

广义分层混合模糊系统及其泛逼近性

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摘要: 为避免广义模糊系统出现规则爆炸现象, 引进实参数将 Mamdani 模糊系统和 T-S 模糊系统统一起来建立广义分层混合模糊系统, 进而给出了广义分层混合模糊系统的数学表示。此外, 应用方形分片线性函数的优良性质获得该广义分层混合模糊系统在积分模意义下仍具有泛逼近性, 并通过实例及仿真说明该分层混合模糊系统能够避免模糊规则爆炸问题。

关键词: 方形分片线性函数; 广义分层混合模糊系统; 积分模; 泛逼近性

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Generalized hierarchical hybrid fuzzy system and its universal approximation

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Abstract: To avoid the rule-explosion in the fuzzy system, we introduce a real-number and unify the Mamdani fuzzy system and the T-S fuzzy system to build a generalized hierarchical hybrid fuzzy system, and derive its mathematical representation. Because of the good properties of square-piecewise linear functions, this type of fuzzy system still possesses the universal approximation ability in the sense of integral norm. Simulation in an example shows that the generalized hierarchical hybrid fuzzy system can avoid the rule-explosion problem.

Key words: square-piecewise linear function; generalized hierarchical hybrid fuzzy system; integral norm; universal approximation

1 引言(Introduction)

模糊系统是模拟人脑推理性能的一类有效模型, 模糊系统的逼近性是人脑对于客观世界认识能力在这类模型上的体现。然而, 随着模糊系统输入变量个数的增加, 系统的模糊规则数呈指数规律增长, 常常会出现“规则爆炸”, 这一现象不可避免地引起复杂的系统结构, 导致长时间的计算甚至使计算机记忆出现溢出现象。1991年, Rajug等^[1]提出递阶(分层)模糊系统的概念, 克服并缓解上述问题提供了一个有效途径, 但引发另一个问题是分层模糊系统是否具有良好的表现能力? 1998年, 王立新等^[2]对此问题曾给出了肯定回答和证明, 但后来发现其数学理论部分存在错误。2000年, 已故青年学者刘普寅等^[3]针对文献[2]给出了一种关于模糊系统“分层”的概念, 获得了广义T-S模糊系统与其分层系统等价的重要结论, 并在文献[4]中借助方形分片线性函数(SPLF)证明了分层T-S模糊系统构成泛逼近器。文献[5-6]在此基础上提出广义递阶(分层)Mamdani模糊系统, 并讨论了在积分模意义下该模糊系统构成泛逼近器

的问题。这些问题对进一步实现模糊推理与模糊控制乃至图像恢复技术都有至关重要的应用价值。

本文在刘普寅等^[3]给出广义模糊系统基础上, 针对模糊系统的“规则爆炸”问题, 应用参数 λ 将若干系统统一起来建立广义分层混合模糊系统, 并借助方形分片线性函数性质证明了该混合模糊系统在积分模意义下仍具有泛逼近性, 从而把分层T-S模糊系统和分层Mamdani模糊系统都作为该系统的特例, 为分层模糊系统的广泛应用提供了理论依据。

2 预备知识(Preliminaries)

设 R^d 为 d 维欧式空间, N 为自然数集, Z 为整数集, $F(R)$ 为文献[3]意义下全体模糊数构成的集合, 符号 $\Delta(a)$ 表示 R^d 中给定正方体, 即

$$\Delta(a) = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in R^d \mid -a \leq x_i \leq a, i = 1, 2, \dots, d\}.$$

为了剖分模糊系统的输入空间, 文献[3]曾引入了方形分片线性函数并给出了剖分方法, 该分片函数是分段线性函数在多元情况下的推广, 它在后文

讨论广义分层混合模糊系统的逼近性能时将起到重要的桥梁作用,也为研究广义模糊系统的逼近性能提供了一个有效工具.

定义1^[3] 设连续函数 $S : R^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 若 S 满足:

- 1) 存在 $a > 0$ 使 S 在正方体 $\Delta(a)$ 之外恒为零;
- 2) 存在 d 维多面体 $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_{N_S} \subset \Delta(a)$, 且

$$\bigcup_{j=1}^{N_S} \Delta_j = \Delta(a), \quad \Delta_i \cap \Delta_j = \varnothing (i \neq j)$$

使 S 在每个 Δ_j 上取线性函数, 即

$$S(x) = \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_{ij} \cdot x_i + \gamma_j,$$

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in \Delta_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N_S,$$

其中 λ_{ij}, γ_j 均为常数, 则称 S 为 $\Delta(a)$ 上一个方形分片线性函数, 简记为 SPLF.

本文约定用 D_d 表示正方体 $\Delta(a)$ 上全体 SPLF 构成的集合, 用 D_d^0 表示单位正方体 $[-1, 1]^d$ 上全体 SPLF 构成的集合. $\forall S \in D_d$, 记 $V(S)$ 表示所有多面体 $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_{N_S}$ 的顶点全体构成的集合. 令

$$D_i(S) = \bigvee_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in V(S)} \left(\left| \frac{\partial S_+(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)}{\partial x_i} \right| \vee \left| \frac{\partial S_-(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)}{\partial x_i} \right| \right), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, d.$$

引理1^[3] 设 $S : R^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是 SPLF, 给定一组常数 $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_d \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in R^d$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |S(x_1 + h_1, x_2 + h_2, \dots, x_d + h_d) - \\ S(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)| \leqslant \\ \sum_{i=1}^d D_i(S) \cdot |h_i|. \end{aligned}$$

设 T 为连续 T 模, $\tilde{A}_{ij} \in F(R)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$, $j = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm m$, $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in [-1, 1]^d$. 令

$$\begin{aligned} H_{(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d)}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) = \\ \tilde{A}_{1p_1}(x_1)T\tilde{A}_{2p_2}(x_2)T \cdots T\tilde{A}_{dp_d}(x_d), \\ G(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) = \\ \{(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d) | H_{(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d)}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) > 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

引理2^[3] $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in [-1, 1]^d$, $\forall (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d) \in G(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)$, 则存在自然数 $c_0, m \in \mathbb{N}$, 使 $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, d$ 满足

$$\frac{p_i - c_0}{m} \leqslant x_i \leqslant \frac{p_i + c_0}{m}.$$

定义2^[7] 设 μ 是 Lebesgue 意义下测度, $\Omega \subset R^d$, 记

$$L_p(\mu) = \{ f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} | \int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p d\mu < +\infty \},$$

$1 \leqslant p < +\infty$, $\forall f \in L_p(\mu)$, 定义

$$\|f\|_{\mu, p} = \left(\int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p d\mu \right)^{1/p},$$

则称 $\|f\|_{\mu, p}$ 为 f 的 $L_p(\mu)$ -积分模.

引理3^[3] 设 μ 是 R^d 上的 Lebesgue 测度, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\forall f \in L_p(\mu)$, 存在方形分片线性函数 $S \in D_d$ 使 $\|f - S\|_{\mu, p} < \varepsilon$, 即 D_d 依积分模在 $L_p(\mu)$ 中稠密.

3 广义分层混合模糊系统(Generalized hierarchical hybrid fuzzy system)

事实上, 在模糊系统规则库中模糊规则覆盖了前件模糊集 \tilde{A}_{ij} ($i = 1, \dots, d$, $j = \pm 1, \dots, \pm m$) 所有可能的组合, 模糊规则数是关于输入变量按指数函数变化, 其总数达到 $(2m+1)^d$. 若维数 $d > 5$, 则若实现一个 d -维模糊系统将变得十分困难. 为了克服这一问题, 本文采取将高维系统分解成若干分层连接的低维模糊系统, 图1为分层前的广义模糊系统, 图2为对广义模糊系统实施分层.



图1 广义模糊系统

Fig. 1 Generalized fuzzy systems

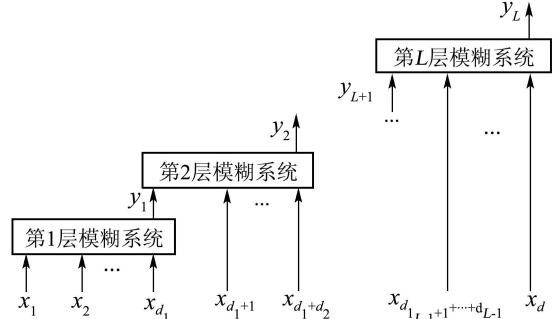


图2 广义分层混合模糊系统

Fig. 2 Generalized hierarchical hybrid fuzzy system

$\forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, L-1\}$, 对任意可调节参数 $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, 引入模糊数 $\tilde{C}_{q_j} \in F(R)$, $j = 2, \dots, L$ 作为输入 y_j 的前件模糊集, 并按如下列模糊推理规则:

第1层 若 x_1 是 \tilde{A}_{1p_1} , x_2 是 $\tilde{A}_{2p_2}, \dots, x_{d_1}$ 是 $\tilde{A}_{d_1p_{d_1}}$ $\Rightarrow y_1$ 是 $\lambda \tilde{V}_{t_1} + (1-\lambda) \tilde{B}_{s_1}$;

第2层 若 x_{d_1+1} 是 $\tilde{A}_{(d_1+1)p_{d_1+1}}, \dots, x_{d_1+d_2}$ 是 $\tilde{A}_{(d_1+d_2)p_{d_1+d_2}}$, y_1 是 $\tilde{C}_{q_1} \Rightarrow y_2$ 是 $\lambda \tilde{V}_{t_2} + (1-\lambda) \tilde{B}_{s_2}$;

\vdots

第 j 层 若 x_{l_j+1} 是 $\tilde{A}_{(l_j+1)p_{l_j+1}}, \dots, x_{l_j+d_j}$ 是 $\tilde{A}_{(l_j+d_j)p_{l_j+d_j}}$, y_{j-1} 是 $\tilde{C}_{q_{j-1}} \Rightarrow y_j$ 是 $\lambda \tilde{V}_{t_j} + (1-\lambda) \tilde{B}_{s_j}$, 其中: $\forall p_1, \dots, p_j, q_j \in \{-m, -m+1, \dots, m-1, m\}$,

$$t_j = S(p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}; x_{l_j+1}, \dots, x_{l_j+d_j}) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& b_0^j + \sum_{i=l_j+1}^{l_j+d_j} b_i^j x_i, t_1 = S(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}; x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}) = \\
& b_0^1 + \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} b_i^1 x_i, l_j = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} d_k, \\
& y_1 = \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^\alpha \cdot [(1-\lambda) \frac{b_1}{Q_{d_1}(r_1)} r_1(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}) + \lambda(b_0^1 + \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} b_i^1 x_i)]}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^\alpha}, \\
& \vdots \\
& y_j = \frac{\sum_{p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}; q_{j-1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j})}(X_j^0) \tilde{C}_{q_{j-1}}(y_{j-1}))^\alpha \cdot [(1-\lambda) \frac{b_j}{Q_{d_j}(r_j)} s_j + \mathcal{L}]}{\sum_{p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}; q_{j-1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j})}(X_j^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_{j-1}}(y_{j-1}))^\alpha}, \\
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

这里: T 为连续 T 模,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L} &= \lambda(b_0^j + c_{q_{j-1}}^j y_{j-1} + \sum_{i=l_j+1}^{l_j+d_j} b_i^j x_i), \\
X_j^0 &= (x_{l_j+1}, \dots, x_{l_j+d_j}), j = 2, 3, \dots, L, \\
d &= \sum_{k=1}^L d_k, s_1 = r_1(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{d_1}), \\
s_j &= r_j(s_{j-1}, p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}),
\end{aligned}$$

其中: 可调节实函数 $r_j : \{-m, -m+1, \dots, m-1, m\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, b_j 为整体可调节实参数, $Q_{d_j}(r_j)$ 如下:

$$Q_{d_j}(r_j) = \bigvee_{p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}=-m}^m |r_j(s_{j-1}, p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j})|.$$

显然, 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, 该系统退化成了广义分层 Mamdani 模糊系统; 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 该系统退化为广义分层 T-S 模糊系统. 因此, 该广义分层混合模糊系统将分层 Mamdani 模糊系统和分层 T-S 模糊系统

$$y_j = \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}; q_1, \dots, q_{j-1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j})}(X_j) T \tilde{J}(Q_j; Y_j))^\alpha \cdot ((1-\lambda) O_1(P_j) + \lambda O_2(X_j))}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}; q_1, \dots, q_{j-1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j})}(X_j) T \tilde{J}(Q_j; Y_j))^\alpha}, \tag{2}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_j &= (p_1, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}), Q_j = (q_1, \dots, q_{j-1}), \\
\tilde{J}(Q_j; Y_j) &= \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1) T \tilde{C}_{q_2}(y_2) T \cdots T \tilde{C}_{q_{j-1}}(y_{j-1}), \\
O_1(P_j) &= \frac{b_j s_j}{Q_{d_j}(r_j)} + \lambda c_{q_{j-1}}^j O_1(P_{j-1}), \\
O_2(X_j) &= a_0(P_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{l_j+d_j} a_i(P_j) x_i,
\end{aligned}$$

b_i^j 是局部可调节实参数, \tilde{V}_x 为单点模糊数, $S \in D_d$, $\tilde{B}_{s_j} \in F(R)$ 且 $\text{Ker } \tilde{B}_{s_j} = \{b_j s_j / Q_{d_j}(r_j)\}$.

定义 3 根据上述模糊推理规则, $\forall \alpha \geq 0$, 称如下若干分层系统为广义分层混合模糊系统:

$$\left\{
\begin{aligned}
y_1 &= \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^\alpha \cdot [(1-\lambda) \frac{b_1}{Q_{d_1}(r_1)} r_1(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}) + \lambda(b_0^1 + \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} b_i^1 x_i)]}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^\alpha}, \\
&\vdots \\
y_j &= \frac{\sum_{p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}; q_{j-1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j})}(X_j^0) \tilde{C}_{q_{j-1}}(y_{j-1}))^\alpha \cdot [(1-\lambda) \frac{b_j}{Q_{d_j}(r_j)} s_j + \mathcal{L}]}{\sum_{p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j}; q_{j-1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_{l_j+1}, \dots, p_{l_j+d_j})}(X_j^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_{j-1}}(y_{j-1}))^\alpha},
\end{aligned} \tag{1}
\right.$$

统一起来进行推广, 并随着参数 λ 的调节可成为实际应用中许多模糊系统的特例.

引理 4^[3] $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in R^d$, $\forall i, j, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, 且 $1 \leq i < j < i+k_1+k_2 \leq d$, $i+k_1 = j$. 令

$$\begin{aligned}
M_1 &= \sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{k_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{k_1})}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+k_1}))^\alpha, \\
M_2 &= \sum_{q_1, \dots, q_{k_2}=-m}^m (H_{(q_1, \dots, q_{k_2})}(x_{j+1}, \dots, x_{j+k_2}))^\alpha,
\end{aligned}$$

$\forall \alpha > 0$, 则

$$M_1 \cdot M_2 = \sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{k_1+k_2}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{k_1+k_2})}(x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k_1+k_2}))^\alpha.$$

定理 1 设 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_L 如图2所示输出或输入, 记 $X_j = (x_1, \dots, x_{l_j+d_j})$, $Y_j = (y_1, \dots, y_{j-1})$, 则 $\forall j \in \{2, 3, \dots, L\}$, $\forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$, $\exists a_0(P_j)$, $a_i(P_j)$ ($i = 1, \dots, l_j + d_j$) 使广义分层混合模糊系统为

其系数满足

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0(P_j) &= \lambda c_{q_{j-1}}^j a_0(P_{j-1}) + b_0^j, \\
a_i(P_j) &= \begin{cases} \lambda c_{q_{j-1}}^j a_i(P_{j-1}), & 1 \leq i \leq p_{l_j}, \\ b_i^j, & p_{l_j+1} \leq i \leq p_{l_j+d_j}. \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

证 采用数学归纳法证明.

1) 当 $L = 2$ 时, 此时 $l_2 = d_1$, 由式(1)得

$y_2 =$

$$\frac{\sum_{p_{d_1+1}, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_{d_1+1}, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha} \cdot [(1-\lambda) \frac{b_2}{Q_{d_2}(r_2)} s_2 + \lambda(b_0^2 + c_{q_1}^2 y_1 + \sum_{i=d_1+1}^{d_1+d_2} b_i^2 x_i)]}{\sum_{p_{d_1+1}, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_{d_1+1}, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha}}. \quad (3)$$

记 $\phi(\lambda) = (1-\lambda) \frac{b_2}{Q_{d_2}(r_2)} s_2 + \lambda(b_0^2 + c_{q_1}^2 y_1 + \sum_{i=d_1+1}^{d_1+d_2} b_i^2 x_i)$. 将 y_1 代入 $\phi(\lambda)$ 式, 并经整理得

$$\phi(\lambda) = \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^{\alpha} \cdot (1-\lambda) [\frac{b_2}{Q_{d_2}(r_2)} s_2 + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 \frac{b_1}{Q_{d_1}(r_1)} r_1(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})]}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^{\alpha}} + \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^{\alpha} \cdot \lambda(b_0^2 + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 b_0^1 + \sum_{i=d_1+1}^{d_1+d_2} b_i^2 x_i + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} b_i^1 x_i)}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{d_1}))^{\alpha}},$$

再将 $\phi(\lambda)$ 的表达式代回式(3), 并应用引理4, 得

$$y_2 = \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha} \cdot (1-\lambda) [\frac{b_2}{Q_{d_2}(r_2)} s_2 + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 \frac{b_1}{Q_{d_1}(r_1)} r_1(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1})]}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha}} + \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha} \cdot \lambda[b_0^2 + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 b_0^1 + \sum_{i=d_1+1}^{d_1+d_2} b_i^2 x_i + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} b_i^1 x_i]}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha}}.$$

令

$$P_2 = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}), \quad a_0(P_2) = b_0^2 + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 b_0^1, \quad a_i(P_2) = \begin{cases} \lambda c_{q_1}^2 b_i^1, & 1 \leq i \leq p_{d_1}, \\ b_i^2, & p_{d_1+1} \leq i \leq p_{d_1+d_2}. \end{cases}$$

并记

$$O_1(P_2) = \frac{b_2}{Q_{d_2}(r_2)} s_2 + \lambda c_{q_1}^2 \frac{b_1}{Q_{d_1}(r_1)} r_1(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}), \quad O_2(X_2) = a_0(P_2) + \sum_{i=1}^{d_1+d_2} a_i(P_2) x_i,$$

故 y_2 可表为

$$y_2 = \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha} \cdot ((1-\lambda)O_1(P_2) + \lambda O_2(X_2))}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2}; q_1=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1+d_2})}(X_2) T \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1))^{\alpha}}.$$

2) 假设 $j = L - 1$ 时式(2)成立, 笔者往证 $j = L$ 时式(2)也成立. 事实上, 此时 $l_{L-1} + d_{L-1} = l_L$,

$$y_{L-1} = \frac{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{l_L}; q_1, \dots, q_{L-2}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{l_L})}(X_{L-1}) T \tilde{J}(Q_{L-1}; Y_{L-1}))^{\alpha} \cdot [(1-\lambda)O_1(P_{L-1}) + \lambda O_2(X_{L-1})]}{\sum_{p_1, \dots, p_{l_L}; q_1, \dots, q_{L-2}=-m}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_{l_L})}(X_{L-1}) T \tilde{J}(Q_{L-1}; Y_{L-1}))^{\alpha}}. \quad (4)$$

因 $\tilde{J}(Q_{L-1}; Y_{L-1}) = \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1) T \cdots T \tilde{C}_{q_{L-2}}(y_{L-2})$, $O_1(P_{L-1}) = b_{L-1} s_{L-1} / Q_{d_{L-1}}(r_{L-1}) + \lambda c_{q_{L-2}}^{L-1} O_1(P_{L-2})$,

$O_2(X_{L-1}) = a_0(P_{L-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{l_L} a_i(P_{L-1})x_i$, $Q_{L-1} = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{L-2})$. 由式(1), 令 $j = L$, 立即获得

$$y_L = \frac{\sum_{\substack{p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L}; q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L})}(X_L^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_{L-1}}(y_{L-1}))^\alpha \cdot (1-\lambda) \frac{b_L}{Q_{d_L}(r_L)} s_L}{\sum_{\substack{p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L}; q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L})}(X_L^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_{L-1}}(y_{L-1}))^\alpha} + \frac{\sum_{\substack{p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L}; q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L})}(X_L^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_{L-1}}(y_{L-1}))^\alpha \cdot \lambda (b_0^L + c_{q_{L-1}}^L y_{L-1} + \sum_{i=l_L+1}^{l_L+d_L} b_i^L x_i)}{\sum_{\substack{p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L}; q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L})}(X_L^0) T \tilde{C}_{q_{L-1}}(y_{L-1}))^\alpha}.$$

再将式(4)代入上式, 并应用引理4及条件 $l_L + d_L = d$, 经整理后推得

$$y_L = \frac{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^\alpha \cdot [(1-\lambda)O_1(P_L) + \lambda O_2(X_L)]}{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^\alpha},$$

其中:

$$O_1(P_L) = \frac{b_L s_L}{Q_{d_L}(r_L)} + \lambda c_{q_{L-1}}^L O_1(P_{L-1}),$$

$$O_2(X_L) = a_0(P_L) + \sum_{i=1}^d a_i(P_L)x_i,$$

其系数满足

$$a_0(P_L) = b_0^L + \lambda c_{q_{L-1}}^L a_0(P_{L-1}),$$

$$a_i(P_L) = \begin{cases} \lambda c_{q_{L-1}}^L a_i(P_{L-1}), & 1 \leq i \leq p_{l_L}, \\ b_i^L, & p_{l_j+1} \leq i \leq p_{l_L+d_L}. \end{cases}$$

故由数学归纳法, 该定理得证.

上式中:

$$\begin{aligned} s_L &= r_L(s_{L-1}, p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L}) = \\ &= r_L(r_{L-1}(\dots r_1(p_1, \dots, p_{d_1}), p_{d_1+1}, \dots), \\ &\quad p_{l_L+1}, \dots, p_{l_L+d_L}), \end{aligned}$$

$y_L =$

$$\frac{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^\alpha [(1-\lambda) \frac{b}{Q_d(r)} r(p_1, \dots, p_d) + \lambda (a_0(P_L) + \sum_{i=1}^d a_i(P_L)x_i)]}{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1}=-m}}^m (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^\alpha}. \quad (5)$$

定理 2 设广义分层混合模糊系统存在 L 层子系统, 第1层有 d_1 个输入变量, 第 j 层有 $d_j + 1$ ($j = 2, 3, \dots, L$) 个输入变量, 取值包含中间变量 y_{j-1} , 且满足

$$d_1 = d_j + 1 = c, \quad c > 1,$$

即第1层输入 c 个变量, 从第2层开始输入 $c - 1$ 个变量, 则模糊规则总数是 $(2m + 1)^c(d - 1)/(c - 1)$.

证 设 t 为分层混合模糊系统规则库中模糊规

故 O_1 是关于 p_1, \dots, p_d 的线性函数.

设

$$\begin{aligned} O_1(P_L) &= \frac{b_L s_L}{Q_{d_L}(r_L)} + \lambda c_{q_{L-1}}^L O_1(P_{L-1}) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^d e_i p_i, \quad e_i \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, d, \end{aligned}$$

$$s_0 = \min\{s \in \mathbb{N} \mid 10^s \cdot e_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, d\},$$

$$r(P_L) = 10^{s_0} \cdot O_1(P_L).$$

再令

$$b = 10^{-s_0} \cdot Q_d(r),$$

$$Q_d(r) = \bigvee_{p_1, \dots, p_d=-m}^m |r(p_1, \dots, p_d)|,$$

$$\text{Ker}(\tilde{B}_{s_L}) = \left\{ \left| \frac{br(p_1, \dots, p_d)}{Q_d(r)} \right| \right\},$$

从而输出 y_L 也可表示为

则总数, d 表示维数(输入变量总数), 于是

$$\begin{aligned} t &= (2m + 1)^{d_1} + \sum_{j=2}^L (2m + 1)^{d_j+1} = \\ &= (2m + 1)^c + (L - 1)(2m + 1)^c = \\ &= L(2m + 1)^c. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又因 } d &= d_1 + \sum_{j=2}^L d_j = c + \sum_{j=2}^L (c - 1) = c + \\ &= (L - 1)(c - 1), \quad \text{解得 } L = (d - 1)/(c - 1). \quad \text{代入上式} \end{aligned}$$

得 $t = (d-1)(2m+1)^c/(c-1)$.

故广义分层混合模糊系统将模糊规则总数由指数函数 $(2m+1)^d$ 转化为关于 d 的线性函数表达式 $(d-1)(2m+1)^c/(c-1)$ 形式,从而大大缓解了规则爆炸问题.因此,如何来缩小或减少模糊规则库中的模糊规则总数具有重要意义!这将在下边仿真实例中得到很好体现.

4 泛逼近性(Universal approximation)

由上节定理1知,对一个广义模糊系统与其广义分层混合模糊系统的输入输出关系是等价的,但对给定任意精度 $\varepsilon > 0$,该广义分层混合模糊系统是否具有泛逼近性?该系统如何构造和实现?这些问题仍值得进一步研究.下面,本文将按文献[3,8]方法,仍以方形分片线性函数为工具来讨论广义分层混合模糊系统对于可积函数的泛逼近性问题.由文献[4,9],不失一般性,本文仅限定在 $\Omega = [-1, 1]^d \subset R^d$ 上讨论.

定理3 设 μ 是 R^d 上Lebesgue意义下测度,紧集 $\Omega \subset R^d$, $\forall f \in L_p(\mu)$,则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在自然数 M

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_L - S\|_{\mu,p}^p &= \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha} \cdot (1-\lambda) \frac{b}{Q_d(r)} r(P_L)}{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha}} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha} \cdot \lambda (a_0(P_L) + \sum_{i=1}^d a_i(P_L) x_i)}{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha}} - S(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \right|^p d\mu = \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha} \cdot [(1-\lambda)S(\frac{p_1}{m}, \dots, \frac{p_d}{m}) + \lambda S(\frac{p_1}{m}, \dots, \frac{p_d}{m})]}{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha}} - S(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \right|^p d\mu = \\ &S(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)|^p d\mu = \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha} \cdot (S(\frac{p_1}{m}, \dots, \frac{p_d}{m}) - S(x_1, \dots, x_d))}{\sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha}} \right|^p d\mu \leqslant \\ &\int_{\Omega} \frac{\left\{ \sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha} \cdot |S(\frac{p_1}{m}, \dots, \frac{p_d}{m}) - S(x_1, \dots, x_d)| \right\}^p}{\left| \sum_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_d; q_1, \dots, q_{L-1} = -m}}^{m} (H_{(p_1, \dots, p_d)}(X_L) T \tilde{J}(Q_L; Y_L))^{\alpha} \right|^p} d\mu \leqslant \\ &(\frac{c_0}{m} \sum_{i=1}^d D_i(S))^p \cdot \mu([-1, 1]^d)^p = (\frac{c_0}{m} \sum_{i=1}^d D_i(S))^p \cdot 2^d. \end{aligned}$$

$\in \mathbb{N}$ 使得广义分层混合模糊系统 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_L 满足 $\|y_L - f\|_{\mu,p} < \varepsilon$.

证 由文献[3]以及定理2, $\forall (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d) \in G(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)$,可在单位正方体 $\Omega = [-1, 1]^d$ 上构造方形分片线性函数 $S \in D_d^0$,并使

$$S(\frac{p_1}{m}, \frac{p_2}{m}, \dots, \frac{p_d}{m}) = a_0(P_L) = \frac{br(p_1, \dots, p_d)}{Q_d(r)},$$

且满足 $a_i(P_L) = 0$, $b_i^j = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, L$. $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in \Omega$,记

$$\frac{p_i}{m} = x_i + \frac{\theta_{p_i}}{m}, i = 1, 2, \dots, d.$$

由引理2,必存在自然数 $c_0 \in \mathbb{N}$,且满足 $-c_0 \leq \theta_{p_i} \leq c_0$.再由引理1易知

$$\begin{aligned} &|S(\frac{p_1}{m}, \frac{p_2}{m}, \dots, \frac{p_d}{m}) - S(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)| \leq \\ &\frac{c_0 \sum_{i=1}^d D_i(S)}{m}. \end{aligned}$$

由定义2及式(5)中广义分层混合模糊系统 y_L 的表示形式,当 $1 \leq p < +\infty$ 时,本文有

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 若 $\|y_L - S\|_{\mu,p} \leq 2^{d/p} c_0 \sum_{i=1}^d D_i(S)/m < \varepsilon/2$, 则有 $m > 2^{1+d/p} c_0 \sum_{i=1}^d D_i(S)/\varepsilon$.

另一方面, 由引理3, 对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\forall f \in L_p(\mu)$, $\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $m > m_0$ 时, 必有 $\|S - f\|_{\mu,p} \leq \varepsilon/2$. 取

$$M = \max\left\{\frac{2^{1+d/p} c_0 \sum_{i=1}^d D_i(S)}{\varepsilon}, m_0\right\},$$

于是, 当 $m > M$ 且 $m \in \mathbb{N}$ 时, 更有

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_L - f\|_{\mu,p} &\leq \|y_L - S\|_{\mu,p} + \|S - f\|_{\mu,p} \leq \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} &= \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 在 $L_p(\mu)$ -积分模意义下, 广义分层混合模糊系统仍具有泛逼近性.

5 实例分析与仿真(Example analysis and simulation)

在广义分层混合模糊系统中, 针对给定的精度 $\varepsilon > 0$, 相应的逼近过程该如何实现? 模糊规则库中的规则总数怎样估计及如何缩小? 进而避免出现规则爆炸现象, 将是必须要考虑的问题.

令 $\lambda = 1/3$, $\alpha = 1$, $d_1 = 2$, $d_2 = 1$, $c = p = 2$, 设该系统共有3个输入变量, 将此分为2层, 即 $L = 2$. $\forall (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in [-1, 1]^3$, 定义三元函数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= \begin{cases} e^{(-|x_1^3|-x_2^3-|x_3|^3)/6}, & x_2 \geq 0, \\ -e^{(-|x_1^3|+x_2^3-|x_3|^3)/6}, & x_2 < 0. \end{cases} \\ y_2 &= \frac{\sum_{p_1, p_2, p_3, q_1=-170}^{170} \tilde{A}_{1p_1}(x_1) \tilde{A}_{2p_1}(x_2) \tilde{A}_{3p_3}(x_3) \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1) \cdot f\left(\frac{p_1}{170}, \frac{p_2}{170}, \frac{p_3}{170}\right)}{\sum_{p_1, p_2, p_3, q_1=-170}^{170} \tilde{A}_{1p_1}(x_1) \tilde{A}_{2p_1}(x_2) \tilde{A}_{3p_3}(x_3) \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1)}, \end{aligned}$$

其中: 模糊数

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{C}_{q_1} &= \frac{1}{3} \tilde{V}_{t(p_1, p_2; x_1, x_2)} + \frac{2}{3} \tilde{B}_{p_1 p_2}, \\ \tilde{B}_{p_1 p_2}(y) &= e^{-\frac{y}{2} + \frac{r_1(p_1, p_2)}{340}}, \quad r_1(p_1, p_2) = \left[\frac{p_1 + p_2}{2}\right], \end{aligned}$$

表1 随机选取样本点处的近似误差

Table 1 The error of stochastic input number values

NO	随机取点/m	$f(x_1, x_2, x_3)/m$	y_2/m	误差/m
1	(-0.9, -0.9, -0.8)	-0.72012293	-0.72012295	2.0×10^{-8}
2	(-0.8, -0.7, 0.6)	-0.83652405	-0.83652406	1.0×10^{-8}
3	(0.5, 0.4, -0.5)	0.94901247	0.94901244	3.0×10^{-8}
4	(0.2, -0.3, 0.3)	-0.98971987	-0.98971993	6.0×10^{-8}
5	(-0.3, 0.5, -0.2)	0.97368574	0.97368573	1.0×10^{-8}
6	(0, 0.6, 0.4)	0.95440547	0.95440552	5.0×10^{-8}
7	(-0.7, 0.6, 0.7)	0.86042112	0.86042123	11.0×10^{-8}
8	(-0.5, -0.5, 0.5)	-0.93941306	-0.93941304	2.0×10^{-8}

显然, 三元函数 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在 $x_1 o x_3$ 平面 ($x_2 = 0$) 上不连续, 但容易验证

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{R^3} |f(x_1, x_2, x_3)|^2 d\mu = \\ &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|x_1^3|/3} dx_1 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|x_3|^3/3} dx_3 \cdot \\ &[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{x_2^3/3} dx_2 + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_2^3/3} dx_2] = \\ &(2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_1^3/3} dx_1) \cdot (2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_3^3/3} dx_3) \cdot \\ &(2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_2^3/3} dx_2) = \\ &8(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^3/3} dx)^3 < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $(\int_{R^3} |f(x_1, x_2, x_3)|^2 d\mu)^{1/2} < +\infty$. 故函数 f 在 R^3 上是平方可积的, 亦即 $f \in L_2(\mu)$.

现取误差 $\varepsilon = 0.1$, 由 f 定义得 $\vee_{i=1}^2 D_i(S) = 0.5$. 依据定理3, 必须满足 $m > 2^{1+d/p} c D_i(S)/\varepsilon = 120\sqrt{2} \approx 169.68$, 不妨取 $m = 170$. 现定义三角模糊数 \tilde{A} 如下:

$$\tilde{A}(x) = \begin{cases} 170(-x + \frac{1}{170}), & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{170}, \\ 170(x + \frac{1}{170}), & \frac{1}{170} \leq x < 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

令 $\tilde{A}_{1j} = \tilde{A}_{2j} = \tilde{A}_{3j}$ ($j = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm 170$), 将 \tilde{A}_{1j} 通过平移 \tilde{A} 来定义其它若干特殊模糊数, 得到 $\tilde{A}_{1j}(x) = \tilde{A}(x - j/170)$. 再根据定理1, 可获得分层混合模糊系统的输出为

$$\tilde{A}_{1j}(x) \tilde{A}_{2j}(x_2) \tilde{A}_{3j}(x_3) \tilde{C}_{q_1}(y_1) \cdot f\left(\frac{p_1}{170}, \frac{p_2}{170}, \frac{p_3}{170}\right)$$

这里符号 $[.]$ 表示取整运算.

表1给出了由 y_2 逼近 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在一些随机取定的点处的误差, 由此可知, 分层系统对于给定函数的逼近精度很高.

此时,广义分层混合模糊系统的规则库大小为 $(2m+1)^2(d-1) = (2 \times 170+1)^2 \times 2 = 232562$.如若利用标准模糊系统来实现同样的精度,则相应的模糊规则库的大小是 $(2m+1)^3 = (2 \times 170+1)^3 = 39651821$.所以,分层后模糊系统的模糊规则数被显著降低,从而大大缓解了“规则爆炸”问题.如图3-4分别给出了 $x_3 = 0$ 时函数 f 和系统输出 y_2 的仿真图形.此外,本文构造性地证明了广义分层混合模糊系统在积分模意义下仍构成泛逼近器,并给出了简易实现的逼近算法.

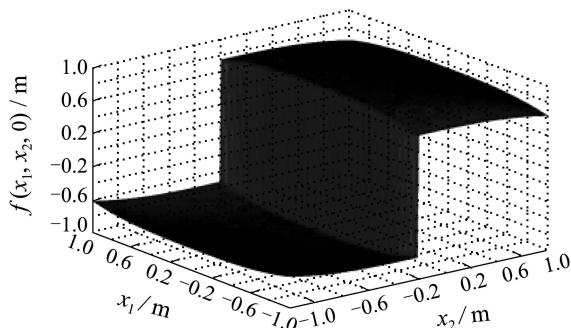


图3 期望输出 f 的曲面

Fig. 3 The surface of expect output f

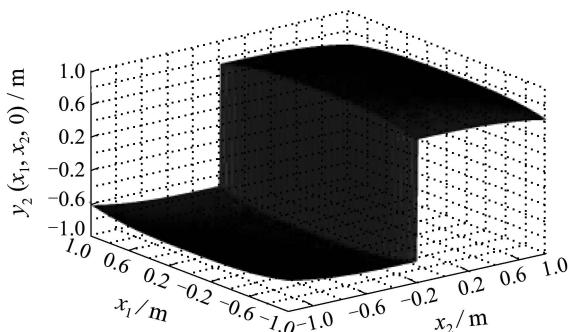


图4 系统输出 y_2 的曲面

Fig. 4 The surface of system output y_2

6 结束语(Conclusions)

本文通过引入参数 λ 将分层T-S模糊系统和分层Mamdani模糊系统统一起来并进行了推广.事实上,广义分层混合模糊系统可以看作具有中间变量的广义模糊系统,对广义模糊系统进行适当分层,即用一列分层形式连接的低维模糊系统来代替相应的高维模糊系统,将系统的模糊规则数随输入变量数按指数规律增长转化为按线性规律增长,从而缓解了“规则爆炸”现象.本文基于这个问题获得了该分层混合模糊系统在积分模

意义下仍具有泛逼近性,并设计了简单容易实现的逼近算法.该结果表明广义分层混合模糊系统不仅将文献[3-4, 10]中的分层T-S模糊系统和分层Mamdani模糊系统推广到了一般情形,而且通过任意给定精度,可以容易确定该系统最小模糊规则库的规模及总数,从而为分层模糊系统的广泛应用提供了理论依据.

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