

-

*

:

-

Use of Box-jenkins Method and Fuzzy Logic in the Prediction and Control of time series

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the statistical methods address the issue of predictability and quality control within the required quality standards and take advantage of the capabilities of computer in the preparation of a computer program to accomplish the tasks of our study, hence this research of a prediction for the testing of water in a Box – Jenkins method for its ability to deal with non-stable time-series and even non-linear and then calculating the rates of the tests, projects and control in Fuzzy logic .

: -1

(Box&Jenkins)

* مدرس مساعد/ كلية علوم البيئة وتقناتها / جامعة الموصل.

(self-projecting)

(cause-and-Effect Approach)

(Box & Jenkins)

(Residuals) (2004).

(Wikipedia.org).

-2

Box & Jenkins Method

2 -1 طريقة بوكس وجنكيز

(2004) : ARMA(1,1)

$$(1 - \phi_1 B)Z_t = (1 - \theta_1 B) \varepsilon_t \quad (2-1)$$

: $[[\theta_1|<1] \quad [[\phi_1|<1]$

$$\hat{Z}_t(L) = E[Z_{t+L} | Z_t, Z_{t-1}, Z_{t-2}, \dots] \quad (2-2)$$

-: (3-1)

$$Z_t = \Psi(B)\varepsilon_t = \varepsilon_t + \Psi_1\varepsilon_{t-1} + \Psi_2\varepsilon_{t-2} + \dots \quad (2-3)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^t \psi_j \varepsilon_{t-j}, \psi_0 = 1$$

(Forecast Error)

$$e_t(L) = Z_{t+L} - \hat{Z}_t(L) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} \Psi_j \varepsilon_{t+1-j} \quad (2-4)$$

$$E[e_t(L)] = 0$$

:

$$FMSE[\hat{Z}_t(L)] = E[\hat{Z}_t(L) - Z_{t+L}]^2 = E[e_t^2(L)]$$

$$\sigma_\varepsilon^2 \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} \Psi_j^2 \quad (2-5)$$

$$\hat{Z}_t(1) = E[Z_{t+1} / Z_t, Z_{t-1}, \dots]$$

$$= [\phi Z_t + \varepsilon_t - \theta_1 \varepsilon_t]$$

$$= \phi Z_t - \theta_1 \varepsilon_t \quad (2-6)$$

$$\hat{Z}_t(L) = \phi^L Z_t - \phi^{L-1} \theta_1 \varepsilon_t \quad (2-7)$$

[Al-Nasir, 2002]

$[B^j]$

$[\Psi]$

$$(1 - \theta_1 B)(1 + \Psi_1 B + \Psi_2 B^2 + \dots) = 1 - \phi_1 B$$

$$1 - \text{for } B: \Psi_1 - \phi_1 = -\phi_1 \rightarrow \Psi_1 = \phi_1 - \theta_1$$

$$2 - \text{for } B^2: \psi_2 - \phi_1 \psi_1 = 0 \rightarrow \psi_2 = (\phi_1 - \theta_1) \phi_1$$

:

$$\psi_j = \phi_1^{j-1} (\phi_1 - \theta_1), \quad j \geq 1 \quad (2-8)$$

$$[FMSE[\hat{Z}_t(L)] = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \left[1 + \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} \{\theta_1^{j-1} (\phi_1 - \theta_1)\}^2 \right] \quad (2-9)$$

Box-Jenkins forecasting methodology

-

2-2

:

-

-

-1

.PACF

ACF

-

-2

ACF

-

PACF

Portmanteau

(Makridakis ,et al,1998).

-3

Fuzzy logic

المنطق المضبب 3-2

" "

1965

1974

).

fuzzy logic chip

(Wikipedia.org

4-2

:

1 0

S . x (x) = 0 fs x ∈ S : (x) = 1 fs

[171]

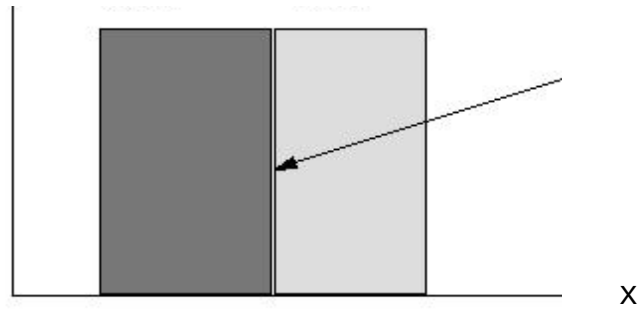
2012(22)

$$f_s(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in S \\ 0, & \text{if } x \notin S \end{cases}$$

2

1

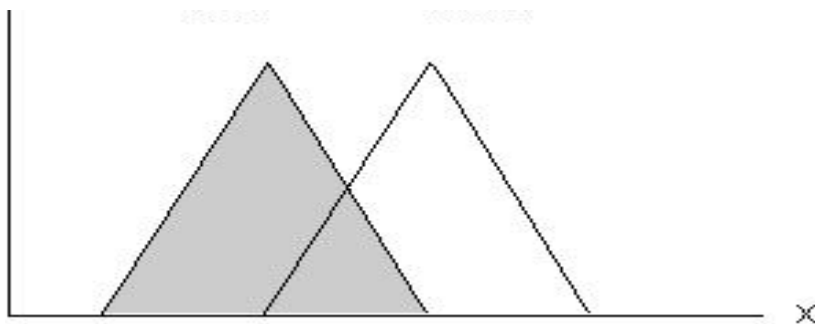
X



(1)

:

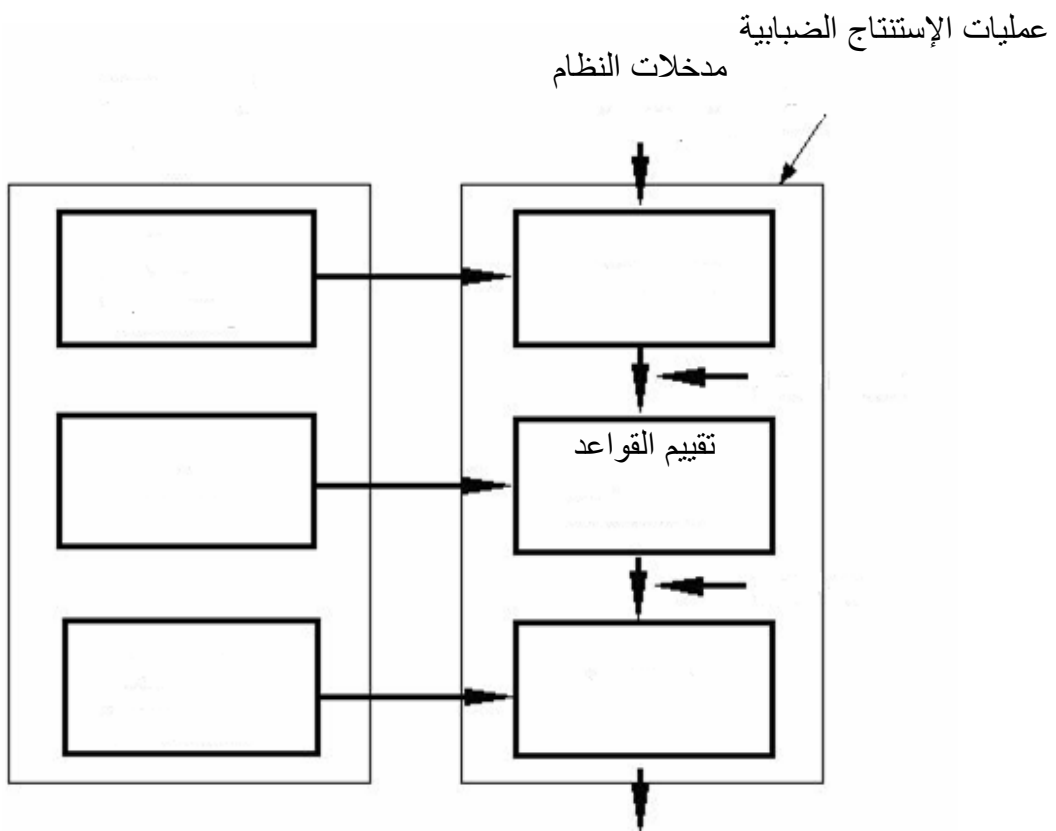
$$\mu_s(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is totally } \in S \\ 0, & \text{if } x \text{ is not } \notin S \\ 0 < \mu_s(x) < 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is partially } \in S \end{cases}$$



(2)

(fuzzy inferencing unit)

. : :
) . : :
(Wikipedia.org



(3)

Fuzzy Modeling

5-2 النمذجة المضببة

IF- ()

THEN

Fuzzy Set Theory

Rules

Outputs

Inputs

(Optimization)

(Ruan,1997) .(Search Space)

IF-THEN

(Castellano,2000).

(Babuska,1998)

Fuzzy Modeling

Fuzzy Rules

.(2003,)

6-2

Stages of Construction Fuzzy Model

Input Expert System
 Fuzzy Model Rules
 .(Almonds,1997)

Output

Fuzzification -1

Membership Fuzzy Model
 Triangles Fuzzy Inputs Crisp Inputs
 Functions
 ... Gaussain Trapezoidal

Modeling Sampling

Rule Evaluation -2

Fuzzy Output Crisp Inputs

Rule-Base
 Defuzzification -3

Fuzzy Model

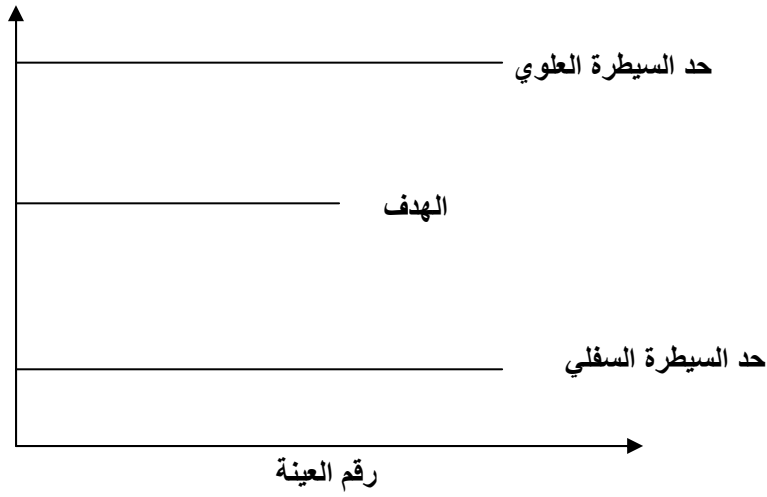
Crisp Output

Fuzzy Output

7.2 لوحات السيطرة النوعية Quality Control Charts

. [Besterfield, 2002] .

(4)



(4)

Natural of the Control Limits

8.2

Type I Error

[Besterfield, 2002].

The purpose of the Control Chart

9.2

Systematic Constant ()

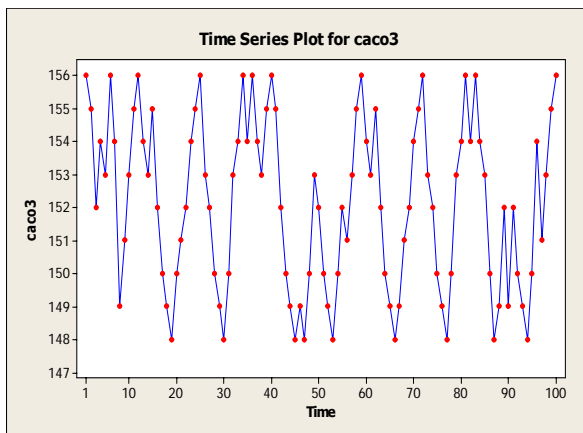
Systematic Constant

[Besterfield, 2002]

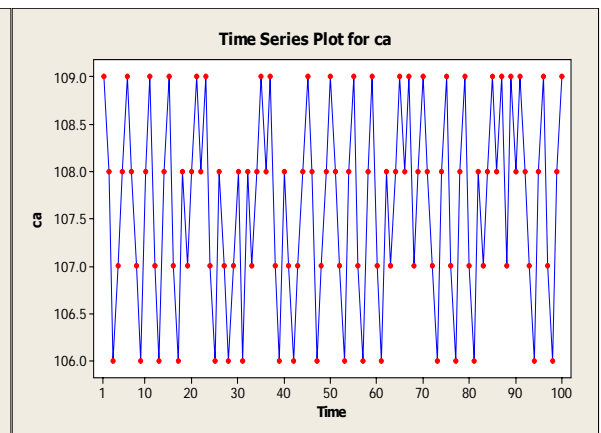
4- الجانب التطبيقي :

2009/1/1 (/)

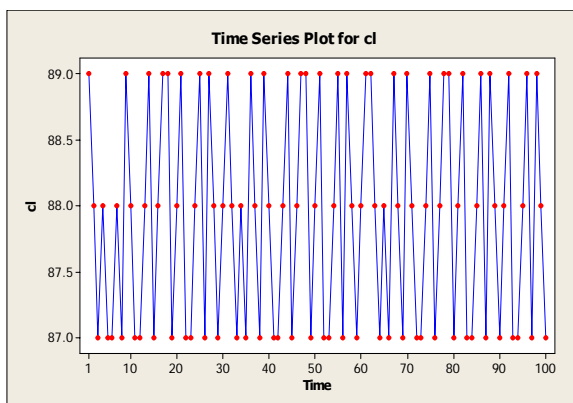
.2009/4/10



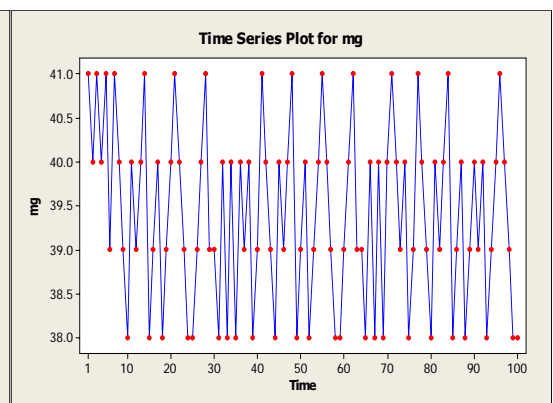
(6)



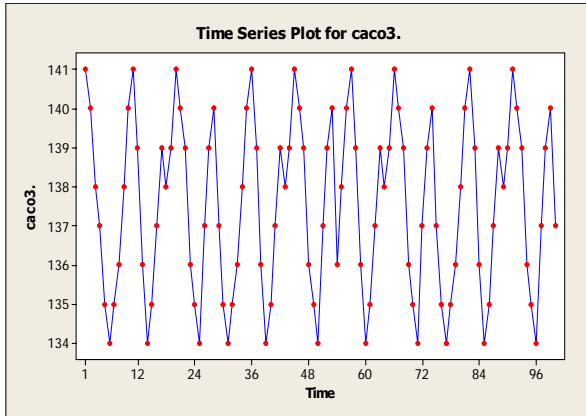
(5)



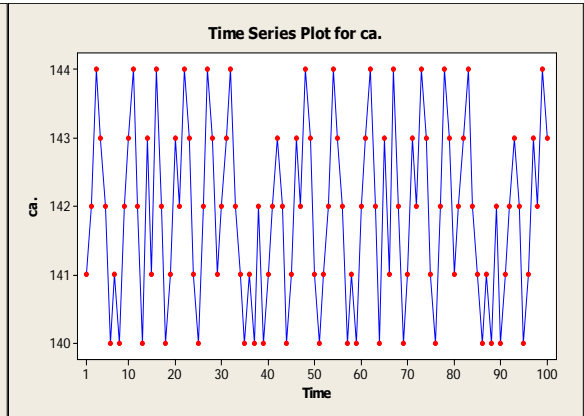
(8)



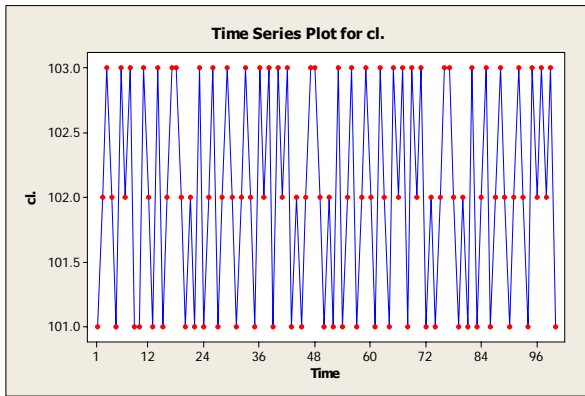
(7)



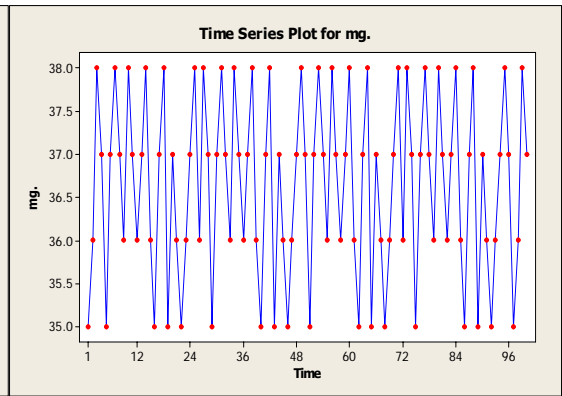
(10)



(9)



(12)



(11)

(²x=1228.23) (²x=1249.33) ,(²x=1132.34) ,(²x=1429.23)

(d=1)

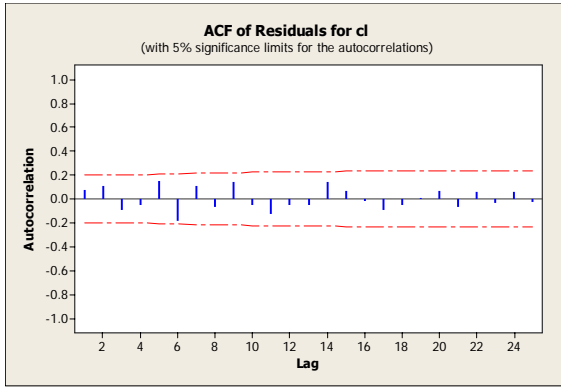
ARIMA(p,d,q)

ARIMA(3,1,2)

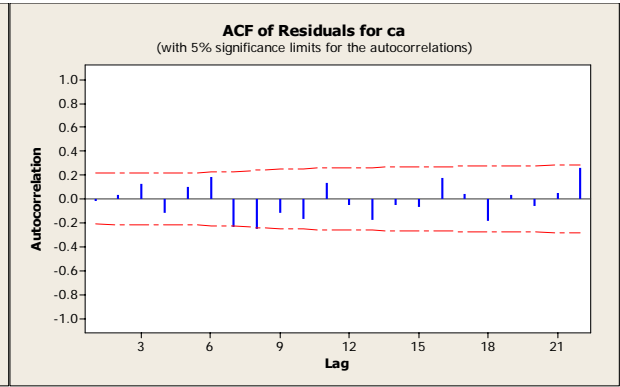
ARIMA(2,1,3)

ARIMA(1,1,3)

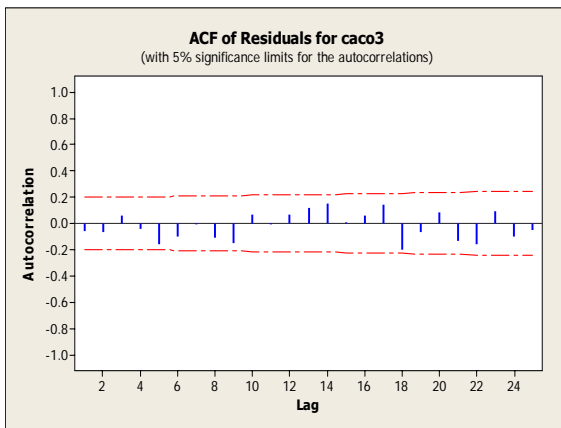
ARIMA(3,1,1)



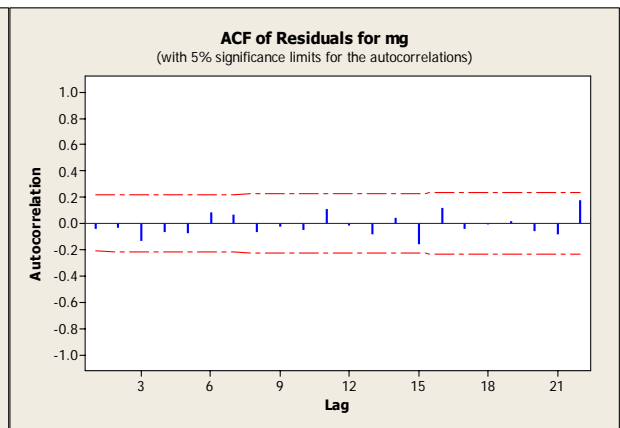
(14)



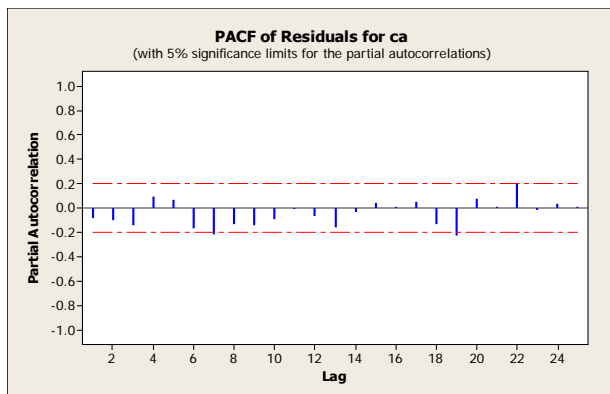
(13)



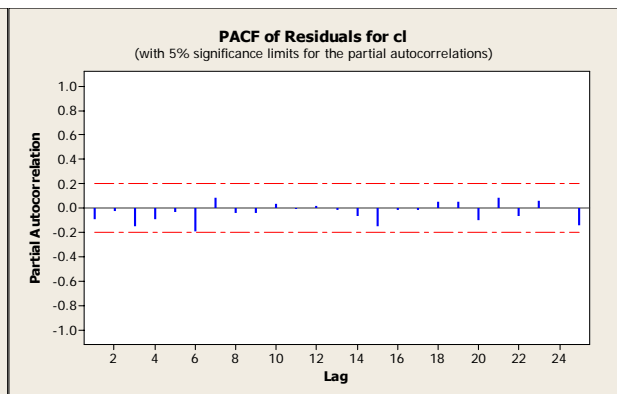
(16)



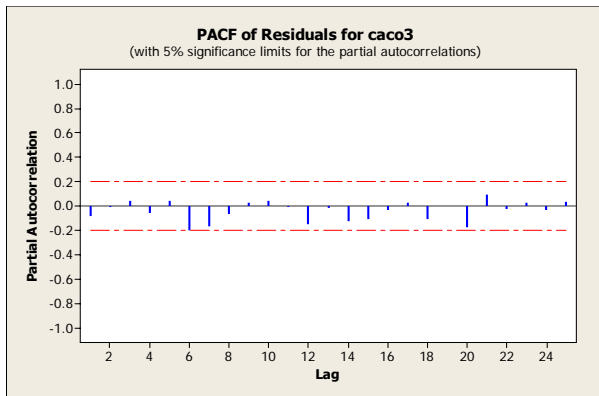
(15)



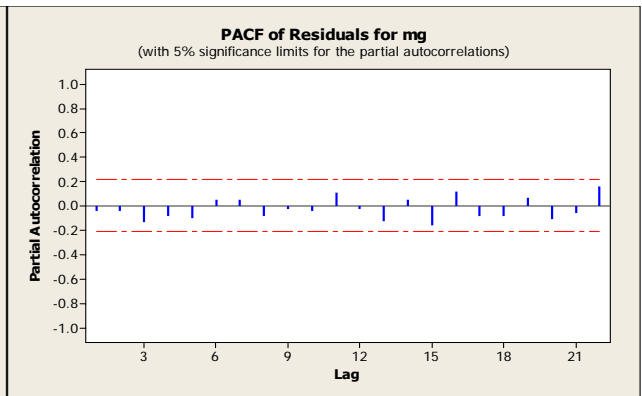
(18)



(17)



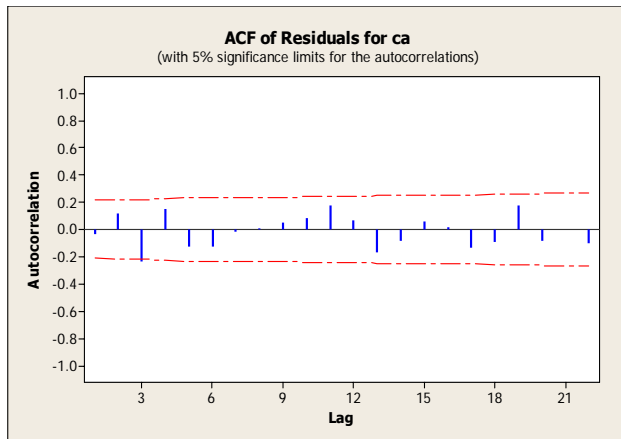
(20)



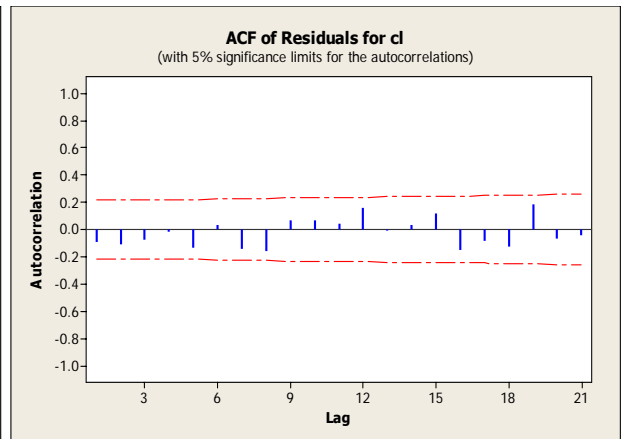
(19)

ARIMA(3,1,3)(1,1,1)
ARIMA(2,1,3)

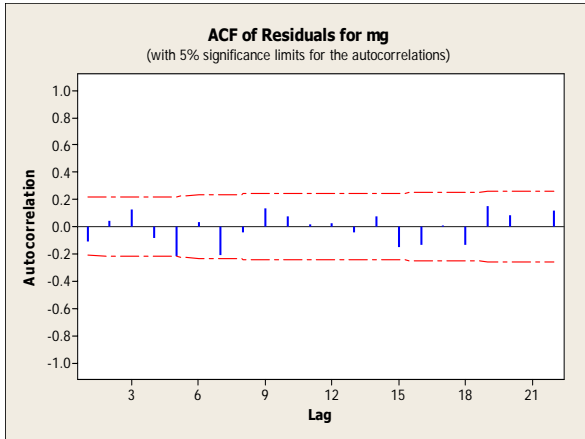
ARIMA(3,1,2)
ARIMA(0,1,3)(1,1,1)



(22)

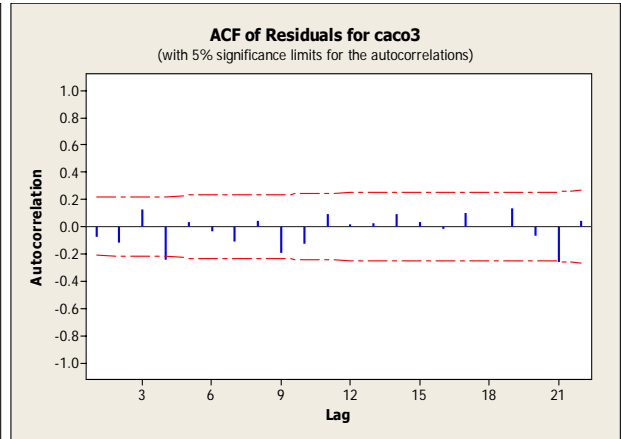


(21)

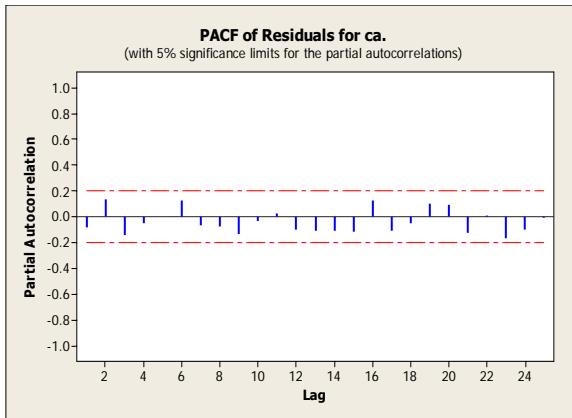


(24)

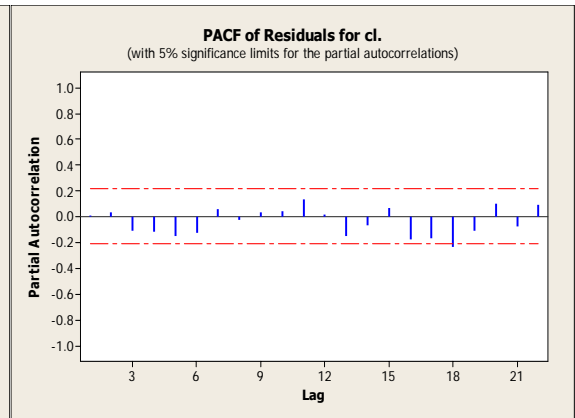
للمغنيسيوم



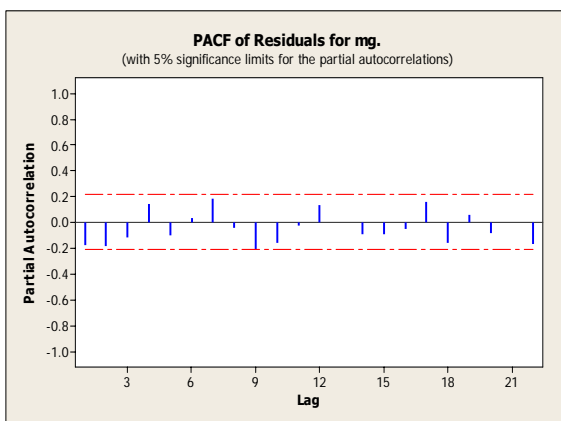
(23)



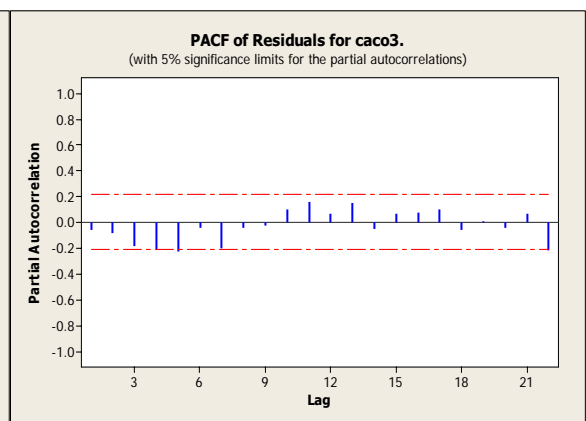
(26)



(25)



(28)



(27)

للمغنيسيوم

1-4 التنبؤ باستخدام طريقة بوكس وجنكيز :

تم استخدام البرنامج الجاهز (Minitab) وتحديد معالم النموذج النهائية التي كانت على وفق النماذج الآتية:
الجدول (1) يبين قيم معالم النماذج النهائية للمشروعين

الفحص لشرق دجلة	النموذج	ϕ	θ	الفحص للوثبة	النموذج	ϕ	θ
الكالسيوم	ARIMA (1,1,3)		0.750745 0.537670 -0.30858	الكالسيوم	ARIMA (2,1,2)	0.61285 -0.40262	0.29709 -0.31059
الكلور	ARIMA (2,1,3)	- 0.36568 -0.76216	0.781561 -0.18098 0.375910	الكلور	ARIMA (3,1,2)(1,1,1)	- 0.80254 - 0.50850 -0.33658	0.609738 0.289913
المغنيسيوم	ARIMA (0,1,2)		0.851760 0.142346	المغنيسيوم	ARIMA (0,1,3)(1,1,1)		0.928186 0.706708 -0.67270
كربونات الكالسيوم	ARIMA (3,1,3)	0.241850 - 0.35492 0.72121	0.398788 -0.13449 0.52431	كربونات الكالسيوم	ARIMA (1,1,3)	0.92230	-0.51468 -0.7107 0.16754

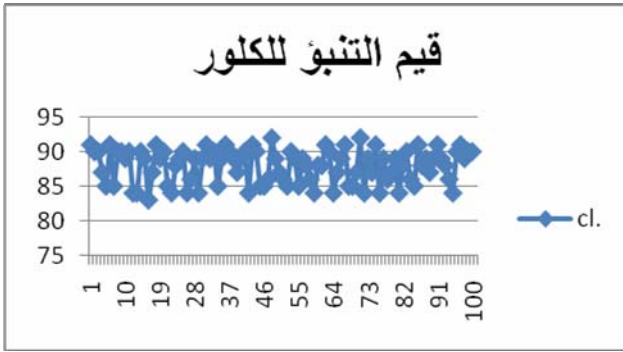
(MSE=0.01)

(Residuals)

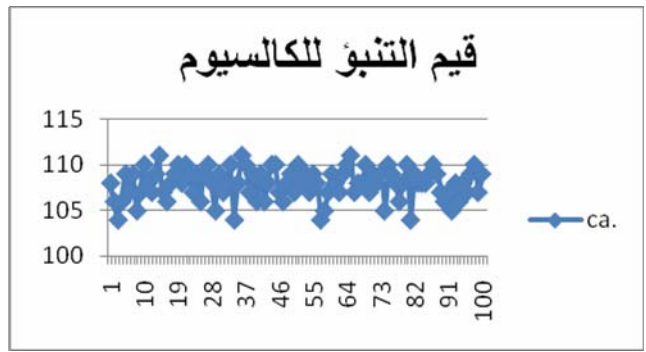
(θ, ϕ)

(MSE)

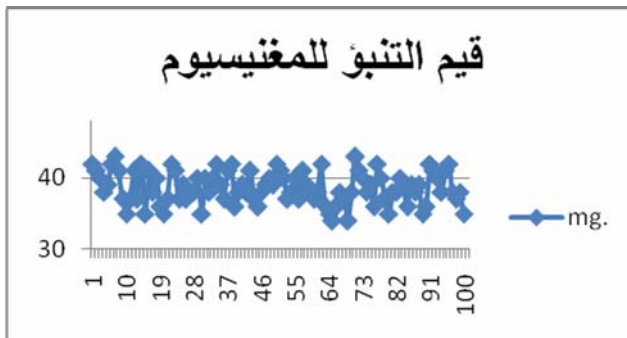
:



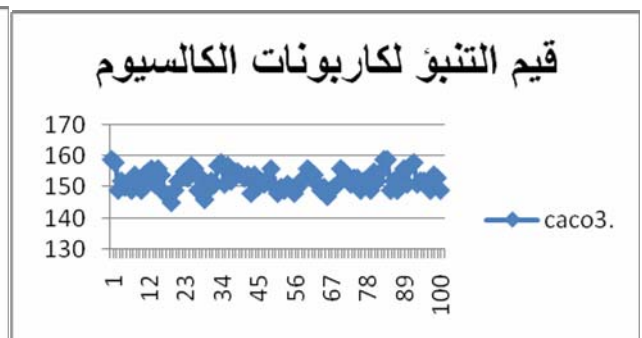
(30)



(29)

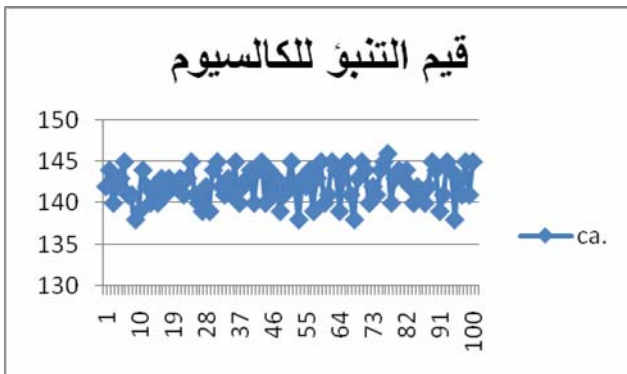


(32)

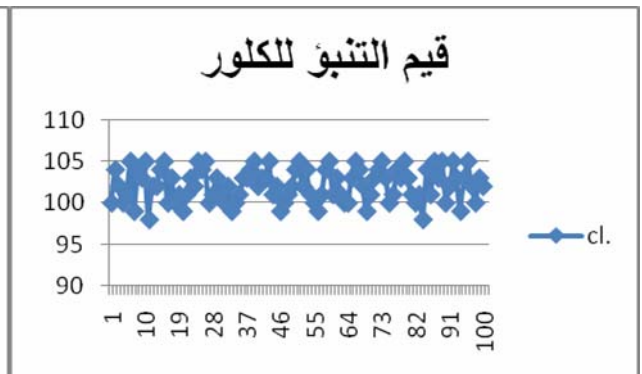


(31)

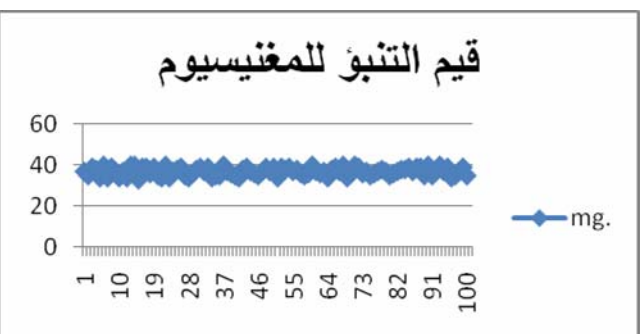
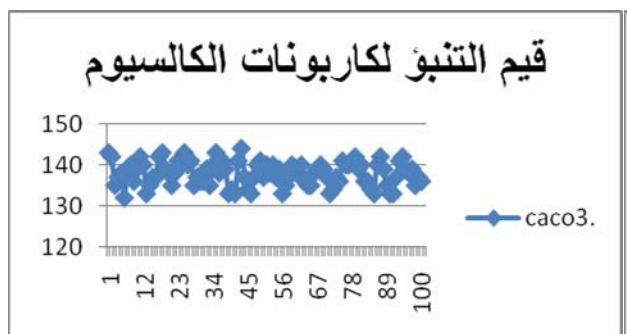
:



(34)



(33)



[183]

2012(22)

(36)

(35)

2-4

Fuzzy : MATLAB

(50)

(8)

x Membership Function : Gaussian

$$f = e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2b^2}}$$

· : b² · : a :

(4)

(50)

(50 x 4)

X

X

(l)

X

() X

M

: (M) (50 x4)

N

) (m)

Fuzzy OR

.1

(M_{nxm})

:

g₁: If ((x₁) or (x₂) or (x₃) of (x₄) or ... or (x_n) then H₁

· M_{nxm}

x₁, x₂, x₃, x₄, ... , x_n :

Fuzzy OR

.2

: (m)

g₂: If ((x₁*x₂) or (x₂*x₃) or (x₁*x₄) or (x₁*x_n) or (x₂*x₃) or ... (x₂*x_n) ... or (x_{n-1}*x_n) then H₂

· ()

H₂ :

) Fuzzy OR (m-1) .3
 ((m-2) ...
 : Fuzzy OR

g₃: If ((x₁*x₂*x₃) or (x₁*x₂*x₄) or (x₁*x₃*x₄) or (x₂*x₃*x₄) then H₃
 . () H₃ :

: M_{nxm} (m) .4

$$H_m = \prod_{i=1}^m x_i$$

m Z_m :

Defuzzication

(m) () (Weights)

(n x 1) MF

: (N_{nxm})

$$MF_i = W_1H_1 + W_2H_2 + \dots + W_mH_m; i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$W_k; k = 1, \dots, m$$

$$H_k; k = 1, \dots, m$$

Defuzzication

: F Rules

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n MF_i$$

F

\bar{X}

MF

\bar{X}

(Process

(Process Out Control)

\bar{X}

Under Control)

. (Minitab)

102.424 = (UCL)

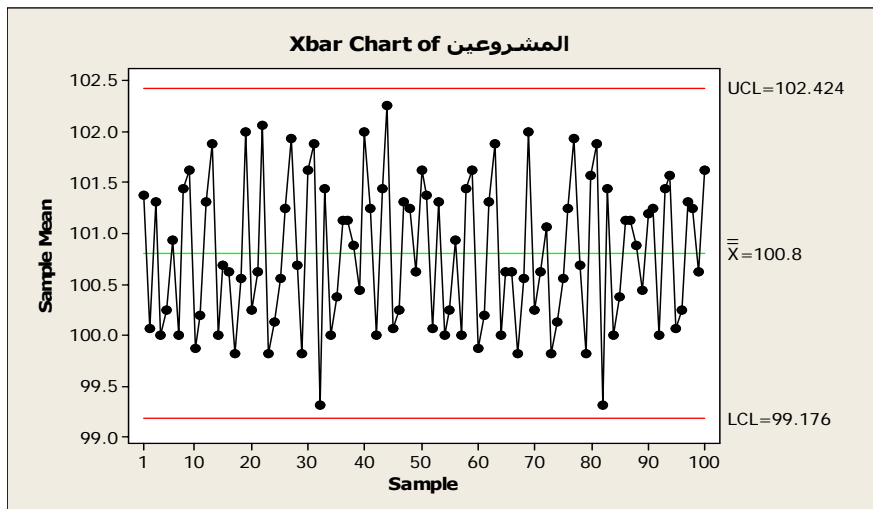
100.8 = (\bar{X})

99.176 = (LCL)

((50))

(Process

. Under Control)



\bar{X}

(37)

Fuzzy X bar Chart لوحة \bar{X} المضببة 2-3

Fuzzy X bar Chart

\bar{X}

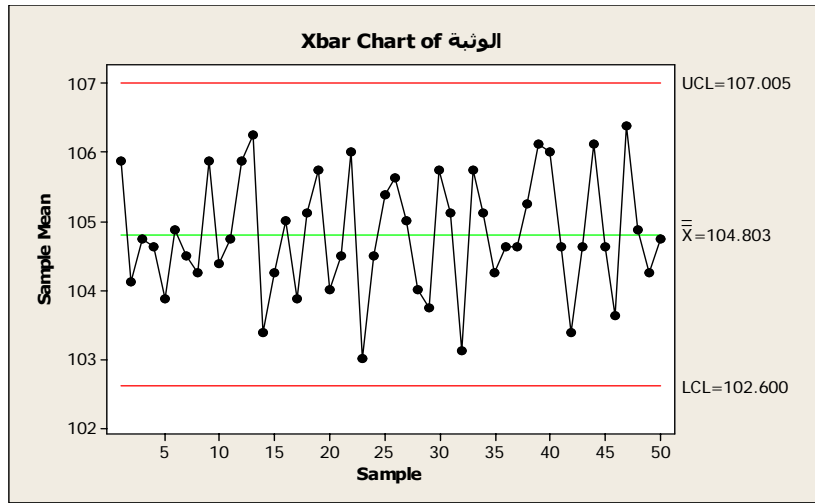
Sample

. Number

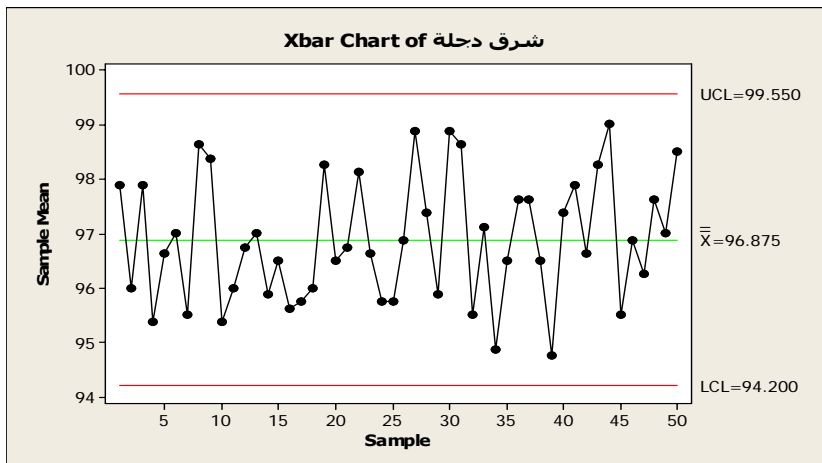
102.600 = (LCL)

107.005 = (UCL)

\bar{X} (5) $104.803 = (\bar{X})$



\bar{X} (38)



\bar{X} (39)

. Process Under Control

Fuzzy X bar Chart

\bar{X}

:

..... -
<http://www.di.uniba.it/~castella/papers/NNW2000.pdf>

8- Makridakis, S., Wheel Wright, S. andHYdman,R.. (1998): "Forecasting: Methods and Application", 3rd ed., John Wiley, New York.

9- Ruan D. (1997): "Intelligent Hybird Systems: Fuzzy Logic, Neural Networks and Genetic Algorithms", Belgian Nuclear Research Center (SCK. CEN.), Mol, Belgium.

10-"Fuzzy Logic"/ ht t//ar. Wikipedia.org .