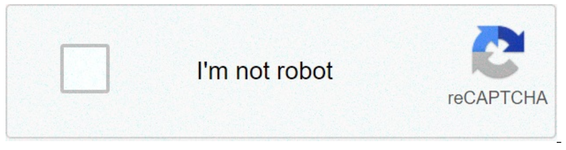

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If the Comparisons can be reduced, a comparison within a single level is optimal and, if the comparison can be carried out while the priority between entities is maintained, the consistency can be maintained automatically. Therefore, in this study, we propose a method of assigning weights, which applies the AHP hierarchy structure and the comparison to couples, but completes the disadvantages of HP. This method has advantages that the number of comparisons can be reduced and even the consistency is automatically maintained by determining priorities first on plus entities and subsequent comparisons between entities with adjacent priority. 1. Just introduction as the quote, Ã ¢ â,¬ "Life is full of choices", we make numerous choices at any time in the real world. Among these, when the comparisons between alternatives for which the attributes are simple and the number of comparisons is small, the priorities can be easily assigned, can be given a clear reasoning for the decision, and even the logical lakes are relatively very few. However, in the case of multi-regionals or a high number of comparisons, people simplify the attributes or make a judgment excluding part of them [1] or exchange cognitive effort against the accuracy of the decision, which thus reduces the accuracy of the decision-making process [2]. Since most of the problems actually encountered in reality are complex with multiatrilacutes, decision-making methods to minimize errors in this way have been the subject of many studies. The most famous and simpler and simpler decision-making method is the WSM (weighted sum model). If there are alternatives and criteria, the best alternative is the one that meets the following expression: the WSM score is the score of the best alternative, is the number of decision-making criteria, is the actual value of the alternative th in terms of criterion , and is the weight of the criterion. The corresponding values and the relative weights are assumed that the following are: when the formula is applied to the data, the alternative score is 20 ,, e. Therefore, the best alternative is alternative and the result of classification is derived. In addition to this, there are other ways like WPM (weighted product model), TOPSIS (the technique for the preference of the order for resemblance to the ideal solution), AHP (analytical hierarchy process) and has revised the AHP methods. The weighted product model is similar to the weighted sum model. The main difference is that instead added in the model, there is multiplication. The Topsis method uses the basic concept that the selected alternative should have the shortest distance from the ideal solution and distance far from the negative-ideal solution in a geometric sense. The process of analytical hierarchy (AHP) decomposes more attributes in hierarchies or groups based on their entities and their characters and compare them. Therefore it has an effect of reducing cognitive errors and can confirm the consistency of the respondent with respect to the importance. One of the most used methods of each other is the process of analytical hierarchy [3]. Above all, AHP has an advantage that qualitative attributes can be quantified, which leads to its various applications in social, educational, political and engineering areas [4]. However, AHP has various weaknesses, including ambiguous questions, fixed measurement scales and various results, depending on the form of the hierarchy structure, despite the same attributes unchanged. However, AHP is widely applied as a complete and systematic method to choose the best alternative pursuant to the limits of time and resources and various studies have been made to complete weaknesses. However, among these numerous studies, a complementary study for the weaknesses of the hierarchy structure is rare. If the hierarchy is not formed and the comparison to couples in one level can be The problems caused by the structure of the hierarchy can be easily solved, but the problem of In maintaining the consistency of depths of decision-making comparison in one level due to the excessive increase in the number of comparisons. So, in this study, we propose a method of assignment weights, which applies the Hierarchy structure of AHP and comparison to pairs, but integrates the disadvantages of AHP.2. Backgroundit is very difficult to choose between alternatives with more attributes in the decision-making process. In particular, the decision is more difficult when the data of the alternatives is uncertain, inaccurate, and subjective [6]. MultiaTtributes decision-making methods are classified according to the type of data they use, the number of decision makers, and the type of information. As we classify the methods depending on the type of data, we have determinery, stochastic, multialattributes blurred decision-making methods. We also classify single decision-making and decision-making group based on the number of decision makers. Finally, we have WSM, WPM, AHP, revised AHP, and Topsis methods [7]. In the multi-level optimization problem, the most widespread method is the process of analytical hierarchy (AHP), although various methods have been proposed, including multi-market analysis [8], method [9] weighting, and assigning weights using Blurred judgment Comparison to pairs [10]. The AHP is a technique that assigns the priorities of each alternative by identifying the objectives or importance of hierarchically attributes [11]. Saaty has criticized the introduction of various hypotheses in order to simplify complex decision-making activities and claimed that complex problems had to be accepted as they were, and the hierarchical analysis of the complicated relationship should be attempted. This is one of multi-irritory decision-making processes, begun in the study of operations, and a technique that uses a principle of dividing one and conquer to a problem [12]. AHP minimizes cognitive errors simplifying, partitioning, and comparing more attributes and, in particular, can make a comparison not only quantitative indices but also qualitative indexes. Therefore, it is widely applied in various sectors, including selection, evaluation, resource allocation, resolve conflicts, priorities and positioning, and optimization.The AHP general procedure is the following. (1) A problem is stated and a goal is derived. (2) The criteria and subchriteri are identified by decomposition attributes necessary to reach the goal. (3) The hierarchical structure is composed of the lower high levels based on the criteria and subchriter. Here, the hierarchy corresponds to a special form of a system, in which each element that composes the system shapes sets partitioned, according to its entities and characters. A set only concerns one of the other series and is only influenced by a different of other sets. Each set is called a level. Figure 1 shows an example of forming a hierarchical structure after selecting 5 criteria, as a technological advancement for the objective of a choice of an attack helicopter [13]. (4) Subsequently, a matrix is created between sets of criteria and comparisons are made. Furthermore, weights are calculated by the comparison between alternatives for each criterion. Table 1 It is an example of calculating weights between three alternatives for an advance advance.technological advancealternative technology 2alternative 3Weighttalternative 11370.643alternatives 21/3150.283alternative 31/71 / 510.074 = Report 3.066.consistency (CR) = 0.056.Comparisons are made by pairing two factors According to the relevant preferences 1a 9, as shown in Table 2, and as it is assumed that mutual condition is satisfied, when the number of alternatives are, for a total of comparisons they are made. For example, if alternative 1 is three times more important as an alternative 2, automatically alternative means 2 is 1/3 times important as an alternative 1, and, subsequently, a further comparison is omitted.numerical Preferably preferably preferably preferably preferably preferentially preferably preferably preferably preferably preferredly preferredly preferredly preferred moderately to moderately1equally preferred (5), finally, the consistency ratio (CR) is calculated in order to verify The consistency of the answers. The CR value uses a priority vector and Saaty stressed that the reliability of the answers could only be maintained when the consistency report is 0.10 or less. Since the Calculation of weights and CR values by a matrix can be found in many documents on AHP [14], they will not be discussed in this study and, with the recent introduction of professional commercial software (for example, with an expert choice), those calculations can be easily performed. The AHP does the following four hypotheses. The first is mutual. When the two factors are combined and compared, the value of the preference should satisfy the mutual condition. For example, if it is important times like, it is 1 / sometimes the important thing or vice versa. The second is homogeneous. The importance is represented by a limited scale within a limited interval. The third is addiction. Level items should depend on those at a higher level. The fourth and last, hypothesis are expectations. This presupposes that the purposes of the decision-making process are completely included in the corresponding level. However, AHP shows the following weaknesses in its actual application. First of all, when new entities are added for the AHP comparison, priorities can be changed [15]. For example, if the priorities are decided by the comparison of A, B and C, the values of importance of A, B and C should be maintained, even if D is added for the comparison, but from priority between A, B and C are Changed due to the addition of D, so the reliability of the result is lowered. Secondly, since importance the value of a particular level in a hierarchy structure is composed of the sum of the values of importance of many sub-levels, if the value of importance of the upper level is calculated incorrectly, those of the Its surfaces will have more serious errors [16]. In other words, it is assumed that the elements of the Sublevels depend on those of the upper level in AHP, and if the structure of the hierarchy does not meet this hypothesis, then the errors will be generated in the result. Third, since comparisons in AHP are made only by using the scale of entire 1 - 9 and their mutual number, proportional among the values of importance of factors is not always satisfied. For example, when it is moderately preferred to b, and then 3 - 1 preference is assigned, weights are 0.73: Ã ¢ â,¬ â € 0.25, which is over estimation. In other words, there is an inconsistency between the weights of Ahp and subjective weights. Finally, in AHP, a CR value is suggested to maintain the consistency of the answers, but the result is reliable only when the value is 0.1 or less. However, if the number of entities to compare is increasing, it is difficult to maintain the CR value within 0.1. Because the priorities are used for the CR value, in some practices the priorities between entities are predetermined before comparisons are made, in order to satisfy the CR value of less than 0.1. Various studies to complete the weaknesses of the HP. A study to improve the consistent relationship on the result was conducted to address a difficulty problem in maintaining the CR [17] value, while a linguistic variable weight method was proposed to integrate the ambiguitis of comparison applications to pairs . These were among his studies to complete the weaknesses in the application of HP. Furthermore, improvements have been proposed to complete the AHP itself, everyone has The AHP and Fuzzy Theory, including a Fuzzy AHP, a Fuzzy Extension Method [18], a study to integrate the problem of the criteria that weight 0 had in blurred method of extension analysis [19], a Programming model-AHP goal to solve fuzzy fuzzy problems And the application of an AHP Fuzzy for a sponsored government project of R & D [21]. However, studies on the problem caused by the hierarchical structure in itself are rare, and therefore this study focuses on this problem a. The problem caused by the hierarchical structure can be easily understood by the following example. Figure 2 shows a part of the evaluation criteria for a proposal for research and development system system that the Administration program acquisition defense (Dapa, Korea) applies to select a development company. Two types of hierarchies have been composed using 10 identical attributes. Type A was composed of having a Make-up Plan criterion for the lack of Technology ¢ as the undercritigation of a Plana Development criterion a little was a society subcontribute a criterion Ã ¢ ability ¢ in type B. The reason for These configurations is that if the attribute, a lack of technology, informs the make-up plan for the technology that is missing, then this will become a secondary attribute of the development plan Ã ¢, A, but if this means the current status that Technology is lacking, then this attribute can be a subscriber of a company ability.Ã ¢ Thirty staff members who have had experiences in project management was asked to calculate the weights for each evaluation criterion using these two different structures Hierarchical, where the consistency ratio has been set to be 0.1 or less. The results are shown in Table 3. Table 3, if the criterion, a make-up plan, A is placed under a plane development and compared, its weight is 0.032. However, if it is under the criterion, the company's ability to, a and respect, its weight is modified in 0.047. Furthermore, the priority falls from 7 to a total of 10 type A criteria at 9 of type B, and the priorities of 5 out of 10 criteria are modified. (A) Type ALV. 2LV. 3TOTAL weightRankDevelopment plan0.567HW / SW0.5580.3161T & E0.2630.1493Domestic0.1220.0695Make-up plan0.0570.0327Management plan0.108Schedule0.0740.00810Cost0.6430.0694Quality0.2830.0318Company ability0.325Technology0.1930.0636Facility0.0830.0279Experience0.7240.2352 (b) BLV type. 2LV. 3TOTAL weightRankDevelopment plan0.587HW / SW0.7240.4251T & E0.1930.1133Domestic0.0830.0496Management plan0.101Schedule0.0740.00710Cost0.6430.0655Quality0.2830.0298Company ability0.312Technology0.2750.0864Facility0.1380.0437Experience0.5400.1682Make-up occurs since plan0.0470.0159This © The weights are modified by its importance in the event that the entities for the comparisons are varied within the same group. If weights are modified according to how the criteria are grouped, even if the attributes of the criterion itself or the entire criteria for comparison do not change, these weights cannot be considered reasonable. Subsequently, since the weight of a higher level affects its sub-levels in AHP, the weight of the upper level must be calculated in consideration of all the attributes of its sub-levels. However, you can see that, regardless of whether the attribute is the attribute of Plana belongs to both the sub-level of Plana development Ã ¢ or of company capacity to, to the weights calculated to LV. 2 are not substantially different (see table 3). Just as in this case, if a higher level does not take attributes of their subflows into consideration, reliability therefore cannot be guaranteed for the total weight of underalls that are obtained from the multiplication of weights of each level. In other words, this shows that the AHP has a weakness in the hierarchical structure. Since participants in this AHP were staff with experience in research and management of development projects, they clearly understood the meaning of each criterion. Moreover, it is sure to hypothesize that they had a high understanding of AHP since they had practiced ahp more times during the work. However, if the weights are modified based on the number of objects to be compared and the variations of comparison criteria Second hierarchical structure and grouping anchor attributes attributes It has not changed, the reliability of the weights by the HP will be lowered and in the end the reliability of the decision-making process on the basis of this AHP will not be recognized. At the winning in the aforementioned example, the problem of a hierarchy structure is that the values are varied depending on how the attributes and the values of the subtibutes are changed depending on that of their upper attribute. If the levels are not divided and the entire attributes in the Sublevel are compared to pairs, so the problem will be easily solved. In other words, if the entire 10 attributes (Figure 2) are compared simultaneously, the problem caused by the hierarchy structure can be solved. However, Saaty suggested that entities for the HP comparison should not exceed 9 since the number of comparisons that a person can do and draw a judgment from without fault was 7 ± 2, which was based on the Miller psychological experiment. 22], And therefore how the number of comparisons is increasing, it becomes extremely difficult to maintain the CR value within 0.1. Because the determination of the CR value is based on priority vectors, you can maintain consistency between comparisons if the priority is predetermined while the determination of the priority itself is impossible if the number of entities for comparison is increasing. Furthermore, as it becomes the number of comparisons, excessive number of comparisons are required. Thus, if the consistency is maintained and the number of comparisons can be reduced while the torque comparison is carried out within the same level, the problem caused by the AHP hierarchy structure can be solved. Therefore, in this study, we propose a method that predetermine the priorities in order to maintain consistency and can assign weights and reduce the number of comparisons.3. Rankings and comparability Nonhieria3.1. Determination of the priority case that the number of attributes increases, the determination of faultless priorities is almost impossible. Therefore, in AHP, many attributes are decomposed at hierarchical levels and compared to reduce cognitive errors and the number of comparisons. In this study, we propose a method to determine the priorities of the most attributes by applying the hierarchy structure as in AHP. A case of 9 entities from A I was taken as an example of this study.step 1 (hierarchical structuring). The first step to determine the priority is to create a hierarchy using attributes and entities, in the same way in HP. Figure 3 shows an example of a hierarchy in case containing 2 levels and 9 entities. 2 (setting the priorities of entities within each group). After creating a hierarchy, entity included in groups I, II, and II are priorità dates. Since the number of cases, for which a human can make a comparison and a judgment simultaneously without fault, is seven more or less than the magic number (as proposed by Miller [22]), the number of comparisons of Entità is offered not to exceed 9 as in the HP. Figure 4 shows an example of the determination of the priority between the entities within the respective I, II, and III groups, in which the highest priority in the alphabetical order for convenience is provided, and the starting point of an arrow indicates A higher priority. Step 3 (setting a priority between entities with the same priority of the different groups). After giving priorities to entities in the same group, a priority is determined among entities with the same priority from different groups. Therefore, A, D, and G with the utmost priority in groups I, II, and III, respectively, are compared and priorities are given to each other. The same practice is repeated for entities with the second and third priority from each group, respectively. Figure 5 shows a hypothetical situation that comparing the highest priority entities of each group produced Priority of D> g> a, that of the second priority entities was h> b> and, and that of the priority third entities was the> f>. >. 4 (setting a priority between entities with adjacent priority). Figure 5, the entities directly compared are connected by arrows, indicating priorities and higher priority entities are arranged from left to right. If a single entity is connected to the entities cantially on his left or right, it can be said that the priorities between entities are confirmed through a direct comparison. Therefore, further comparisons are made between spatially friendly entities that are not directly connected. Therefore, in Figure 5, the direction of arrows between A and H and and and should be determined. Additional comparisons between adjacent entities are hyterated until the following criterion is satisfied .criterion. All entities should be connected to all adult entities on their left or right through a direct arrow. Example, in Figure 6 (A), the non-connected A and H were compared with the ah yield, and in the same way in (b), and I was compared to give I. So, since the lateral positions of i and and and have been changed, a further confrontation between B and I needed, as in (c), and the priority was determined to be B I. In the end, it was determined by a comparison between C and and not connected, As in (c), resulting in full determination of the priority between a total of 9 entities, which gave DGahbice F. (a) (b) (c) (d) (a) (b) (c) (d) This method is based on the logic that if a more important than B and B is more important than C, a is logically more important than C. Then, you can assign logical priorities to multiple entities from a relatively small number of comparisons Through (1) decomposition of multiple attributes using the hierarchy structure and therefore, by entity in the lowest level, (2) comparing the entity inside the s Tesso Group, (3) by comparing the entities of the same priority between different groups and (4) comparing the entities of the right priorities that have not been compared.3.2. Weighing Assignment The priority of entire entities is determined, the weight is assigned for each attribute. If a coupling comparison is applied to a total of 9 entities, a total of comparisons are needed in pairs in pairs, and therefore it will be difficult to maintain coherence due to the large number of comparisons. The reason is that it is not trivial to maintain the related priorities between 9 entities in a total of 36 comparisons since the coherence of the HP uses the priority carrier. However, in this study, since the priority is determined in the previous phase, if the weights are assigned while this priority is kept unchanged, consistency is consequently maintained. Therefore, the comparisons were made between the priority entities aded while the priority has been maintained. In this comparison in pairs, the entity with a higher priority is given a 10-point score and that a lower relative score is given with a lower priority in turn. The reason for which an entry is given with a higher priority 10 points for comparison is to minimize the cognitive gap between comparisons and expanding the selection of scores ensuring that the reference point in all comparisons is identical. After determining the values of relative importance of the entities deriving from the highest to the lowest priorities, the scoring interval of entire entities is fixed considering the difference of relative importance between the highest priority entity and the lowest priority entity . If the score interval is not set, the score of the entity with the lowest importance will only be close to 0, due to its low priority, regardless of its absolute importance. To avoid this problem, a correction is required by setting the interval between the highest and lower values. In the end, this is to measure its relative spaces through comparisons between Entità and quantify these gaps within the range of higher and lower values.Table 4 shows an example that entities with certain priorities are data of relative scores for comparisons to couples between entities with Painterra priority comparisons. Priority. (A), when it is given d with the highest priority 10, g has an importance 8. In the coming comparison, G is given a score of 10, and in turn to is given a relative importance of 4. in This way, after the relative scores of all couples comparison entities are measured, these scores of all entities are converted into the relative importance of reference to the score of 10 for entity with maximum priority, as seen in the (b). Then, a (c), the range of entire entity score is set by measuring the relative importance between the maximum priority entity and the lowest priority entity. Subsequently, the values of importance of each entity obtained in (b) are converted into relative values in the interval between 6 and 10 together with (C). As a result, the score of F which was 0.36 in (B) is now converted into 6, and intermediate entities, GA and, will have relevant scores in the range from 6 to 10. Finally, if the sum of all these converted value It is set to 1, and the values are further converted accordingly, weights are obtained as in (e) .Rank123456789EtiesDGAHBICEF (A) Result AA Ã ¢ Ã ¢ Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã ¢ Ã ¢ Ã ¢ g108Ã ¢ Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, ga: a aa 104a ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, aa: a ha Ã ¢ 109a Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, has: a degree Ã, Ã, ã, ã, ã, 107a a degree: Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, ia 1010a ã, ã, ã, ia: a ca ã, ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, 109a ca: Ã , Ã ¢ Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, Ã 105a ã: a fa ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, at 104 (b) score ratio10.008.003.202.882.022.021.810.910.36 (c) Note Bound10Ã ¢ Ã ¢ Ã ¢ AA 6 (D) CONVERSION10 .09.177.187.046.096.696.606.236.00 (e) Weight0.1520.1400.1090.1070.1020.1020.1010.0950.0913.3. Verification of reliabilityHoretophores, we have proposed a method to assign weights, as well as maintaining consistency, reducing the number of comparisons, applying a hierarchical structure and ahp consistency ratio. To check if this method is valid, the priority correlations of the same entity have been analyzed with three different methods.Ã ¢ Method 1: Measurement with the Likert scale 10 points and calculate the weights by converting Likert scores in values, of which the sum Is 1.ã, method 2: calculation of weights with AHP (2 levels) .Ã, method 3: weight calculation after assigning priority (proposed in this study). The number of measured entities is 9, which are used For the evaluation of research proposals Weapon and development project system, including HW / SW development plan, test assessment plan, localization plan, programming plan, expenses management plan, control plan of the Quality, the status of technologies in possession, the state of structures in possession, and the similar development achievements. Survey participants were 30 staff members who have experienced in assessing companies that use these entities and application of AHP. The survey was carried out through one-to-one interviews, and the finalitors and modeling of the survey have been described in detail to the participants who were then asked to respond to all three methods. Participants had sufficient understanding of evaluation institutions since they have already had experience in evaluation, research and confrontation Development.in from AHP, which is method 2 in the survey, immediately after a response of a participant was At the current consistency report, therefore a participant was asked to iron a pair comparison until the relationship between consistency has become less than 0.1. Furthermore, since the scores were absolute scores (from the Likert scale for the survey results), these were converted into values, of which the sum is 1, then yielding weights in order to determine the relevant importance.the weights obtained from the above method were processed by the SPSS software to give the product of Pearson correlation coefficient and spearman coefficient of correlation, which are presented in tables 5 and 6.pearsonÃ ¢ s correlation coefficientlikertahpproposedlikert Level: Level: Correlation coefficient of the rangolikerlikertahProposedLikert scale1.000.580.787AHP.000.580.787AHP.000.580.787AHP.5801.000.787AHP.5801.000.613Proposed.787.6131000News of the level: 0.01.The correlation coefficient of the time of product Pearson is the scale correlation coefficient of Likert is 0.506 with AHP, but 0.631 with the proposed method, which indicates that the latter reflects the second subjective absolute value of each amount relatively better than the HP (Table 5). Furthermore, while the spearman rank correlation coefficient has proved to be 0.580 with AHP, it is 0.787 with the proposed method, which strongly suggests that the proposed method is also higher than HP in reflecting the ranking (table 6). In conclusion, these results showed that the proposed method in this study reflects the importance and priority of each entity, similar or better than HP.4. Conclusion The AHP has the advantages of reducing the number of comparisons and cognitive errors and confirm the consistency of the response by comparing the objects with more attributes, after hierarchical structuring and the grouping based on their entities and their characters. However, at the same time, AHP has the disadvantages that the values are varied depending on the shape of the structure of the hierarchy, as well as the difficulty in maintaining consistency. Therefore, there was asked to develop a method to deal with the disadvantages. If the hierarchy is not created and more attributes can be compared at a time, these problems can be easily solved. However, in this case, the number of comparisons has increased exponentially, and it is extremely difficult to maintain the consistency of the response. Therefore, in this study, we have proposed a method to first determine the priority to maintain consistency and calculate the weights while reducing the number of comparisons. First of all, the most extent priorities could be logically determined by a relatively small number of Compare by first decomposition multiple attributes using a hierarchy structure as in the HP and later, only for entity at the lowest level, comparing entities within the group, then entities with the same priority from different groups and finally entities with priority Adiate they have not been compared. Subsequently, the weights were calculated through comparisons between adjacent entities while the priority is maintained. The method is the following: First, the entity with a higher priority is given a score of 10 and the entity with a lower adiatic priority is provided a higher relative score. Secondly, a range of scores for all entities is determined by giving an entertainment score with the lowest priority when the entity with the highest priority has a score of 10. Thirdly, the weight of each Entità is determined by converting the value of importance of each entity in the relative value within the specific score interval. Finally, in order to verify the way in which these results obtained reflected the absolute importance and priority of entities, were Compare with those of the AHP, of which the consistency has been maintained well 0.1. Therefore, it was confirmed that the method proposed in this study is relatively higher than HP in reflecting the absolute importance and priority of each entity. In conclusion, this study discusses the issues of AHP hierarchy and consistency that were not in the previous study and proposes the new method that does not have a disadvantage that weights are varied according to the structure of the hierarchy. The proposed method can be easily used using simple tools such as MS Excel or a calculator due to its simplicity in the procedure and in the formulas. Therefore, this proposed method may be In various areas that require the assignment of weights. You also need a study on how to determine the scoring interval of the entire entities and the relative importance between the priority entities adjacent.competing interests the authors declare that there is no conflict of interests about the Al of this document.

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