

**АЛГОРИТМЫ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ
ВИРТУАЛЬНОГО ПРИБОРА
ДЛЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ
ЛЕЧЕБНО-ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИХ
КОМПЛЕКСОВ**

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$$\overline{(y_i + y_i^*)^2} = \varepsilon_{0\min}^2 \quad |y_i - y_i^*| \leq \delta, \tag{1}$$

δ -

$$\varepsilon = \frac{(y_i - y_i^*)^2}{(\overline{y_i})^2 - (\overline{y_i^*})^2} \cdot 100 \%, \tag{2}$$

$y_i -$
 $t_i.$
 $y(t) \quad t_i, i = 1, 2, y_i^* -$

$y^*(t)$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n [y(t_i) - Q_m(t_i)]^2$$

$$Q_m(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i f_\lambda(t_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_\lambda^2(t_i)} f_\lambda(t).$$

$$f_\lambda(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_\lambda^2(t)$$

$$f_\lambda(t) = (-1)^\lambda 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda \cdot (n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-\lambda) \left[1 - \frac{\lambda(\lambda+1)(t-1)}{(n-1)(n-2) \cdot 1^2} + \frac{(\lambda-1)\lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)(t-1)(t-2)}{(n-1)(n-2) \cdot 1^2} - \dots \right],$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_\lambda^2(t_i) = \frac{(\lambda!)^2 n(n^2 - 2^2) \dots (n^2 - \lambda^2)}{2\lambda + 1}.$$

: n -

, m -

$$\overline{(y_i + y_i^*)} = \varepsilon_{0\min}^2 \quad |y_i - y_i^*| \leq \delta, \quad \delta -$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\overline{(y_i - y_i^*)^2}}{y_i^2 - (\overline{y_i})^2}.$$

n)

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ε.

$$\hat{y} = b_0 P_0(x) + b_1 P_1(x) + \dots + b_k P_k(x),$$

$P_0(x), P_1(x), \dots, P_k(x)$

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n.$

$u \neq j$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_u(x_i) P_j(x_i) = 0,$$

$P_{k+1}(x)$

n.

$P_{k+1}(x),$

$b_{k+1}.$

:

$$P_0(x) = 1,$$

$$P_1(x) = x - \frac{n+1}{2},$$

$$P_{k+1}(x) = P_1(x) \cdot P_k(x) - \frac{k^2(n^2 - k^2)}{4(4k^2 - 1)} P_{k-1}(x).$$

,

$$P_2(x) = x^2 - (n+1)x + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{6},$$

$$P_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{3(n+1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{6n^2 + 15n + 11}{10}x - \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{20},$$

$$P_4(x) = x^4 - 2(n+1)x^3 + \frac{9n^2 + 21n + 4}{7}x^2 - \frac{(n+1)(2n^2 + 7n + 10)}{7}x - \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}{80}.$$

$$b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k \tag{IV.66}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n},$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i P_1(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_1^2(x_i)},$$

$$b_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i P_k(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_k^2(x_i)}.$$

b_i .

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$$S_{k_{oct}}^2 = \frac{SS_k}{n-k-1},$$

$$SS_k = SS_{k-1} - b_k^2 \sum_{i=1}^n P_k^2(x_i).$$

$$SS_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - b_0 P_0(x_i)]^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i)^2}{n}.$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + h; x_3 = x_1 + 2h; \dots x_n = x_1 + (n-1)h,$$

$$z = \frac{x - x_1}{h} + 1.$$

$$x_i, \dots, z_i = i.$$

$$\hat{y} = a_0 P_0(z) + a_1 P_1(z) + \dots + a_k P_k(z),$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n},$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i P_1(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_1^2(i)},$$

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$$a_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i P_k(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i P_k^2(i)}.$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_k^2(i) = \frac{(k!)^2 n(n^2-1)(n^2-4) \dots (n^2-k^2)}{[(2k-1)!!]^2 2^{2k} (2k+1)},$$

(2k-1)!! - 1 2k-1 .

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_1^2(i) = \frac{n(n^2-1)}{12},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_2^2(i) = \frac{n(n^2-1)(n^2-4)}{180},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_3^2(i) = \frac{n(n^2-1)(n^2-4)(n^2-9)}{2800},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_4^2(i) = \frac{n(n^2-1)(n^2-4)(n^2-9)(n^2-16)}{44100}.$$

SS_k,

:

$$SS_k = SS_{k-1} - a_k^2 \sum_{i=1}^n P_k^2(i).$$

z

x.

x{1:n} -

; n -

$\hat{x}[1:n]$,

1.

$$A_i = \frac{\hat{x}_n - \hat{x}_i}{n-1}, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

:

$$W = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i.$$

(n+1)

$$x_{n+1}^* = W \cdot t + \hat{x}_n,$$

t -

$$n \leq n_0 + T,$$

T -
2.

$$A_i = \frac{x_n - x_i}{n-1}, \quad W' = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{x_n - x_i}{n-1},$$

$$W' = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{x_n - x_i}{n-1}.$$

(n+1)

$$x_{n+1}^* = W' \cdot t + x_n.$$

2.1.

\bar{x}

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:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=5}^n x_m; \quad = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=5}^n m$$

$$b = \frac{\sum_{n=5}^n (m - \bar{n}) \cdot (x_m - \bar{x})}{\sum_{n=5}^n (m - \bar{n})^2}.$$

$$\hat{x}_n = \bar{x} - b(\bar{n} - m),$$

: A_i, W'

x_n

\hat{x}_n

$$\mathfrak{F} = x_n - \hat{x}_n.$$

$$x_{n+1}^* = W^* \cdot t + \hat{x}_n + a\mathfrak{T}_n,$$

:

$$a = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n-k-1} \right) \frac{t-n+3}{4}.$$

:

$$f_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N W_{k-1} x_{k-1}}{\sum_{i=1}^N W_{k-1}},$$

$W_{k-1} -$,

x_{k-1} .

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$$f_k = f_{k-1} + \alpha(x_{k-1} - f_{k-1}),$$

где α - постоянная сглаживания ($0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$).

$$f_k = \alpha x_{k-1} + (1-\alpha)f_{k-1}.$$

$k > 2, k$

$k-1$.

$$f_{k-1} = \alpha x_{k-2} + (1-\alpha)f_{k-2}$$

$$f_k = \alpha x_{k-1} + \alpha(1-\alpha)x_{k-2} + (1-\alpha)^2 f_{k-2}.$$

f_k :

$$f_k = \alpha x_{k-1} + \alpha(1-\alpha)x_{k-2} + \alpha(1-\alpha)^2 x_{k-3} + \dots + \alpha(1-\alpha)^{k-2} x_1 + (1-\alpha)^{k-1} f_1.$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq 1-\alpha \leq 1,$$

$$\alpha > \alpha(1-\alpha) > \alpha(1-\alpha)^2 \dots, \quad x_k$$

$$k: \quad x_{k-1}, \quad -$$

$$x_{k-2}, \quad x_{k-3}.$$

f_k

x_{k-1} .

« » f_1 .

k f_1 ,

$$(1 -) \quad 1), \quad (1 - \alpha)^t$$

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$$CAO = \frac{\sum |x_i - f_i|}{N}$$

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$$CO = \frac{\sum \frac{|x_i - f_i|}{x_i} \times 100\%}{N}$$

$N -$

3

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min,

min

E. . Timashov

ALGORITHMS OF FUNCTIONING OF VIRTUAL DEVICES FOR MEDICAL-DIAGNOSTIC COMPLEXES

The results of analysis and research of the algorithms of virtual instrumentation functioning for medical-diagnostic systems that implement the methods of bioinformatics technologies are presented. The implementation algorithms are described.

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2. 2005. . 145 – 152.
3. 2001. . 2. . 119 – 126.

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Об авторе: