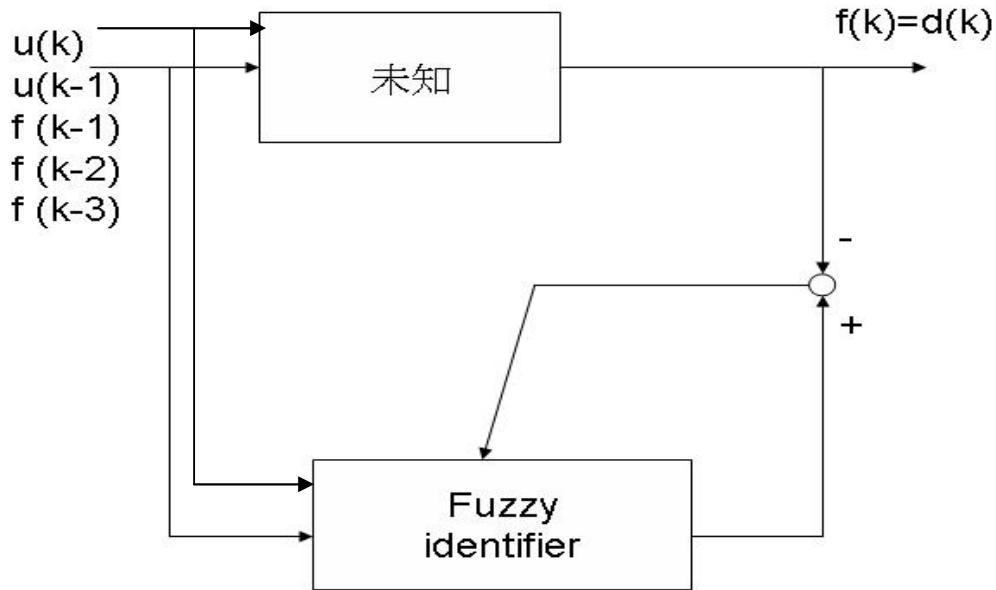


A discrete nonlinear system :



用FUZZY去模擬那個未知的PLANT， $U(k)$ 是輸入訊號， $F(k)$ 是輸出訊號， $U(k-1)$ 是上一筆輸入訊號， $F(k) = d(k)$ 是輸出訊號，利用 $F(k-1)$ 和 $F(k-2)$ 和 $F(k-3)$ 和 $u(k-1)$ 和 $u(k)$ 來比較模擬PLANT輸出。將未知輸出訊號與FUZZY加減，再把值拉回FUZZY做修正。

Algorithm :

$$d(k) = x(k) = \frac{x(k-1) \cdot x(k-2) \cdot x(k-3) + u(k)}{1 + x^2(k-2) + x^2(k-3)}$$

$$u(k) = \sin(0.01k\pi), k=1,2,\dots$$

$$d(k) = f(k)$$

$$x_1(k) = u(k)$$

$$x_2(k) = u(k-1)$$

$$x_3(k) = f(k-1)$$

$$x_4(k) = f(k-2)$$

$$x_5(k) = f(k-3)$$

$$y(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 \{ \bar{y}_i(k) \pi \prod_{i=1}^5 \exp[-(\frac{x_i(k) - \bar{x}_i(k)}{\sigma_{\bar{x}_i}(k)})^2] \}}{\sum_{i=1}^3 \{ \pi \prod_{i=1}^5 \exp[-(\frac{x_i(k) - \bar{x}_i(k)}{\sigma_{\bar{x}_i}(k)})^2] \}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 \bar{y}_i(k) r_i(k)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 r_i(k)} = \frac{v(k)}{w(k)}$$

步驟：

- using $x_1(k) = \sin(0.01k\pi)$ $x_2(k) = u(k-1)$ $d(k) = x(k) = \frac{x(k-1) \cdot x(k-2) \cdot x(k-3) + u(k)}{1 + x^2(k-2) + x^2(k-3)}$

to compute plant output $d(k) = f(k)$

- use $y(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 \{ \bar{y}_i(k) \pi \prod_{i=1}^5 \exp[-(\frac{x_i(k) - \bar{x}_i(k)}{\sigma_{\bar{x}_i}(k)})^2] \}}{\sum_{i=1}^3 \{ \pi \prod_{i=1}^5 \exp[-(\frac{x_i(k) - \bar{x}_i(k)}{\sigma_{\bar{x}_i}(k)})^2] \}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 \bar{y}_i(k) r_i(k)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 r_i(k)} = \frac{v(k)}{w(k)}$ to compute $r_i(k)$

$w(k)$ $v(k)$ $y(k)$

- using $\bar{y}_i(k+1) = \bar{y}_i(k) + \alpha \frac{(y(k) - d(k)) r_i(k)}{w(k)}$

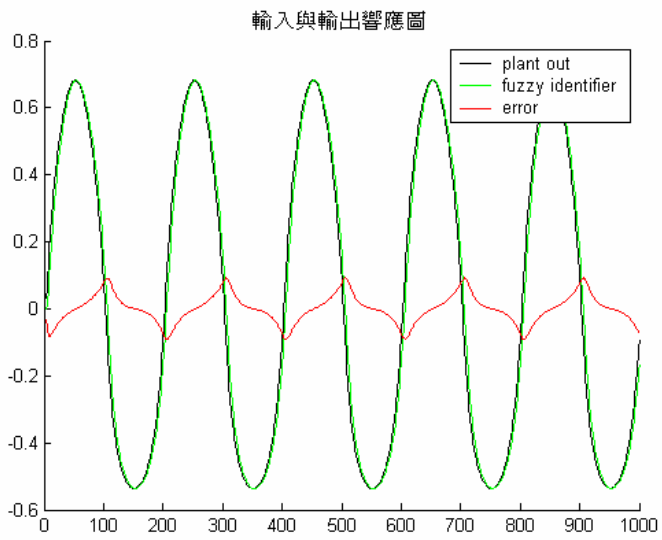
$$\bar{x}_i(k+1) = \bar{x}_i(k) + \alpha \frac{2(y(k) - d(k)) (\bar{y}_i(k) - y(k)) r_i(k) (x_i(k) - \bar{x}_i(k))}{w(k) \delta_{\bar{x}_i}^2(k)}$$

$$\delta_{\bar{x}_i}(k+1) = \delta_{\bar{x}_i}(k) + \alpha \frac{2(y(k) - d(k)) (\bar{y}_i(k) - y(k)) r_i(k) (x_i(k) - \bar{x}_i(k))}{w(k) \delta_{\bar{x}_i}^3(k)}$$
 to train $\bar{y}_i(k+1)$

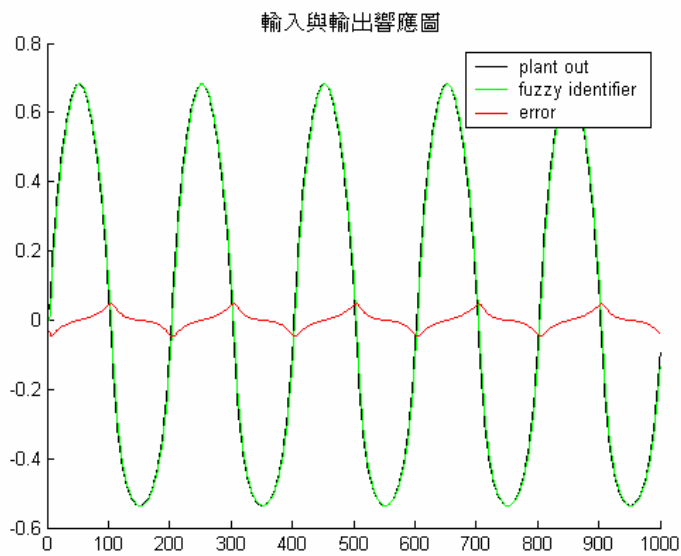
$\bar{x}_i(k+1)$ $\delta_{\bar{x}_i}(k+1)$ let $k = k+1$ goto step 1

輸出結果：

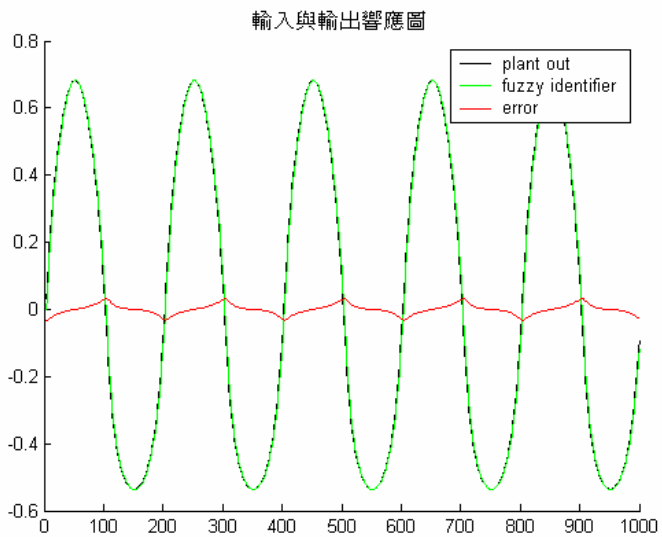
當 $\alpha = 1$ ，對應輸出波形



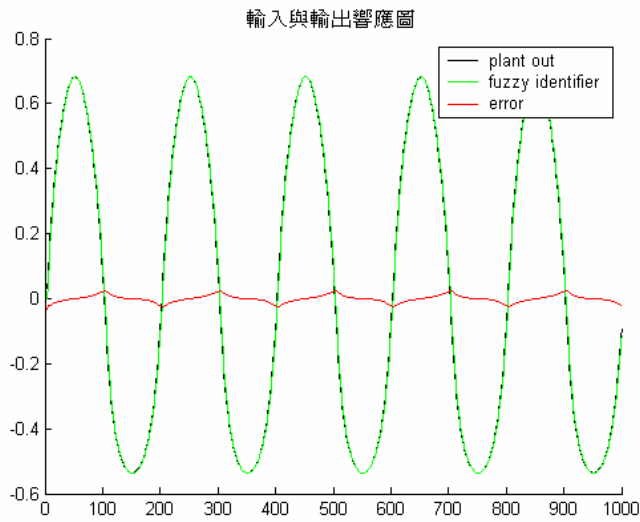
當 $\alpha = 2$ ，對應輸出波形



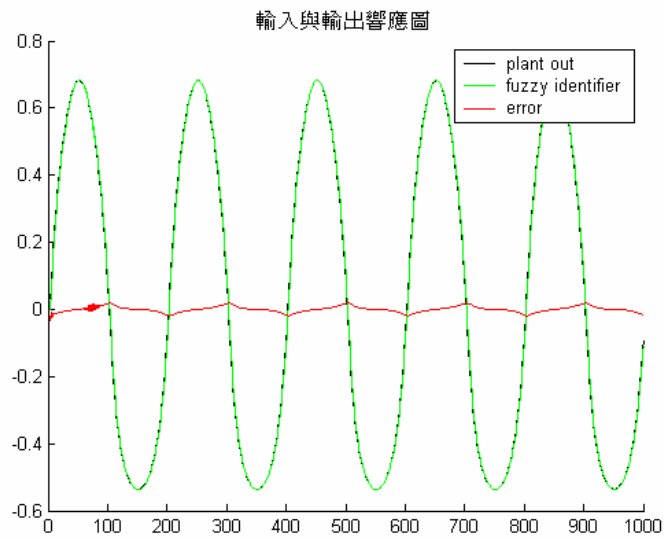
當 $\alpha = 3$ ，對應輸出波形



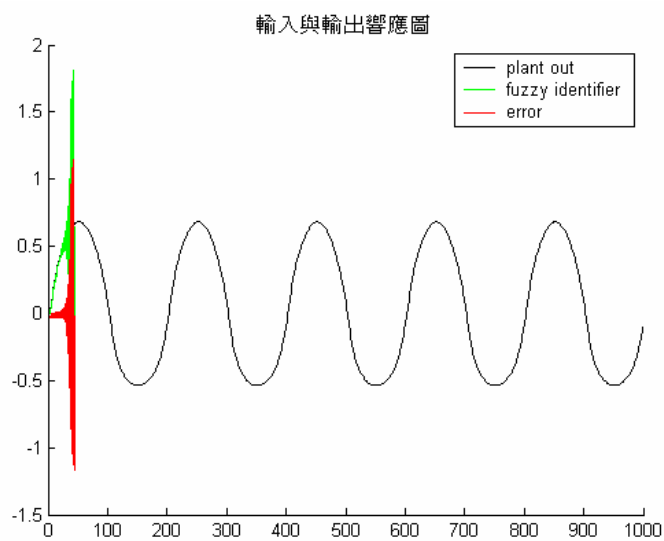
當 $\alpha = 4$ ，對應輸出波形



當 $\alpha = 5$ ，對應輸出波形



當 $\alpha = 6$ ，對應輸出波形



心得：

在撰寫程式的過程中， $\bar{y}_l(k)$ $\bar{x}_{li}(k)$ $\delta_{li}(k)$ 在經過計算過程中，會慢慢收斂，所以一開始的假設，則可隨意設置（盡量不要設定為 0），而 α 的值，則是自己給定的，從上面的輸出圖形和誤差值可以得， α 的選擇很重要，當選擇太低的值的話，誤差訊號會比較大，在收斂的速度會比較慢，而選擇太高的值的話，輸出訊號再一開始就發散而無法收斂（就像最後一個圖型一樣），所以在選擇 α 的值的時候，要特別注意這點。

程式：

```
clear
clc
%設定暫存器
x(5,1000)=0;acentric=[2 2 2 2 2;2 2 2 2 2;2 2 2 2 2];
ambulate=[0 0 0 0 0;0 0 0 0 0;0 0 0 0 0];k=4;total1=0;
total2=0;conter=[0 0 0];rate=4;error(1000)=0;d(1000)=0;
%計算輸入訊號
for i=1:1000
    x(1,k)=sin(0.01*i*pi);
    x(2,k)=x(1,k-1);
    k=k+1;
end
%計算 plant 輸出訊號
k=4;
for i=1:1000
    d(k)=(x(1,k-1)*d(k-1)*d(k-2)*d(k-3)+x(1,k))/(1+d(k-2)^2+d(k-3)^2);
    x(3,k)=d(k-1);
    x(4,k)=d(k-2);
    x(5,k)=d(k-3);
    k=k+1;
end
%計算 Fuzzy identifier 的輸出訊號
k=4;
for z=1:1000
    sum=1;
    total1=0;
    total2=0;
    for l=1:3
        for i=1:5
            sum=sum*exp(-((x(i,k)-ambulate(l,i))/acentric(l,i))^2);
        end
    end
end
```

```

        total1=total1+sum*conter(1);
        total2=total2+sum;
    end
    output(k)=total1/total2;
    sum=1;

%計算  $\bar{y}_l(k+1)$   $\bar{x}_{li}(k+1)$   $\delta_{li}(k+1)$  的值
    for l=1:3
        for i=1:5
            sum=sum*exp(-((x(i,k)-ambulate(1,i))/acentric(1,i))^2);
            temp1=ambulate(1,i);
            temp2=acentric(1,i);

            ambulate(1,i)=temp1-(rate*2*(output(k)-d(k))*(conter(1)-output(k))*sum*(x(i,k)-temp1))/(total2*temp2^2);

            acentric(1,i)=temp2-(rate*2*(output(k)-d(k))*(conter(1)-output(k))*sum*(x(i,k)-temp1)^2)/(total2*temp2^3);
            end
            conter(1)=conter(1)-(rate*(output(k)-d(k))*sum)/total2;
        end
        error(k)=output(k)-d(k);
        k=k+1;
    end
%畫出輸入、輸出、誤差訊號響應圖
i=4:1000
plot(i,error(i));
title(' 誤差訊號圖 ');
figure
hold on
i=4:1000
plot(i,d(i),'k');
plot(i,output(i),'g');
plot(i,error(i),'r');
title(' 輸入與輸出響應圖 ');
legend(' plant out', ' fuzzy identifier', ' error ');

```