

EVALUATION OF THE COORDINATION BETWEEN CHINA'S TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMY USING A GREY MULTIVARIATE COUPLING MODEL

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Abstract. As extremely complex interactions exist in the process of economic research and development, a novel grey multivariable coupling model called CFGM(1,N) is proposed to evaluate the coordination degree between China's technology and economy with limited information. This proposed model improves the aggregation in GM(1,N) model through the Choquet integral among λ -fuzzy measure, which can reflect interactions among factor indexes. Meanwhile, it can estimate the coordinate parameters via the whale optimization algorithm and obtains the coupling coordination degree combining with grey comentropy. To verify the proposed model, a case study using a dataset from China's technology and the economic system is conducted. The CFGM(1,N) model has a better performance in the convergence and interpretability, as compared to the three heuristic algorithm and two classical approaches. Our finding suggests that China's technology and the economic system is still relatively coordinated. Results also reveal that there exists strong negative cooperation between the comprehensive human input and the comprehensive capital investment in this system.

Keywords: technology and economic system, Choquet integral, GM(1,N) model, whale optimization algorithm, coordination degree.

JEL Classification: C02, C52, O11.

Introduction

Technology and economy are the two driving forces of contemporary social progress (Krammer, 2017; Block et al., 2013). Economic growth is accompanied by technological progress; conversely, technological progress accelerates economic growth. Therefore, researching the

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coordination between China's technological capability and economic development promotes the coordinated and sustainable development of both factors; such research also has practical significance for the government to make scientific decisions and perform macroeconomic management (Zhang, 2014).

The coordinated development of technology and economic society is a universal concern (Neokosmidis et al., 2013; Krammer, 2017). The coordination between technology and economy refers to the state and process of mutual support, promotion, and matching between economic development and technological progress (Yuan et al., 2020). Coordination degree is the description of the above state, that is, the degree of matching between economic development and technological progress (Sun, 1996). Pradhan et al. (2014) designed a panel vector autoregressive model to investigate the relationship between development and economic growth in G20 (or Group of Twenty). Ishida (2015) developed two different multivariate models, namely, a five-variable model corresponding to the production model and a four-variable model corresponding to the energy demand model, to handle the influence of Japan's technology investment on economic growth and energy consumption. Hong (2017) examined the Granger causality between research and development (R&D) investment and economic growth in Korea. Wang and Xu (2009) used the analytic hierarchy process to comprehensively evaluate the coordinated development of regional technology and economy and showed the degree of coordination between technology and economic development in various regions. Jiang (2011) predicted the future coordinated development of regional technology and economic systems from a dynamic perspective. He established a nonlinear autoregressive model for the coordinated development of regional technology and economic systems and analyzed the dynamic evolution process of the model.

Technology and economic systems are nonlinear complex systems with space-time coupling. The interaction of interdependence and conditionality are present among related variables; at the same time, these related variables affect the changes in system characteristic variables (Coccia, 2014). In the case of GDP (Gross Domestic Product), technological manpower and fund are important factors that influence economic growth. Generally, the more scientific and technological manpower inputs provided, the greater scientific research funds required. The impact of manpower input on industrial output is regulated by funding input, whereas the impact of funding on industrial output depends on the exertion of talent advantage. In addition, technology and economic systems have less data, time lag, and complex mechanism due to the lack of statistical data and low statistical data quality in China. Fu and Zheng (2018) introduced a grey time-delay correlation analysis to improve multi-dimensional grey model GM(1,N) and established a multivariate GM(1,N) coordination model. For the system modeling problem with interaction effect, Wang (2017) and Ding et al. (2018) introduced the cross terms of relevant factor sequences into the grey action of the classic GM(1,N) model; they also respectively constructed GM(1,N) model with interaction effect, which can effectively reflect the interaction effect in multivariate system modeling. However, the functional relationship of driving factor variable may also be nonlinear in practical applications. The Choquet integral is a non-linear model which does not assume the independence of one element from another, and it has been widely applied in the fuzzy multi-attribute group decision-making problems (Aggarwal, 2017; Zhang et al., 2017; Kadaifci et al., 2020).

The aim of this paper is just to employ a nonadditive technique, the Choquet integral, to aggregate various performance values of GM(1,N). A novel grey multivariate coupling model (abbreviated as CFGM(1,N)) is established. The parameter identification and Whale optimization algorithm (WOA) of the model are also investigated. The proposed model can not only eliminate the overlapped information, but can also reflect the interaction among factors set with limited information. Finally, the CFGM(1,N) model is adopted to the evaluate the coordination between China's S&T and economy system.

1. The grey multivariate coupling evaluation model (CFGM(1,N))

To evaluate the coordination of the economy system, a grey multivariate coupling evaluation model (abbreviated as CFGM(1,N)) is established in this section. The proposed model can reflect the interaction in the classical GM(1,N) model (see Subsection 2.1) inspired by the Choquet integral among λ -fuzzy measure (see Subsection 2.2). And the theoretical discussion and the grey comentropy are displayed in Subsection 2.3.

1.1. GM(1,N) model

The GM(1,N) model is a classic grey model, which can evaluate the relationship between the behavior sequence and the factors sequence. Let the behavior sequence be $x_1^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}(1), x_1^{(0)}(2), \dots, x_1^{(0)}(n))$, and the factor sequences of system be

$$\begin{aligned} x_2^{(0)} &= (x_2^{(0)}(1), x_2^{(0)}(2), \dots, x_2^{(0)}(n)) \\ x_3^{(0)} &= (x_3^{(0)}(1), x_3^{(0)}(2), \dots, x_3^{(0)}(n)), \\ &\vdots \\ x_N^{(0)} &= (x_N^{(0)}(1), x_N^{(0)}(2), \dots, x_N^{(0)}(n)) \end{aligned}$$

then the definition of GM(1,N) is given as follows.

Definition 1. The following Eq. (1) is named GM(1,N) model, that is,

$$x_1^{(0)}(k) + az_1^{(1)}(k) = \sum_{i=2}^n b_i x_i^{(1)}(k), \quad (1)$$

where $x_i^{(1)}(k) = \sum_{j=1}^k x_i^{(1)}(j)$ is the 1-st accumulated generation about $x_i^{(0)}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, and $z_1^{(1)}(k)$ is the background value of the grey derivative sequence, namely, $z_1^{(1)}(k) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^{(1)}(k) + x_1^{(1)}(k-1))$.

From a perspective of system control, the GM(1,N) model is an analysis model or factor model, it does not has comprehensive information and is generally not suitable for forecasting (Deng, 2002). The parameters a is called development coefficient, and b_i is named as coordination coefficient about x_i . The values of a and b_i can be used to make an evaluation about the observation system.

From a perspective of social resources, $x_1^{(0)}(k)$ is the system behavior, $x_1^{(0)}(k) + az_1^{(1)}(k)$ is the function of the behavior sequence (Xiao et al., 2020d). $x_i^{(1)}(k)$ is the behavior of resources i , where $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$. And $\sum_{i=2}^N b_i x_i^{(1)}(k)$ is treated as the resource-combination, which is an linear aggregation about the factor sequences of system at the moment k . It is worth noting that these behavior resources are assumed to be mutually independent in this aggregation. The linear aggregation may not evaluate the behavior system reasonably when the system is affected by many factors having interaction effects additivity. Then, this paper improves the aggregation in GM(1,N) model through the Choquet integral.

1.2. Fuzzy measures and Choquet integral

Since fuzzy measures may be used as an effective method to express the interactions among behavior resources, λ -fuzzy measure is easy to calculate among all fuzzy measures, and fuzzy integral is able to perform aggregation of criteria in some decision making problems (Marchal, 2004). Thus, in this section, the definitions of fuzzy measure, λ -fuzzy measure, and the Choquet integral are presented as follows.

Definition 2. Let $x_1^{(0)}$ be the dependent sequence, $X = \{x_2^{(0)}, x_3^{(0)}, \dots, x_N^{(0)}\}$ be a finite set of factors, $P(X)$ be a power set of X , $(X, P(X))$ be a measurable space. A fuzzy measure μ on X is a set function $\mu : P(X) \rightarrow [0,1]$, satisfying the following conditions (Sugeno, 1974).

- (1) $\mu(\emptyset) = 0, \mu(X) = 1$;
- (2) $\forall A, B \in P(X)$, if $A \subseteq B$, then $\mu(A) \leq \mu(B)$.

The common fuzzy measures have many types of particular construct, such as possibility measures, necessity measures, belief measures, k -addictive fuzzy-measures and so on (Meng et al., 2015). Since these fuzzy-measures need a lot of raw data, the following λ -fuzzy measure is usually used instead of common fuzzy measures because it can reduce the difficulty of data collection (Chiang, 1999):

$$\mu(A \cup B) = \mu(A) + \mu(B) + \lambda \mu(A)\mu(B).$$

$\forall A, B \in P(X), A \cap B = \emptyset$, and $\lambda \geq -1$. The parameter λ determines interaction between the attributes. If $\lambda = 0$, λ -fuzzy measure reduces to simply an additive measure, and all attributes are independent of each other; if $-1 < \lambda < 0$, it is a sub-additive measures, and negative cooperation exists among all attributes; if $\lambda > 0$, there are super-additive measures and active cooperation among all attributes.

When λ is known, then the fuzzy measure function about the attribute set A , denoted by $\mu(A)$, can be expressed through the ϕ_s transfer function in the following (Takahagi, 2008).

Definition 3. Assuming $\phi_s : [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ satisfies Eq. (2), then ϕ_s is defined as a transfer function about λ fuzzy measure. Using the attribute weights $w_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$ and the transfer function ϕ_s to determine the fuzzy measure, then the fuzzy measure, about A , obtain $\mu(A)$:

$$\phi_s(\xi, w) = \begin{cases} 0, & \xi = 1, w = 0 \\ 1, & \xi = 0, w = 1 \\ 0, & \xi = 0, w < 1 \\ \frac{((1-\xi)^2 / \xi^2)^w - 1}{((1-\xi)^2 / \xi^2) - 1}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}; \tag{2}$$

$$\mu(A) = \phi_s(\xi, \sum_{u_j \in A} w_j), \quad \forall A \in P(X), \tag{3}$$

where $\xi = 1 / (\sqrt{1 + \lambda} + 1)$.

Since the Choquet integral is able to perform aggregation of criteria even when mutual preferential independence is violated, it is widely applied to comprehensive evaluation (Qu et al., 2017; Feng et al., 2018).

Definition 4. The discrete Choquet integral of set function $f : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ with respect to fuzzy measure μ is defined as follows (Grabisch, 1996):

$$\int f d\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} [f(x_{(i)}) - f(x_{(i-1)})] \mu(A_{(i)}), \tag{4}$$

where (i) indicates a permutation on X such that

$$f(x_{(1)}) \leq f(x_{(2)}) \leq \dots \leq f(x_{(N-1)}), \quad f(x_{(0)}) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad A_{(i)} = \{x_{(i)}, x_{(i+1)}, \dots, x_{(N-1)}\}.$$

Thus defined, the Choquet integral coincides with the weighted arithmetic sum as soon as the fuzzy measure $\mu(A_{(i)})$ is additive, whose weight depends on the permutation of $f(x_{(i)})$. As a consequence, only the Choquet integral with respect to an additive measure is decomposable.

In order to address some multicriteria decision making problems with a large number of interactive indices, many scholars introduced the Choquet integral into the traditional grey relational analysis (GRA) to obtain novel GRA models, such as Fuzzy Grey Choquet Integral (Tian et al., 2019), Choquet integral-based GRA (Hu, 2008), Interval-valued Pythagorean Fuzzy GRA (Khan & Abdullah, 2018), and Grey Information Coverage Interaction Relational Degree (Xiao et al., 2020a). This paper will combine the Choquet integral with GM(1,N) to establish novel grey multivariable coupling model (CFGM(1,N)).

1.3. CFGM(1,N) model

In traditional GM(1,N) model, $F_k = \sum_{i=2}^N b_i x_i^{(1)}(k)$ is the resource-combination, which only aggregates these factors independently but ignores the interactions among factors. For these $N - 1$ factors, there may be as many as 2^{N-1} interaction effect from different factor subsets. Meanwhile, for the factor x_i , let $f_k(x_i) = v_i x_i^{(1)}(k)$ be an observation at the moment k , where $i = 2, 3, \dots, N, k = 2, 3, \dots, n$, and v_i is an accommodation coefficient which can ensure $v_i x_i^{(1)}(k) \in [0,1]$. In comparison with the traditional GM(1,N) model with additivity assumption, a non-additive resource-combination F_k combined with the Choquet integral is formulated as

$$F_k = \int f_k d\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} [f_k(x_{(i)}) - f_k(x_{(i-1)})] \mu(\{x_{(i)}, x_{(i+1)}, \dots, x_{(N-1)}\}), \tag{5}$$

where $0 = f_0(x_{(0)}) \leq f_k(x_{(1)}) \leq f_k(x_{(2)}) \leq \dots \leq f_k(x_{(N-1)})$, and $\mu(\{x_{(i)}, x_{(i+1)}, \dots, x_{(N-1)}\})$ means the fuzzy measure of the factor set $\{x_{(i)}, x_{(i+1)}, \dots, x_{(N-1)}\}$.

Definition 5. The Choquet fuzzy GM(1,N) model, namely CFGM(1,N), is formulated as

$$x_1^{(0)}(k) + az_1^{(1)}(k) = b \int f_k d\mu. \tag{6}$$

Corresponding with the GM(1,N) model, the coordination coefficient b_i is expressed as

$$b_i = bv_i. \tag{7}$$

The development coefficient a reveals the development of systems. When $a < 0$, it means that $\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} x_i^{(1)}(j)$, the accumulated value of the front $k = 1$ behavior x_i , always has played a positive role on the behavior at any time k , which reveals that this system has a certain development ability. Meanwhile, the observation system keeps the quantity coordination. When $a \geq 0$, it means that $\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} x_i^{(1)}(j)$ always has played a negative role on the behavior at any time k , which reveals this system has no self-development ability.

The coefficient b_i can measure the coordination between the behavior and the factor x_i , $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$. When $b_i > 0$, it reveals that the factor x_i has promoted the behavior x_1 , and the observation system keeps the structure coordination. Otherwise, the factor x_i has restrained the behavior x_1 .

From Definition 5, GM(1,N) model (in Definition 1) can be regarded as the special forms of CFGM(1,N) model where $\lambda = 0$. Namely, the CFGM(1,N) model is an expansion of classic GM(1,N) under the perspective of the interactive factors.

It is worth noting that this study employs λ -fuzzy measure and applies to the Choquet integral, the reasons are that λ -fuzzy measure is easy to calculate and does not need a lot of raw data, which conforms to the poor information characteristics of grey system. However, λ -fuzzy measure can only express one kind of interaction in one group of indices, it is very important to construct a corresponding appropriate evaluation index system in order to overcome the limitations of λ -fuzzy measure. There are some possible methods, for example, using hierarchy and grouping indices can divide the index system into several levels that have a kind of interaction (Tian et al., 2019), or reducing the dimensionality of the index system by using principal component analysis and grey relational analysis (see Section 4).

Definition 6. The following Eq. (8) is the CFGM(1,N) whitening differential equation:

$$\frac{dx^{(1)}(t)}{dt} + ax_1^{(1)}(t) = b \left\{ \int f_i d\mu \right\}. \tag{8}$$

As the parameters v_3, v_4, \dots, v_N are known, then parameter sequence $\hat{P} = (a, b)^T$ can be estimated as displayed in Theorem 2.

Theorem 1. The least squares estimation of parameter sequence in CFGM(1,N), $\hat{P} = (a, b_2)^T$, satisfies Eq. (9):

$$\hat{P} = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T Y, \tag{9}$$

where $B = \begin{bmatrix} -z_1^{(1)}(2) & \int f_2 d\mu \\ -z_1^{(1)}(3) & \int f_3 d\mu \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -z_1^{(1)}(n) & \int f_n d\mu \end{bmatrix}$, $Y = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(0)}(2) \\ x_1^{(0)}(3) \\ \vdots \\ x_1^{(0)}(n) \end{bmatrix}$.

Proof. It is Obvious.

According the parameter estimation about (a, b) , then we can solve the time response function through Theorem 2.

Theorem 2. If the initial value $x^{(1)}(1) = x^{(0)}(1)$ is given, then the solution of the CFGM(1,N) whitening differential equation will satisfy

$$\hat{x}_1^{(1)} = e^{-at} \left\{ b \int_1^t F(\tau) e^{a_1 \tau} d\tau + e^a x_1^{(0)}(1) \right\}, \tag{10}$$

where $F(\tau)$ represents the Choquet fuzzy measure at time τ as follows:

$$F(\tau) = \int f_\tau d\mu.$$

Proof. The differential equation is $\frac{dx_1^{(1)}(t)}{dt} + ax_1^{(1)}(t) = bF(t)$. Let $x_1^{(1)}(t) = u(t)e^{-at}$, then $\frac{dx_1^{(1)}(t)}{dt} = \frac{du(t)}{dt} e^{-at} - au(t)e^{-at}$. Hence, $\frac{du(t)}{dt} = bF(t)e^{at}$, and $\int_1^t \frac{du(\tau)}{d\tau} = b \int_1^t F(\tau) e^{a\tau} d\tau$. Moreover, $u(t) = b \int_1^t F(\tau) e^{a_1 \tau} d\tau + u(1)$.

Now, Eq. (10) is completely proven.

In Eq. (10), the continuous measure function $F(\tau)$ is unknown but only can be described with a series of discrete observation. Thus, the $\int_1^k F(\tau) e^{a_1 \tau} d\tau$ can be constructed with the numerical integration as follows:

$$\int_1^k F(\tau) e^{a_1 \tau} d\tau = \sum_{j=1}^k A_j F(j) e^{a_j}, \tag{11}$$

where A_j represents the integral coefficient, and $F(j)$ represents the integral node.

$$F(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} [f_j(x_{(i)}) - f_j(x_{(i-1)})] \mu(\{x_{(i)}, x_{(i+1)}, \dots, x_{(N-1)}\}). \tag{12}$$

For the design of the integral coefficient, refer to the high-precision Newton-Cotes formula as follows:

$$A_j = (k-1)C_j^{(k)}, \tag{13}$$

where $C_j^{(k)}$ is named as Cotes coefficient. In summary, the solution of Eq. (10) can be expressed as

$$\hat{x}_1^{(1)}(k) = e^{-ak} \left\{ b(k-1) \sum_{j=1}^k C_j^{(k)} F(j) e^{aj} + e^a x_1^{(0)}(1) \right\}. \tag{14}$$

It is worth noting that when $F(t)$ does not significantly change with time, then Eq. (10) can be expressed as

$$\hat{x}_1^{(1)}(k) = e^{-ak} \left\{ \frac{bF(k)}{a} e^{-a(k-1)} + e^a x_1^{(0)}(1) \right\}. \tag{15}$$

Then, the prediction about the behavior can be gained from the model prediction value $\hat{x}_1^{(1)}(k)$ by Eq. (16):

$$\hat{x}^{(0)}(k) = \hat{x}^{(1)}(k) - \hat{x}^{(1)}(k-1). \tag{16}$$

After obtaining the parameters b and v_i of the CFGM(1,N) model, the coordination coefficient b_i ($i = 2, 3, \dots, N$) of the CFGM(1,N) model can be calculated. If the behavior and factors are time series, then b_i and a can be obtained by compartmental modeling when $k = N + 3, N + 4, \dots, n$, which are respectively called as $b_i(k)$ and $a(k)$. Finally, we can define the coordination degree by grey comentropy.

Definition 7. When $B_i(k) = \{b_2(k), b_3(k), \dots, b_n(k)\}$, the mapping $B_i \rightarrow P_i$ is the coordinated development coefficient distribution map, and the mapping value is the density value of the distribution.

$$S(k) = - \sum_{i=2}^N p_i(k) \ln p_i(k) \tag{17}$$

is the grey comentropy of the dissipative structure, and

$$p_i(k) = \frac{|b_i(k)|}{\sum_{i=2}^N |b_i(k)|}, p_i(k) \in P_i, \tag{18}$$

where $i = 2, 3, \dots, N; k = N + 3, N + 4, \dots, n$. $S(k)$ describes the coupling coordination degree between behavior and factors in system.

Combined with the comentropy representation of the dissipative structure (Wang et al., 2019), the change of $S(k)$ is used to discriminate the synergistic and ordered degree of the science-economic system

$$\Delta S(k+1) = S(k+1) - S(k), \tag{19}$$

where ΔS represents the comentropy change value of the system from the k period (initial state) to the $k + 1$ period (final state). If $\Delta S(k+1) > 0$, then the system comentropy is positive, the S&T and economic system is disordered state, and technology has no positive impact on the economy. If $\Delta S(k+1) < 0$, then the system comentropy is negative, the ordered degree of S&T and economic system gradually increases, and technology has a positive impact on the economy. If $\Delta S = 0$, then S&T and economic system do not produce comentropy change within a certain period, and technology has no impact on the economy.

2. Parameter optimization of CFGM(1,N) model

In the previous section, the modeling process of CFGM(1,N) model, which includes the solution of development coefficient and the main coordination coefficient, is discussed. In this section, the calculation of two important parameters, namely, the interaction coefficient λ and the solution of auxiliary parameter $\upsilon = \{\upsilon_2, \upsilon_3, \dots, \upsilon_N\}$ in observation function f_k are discussed.

2.1. Parameter optimization model

The mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) of the model is a widely used evaluation metric for modeling (Xiao et al., 2020b). Therefore, λ and $\upsilon^* = \{\upsilon_2, \upsilon_3, \dots, \upsilon_N\}$, which can make the MAPE minimum, are selected as the optimal parameters of the model. In addition, the minimum MAPE value is used as the optimization target, and the optimization model of MAPE is established for r and m . The objective function is expressed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MAPE}(\lambda, \upsilon_2, \upsilon_3, \dots, \upsilon_N) &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{|\hat{x}^{(0)}(k) - x^{(0)}(k)|}{x^{(0)}(k)} \times 100\% \\ \text{s.t. } \hat{x}^{(1)}(k) &= e^{-ak} \left\{ b_2(k-1) \sum_{j=1}^k C_j^{(k)} F(j) e^{aj} + e^a x_1^{(0)}(1) \right\} \\ \hat{x}^{(0)}(k) &= \hat{x}^{(1)}(k) - \hat{x}^{(1)}(k-1) \\ f_k(x_i) &= \upsilon_i x_i^{(1)}(k) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

The above optimization model includes measure and absolute value operations. Therefore, effectively solving the model using the traditional optimization method is difficult (Xiao et al., 2020c; Xiao & Duan, 2020). This study imitates the humpback whale predation process, designs the whale optimization algorithm, and finally solves the model parameters on the basis of the optimization goal. The specific solution process is explained in Subsection 3.2.

2.2. Whale optimization algorithm

Whale optimization algorithm (WOA) is a new intelligent optimization algorithm based on population heuristic that is proposed by mimicking the social behavior of humpback whales (Mirjalili & Lewis, 2016). The hunting mechanism can be simply expressed. After humpback whales search for prey, they initially spiral around the water, gradually narrow their range, and swim to their prey. When the range is determined, they finally capture the prey by using a square or circular bubble attack method. The prey is equivalent to the optimal solution of optimization problem. The search process of humpback whales is equivalent to the searching for solution optimization. The parameters to be optimized λ and $\{\upsilon_2, \upsilon_3, \dots, \upsilon_N\}$ in the CFGM(1,N) are regarded as whale predator target coordinate X , which is expressed as follows:

$$X = (\lambda, \upsilon_2, \upsilon_3, \dots, \upsilon_N). \quad (21)$$

A whale group consisting of N_w humpback whales is constructed. T_{\max} predation operations are then performed. Finally, the optimal predation point coordinates are obtained as

the optimal solution for the model. Based on the t -th ($t = 1, 2, \dots, T$) iteration, in the first t -th predation, the optimal predation coordinate of the whale group is X_t^* , which is the value of $(\lambda, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_N)$ corresponding to the smallest MAPE value. The whale k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, N_w$) takes one of the three predation strategies, which are encircling, bubble-net attacking, and searching for prey. Its own predator coordinate $X_{t+1,k}$ is updated in the next stage.

WOA starts with a set of random solutions. During the iterative process, the position is updated by randomly selecting whale individuals or the current optimal individual. The different values of parameter \vec{a} control the exploration and mining of WOA. Meanwhile, parameter p affects the exploration or the selective jump execution of the mining process through the parallel iterative optimization of the whales during exploration and mining. In this manner, the whales gradually approach their prey and finally determine the optimal solution of the problem as shown in the Figure 1.

The optimization model in Subsection 3.1 can be established by using WOA, and then model evaluation parameters $\lambda, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_N$ can be determined. In summary, the specific process of CFGM(1,N) evaluation model is illustrated in Figure 2.

As shown in Figure 2, the entire economic coordination evaluation model is divided into seven steps.

Step 1. Data are collected. Research behavior sequence $x_1^{(0)}$ and the factor sequences $x_2^{(0)}, x_3^{(0)}, \dots, x_N^{(0)}$ are determined for subsequent modeling.

Step 2. Accumulate generation is conducted for the behavior and factor sequences. Finally, $x_1^{(1)}$ and $x_2^{(1)}, x_3^{(1)}, \dots, x_N^{(1)}$ are obtained. The mean value generation is also performed after obtaining behavior accumulation sequence $x_1^{(1)}$ and $z_1^{(1)}$.

Algorithm 1 Whale optimization algorithm

```

1: Initialize  $T_{Max}$  = max number of iteration,  $N_w$  = number of whales;
2:  $fitness(X) \leftarrow MAPE(\lambda, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_N)$  % Seeing Eq. (21)
3: Randomize the Position of 2-D whales  $X[i, :]$ ,  $i=1,2,3,\dots,N_w$ 
4: Find out the best Position  $X^*$ .
5: for  $t = 1 \rightarrow T_{Max}$  do
6:    $\vec{a} = 2 \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T_{max}} \right)$ 
7:   for  $k = 1 \rightarrow N_w$  do
8:      $\vec{A} = 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r} - \vec{a}$  %  $\vec{r}$  is a random within  $[0, 1]$ .
9:      $pro$  a random within  $[0,1]$ 
10:    if  $\vec{a} >= 1$  then
11:       $X[k, :] = X^* - \vec{A} |2\vec{r}X^* - X[k, :]|$ 
12:    else
13:      if  $pro_k < 0.5$  then
14:         $X[k, :] = X^* - (2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r} - \vec{a}) \cdot |2\vec{r}X^* - X[k, :]|$ 
15:      else
16:         $X[k, :] = |X^* - X[k, :]| \cdot e^{bl} \cdot \cos(2\pi l) + X^*$ 
17:      end if
18:    end if
19:    if  $fitness(X[k, :]) < fitness(X^*)$  then
20:       $X^* = X[k, :]$ 
21:    end if
22:  end for
23: end for
24:  $\lambda^{best} \leftarrow X^*[1]$ ,  $v^{best} \leftarrow X^*[2:N+1]$ 
25: return  $r_{best}, p_{best}$  % The best parameters

```

Figure 1. The pseudocode of WOA

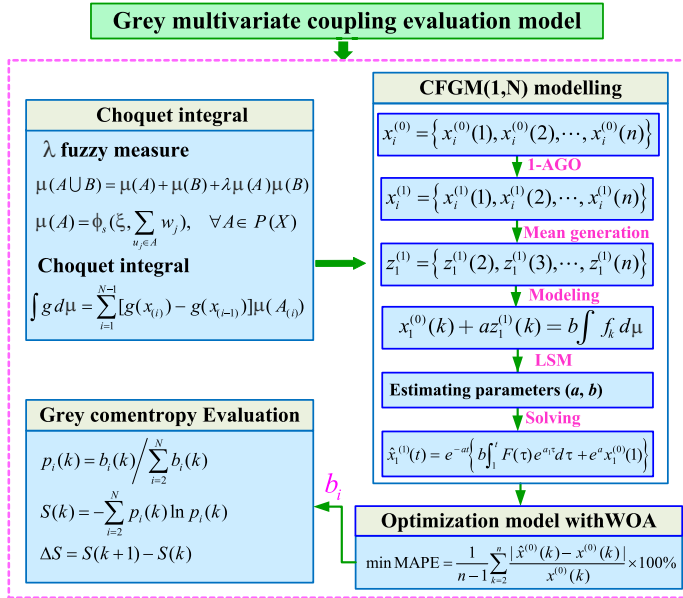


Figure 2. Flow chart of CFGM(1,N) evaluation model

Step 3. Fuzzy integral is integrally calculated. The fuzzy measure set is calculated on the basis of interaction parameter λ . Fuzzy integral $\int f_i d\mu$ is then completed.

Step 4. Model parameters (a, b) are estimated by using the least squares method, and MAPE is calculated.

Step 5. Coordination coefficients (b_3, \dots, b_N) are calculated. The parameter sequence $\lambda, u_3, u_4, \dots, u_N$ of the subsequent modeling is determined by using WOA and MAPE parameter optimization model. Finally, $b_i = b u_i$, where $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$.

Step 6. The dissipative structure grey comentropy is constructed on the basis of the distribution map of coordinated development coefficients $(a, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_N)$. The coordination degree is calculated and evaluated.

3. Case study

3.1. Data collection

To evaluate the coordination degree between China's technology and economy, we obtained the research data (listed in Table 1) from the National Bureau of Statistics of China (2019). As displayed in Table 1, our behavior variable is the Profits of Enterprises (signed as u_0 , unit: 100 million yuan), and basic factors set include u_1, u_2, \dots, u_5 , where u_1 is the Full-time Equivalent of R&D Personnel (unit: 10,000 man-year), u_2 is the Expenditure on R&D (unit: 100 million yuan), u_3 is the Expenditure on New Products Development (unit: 100 million yuan), u_4 is the Patent Applications (unit: piece), and u_5 is the Investment in Fixed Assets (unit: 100 million yuan).

Prior to the establishment of evaluation model, an interaction testing of the basic factors set are performed as presented in Tables 2. Obviously, there is a strong interaction among the variable systems according to the interaction test in Table 2.

Considering the differences existing in the order of magnitude and the base unit about these basic factors set, the standardization method is adopt as displayed in Eq. (22):

$$U_i = u_i / \text{std}(u_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, 5, \tag{22}$$

where $\text{std}(u_i)$ is the standard deviation of u_i .

Through the Eq. (22), on the one hand, the differences in the order of magnitude and the base unit may have little influence on the following data pre-processing. On the other hand, the standard deviation and variance of these basic factors are unified to 1, which can simplify subsequent calculations. To reduce the dimensionality with the principal component analysis in MATLAB software, the first two principal components are selected for subsequent modeling analysis. The descriptions of the two main components are presented in Table 3.

Table 1. Statistics of China’s high-tech industry

Year	u_0	u_1	u_2	u_3	u_4	u_5
2008	2725.1	28.50	655.20	798.40	39656	4169.20
2009	3278.5	32.00	774.00	925.10	51513	4882.20
2010	4879.7	39.91	967.83	1006.94	59683	6944.70
2011	5244.9	42.70	1237.80	1528.00	77725	9468.46
2012	6186.3	52.60	1491.49	1827.48	97200	12932.70
2013	7233.7	55.90	1734.40	2069.50	102532	15557.70
2014	8095.2	57.30	1922.20	2350.60	120077	17451.72
2015	8986.3	59.00	2219.70	2574.60	114562	19950.65
2016	10301.8	58.02	2437.61	3000.36	131680	22786.67
2017	11295.9	59.03	2644.65	3421.30	158354	26186.55

Table 2. Interaction test of indicator system

Source	SS	MS	F-value	p-value
Year	6.73E+10	1.68E+10	663.3886	5.65E-25
Index	3.82E+09	9.56E+08	37.66193	3.06E-10
Interaction	9.01E+09	5.63E+08	22.19504	6.79E-11
SS	6.34E+08	25377461		
Total	8.08E+10			

Note: SS means Sum of Square; MS means Square of Mean.

Table 3. The loading matrix and the contribution rate of PCA

Factor	U_1	U_2	U_3	U_4	U_5	PCV	PVE
$x_2^{(0)}$	0.4319	0.4517	0.4503	0.4502	0.4516	4.8587	97.17%
$x_3^{(0)}$	0.8874	-0.1645	-0.3428	-0.1032	-0.2394	0.1187	2.37%

Note: PCV is principal component variances, that is, the eigenvalues of the covariance matrix of factors. PVE is the percentage of the total variance explained by each principal component.

Table 3 shows that the entire basic factors set can be taken placed with these two principal components. The percentage of the total variance of the first principal component reaches up to 97.17%. Considering that the coefficients of the five basic factors on this principal component are all in proximity with each other because their values are approximately 0.45, then the first principal component can be named comprehensive capital investment. This component is used as the first factor (signed as $x_2^{(0)}$) for subsequent modeling. As for the second principal component, its PVE makes up 2.37% of the total variance. Considering that the second principal component accounts for a large proportion on factor u_1 (reaching 0.8874), it can be called comprehensive human input. Then this component is used as the second factor variable (signed as $x_3^{(0)}$) for subsequent modeling. The rest three principal components are ignoring, because the cumulative variance of them is only 0.46%.

In addition, original data u_0 are standardized according to Eq. (22), namely, $x_1^{(0)} = u_0 / std(u_0)$. Then this sequence data is used as the behavior for this evaluation system. The behavior sequence and the above two principal components are made up of the modeling dataset for subsequent analyzing, which are displayed in Figure 3.

Figure 3 shows that the behavior of system, $x_1^{(0)}$ (approximate range is from 1 to 4), factors set $x_2^{(0)}$ (approximate range is from 2 to 10), and $x_3^{(0)}$ (approximate range is from 1 to 2) are all stable, which means they all meet the conditions of grey modeling.

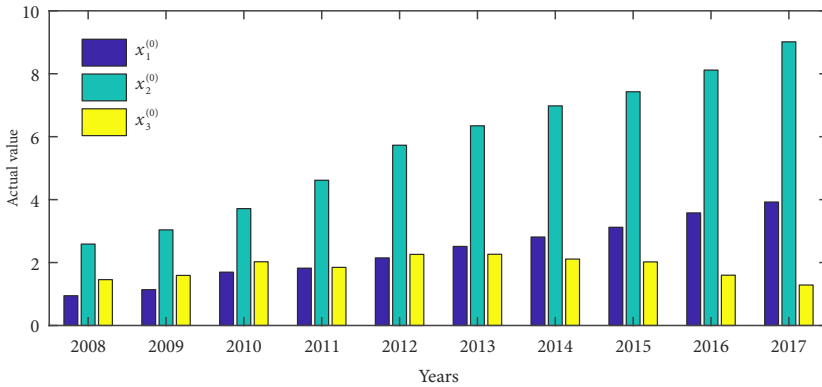


Figure 3. The description about modeling dataset

3.2. Model comparison

In this subsection, two comparison research have been done. The one is to evaluate the performance of WOA in CFGM(1,N) model, the other is to evaluate the model interpretation of CFGM(1,N) with two traditional grey multivariate models. And four common accuracy criteria are used to validate the effectiveness of the models as follows:

$$Avg-Step = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M Step_i, \tag{23}$$

where $Step_i$ is the number of stopping steps in i -th test, $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$, and M is the total times of tests.

$$\text{Avg-Val} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \text{MAPE}_i, \tag{24}$$

where MAPE_i is the MAPE when the algorithm stopping in i -th test.

$$\text{MAD} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n |x_i^{(0)} - \hat{x}_i^{(0)}|; \tag{25}$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i^{(0)} - \hat{x}_i^{(0)})^2}. \tag{26}$$

To evaluate the performance of WOA, three classical intelligent heuristic algorithms, i.e. particle swarm optimization (PSO, with the inertia weight = 0.7298 and $c_1 = c_2 = 1.4962$), grey wolf optimizer (GWO), and genetic algorithm (GA, with crossover probability = 0.8 and mutation probability = 0.1), are considered when determining the evaluation parameters in CFGM(1,M) model, $\lambda, v_3, v_4, \dots, v_N$. Therefore, four algorithms are tested with the MATLAB 2017a in Windows 10 (where CPU is Intel Core i7-6700 3.40 GHz and RAM is 16.0 GB).

The population sizes in these algorithms all are 50 and the maximum of iterations are 200. To save the computing time, these algorithms will be terminated if the variation of optimization objective keeps less than 10^{-7} for 6 iterations continuously. For each heuristic algorithm, six group data, divided from the modeling datasets, are adopt to establish the CFGM(1,N) model. To evaluate the convergence and convergence rate, this research lists two metrics in Table 4 after repeating these four algorithms 100 times. The one is the average step (Avg-Step) when the algorithms is stopped, the other is the average value (Avg-Val), namely, the average of MAPE of the CFGM(1,N), at the termination. These results are detail in Table 4. For improving the readability of this research, the best performance in each metrics are marked with the black bold font, and the suboptimal (just weaker than the best) performance are marked with the red bold font.

Table 4. The comparison about these four heuristic algorithms

Models Data	WOA-CFGM(1,N)		PSO-CFGM(1,N)		GWO-CFGM(1,N)		GA-CFGM(1,N)	
	Avg-Val	Avg-Step	Avg-Val	Avg-Step	Avg-Val	Avg-Step	Avg-Val	Avg-Step
2008–2012	0.6027%	23.3732	0.6027%	27.1292	0.6027%	25.7115	0.6036%	21.9709
2008–2013	4.1288%	24.7535	4.1290%	34.6294	4.1289%	28.9438	4.1292%	22.3412
2008–2014	5.2760%	23.6083	5.2763%	30.5269	5.2760%	27.5305	5.2763%	18.2459
2008–2015	4.8429%	26.3521	4.8429%	33.7528	4.8431%	28.1296	4.8437%	19.5670
2008–2016	4.4920%	23.8441	4.4921%	32.1146	4.4921%	27.5544	4.4926%	23.2271
2008–2017	4.0815%	25.8585	4.0823%	30.0862	4.0815%	29.0756	4.0830%	22.1911

Note: WOA-CFGM(1,N) means the CFGM(1,N) using the WOA for parameter optimization, PSO-CFGM(1,N) means the CFGM(1,N) using the PSO, GWO-CFGM(1,N) means the CFGM(1,N) using the GWO, and GA-CFGM(1,N) means the CFGM(1,N) using the GA.

In these four heuristic algorithms, GA seems always to have the best performance in the convergence (Avg-step), but it can't find the best value for CFGM(1,N) model, which means the GA has a high risk of premature in these dataset at the same stopped criteria error. Although just performing suboptimal in Avg-step, WOA always gains a smallest MAPE at the termination, which means the WOA have a best performance on discouraging premature convergence. PSO and GWO also can find the best value for our model, but they both have a larger Avg-Step in this comparison, which means they may waste more time than GA even WOA. Thus, the WOA is recommended in CFGM(1,N) model.

After comparing the performance of optimization algorithm in CFGM(1,N) model, this research then evaluates the model interpretation three grey multivariate models, i.e. the proposed model, the classical GM(1,N) model (Zeng et al., 2016) and the GM(1,N) with the interaction effect (abbreviated as IEGM(1,N), seeing in Wang (2017)). For each model, six subsystems, divided from the modeling dataset, are used to construct these three kind of grey models. Thus, 18 grey multivariate models are established with the same research starting point of 2008. To understand and interpret models in a better way, the model performance evaluation metric is a widely used techniques. Then besides MAPE, mean absolute deviation (MAD) and root mean squared error (RMSE) both are taken as the metrics to evaluate the model performance.

Based on the three performance evaluation metrics in Table 5, the CFGM(1,N) model is more reasonable for evaluating the coordination between China's S&T and economy system than the classical GM(1,N) model and IEGM(1,N) model. The MAPEs of the six sub-models are all approximately 5%, and the values of MAE and RMSE are kept below 0.1, suggesting that these six CFGM(1,N) models have a better performance in fitting. Namely, the unobserved errors of CFGM(1,N) models are smaller than two other models. Thus, comparing with the classical GM(1,N) models and IEGM(1,N) models, all of them perform better in the interpretation. And it is necessary to consider the interaction effect quantitatively in modeling, which can make the following coordination evaluation in China's S&T and economy system more trustworthy.

Table 5. Evaluation about the grey model interpretation

Models Periods	CFGM(1,N)			GM(1,N)			IEGM(1,N)		
	MAPE	MAE	RSME	MAPE	MAE	RSME	MAPE	MAE	RSME
2008–2012	0.60%	0.0102	0.0095	23.32%	0.5017	0.4369	22.25%	0.4746	0.4148
2008–2013	4.13%	0.0780	0.0742	18.86%	0.4204	0.3688	16.81%	0.3693	0.3228
2008–2014	5.28%	0.1044	0.0834	13.44%	0.3194	0.2656	16.61%	0.3951	0.3403
2008–2015	4.84%	0.1059	0.0718	12.45%	0.3034	0.2532	19.46%	0.4873	0.4297
2008–2016	4.49%	0.0988	0.0711	9.60%	0.2375	0.2047	18.98%	0.4995	0.4476
2008–2017	4.08%	0.0932	0.0679	5.42%	0.1401	0.1149	19.16%	0.5203	0.4715

3.3. Model interpretation

Given that the CFGM(1,N) model's performance was better, the parameter estimation results for this observation system, i.e. the development coordination coefficients a , b_2 , b_3 , the interaction coefficient λ of interaction among factors, and the coordination degree parameters (dissipative structure comentropy $S(k)$ and comentropy change value $\Delta S(k)$) of the six subsystems are presented in Figure 4, Figure 5 and Table 6.

These coordination coefficients of the comprehensive capital b_2 , reveal that the comprehensive capital investment always promotes company profits during 2008~2017. Figure 4 illustrates that all $b_2 > 0$ indicates that the comprehensive capital investment always keeps a positive influence on corporate profits, which is consistent with the previous research (Krammer, 2017; Fu & Zheng, 2018). And the increasing of the comprehensive capital investment also ensures the rapid and sustainable growth of the corporate profits.

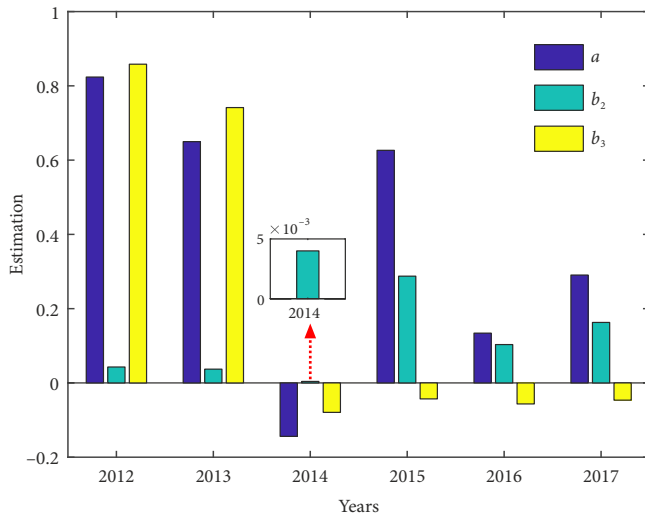


Figure 4. Description of model development coordination coefficient

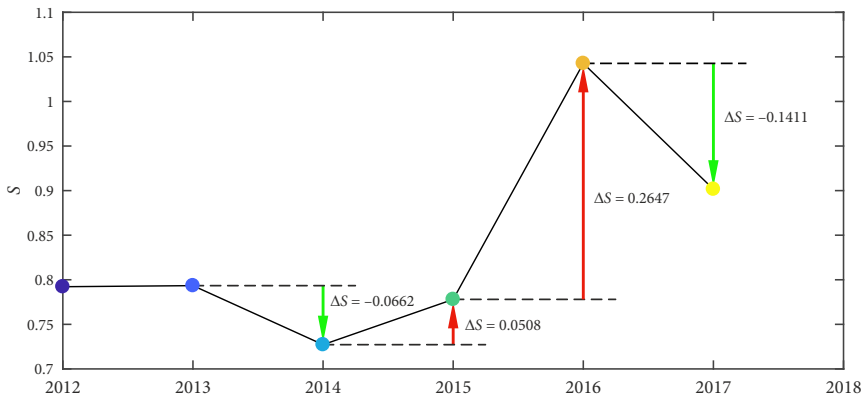


Figure 5. Grey information comentropy evaluation model

Table 6. Results of CFGM(1,N) model

Coefficients Periods	Development coordination			Interaction	Coordination degree	
	a	b_2	b_3	1	$S(k)$	$\Delta S(k)$
2008–2012	0.8237	0.0429	0.8583	-1	0.7922	0
2008–2013	0.6497	0.0371	0.7415	-1	0.7934	0.0013
2008–2014	-0.1439	0.0040	-0.0793	-1	0.7272	-0.0662
2008–2015	0.6264	0.2875	-0.0430	-1	0.7780	0.0507
2008–2016	0.1341	0.1033	-0.0566	-1	1.0427	0.2647
2008–2017	0.2905	0.1629	-0.0464	-1	0.9016	-0.1411

These development coefficients show that the Chinese technology and economic system is basically uncoordinated in self-development of the economic level. Figure 4 displays that except for 2014, $a > 0$, indicating that the internal motivation of the self-development of the economic level is insufficient. The simple comprehensive human input has a restraining effect on the realization of final profit. The profit of an enterprise mainly depends on the continuous improvement of scientific and technological capabilities. As the development coefficient a continued to decline in 2012–2017, the incoordination degree of system gradually weakens, and the system's own mechanism is continuously improved. These results are consistent with increasing investment in science and technology development in China.

The coordination degrees from the comentropy suggest that China's technology and economic system is generally coordinated, and the coordination trend is consistent with the actual situation. Analyzing the comentropy of the coordination degree in Figure 5, $S(k)$, we can find all values of these six subsystem is basically between 0.7 and 1. Namely, the coordination degree of China's technology and economic system always remains relatively stable over the past six years, and this phenomenon also suggests that the investment in S&T always plays a positive role on the high-tech industry. The change about the comentropy reveals this phenomenon as well. Observing the change of comentropy in Figure 5, $\Delta S(k)$, we find it is negative during the period 2013–2014, which reveals that the order degree of China's R&D system gradually increases in the early stage of industrial development. $\Delta S(k)$ is positive during the period 2015–2016, with rapid improvement of scientific and technological capabilities. Therefore, the interaction effect between comprehensive capital investment and comprehensive human input in the S&T input system has increasingly affected the high-tech industry and has begun to form negative impacts and interference. $\Delta S(k)$ is negative in 2017. Thus, the coordination degree of China's R&D system has gradually increased after a period of adjustment, thereby reaching more than 0.9 in 2017. Technology investment has also become a positive factor that promotes the development of China's high-tech industry. Therefore, the comentropy change result is consistent with the actual situation.

The coordination coefficients of the comprehensive human input, b_3 , reveals that there may exists the personnel redundancy or lower per capita treatment in China's high-tech R&D investment. By observing coordination coefficient b_3 in Figure 4, b_3 is initially positive and then becomes negative. Hence, the comprehensive manpower input has a positive and negative influence on the final profit in 2012–2013 and 2014–2017, respectively. With 2014

as the dividing line, the full-time equivalent of R&D personnel factor dominates because of the comprehensive human resource input factors. Personnel investment after 2014 is also significantly higher than the three previous years. Hence, the phenomenon that there may exist the personnel redundancy or low per capita treatment occurred after 2014.

These interaction coefficients (λ) suggest that there exists a strong negative cooperation between the comprehensive human input and the comprehensive capital investment. The quantitative observation about the interaction effect with fuzzy measure is our innovative exploration, and it's also the expansion from the classical GM(1,N) model. The interaction coefficients of these six subsystems are all -1 , suggesting that there exists a strong and negative cooperation between $x_2^{(0)}$ and $x_3^{(0)}$. Namely, $x_2^{(0)}$ and $x_3^{(0)}$ are mutually inhibiting in the factors set. Although surprising, this finding can also be verified from Figure 4, where the comprehensive human input initially increased and then decreased with the continuous increase of comprehensive capital investment. And this finding also ensures the analysis about b_3 above.

These results are objective and credible, which could help identify contributors in China's technology and economic and understand the complicated coupling relationship, and then implement the sustainable development strategies to better balance economic growth and technology development. However, the assessment results are constrained by the characteristics of the research data. This is because the model is assigned a macroscopic coordination relationship and the heterogeneity in various microcosmic industries that cannot yet be implemented, although it has been used for a number of evaluations. Obviously, the evolution of the microcosmic coupling coordination degree is more useful for programming the development of a specific industrial. Consequently, further studies are essential to collect more detailed industries characteristic data and develop dynamic microcosmic coupling coordination degree in corresponding industries in the future.

Conclusions and insights

Aiming at the background of China's R&D system coordination degree evaluation and considering the correlation, interaction, and small sample data characteristics among the factor sequences in the evaluation system, this study establishes a CFGM(1,N) model to evaluate system coordination degree. The main innovations are explained as follows.

- (1) Based on fuzzy integral theory, a novel grey multivariable CFGM(1,N) evaluation model with fuzzy integral is established. The main form of the model, the parameter estimation method, and the whitening differential equation are solved. The subsequent model evaluation is also completed. The model can reflect the interactivity and improve the interpretability of the model.
- (2) The parameters in the CFGM(1,N) model are optimized by WOA. The parameter optimization model is also designed. The fuzzy integral parameters in the model are solved by WOA. Technology can mine in-depth data information and complete the measurement of the interaction degree among factors and that of coordination coefficient.

- (3) Based on the real data of the Chinese R&D system, an empirical analysis of the coordination degree assessment is conducted. Three types of parameters, which are model coordination coefficient, coordination degree, and comentropy change value, are proposed to comprehensively evaluate the coordination relationship between input in S&T and output of high-tech. The research results reveal that comprehensive capital investment and human resource investment of high-tech industries have a mutual restraining effect for corporate profits. Increasing the investment of human resources may inhibit corporate profits, and the current high-tech industry R&D investment system has human resources investing redundancy or low treatment of R&D personnel. China's R&D system is relatively coordinated, and the trend of coordination degree is consistent with the actual situation. Technology development and investment are becoming positive factors for promoting the rapid and sustainable development of China's high-tech industries.

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