

Red Neurona Superficial (SNN) + Diseño de Atributos desde Matriz de Hankel

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Descomposición de Series de Tiempo (ST)

• Sea *X* una serie de tiempo discreta de longitud *N*, dado por:

$$\mathbf{X} = \left\{ \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}} \right\}_{n=1}^{N}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \left\{ x_1, x_2, \dots, x_L, \dots, x_K, \dots, x_N \right\}$$

• Descomposición en L-componentes intrínsecos desde una ST:

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{L} C_i$$



Algoritmo de Extracción de Componentes desde ST:

- Paso #1: Construir Matriz de Hankel.
- Paso #2: SVD de Matriz Hankel.
- Paso #3: Calcular Componentes.

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Matriz de Hankel:

$$\mathbf{X} = \left\{ x_1, x_2, \dots, x_L, \dots, x_K, \dots, x_N \right\}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \dots & x_K \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & \dots & x_{K+1} \\ x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & \dots & x_{K+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_L & x_{L+1} & x_{L+2} & \dots & \dots & x_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K = N - L + 1$$

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MATRIZ HANKEL

$$\mathbf{X} = \left\{ x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_N \right\}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \dots & x_K \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & \dots & x_{K+1} \\ x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & \dots & x_{K+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_L & x_{L+1} & x_{L+2} & \dots & \dots & x_N \end{pmatrix}$$



Ejemplo: MATRIZ HANKEL

$$X = \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{N}, N = 12$$

$$X = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10, 11, 12\}$$

$$L = 5$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$



Extracción de Componentes usando H-SVD:

• Paso #1: Calcular matriz Hankel: L-filas por K-columna

$$H = matriz(L, K)$$

• Paso #2: Descomposición de valores singular de Hankel :

$$H = U \times S \times V^T$$
, donde

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + \dots, H_L$$

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Extracción de Componentes usando H-SVD

• Paso #3: Calcular componentes de Hankel:

$$H_{i} = s(i) \times U(:,i) \times V(:,i)^{T},$$

$$i = 1,2,...,L,$$

$$s = diag(S)$$

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Extracción de Componentes usando H-SVD

• Paso #3: Calcular componentes de Hankel:

$$H_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}^{i} & x_{2}^{i} & x_{3}^{i} & x_{4}^{i} & \dots & x_{K}^{i} \\ x_{2}^{i} & x_{3}^{i} & x_{4}^{i} & x_{5}^{i} & \dots & x_{K+1}^{i} \\ x_{3}^{i} & x_{4}^{i} & x_{5}^{i} & x_{6}^{i} & \dots & x_{K+2}^{i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{L}^{i} & x_{L+1}^{i} & x_{L+2}^{i} & \dots & \dots & x_{N}^{i} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}^{i} & x_{2}^{i} & \dots & x_{K}^{i} & x_{k+1}^{i} & \dots & x_{N}^{i} \end{bmatrix},$$

 $i = 1, \dots, L$

Componente *i-th* de Hankel



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2371 & 0.1797 & 0.0042 & 1.5944 & 0.7729 & 1.0414 & 0.0035 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $L - row = 3$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2371 & 0.1797 & 0.0042 & 1.5944 & 0.7729 \\ 0.1797 & 0.0042 & 1.5944 & 0.7729 & 1.0414 \\ 0.0042 & 1.5944 & 0.7729 & 1.0414 & 0.0035 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6100 & 0.6912 & 0.3875 \\ -0.5762 & -0.0512 & -0.8157 \\ -0.5439 & -0.7209 & 0.4295 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$sv = \begin{bmatrix} 2.9308 & 1.5786 & 1.4493 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2936 & 0.5339 & 0.2309 \\ -0.3341 & -0.6495 & 0.5182 \\ -0.4578 & -0.4028 & -0.6671 \\ -0.6771 & 0.1975 & 0.2999 \\ -0.3663 & 0.3030 & -0.3784 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5249 & 0.5974 & 0.8184 & 1.2105 & 0.6548 \\ 0.4958 & 0.5643 & 0.7731 & 1.1434 & 0.6185 \\ 0.4680 & 0.5327 & 0.7298 & 1.0794 & 0.5839 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5249 & 0.5974 & 0.8184 & 1.2105 & 0.6548 & 0.6185 & 0.5839 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5825 & -0.7087 & -0.4395 & 0.2155 & 0.3307 \\ -0.0432 & 0.0525 & 0.0326 & -0.0160 & -0.0245 \\ -0.6075 & 0.7391 & 0.4584 & -0.2247 & -0.3448 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5825 & -0.7087 & -0.4395 & 0.2155 & 0.3307 & -0.0245 & -0.3448 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$H_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1297 & 0.2910 & -0.3747 & 0.1684 & -0.2125 \\ -0.2730 & -0.6126 & 0.7887 & -0.3546 & 0.4473 \\ 0.1437 & 0.3226 & -0.4153 & 0.1867 & -0.2356 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1297 & 0.2910 & -0.3747 & 0.1684 & -0.2125 & 0.4473 & -0.2356 \end{bmatrix}$$



 $C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5249 & 0.5974 & 0.8184 & 1.2105 & 0.6548 & 0.6185 & 0.5839 \end{bmatrix}$

 $C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5825 & -0.7087 & -0.4395 & 0.2155 & 0.3307 & -0.0245 & -0.3448 \end{bmatrix}$

 $C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1297 & 0.2910 & -0.3747 & 0.1684 & -0.2125 & 0.4473 & -0.2356 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$



Series de tiempo:

Descomposición Diádica:

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Descomposición Diádica

Considere una serie de tiempo discreta : $X = \{X_n\}_{n=1}^N$

$$\mathbf{X} = \left\{ \mathbf{x}_{n} \right\}_{n=1}^{N}$$

Matriz de Hankel:
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \dots & x_{N-1} \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \dots & x_N \end{pmatrix}$$

Descomposición diádica:

$$[U S V] = SVD(H)$$
$$s = diag(S)$$

Hankelización:

$$H_1 = s(1) \times U(:,1) \times V(:,1)^T$$

 $H_2 = s(2) \times U(:,2) \times V(:,2)^T$



Descomposición Diádica

Componentes Diádicos:

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^1 & x_2^1 & x_3^1 & \dots & x_{N-1}^1 \\ x_2^1 & x_3^1 & x_4^1 & \dots & x_N^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 & \overline{x}_2^1 & \overline{x}_3^1 & \dots & \overline{x}_{N-1}^1 & x_N^1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Descomposición Diádica

Componentes Diádicos:

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_{N-1}^2 \\ x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 & \dots & x_N^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 & \overline{x}_2^2 & \overline{x}_3^2 & \dots & \overline{x}_{N-1}^2 & x_N^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = C_1 + C_2$$



Ejemplo: Descomposición Diádica

• Sea
$$x = \{1, 2, ..., 7\}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Descomposición Diádica:

$$[U \ S \ V] = SVD(H)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6287 & -0.7777 \\ -0.7777 & 0.6287 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[U \ S \ V] = SVD(H)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6287 & -0.7777 \\ -0.7777 & 0.6287 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1442 & 0.7092 \\ -0.2370 & 0.4890 \\ -0.3298 & 0.2687 \\ -0.4226 & 0.0484 \\ -0.5154 & -0.1719 \\ -0.6083 & -0.3922 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s = diag(S) = [15.1507 \ 0.6763]$$



Ejemplo: Descomposición Diádica

Hankelización:

$$H_1 = s(1) \times U(:,1) \times V(:,1)^T$$

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3730 & 2.2572 & 3.1413 & 4.0254 & 4.9096 & 5.7937 \\ 1.6984 & 2.7921 & 3.8858 & 4.9794 & 6.0731 & 7.1668 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Componentes Diádicos::

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3730 & 1.9778 & 2.9667 & 3.9556 & 4.9445 & 5.9334 & 7.1668 \end{bmatrix}$$



Ejemplo: Descomposición Diádica

Hankelización:

$$H_2 = s(2) \times U(:,2) \times V(:,2)^T$$

$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3730 & -0.2572 & -0.1413 & -0.0254 & 0.0904 & 0.2063 \\ 0.3016 & 0.2079 & 0.1142 & 0.0206 & -0.0731 & -0.1668 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Componentes Diádicos::

$$C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3730 & 0.0222 & 0.0333 & 0.0444 & 0.0555 & 0.0666 & -0.1668 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = C_1 + C_2$$