A Locally Parameter Element Wise Linear Transformations (Interpolation) Based Forecasting Model For Dynamic State Systems With Large Number Of Parameters

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Author: Ramesh Chandra Bagadi

Founder, Owner, Co-Director And Advising Scientist In Principal Ramesh Bagadi Consulting LLC, Madison, Wisconsin-53715, United States Of America. Email: <u>rameshcbagadi@uwalumni.com</u>



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#### Abstract

In this research investigation, the author has presented 'A Locally Parameter Element Wise Linear Transformations (Interpolation)Based Forecasting Model For Dynamic State Systems With Large Number Of Parameters'.

#### Theory

Firstly, we represent any Dynamic State System using a State Vector (Row Vector) of a specified size, say

$$V_i = [V_i(1) \quad V_i(2) \quad V_i(3) \quad . \quad . \quad V_i(n-2) \quad V_i(n-1) \quad V_i(n)]$$

That is,

$$\overline{V_i} = \begin{bmatrix} V_i(1) & V_i(2) & V_i(3) & . & . & V_i(n-2) & V_i(n-1) & V_i(n) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\overline{V_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n \{ \begin{bmatrix} V_i(j) \end{bmatrix} \hat{e}_j \}$$

Here, the *State Vector* has *n* parameters that are Evolving with time.

For the time instant i = k, we have the *State Vector* given by

 $\overline{V_{k}} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{k}(1) & V_{k}(2) & V_{k}(3) & . & . & V_{k}(n-2) & V_{k}(n-1) & V_{k}(n) \end{bmatrix}$ 

Let the *State Vector* be defined for i = 1 to i = m instants.

We now Normalize all  $\overline{V_i}$  for i = 1 to i = m.

The Normalization is given by

$$\hat{V}_i = \frac{\overline{V}_i}{\left\{\sum_{j=1}^n [V_i(j)]^2\right\}^{1/2}}$$

That is,

$$\hat{V_i} = rac{{\sum\limits_{j = 1}^n {\left\{\!\!\left[\!V_i(j)\!
ight]\!\hat{e}_j\!
ight\}}}}{{\left\{\!\sum\limits_{j = 1}^n {\left[\!V_i(j)\!
ight]\!^2}
ight\}^{1/2}}}$$

We now define 
$$T_{s \to (s+1)}(j) = \frac{\hat{V}_{(s+1)}(j)}{\hat{V}_s(j)}$$

If  $\hat{V}_m(j)$  is closest to some  $\hat{V}_u(j)$  when we run *u* through  $1 \le u \le m$ 

#### **Case 1**:

We re-write  $\hat{V}_{u}(j)$  as  $\hat{V}_{u_{j}}(j)$  just to clarify that for every j, u may be different.  $\hat{V}_{m}(j) > \hat{V}_{u_{j}}(j)$ 

We define

$$\hat{V}_{m+1}(j) = \left\{ \hat{V}_{m}(j) \right\} \left[ \frac{\hat{V}_{m}(j)}{\hat{V}_{u_{j}}(j)} \left\{ T_{u \to (u+1)}(j) \right\} \right]$$

We now have

$$\hat{V}_{m+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}_{m+1}(1) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(2) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(3) & \dots & \hat{V}_{m+1}(n-2) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(n-1) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

We now write n Equations

$$\hat{V}_{m+1}(j) = \frac{\overline{V}_{m+1}(j)}{\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\{\overline{V}_{m+1}(j)\right\}^{2}\right\}^{1/2}}$$

**for** j = 1 to n

and solve for  $\overline{V}_{m+1}(j)$  for j = 1 to n.

$$\overline{V}_{m+1} = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\{ \overline{V}_{m+1}(j) \right\}^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$

Finally, we have

$$\overline{V}_{m+1} = \left| \overline{V}_{m+1} \right| \hat{V}_{m+1}$$
 .

# *Case 2*:

We re-write  $\hat{V}_{u}(j)$  as  $\hat{V}_{u_{j}}(j)$  just to clarify that for every j, u may be different.  $\hat{V}_{m}(j) < \hat{V}_{u_{j}}(j)$ 

### We define

$$\hat{V}_{m+1}(j) = \left\{ \hat{V}_{m}(j) \right\} \left[ \frac{\hat{V}_{u_{j}}(j)}{\hat{V}_{m}(j)} \left\{ T_{u \to (u+1)}(j) \right\} \right]$$

We now have

$$\hat{V}_{m+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}_{m+1}(1) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(2) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(3) & . & . & . & \hat{V}_{m+1}(n-2) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(n-1) & \hat{V}_{m+1}(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

We now write *n* Equations

$$\hat{V}_{m+1}(j) = \frac{\overline{V}_{m+1}(j)}{\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\{\overline{V}_{m+1}(j)\right\}^{2}\right\}^{1/2}}$$

**for** j = 1 to n

and solve for  $\overline{V}_{m+1}(j)$  for j = 1 to n.

$$\overline{V}_{m+1} = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\{ \overline{V}_{m+1}(j) \right\}^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$

### Finally, we have

 $\overline{V}_{m+1} = \left| \overline{V}_{m+1} \right| \hat{V}_{m+1} \,.$ 

### Conclusion

This Scheme can be used to predict the *One Step Evolution* of any *Dynamic State System* with Large Number of Parameters.

## Moral

Clear Waters Run Deep.

References

**Ramesh Chandra Bagadi** 

www.vixra.org/author/ramesh\_chandra\_bagadi

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# Tribute

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# **Dedication**

All of the aforementioned Research Works, inclusive of this One are **Dedicated to** Lord Shiva.