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Fuzzy Autoregressive Model With an Application

Abstract

The research is dedicated in the study to time series and the ability of using fuzzy logic with it in order to develop forecasting approaches. In this research ,the time series (Autoregressive model) are linked with fuzzy logic in order to get on the Parameters of fuzzy time series models (fuzzy logic Autoregressive model),and applied that on the data of daily mistakes rates in charges production. The fuzzy Autoregressive model of time series gave forecasting more suitable than those given by Autoregressive model.

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2009/ 5/ 20 :

2008/3/16 :

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Artificial Intelligent

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. [2004,

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(Fuzzy Sets)

Time Series .2

$$\text{Stationary Time Series: } \{Z(t), t \in T\} \quad (2-1)$$

[t, [s,s+h] t+h]

Viond,] [1999 [Powell, 1997]

$$E[Z_t] = \mu \quad \dots(1)$$

$$Var[Z_t] = E[(Z_t - \mu)^2] = \sigma^2 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$E [(Z_t - \mu)(Z_s - \mu)] = \rho_{t-s} \quad \dots(3)$$

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Autocorrelation in Time :

**(2-2)
Series**

2004 ,]

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(1,2,3,...)

:[Wei ,1990]

$$\rho_k = \frac{E(Z_t - \mu_z)(Z_{t+k} - \mu_z)}{E(Z_t - \mu_z)^2} \quad \dots(4)$$

. k

ρ_k

:

(2-3)

Partial Autocorrelation in Time Series

$Z_t \quad Z_{t-k}$

. (1,2,...,k-1) (Time lags)

:

$$\phi_{11} = r_1 \quad \dots(5)$$

$$\phi_{kk} = \frac{r_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \phi_{k-1,j} r_{k-j}}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \phi_{k-1,j} r_j} \quad \dots(6)$$

$$\phi_{kj} = \phi_{k-1,j} - \phi_{kk} \phi_{k-1,k-j} \quad \dots(7)$$

Time Series Models : (2-4)

AutoRegressive Model (AR) *

AR(P)

1926 Yule

1931 Wilker

-: AR(P) (p)

$$Z_t = \varphi_1 Z_{t-1} + \varphi_2 Z_{t-2} + \dots + \varphi_p Z_{t-p} + a_t \quad \dots (8)$$

: Z_t

: a_t

σ_a^2

: $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_p$

P

AR

Z_t

. [Wei, 1990]

.3

Fuzzy sets Theory

1965

" "

[2002 ,]

Fuzzy Set : (3-1)

.[Bector, 2005]

Crisp Set : (3-2)

(1)

(0)

$$\mu_A : X \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \notin A \\ 1 & \text{if } x \in A \end{cases} \dots(9)$$

Membership degree: (3-3)**Membership Function** : (3-4)

X

A

(Characteristic function)

[Klir et al., 1995] X x $\mu_A(x)$ [0,1] .1995]

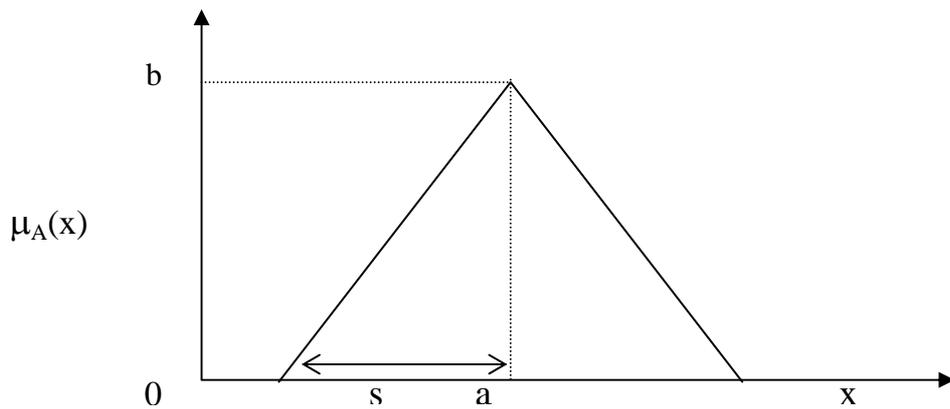
Kind Membership Function : (3-4-1)

: [Klir et al., 1995]

Triangular Membership Function: -1

(1) s , b a

$$\mu_{A(x)} = \begin{cases} b(1 - \frac{|x-a|}{s}) & \text{when } a-s \leq x \leq a+s \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \dots(10)$$

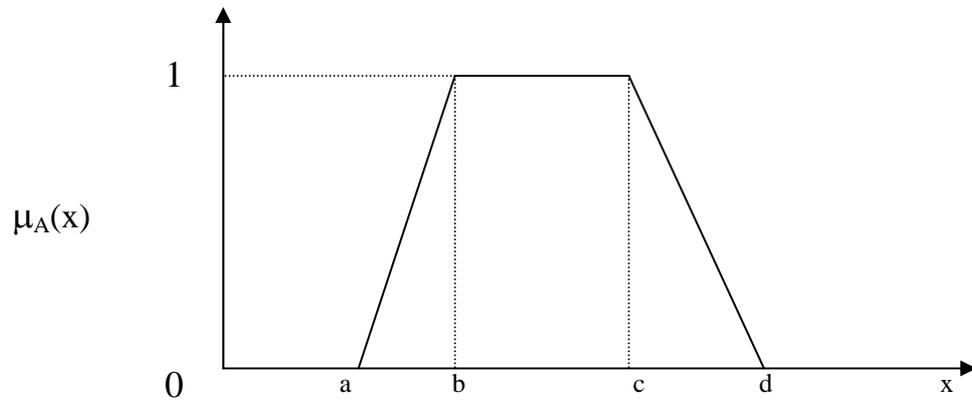


:(1)

Trapezoidal Membership Function : -2

: (2)

$$\mu_{A(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{a-x}{a-b} & ; a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & ; b \leq x \leq c \\ \frac{d-x}{d-c} & ; c \leq x \leq d \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \dots(11)$$

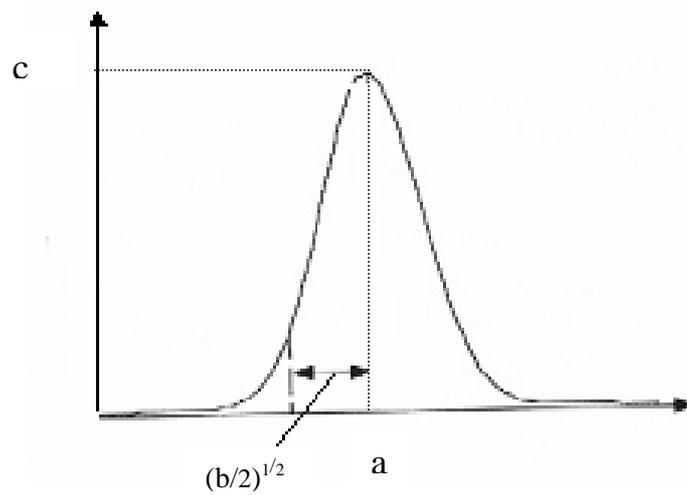


:(2)

Bell-shaped Membership Function : -3

(3) Gaussian Function

$$\mu_A(x) = ce^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{b}} \quad ; \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad \dots(12)$$

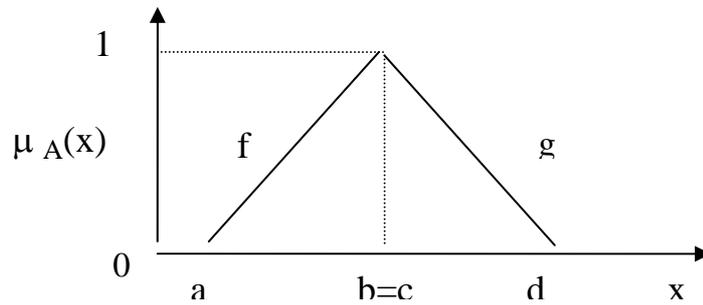


:(3)

Fuzzy Numbers : (3-5)

$$\mu_A(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} f(x) & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ 1 & \text{for } x \in [b, c] \\ g(x) & \text{for } x \in [c, d] \\ 0 & \text{for } x < a \text{ and } x > d \end{array} \right\} \dots(13)$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1) & f(x) & (a \leq b \leq c \leq d) \\ (c) & (1) & g(x) & (b) \\ & & & .(4) \end{matrix}$$



$$(0) \quad (1) \quad : (4)$$

$$\mu_{F^*}(B_i) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 - \frac{|\alpha_i - B_i|}{C_i} & \text{if } \alpha_i - C_i \leq B_i \leq \alpha_i + C_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right\} \dots(14)$$

$$\mu_{B_i}(b_i) = L((\alpha_i - b_i) / c_i) \quad \begin{matrix} : \\ (\alpha_i, C_i) \\ c_i > 0 \end{matrix} \quad B_i \quad \dots(15)$$

Fuzzy Time Series .4

[Ing. habil,et, Z .2007]

$[\bar{Z}_t, t \in T]$
 $[z_t, t \in T]$, \bar{Z}_t

Z(t) :

(t=...,0,1,2,...)

\bar{Z}_t . Z(t) (i=1,2,...) $\mu_i(t)$

. Z(t) \bar{Z}_t $\mu_i(t)$

\bar{Z}_t $\mu_i(t)$ t \bar{Z}_t

: Song, et.al,(1994)

: -1

Fuzzy Time Series Time -invariant

$$\bar{Z}_t \quad R(t,t-1) \quad \bar{Z}_t$$

$$\bar{Z}_t \quad t \quad R(t,t-1)=R(t-1,t-2)$$

-2

:

Fuzzy Time Series Time-variant

$$\bar{Z}_t = R(t,t-1)\bar{Z}_{t-1} + R(t,t-2)\bar{Z}_{t-2} + \dots + R(t,t-1)\bar{Z}_{t-1} + a_t \dots$$

:R (t, t-1)

. [Chen & Hwang, 2000]

Fuzzy Autoregressive Model:

Fuzzy) p

$$\bar{Z}_t = \text{FAR}(p) \quad (\text{AR}(P))$$

. [Ing. habil, et, 2007]

$$\bar{Z}_t = \bar{\varphi}_1 \bar{Z}_{t-1} + \bar{\varphi}_2 \bar{Z}_{t-2} + \dots + \bar{\varphi}_p \bar{Z}_{t-p} + a_t \dots (16)$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_i = (\alpha_i, c_i)_L \quad \forall i=1, \dots, p$$

:

(center value) α_i

(spread value) c_i

(width) L

$$\bar{\varphi}_i \quad (14)$$

[Fang-Mei Tseng, 1998]

$$\mu_{\bar{Z}}(Z_t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|z_t - \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} - a_t|}{\sum_{i=1}^p c_i |z_{t-i}|} & Z_t \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \dots(17)$$

Z_t

$\mu_{\bar{Z}}(Z_t)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} + a_t$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^p c_i |z_{t-i}|$$

(16)

$\bar{\varphi}_i$

$$\bar{Z}_t = (\alpha_1, C_1)Z_{t-1} + (\alpha_2, C_2)Z_{t-2} + \dots + (\alpha_p, C_p)Z_{t-p} + a_t \dots(18)$$

(Tanaka)

(α_i, C_i)

(Tanaka)

(Tanaka)

(Savic & Pedrycz, 1991)

Linear Programming

.5

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[1986 ,] .

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right) \quad (\alpha_i, c_i)$$

Constituting of Linear Programming (5-1)

-(LP)

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right)$$

Formulation of Linear Programming Fuzzy Autoregressive Models (5-2)

(S) -1

Min S = c₁+c₂+...+c_p (19)

(h) Z_t -2
 : (h ∈ [0,1]) (threshold)

Z(Z_t) ≥ h ∀ t=1,...,K (20)

(17) Z_t

$$1 - \frac{|z_t - \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} - a_t|}{\sum_{i=1}^p c_i |z_{t-i}|} \geq h$$

$$(1 - h) \sum_{i=1}^m c_i |z_{t-i}| - |z_t - \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} - a_t| \geq 0 \quad \dots\dots (21)$$

(21) (19)

(LP)

$$\text{Min } S = \sum_{i=1}^p c_i$$

s.t.

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} + a_t + (1 - h) \sum_{i=1}^p c_i |z_{t-i}| \geq z_t$$

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

$$- \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} - a_t + (1 - h) \sum_{i=1}^p c_i |z_{t-i}| \geq -z_t$$

$$c_i \geq 0, z_t \geq 0$$

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

..... (22)

s

c, α

) (LP)

2*(k -

(Tanaka)

(1987) (Tanaka)

(Tanaka)

(Tanaka)

(c_i)

(LP)

(19)

(Tanaka)

(φ_i)

-:

(Z_t)

$$Min S = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{t=1}^k c_i |\phi_{ii}| z_{t-i}$$

s.t.

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} + a_t + (1-h) \sum_{i=1}^p c_i |z_{t-i}| \geq z_t$$

t = 1, 2, ..., k

$$- \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i z_{t-i} - a_t + (1-h) \sum_{i=1}^p c_i |z_{t-i}| \geq -z_t$$

c_i ≥ 0 , z_t ≥ 0

∀ t = 1, 2, ..., k

..... (23)

φ_{ii} *

LINDO

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[Wei, 1990]

(45)

(6-1)

-1

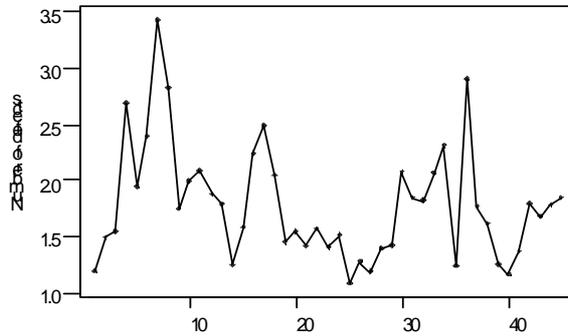
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(6-2)

(5)

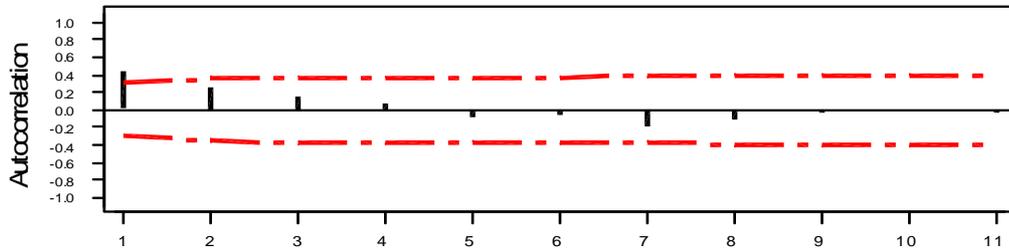
() (ACF)
(one -Lag) (PACF)

(7) (6) .AR (1)



(5):

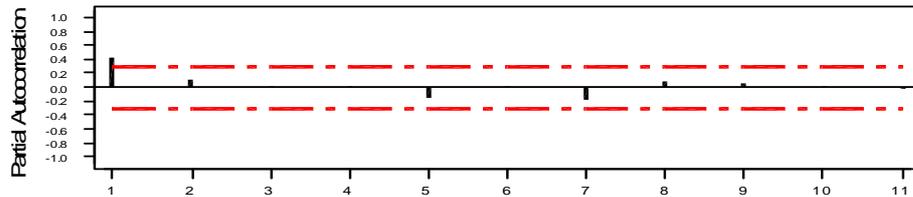
Autocorrelation Function for Number of



Lag	Corr	T	LBQ	Lag	Corr	T	LBQ
1	0.43	2.88	8.84	8	-0.11	-0.57	17.25
2	0.26	1.49	12.18	9	-0.05	-0.27	17.41
3	0.14	0.77	13.18	10	-0.01	-0.04	17.41
4	0.08	0.43	13.50	11	-0.04	-0.19	17.50
5	-0.09	-0.46	13.89				
6	-0.07	-0.39	14.18				
7	-0.21	-1.10	16.57				

(ACF) (6):

Partial Autocorrelation Function for Number o



Lag	PAC	T	Lag	PAC	T
1	0.43	2.88	8	0.07	0.44
2	0.09	0.63	9	0.05	0.35
3	-0.00	-0.01	10	0.01	0.09
4	0.00	0.00	11	-0.03	-0.23
5	-0.16	-1.07			
6	0.00	0.02			
7	-0.18	-1.19			

(PACF) (7):

AR(1)

-(24)

Mintab

$$Z_t = 1.7769 + 0.4425 Z_{t-1} + a_t \quad \dots(24)$$

(24)

AR(1)

FAR(1)

(Savic & Pedrycz)

(α_i, c_i)

h=0

(23)

(1)

LINDO

$$\bar{Z}_t = 1.7769 + (0.4425, 0.917232) Z_{t-1} + a_t \quad \dots(25)$$

FAR(1)

:(1)

D	Actual value	AR Predicted value	F AR lower bound	F AR Upper bound	D	Actual value	AR Predicted value	F AR lower bound	F AR Upper bound
1	1.20	*	*	*	21	1.42	2.45835	1.04581	3.87089
2	1.50	2.30790	1.20722	3.40858	22	1.57	2.40525	1.10278	3.70772
3	1.54	2.44065	1.06480	3.81650	23	1.40	2.47163	1.03157	3.91168
4	2.70	2.45835	1.04581	3.87089	24	1.51	2.39640	1.11228	3.68052
5	1.95	2.97165	0.49512	5.44818	25	1.08	2.44508	1.06005	3.83010
6	2.40	2.63977	0.85117	4.42838	26	1.27	2.25480	1.26419	3.24541
7	3.44	2.83890	0.63754	5.04026	27	1.18	2.33887	1.17399	3.50376
8	2.83	3.29910	0.14382	6.45438	28	1.39	2.29905	1.21672	3.38138
9	1.76	3.02918	0.43341	5.62494	29	1.42	2.39198	1.11702	3.66693
10	2.00	2.55570	0.94137	4.17003	30	2.08	2.40525	1.10278	3.70772
11	2.09	2.66190	0.82744	4.49636	31	1.85	2.69730	0.78946	4.60514
12	1.89	2.70172	0.78471	4.61874	32	1.82	2.59552	0.89865	4.29240
13	1.80	2.61322	0.87966	4.34679	33	2.07	2.58225	0.91289	4.25161
14	1.25	2.57340	0.92238	4.22442	34	2.32	2.69287	0.79420	4.59155
15	1.58	2.33003	1.18348	3.47656	35	1.23	2.80350	0.67552	4.93148
16	2.25	2.47605	1.02682	3.92528	36	2.91	2.32117	1.19298	3.44937
17	2.50	2.77252	0.70875	4.83630	37	1.77	3.06458	0.39543	5.73372
18	2.05	2.88315	0.59007	5.17623	38	1.61	2.56013	0.93662	4.18363
19	1.46	2.68403	0.80370	4.56435	39	1.25	2.48933	1.01258	3.96607
20	1.54	2.42295	1.08379	3.76211	40	1.15	2.33003	1.18348	3.47656

(1)

()

.(2)

(41-45)

:(2)

D	Actual value	AR Predicted value	F AR lower bound	F AR Upper bound
41	1.37	*	*	*
42	1.79	2.38312	1.12652	3.63973
43	1.68	2.56898	0.92713	4.21082
44	1.78	2.52030	0.97935	4.06125
45	1.84	2.56455	0.93188	4.19722

(2)

(41-45)

FAR(1)

Conclusions & Recommendations

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Conclusions

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-1

(ACF)

-2

. AR(1)

(PACF)

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-3

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-a

.()

-b

(100)

Recommendations

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-1

-2

-3

Multivariate Time Series

LINDO

-4

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" (2004)

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" (2002)

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" (1986)

.3

" (1992)

.4

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, 2004

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