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# Backpropagation

(smoothing)

( )

multi-layer backpropagation digital filtering (neural network) backpropagation  
 Pezzack(1977)

digital filtering  
 backpropagation  $R^2 = 0.9421$   $R^2 = 0.8694$  digital filtering  
 10

(raw data)  
 , 가 , , 가

가

(discrete)  
 (noise) (Felkel, 1951; Zernicke, 1976; Mclaughlin, 1977; Pezzack, 1977).

가 가 .2

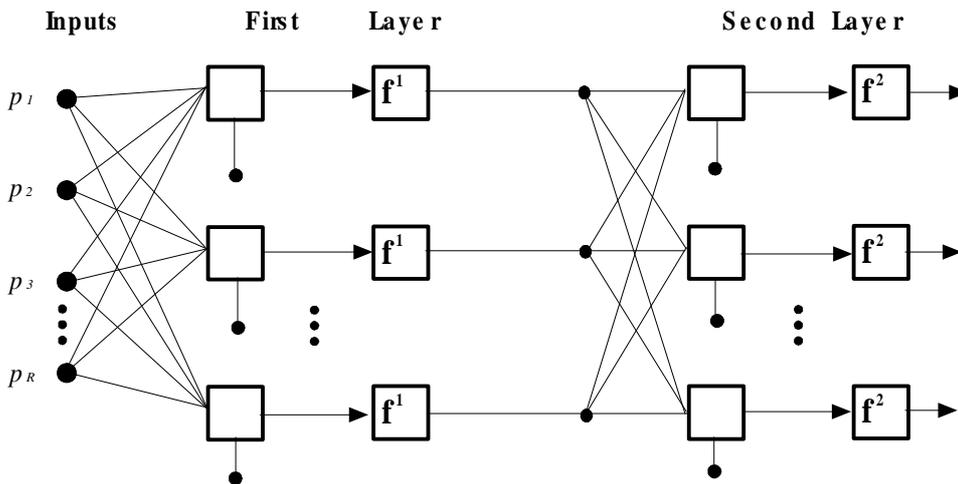
(Pezzack, 1977). fitting Hatze(1981)  
가 Pezzack  
가  
(Ismail, 1999). fitting  
Felkel(1951)  
(smoothing) 가  
. Burkholder(1996) stepwise regression  
가 . Pezzack fitting wavelet  
(1977) 가 (Ismail, 1999)  
digital filtering  
(curve fitting)  
(spline) 가  
, (neural network) multi-layer  
backpropagation digital filtering  
backpropagation  
(Wood, 1982). 가 Pezzack(1977)  
(Karel Soudan &  
Paul Dierckx, 1979). Zernike(1976) 3  
(cubic spline) Wood 가  
Jennings(1979) 3 5 (quintic (approximation) 가  
spline) Pezzack(1977)  
Pezzack(1977) recursive Pezzack(1977)  
Butterworth digital filter smoothing (finite differentiation method)  
가 Pezzack 가  
cut-off frequency Vint(1996) Pezzack 가  
가  
(polynomial fitting) 가 가  
(Chebyshev polynomial) , 가  
(Fourier series) multi-layer(2 ) perceptron  
backpropagation algorithm

digital filtering  
 Pezzacke (1977)  
 cutoff-frequency 9 Hz  
 2 layer  
 < 1 >  
 (transfer function) < 1 >  
 1 layer  
 transfer function  
 tangentsigmoid, purelinear function

1. Input values for parameter

weight, bias	raw data	eigenvalue
hidden layer	330	
sum of squared error goal	13000	
learning rate	0.0001	

digital filtering Pezzack  
 (1977) Winter(1983)  
 2nd order low pass digital filtering  
 (9 Hz cutoff frequency)  
 가



1. Two-layer Network. f1 = tansig function, f2 = purelin function.

weight bias R-square  
 eigenvalue hidden layer RMSE(root mean squared error)  
 , performance index curve  
 sum of squared error learning rate fitting MATLAB(ver 5.01)  
 가 SAS(ver 6.12)

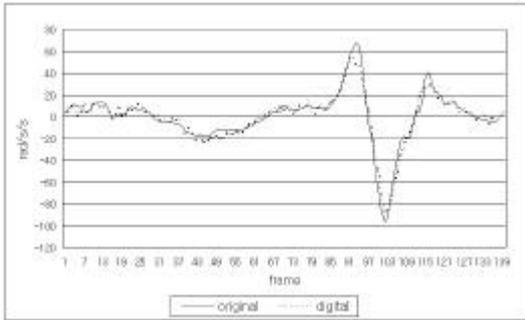
1.

(raw data) digital filtering  
 가 가 < 2 >  
 가 가  
 digital filtering  
 Filtering 가

< 3 >  
 backpropagation  
 filtering 가 가 digital

RMSE R<sup>2</sup>

2.



2. digital filtering 가  
 가



3. backpropagation 가  
 가

< 2 > < 3 >  
 ( F=891.940 p=0.0001, F=2181 p=0.0001). F

neural network 2181  
 가 ( )가  
 ( ) R<sup>2</sup>  
 digital filtering 0.8694, neural network 0.9421  
 neural network  
 가

RMSE digital filtering  
 8.85603, neural filtering 5.89546  
 neural network 가

digital filtering  
 2 가 2  
 neural network 가  
 digital filtering neural  
 network

2. digital filtering

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Prob>F
Model	1	69954.09841	69954.09841	891.940	0.0001
Error	134	10509.51034	78.42918		
Total	135	80463.60875			
		Root MSE	8.85603	R-square	0.8694

3. neural network

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Prob>F
Model	1	75806.24296	75806.24296	2181.069	0.0001
Error	134	4657.36579	34.75646		
Total	135	80463.60875			
		Root MSE	5.89546	R-square	0.9421

3.

10

< 4 >

10

digital filtering

8.85603

RMSE가

R<sup>2</sup>

digital filtering 0.8694

4. 10

RMSE R-square

	RMSE	R-square
1	6.17045	0.9348
2	6.00675	0.9382
3	6.17267	0.9347
4	5.86260	0.9411
5	6.06588	0.9370
6	5.95237	0.9393
7	6.36021	0.9307
8	5.64729	0.9454
9	5.32773	0.9514
10	6.06024	0.9371

, 가 , ,

가

가

가

(a priori)

Pezzack(1977) 가

가 가

가 . hidden layer

learning rate

가

. Vint(1996)

end point

end point

2

6

- 50 Hz ,

가

(Dowling, 1985).

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## ABSTRACT

### Smoothing Biomechanical Data with Backpropagation Algorithm in Neural Network

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The purpose of this study is to compare backpropagation method in neural network to digital filtering, which is frequently used in the field of biomechanics and to present its application. The data used in this study is Pezzack's data(1977) and is often used by many researchers to find the new smoothing method. In backpropagation, finite differentiation was followed by neural network learning. In contrast, digital filtering was followed by finite differentiation in digital filtering method(The same cutoff frequency was used as Pezzack did) The comparison was made between two methods by RMSE(Root mean squared error) and  $R^2$  of regression analysis. The values of  $R^2$  for digital filtering and backpropagation were 0.8694 and 0.9421 respectively. The values  $R^2$  indicated that the backpropagation method is closer to the original accelerometer values than digital filtering. Therefore, backpropagation function approximation method is promising.