Neizrazito, evolucijsko i neuro računarstvo

6. domaća zadaća

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Zadatak 1.

Potrebne formule za računanje u ANFIS sustavu:

Računanje pogreške primjera: $E_i = \frac{1}{2}(y_i - o_i)^2$

Konačan izlaz: o =
$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \pi_i(p_i x + q_i y + r_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \pi_i}$$

Funkcija pripadnosti A:
$$\mu_{A_i}(x) = \alpha_i(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{b_i \cdot (x - a_i)}}$$

Funkcija pripadnosti B:
$$\mu_{B_i}(x) = \beta_i(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{b_i \cdot (x - a_i)}}$$

T-norma:
$$\pi_i = \alpha_i \cdot \beta_i$$

Formula za ažuriranje parametra $\,\psi(t+1)\,=\,\psi(t)\,-\,\eta\cdotrac{\partial E}{\partial\psi}\,$

Izvodi formula za ažuriranje parametara p_i, q_i, r_i, a_i, b_i u ANFIS sustavu:

Parametar
$$p(t+1) = p(t) - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial p_i}$$

Rastav na parcijalne derivacije:
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial p_i} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial o_k} \cdot \frac{\partial o_k}{\partial p_i} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (y_k - o_k) \cdot \frac{\pi_i \cdot x}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

Potrebne parcijalne derivacije:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial o_k} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (y_k - o_k) \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial o_k}{\partial p_i} = \frac{\pi_i \cdot x}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

$$p_i(t+1) = p_i(t) + \eta (y_k - o_k) \frac{\pi_i \cdot x}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

Parametar
$$q(t+1) = q(t) - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial q_i}$$

Rastav na parcijalne derivacije:
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial o_k} \cdot \frac{\partial o_k}{\partial q_i} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (y_k - o_k) \cdot \frac{\pi_i \cdot y}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

Potrebne parcijalne derivacije:

$$\frac{\partial o_k}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\pi_i \cdot y}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

$$q_i(t+1) = q_i(t) + \eta (y_k - o_k) \frac{\pi_i \cdot y}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

Parametar
$$r(t+1) = r(t) - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial r_i}$$

Potrebne parcijalne derivacije:

$$\frac{\partial o_k}{\partial r_i} = \frac{\pi_i}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

Rastav na parcijalne derivacije:
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial r_i} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial o_k} \cdot \frac{\partial o_k}{\partial r_i} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (y_k - o_k) \cdot \frac{\pi_i}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

$$r_i(t+1) = r_i(t) + \eta (y_k - o_k) \frac{\pi_i}{\sum_{l=1}^m \pi_l}$$

Parametar
$$a(t+1) = a(t) - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i}$$

Rastav na parcijalne derivacije:
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial o_k} \cdot \frac{\partial o_k}{\partial \pi_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \pi_i}{\partial \alpha_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial a_i}$$

Izračun parcijalnih derivacija:

$$\frac{\partial o_k}{\partial \pi_i} \; = \; \frac{\sum_i (p_i x + q_i y + r_i) \cdot \sum_i \pi_i - \sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} \; = \; \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} \pi_j (p_i x + q_i y + r_i - p_j x - q_j y - r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_i x + q_j y + r_i) \cdot \sum_i \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_i x + q_j y + r_i) \cdot \sum_i \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_j \pi_j (p_j x + q_j y + r_j)}{\left(\sum_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi_i}{\partial \alpha_i} = \beta_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial a_i} = -(1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)})^{-2} \cdot e^{b_i(x - a_i)} \cdot b_i =
= b_i \cdot \frac{1}{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}} \cdot (\frac{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}}{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}}) = b_i \cdot \alpha_i \cdot (1 - \alpha_i)$$

$$a_{i}(t+1) = a_{i}(t) + \eta (y_{k} - o_{k}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} \pi_{j} (p_{i}x + q_{i}y + r_{i} - p_{j}x - q_{j}y - r_{j})}{(\sum_{i} \pi_{i})^{2}} \cdot \beta_{i} \cdot b_{i} \cdot \alpha_{i} \cdot (1 - \alpha_{i})$$

Parametar $b(t+1) = b(t) - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i}$

Rastav na parcijalne derivacije: $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b_i} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial o_k} \cdot \frac{\partial o_k}{\partial \pi_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \pi_i}{\partial \alpha_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial b_i}$

Izračun parcijalnih derivacija:

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial b_i} = -\left(1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}\right)^{-2} \cdot e^{b_i(x - a_i)} \cdot (x - a_i) =
= (x - a_i) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}}{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{b_i(x - a_i)}}\right)
= (x - a_i) \cdot \alpha_i \cdot (1 - \alpha_i)$$

$$b_{i}(t+1) = b_{i}(t) + \eta (y_{k} - o_{k}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} \pi_{j} (p_{i}x + q_{i}y + r_{i} - p_{j}x - q_{j}y - r_{j})}{(\sum_{i} \pi_{i})^{2}} \cdot \beta_{i} \cdot (x - a_{i}) \cdot \alpha_{i} \cdot (1 - \alpha_{i})$$

Za sustave B se osvježavanje parametara računa na isti način samo su zamijenjene funkcije pripadnosti $\alpha_i(x)$ i $\beta_i(x)$ te se umjesto x koristi ulaz y.

Prethodne formule vrijede za stohastički način izvedbe algoritma dok za grupno izvođenje vrijede sljedeće formule:

$$p_i(t+1) = p_i(t) + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_k - o_k) \frac{\pi_i \cdot x}{\sum_{l=1}^{m} \pi_l}$$

$$q_i(t+1) = q_i(t) + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_k - o_k) \frac{\pi_i \cdot y}{\sum_{l=1}^{m} \pi_l}$$

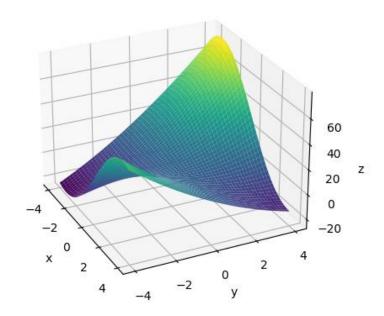
$$r_i(t+1) = r_i(t) + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_k - o_k) \frac{\pi_i}{\sum_{l=1}^{m} \pi_l}$$

$$a_{i}(t+1) = a_{i}(t) \\ + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{k} - o_{k}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} \pi_{j} (p_{i}x + q_{i}y + r_{i} - p_{j}x - q_{j}y - r_{j})}{(\sum_{i} \pi_{i})^{2}} \cdot \beta_{i} \cdot b_{i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_i(t+1) &= b_i(t) \\ &+ \eta \sum_{i=1}^N (y_k - o_k) \cdot \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} \pi_j \left(p_i x + q_i y + r_i - p_j x - q_j y - r_j \right)}{\left(\sum_i \pi_i \right)^2} \cdot \beta_i \cdot (x - a_i) \\ &\cdot \alpha_i \cdot (1 - \alpha_i) \end{aligned}$$

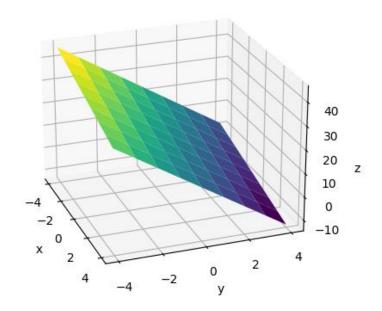
Zadatak 3.

Graf funkcije:
$$f(x,y) = ((x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 - 5xy + 3) \cdot cos^2(\frac{x}{5})$$

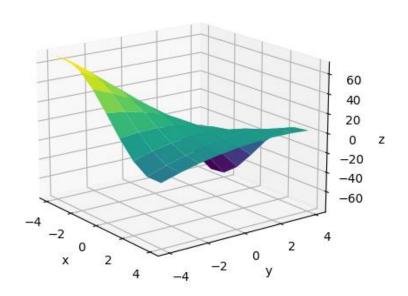


Zadatak 4.

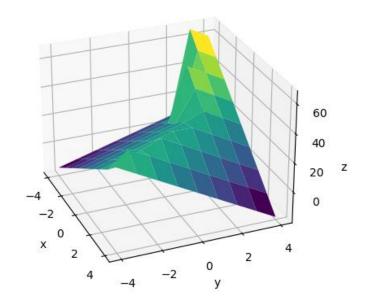
(a) Funkcija ANFIS-a s jednim pravilom:



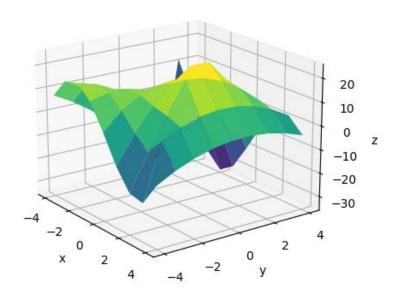
Funkcija pogreške između naučene funkcije i stvarne funkcije.



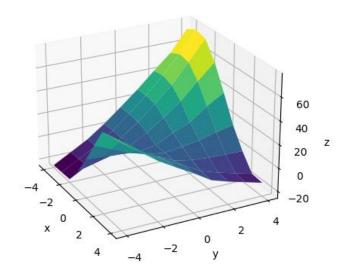
(b) Funkcija ANFIS-a s dva pravila:



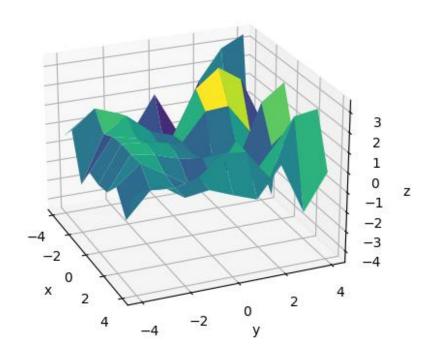
Funkcija pogreške između naučene funkcije i stvarne funkcije.



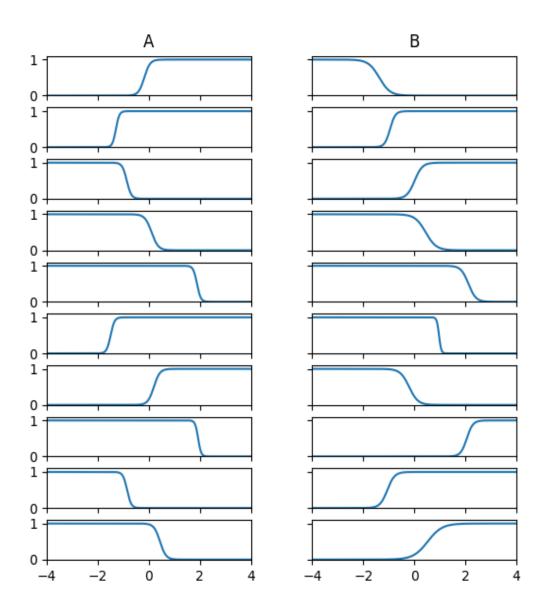
(c) Funkcija ANFIS-a sa 10 pravila.



Funkcija pogreške između naučene funkcije i stvarne funkcije.



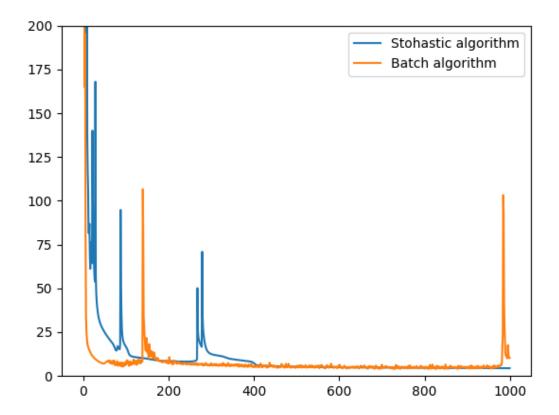
Zadatak 5.Naučene funkcije pripadnosti.



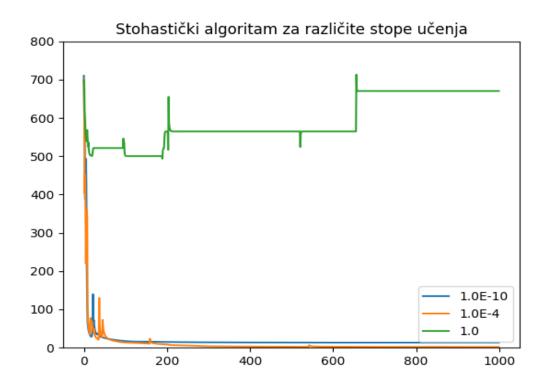
Svaki od izrazitih skupova predstavlja jednu ulaznu kombinaciju za x i y. Na primjer u prvom pravilu bi prvu neizrazitu funkciju mogli nazvati kao x veći od 0, a drugu neizrazitu funkciju kao y je malen. Za drugo pravilo bi mogli dati nazive x nije malen za prvu funkciju i y nije malen za drugu funkciju i tako dalje.

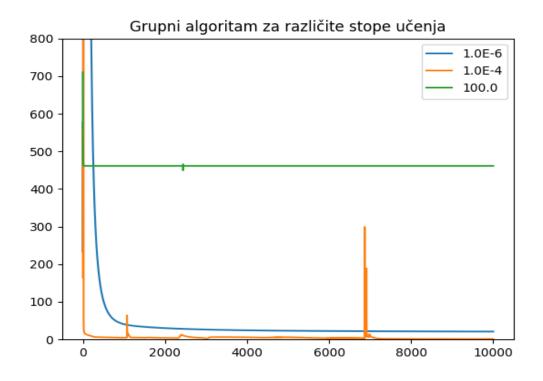
Zadatak 7.

Graf prikazuje kretanje srednje kvadratne pogreške kod izvođenja stohastičkog i grupnog algoritma kroz 1000 iteracija. Vidimo da je grupni način izvođenja stabilniji no može zapeti u lokalnom optimumu. Kod stohastičkog izvođenja pojavljuju jako nagle promjene i postupak nije stabilan no ipak može pronaći bolja rješenja nego grupno izvođenje.



Zadatak 8.





Kod oba algoritma možemo vidjeti da za preveliku stopu učenja algoritam ne može pronaći dobra rješenja i divergira. Za preveliku stopu algoritam se također slično ponaša za oba načina izvođenja. Konvergira, ali jako sporo.