidence intervals of the alternatives A'_1 and A'_3 partially overlap in the case of linear normalization. C_{1^*} and C_{3^*} can be considered identical within the accepted limits of their calculation's accuracy. Similarly, it is possible to state that the results of the multi-criteria analysis can be considered identical in the presented case (problem C) when both criteria values' normalization methods are applied.

The data obtained by using the TOPSIS method and based on linear normalization were less accurate as compared to the TOPSIS results that were based on vector normalization of the criteria values. In some cases, the utility degree of buildings' redevelopment alternatives that differ by 8–17 percent and more can be considered identical with the probability $p = 95$ percent in a case of linear normalisation, if the standard deviations of the initial data range from 2 to 4 percent. In one of the cases analysed (problem E), the relative significances of alternatives A'_2 and A'_3 can be considered identical within the specified limits of calculation accuracy with the given initial data standard deviation of 4 percent even when the utility degree of alternatives differ by 30 percent. The above matching may be accounted for by the particular structure of the initial data as was found in this particular case. However, the above features cannot be observed in the case of vector normalization. For the initial data standard deviations ranging within 5 percent, the maximum 8 percent difference of the utility degree of the alternatives can be considered identical within the limits of specified calculation's accuracy with the probability $p = 95$ percent, when the vector normalization is used as it was in the present research.

In problem E, the priority order of the alternatives when applying TOPSIS and based on vector and linear criteria values' transformation methods is considered to be different (Table 1 and Fig. 1), if the accuracy of its determination is not taken into account. Then, according to the proposed methodology, the relative importance of the alternatives as a function of the criteria values is determined and the confidence intervals are calculated. The results of calculations show that all confidence intervals partially overlap with the probability $p = 95$ percent in problem E (Fig. 1). Therefore, in this case (problem E), the establishment of the effective alternative should be based on TOPSIS and using vector normalization. If a linear normalization is applied and the initial data standard deviation ranging within 5 percent is set as a precondition, then the calculated relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution can be considered identical, providing there is no information on the priorities of alternative solutions.

To establish if the standard deviations of determining the relative closeness of the alternatives depend on the absolute values of the relative closeness, the correlation coefficients between the absolute values of the parameters and their standard deviations are calculated. For vector normalization, the correlation coefficient is equal to -0.57 , indicating a statistically significant and moderately strong relationship between the parameters. In the case of linear normalization, the correlation coefficient equals -0.17 and is statistically insignificant. The described analysis indicates that larger parameter's values are

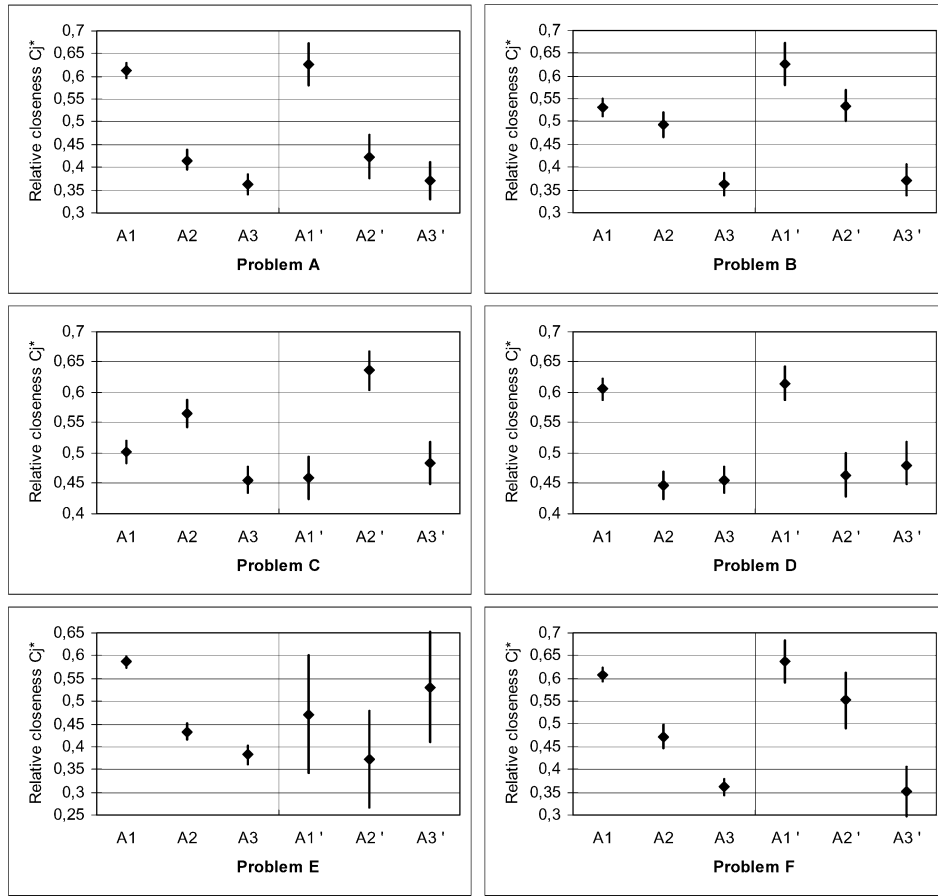


Fig. 1. The relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution and confidence intervals when vector and linear normalization is applied:

- ◆ relative closeness to the ideal solution;
- | confidence interval of relative closeness with the probability $p = 95$ per cent.

more accurately estimated as compared to smaller values, when the parameters values' transformation through normalization of the vectors is applied. However, in the case of linear normalization, this dependence cannot be observed.

When applying vector normalization, the statistical relationship between the parameter's values and their standard deviations can be described by the linear regression model as follows:

$$\sigma(C_{j^*}) = 0.0179 - 0.0169C_{j^*}, \tag{27}$$

and expressed by a second-order polynomial model in the following way:

$$\sigma(C_{j^*}) = -0.0250 + 0.1673C_{j^*} - 0.1841C_{j^*}^2. \tag{28}$$

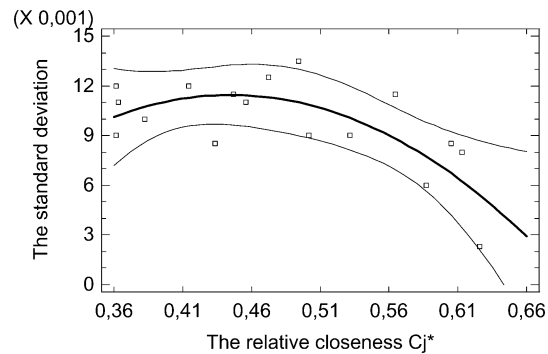


Fig. 2. Distribution of standard deviations of relative closeness to the ideal solution in the case of vector criteria values' normalization:

- standard deviations;
- graph of dependence of standard deviations on relative closeness;
- confidence interval of dependence of standard deviations on relative closeness with the probability $p = 99$ percent.

The standard deviation of the estimate implies that the standard deviation of the residuals is 0.0023 and the probability of adequacy of the model to experimental results is $p = 0.986$ in the case of the linear model. When the model of standard deviations is described by a second-order polynomial equation, the same values are 0.0015 and $p = 0.998$, respectively. Therefore, it is possible to state that both models are adequate for the experimental results, with the probability $p > 0.95$. However, the standard deviation of the estimate in the second-order polynomial model is by about 35 percent lower as compared to the linear model.

In the case of linear normalization, empirical relationships between the parameter's values and their standard deviations can be described by the first-order equation:

$$\sigma(C_{j^*}) = 0.0399 - 0.0273C_{j^*}. \quad (29)$$

The standard deviation of values in the model is 0.0162 and probability of the applied model's adequacy to experimental results is $p = 0.479$. Therefore, it is possible to state that the model (Eq. 29) is not adequate to experimental results in this case. No statistically significant relations between the values of the relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution and the standard deviations can be observed according to the above model.

The relations between the values and their standard deviations in the case of vector normalization are presented in Fig. 2, while the case of linear normalization is shown in Fig. 3 (when the standard deviations of the initial data to be approximately equal to 5 percent of an average criteria value).

One can see that, in the case of linear normalization, the values of the standard deviations are to 3–5 times more those of vector normalization for the considered example. In the case of linear normalization, the stochastic distribution of the standard deviations is also higher. However, when the criteria values are transformed through a normalization

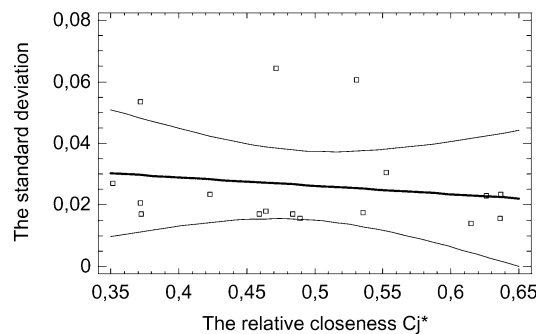


Fig. 3. Distribution of standard deviations of relative closeness to the ideal solution in the case of linear criteria values' normalization:

- standard deviations;
- graph of dependence of standard deviations on relative closeness;
- confidence interval of dependence of standard deviations on relative closeness with the probability $p = 99$ percent.

of vectors, the standard deviations spread within a narrower zone. The above zone variation follows the variation law of dependence between the parameter's values and their standard deviations (Fig. 2).

4. Conclusions

In multi-criteria optimisation problems the differences of the priority order of alternatives from the accepted probability can be verified by evaluating the accuracy of the results obtained as a function of errors of the initial criteria values.

The methodology for measuring the accuracy of the relative significance of the alternatives as a function of the criteria values was developed.

An example was presented and the accuracy of data obtained in multi-criteria analysis of derelict buildings' rational management by applying the TOPSIS method that is based on vector and linear normalization, was assessed.

It was determined that the relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution with the difference ranging from 1 to 3 percent, can be considered identical with the probability $p = 95$ percent when applying both methods of the initial criteria values' transformation within the specified limits of the calculation's accuracy, if the standard deviations of initial data make up 2 percent of the average criteria value.

The accuracy of results in multi-criteria decisions is influenced not only by errors of the initial criteria values but also depends on solution techniques and transformation methods of the initial criteria values used.

In the case of presented computational experiment, the values expressing relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution yielded by TOPSIS and based on linear normalization were assessed to be approximately 2.3 times less accurate than the data obtained by the method based on vector normalization of the criteria values.

In terms of the standard deviations and confidence intervals of the relative closeness to the ideal solution, the difference in the relative significance of the alternatives equal to 0.01 can be considered statistically insignificant with the probability $p = 95$ percent, if the standard deviations of the initial data make up about 2 percent of the average criteria value as in the case of linear normalization.

In the case of vector normalization, the difference of the relative significance equal to 0.01 can be considered statistically insignificant if the standard deviations of the initial data reach 4–5 percent.

When TOPSIS is based on linear normalization and applied, the standard deviations of the initial data making up about 4–5 percent may lead to identical ranking results with the probability $p = 95$ percent, even if the difference of the relative significance is 0.15.

It was determined that the standard deviations of the relative closeness to the ideal solution depend on the absolute values of relative closeness as in the case of vector normalization. The standard deviations of larger absolute values are larger, and vice versa, when the initial data standard deviations remain the same. In the case of linear normalization, the standard deviations of relative closeness to the ideal solution do not depend on its absolute values.

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Alternatyvų prioritetų nustatymo daugiakriteriniuose uždaviniuose tikslumas

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Straipsnyje nagrinėjamas alternatyvų prioritetų nustatymo tikslumas daugiakriteriniuose sprendimų uždaviniuose. Parengta metodika alternatyvų santykinio reikšmingumo, kaip alternatyvas apibūdinančių rodiklių reikšmių funkcijos, tikslumui įvertinti. Pateiktas pavyzdys taikant artumo idealiam taškui metodą (TOPSIS), naudojant vektorinį bei tiesinį rodiklių reikšmių normalizavimo būdus. Palyginti daugiakriterinės analizės rezultatai bei jų tikslumas.