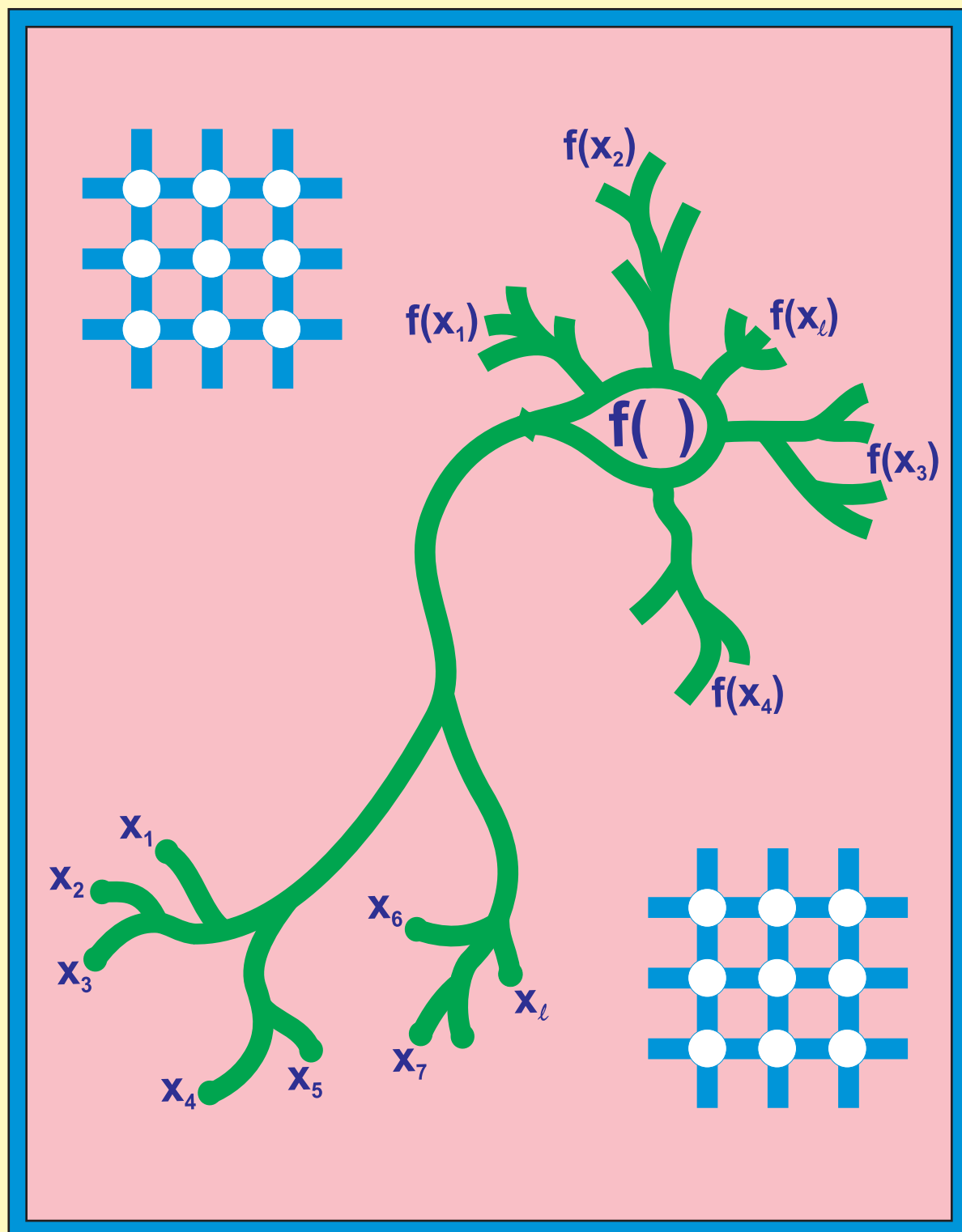




Radial Base Function



B

A Radial Basis Function Artificial Neural Network.

Economics Letters 69, 15 - 23 - 2000

Blake, A. P. and Kapetanios

F



4.2 Cálculo da Matriz Pseudo-Inversa

$$[R] \cdot [a] = A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

A matrix $[a] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ foi obtida aplicando a matriz pseudo-inversa:

$$[a] = ([R]^t \cdot [R])^{-1} \cdot [R]^t \cdot [A]$$

$$[a] = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

$$[a] = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

$$[a] = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

$$[a] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{2}{18} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

$$[a] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

Divisão Matricial

Pseudo-Inversa



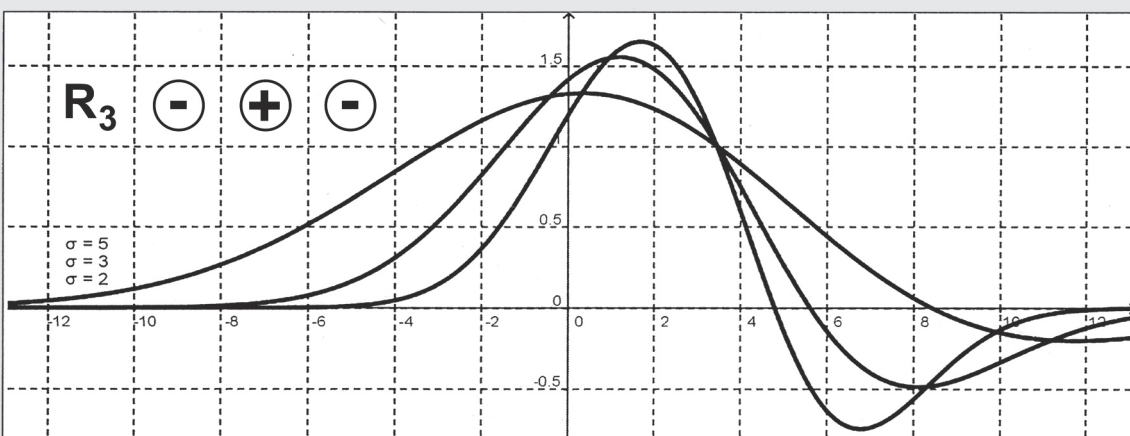
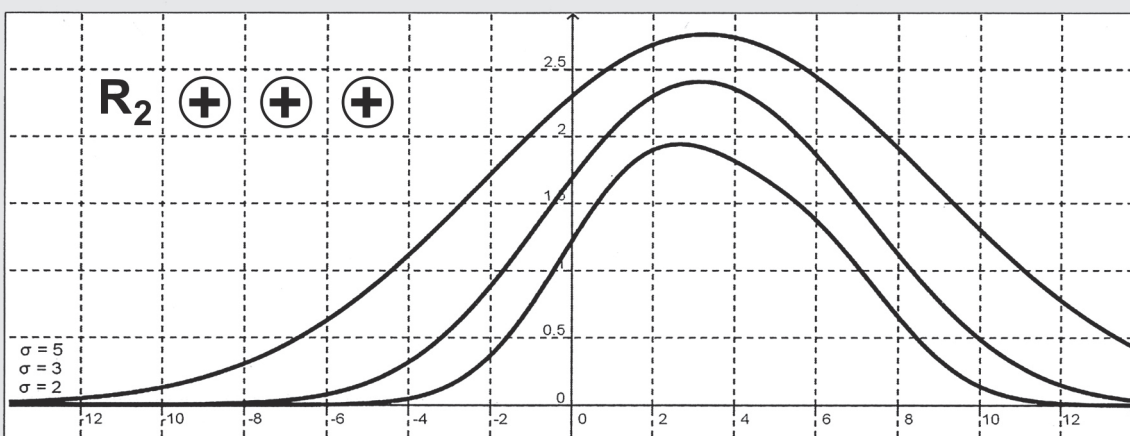
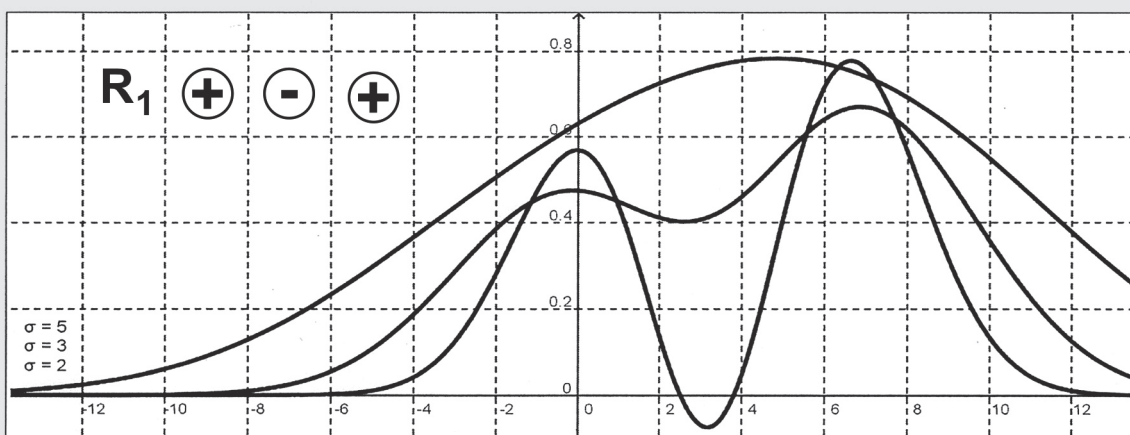
FR

$$R_1(x) = +1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-1\|^2} - 1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-3\|^2} + 1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-6\|^2}$$

$$R_2(x) = +1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-1\|^2} + 1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-3\|^2} + 1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-6\|^2}$$

$$R_3(x) = -1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-1\|^2} + 1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-3\|^2} - 1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \|X-6\|^2}$$

Solo





9.0 FBR de Três Variáveis com Dois Polos

Quadro Aplicativo das Lições do Big Data

Etapa			$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}_\ell) = \sum_{\mathbf{p} = 1}^{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{p}} \circ \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{b}$		Prima	
Lições (ℓ)	Dominus ($\mathbf{X}_\ell$)	Functus $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X}_\ell)$	Coordenadas dos Polos			
$\ell=1$	$\mathbf{X}_1=(1,1,1)$	$a=2,18$	$C_1 = (0, 0, 0) \quad , \quad C_2 = (2, 0, 4)$			
$\ell=2$	$\mathbf{X}_2=(1,1,0)$	$a=1,83$	$\sigma = \frac{D_{\max}^{\mathbf{P}'\mathbf{S}}}{\sqrt{2\mathbf{P}}} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}} = \sqrt{5} \quad , \quad \sigma^2 = 5$			
$\ell=3$	$\mathbf{X}_3=(0,3,1)$	$a=1,31$	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \ \mathbf{X}_\ell) - (\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{p}})\ ^2}$			
$\ell=4$	$\mathbf{X}_4=(1,1,2)$	$a=2,79$	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}} = e^{-0,1 \cdot \ \mathbf{X}_\ell) - (\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{p}})\ ^2}$			
$\ell=5$	$\mathbf{X}_5=(2,1,1)$	$a=2,49$				
$\ell=6$	$\mathbf{X}_6=(2,0,4)$	$a=3,95$				
$\ell=7$	$\mathbf{X}_7=(1,2,0)$	$a=2,11$				
Etapa			$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}_\ell) = \sum_{\mathbf{p} = 1}^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{p}} \circ \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{b}$		Secunda	

$$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X}_\ell) = \mathbf{a}_1 \circ \mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 \circ \mathbf{R}_2 + \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X}_\ell) = \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot e^{-0,1 \cdot \|\mathbf{X}_\ell - (0,0,0)\|^2} + \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot e^{-0,1 \cdot \|\mathbf{X}_\ell - (2,0,4)\|^2} + \mathbf{b}$$

Função Epistêmica do Banco de Dados

