How to read C-R PNN

Example:

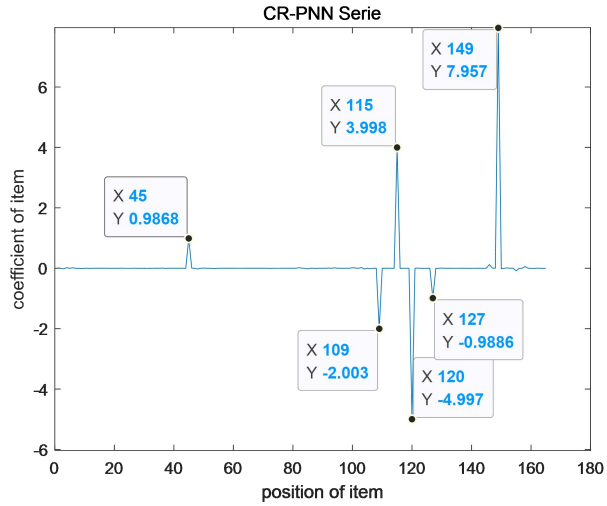
```
%% input  (8)
I(:,1)=sin(1.5*t);
I(:,2)=sin(1/2*t+60);
I(:,3)=sawtooth(2*t+60);
I(:,4)=sin(5*t+20);
I(:,5)=sawtooth(1/4*t+100);
I(:,6)=sin(2*t+20);
I(:,7)=sin(3*t+34);
I(:,8)=sin(1/9*t+25);

%% output
S(:,1)=I(:,1)-2*I(:,3)+4*I(:,4).^2-5*I(:,5).*I(:,4)+8*I(:,6).^2-I(:,7).*I(:,4);
```

Note: try to use lower degree polynomials.

1. Run *Read_PNN*

2. Get the following figure. Similarly, as the frequency spectrum, this figure is the polynomial spectrum (or relation spectrum). You can find the relationship focused on, according to the peak value.



3. Search the item by “t(X)”. Example：

```
>> t(149)

ans =

x6^2
```

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