

تحسين نموذج دالة القاعدة النصف قطرية (الشعاعية)

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SIC BIC

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Revised model for radial Basis Function

ABSTRACT:

In this paper , a revised model for radial basis function has been done with application of sunspot time series. It has been arrived at a revised model for nonlinear time series. The probability characteristics have been explained for such series with chaotic analysis of the simulated data from revised model ,which indicates that the revised model is chaotic and bayesian information criterion (BIC) Schwarz information criterion (SIC)and the error are better than radial basis function

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2007/5/21 :

2006/12/21 :

Introduction :

(Algorithmically)

(Explicitly)

.

(Interpolation)

(Prediction)

. (Nonlinearity)

(Control)

Grassberger, 1983; Judd,)

.

. (1992)

.

(Mees.,1993)

k

 $\{Z_t\}$ $\{Y_t\}$

(k- Vector valued time series)

$$Y_t = f(Z_t) + V_t$$

.....(1)

 $\{V_t\}$

. f

 $\hat{f}$

IID)

(Independently identically normally distributed) (Normal

.

 $\hat{f}$

) (Radial basis function approach) ()

.(2005(8),

The improvement Model : .1

()

α, β, Z

$$\hat{f}(Z) = \sum_{s=1}^N S_s \phi(|Z - C_s|) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

(RB) (2)

Basis) ϕ Original Radial Basis (RB) Model
(Centers) $\{C_s\}$ (Function

Y_t . Z_t

. (2005(8),) Takens Z_t

(Original Radial Basis (RB)) (RB)

(3) (2005(8),) Model

.(Mees., 1993)

$$\hat{f}(z) = \alpha . z + \beta + \sum_{s=1}^N S_s \phi(|Z_t - C_s|) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Taken's Z_t β, α

$Z_t \in R^d$ d .(2005(8),)

$\beta_j = S_{n+1+j}$. $Z_t^j = Z_{tj}$
, $j = 1, 2, \dots, \rho$

$\beta = S_{n+1}$

$$Y = \sum \alpha_j Z^j + \beta + \sum_{i=1}^N S_i \phi^i \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

: ϕ^i

$\phi^{N+1+j} = Z^j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, \rho$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{N'} S_i \phi^i \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$N' = N + 1 + j$$

Algorithm : .2

.1

$$m=1, \quad Y=Y_1, \quad I^i=I_1^i$$

$$Y=Y_t \quad t=1,2,3,\dots,T$$

$$(7) \quad (2)$$

q .2

$$I_m^q = Y \cdot I_m^i / I_m^i \cdot I_m^i \quad \text{over } i$$

$$H_m = Y \cdot I_m^q / |I_m^q|$$

$$Y \cdot Y - \sum_{j=1}^m H_j^2 \leq \theta Y \cdot Y \quad .3$$

$$(6)$$

i .4

$$I_{m+1}^i = I_m^i - I_m^i \cdot I_m^q / I_m^q \cdot I_m^q$$

$$. (2)$$

$$m \quad i_{m+1} = q \quad .5$$

S .6

$$I(m) S = Y$$

$$I(m) = \{I^{i_1}, I^{i_2}, \dots, I^{i_m}\}$$

$$I(m)$$

$$Z_t = (Y_t, Y_{t-h}, Y_{t-2h}, \dots, Y_{t-(d-1)h}) \quad h=1 \quad d=1 \quad .7$$

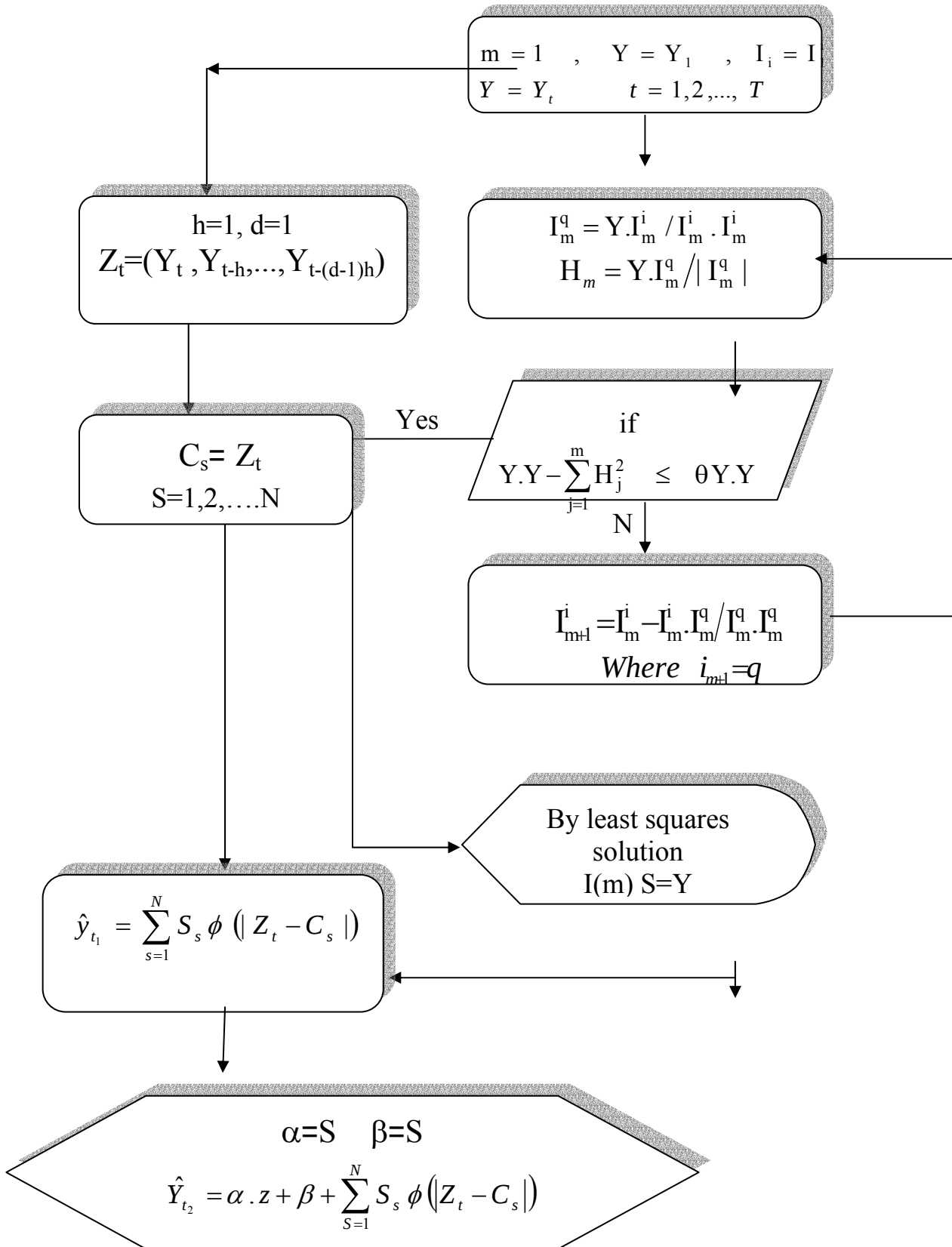
$$s=1,2,\dots,N \quad Z_t \quad C_s \quad .8$$

$$\hat{y}_{t_1} = \sum_{s=1}^N S_s \phi(|Z_t - C_s|) \quad .9$$

$$\alpha=S \quad \beta=S \quad .10$$

$$\hat{Y}_{t_2} = \alpha \cdot z + \beta + \sum_{s=1}^N S_s \phi(|Z_t - C_s|)$$

Flowchart of Algorithm



. $\hat{f}$

. (Mees. , 1993)

$$\text{err} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (\hat{y}_t - y_t)^2}{\sum y_t^2} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

$$0 < \text{err} < 1$$

:

Introduction : . 1

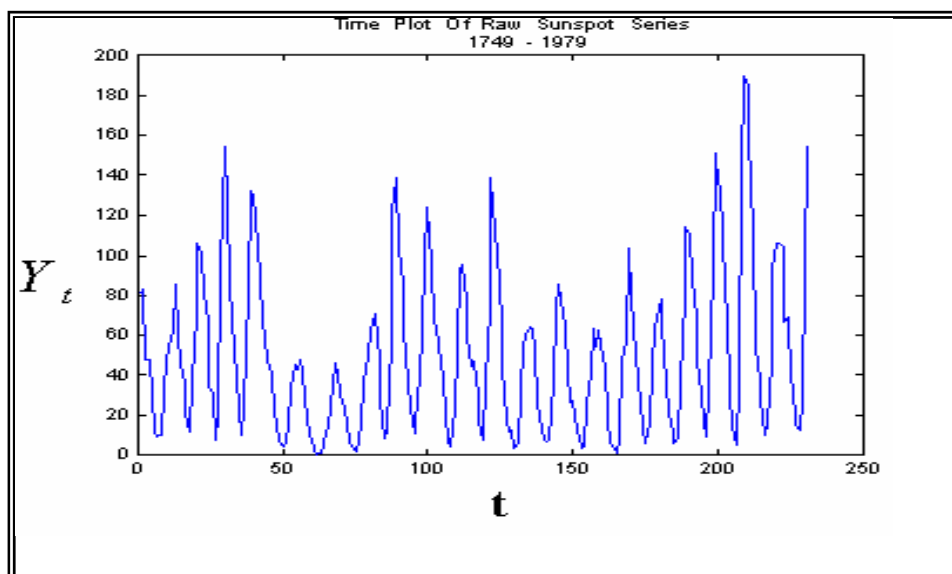
(1)

(radial basis method) ()

(Aziz, 1996).

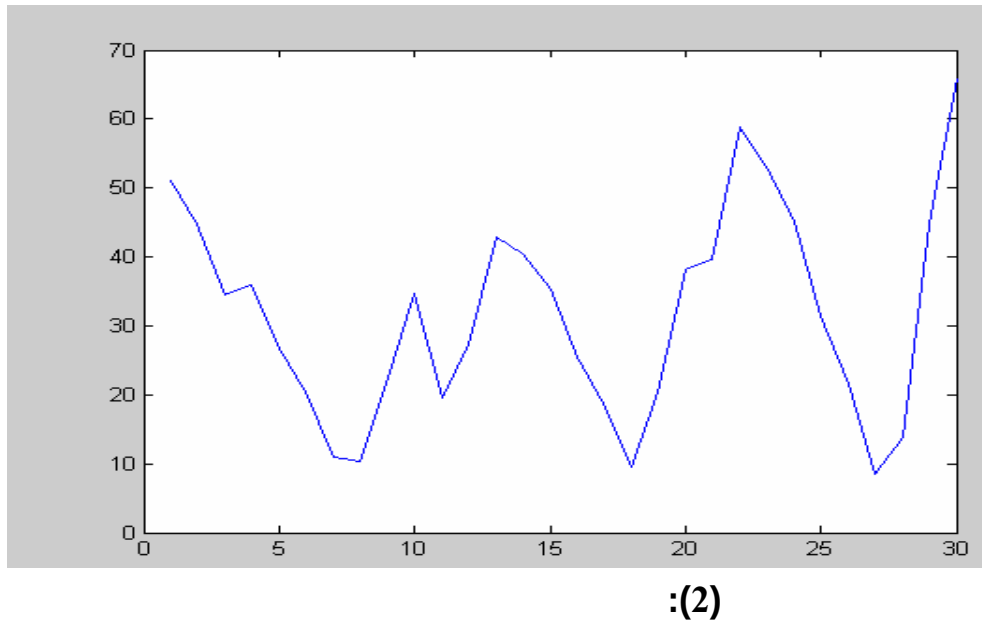
(radial basis method)()

. (2)



1979-1749

: (1)



Model Improvement : 2.

(2005) (2)

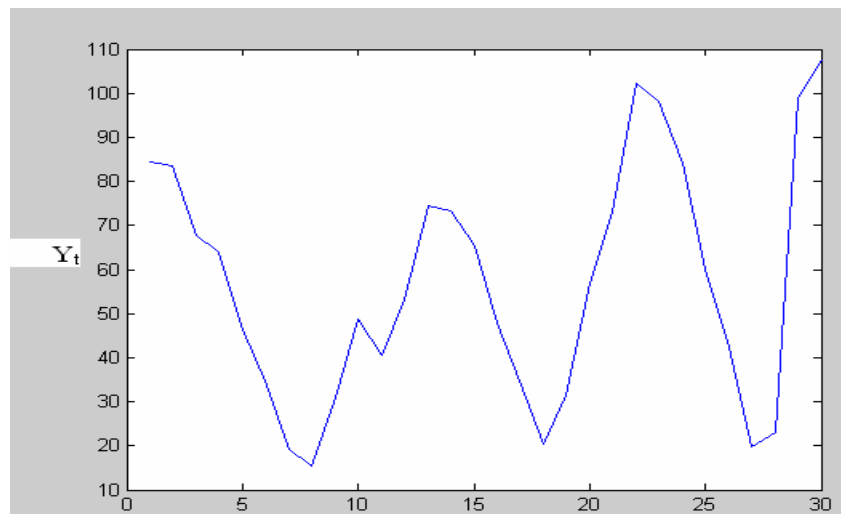
$\hat{Y}_t$

:

$\hat{Y}_t = [$ 51.1606 44.6979 34.4487 35.9007 26.7333
 20.4415 10.8755 10.3346 22.4628 34.5911 19.5874
 27.3881 42.7904 40.3420 35.2743 25.5661 18.7048
 9.5944 20.4415 38.1213 39.6302 58.8190 53.0966
 45.0395 31.4594 21.6941 8.4271 13.8080 44.8118
 66.0504];

(3)

(3)



:(3)

()

()

(1)

(4)

(Bayesian Information Criterion) BIC

) (err)

(Schwarz Information Criterion) SIC

.(2005(8),

Akaike

(Bayesian)

(Akaike, 1978 -1979)

(Bayesian Information Criterion) BIC AIC

: (BIC)

$$BIC(M) = T \log(\text{err}) + M \log(T)$$

(err)

M

T

.(2005,) $0 < \text{err} < 1$

(Schwarz Information Criterion)

(Tong, 1990; LeBaron, 1991) (SIC)

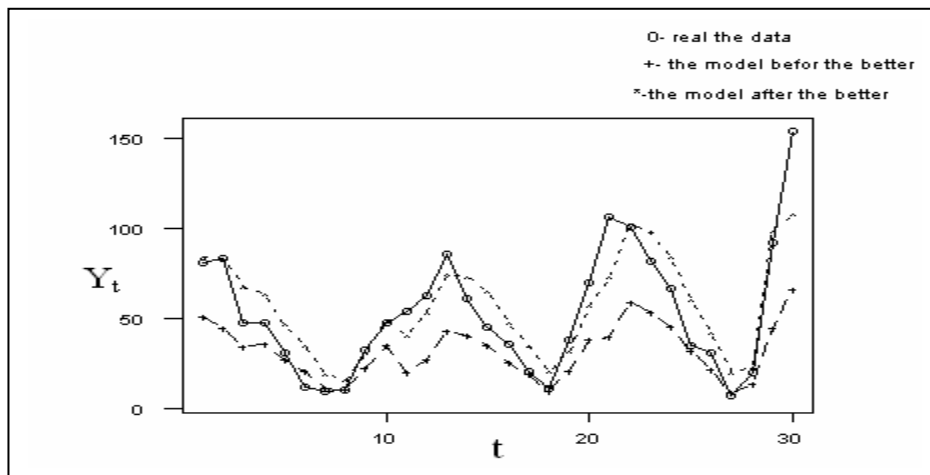
Rissanen's Concept of minimum)

. (Mees,A. I. , 1993) (description length

,) (Schwarz)

: .(2005

$$SIC(M) = \frac{BIC(M)}{T} \quad M$$



:(4)

:(1)

Err	0.2279	0.0675
BIC	-40.9643	-77.4676
SIC	-1.3655	-2.5823

Residuals Analysis : .3

$$V_t \quad (2) \quad (\text{residuals}) \quad (1)$$

$$Y_t$$

$$(30)$$

$$\hat{Y}_{t_1} \quad \hat{Y}_{t_2}$$

$$V_t$$

(uncorrelated)

$$. (1989) \quad N(0, \sigma_z^2)$$

Uncorrelation Test : . 4

$$\{V_t; t = 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$\hat{r}_k \quad \{\hat{Y}_t; t=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

(Aziz , 1996) :

$$\left[\hat{r}_k = \sum_{t=k+1}^n (v_t - \bar{v}) (v_{t-k} - \bar{v}) / \sum_{t=1}^n (v_t - \bar{v})^2 \right]$$

where

$$\bar{v} = n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n v_t$$

$$1/\sqrt{n} \quad \hat{r}_k$$

$$V_t \text{'s}$$

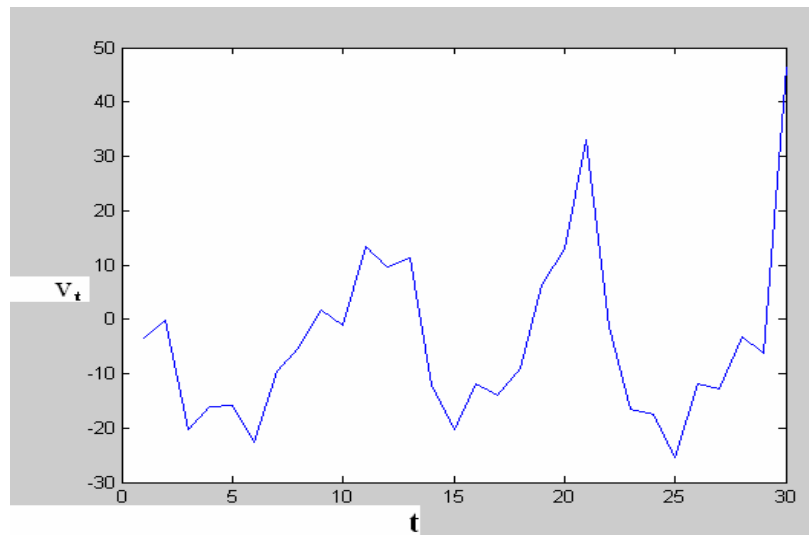
$$\pm 1.96/\sqrt{n} \quad r_k \text{'s} \quad 95\%$$

$$. (1989)$$

$$. (t) \quad (5)$$

:(2)

t	Y_t	$\hat{Y}_{t_1}$ قبل التحسين	$\hat{Y}_{t_2}$ بعد التحسين	V_t	t	Y_t	$\hat{Y}_{t_1}$ قبل التحسين	$\hat{Y}_{t_2}$ بعد التحسين	V_t
1	80.9	51.1606	84.3418	-3.4418	16	36.0	25.5661	47.9209	-11.9209
2	83.4	44.6979	83.4951	-0.0951	17	20.9	18.7048	34.7728	-13.8728
3	47.4	34.4487	67.6299	-0.2299	18	11.4	9.5944	20.4052	-9.0052
4	47.8	35.9007	63.9183	-6.1183	19	37.8	20.4415	31.5331	6.2669
5	30.7	26.7333	46.5297	-5.8297	20	69.8	38.1213	56.8413	12.9587
6	12.2	20.4415	34.7467	-2.5467	21	106.1	39.6302	3.1234	32.9766
7	9.6	10.8755	19.2215	-9.6215	22	100.8	58.8190	102.1402	-1.3402
8	10.2	10.3346	15.4826	-5.2826	23	81.6	53.0966	98.2586	-16.6586
9	32.4	22.4628	30.7620	1.6380	24	66.5	45.0395	84.0239	-17.5239
10	47.6	34.5911	48.8183	-1.2183	25	34.8	31.4594	60.1478	-25.3478
11	54.0	19.5874	40.6474	13.3526	26	30.6	21.6941	42.4265	-11.8265
12	62.9	27.3881	53.2061	9.6939	27	7.0	8.4271	19.8775	-12.8775
13	85.9	42.7904	74.5832	11.3168	28	19.8	13.8080	22.9184	-3.1184
14	61.2	40.3420	73.2580	-2.0580	29	92.5	44.8118	98.8212	-6.3212
15	45.1	35.2743	65.4135	-20.3135	30	154.4	66.0504	107.8116	46.5884



:(5)

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Test of Normality : .5

Minitab

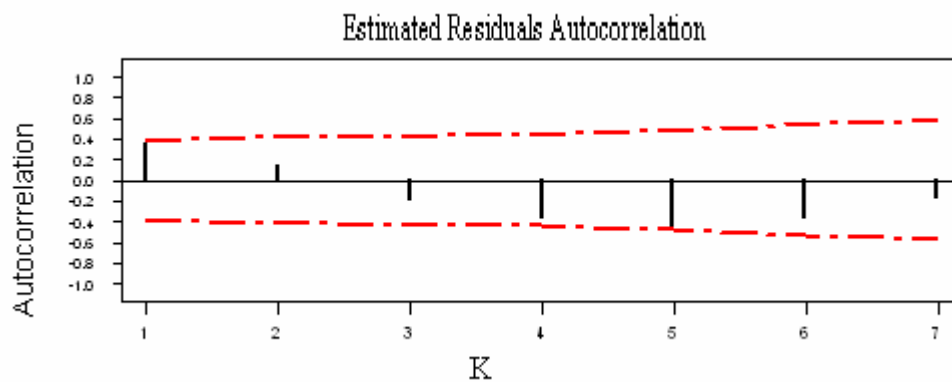
95%

 $\hat{r}_k, k=1,2,\dots,30$

(6)

 r_k 's 99%

. (3)



:(6)

()

:(3)

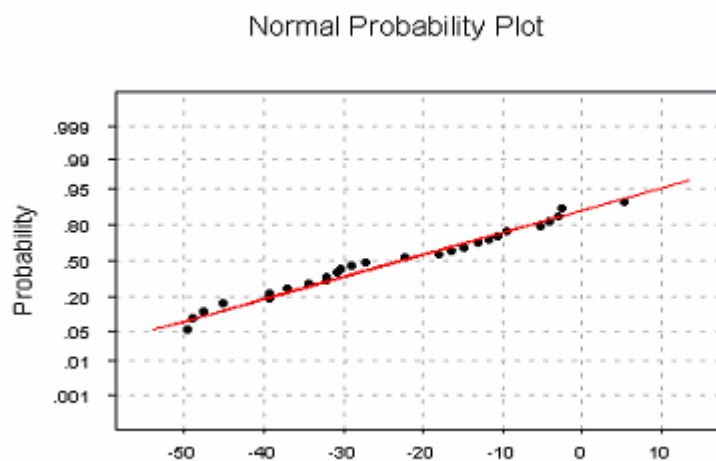
				Chi- square
-26	-11	8	6.813	0.207
-11	4	15	11.361	1.16
4	19	5	7.674	0.932
19	34	1	2.094	0.57
34	49	1	0.471	0.59
Total		30		3.459
$\chi^2_{2,0.01}=9.21034$				Accept H_0^*
$\chi^2_{2,0.05}=5.99147$				Accept H_0

 H_0^* : The residuals are normally distributed

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{14} \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \quad (\text{Chi- square})$$

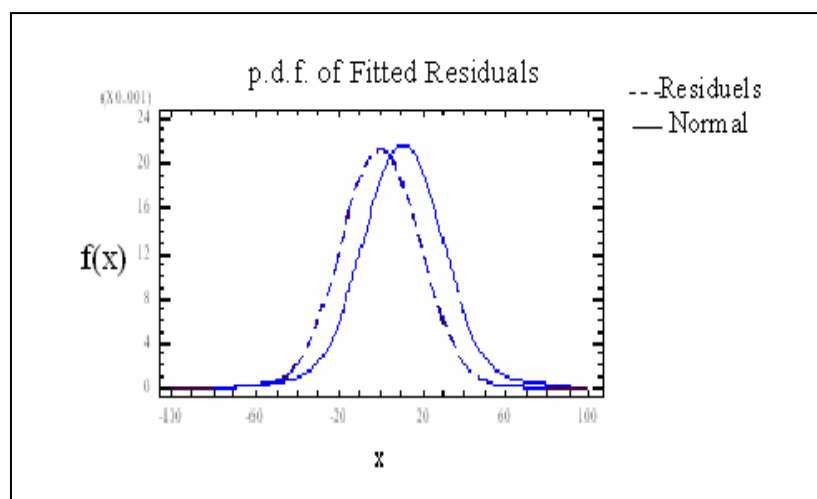
(8) O_i E_i Minitab (7)

. p.d.f.



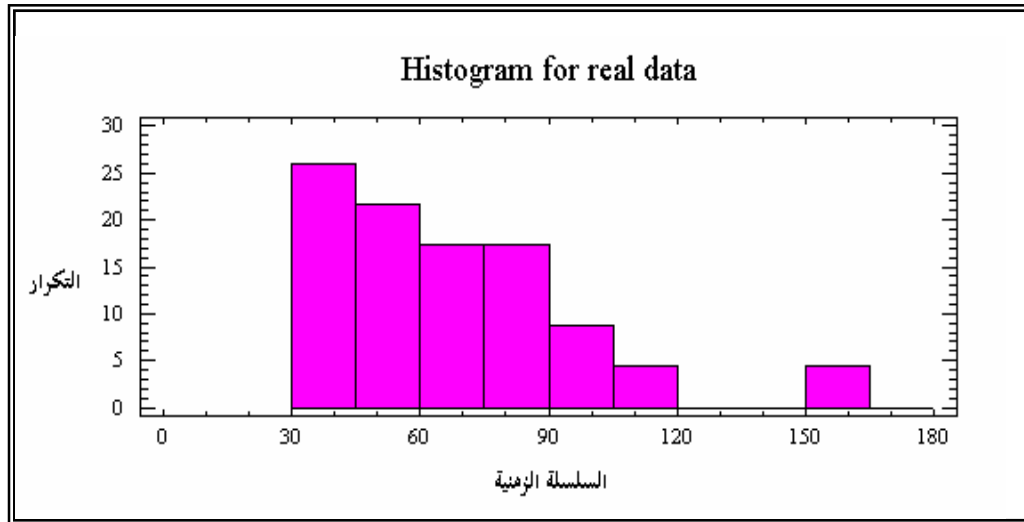
:(7)

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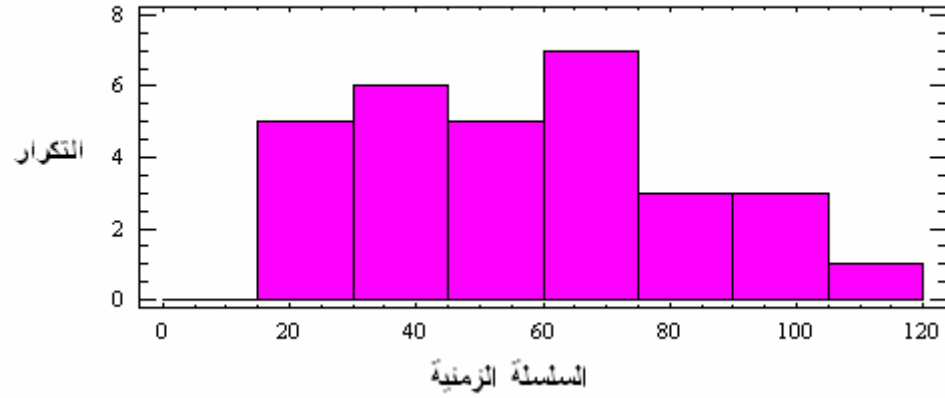


:(8)

()



:(9)



:(10)

(10) (9)

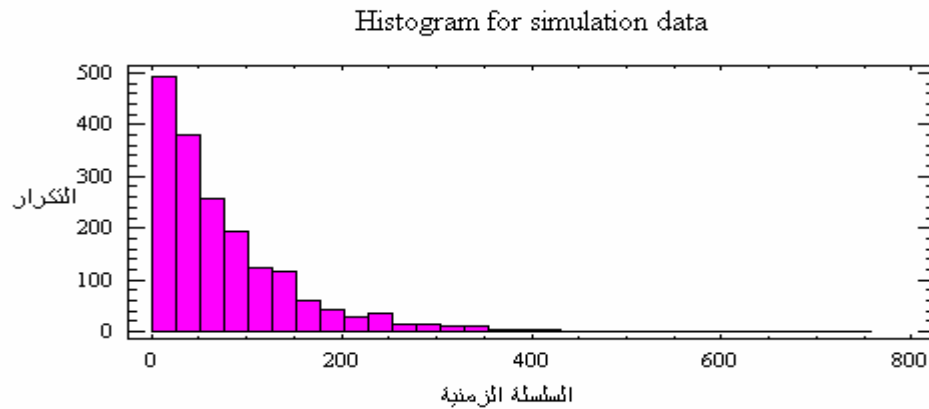
(4)

0.05 0.01

:(4)

				Chi- square
15	45	11	9.6	0.204
45	75	12	7.65	2.473
75	105	6	5.1	0.159
105	135	1	2.1	0.576
Total		30		3.412
$\chi^2_{2,0.01} = 9.21034$				Accept H_0^*
$\chi^2_{2,0.05} = 5.99147$				Accept H_0

H_0^* : the data of model are exponential distribution



:(11)

Simulation of Exponential :**.6
Function**

(11)

Minitab .

:

 $k=1,2,\dots,10$ r_k 's

.1

(simulated)

(5)

(data

. (iid)

:(5)

()

lag	Raw data Estimated ACF	Simulated data without noise Estimated ACF
1	0.796929	0.0107709
2	0.414749	- 0.0216268
3	0.015018	- 0.0024124
4	-0.278502	-0.0009392
5	-0.411543	- 0.0277216
6	-0.361532	0.0241531
7	-0.151552	0.0159906
8	0.146619	0.0007545
9	0.441206	-0.0072848
10	0.606310	-0.0256522

.2 (12)

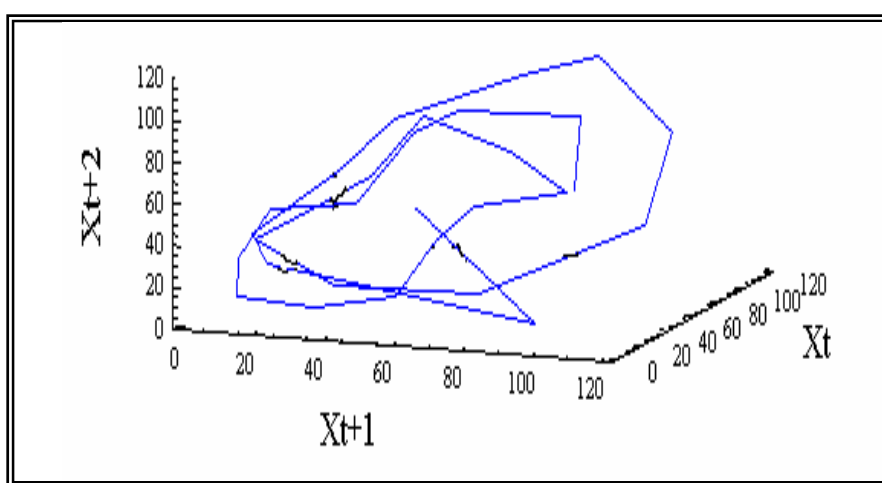
$h = 1$ (2005(8),) Taken's

$d = 3$

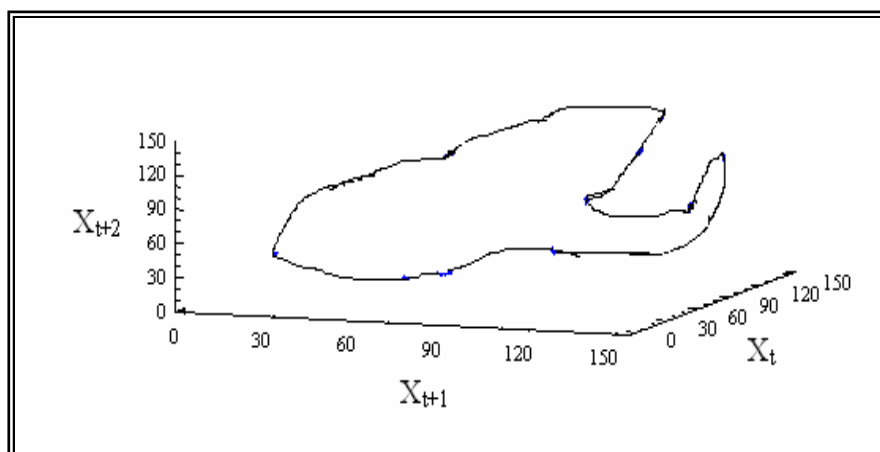
.3 (2005(8),)Taken's

(13) $h=1$ $d=3$,

.(Tong, and Cheng, 1992)



(X_t, X_{t+1}, X_{t+2}) : (12)



(X_t, X_{t+1}, X_{t+2}) : (13)

8.
:
()
(simulation)
(1800)
Minitab
BDS
() (2006(9),
(6).

(6)

(radial basis)

J	(1800)						
	(d)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0.98582	0.97177	0.9578	0.94391	0.93011	0.91640	0.90276
2	0.87102	0.75981	0.66173	0.57508	0.49941	0.43452	0.37818
3	0.64186	0.41596	0.26924	0.17455	0.11397	0.0733683	0.04748
4	0.39635	0.15881	0.063459	0.025531	0.010567	0.0042804	0.0017552
5	0.22178	0.049776	0.011042	0.0024589	0.00056331	0.00011366	0.000018653
6	0.11858	0.014142	0.0016447	0.0002076	0.000027917	0.0000024843	
7	0.061174	0.003742	0.00022841	0.000013633	0.0000018611		

d

).C (ε , d)

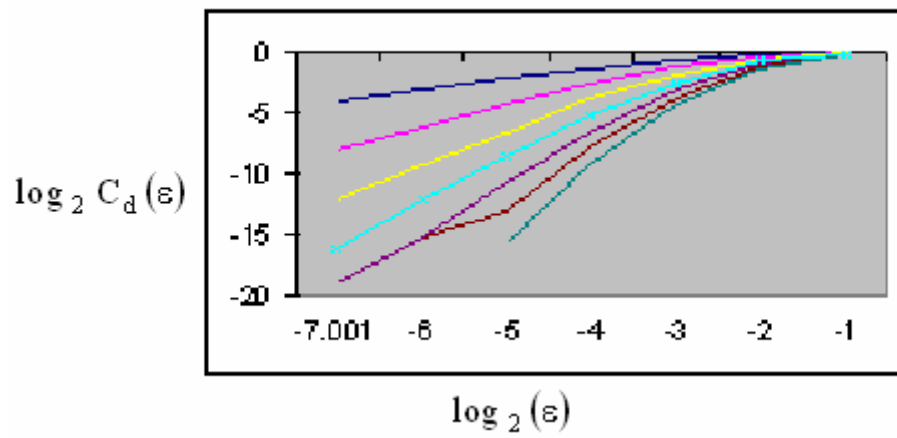
 $\varepsilon_j = (0.5)^j$ j

.(2006(9),

.(14)

statgraph

 $\log_2$ (6)



d $\log_2(\varepsilon)$ $\log_2 C_d(\varepsilon)$: (14)
1800

$\log_2(\varepsilon)$ $\log_2 C_d(\varepsilon)$ ()

D_c^* (2006(9),) (7)
()

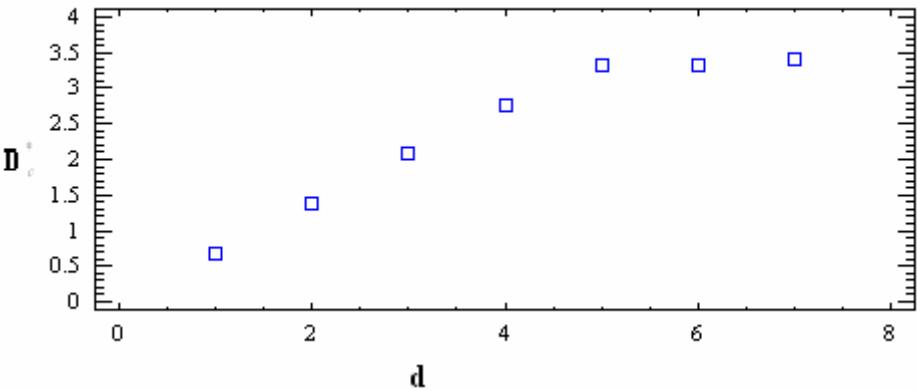
(7)

D_c^* ()

d-

(D_c^*)	(d)
0.689	1
1.379	2
2.0718	3
2.759	4
3.31	5
3.311	6
3.421	7

(15) statgraph (7)



(15)

()

(15)

()

(5)

(3.31)

()

Conclusions:

()

1

SIC BIC

(1)

2

(3.31) . 3

.(5)

BDS . 4

: (6)

$$C_d(\varepsilon) = (C_1(\varepsilon))^d \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$C_d(\varepsilon) / (C_1(\varepsilon))^d > 1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

: (2)

.a

(1) .b

.

.c

3,2,1

()

1. " (1989)
2. " (2005)
3. " (2005(8))
4. " (2006(9))
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