

A>B= { AAB Mamdani TWB 模糊逻辑旅程 大丘の別の中、Zedanナルのの いのMandani更打なな人所の事業 尼州的旗棚彩短阵, -般取A→B=A×B (重枚), PR=A>B=AXB 2. 条件报识 St 提 li If A, then B; If not A, then C 小前性 x: 1f A' 大前搜: If A and B, than C 3. 多输入推设 ⇒ L' = (A'AB') · [(AAB) → L] 小前提: If A'and B' ⇒ 方法-:模糊矩阵法 方法二: 削顶法 ① 先求D=AXB (out) ②将D中每一个响序排成一张. 当为列向是DT ② 或关系矩阵 R=DTXC ● は D'= A'XB', 再知の 特D'设号为3y向量DT' ⑤ 求模糊旅观输虫C'=DT'SR c' = (A'ORB') 0[(AUB) > C] 第三个小校内大,以c=max 大新提1: If Aland Bl, then Cl 大新提2: If A2 and B2, then C2 注 于新提! If A'and B' > C1' = (A! ∧B!) · [(ANBI) + C]

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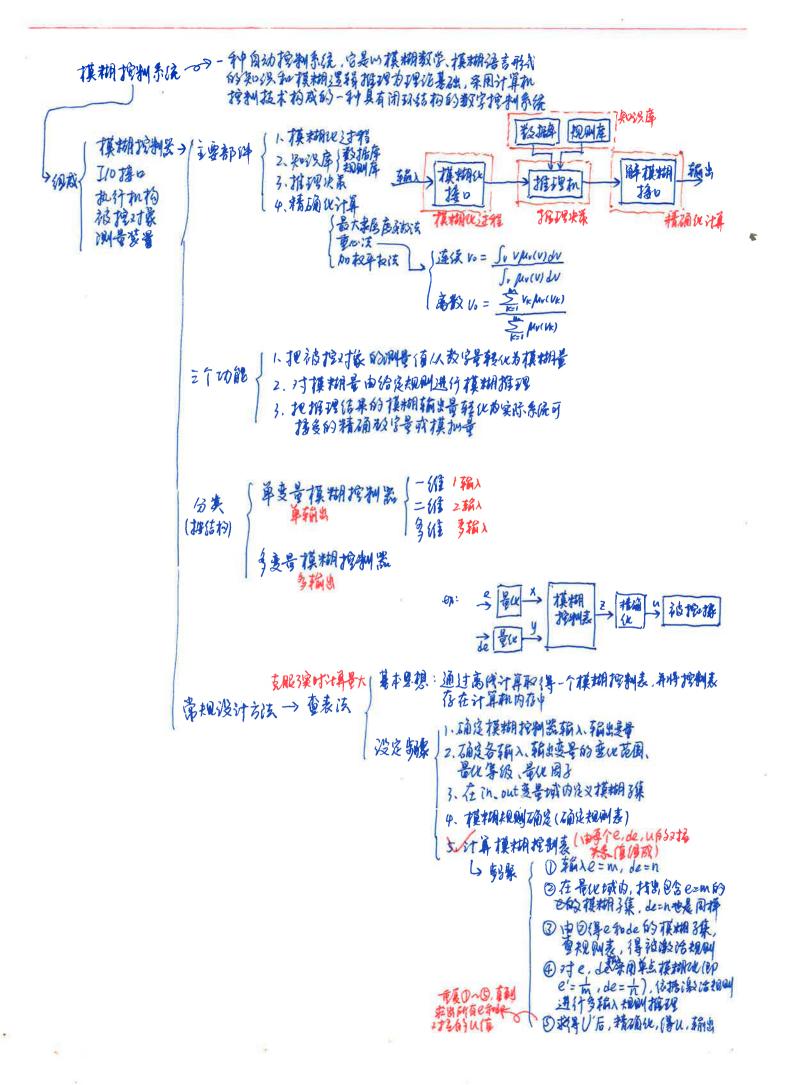
Cz'= (A!AB!).[(A)AB2)+(2)

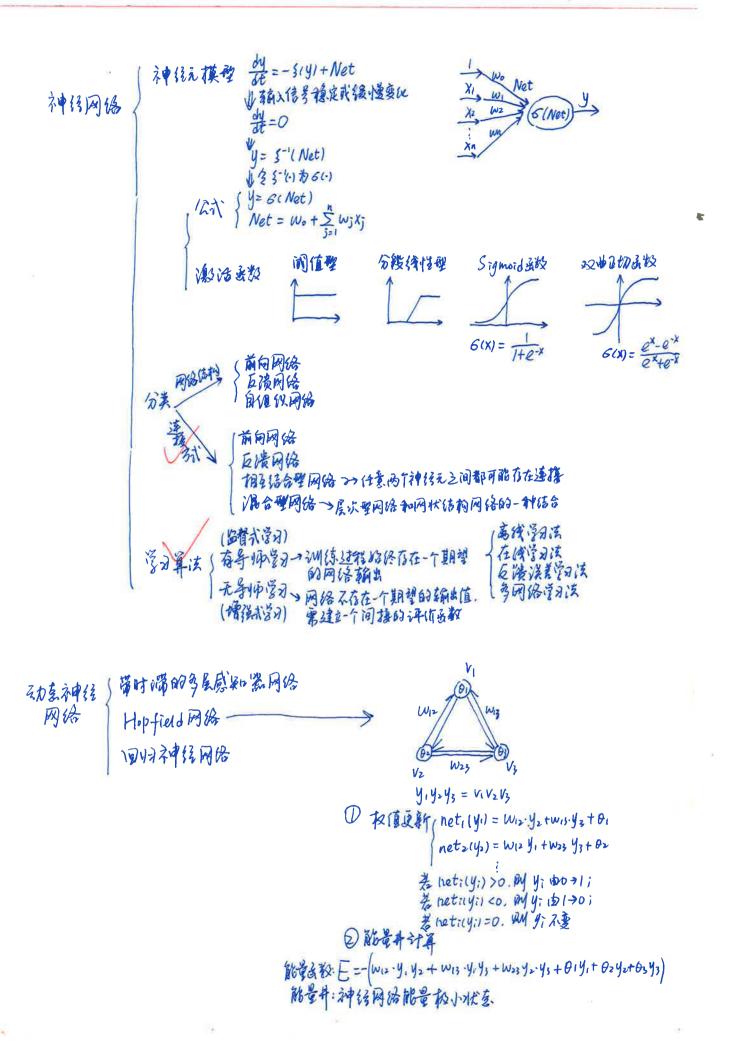
不同大前提(大儿州)前得

C'= Ci'VCz'V...Vch

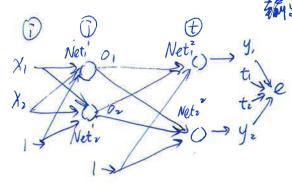
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模糊笑方移的解
   没有矩阵方移
           \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}
多维
少将矩阵方移转化为模糊的性方移绝
         (a,, A,,) Va, A,,) V (a,, A,,) = b, 0
         (a21/11) V(a22/12) V(a23/13) = bz 3
         (03,1 Nh) V(0,32AT2) V (043 AB) = 6, 3
 ②. 先计算式①
           a_{11} \wedge b_1 = b_1 a_{12} \wedge b_2 = b_1 a_{13} \wedge b_3 = b_1
          annti & bi an Atz & bi annti & bi
  3. Ri= ([hi], (hz), (hz)) * 参早-介[hi]テゆ, M
R'z= ((hi), [hz], (h)) 整下内i=ゆ
        R'_{2} = ((r_{1}), (r_{2}), (r_{3}))

R'_{3} = ((r_{1}), (r_{2}), (r_{3}))
     本出式①的静为 R'=R'UR';UR'; *若Rj'=4.对它取成"写价于将它忽略
  4. 同样方式求出於及5,
      137年かれる。
R=R'AR2AR3
方程復立可是異的关系。
且
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## BP神经网络



 $\begin{array}{c} \chi \\ \text{Wij} \end{array} \stackrel{\text{Net}_{j}}{\longrightarrow} \begin{array}{c} 6(1) \\ \text{Oj} \end{array} \stackrel{\text{Oj}}{\longrightarrow} \begin{array}{c} \text{Net}_{t} \stackrel{\text{GCI}}{\longrightarrow} y_{t} \end{array}$ 

$$e = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( t_1 - y_1 \right)^2 + \left( t_2 - y_2 \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{4} \left( t_4 - y_4 \right)^2$$

 $Net_{1}^{2} = W_{10} + W_{11}O_{1} + W_{12}O_{2}$   $Net_{2}^{2} = W_{20} + W_{21}O_{1} + W_{22}O_{2}$   $Net_{1}^{1} = W_{10} + W_{11}X_{1} + W_{12}X_{2}$   $Net_{2}^{1} = W_{20} + W_{21}X_{1} + W_{22}X_{2}$ 

$$|W_{tj}|(t+1) = |W_{tj}|(t) + |\Delta W_{tj}|$$

$$|\Delta W_{tj}| = -|\frac{\partial e}{\partial W_{tj}}|$$

$$= |\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{\partial e}{\partial W_{tj}} \right) \frac{\partial N_{ett}}{\partial W_{tj}}|$$

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$$= |\int_{0}^{\infty}$$

18. This 5 7 M/R Wj: (t+1)=wj:(t)+awj:  $\Delta Wj: = -19\frac{\delta e}{\partial wj:}$   $= 19 \cdot \delta_0^2 \times (-\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj}) \frac{\partial Netj}{\partial wj:}$   $= 19 \cdot \delta_0^2 \times (-\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj}) \frac{\partial Netj}{\partial wj:}$   $= 19 \cdot \delta_0^2 \times (-\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj}) \frac{\partial Netj}{\partial wj:}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial O_0} \frac{\partial Netj}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial yt} \frac{\partial yt}{\partial Nett} \frac{\partial Nett}{\partial O_0} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial yt} \frac{\partial yt}{\partial Nett} \frac{\partial Nett}{\partial O_0} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial O_0} \frac{\partial Netj}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial O_0} \frac{\partial Netj}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial O_0} \frac{\partial Netj}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Netj}$   $= -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} = -\frac{\partial e}{\partial Netj} \frac{\partial O_0}{\partial Net$ 

京中行至网络朝奉以 (3)扩推线性动系系统)

定义: 争阵识是在输入和输出数据的基础上,从一组 给定的模型中,确定一个5所测系统等价的模型

三雪木 (模型的选择 输入信号的选择 误差将则的选择

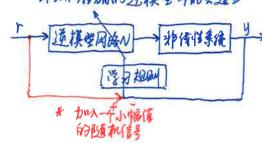
模型的结构

「前向建模法

**運模程法** 

\* 连模型法存在问题:

(、学可过移不一定是目标最优的, 可以采用下国所示的实用连模型法 2、一里维伐松系统对各关条本是一对一的, 那么不够确的连模型可能会建立



神经网络控制器设计

直接这模型控制该 > 假设被控系统可远,通过高级建模得到系统的连模型网络,然后用该递模型网络模型网络 模型玄直接控制被抢沟存

重接网络挖洲法

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