

动态调节模型的三阶段最小二乘辨识方法

王杰¹ 初燕云²

摘要

针对动态调节模型提出一种三阶段最小二乘辨识方法. 先将模型变换为 CARMA 模型, 估计出变换后的 CARMA 模型参数, 再利用已得到的参数估计依次辨识原模型中的系统模型参数和噪声模型参数. 该方法原理简单, 有效可行.

关键词

动态调节模型; 三阶段辨识; 最小二乘

中图分类号 TP273

文献标志码 A

0 引言

实际系统经常存在干扰作用, 且这些干扰往往是有色噪声. 对于有色噪声干扰下的动态调节模型可用多种辨识方法来估计其参数. 文献[1]使用 CARMA 模型的增广最小二乘的辨识思想, 通过增加参数向量维数, 针对 CARAR 模型和 CARARMA 模型, 提出了递推广义最小二乘算法和递推广义增广最小二乘算法. 文献[2-3]分别基于估计的噪声模型滤波器, 对输入和输出数据进行预滤波, 将有色噪声系统化为近似白噪声系统, 提出了基于数据滤波的递推最小二乘算法, 但算法的精度有待提高. 文献[4]提出的多新息广义随机梯度算法具有较高的参数估计精度和较好的收敛性. 文献[5]基于递阶辨识和交互估计理论提出最小二乘迭代辨识方法, 改进了参数估计精度, 其迭代算法在每一步计算中, 同时利用了系统所有量测数据信息, 因而具有更高的参数估计精度和更快的收敛速度, 但计算量有所增加. 收敛速度的加快使得迭代算法通常需要几步或者几十步就能达到较高辨识精度, 而相对应的递推算法则需要几千步递推才能达到同样的辨识精度, 参见 CARMA 模型和 OE 类模型的迭代算法与递推算法的比较^[6-7]. 文献[8]针对 Hammerstein 非线性动态调节模型提出一种基于数据滤波的递推广义最小二乘算法.

丁锋教授在他发表的系列论文^[9-15]中, 详细论述了系统辨识的基本概念、基本模型和多种辨识方法. 本文针对 CARAR 模型, 提出一种参数的间接辨识方法——三阶段最小二乘辨识方法. 本文所提出的算法的优势在于算法的原理简单易懂, 算法的计算量适中、辨识精度高.

1 三阶段最小二乘算法

1.1 模型变换

考虑如下动态调节模型:

$$A(z)y(t) = B(z)u(t) + \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t), \quad (1)$$

其中 $u(t)$ 为系统的输入, $y(t)$ 为系统的输出, $v(t)$ 为零均值、不相关随机白噪声(不可测), $A(z)$ 、 $B(z)$ 和 $C(z)$ 均为单位后移算子 z^{-1} 的多项式 [$z^{-1}y(t) = y(t-1)$]. 假设模型阶次已知, 且

$$A(z) = 1 + a_1z^{-1} + a_2z^{-2} + \cdots + a_{n_a}z^{-n_a},$$

收稿日期 2012-03-09

资助项目 山东省自然科学基金(ZR2010FM-024); 山东省高等学校科技计划项目(J10LG12)

作者简介

王杰, 女, 硕士生, 主要研究方向是系统辨识. wangjie_0726@163.com

¹ 青岛大学 自动化工程学院, 青岛, 266071

² 聊城职业技术学院 工程学院, 聊城, 252000

$$\begin{aligned} B(z) &= b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \cdots + b_{n_b} z^{-n_b}, \\ C(z) &= 1 + c_1 z^{-1} + c_2 z^{-2} + \cdots + c_{n_c} z^{-n_c}. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{cases} F(z) := A(z)C(z) = \\ \quad 1 + f_1 z^{-1} + f_2 z^{-2} + \cdots + f_{n_a+n_c} z^{-(n_a+n_c)}, \\ G(z) := B(z)C(z) = \\ \quad g_1 z^{-1} + g_2 z^{-2} + \cdots + g_{n_b+n_c} z^{-(n_b+n_c)}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

则模型(1)可化为如下 CAR 模型

$$F(z)y(t) = G(z)u(t) + v(t). \quad (3)$$

定义参数向量和信息向量分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_f &= [f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_{n_a+n_c}, g_1, g_2, \cdots, g_{n_b+n_c}]^T, \\ \varphi(t) &:= [-y(t-1), -y(t-2), \cdots, -y(t-n_a-n_c), \\ &\quad u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_b-n_c)]^T. \end{aligned}$$

则模型(3)可表示成如下向量形式:

$$y(t) = \varphi^T(t)\theta_f + v(t).$$

根据最小二乘原理,推出如下的参数 θ 的递推最小二乘算法

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_f(t) &= \hat{\theta}_f(t-1) + L(t)[y(t) - \varphi^T(t)\hat{\theta}_f(t-1)], \\ L(t) &= P(t-1)\varphi(t)[1 + \varphi^T(t)P(t-1)\varphi(t)]^{-1}, \\ P(t) &= [I - L(t)\varphi^T(t)]P(t-1), \quad P(0) = p_0 I, \\ \varphi(t) &= [-y(t-1), -y(t-2), \cdots, -y(t-n_a-n_c), \\ &\quad u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_b-n_c)]^T. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_f(t) &= [\hat{f}_1(t), \hat{f}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{f}_{n_a+n_c}(t), \hat{g}_1(t), \\ &\quad \hat{g}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{g}_{n_b+n_c}(t)]^T, \end{aligned}$$

得到参数 f_i, g_j 的估计值.

1.2 原系统的系统模型参数 a_i, b_j 的辨识

由式(2)可知 $F(z)B(z) = G(z)A(z)$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} [1 + f_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + f_{n_a+n_c} z^{-(n_a+n_c)}] \times (b_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + b_{n_b} z^{-n_b}) = \\ [g_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + g_{n_b+n_c} z^{-(n_b+n_c)}] \times \\ (1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + a_{n_a} z^{-n_a}). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

比较式(4)等号两侧 z^{-1} 同次幂的系数,可得到

下列一组方程:

$$\begin{cases} z^{-1}: g_1 = b_1, \\ z^{-2}: g_2 = -g_1 a_1 + f_1 b_1 + b_2, \\ z^{-3}: g_3 = -g_2 a_1 - g_1 a_2 + f_2 b_1 + f_1 b_2 + b_3, \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n_b+n_c)}: g_{n_b+n_c} = -g_{n_b+n_c-1} a_1 - g_{n_b+n_c-2} a_2 + \cdots + \\ \quad g_{n_b+n_c-n_a} a_{n_a} + f_{n_b+n_c-1} b_1 + f_{n_b+n_c-2} b_2 + \cdots + f_{n_c} b_{n_b}, \\ \vdots \\ z^{-(n_a+n_b+n_c)}: 0 = -g_{n_b+n_c} a_{n_a} + f_{n_a+n_c} b_{n_b}. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中 $i \leq 0$ 或 $i > n_a + n_c$ 时, $f_i = 0$; $j \leq 0$ 或 $j > n_b + n_c$ 时, $g_j = 0$.

定义

$$\theta_s := [a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_{n_a}, b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_{n_b}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a+n_b},$$

$$Y_1 := [g_1, g_2, \cdots, g_{n_b+n_c}, 0, \cdots, 0]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a+n_b+n_c},$$

$$H_f := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ f_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ f_2 & f_1 & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & f_1 & \ddots & 0 \\ f_{n_a+n_c} & & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & & f_1 \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & & & f_{n_a+n_c} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_a+n_b+n_c) \times n_b},$$

$$H_g := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ g_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ g_2 & g_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{n_b+n_c} & & & g_1 \\ 0 & g_{n_b+n_c} & & g_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & g_{n_b+n_c} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_a+n_b+n_c) \times n_a},$$

$$H_1 := [-H_g, H_f],$$

则方程组(5)可整理为下面的矩阵形式

$$Y_1 = H_1 \theta_s. \quad (6)$$

用 $\hat{\theta}_f(t)$ 中的估计值 \hat{f}_i, \hat{g}_j 来代替 Y_1, H_1 中的 f_i, g_j , 代替后的 Y_1, H_1 分别记为 \hat{Y}_1, \hat{H}_1 , 由式(6)可得到 θ_s 的最小二乘估计

$$\hat{\theta}_s = (\hat{H}_1^T \hat{H}_1)^{-1} \hat{H}_1^T \hat{Y}_1.$$

即得到了系统模型参数 a_i, b_j 的估计值 \hat{a}_i, \hat{b}_j .

1.3 原系统的噪声模型参数 c_k 的辨识

代入式(2)中的变量 $A(z), B(z)$ 和 $C(z)$ 得到,

$$(1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + a_{n_a} z^{-n_a}) \times (1 + c_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + c_{n_c} z^{-n_c}) = \\ 1 + f_1 z^{-1} + f_2 z^{-2} + \cdots + f_{n_a+n_c} z^{-(n_a+n_c)}, \quad (7)$$

$$(b_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + b_{n_b} z^{-n_b}) \times (1 + c_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + c_{n_c} z^{-n_c}) = \\ g_1 z^{-1} + g_2 z^{-2} + \cdots + g_{n_b+n_c} z^{-(n_b+n_c)}. \quad (8)$$

分别比较式(7)、(8)等号两侧 z^{-1} 同次幂的系数,可得到两组方程,分别表示为如下矩阵形式:

$$Y_2 = H_2 \theta_n, \quad (9)$$

$$Y_3 = H_3 \theta_n. \quad (10)$$

其中 $\theta_n := [c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{n_c}]^T, \theta_n$ 为噪声参数向量,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_2 &:= [f_1 - a_1, f_2 - a_2, \dots, f_{n_a} - a_{n_a}, f_{n_a+1}, \\
 &\quad f_{n_a+2}, \dots, f_{n_a+n_c}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a+n_c}, \\
 Y_3 &:= [g_1 - b_1, g_2 - b_2, \dots, g_{n_b} - b_{n_b}, g_{n_b+1}, \\
 &\quad g_{n_b+2}, \dots, g_{n_b+n_c}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b+n_c}, \\
 H_2 &:= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_2 & a_1 & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & a_1 & \ddots & 0 \\ a_{n_a} & & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & & a_1 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & & & a_{n_a} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_a+n_c) \times n_c}, \\
 H_3 &:= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_2 & b_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n_b} & & & b_1 \\ 0 & b_{n_b} & & b_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_{n_b} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_b+n_c) \times n_c}.
 \end{aligned}$$

用 $\hat{\theta}_r(t)$, $\hat{\theta}_s$ 中的估计值 $\hat{f}_i, \hat{g}_j, \hat{a}_i, \hat{b}_j$ 分别代替 Y_2, Y_3, H_2, H_3 中的 f_i, g_j, a_i, b_j , 由式(9)、(10) 可得到两组 θ_n 的估计值

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\theta}_{n1} &= (\hat{H}_2^T \hat{H}_2)^{-1} \hat{H}_2^T \hat{Y}_2 = [\hat{c}_{11}, \hat{c}_{12}, \dots, \hat{c}_{1n_c}]^T, \\
 \hat{\theta}_{n2} &= (\hat{H}_3^T \hat{H}_3)^{-1} \hat{H}_3^T \hat{Y}_3 = [\hat{c}_{21}, \hat{c}_{22}, \dots, \hat{c}_{2n_c}]^T.
 \end{aligned}$$

采用平均值原理,取两组估计值的平均值为参数 θ_n 的最后估计值

$$\hat{\theta}_n = \frac{\hat{\theta}_{n1} + \hat{\theta}_{n2}}{2},$$

即得到了系统噪声模型参数 c_k 的估计值 \hat{c}_k .

2 递推广义最小二乘法

作为与三阶段最小二乘法的比较,下面简单给出模型(1)的递推广义最小二乘法.

令

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t),$$

则模型(1)变为

$$A(z)y(t) = B(z)u(t) + w(t).$$

所以有

$$w(t) = -c_1w(t-1) - c_2w(t-2) - \dots - c_{n_c}w(t-n_c) + v(t),$$

$$y(t) = -a_1y(t-1) - a_2y(t-2) - \dots - a_{n_a}y(t-n_a) + b_1u(t-1) + b_2u(t-2) + \dots + b_{n_b}u(t-n_b) + w(t), \quad (11)$$

$$y(t) = -a_1y(t-1) - \dots - a_{n_a}y(t-n_a) + b_1u(t-1) + \dots + b_{n_b}u(t-n_b) - c_1w(t-1) - \dots - c_{n_c}w(t-n_c) + v(t), \quad (12)$$

定义参数向量和信息向量分别为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_s &:= [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n_a}, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n_b}]^T, \\
 \theta &:= [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n_a}, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n_b}, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n_c}]^T, \\
 \psi_s(t) &:= [-y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, -y(t-n_a), \\
 &\quad u(t-1), u(t-2), \dots, u(t-n_b)]^T, \\
 \psi(t) &:= [-y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, -y(t-n_a), \\
 &\quad u(t-1), u(t-2), \dots, u(t-n_b), \\
 &\quad -w(t-1), -w(t-2), \dots, -w(t-n_c)]^T,
 \end{aligned}$$

则式(11)和式(12)可表示成如下向量形式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \psi_s^T(t)\theta_s + w(t), \\
 y(t) &= \psi^T(t)\theta + v(t).
 \end{aligned}$$

根据最小二乘原理和辅助模型思想,得到如下的参数 θ 的递推广义最小二乘算法:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\theta}(t) &= \hat{\theta}(t-1) + L_1(t)[y(t) - \psi^T(t)\hat{\theta}(t-1)], \\
 L_1(t) &= P_1(t-1)\psi(t)[1 + \psi^T(t)P_1(t-1)\psi(t)]^{-1}, \\
 P_1(t) &= [I - L_1(t)\psi^T(t)]P_1(t-1), P_1(0) = p_{10}I, \\
 \hat{\theta}_s(t) &= \hat{\theta}(t)[1:n_a + n_b], \\
 w(t) &= y(t) - \psi_s^T(t)\hat{\theta}_s(t), \\
 \psi(t) &:= [-y(t-1), \dots, -y(t-n_a), u(t-1), \dots, \\
 &\quad u(t-n_b), -\hat{w}(t-1), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \\
 \psi_s(t) &:= [-y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, -y(t-n_a), \\
 &\quad u(t-1), u(t-2), \dots, u(t-n_b)]^T, \\
 \hat{\theta}(t) &= [\hat{a}_1(t), \hat{a}_2(t), \dots, \hat{a}_{n_a}(t), \hat{b}_1(t), \hat{b}_2(t), \dots, \\
 &\quad \hat{b}_{n_b}(t), \hat{c}_1(t), \hat{c}_2(t), \dots, \hat{c}_{n_c}(t)]^T, \\
 \hat{\theta}_s(t) &= [\hat{a}_1(t), \hat{a}_2(t), \dots, \hat{a}_{n_a}(t), \hat{b}_1(t), \hat{b}_2(t), \dots, \\
 &\quad \hat{b}_{n_b}(t)]^T.
 \end{aligned}$$

3 仿真例子

动态调节模型仿真例子如下:

$$A(z)y(t) = B(z)u(t) + \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t),$$

$$A(z) = 1 + a_1z^{-1} + a_2z^{-2} = 1 - 0.90z^{-1} + 0.20z^{-2},$$

$$B(z) = b_1z^{-1} + b_2z^{-2} = -0.40z^{-1} + 0.35z^{-2},$$

$$C(z) = 1 + c_1z^{-1} = 1 + 0.78z^{-1}.$$

$$\theta = [a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1]^T =$$

$$[-0.90, 0.20, -0.40, 0.35, 0.78]^T.$$

仿真时,系统输入 $\{u(t)\}$ 采用零均值、单位方

差、不相关可测随机序列, $\{v(t)\}$ 采用零均值方差为 $\sigma^2 = 0.20^2$ 的随机白噪声序列. 分别采用本文提出的三阶段最小二乘法和递推广义最小二乘法来估计模型变换后的参数, 算法所取的数据长度(t) 为 5 000.

参数估计及其误差 $\delta = \frac{\|\hat{\theta}(t) - \theta\|}{\|\theta\|}$ 如表 1 所示.

由表 1 可以看出: 随着时间增加, 两种算法的参数估计误差的总体趋势都随之减小, 说明两种算法都是有效的; 本文所提出的三阶段最小二乘辨识算法与递推广义最小二乘法辨识算法相比, 辨识精度有所提高.

表 1 参数估计及误差 ($\sigma^2 = 0.20^2$)

Table 1 Parameter estimation results and errors ($\sigma^2 = 0.20^2$)

算法	t	a_1	a_2	b_1	b_2	c_1	$\delta/\%$
三阶段最小二乘法	100	-0.846 5	0.147 1	0.383 3	0.396 0	0.650 9	11.910 5
	200	-0.893 3	0.198 8	0.386 2	0.365 9	0.712 7	5.366 3
	1 000	-0.896 1	0.192 2	0.397 8	0.353 3	0.733 9	3.564 0
	2 000	-0.897 1	0.195 4	0.403 8	0.354 3	0.781 0	0.606 1
	3 000	-0.895 5	0.195 5	0.399 3	0.354 2	0.770 9	0.900 6
	4 000	-0.903 7	0.202 8	0.397 0	0.350 2	0.784 3	0.535 1
	5 000	-0.901 8	0.202 0	0.396 6	0.352 6	0.778 9	0.395 6
递推广义最小二乘法	100	-0.817 6	0.123 7	0.399 6	0.411 1	0.564 6	18.980 4
	200	-0.818 9	0.126 8	0.376 8	0.413 1	0.728 7	10.471 7
	1 000	-0.872 8	0.174 9	0.406 9	0.374 9	0.737 7	4.684 9
	2 000	-0.872 2	0.177 3	0.405 0	0.366 9	0.756 5	3.510 9
	3 000	-0.874 8	0.179 5	0.403 8	0.361 6	0.765 4	2.849 4
	4 000	-0.878 1	0.180 0	0.401 3	0.361 9	0.774 4	2.457 3
	5 000	-0.883 2	0.184 1	0.400 2	0.359 1	0.783 0	1.898 8
真值		-0.900 0	0.200 0	0.400 0	0.350 0	0.780 0	

4 结论

本文针对动态调节模型, 提出了一种三阶段最小二乘辨识方法. 所提出的算法原理简单, 算法的计算量适中、辨识精度高, 有效可行. 从仿真实验可看出, 本文所提出的三阶段最小二乘辨识算法与递推广义最小二乘法辨识算法相比, 辨识精度有所提高.

参考文献

References

- [1] 谢新民, 丁锋. 自适应控制系统[M]. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2002
XIE Xinmin, DING Feng. Adaptive control systems[M]. Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2002
- [2] 丁锋. 系统辨识方法论[M]. 北京: 中国电力出版社, 2012
DING Feng. System identification theory and methods [M]. Beijing: China Electric Power Press, 2012
- [3] Wang D Q, Ding F. Input-output data filtering based recursive least squares identification for CARARMA systems [J]. Digital Signal Processing, 2010, 20 (4): 991-999
- [4] 刘景璠, 朱志芳, 于丽, 等. 动态调节模型的多新息广

- 义随机梯度算法[J]. 科学技术与工程, 2009, 9(5): 1281-1283
- LIU Jingfan, ZHU Zhifang, YU Li, et al. Multi-innovation generalized stochastic gradient algorithms for dynamical adjusting models [J]. Science Technology and Engineering, 2009, 9(5): 1281-1283
- [5] 陈晓伟, 丁锋. 动态调节模型的最小二乘迭代辨识方法[J]. 科学技术与工程, 2007, 7(23): 5994-5997
CHEN Xiaowei, DING Feng. Least-squares-iterative identification methods for dynamical adjusting models [J]. Science Technology and Engineering, 2007, 7(23): 5994-5997
- [6] 王金海, 丁锋. CARMA 模型离线最小二乘迭代辨识方法[J]. 系统工程与电子技术, 2007, 7(23): 1671-1819
WANG Jinhai, DING Feng. Least-squares-iterative identification algorithms for CARMA models [J]. Journal of Systems Engineering and Electronics, 2007, 7(23): 1671-1819
- [7] Ding F, Liu P X, Liu G J. Gradient based and least-squares based iterative identification methods for OE and OEMA systems [J]. Digital Signal Processing, 2010, 20 (3): 664-677
- [8] 岳娜, 肖永松. 非线性动态调节模型的滤波式递推辨识算法[J]. 科技通报, 2010, 26(5): 704-707
YUE Na, XIAO Yongsong. Recursive identification algorithm based on data filtering for Hammerstein-CARAR

- models[J]. Bulletin of Science and Technology, 2010, 26(5): 704-707
- [9] 丁锋. 系统辨识(1): 辨识导论[J]. 南京信息工程大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 3(1): 1-22
DING Feng. System identification. Part A: Introduction to the identification[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2011, 3(1): 1-22
- [10] 丁锋. 系统辨识(2): 系统描述的基本模型[J]. 南京信息工程大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 3(2): 97-117
DING Feng. System identification. Part B: Basic models for system description[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2011, 3(2): 97-117
- [11] 丁锋. 系统辨识(3): 辨识精度与辨识基本问题[J]. 南京信息工程大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 3(3): 193-226
DING Feng. System identification. Part C: Identification accuracy and basic problems[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2011, 3(3): 193-226
- [12] 丁锋. 系统辨识(4): 辅助模型辨识思想与方法[J]. 南京信息工程大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 3(4): 289-318
DING Feng. System identification. Part D: Auxiliary model identification idea and methods[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2011, 3(4): 289-318
- [13] 丁锋. 系统辨识(5): 迭代搜索原理与辨识方法[J]. 南京信息工程大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 3(6): 481-510
DING Feng. System identification. Part E: Iterative search principle and identification methods[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2011, 3(6): 481-510
- [14] 丁锋. 系统辨识(6): 多新息辨识理论与方法[J]. 南京信息工程大学学报: 自然科学版, 2012, 4(1): 1-28
DING Feng. System identification. Part F: Multi-innovation identification theory and methods[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2012, 4(1): 1-28
- [15] 丁锋. 系统辨识(7): 递阶辨识原理与方法[J]. 南京信息工程大学学报: 自然科学版, 2012, 4(2): 97-124
DING Feng. System identification. Part G: Hierarchical identification principle and methods[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2012, 4(2): 97-124

A three-stage LS identification algorithm for dynamical adjusting models

WANG Jie¹ CHU Yanyun²

¹ College of Automation Engineering, Qingdao University, Qingdao 266071

² School of Engineering, Liaocheng Vocational and Technical College, Liaocheng 252000

Abstract A three-stage least squares identification algorithm is proposed for a dynamical adjusting model. At first, the dynamical adjusting model is transformed into a CAR model, and the parameters of the new CAR model are estimated, and then the system model parameters and noise model parameters are identified by using the estimated parameters of the new CAR model, respectively. The proposed method is simple in principle and effective in results.

Key words dynamical adjusting model; three-stage identification; least squares