

**МЕТОДИ ПОБУДОВИ
РЕГРЕСІЙНИХ МОДЕЛЕЙ
НА ОСНОВІ НЕЧІТКИХ ДАНИХ**

[2 – 4].

[5]

[6].

[7],

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \\
 y &= [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n], \quad n = \dots, \quad m = \dots \\
 &\vdots \\
 y &= f(x) + \varepsilon, \\
 f(x) &= [f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_m(x)], \quad \varepsilon = [\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m]
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + \varepsilon. \tag{2}$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m + \varepsilon. \tag{3}$$

[1].

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu: R \rightarrow [0,1] \\
 (i) A = \dots, \quad a_0, \quad \mu_A(a_0) = 1; \\
 (ii) A = \dots, \quad \forall a_1, a_2 \in R \mu_A(\lambda a_1 + (1-\lambda)a_2) \geq \\
 \geq \mu_A(a_1) \wedge \mu_A(a_2), \forall \lambda \in [0,1]; \\
 (iii) \mu_A = \dots;
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $\sup(A) = \{a \in \mathbb{R} : \mu_A(a) > 0\}$

$\alpha -$:

$$A_\alpha = \{a \in \mathbb{R} : \mu_A(a) \geq \alpha\}. \tag{4}$$

$$A = \bigcup_{\alpha \in [0,1]} A_\alpha.$$

-

$$A_\alpha = [A^L(\alpha), A^U(\alpha)],$$

$$A^L(\alpha) = \inf\{a \in \mathbb{R} : \mu_A(a) \geq \alpha\}, \tag{5}$$

$$A^U(\alpha) = \sup\{a \in \mathbb{R} : \mu_A(a) \geq \alpha\}. \tag{6}$$

$$B_\alpha = [B^U(\alpha), B^L(\alpha)],$$

$$A \quad B \quad \alpha - \quad A_\alpha = [A^U(\alpha), A^L(\alpha)],$$

$A \quad B:$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (A^L(\alpha) - B^L(\alpha))^2 d\alpha + \int_0^1 (A^U(\alpha) - B^U(\alpha))^2 d\alpha}. \tag{7}$$

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X \quad b_0, b_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\min H(b_0, b_1) = \sum_{i=1}^k d^2(Y_i, b_0 + b_1 X_i). \tag{8}$$

$H()$

$b_1.$

$$H^+(b_0, b_1) = \sum_{i=1}^k \int_0^1 (Y_i^L(\alpha) - b_0 - b_1 X_i^L(\alpha))^2 d\alpha + \int_0^1 (Y_i^U(\alpha) - b_0 - b_1 X_i^U(\alpha))^2 d\alpha. \tag{9}$$

$$H^-(b_0, b_1) = \sum_{i=1}^k \int_0^1 (Y_i^L(\alpha) - b_0 - b_1 X_i^U(\alpha))^2 d\alpha + \int_0^1 (Y_i^U(\alpha) - b_0 - b_1 X_i^L(\alpha))^2 d\alpha. \tag{10}$$

$$(9) \quad b_1 > 0, \quad (10) -$$

1)

$$b_0^0, b_1^0;$$

2)

$$i = 1;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 3) \quad H \quad ; \\
& 4) \quad \Delta b_0 = \mu_0 \frac{\partial H^+(b_0, b_1)}{\partial b_0} \quad \Delta b_1 = \mu_0 \frac{\partial H^+(b_0, b_1)}{\partial b_1} \\
& \quad \Delta b_0 = \mu_0 \frac{\partial H^-(b_0, b_1)}{\partial b_0} \quad \Delta b_1 = \mu_0 \frac{\partial H^-(b_0, b_1)}{\partial b_1}; \\
& 5) \quad b_0^i = b_0^{i-1} + \Delta b_0 \quad b_1^i = b_1^{i-1} + \Delta b_1; \\
& 6) \quad \Delta b_0 > \varepsilon \quad \Delta b_1 > \varepsilon, \quad = +1 \quad .3, \\
& \quad u = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_p]^T - \quad , \quad - \quad . \\
& \quad (\quad -C \quad)
\end{aligned}$$

IF-THEN,

$$\begin{aligned}
& R_k: \text{ IF } u_1 = A_{k1} \quad \dots \quad u_p = A_{kp} \quad \text{ THEN } x^k = b_{k0} + b_{k1}u_1 + b_{k2}u_2 + \dots + b_{kp}u_p, \\
& k = 1, \dots, M, \quad x^k - \quad k- \quad , \quad b_k = [b_{k1}, b_{k2}, \dots, b_{kp}]^T - \\
& k- \quad , \quad A_{kj} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots,) - \quad . \\
& \quad e \quad u_i = [u_{i1}, u_{i2}, \dots, u_{ip}]^T, \quad T - \\
& \quad : \\
& \quad x_i = \sum_{k=1}^M \tau_i^k x_i^k / \sum_{k=1}^M \tau_i^k x_i, \quad (11) \\
& \tau_i^k - \quad \ll \quad \gg \quad R_k \quad i- \\
& \quad : \\
& T = \{e_i | e_i = (u_i, \tilde{x}_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}, \\
& \tilde{x}_i -
\end{aligned}$$

A_{kj}

$$v_{1j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_{ij}, \quad s_{1j} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (u_{ij} - v_{1j})^2},$$

$$v_{kj} \quad s_{kj} \quad (\quad = 1, \dots, \quad , \quad j = 1, \dots,)$$

M_f ,

u_i

$$M_f = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |E(\hat{x}_i) - x_i|^2,$$

$$E(\hat{x}_i) = \int_{\Omega_x} \omega \mu_{\hat{x}_i}(\omega) d\omega - , , \hat{x}_i.$$

$$A_{i,j} = v_{i,j}, s_{i,j},$$

$$v_{i,j} = u_{i,j}, j = 1, \dots, p,$$

$$s_{i,j} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{i,i}^2 |u_{i,j} - v_{i,j}|^2 / \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{i,i}^2}.$$

$$M = M + 1, v_{M,j} = v_{i,j}, s_{M,j} = s_{i,j}.$$

$$(11)$$

$$x_i = h_i^T b, i = 1, \dots, n, x = H^T b, h,$$

$$h_i = [w_i^1, w_i^1 u_{i1}, \dots, w_i^1 u_{ip}, \dots, w_i^M, w_i^M u_{i1}, \dots, w_i^M u_{ip}],$$

$$H = [h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n], b = [b_1^T, b_2^T, \dots, b_n^T]^T,$$

$$w_i^k = \tau_i^k / \sum_{j=1}^M \tau_i^j.$$

$$\psi = (b^T, \sigma),$$

$$\psi = [\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_d]^T$$

$$\Omega_\psi.$$

$$L(\psi, x),$$

$$L(\psi, x) = g(\psi, x).$$

$$Q(\psi, \psi^{(q)}) = \frac{\int \mu_{\hat{x}} \log(L(\psi, x)) g(x, \psi^{(q)}) dx}{L(\psi^{(q)}, \hat{x})},$$

$$\log L(\psi, x)$$

$$\psi^{(q)}.$$

$$\Omega_\psi.$$

$$g(x, \psi) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - h_i^T b)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right).$$

$$Q(\psi, \psi^{(q)}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - h_i^T b)^2.$$

$$\frac{\partial Q(\psi, \psi^{(q)})}{\partial b} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} (-H\beta^{(q)} + HH^T b),$$

$$\frac{\partial Q(\psi, \psi^{(q)})}{\partial \sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{(q)} - 2b^T H\beta^{(q)} + b^T HH^T b \right).$$

$$b^{(q+1)} = (H \cdot H^T)^{-1} H\beta, \quad \sigma^{(q+1)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{(q)} - 2b^{T(q+1)} H\beta^{(q)} + b^{T(q+1)} HH^T b^{(q+1)} \right)}.$$

S.V. Yershov, T.I. Lyko

METHODS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF REGRESSION MODELS BASED ON FUZZY DATA

A method for construction of regression models for systems based on fuzzy rules in situation, when reaction of a system is presented by fuzzy data, is proposed. An algorithm, which builds an adequate amount of Takagi-Sugeno rules for regression model with a reasonable accuracy and uses an automated strategy based on incoming data of observations, is developed. A procedure used for finding the maximum parameter similarity of regression models when the model depends on parameters in consequents of fuzzy rules, is constructed.

1. S.V. Yershov, T.I. Lyko. // *Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems*. – 2014. – 26(4). – P. 452–462.
2. S.V. Yershov, T.I. Lyko. // *Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems*. – 2012. – 24(1). – C. 10–16.
3. S.V. Yershov, T.I. Lyko. // *Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems*. – 2011. – 23(1). – C. 69–78.
4. S.V. Yershov, T.I. Lyko. // *Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems*. – 2009. – 21(2). – C. 54–61.
5. Tanaka H., Uejima S., Asia K. Fuzzy linear regression analysis with fuzzy model // *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics*. – 1982. – N 12. – P. 903–907.
6. Dubois D., Prade H. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems: Theory and Applications*. – New York: Academic Press, 1980. – 392 p.
7. Diamond P. Fuzzy least squares // *Information Sciences*. – 1988. – N 46. – P. 141–157.

27.01.2015

Об авторах:

E-mail: sershv@ukr.net

E-mail: lykotan@gmail.com