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2		14.04.20-21.04.20	
3		22.04.20-27.04.20	
4		28.04.20-05.05.20	
5		06.05.20-11.05.20	
6		12.05.20-13.05.20	
7		14.05.20-15.05.20	

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ABSTRACT

Master's thesis: 82 pages, 29 figures, 3 tables, 1 appendices, 33 sources.

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK, RADIAL BASIS FUNCTION NETWORK, NONLINEAR DYNAMIC OBJECT, LEVENBERG-MARKWARDT METHOD, IDENTIFICATION.

The major goal of this thesis is to build a model for the identification of nonlinear dynamic objects based on radial-basis networks.

Existing identification methods of nonlinear dynamic objects are investigated in this thesis. A model for the identification of nonlinear dynamic objects based on a radial-basis network has been developed.

The simulation modeling of the following number of algorithms of training of a radial-basis network is carried out and their comparative characteristic is presented.

The efficiency of using the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm in nonlinear dynamic objects without obstacles modeling as well as in their presence is shown.

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4.3		64
4.3.1	-	64
4.3.2			-
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CMAC (Cerebellar Model Articulation Controller) –

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1.1.1

y(t)

u(t),

:

$$y(t) = c_0 + c_1 u(t) + c_2 u^2(t) + \dots + \sum_{i=0}^N c_i u^i(t). \tag{1.1}$$

[3].

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$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) = & c_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p c_i u_i(t) + \sum_{i_1=1}^p \sum_{i_2=1}^p c_{i_1 i_2} u_{i_1}(t) u_{i_2}(t) + \dots + \\
 & + \sum_{i_1=1}^p \dots \sum_{i_1 \dots i_1}^p c_{i_1 \dots i_1} u_{i_1}(t) \dots u_{i_1}(t).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.2}$$

(1.1) (1.2)

1.1.2

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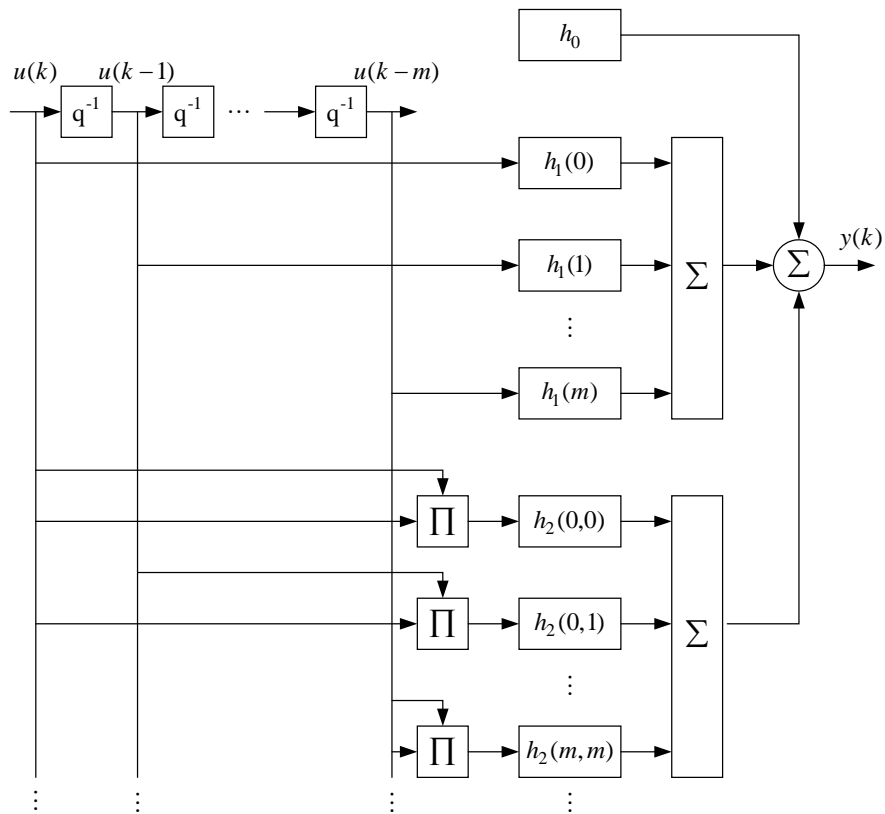
$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) = & g_0 + \int_{\tau_1=0}^t g_1(\tau_1) u(t-\tau_1) d\tau_1 + \int_{\tau_1=0}^t \int_{\tau_2=0}^t g_2(\tau_1, \tau_2) u(t-\tau_1) u(t-\tau_2) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 + \dots = \\
 = & \sum_{i=0}^n \int_{\tau_1=0}^t \dots \int_{\tau_i=0}^t g_i(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_i) \prod_{j=1}^i u(t-\tau_j) d\tau_1 \dots d\tau_i,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.3}$$

$g_n(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n), n=0,1,2,\dots$ — n -

— :

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(k) &= h_0 + \sum_{i=0}^k h_1(i)u(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k h_2(i, j)u(k-i)u(k-j) + \dots = \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n \dots \sum_{i=0}^k h_i(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_i) \prod_{j=1}^i u(k-\tau_j),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.4}$$

$g_n(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ — n-



1.1 —

(1.3), (1.4)

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[4].

1.1.3

[4]:

$$y(t) = \int_0^t K[t, u(\cdot)] d\cdot, \tag{1.4}$$

$K[\cdot] -$

[2, 3].

[4]

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= g_0 + \sum_{i_1=0}^n \int_{i_1=0}^t g_{1i_1}(\cdot) P_{1i_1}[u(t-i_1)] d_{i_1} + \\ &+ \sum_{i_1=0}^n \sum_{i_2=0}^n \left[\int_{i_1=0}^t g_{21i_1}(\cdot) P_{21i_1}[u(t-i_1)] d_{i_1} \right] \left[\int_{i_2=0}^t g_{22i_1}(\cdot) P_{22i_1}[u(t-i_2)] d_{i_2} \right] + \dots = \tag{1.4} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i_1=0}^n \dots \sum_{i_n=0}^n \prod_{j=1}^i \int_{j=0}^t g_{ijj}(\cdot) P_{ijj}[u(t-j)] d_{j}; \end{aligned}$$

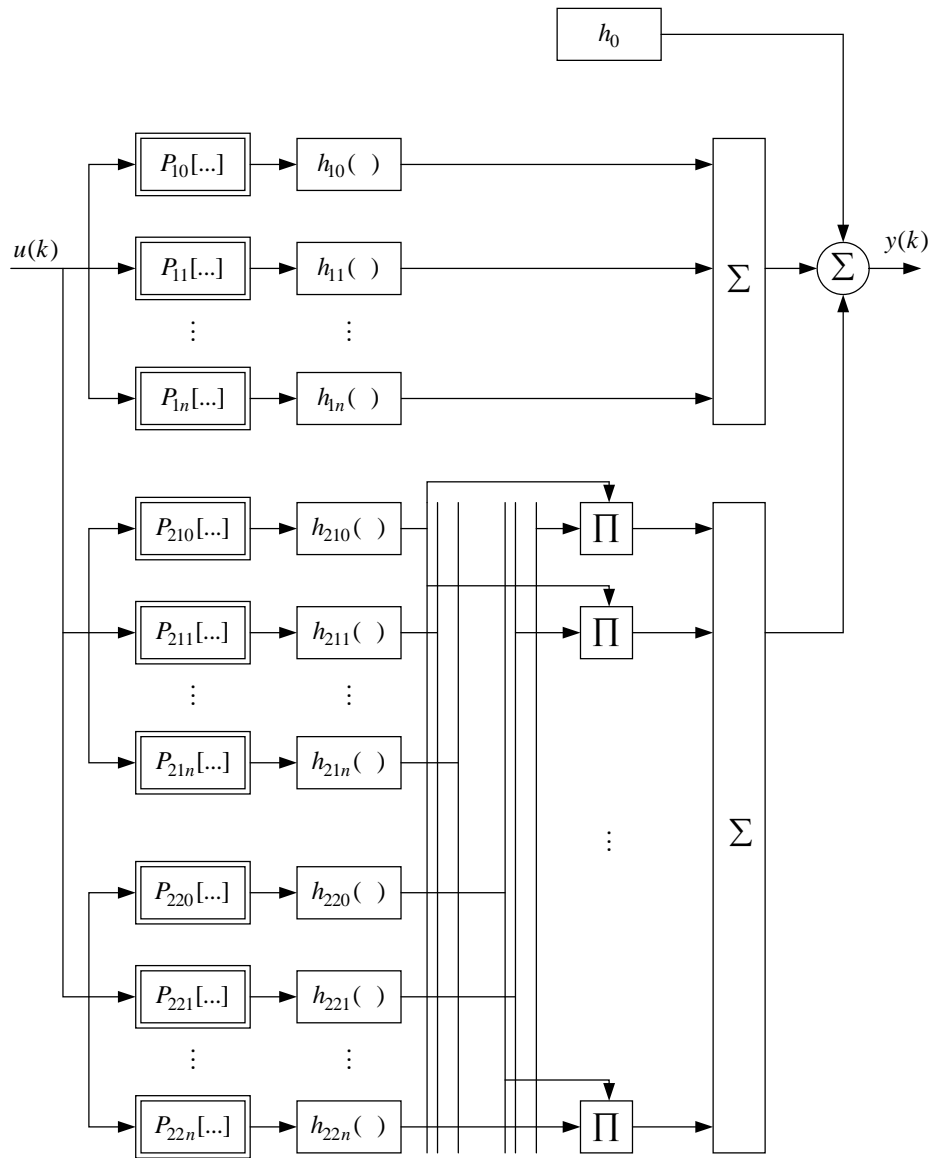
:

$$y(k) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i_1=0}^n \dots \sum_{i_n=0}^n \prod_{j=1}^i \sum_{n=0}^n h_{ijj}(\cdot) P_{ijj}[u(k-j)], \tag{1.5}$$

$$P[\mathbf{u}(x)] = \sum_{i=1}^n u^i(x) -$$

(1.5),

1.2.



1.2 -

[3, 4]

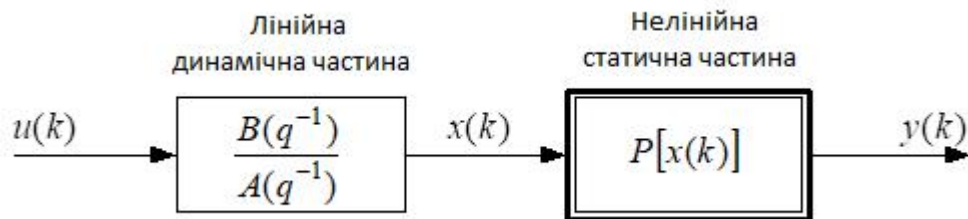
.1.3.

$$x(k) = \frac{B(q^{-1})}{A(q^{-1})} u(k), \quad y(k) = P[x(k)], \quad (1.7)$$

$$B(q^{-1}) = b_0 + b_1 q^{-1} + \dots + b_{n_b} q^{-n_b};$$

$$A(q^{-1}) = 1 + a_1 q^{-1} + \dots + a_{n_a} q^{-n_a};$$

$P[x(k)]$ -



1.3 –

(1.7)

$$y(k) = P \left[\frac{B(q^{-1})}{A(q^{-1})} u(k) \right]. \quad (1.8)$$

P[.]

$$P(x[k])= x_0 + x_1 x(k) + x_2 x^2(k), \quad (1.8) \quad :$$

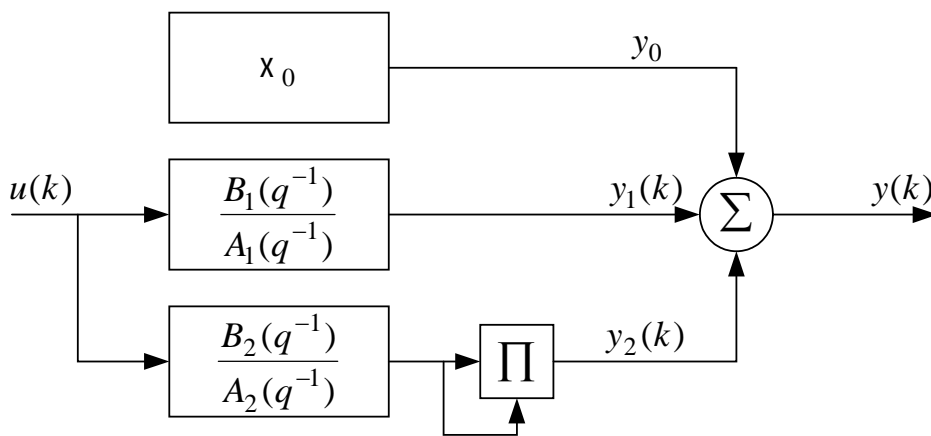
$$y(k)= x_0 + x_1 \frac{B(q^{-1})}{A(q^{-1})} u(k) + x_2 \left[\frac{B(q^{-1})}{A(q^{-1})} u(k) \right]^2. \quad (1.9)$$

(1.9)

(1.4, 1.5),

$$y(k)= x_0 + \frac{B_1(q^{-1})}{A_1(q^{-1})} u(k) + \left[\frac{B_2(q^{-1})}{A_2(q^{-1})} u(k) \right]^2; \quad (1.10)$$

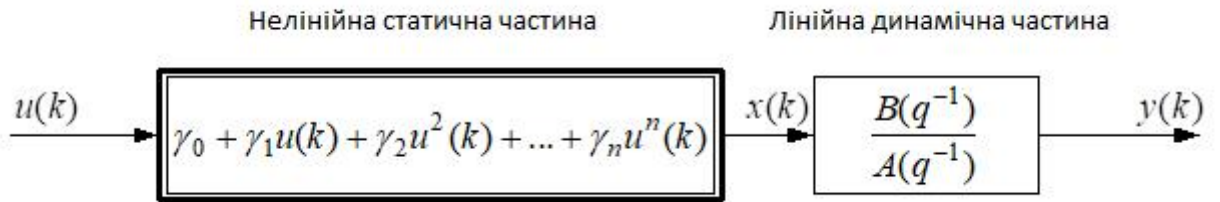
$$y(k)= x_0 + \frac{B_1(q^{-1})}{A_1(q^{-1})} u(k) + \left[\frac{B_2(q^{-1})}{A_2(q^{-1})} u(k) \right] \left[\frac{B_3(q^{-1})}{A_3(q^{-1})} u(k) \right]. \quad (1.11)$$



1.4 –

(1.10)

1.6.



1.6–

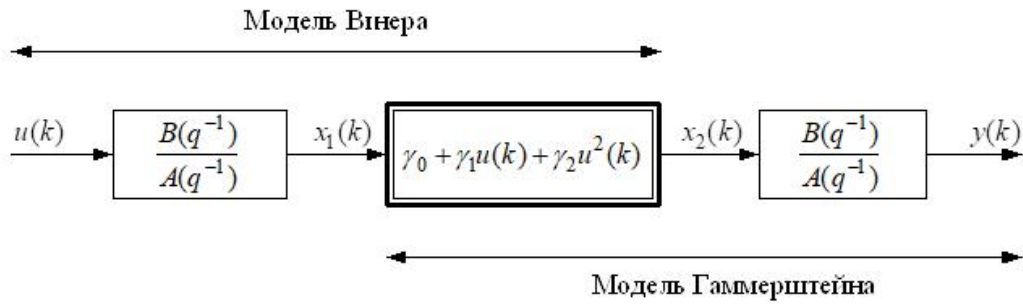
(1.1),

[1],

[2],

(1.7)

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k) = \frac{B_1(q^{-1})}{A_1(q^{-1})} u(k), & x_2(k) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1(k) + \alpha_2 x_1^2(k); \\ y(k) = \frac{B_2(q^{-1})}{A_2(q^{-1})} x_2(k). \end{cases} \quad (1.12)$$



1.7 –

(1.12)

$$y_0 = \frac{B_2(1)}{A_2(1)}, y_1(k) = \frac{B_1(1) B_2(1)}{A_1(1) A_2(1)} u(k), y_2(k) = \frac{B_2(q^{-1})}{A_2(q^{-1})} \left[\frac{B_1(q^{-1})}{A_1(q^{-1})} u(k) \right], \quad (1.13)$$

$$y(k) = y_0 + y_1(k) + y_2(k).$$

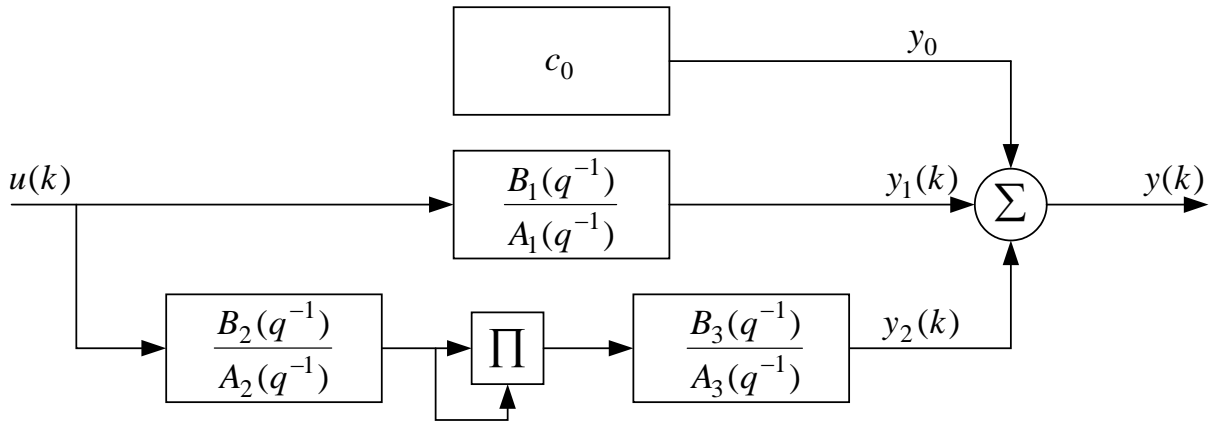
$$y_0 = c_0; \quad y_1(k) = B_1(1)/A_1(1) u(k),$$

(1.18)

$$y_0 = c_0, y_1(k) = \frac{B_1(1)}{A_1(1)} u(k), \quad y_2(k) = \frac{B_3(q^{-1})}{A_3(q^{-1})} \left[\frac{B_2(q^{-1})}{A_2(q^{-1})} u(k) \right]^2, \quad (1.14)$$

$$y(k) = y_0 + y_1(k) + y_2(k).$$

[4].



1.8 –

1.1.4 ARMAX NARMAX

(AR-),

(ARX-),

(ARMAX-),

(OE-),

(BJ-)

ARMAX

[5]

(NARMAX),

[6]:

$$y(k)=f[y(k-1),\dots,y(k-k_y), u(k-1),\dots,u(k-k_u), e(k-1),\dots,e(k-k_e)]+e(k), \quad (1.15)$$

$$y(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1} - \quad , \quad ;$$

$$u(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1} - \quad , \quad ;$$

$$e(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1} - \quad ;$$

$$f[\cdot] - \quad f: \mathbb{R}^{(k_y M + k_u M + k_e M) \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1} .$$

$$k_y, k_u, k_e - \quad , \quad ,$$

NARX- :

$$y(k)=f[y(k-1),\dots,y(k-k_y),u(k-1),\dots,u(k-k_u)]+e(k) \quad (1.16)$$

$$(1.13) - (1.16) \quad ,$$

$$- \quad [7].$$

$$(1.14) \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_i(k) = & c_0^{(i)} + \sum_{i_1=1}^P c_{i_1}^{(i)} z_{i_1}(k) + \sum_{i_1=1}^P \sum_{i_2=i_1}^P c_{i_1 i_2}^{(i)} z_{i_1}(k) z_{i_2}(k) + \\ & + \sum_{i_1=1}^P \sum_{i_2=i_1}^P \dots \sum_{i_l=i_{l-1}}^P c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_l}^{(i)} z_{i_1}(k) z_{i_2}(k) \dots z_{i_l}(k) + e_i(k), \end{aligned} \quad (1.17)$$

$$P = M k_y + N k_u ;$$

$$z_1(k) = y_1(k-1); z_2(k) = y_1(k-2); \dots; z_{M k_y}(k) = y_M(k-k_y);$$

$$z_{M k_y + 1}(k) = u_1(k-1); z_{M k_y + 2}(k) = u_1(k-2); \dots; z_P(k) = u_N(k-k_u);$$

[10-12].

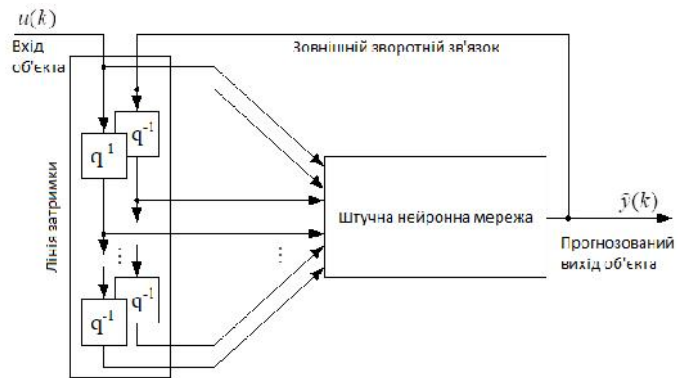
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2.1

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 $u(k), u(k-1), \dots$
 $\hat{y}(k), \hat{y}(k-1), \dots$,
 .
 :

$$\hat{y}(k+1) = f(\hat{y}(k), \hat{y}(k-1), \dots, u(k), u(k-1), \dots). \quad (2.1)$$

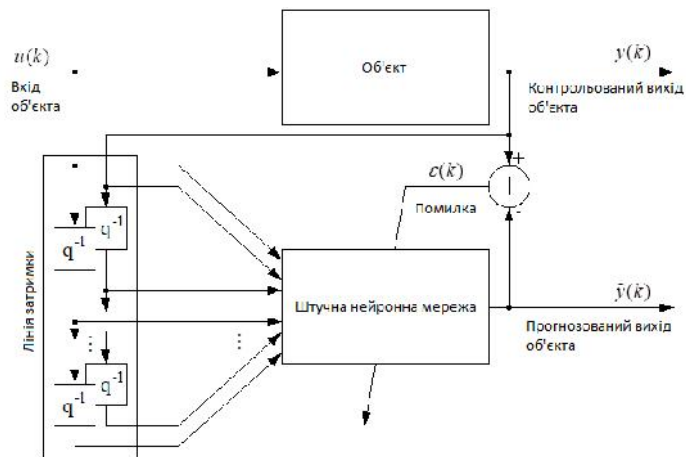


2.1 –

(2.1)

(2.2). $\hat{y}(k+1)$
 $u(k), u(k-1), \dots$
 $y(k), y(k-1), \dots$:

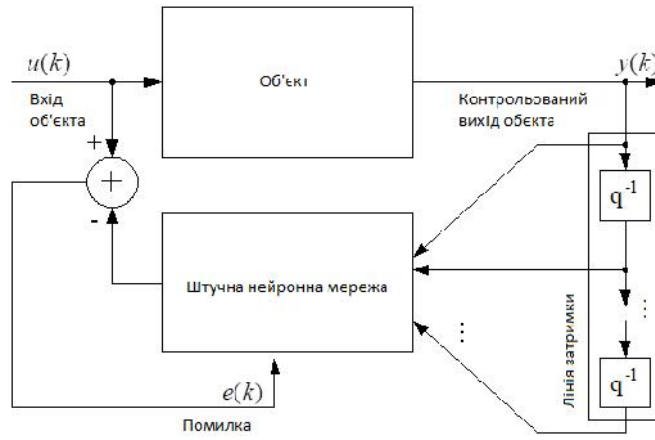
$$\hat{y}(k+1) = f(y(k), y(k-1), \dots, u(k), u(k-1), \dots). \quad (2.2)$$



1.2 –

$$y(k+1) = f(y(k), y(k-1), \dots, u(k)), \quad (2.3)$$

(1.3).



1.3 –

[14-17].

(2.4)

$\{\Phi_i(p)\}$,

$$\hat{y}(k) = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \Phi_i(p(k)), \quad (2.4)$$

$$w_i - ;$$

$$p(k)=(y(k-1), \dots, y(k-k_y), u(k), \dots, u(k-k_u))^T .$$

$$f_{\log}(u) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-u}}; f'_{\log}(u) = f_{\log}(u)(1-f_{\log}(u)); \tag{2.5}$$

$$f_{\text{th}}(u) = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{e^u + e^{-u}}; f'_{\text{th}}(u) = 1 - f_{\text{th}}^2(u). \tag{2.6}$$

(2.5) (2.6)

f(·)

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d(k).

P

p(k)(1 ≤ k ≤ P)

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CMAC,

CMAC

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2.2

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$(y_{i,p}^L)(i=1, \dots, N^L)$

$(d_{i,p})$

[21].

2.2.1

$E($

$J(w)):$

$$E = \sum_{p=1}^P E_p, \tag{2.7}$$

$E_p -$

p

$E.$

[22]:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^{N^L} (d_{i,p} - y_{i,p}^L)^2. \quad (2.8)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2PN^L} \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^{N^L} (d_{i,p} - y_{i,p}^L)^2. \quad (2.9)$$

(2.8) (2.9)

E

E

" " [23].

$$E = - \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^{N^L} \ln \left[(y_{i,p}^L)^{d_{i,p}} (1 - y_{i,p}^L)^{1 - d_{i,p}} \right]. \quad (2.10)$$

(2.10),

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^{N^L} e^{- (y_{i,p}^L - d_{i,p}) (d_{i,p} - y_{i,p}^L)}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (d_{i,p}) \\ & = 0.9, \\ & (y_{i,p}^L) \quad [24]. \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow \infty$

E,

$$=1.0,$$

().

2.2.2

« » ,

[25]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ik}^L} &= \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_{k,p}^L} \frac{\partial y_{k,p}^L}{\partial a_{k,p}^L} \frac{\partial a_{k,p}^L}{\partial w_{ik}^L} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ik}^L} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} (d_{k,p} - y_{k,p}^L)^2 \right) = \\ &= - \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} (d_{k,p} - y_{k,p}^L) \frac{\partial y_{k,p}^L}{\partial w_{ik}^L}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

L :

$$y_{k,p}^L = f^L \left(\sum_{l=0}^{N^{L-1}} w_{kl}^L y_{l,p}^{L-1} \right), \quad (2.13)$$

$$k = \overline{1, N^L}$$

, :

$$\frac{\partial y_{k,p}^L}{\partial w_{ij}^L} = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq i \\ f^{\prime L}(a_{i,p}^L) y_{j,p}^{L-1}, & k = i \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

$$i = \overline{1, N^L}, \quad j = \overline{1, N^{L-1}},$$

$$i = \overline{1, N^L},$$

$$j = \overline{1, N^{L-1}}.$$

:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^L} = - \sum_{p=1}^P (d_{i,p} - y_{i,p}^L) f^{\prime L}(a_{i,p}^L) y_{j,p}^{L-1}. \quad (2.15)$$

:

$$\delta_{i,p}^L = (d_{i,p} - y_{i,p}^L) f^{\prime L}(a_{i,p}^L), \quad i = \overline{1, N^L} \quad (2.16)$$

:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^L} = - \sum_{p=1}^P \delta_{i,p}^L y_{j,p}^{L-1}, \quad (2.17)$$

$$i = \overline{1, N^L}, ;$$

$$j = \overline{0, N^{L-1}}.$$

L-1, :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^{L-1}} &= \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_{k,p}^L} \frac{\partial y_{k,p}^L}{\partial a_{k,p}^L} \frac{\partial a_{k,p}^L}{\partial f_{j,p}^{L-1}} \frac{\partial f_{j,p}^{L-1}}{\partial a_{j,p}^{L-1}} \frac{\partial a_{j,p}^{L-1}}{\partial w_{ij}^{L-1}} = \\ &= - \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} (d_{k,p}^L - y_{k,p}^L) f^{\mathfrak{L}}(a_{k,p}^L) w_{jk}^L f^{\mathfrak{L}-1}(a_{j,p}^{L-1}) y_{j,p}^{L-2} = - \sum_{p=1}^P \delta_{i,p}^{L-1} y_{j,p}^{L-2}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\delta_{i,p}^{L-1} = \dots \quad L-1.$$

$$\delta_{i,p}^{L-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} (d_{k,p}^L - y_{k,p}^L) f^{\mathfrak{L}}(a_{k,p}^L) w_{jk}^L f^{\mathfrak{L}-1}(a_{j,p}^{L-1}) = f^{\mathfrak{L}-1}(a_{j,p}^{L-1}) \sum_{k=1}^{N^L} \delta_{k,p}^L w_{jk}^L;$$

$i = \overline{1, N^{L-1}}.$

L-2, L-3, ..., 1

, () :

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}^r} = - \sum_{p=1}^P \delta_{i,p}^{(r-1)} y_{j,p}^{(r-1)}, \quad r = \overline{1, L}, \quad i = \overline{1, N^r}, \quad j = \overline{0, N^{r-1}}, \quad (2.19)$$

$$r-1, \quad \delta_{i,p}^r = \dots \quad r.$$

$$\delta_{i,p}^r = f^{\mathfrak{L}-r}(a_{i,p}^r) \sum_{k=1}^{N^{r+1}} \delta_{k,p}^{r+1} w_{ki}^{r+1}, \quad r = \overline{1, L-1};$$

$$\delta_{i,p}^L = (d_{i,p}^L - y_{i,p}^L) f^{\mathfrak{L}}(a_{i,p}^L), \quad i = \overline{1, N^L}.$$

() () ,

k $\nabla f(\mathbf{w}(k))$

:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{w}(k+1) = \mathbf{w}(k) + \Delta \mathbf{w}(k); \\ \Delta \mathbf{w}(k) = -\eta \nabla f(\mathbf{w}(k)), \eta > 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.20)$$

η - , (0,1).

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{w}(k)) = \left(\frac{\partial E(\mathbf{w}(k))}{\partial w_1(k)} \quad \frac{\partial E(\mathbf{w}(k))}{\partial w_2(k)} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial E(\mathbf{w}(k))}{\partial w_N(k)} \right)^T.$$

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 (- , , - ,)
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$$\eta(k+1) = \begin{cases} \rho \eta(k), & E(\mathbf{w}(k+1)) < E(\mathbf{w}(k)); \\ \sigma \eta(k), & E(\mathbf{w}(k+1)) \geq E(\mathbf{w}(k)), \end{cases} \quad (2.21)$$

$\rho > 1, 0 < \sigma < 1$.

2.2.3

$f(\mathbf{w}(k))$

$\mathbf{w}(0)$.

() :

$$w(k+1) = w(k) - G^{-1}(k)\nabla f(k) \tag{2.22}$$

$$G(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_1^2(k)} & \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_1(k)\partial w_2(k)} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_1(k)\partial w_N(k)} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_2(k)\partial w_1(k)} & \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_2^2(k)} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_2(k)\partial w_N(k)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_N(k)\partial w_1(k)} & \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_N(k)\partial w_2(k)} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 E(w(k))}{\partial w_N^2(k)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2.12),

[26]:

$w(k)$.

(2.13),

[27]:

$$w(k+1) = w(k) - \lambda(k)G^{-1}(k)\nabla f(k) = w(k) - l(k), \quad (2.23)$$

$$\lambda(k) = \frac{1}{\alpha(k)} \quad (2.24)$$

$$f_k(w) = f(w(k)) + (w - w(k))^T \nabla f(w(k)) + 0.5(w - w(k))^T G(k)(w - w(k))$$

:

$$w(k+1) = w(k) - [G(k) + \alpha(k)I]^{-1} \nabla f(k). \quad (2.25)$$

$$\alpha(k) = 0, \quad \alpha(k) \rightarrow \infty$$

(2.25)

 $\alpha(k)$

(2.23)

(

,

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2.2.4

$\left(\begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right)$

$$w(k+1) = w(k) - \alpha(k)H(k)\nabla f(k), \tag{2.26}$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right)$

$$G^{-1}(k).$$

H(k+1) [29]:

$\left(\begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right)$

$$H(k+1) = H(k) - \frac{H(k)p(k)p^T(k)H(k)}{p^T(k)H(k)p(k)} + \frac{s(k)s^T(k)}{p^T(k)s(k)}, \quad H(0) > 0;$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right)$

$$H(k+1) = H(k) - \frac{(s(k) - H(k)p(k))(s(k) - H(k)p(k))^T}{p^T(k)(s(k) - H(k)p(k))}, \quad H(0) > 0;$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right)$

$$H(k+1) = H(k) + \left(1 + \frac{p^T(k)H(k)p(k)}{s^T(k)p(k)} \right) \frac{s(k)s^T(k)}{s^T(k)p(k)} - \frac{s(k)p^T(k)H(k) + H(k)p(k)s^T(k)}{s^T(k)p(k)}, \quad H(0) > 0,$$

$$p(k) = \nabla f(k+1) - \nabla f(k);$$

$$s(k) = w(k+1) - w(k).$$

$$H(k) \quad n \times n, \quad n$$

2.2.5

$$w(k+1) = \phi(w(k), \dots, w(k-s+1)) \tag{2.27}$$

[30].

$$t(k) = -H^{-1}(k)\nabla f(k),$$

$$t(k+1) = -\nabla f(k+1) + \beta(k)t(k), \tag{2.28}$$

$$t(0) = -\nabla f(0).$$

:

$$w(k+1) = w(k) + \alpha(k)t(k), \tag{2.29}$$

$$\alpha(k) = \alpha;$$

$$\alpha - , \quad E(w(k) + \alpha t(k)).$$

$$\beta(k).$$

:

- - :

$$\beta(k) = \nabla f(k+1)^T \nabla f(k+1) / \nabla f(k)^T \nabla f(k) \tag{2.30}$$

- - ' :

$$\beta(k) = (\nabla f(k+1) - \nabla f(k))^T \nabla f(k+1) / \nabla f(k)^T \nabla f(k) \tag{2.31}$$

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3.1.

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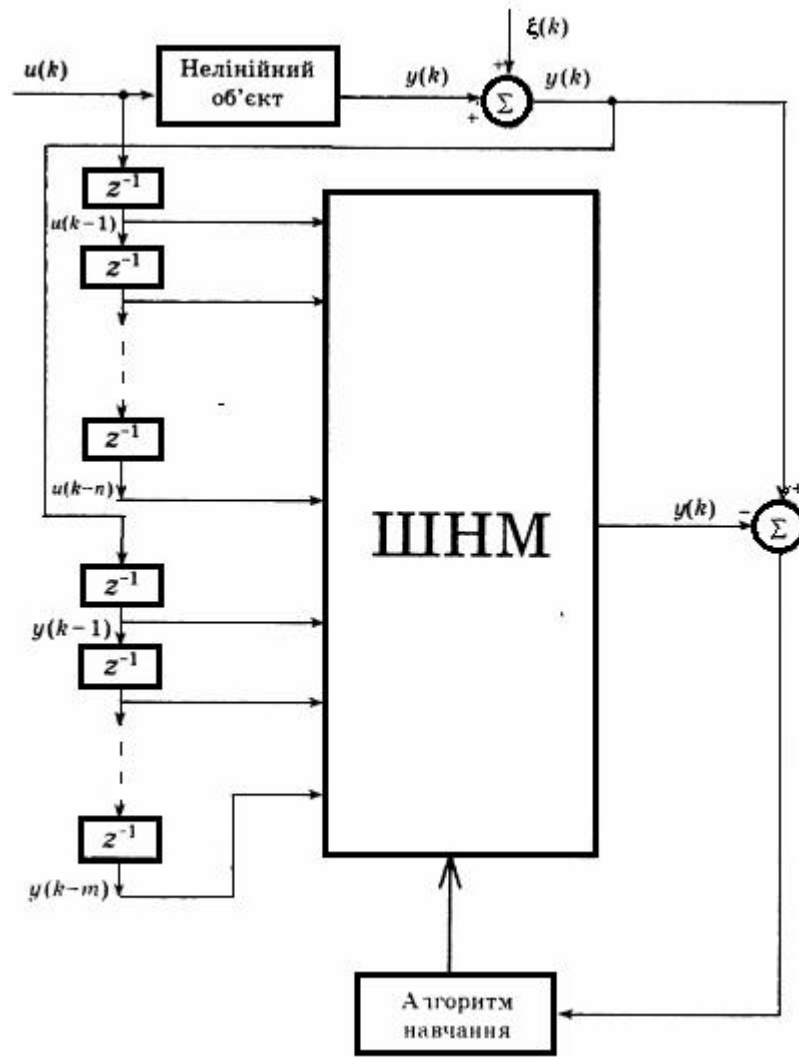
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3.1 –

3.1

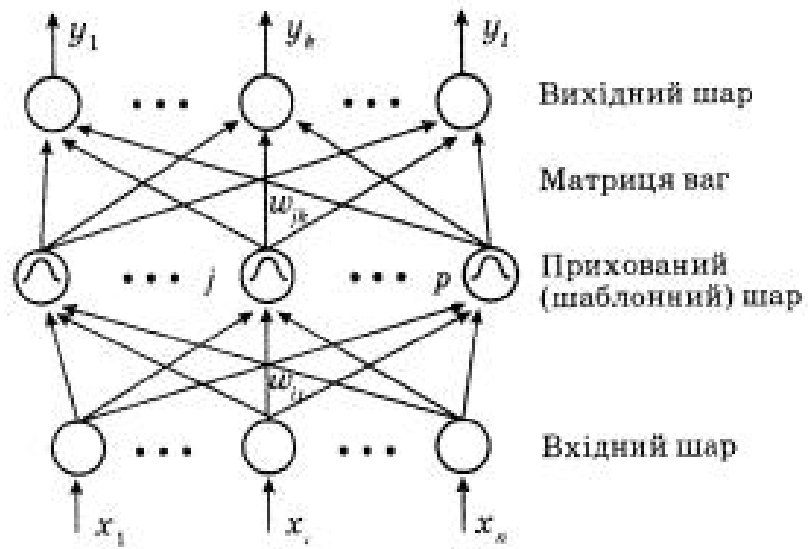
·
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 ,
 f(x)
 f_i(x):

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i f_i(x) = a^T f(x), \tag{3.1}$$

$a_i(t) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N)^T$;
 $f_i(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_N(x))^T$ ·
 :

$$f_i(x) = f(\|x - c_i\|) \tag{3.2}$$

i · f_i(x)
 ,
 $\|x - c_i\|$
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 [12-17].



3.2 –

$$f_i = f((x - c_i)^T R^{-1} (x - c_i)), \tag{3.3}$$

$i = \overline{1, p}$;

x – $N \times 1$;

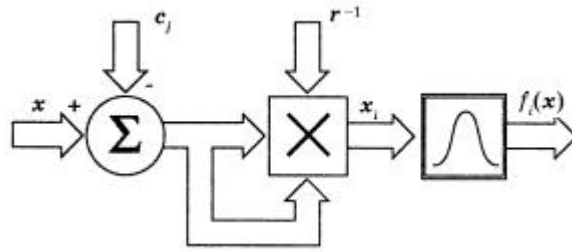
c_i – $N \times 1$;

R – .

3.3.

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R;

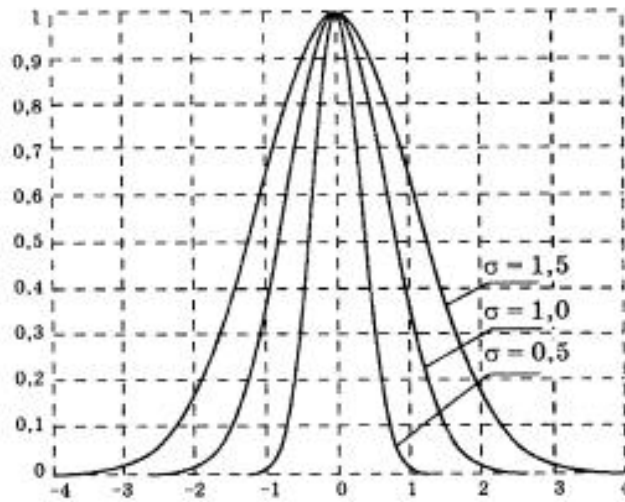


3.3 –

:

(3.4):

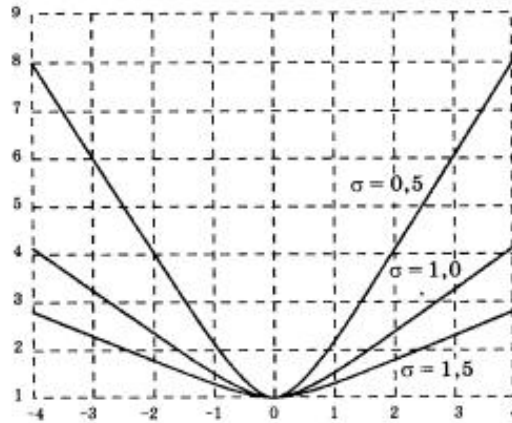
$$f(x) = \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}. \tag{3.2}$$



3.4 –

- (3.5):

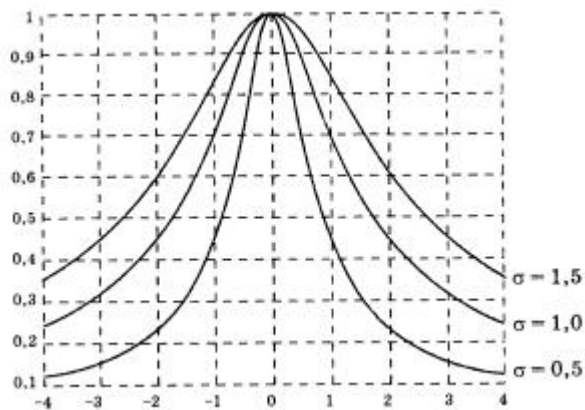
$$f(x) = \left[\frac{(x-c)^2}{2} + a^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.3)$$



3.5 –

- (3.6):

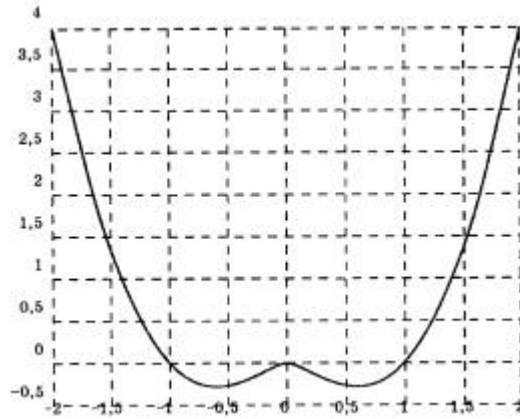
$$f(x) = \left[\frac{(x-c)^2}{2} + a^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.3)$$



3.6 –

(3.7):

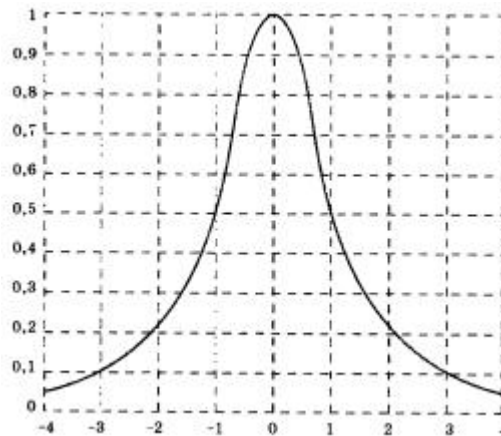
$$f(x)=x^2\log(x). \quad (3.4)$$



3.7 –

(3.8):

$$f(x)=(1+|x|)^{-1}. \quad (3.5)$$



3.8 –

[18].

$$\mathbf{R}^{-1}, \quad 3.3.$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \cdots & r_{1p} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & \cdots & r_{2p} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ r_{p1} & r_{p2} & \cdots & r_{pp} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3.6)$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{-1}$$

$$r_{ij} = \frac{-2}{ij}, \quad (3.7)$$

$$i, j = \overline{1, p};$$

$$\frac{-2}{ij} = \frac{-2}{ji};$$

$$\frac{-2}{ij} =$$

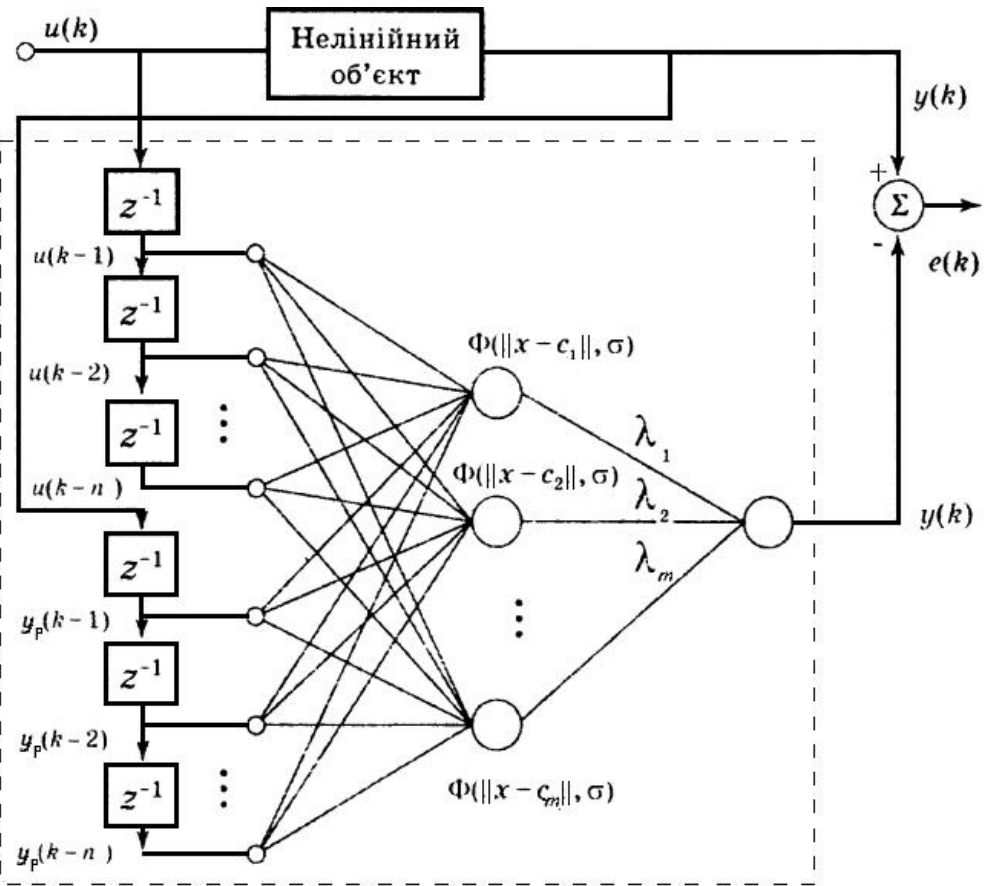
$$\mathbf{y}^* = \mathbf{F}, \quad (3.8)$$

$$\mathbf{y}^* = (y_1^*, y_2^*, \dots, y_N^*)^T$$

$$1, 2, \dots, N;$$

$$f_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = f(\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}_i\|) -$$

$$\check{S} = (\check{S}_1, \check{S}_2, \dots, \check{S}_N)^T -$$



3.9 –

3.2

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$$\alpha(k) = \frac{\alpha(k-1)}{\sqrt{1 + \text{int}\left(\frac{k}{N+p+1}\right)}}, \tag{3.11}$$

int(x) –

f_i

3.2.3

–

,

$(x_i, y_i^*) \quad i = \overline{1, k}, \quad x_i \quad y_i^* -$

–

$y_i = (y_{1i}, y_{2i}, \dots, y_{Li})^T \quad y_i^*$

$(y_i - y_i^*)$

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:

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^k (y_i^* - y_i)^T (y_i^* - y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k (y_i^* - Wf(x_i))^T (y_i^* - Wf(x_i)). \tag{3.12}$$

$(x_i, y_i^*) \quad i = \overline{1, k} \quad X(k)$

$N \times k \quad Y^*(k)$

$L \times k \quad :$

$$Y(k) = WF(k), \tag{3.13}$$

$Y(k) - (L \times k) - ;$

$W - (L \times p)$ - ;

$Y^*(k) - (L \times k)$ - .

:

$$I = \text{tr} \left[\left(Y(k) - WF(k) \right)^T \left(Y(k) - WF(k) \right) \right], \quad (3.14)$$

$\text{tr}[\cdot] -$.

:

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \omega_{ij}} = 0. \quad (3.15)$$

,

:

$$W(k+1) = Y(k+1) \left(F(k+1) \right)^T \left(F(k+1) \left(F(k+1) \right)^T \right)^{-1}. \quad (3.16)$$

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4.1

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- Stuttgart Neural Network Simulator,

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- Trajan, - ,

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MATLAB.

Neural Network Toolbox

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15

[33].

MATLAB.

4.2

$\sin(x), \tan(x), \sin(x)\cos(2x)$ (.4.1) [16, 17].

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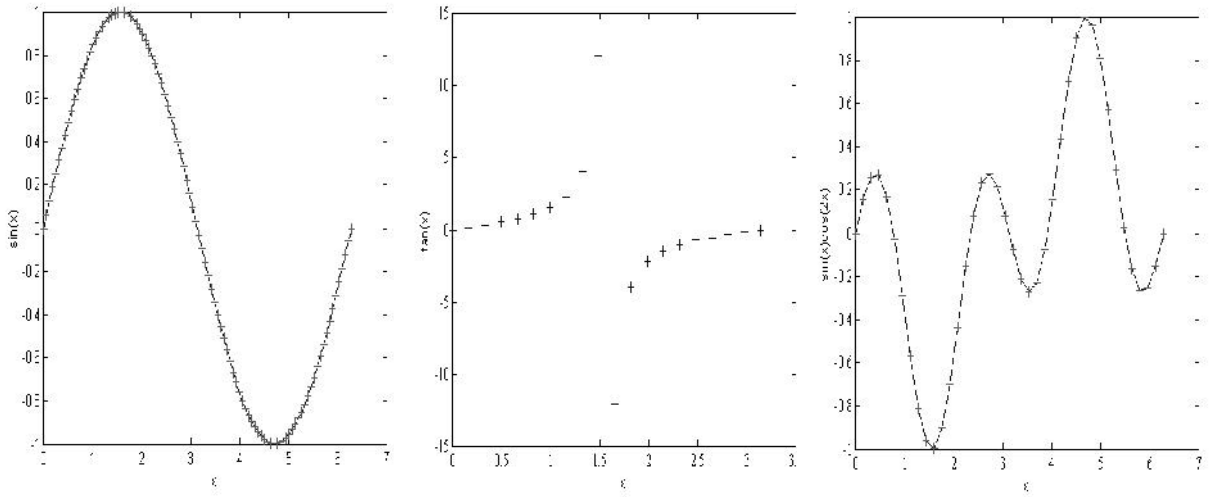
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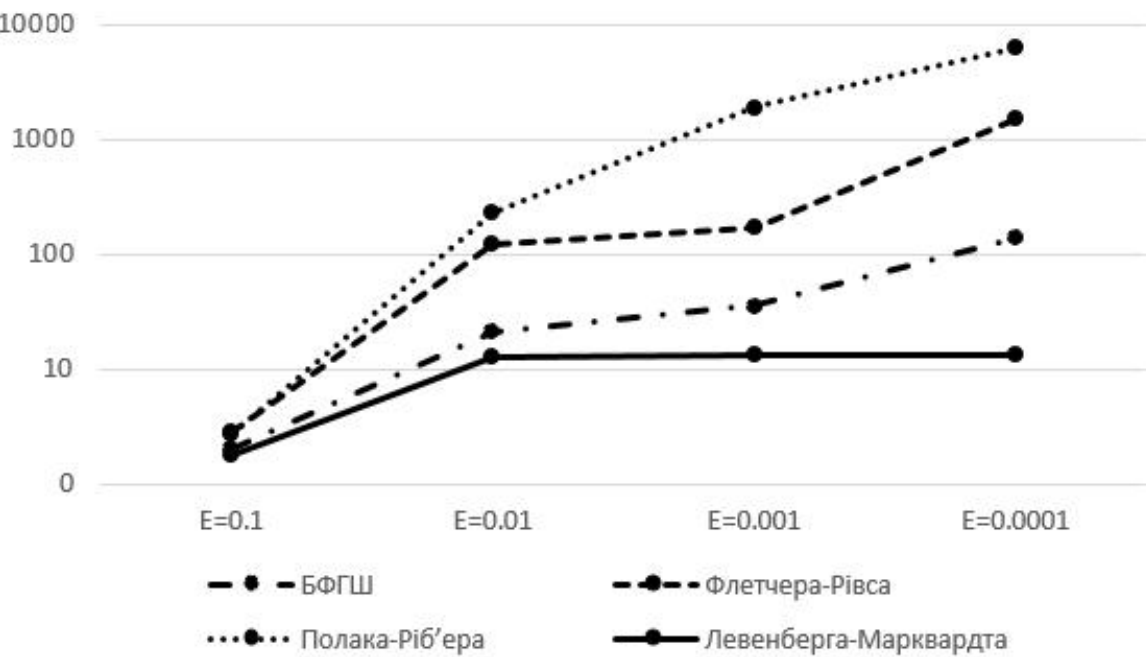
4.1 –

sin(x)

	E=0.1		E=0.01		E=0.001		E=0.0001	
	3.09	100	29.4	100	49.6	99	121	99
-	4.54	100	98.5	89	202	89	1675	88
, -	4.37	100	319	88	2501	91	7145	48
-	2.49	100	10.3	88	11	94	12	91

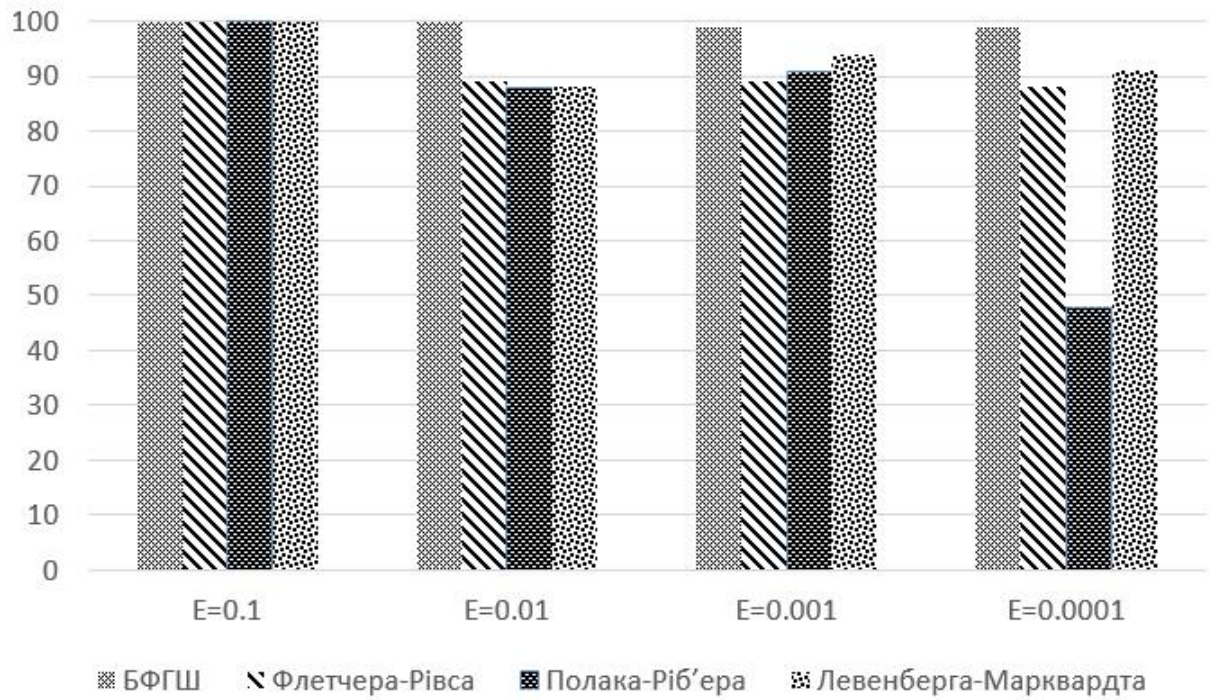
Середня кількість ітерацій

10000



4.2 –

sin(x)



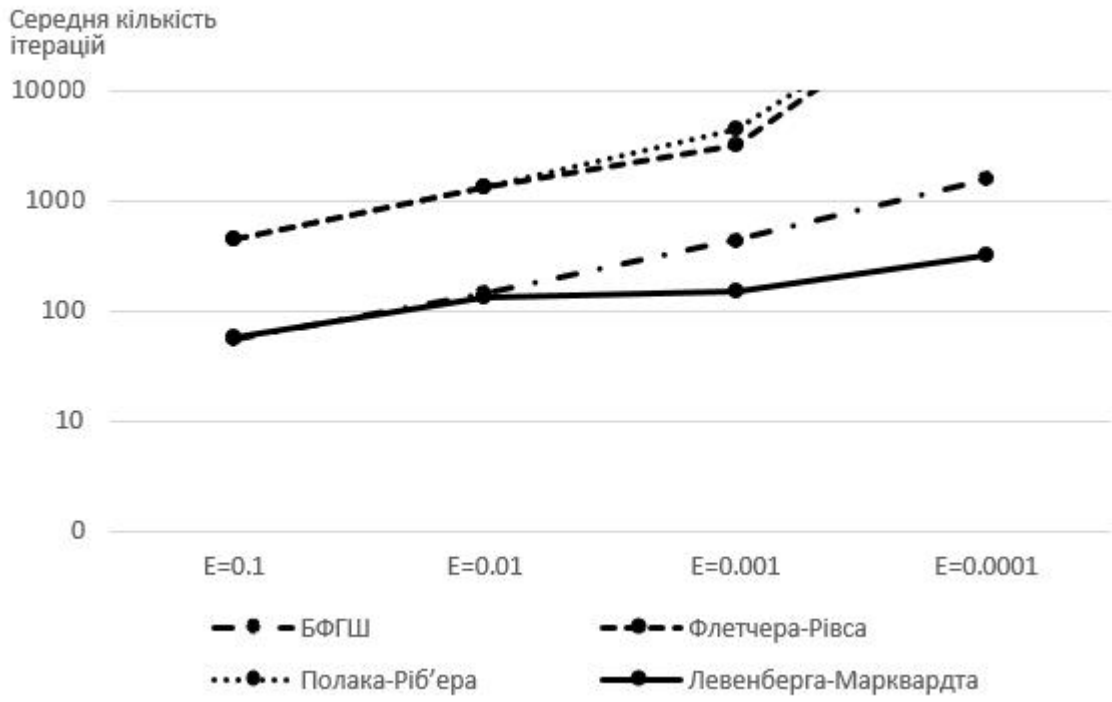
4.3 –

 $\sin(x)$

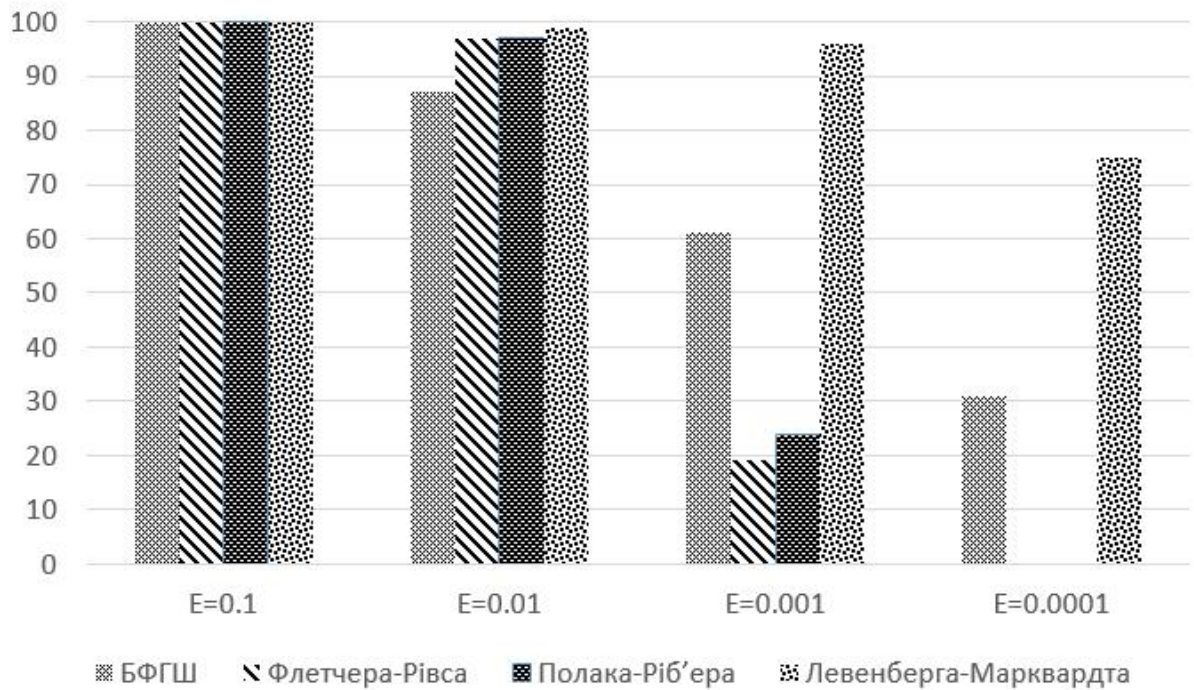
4.2 –

 $\tan(x)$

	E=0.1		E=0.01		E=0.001		E=0.0001	
	67.1	100	141.23	87	577	61	1685	31
-	591	100	1156	97	4598	19	-	-
, -	591	100	1156	97	5786	24	-	-
-	68.45	100	106	99	156	96	457	75



4.4 –

 $\tan(x)$ 

4.5 –

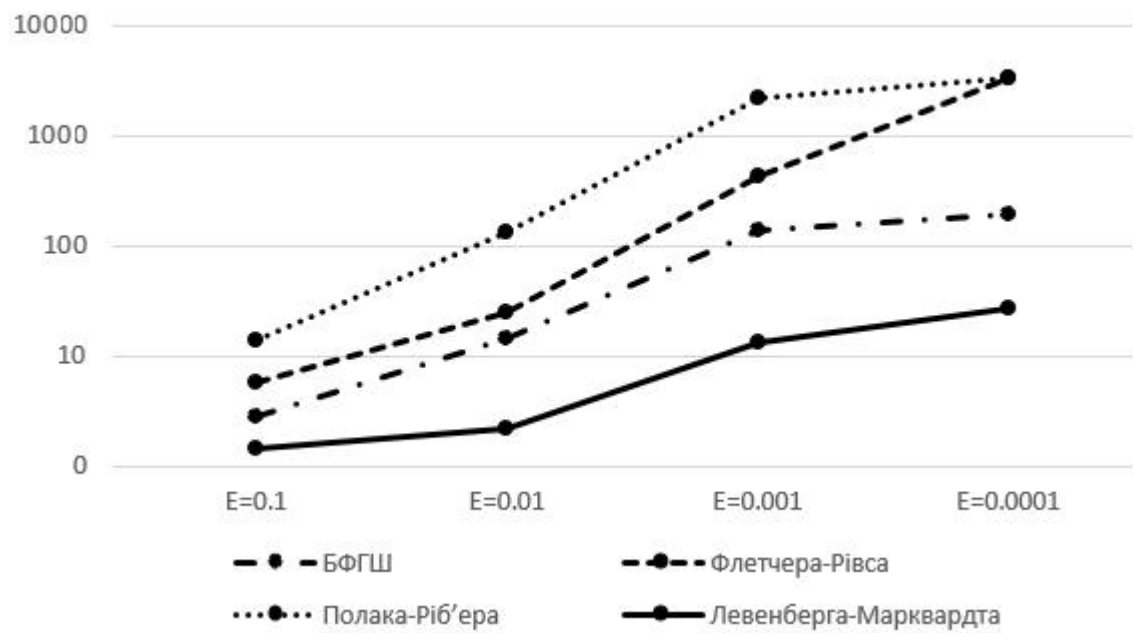
 $\tan(x)$

4.3 –

 $\sin(x)\cos(2x)$

	E=0.1		E=0.01		E=0.001		E=0.0001	
	4.59	100	13.7	100	134	100	265	100
-	7.65	100	36.4	100	568	92	4753	38
, -	12.56	100	108	100	3047	74	4756	24
-	1.56	100	3.45	100	10.45	99	38.6	95

Середня кількість ітерацій



4.6 –

 $\sin(x)\cos(2x)$

4.3

4.3.1

[12].

[23],

[30],

$$\theta = [\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n, c_{11}, c_{21}, \dots, c_{n1}, c_{12}, c_{22}, \dots, c_{n2}, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n]^T, \quad (4.1)$$

$\dot{\omega}_j = \dots$ (j=1, 2, 3, ..., n);

$\omega_j = \dots$;

(4.4) :

$$\mathbf{J} = [\mathbf{J}_\omega \quad \mathbf{J}_{c1} \quad \mathbf{J}_{c2} \quad \mathbf{J}_\sigma]. \quad (4.4)$$

 \mathbf{J}_ω (3.1) (3.14) :

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_i}{\partial \omega_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_j} [f(\mathbf{x}_i) - \text{int}(\mathbf{x}_i)] = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\partial \omega_j} = \varphi_j(\mathbf{x}_i), \quad (4.5)$$

$$\varphi_j(\mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\partial \omega_j} \quad (2)$$

 \mathbf{x}_i .
 \mathbf{J}_{c1} :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_i}{\partial c_{j1}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial c_{j1}} [f(\mathbf{x}_i) - \text{int}(\mathbf{x}_i)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial c_{j1}} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \varphi_k(\mathbf{x}_i) \right] = \omega_i \frac{\partial}{\partial c_{j1}} \left[\frac{(p_{j1} - c_{j1})^2 + (p_{j2} - c_{j2})^2}{2\sigma_j^2} \right] \\ &= \omega_i e^{-\frac{\|p_i - c_j\|^2}{2\sigma_j^2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial c_{j1}} \left[-\frac{(p_{j1} - c_{j1})^2 + (p_{j2} - c_{j2})^2}{2\sigma_j^2} \right] = \omega_i \varphi_j(\mathbf{x}_i) \frac{p_{i1} - c_{j1}}{\sigma_j^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

 \mathbf{J}_{c2} :

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_i}{\partial c_{j2}} = \omega_i \varphi_j(\mathbf{x}_i) \frac{p_{i2} - c_{j2}}{\sigma_j^2}. \quad (4.7)$$

 \mathbf{J}_σ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial e_i}{\partial \sigma_j} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_j} [f(x_i) - \text{int}(x_i)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_j} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \varphi_k(x_i) \right] = \omega_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_j} \left[e^{-\frac{\|p_i - c_j\|^2}{2\sigma_j^2}} \right] = \\ &= \omega_i e^{-\frac{\|p_i - c_j\|^2}{2\sigma_j^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_j} \left[-\frac{\|p_i - c_j\|^2}{2\sigma_j^2} \right] = \omega_i \varphi_j(x_i) \frac{\|p_i - c_j\|^2}{\sigma_j^3}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

$$J_{k-1}^T J_{k-1} + \mu_k E \tag{4.3}$$

[30],

MatLab.

4.3.2

[18-20]:

$$y(k) = 0.725 \sin \left(\frac{16u(k-1) + 8y(k-1)}{(3 + 4u^2(k-1) + 4y^2(k-1))} \right) + 2u(k-1) + 0.2y(k-1), \tag{4.9}$$

$u(k) \in [-1, 1]$.

$u(k)$

$[-1, 1]$.

5000

$\epsilon = 0.0001$.

- 20.

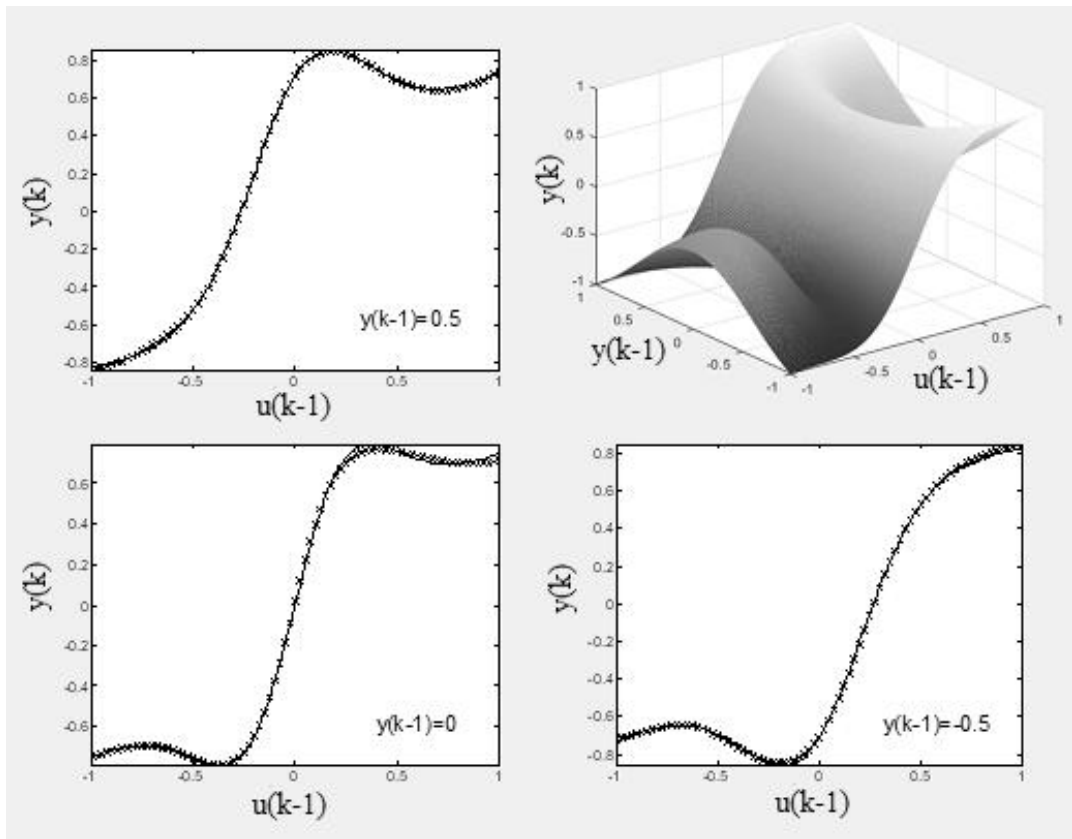
(4.1)

4.8.

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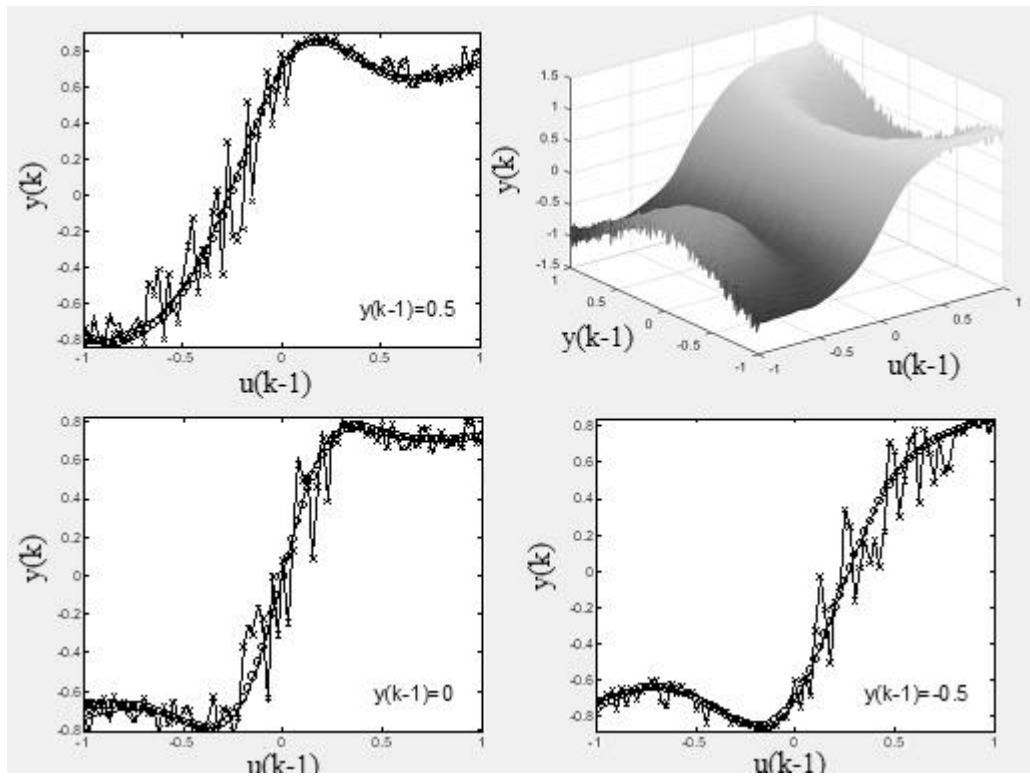
4.8 – , (4.9)

, (4.9)

$[-0.25, 0.25]$ (4.9).

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4.9 –

(4.9)

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