

**АЛГОРИТМ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ  
РОЗВ'ЯЗКІВ ДЕЯКИХ  
ПОГАНО ОБУМОВЛЕНИХ СИСТЕМ  
ЛІНІЙНИХ АЛГЕБРАІЧНИХ РІВНЯНЬ**

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot x_j = b_i + \varepsilon_i \\ i = \overline{1, n}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$n$  – ,  $\varepsilon$   $\square$   
AWGN ( ,  $i = \overline{1, n}$  , –  
(1) ) .

$$\det(A) \neq 0; \quad (2)$$

$$|x_1| = |x_2| = \dots = |x_n|, \quad (3)$$

$$\det(A) = \mu(A) \quad (1)$$

(«inverse problems»).

[6],

$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \quad (1)$$

(1) (3) (1) AWGN (1)  $n$  (1) [3]  $n = 8, \varepsilon_i = 0, i = \overline{1,8}$   $A$  (8 x 8)  $A_{(8 \times 8)}$  (1). « » ( ; « Lowpass Raised Cosine FIR filter ( » ), [4].

1. (8x8)

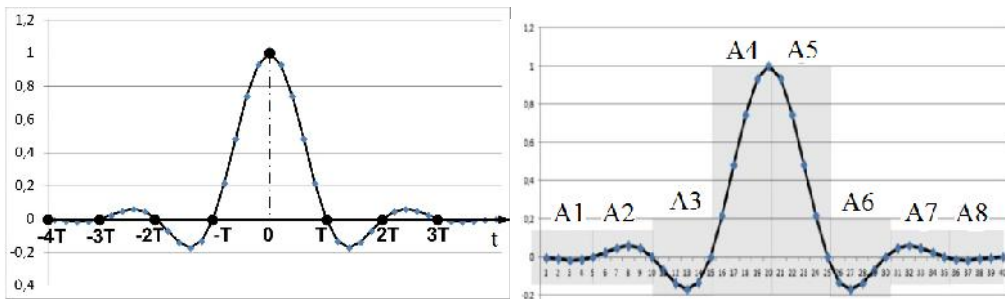
h[n]	A8	h[n]	A7	h[n]	A6	h[n]	A5
57	-0,002167	49	0,010266	41	-0,022744	33	1
58	-0,003514	50	0,024643	42	-0,095621	34	0,969196
59	-0,003461	51	0,029792	43	-0,130815	35	0,880695
60	-0,002659	52	0,027860	44	-0,134201	36	0,745562
61	-0,001658	53	0,021653	45	-0,114696	37	0,580185
62	-0,000809	54	0,013880	46	-0,082303	38	0,403618
63	-0,000260	55	0,006630	47	-0,046308	39	0,234615
64	-2,14E-06	56	0,001143	48	-0,013952	40	0,088917
25	0,088917	17	-0,013952	9	0,001143	1	-2,14E-06
26	0,234615	18	-0,046308	10	0,006630	2	-0,000260
27	0,403618	19	-0,082303	11	0,013880	3	-0,000809
28	0,580185	20	-0,114696	12	0,021653	4	-0,001658
29	0,745562	21	-0,134201	13	0,027860	5	-0,002659
30	0,880695	22	-0,130815	14	0,029792	6	-0,003461
31	0,969196	23	-0,095621	15	0,024643	7	-0,003514
32	1	24	-0,022744	16	0,010266	8	-0,002167

$$h[n] \quad , \quad 1 - 8$$

( . 1) [4]:

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t / T_s)}{\pi t} \times \frac{\cos(\pi \beta t / T_s)}{1 - (\frac{2\beta t}{T_s})^2}$$

∴ [0,1];  
 - -  
 - s -  
 , ( )



. 1. (T = 5, β = 0.35)

(1),

. 2. ,

NRZ- (Non Return Zero),  
 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1).

$X_k \in$

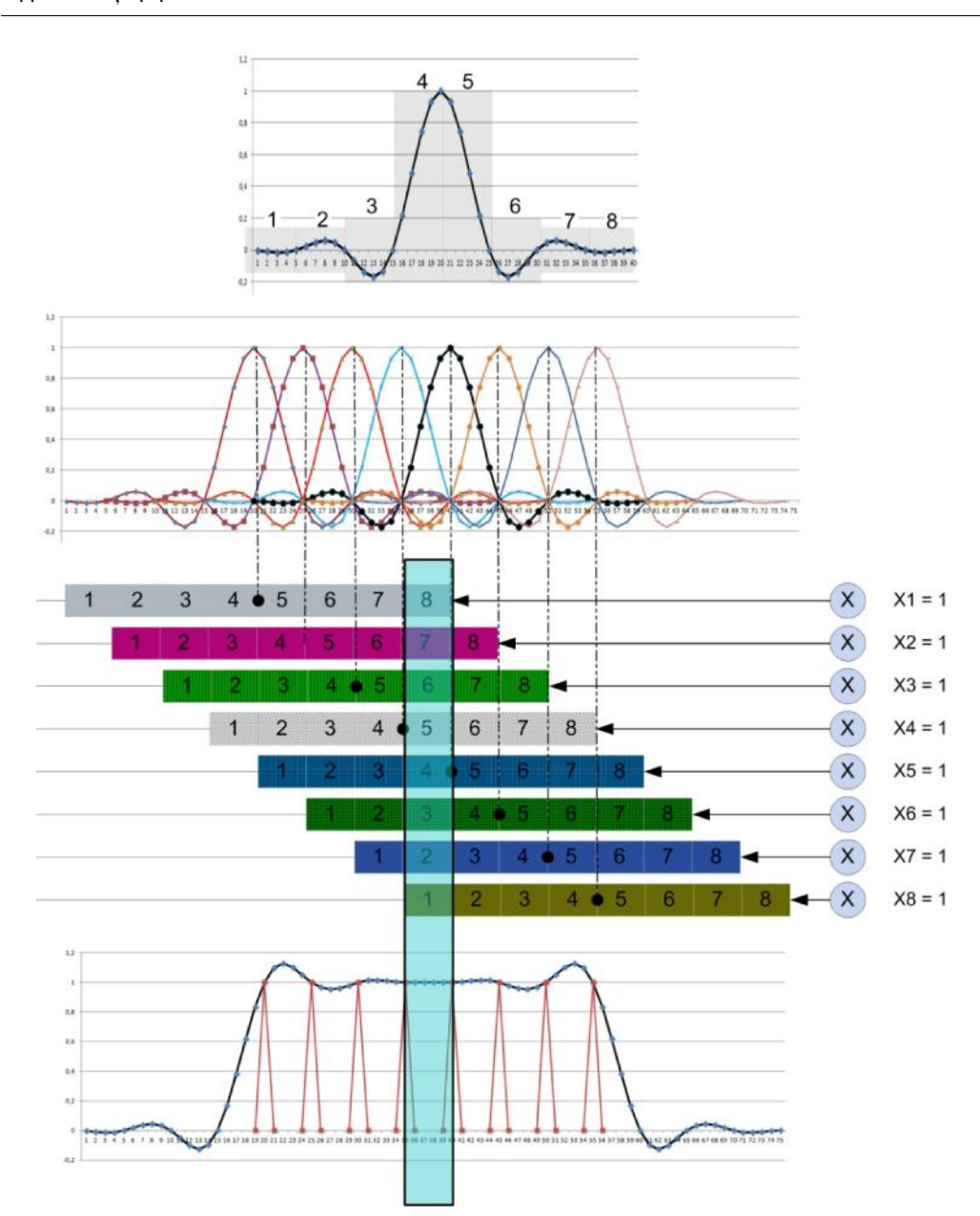
sig

$kT$  ,  $X_k$ ,

( Matlab ( , [5]),  
 $\det(A_{(8 \ 8)}) = 9,9E - 21$  ( ,  
 (2)  $\mu(A_{(8 \ 8)})$ :

$$\mu(A_{(8 \ 8)}) = 1895428. \quad (4)$$

$\mu(A_{(8 \ 8)})$  ,  
 $\bar{b}$ .



. 2. *sig*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \det(A_{(8\ 8)}) \quad \mu(A_{(8\ 8)}) \quad A_{(8\ 8)}, \\
 & A_{(8,8)} \vec{x} = \vec{b}, \quad \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_8)', \quad \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_8)', \\
 & \vec{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_8)' \\
 & \vec{x}:
 \end{aligned}$$

...

$$\vec{x} = (-10; 10; 10; -10; -10; -10; 10; 10), \quad (5)$$

$$(3), \quad \vec{b}:$$

$$\vec{b} = (-10,841; -12,185; 12,865; -12,947; -12,577; -11,948; -11,265; -10,709)$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon} = (0,158; -0,561; -0,857; 0,415; 0,412; 0,194; 0,265; -0,585) \quad (6)$$

$$A_{(8 \times 8)} \vec{x} = \vec{b} + \vec{\varepsilon} \quad (7)$$

$\vec{x}$ ,

$$\vec{x} = (53894; -125121; -32709; 983; -921; 24136; 71540; -149450). \quad (8)$$

(8)

(5).

$A_{(8 \times 8)}$

(3)

(7)

$2^8$ .

(1).

(1)

(7)

1.

(7)

$2^8 = 256$ .

$A_{(8 \times 2)}$

$8 \times 2$ ,

( )

( )

$\vec{x}$

(7).

$$\vec{x} = (-10; 10; 10; -10; -10; -10; 10; 10)$$

$A_{(8 \times 8)}$

1,

$A_{(8 \times 2)}$ ,

( . 2).

2.

(8x2)

$n$	1	2	$n$	1	2
1	-10,727974	-0,113369	5	-11,898889	-0,678418
2	-11,539898	-0,646075	6	-11,526890	-0,420911
3	-11,985500	-0,879522	7	-11,079310	-0,185486
4	-12,083927	-0,863456	8	-10,661705	-0,047099

256 8 2. -  
 29,22 1381,91  
 (4).  
 Matlab-  $cond(A_{(8 \times 2)})$ .  
 1,  
 2. ,  
 .  
 $A_{(8 \times 2)} \bar{y} = \bar{b} + \bar{\varepsilon}$ , (9)  
 $\bar{y} = (y_1; y_2)$ ,  $\bar{y}$ ,  
 $y_1 > 0, y_2 > 0$ .  
 ( ), .3.  
 3. , (7),  $y_1 > 0 \quad y_2 > 0$

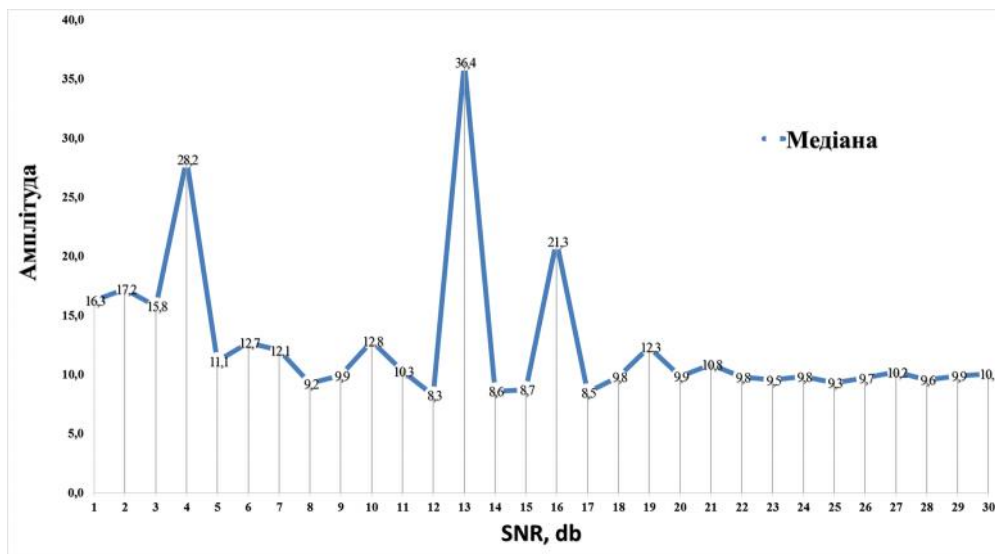
n	y1	y2	n	y1	y2	n	y1	y2
1	11,152	<b>2,062</b>	8	10,035	11,341	15	9,901	3,626
2	9,926	3,877	9	10,001	11,339	16	9,985	6,049
3	9,917	3,703	10	10,147	469,441	17	9,956	6,118
4	9,992	6,382	11	9,346	<b>470,984</b>	18	9,959	6,515
5	9,964	6,434	12	11,212	7,918	19	9,954	6,154
6	9,983	6,548	13	11,174	7,411	20	10,023	10,818
7	9,981	6,133	14	9,912	3,775	21	9,988	10,863

$y_1 \quad y_2 \quad 21$   
 (2,062; 470,984).  
 Matlab-  $\text{linsolve}()$ .  
 3. 2  
 , ,  $m$  ([6])  
 $y_1^{(\epsilon)} (\epsilon = 1, 2, \dots, 21) \quad y_2^{(\epsilon)} (\epsilon = 1, 2, \dots, 21)$ .  
 (5)  $m = 9,955$ .  
 Matlab-  $\text{median}()$ .  
 4.  $m1 \quad y_1^{(\epsilon)} (\epsilon = 1, 2, \dots, 21)$ .  
 5.  $m2 \quad y_2^{(\epsilon)} (\epsilon = 1, 2, \dots, 21)$ .  
 6. , interval =  $[\min(m1,$   
 $m2); \max(m1, m2)]$ .  
 7. (7)  
 int1. (6) [8,708; 11,04] , ,  
 ( . (5)).

...  
 SNR (signal-to-noise ratio –  
 3  
 ( ) ( . 4 . 3).

4. SNR

<i>n</i>	-	<i>n</i>	-	<i>n</i>	-	<i>n</i>	-	<i>n</i>	-	<i>n</i>	-
1	16,2764	6	12,6945	11	10,2913	16	21,2766	21	10,8471	26	9,7068
2	17,2312	7	12,0582	12	8,2551	17	8,4976	22	9,7928	27	10,2059
3	15,7945	8	9,2437	13	36,4398	18	9,8082	23	9,5423	28	9,5655
4	28,2007	9	9,9170	14	8,5817	19	12,3413	24	9,8376	29	9,9035
5	11,1377	10	12,8335	15	8,7261	20	9,8617	25	9,3042	30	10,0677



. 3. SNR , 30 (7)

. 3 , SNR >= 20db  
 m = 9,8 ,  
 10 ( . (5)).

( . 5).

[3].

5. (8x8)

$h[n]$	A1	$h[n]$	A8	$h[n]$	A7	$h[n]$	A6
1	-2,14E-06	57	-0,002167	49	0,010266	41	-0,022744
2	-0,000260	58	-0,003514	50	0,024643	42	-0,095621
3	-0,000809	59	-0,003461	51	0,029792	43	-0,130815
4	-0,001658	60	-0,002659	52	0,027860	44	-0,134201
5	-0,002659	61	-0,001658	53	0,021653	45	-0,114696
6	-0,003461	62	-0,000809	54	0,013880	46	-0,082303
7	-0,003514	63	-0,000260	55	0,006630	47	-0,046308
8	-0,002167	64	-2,14E-06	56	0,001143	48	-0,013952
33	1	25	0,088917	17	-0,013952	9	0,001143
34	0,969196	26	0,234615	18	-0,046308	10	0,006630
35	0,880695	27	0,403618	19	-0,082303	11	0,013880
36	0,745562	28	0,580185	20	-0,114696	12	0,021653
37	0,580185	29	0,745562	21	-0,134201	13	0,027860
38	0,403618	30	0,880695	22	-0,130815	14	0,029792
39	0,234615	31	0,969196	23	-0,095621	15	0,024643
40	0,088917	32	1	24	-0,022744	16	0,010266

. 3

. 1

$$\bar{b} + \bar{\epsilon},$$

( . 4).

$m = 9,94$   
11 db

SNR >= 9db

10

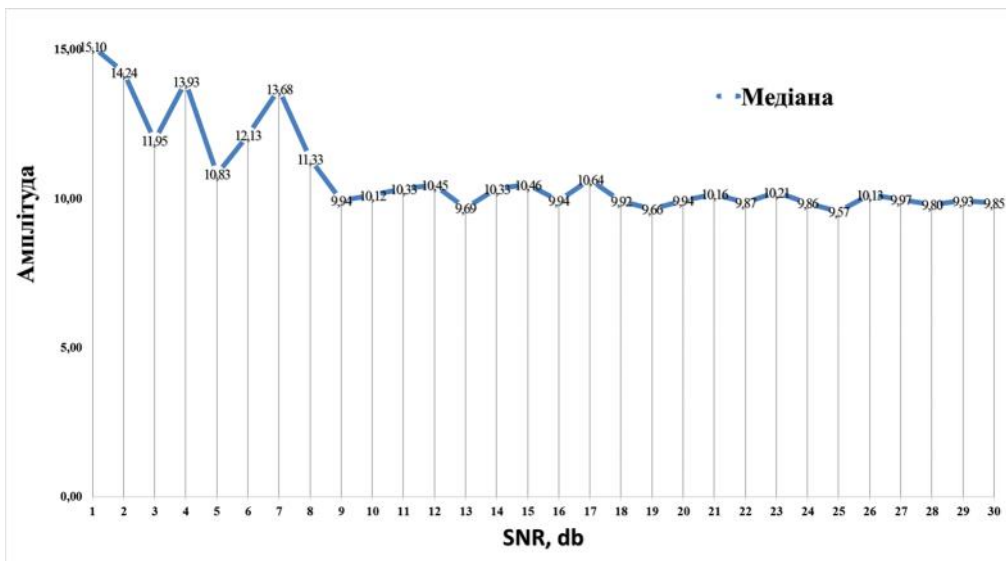
SNR

- : Intel Pentium D 3.00 GHz;
- : 3 ;
- : Windows 7;
- : Matlab R2016b.



- :  
 -  $-1 \text{ . } 12$  ;  
 -  $-9 \text{ . } 36$  ;  
 -  
 ( 2 worker parfor ) –  $5 \text{ . } 11$  .

M



. 4. SNR , 30 (7)  
 8

( ) ( ), - ( ),

V. . Masol, E.O. Shevchenko

#### ALGORITHM FOR ESTIMATING SOLUTIONS OF ILL-CONDITIONED SYSTEMS OF LINEAR ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS

An algorithm for estimating unknown values of a system of linear algebraic equations (SLAEs) is proposed. The SLAEs have the following features: bad conditionality, equality of unknowns, presence of interference (noise), which influence free terms of the SLAE. This algorithm is based on the possibility of constructing a certain set of SLAEs with a significantly lower number of conditionality than that of the initial system followed by statistical processing of solutions of these SLAEs. Statistical processing consists in finding the median of the sample formed by a set of solutions and constructing the interval that includes an exact solution. The influence of interference values on the accuracy of the solutions obtained is analyzed. The examples of application of the algorithm are presented. Noted, that parallelization can be applied in the process of estimating the solutions of poorly conditioned SLAEs and this possibility is illustrated on the examples of improving signal processing.

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#### **Про авторів:**

E-mail: vimasol@ukr.net

E-mail: home20103010@gmail.com