文章编号:1674-7070(2015)06-0481-23



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输出误差系统的多新息辨识方法

摘要

研究了輸出误差(OE)系统和输出 误差自回归滑动平均(OEARMA)系统 (即 Box-Jenkins 系统)的辅助模型随机 梯度算法、辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法、辅助模型递推最小二乘算法、辅助模型递推最小二乘算法、输出误差系统 的修正辅助模型随机梯度算法、变递推间 辅助模型随机梯度算法、变递推间隔辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法、变递推间隔 辅助模型透机梯度算法、变递推间隔 输助模型多新息随机梯度算法、变递推问 输出误差自回归(OEAR)系统的基于滤 波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法 和基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义最小 二乘算法.

关键词

参数估计;递推辨识;梯度搜索;最 小二乘;滤波;分解;辅助模型辨识思想; 多新息辨识理论;递阶辨识原理;输出误 差系统;线性系统

中图分类号 TP273 文献标志码 A

收稿日期 2015-09-20

资助项目 国家自然科学基金(61273194);江 苏省自然科学基金(BK2012549);高等学校学 科创新引智"111 计划"(B12018) 作者简介

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0 引言

在这个辨识新思想、新理论、新原理、新概念相继问世的年代,为 提高辨识精度、减小辨识算法的计算量,为解决含有不可测状态的状 态空间系统、双线性参数系统乃至非线性系统辨识问题等,笔者等提 炼和发展了滤波辨识技术、分解辨识技术、梯度迭代技术、最小二乘 迭代技术、牛顿迭代技术,以及辅助模型辨识思想、多新息辨识理论、 递阶辨识原理、耦合辨识概念等.这些辨识技术与辨识思想、辨识理 论、辨识原理等相结合,便产生层出不穷的辨识方法,如基于数据滤 波的最小二乘辨识方法、基于分解的辅助模型多新息辨识方法、基于 分解的牛顿迭代辨识方法、基于滤波的耦合最小二乘迭代辨识方法、 基于滤波的递阶最小二乘辨识方法、基于滤波的递阶梯度迭代辨识 方法、基于分解的牛顿递推辨识方法和牛顿迭代辨识方法等.这些技 术和理论原理的结合为系统辨识新的研究增添了无比绚丽的色彩.

最近出版的《系统辨识新论》^[1]介绍了一些新颖的辨识方法,如 辅助模型辨识方法、迭代辨识方法、多新息辨识方法、递阶辨识方法、 耦合辨识方法等,一些典型递推辨识方法的收敛性分析汇聚在《系统 辨识——辨识方法性能分析》^[2]一书中,以及在《南京信息工程大学 学报》上发表的关于"系统辨识"的连载论文^[3-24]及其派生出的辅助 模型递推辨识方法、辅助模型迭代辨识方法、基于滤波的辅助模型递 推辨识方法、基于滤波的辅助模型迭代辨识方法、递阶最小二乘辨识 方法和递阶最小二乘迭代辨识方法、递阶随机梯度辨识方法和递阶 梯度迭代辨识方法、基于滤波耦合辨识方法等的收敛性研究,更是给 系统辨识研究的主旋律添上了玫瑰般色彩.

本文基于辅助模型辨识思想,研究输出误差系统和输出误差自 回归滑动平均系统(即 Box-Jenkins 系统)的辅助模型多新息随机梯度 算法和辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法;基于数据滤波技术,研究输出 误差自回归(OEAR)系统的滤波多新息广义随机梯度算法和滤波多 新息广义最小二乘算法等.这些方法只是国内外期刊和《南京信息工 程大学学报》上连载多新息辨识论文中所讨论方法的冰山一 角^[8,14-16,18-21,23-59]为此,笔者将连载论文中2012年第1期^[8]、2015年第 1—2、5—6期^[20-21,24]作为蓝本,并进行补充,加上"多新息辨识方法的 性能分析"一章,便形成了《系统辨识——多新息辨识理论与方法》一 书,即将由科学出版社出版.这些著作和连载论文中一些辨识方法的

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收敛性分析为读者提供了广阔的研究空间.

1 输出误差系统

这里利用辅助模型辨识思想和多新息辨识理 论,研究输出误差系统的辅助模型随机梯度(AM-SG)算法、辅助模型多新息随机梯度(AM-MISG)算 法、变递推间隔辅助模型随机梯度(V-AM-SG)算法、 变递推间隔辅助模型多新息随机梯度(V-AM-MISG)算法、辅助模型递推最小二乘算法、辅助模型 多新息最小二乘算法等.其中 V-AM-MISG 算法以 Regular Paper 论文形式发表在国际期刊 《Automatica》2011年第8期^[47]上,该文入选"2011 年中国百篇最具影响国际学术论文".

关于等递推间隔辅助模型随机梯度算法 (E-AM-SG算法),即"双率采样数据系统的辅助模型随机梯度算法及其真实输出估计"论文发表在 《IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control》2005年第9 期^[60]上.关于等递推间隔辅助模型递推最小二乘算 法(E-AM-RLS算法),即"双率采样数据系统的辅助 模型递推最小二乘算法及其真实输出估计"论文发 表在《Automatica》2004年第10期^[61]上;双率系统的 辅助模型辨识方法参见文献[62],变递推间隔辅助 模型递推最小二乘算法参见文献[63].

1.1 系统描述与辨识模型

考虑下列输出误差模型(Output-Error model, OE 模型) 描述的动态随机系统(参见图 1 上部分):

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

其中 $\{u(t)\}$ 和 $\{y(t)\}$ 分别是系统的输入和输出序列, $\{v(t)\}$ 是零均值方差为 σ^2 的随机白噪声序列,

 $G(z) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$ 是系统模型的传递函数, z^{-1} 为单位后 移算子[$z^{-1}y(t) = y(t-1)$, zy(t) = y(t+1)], A(z)和 B(z)是单位后移算子 z^{-1} 的多项式:

 $A(z) := 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n_n},$ $B(z) := b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_n z^{-n_b}.$

设阶次 n_a 和 n_b 已知, 记 $n := n_a + n_b$, 且 $t \le 0$ 时, y(t) = 0, u(t) = 0, v(t) = 0. 图 1 中, x(t) 是系统的真 实输出, 即不可测无噪输出, y(t) 是 x(t) 的含噪 量测.

定义系统真实输出

$$x(t) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} u(t) \in \mathbf{R},$$
(2)



图 1 带辅助模型的输出误差系统



定义参数向量 θ 和信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} := \begin{bmatrix} a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_{n_a}, b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_{n_b} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^n,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} -x(t-1), -x(t-2), \cdots, -x(t-n_a), \\ u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_b) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^n.$$

由式(2)可得

 $x(t) = [1-A(z)]x(t) + B(z)u(t) = \varphi^{T}(t)\theta$. (3) 将式(2)代入式(1),使用式(3),可得输出误差系统 的辨识模型:

$$y(t) = x(t) + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta} + v(t).$$
(4)

1.2 辅助模型随机梯度算法

1.2.1 辅助模型随机梯度算法

设 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 是 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 在时刻t的估计,1/r(t)是收敛因 子或步长.矩阵 \boldsymbol{X} 的范数定义为 $\|\boldsymbol{X}\|^2 := tr[\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{X}^T]$. 根据辨识模型(4),引入二次准则函数

$$J_{1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^{2},$$

使用负梯度搜索,极小化 $J_1(\theta)$,得到下列递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) - \frac{1}{r(t)} \operatorname{grad} [J_1(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1))] = \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)}{r(t)} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (5)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \| \varphi(t) \|^{2}, \quad r(0) = 1.$$
 (6)

根据信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 的定义可知, $\varphi(t)$ 是由系统 可测输入 u(t-i)和未知无噪输出 x(t-i)构成的,这 使得关系式(5)—(6)无法递推实现.解决的方法是 利用辅助模型辨识思想,利用系统的可测信息(包括 计算得到的信息)建立一个辅助模型,用辅助模型的 输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 代替信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 中的未知无噪输出 项 x(t-i),从而实现算法参数估计的递推计算,即基 于辅助模型辨识思想^[1],构造一个辅助模型 $P_a(z)$, 如图 1 中下半部分,其中 $P_a(z) := \frac{B_a(z)}{A_a(z)}$ 为辅助模型 的传递函数,这里假定 $A_a(z)$ 和 $B_a(z)$ 是与 A(z)和

B(z)结构和阶次相同的多项式, $x_{a}(t)$ 为辅助模型的输出.当然,辅助模型 $P_{a}(z)$ 也可以取与 $G(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$ 对应的有限脉冲响应模型(Finite Impulse Response model, FIR 模型)^[62].

用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 和系统输入 u(t-i)定义 $\varphi(t)$ 的估计

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} -x_{a}(t-1), -x_{a}(t-2), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}), \\ u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_{b}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n}.$$

由图 1 可知 $x_a(t) = \frac{B_a(z)}{A_a(z)}u(t)$,它与式(2)具有相同 结构.参照式(2)写作式(3)的形式,把它写成向量形 式为 $x_a(t) = \varphi_a^{T}(t) \theta_a$,其中 $\varphi_a(t)$ 和 θ_a 分别是辅助模 型的信息向量和参数向量.把 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 作为辅助模型的 信息向量 $\varphi_a(t)$,把 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 作为辅助模型的参数向量 θ_a ,得到 $x_a(t) = \hat{\varphi}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t)$.式(5)—(6)中未知的 $\varphi(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 代替,可以得到估计输出误差系 统参数向量 θ 的辅助模型随机梯度算法(Auxiliary Model based Stochastic Gradient algorithm, AM-SG 算 法)^[1]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}{r(t)} e(t) , \qquad (7)$$

$$e(t) = \gamma(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1), \qquad (8)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = [-x_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}), \qquad (9)$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (10)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \qquad (11)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{a}_{l}(t), \hat{a}_{2}(t), \dots, \hat{a}_{n_{a}}(t), \hat{b}_{l}(t), \hat{b}_{2}(t), \dots, \hat{b}_{n_{b}}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
 (12)
AM-SG 算法(7)—(12) 随 t 增加, 计算参数估
计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 的步骤如下.

1) 初始化: 令 t=1. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n}/p_{0}, r(0) =$ 1, $x_{a}(t-i) = 1/p_{0}, i=1,2, \cdots, n_{a}, p_{0} = 10^{6}$.

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t),由式(10) 构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$.

3) 由式(8) 计算新息 e(t),由式(9) 计算 r(t).

4) 根据式(7)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$.

5) 由式(11) 计算辅助模型的输出 x_a(t).

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

1.2.2 遗忘因子辅助模型随机梯度算法

为提高 AM-SG 算法的暂态性能和参数估计精度,在式(9)中引入遗忘因子(Forgetting Factor, FF) λ ,就得到遗忘因子辅助模型随机梯度算法(Forgetting Factor AM-SG algorithm, FF-AM-SG 算法)

或辅助模型遗忘因子随机梯度算法(AM-FFSG 算法),简称辅助模型遗忘梯度算法(AM-FG 算法);

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}{r(t)} e(t), \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0, \quad (13)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1), \qquad (14)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{a}(t-1) + \|\varphi(t)\|, & 0 \le A \le 1, & r(0) = 1, & (15) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{a}(t-1), \dots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}), & 0 \le A \le 1, & r(0) \le$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (16)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad x_{a}(i) = 1/p_{0}, \quad i \leq 0, \qquad (17)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{a}_{1}(t), \hat{a}_{2}(t), \cdots, \hat{a}_{n_{a}}(t), \hat{b}_{1}(t), \hat{b}_{2}(t), \cdots, \hat{b}_{n_{b}}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
 (18)

当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 时, AM-FG 算法退化为 AM-SG 算法.

1.2.3 修正辅助模型随机梯度算法

为提高 AM-SG 算法的暂态性能和稳态性能,以 及参数估计精度,在式(7)中引入收敛指数 ε ,就得 到修正辅助模型随机梯度算法(Modified AM-SG algorithm, M-AM-SG 算法)^[1]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)}{r^{\varepsilon}(t)} e(t), \quad \frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon \leq 1,$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n} / p_{0}, \tag{19}$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \,, \qquad (20)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}(t)\|^2, \quad r(0) = 1, \quad (21)$$
$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = [-x_1(t-1), \cdots, -x_n(t-n_n)],$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (22)$$

$$x_{\mathbf{a}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \quad x_{\mathbf{a}}(i) = 1/p_0, \quad i \leq 0, \tag{23}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_1(t), \hat{a}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{a}_n(t), \hat{b}_1(t), \hat{b}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{b}_n(t) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
 (24)

当收敛指数 ε = 1 时, M-AM-SG 算法退化为 AM-SG 算法.

注1 文献[60]证明了双率系统辅助模型随机 梯度算法,即等递推间隔辅助模型随机梯度算法(E-AM-SG 算法)的收敛性.文献[64]研究了多变量输 出误差系统辅助模型多变量随机梯度算法(AM-MSG 算法)的收敛性.这里的 AM-SG 算法(7)— (12)是多变量的特殊情形,其收敛性证明可以参考 多变量系统的对应方法.读者可以仿照其来证明 M-AM-SG 算法的收敛性.FF-AM-SG 算法参数估计的有 界收敛性仍然是辨识领域的研究难题.

1.2.4 变递推间隔辅助模型随机梯度算法

假设输入数据{u(t):t=0,1,2,…}都可得到, 输出数据存在损失,定义可得到数据点的整数序列:

 $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_{s-1} < t_s < \dots, \quad t_s^* := t_s - t_{s-1} \ge 1$, 即所有 $y(t_s), s = 1, 2, \dots$ 都可量测得到.对于这种情形, 可得到的观测数据为 $\{u(s), y(t_s): s=0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$.

用 *t*_s 代替式(4) 中 *t*,得到变递推间隔方法的输出误差系统的辨识模型:

$$\mathbf{y}(t_{\epsilon}) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_{\epsilon}) \boldsymbol{\theta} + v(t_{\epsilon}).$$
(25)

根据辨识模型(25),使用负梯度搜索,极小化二次准则函数

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} [\boldsymbol{y}(t_{s}) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_{s}) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^{2},$$

未知 $\varphi(t_s)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\varphi}(t_s)$ 代替,可以得到估计输出 误差系统参数向量 θ 的变递推间隔辅助模型随机梯 度算法(interval-Varying AM-SG algorithm, V-AM-SG 算法)^[1]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)}{r(t_s)} e(t_s), \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0, \quad (26)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s), \quad t \in T_s = \{t_s, t_s + 1, \cdots, t_{s+1} - 1\}, \quad (27)$$

$$e(t_s) = y(t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \qquad (28)$$

$$r(t_s) = r(t_{s-1}) + \| \hat{\varphi}(t_s) \|^2, \quad r(t_0) = 1,$$
(29)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_a(t_s-1), \cdots, -x_a(t_s-n_a) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$u(t_s-1), \cdots, u(t_s-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (30)$$

$$x_{a}(t_{s}+i) = \varphi^{1}(t_{s}+i)\theta(t_{s}), \quad i=0,1,\cdots,t_{s+1}^{*}-1, \quad (31)$$
$$\hat{\theta}(t_{s}) = [\hat{a}_{1}(t_{s}), \hat{a}_{2}(t_{s}),\cdots, \hat{a}_{n_{a}}(t_{s}), \hat{b}_{1}(t_{s}),$$

$$\hat{b}_2(t_s), \cdots, \hat{b}_{n_b}(t_s)]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
(32)

当 $t_s^* \equiv d(常数)$ 时,V-AM-SG 算法退化为等递 推间隔辅助模型随机梯度算法(E-AM-SG 算法).

1.3 辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法

辅助模型随机梯度辨识算法的收敛速度慢(参见《系统辨识新论》^[1]中的仿真例子).另一种改进参数估计精度的方法是借助于多新息辨识理论,通过扩展新息维数,推导出基于辅助模型的多新息随机梯度算法.

1.3.1 辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法

设正整数 p 表示新息长度.将 AM-SG 算法 (7)—(12)中标量新息 $e(t) = y(t) - \hat{\varphi}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$ 扩展为新息向量

$$\boldsymbol{E}(p,t) := \begin{bmatrix} e(t) \\ e(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ e(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \\ y(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ y(t-p+1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-p+1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-p) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}.$$

通常可认为时刻(*t*-1)的估计 $\hat{\theta}(t-1)$ 比时刻(*t*-*i*) (*i*≥2)的估计 $\hat{\theta}(t-i)$ 更接近真值 θ .因此,将 E(p,t)表达式中 $\hat{\theta}(t-i)(i\geq 2)$ 换为 $\hat{\theta}(t-1)$,则多新息向量 可合理修改为

$$\boldsymbol{E}(p,t) := \begin{bmatrix} y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \\ y(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-1) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ y(t-p+1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-p+1) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}.$$

定义堆积输出向量 Y(p,t) 和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$ 如下:

 $\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{Y}(p,t) &:= [y(t), y(t-1), \cdots, y(t-p+1)]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}, \\ \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p,t) &:= [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1)] \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}. \\ &$ 多新息向量可以表达为

 $E(p,t) = Y(p,t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}^{p}.$ 注意到 $Y(1,t) = y(t), E(1,t) = e(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(1,t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \boldsymbol{\triangleleft}(7)$ 可以等价表达为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(1,t)}{r(t)} \boldsymbol{E}(1,t).$$

上式中新息长度 p = 1. 这是新息长度为 1 的"多新 息"随机梯度算法.把上式中 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(1,t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{E}(1,t)$ 里的 "1" 换为 p,可以得到新息长度为 p 的,估计输出误 差系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法 (Auxiliary Model based Multi-Innovation Stochastic Gradient algorithm, AM-MISG 算法);

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t)}{r(t)} \boldsymbol{E}(p,t), \qquad (33)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \boldsymbol{Y}(\boldsymbol{p},t) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \boldsymbol{\hat{\theta}}(t-1), \qquad (34)$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{r}(t-1) + \| \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) \|^{-}, \qquad (35)$$
$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t) = [\mathbf{y}(t) | \mathbf{y}(t-1) | \cdots | \mathbf{y}(t-p+1)]^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad (36)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) & \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1) & \cdots & \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (30)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) & \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1) & \cdots & \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (37)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = [-x_a(t-1), \cdots, -x_a(t-n_a),$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_{b})]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (38)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \tag{39}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{a}_{1}(t), \hat{a}_{2}(t), \cdots, \hat{a}_{n_{a}}(t), \hat{b}_{1}(t), \hat{b}_{2}(t), \cdots, \hat{b}_{n_{b}}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}. \quad (40)$$

当新息长度 *p*=1 时, AM-MISG 算法退化为 AM-SG 算法(7)—(12).

AM-MISG 算法(33)—(40) 随 t 增加, 计算参数 估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 t = 1, 给定新息长度 p. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{a}/p_{0}, r(0) = 1, x_{a}(t-i) = 1/p_{0}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_{a}, p_{0} = 10^{6}.$

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t), 由式(38)

构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$,式(36)—(37)构造堆积输出向 量 Y(p,t)和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$.

3) 由式(34)计算新息向量 *E*(*p*,*t*),由式(35) 计算 *r*(*t*).

- 4)根据式(33)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$.
- 5) 由式(39) 计算辅助模型的输出 x_a(t).

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

1.3.2 修正遗忘因子 AM-MISG 算法

在 AM-MISC 算法中引入了遗忘因子 λ 和收敛 指数 ε ,就得到修正遗忘因子 AM-MISC 算法:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t)}{r^{\varepsilon}(t)} \boldsymbol{E}(p,t), \quad \frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon \leq 1,$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n} / p_{0}, \qquad (41)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \boldsymbol{Y}(\boldsymbol{p},t) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \, \boldsymbol{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}(t-1) \,, \qquad (42)$$

$$r(t) = \lambda r(t-1) + \| \hat{\varphi}(t) \|^2, \quad 0 \le \lambda \le 1, \quad r(0) = 1, \quad (43)$$

$$Y(p,t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \cdots, y(t-p+1)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (44)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1)], \quad (45)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \left[-x_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}) \right],$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (46)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad x_{a}(i) = 1/p_{0}, \quad i \leq 0, \quad (47)$$

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{a}_{1}(t), \hat{a}_{2}(t), \cdots, \hat{a}_{n_{a}}(t), \hat{b}_{1}(t), \hat{b}_{2}(t), \cdots, \hat{b}_{n_{b}}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}.$ (48) 当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1.$ 收敛指数 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时. 修正遗忘

国家运行 $\lambda = 1$,收或指数 $\epsilon = 1$ 时,修正遗忘 因子 AM-MISG 算法退化为 AM-MISG 算法(33)— (40);当遗忘因子收敛指数 $\epsilon = 1$ 时,修正遗忘因子 AM-MISG 算法退化为遗忘因子 AM-MISG 算法(FF-AM-MISG 算法);当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 时,修正遗忘因 子 AM-MISG 算法退化为修正 AM-MISG 算法(M-AM-MISG 算法).此外,在收敛性分析中,式(35)和 (43)也可修改为

 $r(t) = \lambda r(t-1) + \| \hat{\Phi}(p,t) \|^2, \quad 0 \le \lambda \le 1, \quad r(0) = 1.$

注2 文献[42]证明了输出误差系统的 AM-MISG 算法的收敛性.读者可以研究修正 AM-MISG 算法的收敛性.遗忘因子 AM-MISG 算法的有界收敛 性是辨识领域的研究难题.

1.3.3 变递推间隔辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法

根据多新息辨识理论,基于 V-AM-SG 算法 (26)—(32),将输出 $y(t_s)$ 和信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t_s)$ 扩展为 堆积输出向量 $Y(p,t_s)$ 和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t_s)$: $Y(p,t_s) := [y(t_s), y(t_{s-1}), \dots, y(t_{s-p+1})]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $\hat{\Phi}(p,t_s) := [\hat{\varphi}(t_s), \hat{\varphi}(t_{s-1}), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t_{s-p+1})] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$, 将式(26)中标量新息 $e(t_s) := y(t_s) - \hat{\varphi}^{\mathsf{T}}(t_s) \hat{\theta}(t_{s-1}) \in$ R 扩展为新息向量

$$\boldsymbol{E}(p,t_s) = \begin{bmatrix} y(t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) \\ y(t_{s-1}) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) \\ \vdots \\ y(t_{s-p+1}) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_{s-p+1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{Y}(p,t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) \in \mathbf{R}^{p},$$

便获得估计参数向量 θ 的变递推间隔辅助模型多新 息随机梯度算法(interval-Varying AM-MISG algorithm, V-AM-MISG 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(p, t_s)}{r(t_s)} \boldsymbol{E}(p, t_s), \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0, \quad (49)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in [t_{s-1}+1, t_s-1], \quad (50)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{t}_{s}) = \boldsymbol{Y}(\boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{t}_{s}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{t}_{s}) \boldsymbol{\theta}(\boldsymbol{t}_{s-1}), \qquad (51)$$

$$r(t_{s}) = r(t_{s-1}) + \| \varphi(t_{s}) \|^{2}, \quad r(t_{0}) = 1,$$

$$V(p, t_{s}) = [r(t_{s}), r(t_{s}), \dots, r(t_{s})]^{T}$$
(52)

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) = \lfloor y(t_s), y(t_{s-1}), \cdots, y(t_{s-p+1}) \rfloor,$$
(53)

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(p,t_s) = \lfloor \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_s), \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_{s-1}), \cdots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_{s-p+1}) \rfloor, \quad (54)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_s) = \lceil -x_s(t_s-1), \cdots, -x_s(t_s-n_s) \rangle,$$

$$u(t_s-1), \cdots, u(t_s-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (55)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \quad x_{a}(i) = 1/p_{0} \,, i \leq 0.$$
(56)

当 $t_s^* \equiv d(常数)$ 时, V-AM-MISG 算法退化为等 递推间隔辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法(E-AM-MISG 算法).当 $t_s^* \equiv 1$ 时, V-AM-MISG 算法退化为辅 助模型多新息随机梯度算法(AM-MISG 算法).文献 [45]证明了 V-AM-MISG 算法参数估计和真实输出 估计的收敛性.

1.4 辅助模型递推最小二乘算法

1.4.1 辅助模型递推最小二乘算法

对于输出误差系统辨识模型(4),定义准则函数

$$I_{3}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \sum_{j=1}^{l} [y(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(j)\boldsymbol{\theta}]^{2}.$$

参照文献[1-2]中 RLS 算法的推导,可以得到下列最 小二乘递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \right], \quad (57)$$
$$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) =$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)[1+\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (58)$$
$$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = [\boldsymbol{I}_{n}-\boldsymbol{L}(t)\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)]\boldsymbol{P}(t-1). \quad (59)$$

由于信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 中包含了未知 x(t-i), 故是未知 的, 使得关系(57)—(59) 无法计算. 解决方法是用辅 助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 和系统输入 u(t-i) 定义 $\varphi(t)$ 的估计

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) := \left[-x_{a}(t-1), -x_{a}(t-2), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}), u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_{b})\right]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n},$$

取计算 $x_a(t)$ 的辅助模型如下:

 $x_{a}(t) := \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t).$

式(57)—(59)中未知向量 $\varphi(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 代替,可以得到估计输出误差系统参数向量 θ 的辅 助模型递推最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Recursive Least Squares algorithm, AM-RLS 算法)^[1].

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \right], \quad (60)$$
$$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \left[1 + 1 \right], \quad (61)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1},$$
(61)

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \left[\boldsymbol{I}_{n} - \boldsymbol{L}(t) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, \right] \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \,, \tag{62}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) = \left[-x_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}), u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_{b})\right]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (63)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \qquad (64)$$

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{a}_1(t), \hat{a}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{a}_{n_a}(t), \hat{b}_1(t), \hat{b}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{b}_{n_b}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}.$ (65)

AM-RLS 算法(60)—(65) 随 t 增加, 计算参数 估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化:令 t=1. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0, \mathbf{P}(0) = p_0 \mathbf{I}_n, x_a(t-i) = 1 / p_0, i=1, 2, \dots, n_a, p_0 = 10^6.$

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t),由式(63) 构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$.

3) 由式(61)计算增益向量 *L*(*t*),由式(62)计 算协方差阵 *P*(*t*).

4) 根据式(60)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

5) 由式(64) 计算辅助模型的输出 x_a(t).

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

表 1 给出了 AM-RLS 算法每递推计算一步的计 算量($n=n_a+n_b$).

注3 文献[61]证明了双率系统辅助模型递推 最小二乘算法,即等递推间隔辅助模型递推最小二 乘算法(E-AM-SG 算法)的收敛性.文献[65-66]研究 了多变量输出误差系统辅助模型多变量递推最小二 乘算法(AM-MRLS 算法)的收敛性.这里的 AM-RLS 算法(60)—(65)是它们的特殊情形,读者可以仿照 加以证明.带遗忘因子 AM-RLS 算法参数估计的有 界收敛性证明仍然是辨识领域的研究难题.

1.4.2 变递推间隔辅助模型递推最小二乘算法

对于辨识模型(25),定义准则函数

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{4}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \sum_{j=1}^{s} \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t_{j}) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_{j}) \boldsymbol{\theta} \right]^{2}.$$

参照 AM-RLS 算法(60)—(65)的推导,由辅助模型 的输出 $x_a(t_s-i)$ 和系统输入 $u(t_s-i)$ 来定义未知向量 $\varphi(t_s)$ 的估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s) := \begin{bmatrix} -x_a(t_s-1), -x_a(t_s-2), \cdots, -x_a(t_s-n_a), \\ u(t_s-1), u(t_s-2), \cdots, u(t_s-n_b) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^n,$$

取计算 $x_a(t)$ 的辅助模型如下:

$$x_{a}(t) := \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t).$$

未知向量 $\varphi(t_s)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\varphi}(t_s)$ 代替,可以得到估计 输出误差系统参数向量 θ 的变递推间隔辅助模型递 推最小二乘算法(interval-Varying AM-RLS algorithm, V-AM-RLS 算法)^[63]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \boldsymbol{L}(t_s) \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) \right],$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0,$$
(66)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in [t_{s-1}+1, t_s-1], \quad (67)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}(t_s) = \boldsymbol{P}(t_s) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s) = \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s) \, [1 +$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_{s})\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_{s})]^{-1}, \qquad (68)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t_s) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_n - \boldsymbol{L}(t_s) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t_s) \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}), \quad \boldsymbol{P}(t_0) = p_0 \boldsymbol{I}_n, \quad (69)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_a(t_s-1), \cdots, -x_a(t_s-n_a), \\ u(t_s-1), \cdots, u(t_s-n_b) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}},$$
(70)

$$r(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \quad r(i) = 1/p \quad i \leq 0 \tag{71}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{a}(t) = \boldsymbol{y}_{a}(t) + \boldsymbol{y}_{a}(t) + \boldsymbol{y}_{0}(t) + \boldsymbol{y}_{0}(t)$$

 $\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{a}_1(t), \hat{a}_2(t), \dots, \hat{a}_{n_a}(t), \hat{b}_1(t), \hat{b}_2(t), \dots, \hat{b}_{n_b}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}.$ (72) 注4 文献[63]证明了 V-AM-RLS 算法参数估

计误差和真实输出估计误差的收敛性.对于信息向

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Table 1 The computational enciency of the AM-ALS algorithm					
表达式	乘法次数	加法次数			
$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) e(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$	n	n			
$e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$	n	n			
$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) / \left[1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) \right] \in \mathbf{R}^{n}$	2n	n			
$\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) := \boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$	n^2	n(n-1)			
$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) - \boldsymbol{L}(t)\boldsymbol{\zeta}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$	n^2	n^2			
$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	n	n-1			
总数	$2n^2 + 5n$	$2n^2 + 3n - 1$			
总 flop 数	$N_1 := 4(n_a + n_b)$	$(n_a + n_b) - 1$			
		表达式乘法次数 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + L(t) e(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ n $e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbb{R}$ n $L(t) = \zeta(t) / [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \zeta(t)] \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $2n$ $\zeta(t) := P(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ n^2 $P(t) = P(t-1) - L(t) \zeta^T(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ n^2 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \otimes \boldsymbol{\xi}$ $2n^2 + 5n$ 总 flop 数 $N_1 := 4(n_a + n_b)$			

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量包含未知量(如不可测真实输出、不可测噪声项) 的线性时不变系统,所有带遗忘因子的辨识算法、有 限数据窗辨识算法(即增益向量不趋于零的所有算 法)的参数估计有界收敛性或估计误差上界都是开 放的辨识难题,值得深入研究,如 CARMA 系统遗忘 因子增广随机梯度算法、遗忘因子递推增广最小二 乘算法、有限数据窗递推增广最小二乘算法、输出误 差系统遗忘因子辅助模型随机梯度算法、遗忘因子 辅助模型递推最小二乘算法等.

1.5 辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法

1.5.1 辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法

根据多新息辨识理论,基于 AM-RLS 算法(60)— (65),将系统输出 y(t) 和信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 扩展为堆积 输出向量 Y(p,t)和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$:

 $E(p,t) := Y(p,t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathsf{T}}(p,t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbb{R}^{p},$ 可以得到估计输出误差系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型 多新息最小二乘算法 (Auxiliary Model based Multi-Innovation Least Squares algorithm, AM-MILS 算法): $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + L(t) [Y(p,t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathsf{T}}(p,t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], (73)$ $L(t) = P(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t) =$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p,t)[\boldsymbol{I}_{p}+\boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p,t)]^{-1}, (74)$$

 $\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) - \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p,t) [\boldsymbol{I}_{p} + \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t) \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p,t)]^{-1} \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t) \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) = [\boldsymbol{I}_{n} - \boldsymbol{L}(t) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t)] \boldsymbol{P}(t-1), \qquad (75)$ $\boldsymbol{Y}(p,t) = [\boldsymbol{x}(t) \ \boldsymbol{x}(t-1) \ \cdots \ \boldsymbol{x}(t-n+1)]^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad (76)$

$$\mathbf{I}(p,l) = \left[y(l), y(l-1), \cdots, y(l-p+1) \right], \quad (70)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t-p+1) \right], \quad (77)$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \left[-x_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}), \right]$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (78)$$

$$x_{s}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \tag{79}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{a}_1(t), \hat{a}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{a}_{n_a}(t), \hat{b}_1(t), \hat{b}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{b}_{n_b}(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}. \quad (80)$$

AM-MILS 算法(73)—(80) 随 t 增加,计算参数 估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 t=1, 给定新息长度 p. 置 $\hat{\theta}(0) =$ $\mathbf{1}_{n}/p_{0}, \mathbf{P}(0) = p_{0}\mathbf{I}_{n}, x_{a}(t-i) = 1/p_{0}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_{a},$ $p_{0} = 10^{6}.$

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t), 由式(78)

构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$,式(76)—(77)构造堆积输出向 量 Y(p,t)和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$.

3) 由式(74)计算增益向量 *L*(*t*),由式(75)计 算协方差阵 *P*(*t*).

4) 根据式(73)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

5) 由式(79) 计算辅助模型的输出 x_a(t).

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

1.5.2 变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法 根据多新息辨识理论,基于 V-AM-RLS 算法 (66)—(72),将系统输出 $y(t_s)$ 和信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t_s)$ 扩展 为堆积输出向量 $Y(p,t_s)$ 和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t_s)$: $Y(p,t_s):=[y(t_s),y(t_{s-1}),...,y(t_{s-p+1})]^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{p},$ $\hat{\Phi}(p,t_s):=[\hat{\varphi}(t_s),\hat{\varphi}(t_{s-1}),...,\hat{\varphi}(t_{s-p+1})] \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times p},$ 将式(66)中标量新息 $e(t_s):=y(t_s)-\hat{\varphi}^{T}(t_s)\hat{\theta}(t_{s-1}) \in \mathbb{R}$ 扩展为新息向量

 $E(p,t_s) := Y(p,t_s) - \hat{\Phi}^{T}(p,t_s) \hat{\theta}(t_{s-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{p}$, 可以得到估计输出误差系统参数向量 θ 的变递推间 隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法(interval-Varying AM-MILS algorithm, V-AM-MILS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \boldsymbol{L}(t_s) \left[\boldsymbol{Y}(\boldsymbol{p}, t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{p}, t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) \right],$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \boldsymbol{1} \quad (p_s) \quad (s_s) \quad (s_s$$

$$\mathbf{v}(\iota_0) - \mathbf{1}_n, p_0, \tag{61}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}(t) = \boldsymbol{\theta}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in \lfloor t_{s-1} + 1, t_s - 1 \rfloor, \quad (82)$$
$$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p_{s-1}) = \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p_{s-1}) [\boldsymbol{I} + 1]$$

$$\boldsymbol{\hat{\mu}}_{s}(t_{s}) = \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s}) \boldsymbol{\Phi}(p, t_{s}) = \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) \boldsymbol{\Phi}(p, t_{s}) [\boldsymbol{I}_{p} + \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p, t_{s}) \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p, t_{s})]^{-1},$$
(83)

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t_s) = \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) - \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p, t_s) [\boldsymbol{I}_p + \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p, t_s) \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p, t_s)]^{-1} \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p, t_s) \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}) = [\boldsymbol{I}_n - \boldsymbol{L}(t_s) \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p, t_s)] \boldsymbol{P}(t_{s-1}), \quad \boldsymbol{P}(t_0) = p_0 \boldsymbol{I}_n, \quad (84)$$

$$\boldsymbol{Y}(p,t_{s}) = [y(t_{s}), y(t_{s-1}), \cdots, y(t_{s-p+1})]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (85)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t_s) = \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_{s-1}), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_{s-p+1}) \right], \quad (86)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s) = \left[-x_a(t_s - 1), \cdots, -x_a(t_s - n_a) \right],$$

$$u(t_s-1), \cdots, u(t_s-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (87)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \quad x_{a}(i) = 1/p_{0} \,, i \leq 0 \,, \tag{88}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \left[\hat{a}_1(t_s), \hat{a}_2(t_s), \cdots, \hat{a}_{n_a}(t_s), \hat{b}_1(t_s) \right],$$

$$\hat{b}_2(t_s), \cdots, \hat{b}_{n_b}(t_s)]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
(89)

注5 当系统输入数据都可得到,只有输出数据 存在缺失时,采用输出误差模型有其独到的优点,研 究表明:在持续激励条件下,参数估计收敛于真参 数,辅助模型的输出收敛于系统真实输出^[47,63].

2 Box-Jenkins 系统

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本节研究 Box-Jenkins 系统的辅助模型辨识算

法,包括辅助模型广义增广随机梯度(AM-GESG)算法、辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度(AM-MI-GESG)算法、辅助模型递推广义增广最小二乘(AM-RGELS)算法、辅助模型多新息广义增广最小二乘(AM-MI-GELS)算法.

文献[67]研究了 Box-Jenkins 系统的辅助模型 多新息广义增广随机梯度辨识算法的收敛性.文献 [68]研究了多变量 Box-Jenkins 系统的辅助模型广 义增广随机梯度辨识算法和辅助模型递推广义增广 最小二乘算法的收敛性.Box-Jenkins 系统的"基于分 解的辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度算法"和 "基于分解的辅助模型递推广义增广最小二乘算 法"发表在国际期刊《IET Signal Processing》2013 年 第 8 期^[51]上.该文获得《IET Journals》杂志的最佳论 文奖"Premium (Best Paper) Awards",该奖是《IET Journals》杂志每年从前两年发表论文中评选出的唯 一一篇最佳论文(见 http://digital-library.theiet.org/ journals/premium-awards).

2.1 系统描述与辨识模型

考虑下列 Box-Jenkins 模型(Box-Jenkins model, BJ 模型)描述的动态随机系统(图 2):

$$y(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}u(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)}v(t),$$
(90)

其中 $\{u(t)\}$ 和 $\{y(t)\}$ 分别为系统的输入和输出序列, $\{v(t)\}$ 为零均值、不相关随机白噪声序列(不可测),A(z),B(z),C(z)和D(z)均为单位后移算子 z^{-1} 的多项式:

$$A(z) = 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_{n_a} z^{-n_a},$$

$$B(z) = b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_{n_b} z^{-n_b},$$

$$C(z) = 1 + c_1 z^{-1} + c_2 z^{-2} + \dots + c_{n_c} z^{-n_c},$$

$$D(z) = 1 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2} + \dots + d_{n_d} z^{-n_d}.$$

设阶次 n_a , n_b , n_c 和 n_d 已知, 记 $n := n_a + n_b + n_c + n_d$, 且 $t \le 0$ 时, y(t) = 0, u(t) = 0, v(t) = 0.

Box-Jenkins 模型又称为输出误差自回归滑动平 均模型(Output-Error AutoRegressive Moving Average model, OEARMA 模型).

图 2 中, $G(z) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$ 是系统模型的传递函数,

 $H(z) := \frac{D(z)}{C(z)}$ 是噪声模型的传递函数, x(t)是系统

的真实输出,即不可测无噪输出,w(t)是噪声模型的输出,也是不可测的,y(t)是x(t)的含噪量测.

定义未知中间变量 x(t) 和不可测噪声项 w(t)



图 2 Box-Jenkins 系统 Fig. 2 The Box-Jenkins(BJ) system

分别为

$$x(t) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}u(t), \qquad (91)$$

$$w(t) := \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t).$$
(92)

Box-Jenkins 系统的干扰噪声 w(t) 是一个自回归滑 动平均(ARMA)过程,是一个有色干扰噪声.

定义参数向量 θ 和信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 如下:

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\theta} &:= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{s} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{n} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n}, \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{s} &:= \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots, a_{n_{a}}, b_{1}, b_{2}, \cdots, b_{n_{b}} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{a}+n_{b}}, \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{n} &:= \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}, c_{2}, \cdots, c_{n_{c}}, d_{1}, d_{2}, \cdots, d_{n_{d}} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{c}+n_{d}}, \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) &:= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n}, \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}(t) &:= \begin{bmatrix} -x(t-1), -x(t-2), \cdots, -x(t-n_{a}), \\ u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_{b}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{a}+n_{b}}, \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n}(t) &:= \begin{bmatrix} -w(t-1), -w(t-2), \cdots, -w(t-n_{c}), \\ v(t-1), v(t-2), \cdots, v(t-n_{d}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{c}+n_{d}}. \\ \text{High}(91) \longrightarrow (92) \text{ II} \text{Here} \end{split}$$

 $x(t) = [1 - A(z)]x(t) + B(z)u(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_{s}, \quad (93)$

$$w(t) = [1 - C(z)]w(t) + D(z)v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n}^{T}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_{n} + v(t), \quad (94)$$

将式(91)和(92)代入式(90)可得

$$y(t) = x(t) + w(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}^{T}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}_{s} + w(t) =$$
(95)

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_{s}+\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_{n}+v(t)=\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}+v(t). \quad (96)$$

设
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n} \ \mathcal{B} \ \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{s} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$
在时刻 t 的

估计,1/r(t)是收敛因子或步长.矩阵 X 的范数定义为 $||X||^2$:=tr[XX^T].

根据辨识模型(96),引入二次准则函数

$$J_5(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^2,$$

使用负梯度搜索,极小化 $J_5(\theta)$,得到下列递推关系:

南京信息工程大学学报:自然科学版,2015,7(6):481-503

Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2015, 7(6):481-503

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) - \frac{1}{r(t)} \operatorname{grad} \left[J_{5}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)) \right] = \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)}{r(t)} \left[y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \right], \quad (97)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \| \varphi(t) \|^2, \quad r(0) = 1.$$
(98)

根据信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 的定义可知, $\varphi(t)$ 由 $\varphi_s(t)$ 和 $\varphi_n(t)$ 两部分构成, $\varphi_s(t)$ 是由系统可测输入 u(t-i)和 未知无噪输出 x(t-i)构成的, $\varphi_n(t)$ 是由不可测噪声 项 w(t-i)和 v(t-i)构成的, $\varphi_n(t)$ 是由不可测噪声 项 w(t-i)和 v(t-i)构成的,使得递推关系式(97)— (98) 无法计算参数估计 $\hat{\theta}(t)$,即无法辨识 Box-Jenkins 系统(90)的参数.解决方法是利用辅助模型 辨识思想,利用系统的可测信息(包括计算得到的信 息)建立一个辅助模型,用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 代替信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 中的未知无噪输出项 x(t-i),未 知噪声项 w(t-i)和 v(t-i)也通过两个辅助模型进行 估算,即用两个辅助模型的输出 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t-i)$ 代 替信息向量 $\varphi_n(t)$ 中的未知项,从而实现算法参数估 计的递推计算.具体细节如下.

基于辅助模型辨识思想^[1],构造一个辅助模型

 $P_{a}(z)$,如图 3 的下部分所示,其中 $P_{a}(z) := \frac{B_{a}(z)}{A_{a}(z)}$ 为



图 3 带辅助模型的 Box-Jenkins 模型描述的系统 Fig. 3 The Box-Jenkins systems with the auxiliary model

辅助模型的传递函数,这里假定 $A_a(z)$ 和 $B_a(z)$ 是与 A(z) 和 B(z) 结构和阶次相同的多项式, $x_a(t)$ 为辅 助模型的输出. 当然, 辅助模型 $P_a(z)$ 也可以取与 $G(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$ 对应的有限脉冲响应模型^[62]. 信息向量 $\varphi(t) \equiv \varphi_s(t)$ 中未知项 x(t-i) 用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 代替,将代替后的 $\varphi_s(t)$ 记作

$$\hat{\varphi}_{s}(t) := [-x_{a}(t-1), -x_{a}(t-2), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a})],$$

$$u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_{a})]^{T} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{a}+n_{b}}.$$

它可看作 $\varphi_{s}(t)$ 的估计.又信息向量 $\varphi(t) \equiv \varphi_{n}(t)$ 中未知噪声项 w(t-i)和 v(t-i)用其对应的估计 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t-i)$ 代替,将代替后的 $\varphi_{n}(t)$ 记作

$$\hat{\varphi}_{n}(t) := [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_{c}), \\
\hat{v}(t-1), \hat{v}(t-2), \dots, v(t-n_{d})]^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{c}+n_{d}}.$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_{n}(t) \Pi^{a}ft \varphi_{n}(t) \text{ bhth: heg 3 } \Pi^{a}x_{a}(t) = \frac{B_{a}(z)}{A_{a}(z)}.$$

$$u(t), \text{ cbst}(91) \text{ laftle bhth: heg 3 } \Pi^{a}x_{a}(t) = \frac{B_{a}(z)}{A_{a}(z)}.$$

$$u(t), \text{ cbst}(91) \text{ laftle bhth: heg 3 } \Pi^{a}x_{a}(t) = \frac{\varphi_{a}^{T}(t)}{\varphi_{a}}, \text{ lpth: partial bhthe bhth: heg 3 } x_{a}(t) = \frac{\varphi_{a}^{T}(t)}{\varphi_{a}}, \text{ lpth: partial bhthe bhth: heg 3 } \pi^{a}x_{a}(t) = \frac{\varphi_{a}^{T}(t)}{\varphi_{a}}, \text{ lpth: partial bhthe bht$$

 $x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t).$ 用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t)$ 代替 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 中(未知的) $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}(t)$ 代替后记作

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n},$$

它可看作 $\varphi(t)$ 的估计.由式(95)可得 w(t) = y(t) - x(t),上式中未知变量 x(t)用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t)$ 代替,便得到计算 $\hat{w}(t)$ 的辅助模型

 $\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t).$ 由式(96)可得 $v(t) = y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{T}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\perp}$ 式中未知的 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) 和 \boldsymbol{\theta}$ 分别用其估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \pi \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 代替,就得到计 算 $\hat{v}(t)$ 的辅助模型

$$\hat{v}(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) = \\ \hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t).$$

上式也可以直接根据式(94),未知量 $w(t), \varphi_n(t)$ 和 θ_n 分别用其估计 $\hat{w}(t), \hat{\varphi}_n(t)$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_n(t)$ 代替得到.

式(97)—(98)中未知的 $\varphi(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 代 替,可以总结出估计 Box-Jenkins 系统参数向量 θ 的 辅助模型广义增广随机梯度算法(Auxiliary Model based Generalized Extended Stochastic Gradient algorithm, AM-GESG 算法)^[32]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}{r(t)} e(t) , \qquad (99)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) , \qquad (100)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \| \varphi(t) \|^{2}, \qquad (101)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t) \end{vmatrix}, \qquad (102)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{c}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\boldsymbol{x}_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -\boldsymbol{x}_{a}(t-\boldsymbol{n}_{a}), \boldsymbol{u}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{u}(t-\boldsymbol{n}_{b}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, (103)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{a}^{c}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t-1), \cdots, -\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t-\boldsymbol{n}_{c}), \hat{\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{v}}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{v}}}(t-\boldsymbol{n}_{d}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, (104)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t), \qquad (105)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = \gamma(t) - x_{a}(t) , \qquad (106)$$

$$v(t) = \hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t), \qquad (107)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\hat{\theta}}_{s}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\hat{\theta}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(108)

AM-GESG 算法(99)—(108) 随 t 增加,计算参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 t=1. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0, r(0) =$ 1, $x_a(t-i) = 1 / p_0, \hat{w}(t-i) = 1 / p_0, \hat{v}(t-i) = 1 / p_0, i = 1,$ 2, …, max[n_a, n_c, n_d], $p_0 = 10^6, \mathbf{1}_n$ 是一个元均为 1 的 n 维列向量.

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t),由式 (103)、(104)和(102)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{s}(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_{n}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$.

3) 由式(100)计算新息 e(t),由式(101)计算 r(t).

4) 根据式(99)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

5) 从式(108)的 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 中读取 $\hat{\theta}_{s}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_{n}(t)$.由式(105)—(107)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_{a}(t), \hat{w}(t)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t)$.

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

注 6 为提高 AM-GESG 算法的暂态性能和参数估计精度,可引入遗忘因子 λ ,将式(101)修改为 $r(t) = \lambda r(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}(t)\|^2$, $0 \le \lambda \le 1$, r(0) = 1, 就得到遗忘因子辅助模型广义增广随机梯度算法 (Forgetting Factor AM-GESG algorithm, FF-AM-GESG 算法).

注 7 为提高 AM-GESG 算法的暂态性能和稳态性能,可引入收敛指数 ε,将式(99)修改为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\varphi(t)}{r^{s}(t)} e(t), \quad \frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon \leq 1,$$

就得到修正辅助模型广义增广随机梯度算法 (Modified AM-GESG algorithm, M-AM-GESG 算法).

2.3 辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度算法

尽管上述辅助模型广义增广随机梯度辨识算法 (99)—(108)可以估计 Box-Jenkins 系统的参数,但 是算法的收敛速度很慢,下面借助于多新息辨识理 论,通过扩展新息维数,推导出基于辅助模型的多新 息随机梯度算法,从而提高算法的收敛速度和参数 估计精度.具体作法如下.

将 AM-GESG 算法(99)—(108) 中标量新息 $e(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$ 扩展为新息向量

$$\boldsymbol{E}(p,t) := \begin{bmatrix} e(t) \\ e(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ e(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \\ y(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ y(t-p+1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-p+1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-p) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{p},$$

其中正整数 p 表示新息长度.

通常可认为时刻(*t*-1)的估计 $\hat{\theta}$ (*t*-1)比时刻 (*t*-*i*)(*i*≥2)的估计 $\hat{\theta}$ (*t*-*i*)更接近真值 θ .因此,将 E(p,t)表达式中 $\hat{\theta}$ (*t*-*i*)(*i*≥2)换为 $\hat{\theta}$ (*t*-1),则多新 息向量可合理修改为

$$\boldsymbol{E}(p,t) := \begin{bmatrix} y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \\ y(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-1) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ y(t-p+1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-p+1) \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}.$$

定义堆积输出向量 Y(p,t) 和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}(p,t)$ 如下:

 $\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{Y}(p,t) &:= [y(t), y(t-1), \cdots, y(t-p+1)]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}, \\ \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}(p,t) &:= [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1)] \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}. \\ & \boldsymbol{\hat{s}} 新息向量可以表达为 \end{aligned}$

 $E(p,t) = Y(p,t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}^{p}.$ 注意到 $Y(1,t) = y(t), E(1,t) = e(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(1,t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t),$ 式(99)可以等价表达为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(1,t)}{r(t)} \boldsymbol{E}(1,t).$$

上式中新息长度 p = 1. 这是新息长度为 1 的"多新 息"随机梯度算法.把上式中 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}(1,t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{E}(1,t)$ 里的 "1" 换为 p,可以得到新息长度为 p 的,估计 Box-Jenkins 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型多新息广义增广随 机梯度算法 (Auxiliary Model based Multi-Innovation Generalized Extended Stochastic Gradient algorithm, AM-MI-GESG 算法)^[32]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t)}{r^{\varepsilon}(t)} \boldsymbol{E}(p,t), \quad \frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon \leq 1, \quad (109)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \boldsymbol{Y}(\boldsymbol{p},t) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \boldsymbol{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}(t-1), \qquad (110)$$
$$\boldsymbol{r}(t) = \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{r}(t-1) + \| \boldsymbol{\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}}(t) \|^{2} \quad 0 \leq \boldsymbol{\lambda} \leq 1 \qquad (111)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p,t) = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(t), \gamma(t-1), \cdots, \gamma(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (112)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (113)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\tau}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (114)$$

南京信息工行大学学报:自然科学版,2015,7(6):481-503

Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology: Natural Science Edition, 2015, 7(6):481-503

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathbf{s}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{\mathbf{a}}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{\mathbf{a}}(t-n_{a}), u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_{b}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, (115)$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathbf{n}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{u}(t-1), \cdots, -\hat{u}(t-n_{c}), \hat{v}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{v}(t-n_{d}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, (116)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t), \qquad (117)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t), \qquad (118)$$

$$\hat{v}(t) = \hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) , \qquad (119)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) \end{vmatrix}.$$
(120)

当新息长度 *p* = 1 时, AM-MI-GESG 算法退化为 AM-GESG 算法(90)—(108).

AM-MI-GESG 算法(109)—(120)随 t 增加,计算 参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化:令 *t*=1,给定新息长度 *p*.置 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0, r(0) = 1, x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0, \hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_0, \hat{v}(t-i) = 1/p_0, i = 1, 2, \dots, \max[n_a, n_c, n_d], p_0 = 10^6.$ 给定遗忘因子 λ 和收敛指数 ε .

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t)和 y(t),由式(112) 构造堆积输出向量 Y(p,t),由式(115)—(116)和 (114)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{s}(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_{n}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$,由式 (113)构造堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$.

3)由式(110)计算新息向量 *E*(*p*,*t*),由式
 (111)计算 *r*(*t*).

4)根据式(109)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

5) 从式(120)的 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 中读取 $\hat{\theta}_{s}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_{n}(t)$.由 式(117)—(119)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_{a}(t), \hat{w}(t)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t)$.

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

注 8 这个 AM-MI-GESG 算法(109)—(120)中 已经引入了 λ 和 ε,全称应为修正遗忘因子 AM-MI-GESG 算法.此外,式(111)也可修改为

 $r(t) = \lambda r(t-1) + \| \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t) \|^2, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1.$

2.4 辅助模型递推广义增广最小二乘算法

对于 Box-Jenkins 系统辨识模型(96),定义准则 函数

$$J_6(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \sum_{j=1}^{t} [y(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(j)\boldsymbol{\theta}]^2.$$

参照文献[1-2]中 RLS 算法的推导,可以得到下列最 小二乘递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) [\boldsymbol{y}(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (121)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) [1 + \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (122)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = [\boldsymbol{I}_n - \boldsymbol{L}(t) \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)] \boldsymbol{P}(t-1). \quad (123)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \neq (121) - (123) \boldsymbol{\vartheta}, \boldsymbol{\mathrm{th}} \mp \hat{\boldsymbol{\mathrm{f}}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\mathrm{sh}}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\mathrm{sh$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{a}(t-i) 和系统输入 u(t-i) 定义 \varphi_{s}(t) 的估计 \\ \hat{\varphi}_{n}(t) &:= \left[-x_{a}(t-1), -x_{a}(t-2), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}) \right], \end{aligned}$$

 $u(t-1), u(t-2), \dots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a+n_b},$ 用噪声 w(t) 和 v(t)的估计 $\hat{w}(t)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t)$ 定义 $\varphi_{\mathsf{n}}(t)$ 的估计

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}(t) := \left[-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \cdots, -\hat{w}(t-n_{a}), \\ \hat{v}(t-1), \hat{v}(t-2), \cdots, \hat{v}(t-n_{d}) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{c}+n_{d}},$$

用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t)$ 定义 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 的估计

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n}.$$

取计算 $x_a(t), \hat{w}(t)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t)$ 的辅助模型如下:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{a}(t) &:= \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{T}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t) ,\\ \hat{w}(t) &:= y(t) - x_{a}(t) ,\\ \hat{v}(t) &:= \hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) .\end{aligned}$$

式(121)—(123)中未知向量 $\varphi(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 代 替,可以得到估计 Box-Jenkins 系统参数向量 θ 的辅 助模型递推广义增广最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Recursive Generalized Extended Least Squares algorithm, AM-RGELS 算法):

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \right], \quad (124)$ $\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) =$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\left[1+\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\right]^{-1},\quad(125)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_n - \boldsymbol{L}(t) \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{*}(t) \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}(t-1), \qquad (126)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (127)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{c}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}), u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_{b}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, (128)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{u}(t-1), \cdots, -\hat{u}(t-n_{c}), \hat{v}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{v}(t-n_{d}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, (129)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t), \qquad (130)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t), \qquad (131)$$

$$\hat{v}(t) = \hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) , \qquad (132)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(133)

AM-RGELS 算法(124)—(133) 随 t 增加,计算 参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化:令 t=1. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0)=\mathbf{1}_{n}/p_{0}, \mathbf{P}(0)=p_{0}\mathbf{I}_{n}, x_{a}(t-i)=1/p_{0}, \hat{w}(t-i)=1/p_{0}, \hat{v}(t-i)=1/p_{0}, i=1, 2, \cdots, \max[n_{a}, n_{c}, n_{d}], p_{0}=10^{6}.$

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t),由式 (128)—(129)和(127)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{n}(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_{n}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)$.

3) 由式(125)计算增益向量 *L*(*t*),由式(126) 计算协方差阵 *P*(*t*).

4) 根据式(124)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

5) 从式(133)的 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 中读取 $\hat{\theta}_{s}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_{n}(t)$.由式(130)—(132)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_{a}(t), \hat{w}(t)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t)$.

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

表 2 给出了 AM-RGELS 算法每递推计算一步的 计算量($n=n_a+n_b+n_c+n_d$).

2.5 辅助模型多新息广义增广最小二乘算法

借助于多新息辨识理论,基于 AM-RGELS 算法 (124)—(133),将系统输出 y(t) 和信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 扩 展为堆积输出向量 Y(p,t) 和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$: $Y(p,t) := [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{p},$ $\hat{\Phi}(p,t) := [\hat{\varphi}(t), \hat{\varphi}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t-p+1)] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p},$ 将式(124)中标量新息 $e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\varphi}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \in \mathbb{R}$ 扩展为新息向量

 $E(p,t) := Y(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}^{T}(p,t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \in \mathbb{R}^{p}$, 可以得到估计 Box-Jenkins 系统参数向量 θ 的辅助 模型多新息广义增广最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Multi-Innovation Generalized Extended Least Squares algorithm, AM-MI-GELS 算法):

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) \left[\boldsymbol{Y}(p,t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \right], \quad (134)$$
$$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t) \left[\boldsymbol{L} + \right]$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t)]^{-1}, \qquad (135)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) - \boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t)[\boldsymbol{I}_{p} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t)]^{-1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(p,t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1) =$$

$$[\boldsymbol{I}_{n} - \boldsymbol{L}(t) \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathsf{r}}(p, t)] \boldsymbol{P}(t-1), \qquad (136)$$
$$\boldsymbol{Y}(p, t) = [\boldsymbol{y}(t), \boldsymbol{y}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{y}(t-p+1)]^{\mathsf{T}}, \qquad (137)$$

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t) = \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1) \right], \quad (138)$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \qquad (139)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}(t) = \left[-\boldsymbol{x}_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -\boldsymbol{x}_{a}(t-n_{a}), \boldsymbol{u}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{u}(t-n_{b})\right]^{\mathrm{T}}, (140)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{s}(t) = \left[-\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, -\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-n_{b}), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-n_{b})\right]^{\mathrm{T}}, (141)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n}(\iota) = \lfloor -u(\iota-1), \cdots, -u(\iota-u_{c}), u(\iota-1), \cdots, u(\iota-u_{d}) \rfloor , (1+1)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{s}^{i}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}_{s}(t), \qquad (142)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t) , \qquad (143)$$

$$\hat{v}(t) = \hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) , \qquad (144)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{s}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(145)

当新息长度 *p* = 1 时, AM-MI-GELS 算法退化为 AM-RGELS 算法(124)—(133).

AM-MI-GELS 算法(134)—(145) 随 t 增加, 计 算参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 t = 1, 给定新息长度 p. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n}/p_{0}, \mathbf{P}(0) = p_{0}\mathbf{I}_{n}, x_{a}(t-i) = 1/p_{0}, \hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_{0}, \hat{v}(t-i) = 1/p_{0}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, \max[n_{a}, n_{c}, n_{d}], p_{0} = 10^{6}.$

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t),由式 (140)—(141)和(139)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{s}(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_{n}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$,由式(137)—(138)构造堆积输出向量 Y(p,t)和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$.

3) 由式(135) 计算增益向量 *L*(*t*),由式(136) 计算协方差阵 *P*(*t*).

4) 根据式(134)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

5) 从式(145)的 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 中读取 $\hat{\theta}_{s}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_{n}(t)$.由式(142)—(144)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_{a}(t), \hat{w}(t)$ 和 $\hat{v}(t)$.

6) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

表 2 AM-RGELS 算法每步的计算量

变量	表达式	乘法次数	加法次数	
$\hat{\boldsymbol{ heta}}(t)$	$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) e(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$	n	n	
	$e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$	n	n	
$\boldsymbol{L}(t)$	$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) / [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t)] \in \mathbf{R}^{n}$	2n	n	
	$\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) := \boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$	n^2	n(n-1)	
$\boldsymbol{P}(t)$	$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) - \boldsymbol{L}(t)\boldsymbol{\zeta}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$	n^2	n^2	
$x_{\rm a}(t)$	$x_{\mathrm{a}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{s}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\mathrm{s}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	$n_a + n_b$	$n_a + n_b - 1$	
$\hat{w}(t)$	$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	0	1	
$\hat{v}(t)$	$\hat{v}(t) = \hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{n}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	$n_c + n_d$	$n_c + n_d$	
	总数	$2n^2 + 5n$	$2n^2 + 3n$	
	总 flop 数	$N_2 := 4(n_a + n_b + n_c + n_a)$	$N_2 := 4(n_a + n_b + n_c + n_d)^2 + 8(n_a + n_b + n_c + n_d)$	

Table 2 The computational efficiency of the AM-RGELS algorithm

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注9 辨识 Box-Jenkins 系统的一些方法包括辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法^[32]、辅助模型最小二乘迭代算法^[69]和辅助模型梯度迭代算法^[70]、非均匀采样数据系统的辅助模型广义增广随机梯度算法和辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度算法^[43].

3 OEAR 系统的滤波多新息辨识方法

文献[24]研究了方程误差自回归滑动平均系统 (即 CARARMA 系统)的滤波辨识方法,本节研究输 出误差自回归(OEAR)系统的基于输入输出数据滤 波辨识方法,包括基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯 度(F-AM-GSG)辨识方法、基于滤波的辅助模型多新 息广义随机梯度(F-AM-MI-GSG)辨识方法、基于滤 波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘(F-AM-RGLS)辨 识方法、基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义最小二乘 (F-AM-MI-GLS)辨识方法.最近,笔者提出了 OEAR 系统的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘方法、基于数据 滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘方法、基于数据 滤波的辅助模型递推最小二乘方法[71],王冬青研 究了输出误差滑动平均(OEMA)系统的基于数据滤 波的辅助模型递推最小二乘辨识方法和基于数据滤

3.1 OEAR 系统描述与辨识模型

考虑输出误差自回归模型(Output-Error AutoRegressive model, OEAR 模型)描述的动态随机 系统:

$$y(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}u(t) + \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t), \qquad (146)$$

其中 $\{u(t)\}$ 和 $\{y(t)\}$ 分别为系统的输入和输出序列, $\{v(t)\}$ 为零均值、不相关随机白噪声序列(不可测),A(z),B(z)和 C(z)均为单位后移算子 z^{-1} 的多项式:

$$A(z) = 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n_n},$$

$$B(z) = b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_n z^{-n_b},$$

$$C(z) = 1 + c_1 z^{-1} + c_2 z^{-2} + \dots + c_n z^{-n_c}.$$

设阶次 n_a , n_b 和 n_c 已知, 记 $n := n_a + n_b + n_c$, 且 $t \le 0$ 时, y(t) = 0, u(t) = 0, v(t) = 0.

定义系统真实输出(即无噪输出)x(t)和噪声模型输出 w(t)分别为

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &:= \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} u(t) \in \mathbf{R}, \\ w(t) &:= \frac{1}{C(z)} v(t) \in \mathbf{R}. \end{aligned}$$

定义系统模型的参数向量 0 和噪声模型的参数向量

c,系统模型信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 和噪声模型信息向量 $\psi(t)$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\theta} &:= [a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_{n_a}, b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_{n_b}]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a + n_b}, \\ \boldsymbol{c} &:= [c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{n_c}]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}, \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) &:= [-x(t-1), -x(t-2), \cdots, -x(t-n_a), \\ & u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a + n_b}, \end{aligned}$$

 $\boldsymbol{\psi}(t)$:= [-w(t-1),-w(t-2),...,-w(t-n_c)]^T ∈ **R**^{n_c}. 系统的量测输入输出数据为{u(t),y(t)},系统

的真实输出,即不可测无噪输出x(t)是未知的,噪声 模型的输出w(t)是不可测的相关噪声或称为有色 噪声,y(t)是x(t)的含噪量测, $\varphi(t)$ 和 $\psi(t)$ 也是未 知的.

由式(147)—(148)可得

$$x(t) = [1-A(z)]x(t)+B(z)u(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta},$$
 (149)
 $w(t) = [1-C(z)]w(t)+v(t) = \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{c}+v(t),$ (150)
将式(147)和(148)代入式(146)可得
 $y(t) = x(t)+w(t)$ (151)
 $= x^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta} : \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) = t(t)$ (152)

 $=\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}+\boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{c}+\boldsymbol{v}(t).$ (152)

取滤波器 C(z),定义滤波输入 $u_{f}(t)$,滤波输出 $y_{f}(t)$,滤波无噪中间变量 $x_{f}(t)$,滤波信息向量 $\varphi_{f}(t)$ 分别为

$$\begin{split} u_{f}(t) &:= C(z) u(t) ,\\ y_{f}(t) &:= C(z) y(t) ,\\ x_{f}(t) &:= C(z) x(t) = C(z) \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} u(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} u_{f}(t) =\\ & \left[1 - A(z) \right] x_{f}(t) + B(z) u_{f}(t) = \varphi_{f}^{T}(t) \theta ,\\ \varphi_{f}(t) &:= C(z) \varphi(t) =\\ & \left[-x_{f}(t-1) , -x_{f}(t-2) , \cdots , -x_{f}(t-n_{a}) , \\ u_{f}(t-1) , u_{f}(t-2) , \cdots , u_{f}(t-n_{b}) \right]^{T} \in \mathbf{R}^{n}. \end{split}$$

式(146)两边乘以 C(z)得到

$$C(z)y(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}C(z)u(t) + v(t), \qquad (153)$$

或

$$y_{f}(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}u_{f}(t) + v(t) = x_{f}(t) + v(t) =$$
$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t)\boldsymbol{\theta} + v(t). \tag{154}$$

这个滤波模型是一个白噪声干扰的输出误差模型(Output-Error model, OE 模型).

3.2 基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度算法

对于 OEAR 系统的辨识模型(154)和(150),定 义两个梯度准则函数:

$$J_{7}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y_{f}(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^{2},$$

设 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t)$ 分别是 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 和 \boldsymbol{c} 在时刻t的估计,1/ $r_{s}(t)$ 和 1/ $r_{n}(t)$ 为收敛因子或步长.使用负梯度搜索,极小化 $J_{7}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ 和 $J_{8}(\boldsymbol{c})$,可以得到下列递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) - \frac{1}{r_{s}(t)} \operatorname{grad} \left[J_{7}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)) \right] = \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}(t)}{r_{s}(t)} \left[y_{f}(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \right], \quad (156)$$

$$r_{s}(t) = r_{s}(t-1) + \| \varphi_{f}(t) \|^{2}, \qquad (157)$$

$$\boldsymbol{c}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) - \frac{1}{r_{n}(t)} \operatorname{grad} \left[J_{8}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1)) \right] = \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}(t)}{r_{n}(t)} \left[w(t) - \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) \right] = \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}(t)}{r_{n}(t)} \left[y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) \right], \quad (158)$$

 $r_n(t) = r_n(t-1) + \| \psi(t) \|^2$. (159) 这些递推关系无法实现,因为式(156)—(159)右边 的 $y_i(t), \varphi_i(t), \varphi(t), \theta$ 和 $\psi(t)$ 都是未知的,所以需 要先构造它们的估计.

参照前文的辅助模型设计方法,构造一个结构 与 $G(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$ 相同的辅助模型,用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 和系统输入u(t-i)定义 $\varphi(t)$ 的估计

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) := \left[-x_{a}(t-1), -x_{a}(t-2), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a})\right],$$

 $u(t-1), u(t-2), \dots, u(t-n_b)$]^T ∈ **R**^{n_a+n_b}, 用滤波辅助模型的输出 $x_{af}(t-i)$ 和滤波输入 $u_f(t-i)$ 定义 $\varphi_f(t)$ 的估计

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t) := \left[-x_{\mathrm{af}}(t-1), -x_{\mathrm{af}}(t-2), \cdots, -x_{\mathrm{af}}(t-n_{a})\right],$$

 $u_{t}(t-1), u_{t}(t-2), \dots, u_{t}(t-n_{b})]^{T} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{a}+n_{b}},$ 用辅助模型的输出 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ (即 w(t-i)的估计)定义 $\boldsymbol{\psi}(t)$ 的估计

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) := [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \cdots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}.$ 根据式(149),取估算未知量 x(t)的辅助模型为 $x_{\mathrm{a}}(t) := \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t),$ 根据式(153),取估算未知量 $x_{\mathrm{f}}(t)$ 的辅助模型为 $x_{\mathrm{af}}(t) := \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{f}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t).$ 由式(151) 可得 w(t) = y(t) - x(t),上式中未知变量 x(t)用辅 助模型的输出 $x_{\mathrm{a}}(t)$ 代替,便得到计算 $\hat{w}(t)$ 的辅助 模型

 $\hat{w}(t) := y(t) - x_{a}(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t).$ 由噪声模型参数估计

 $\boldsymbol{c}(t) = \left[\hat{c}_1(t), \hat{c}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{c}_{n_c}(t) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}$ 构造 C(z)的估计:

$$\hat{C}(t,z) := 1 + \hat{c}_1(t) z^{-1} + \hat{c}_2(t) z^{-2} + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_c}(t) z^{-n_c}.$$

用动态估计的滤波器 $\hat{C}(t,z)$ 对 u(t), y(t) 和 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 进行滤波, 分别得到 $u_{f}(t)$, $y_{f}(t)$ 和 $\varphi_{f}(t)$ 的估计:

$$\begin{split} \hat{u}_{f}(t) &:= \hat{C}(t,z) u(t), \\ \hat{y}_{f}(t) &:= \hat{C}(t,z) y(t), \\ \hat{\varphi}_{f}(t) &:= \hat{C}(t,z) \hat{\varphi}(t), \\ \hat{u}_{f}(t), \hat{y}_{f}(t) 和 \hat{\varphi}_{f}(t) 也可按照下列递推式计算: \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_{f}(t) &= \left[1 + \hat{c}_{1}(t)z^{-1} + \hat{c}_{2}(t)z^{-2} + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_{c}}(t)z^{-n_{c}}\right]u(t) = \\ & u(t) + \left[u(t-1), u(t-2), \dots, u(t-n_{c})\right]\hat{c}(t), \\ \hat{y}_{f}(t) &= \left[1 + \hat{c}_{1}(t)z^{-1} + \hat{c}_{2}(t)z^{-2} + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_{c}}(t)z^{-n_{c}}\right]y(t) = \\ & y(t) + \left[y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_{c})\right]\hat{c}(t), \\ \hat{\varphi}_{f}(t) &= \left[1 + \hat{c}_{1}(t)z^{-1} + \hat{c}_{2}(t)z^{-2} + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_{c}}(t)z^{-n_{c}}\right]\hat{\varphi}(t) = \end{aligned}$$

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) + [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-2), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-n_c)]\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t).$ 于是,式(156)—(159) 右边未知的 $y_f(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t),$ $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \boldsymbol{\theta} \, \boldsymbol{\eta} \, \boldsymbol{\psi}(t)$ 分别用其估计 $\hat{y}_f(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t),$ $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \, \boldsymbol{\eta} \, \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t)$ 代替,可以得到估计 OEAR 系统参数 向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta} \, \boldsymbol{\eta} \, \boldsymbol{c}$ 的基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度算 法(F-AM-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{\mathrm{f}}(t)}{r_{\mathrm{s}}(t)} [\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{f}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (160)$$

$$r_{s}(t) = r_{s}(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}_{f}(t)\|^{2}, \qquad (161)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t)}{r_{n}(t)} [y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1)]$$
(162)

$$(t) = r (t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t)\|^2$$
(163)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_n(t-1) & \cdots & -x_n(t-n_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}, \quad (100)$$

$$u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}},$$
 (164)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = \left[-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \cdots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)\right]^{\mathrm{T}}, (165)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{af}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{af}(t-n_{a}), \\ u_{c}(t-1), \cdots, u_{c}(t-n_{c}) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
(166)

$$\hat{u}_{f}(t) = u(t) + \hat{c}_{1}(t) u(t-1) + \hat{c}_{2}(t) u(t-2) + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_{c}}(t) u(t-n_{c}), \qquad (167)$$

$$\hat{y}_{f}(t) = y(t) + \hat{c}_{1}(t)y(t-1) + \hat{c}_{2}(t)y(t-2) + \dots + \hat{c}_{n}(t)y(t-n_{n}), \qquad (168)$$

$$x(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \qquad (169)$$

$$x_{\rm ef}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\rm f}^{\rm T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) , \qquad (170)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t), \qquad (171)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) = \left[\hat{c}_1(t), \hat{c}_2(t), \cdots, \hat{c}_{n_c}(t) \right]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (172)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(173)

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F-AM-GSG 算法(160)—(173) 随 *t* 增加,计算 参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 和 $\hat{c}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 t = 1. 置初值 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_a+n_b}/p_0$, $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_c}/p_0$, $r_s(0) = 1$, $r_n(0) = 1$, $x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $x_{af}(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{y}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{v}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t),由式 (164)—(166)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t), \hat{\psi}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}_{i}(t)$.

3) 由式(163)计算 r_n(t).

4) 根据式(162)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{c}(t)$.

5) 从式(172) 中 $\hat{c}(t)$ 读取 $\hat{c}_i(t)$.由式(167)—(168) 计算 $\hat{u}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{y}_f(t)$.

6) 由式(161)计算 r_s(t).

7) 根据式(160)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

8) 由式(169)—(171)计算辅助模型的输出 x_a(t),x_{at}(t)和 ŵ(t).

9) 将 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 与 $\hat{\theta}(t-1)$ 进行比较,将 $\hat{c}(t)$ 与 $\hat{c}(t-1)$ 1) 进行比较,如果它们满足 || $\hat{\theta}(t) - \hat{\theta}(t-1)$ || < ε 和 || $\hat{c}(t) - \hat{c}(t-1)$ || < ε ,则终止递推计算过程,得到满 意精度的参数估计 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 和 $\hat{c}(t)$;否则 t 增 1 转到第 2) 步,进行递推计算.

注10 细心的读者应该能看出式(167)—(168)应该修改为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_{f}(j) &= u(j) + \hat{c}_{1}(t) u(j-1) + \hat{c}_{2}(t) u(j-2) + \dots + \\ \hat{c}_{n_{c}}(t) u(j-n_{c}), \quad j=1,2,\dots,t, \\ \hat{y}_{f}(j) &= y(j) + \hat{c}_{1}(t) y(j-1) + \hat{c}_{2}(t) y(j-2) + \dots + \\ \hat{c}_{n_{c}}(t) y(j-n_{c}). \end{aligned}$$

3.3 基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法

下面借助于多新息辨识理论,通过扩展新息维数,推导出基于滤波的多新息广义随机梯度算法,以改进算法的收敛速度,设正整数p表示新息长度.基于 F-AM-GSG 算法(160)—(173),将滤波输出 $\hat{y}_{f}(t)$,滤波信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{f}(t)$,系统输出y(t),信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 和噪声信息向量 $\hat{\psi}(t)$ 分别扩展为堆积滤波输出向量 $\hat{Y}_{f}(p,t)$,堆积滤波信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_{f}(p,t)$,堆积高息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$,堆积噪声信息矩阵 $\hat{\Psi}(p,t)$:

$$\begin{split} \hat{\boldsymbol{Y}}_{\mathrm{f}}(p,t) &= \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t-p+1) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varPhi}}_{\mathrm{f}}(p,t) &= \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t-p+1) \right] \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_{a}+n_{b})\times p}, \\ \boldsymbol{Y}(p,t) &:= \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t), \boldsymbol{y}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{y}(t-p+1) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varPhi}}(p,t) &:= \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1) \right] \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_{a}+n_{b})\times p}, \end{split}$$

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}(p,t) := [\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t-p+1)] \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{c} \times p}.$ $\text{ \mathcal{R}} \\
\text{ \mathcal{R}}(160) & \pi(162) + \overline{\mathbf{\phi}}_{c}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}.$

$$\begin{aligned} & e_{n}(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R} \\ & \text{扩展为新息向量} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{s}(p,t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_{f}(t) - \hat{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \\ \hat{y}_{f}(t-1) - \hat{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t-1) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_{f}(t-p+1) - \hat{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t-p+1) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \end{bmatrix} = \\ \hat{Y}_{f}(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}_{f}^{T}(p,t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \in \mathbb{R}^{p}, \\ E_{n}(p,t) := \begin{bmatrix} y(t) - \hat{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) - \hat{\psi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{c}(t-1) \\ y(t) - \hat{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) - \hat{\psi}_{f}^{T}(t-1) \hat{c}(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ y(t) - \hat{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) - \hat{\psi}_{f}^{T}(t-p+1) \hat{c}(t-1) \end{bmatrix} = \\ Y(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}_{f}^{T}(p,t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) - \hat{\psi}_{f}^{T}(p,t) \hat{c}(t-1) \in \mathbb{R}^{p}, \end{cases}$$

可以总结出新息长度为p的,估计 OEAR 系统参数 向量 θ 和c的基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机 梯度算法(F-AM-MI-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{f}(p,t)}{r_{s}(t)} \boldsymbol{E}_{s}(p,t), \qquad (174)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{s}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \boldsymbol{\hat{Y}}_{f}(\boldsymbol{p},t) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}_{f}^{T}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \boldsymbol{\hat{\theta}}(t-1), \qquad (175)$$

$$r_{\rm s}(t) = r_{\rm s}(t-1) + \| \tilde{\varphi}_{\rm f}(t) \|^2, \qquad (176)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\Psi}(p,t)}{r_{n}(t)} \boldsymbol{E}_{n}(p,t), \qquad (177)$$

$$E_{n}(p,t) = Y(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}^{T}(p,t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) - \hat{\Psi}^{T}(p,t) \hat{c}(t-1), \qquad (178)$$
$$r_{n}(t) = r_{n}(t-1) + \| \hat{\Psi}(t) \|^{2}, \qquad (179)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{Y}}_{f}(p,t) = [\hat{y}_{f}(t), \hat{y}_{f}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{y}_{f}(t-p+1)]^{T}, \quad (180)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{i}(p,t) = \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{i}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{i}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{i}(t-p+1) \right], \quad (181)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p,t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \cdots, y(t-p+1)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (182)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}(p,t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (183)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t-p+1)], \quad (184)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \left[-x_{a}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{a}(t-n_{a}) \right],$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (185)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = \left[-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \cdots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)\right], \quad (186)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{af}(t-1), \cdots, -x_{af}(t-n_{a}), \\ u_{f}(t-1), \cdots, u_{f}(t-n_{h}) \end{bmatrix}^{T}, \quad (187)$$

$$\hat{u}_{f}(t) = u(t) + [u(t-1), u(t-2), \cdots, u(t-n_{c})]\hat{c}(t), \quad (188)$$

 $\hat{y}_{t}(t) = y(t) + [y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_{c})]\hat{c}(t), (189)$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \qquad (190)$$

$$x_{\rm af}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\rm f}^{\rm T}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \qquad (191)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t)$$
, (192)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(193)

F-AM-MI-GSG 算法(174)—(193)随 t 增加,计 算参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 t = 1. 置初值 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_a+n_b}/p_0$, $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_c}/p_0$, $r_s(0) = 1$, $r_n(0) = 1$, $x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $x_{af}(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{y}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{i} = 1, 2, \cdots$, max $[n_a, n_b, n_c]$, $p_0 = 10^6$. 给定小正数 ε .

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t)和 y(t),由式 (185)—(187)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$, $\hat{\psi}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}_{i}(t)$.

3) 由式(182)—(184)构造堆积输出向量 Y(p,t), 堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(p,t)$ 和堆积噪声信息矩阵 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}(p,t)$.

4)由式(178)计算新息向量 *E*_n(*p*,*t*),由式
 (179)计算 *r*_n(*t*).

5) 根据式(177)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{c}(t)$.

6) 由式(188)—(189)计算 $\hat{u}_{f}(t)$ 和 $\hat{y}_{f}(t)$.

7) 由式(180)—(181)构造堆积滤波输出向量 $\hat{Y}_{f}(p,t)$ 和堆积滤波信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_{f}(p,t)$.

8) 由式(175) 计算新息向量 *E*_s(*p*,*t*),由式 (176) 计算 *r*_s(*t*).

9) 根据式(174)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

10) 由式(190)—(192)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_{a}(t), x_{af}(t) 和 \hat{w}(t).$

11) 如果参数估计差满足 || $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) || < \varepsilon$ 和 || $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) || < \varepsilon$,则终止递推计算过程,得到 满意精度的参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t)$;否则 t 增 1 转到 第 2)步,进行递推计算.

3.4 基于滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法

对于 OEAR 系统的辨识模型(154)和(150),定 义两个最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{9}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \sum_{j=1}^{t} [y_{f}(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(j)\boldsymbol{\theta}]^{2},$$

$$J_{10}(\boldsymbol{c}) := \sum_{j=1}^{t} [w(j) - \boldsymbol{\psi}^{T}(j)\boldsymbol{c}]^{2}.$$

参照文献[1-2]中 RLS 算法的推导,极小化 $J_{9}(\theta)$ 和 $J_{10}(c)$,可以得到下列最小二乘递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) [\boldsymbol{y}_{f}(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (194)$$
$$\boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}(t) [1 + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (195)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t) = \left[\boldsymbol{I}_{n_{a}+n_{b}} - \boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t)\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t)\right]\boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1), \qquad (196)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\hat{c}}(t) = \boldsymbol{\hat{c}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t)\left[\boldsymbol{w}(t) - \boldsymbol{\psi}^{T}(t)\boldsymbol{\hat{c}}(t-1)\right] =$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t) [\boldsymbol{y}(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1)], \quad (197)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\mu}(t) [1 + \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\mu}(t)]^{-1} \quad (198)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{n}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n} - \mathbf{L}_{n}(t) \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{n}(t-1).$$
(199)
$$\mathbf{P}_{n}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n} - \mathbf{L}_{n}(t) \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{n}(t-1).$$
(199)

这些递推关系无法实现,因为式(194)—(199)右边 的 $y_{f}(t), \varphi_{f}(t), \varphi(t), \theta 和 \psi(t) 都是未知的,同样在$ $辨识算法中使用它们的估计 <math>\hat{y}_{f}(t), \hat{\varphi}_{f}(t), \hat{\varphi}(t),$ $\hat{\theta}(t-1) 和 \hat{\psi}(t) 代替,可以得到估计 OEAR 系统参数$ $向量 <math>\theta$ 和 c 的基于滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二 乘算法(F-AM-RGLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{f}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \right], \quad (200)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}(t) \left[1 + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t)\boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{f}(t) \right]^{-1}, \quad (201)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t) = \left[\boldsymbol{I}_{n_{a}+n_{b}} - \boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}^{T}(t)\right] \boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1), \qquad (202)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t) \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) - \right]$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{b}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1)], \qquad (203)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\psi}}(t) [1+\boldsymbol{\hat{\psi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\psi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (204)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t) = \left[\boldsymbol{I}_{n_{c}} - \boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \right] \boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1) , \qquad (205)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \left[-x_a(t-1), \cdots, -x_a(t-n_a)\right],$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t-n_b)], \qquad (200)$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(t-1) & -\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(t-2) & \cdots & -\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(t-n_b) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} (207)$$

$$\hat{y}_{f}(t) = y(t) + [y(t-1), y(t-2), \cdots, y(t-n_{c})]\hat{c}(t), \quad (208)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{\mathrm{f}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) + \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-2), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-n_{c})\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t), \quad (209)$$

$$x_{a}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \,, \qquad (210)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t), \qquad (211)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(212)

F-AM-RGLS 算法(200)—(212) 随 t 增加,计算 参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 t = 1. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_a+n_b}/p_0$, $\hat{c}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_c}/p_0$, $P_s(0) = p_0 \mathbf{I}_{n_a+n_b}$, $P_n(0) = p_0 \mathbf{I}_{n_c}$, $x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{y}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{\varphi}_f(t-i) = \mathbf{1}_{n_a+n_b}/p_0$, $i = 1, 2, \cdots$, max $[n_a, n_b, n_c]$, $p_0 = 10^6$. 给定小正数 ε .

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t)和 y(t),由式 (206)—(207)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\psi}(t)$.

3) 由式(204)—(205)计算增益向量 *L*_n(*t*)和 协方差阵 *P*_n(*t*).

4) 根据式(203)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{c}(t)$.

5) 由式(208)—(209)计算滤波输出 ŷ_f(t) 和滤

南京信息工行大学学报:自然科学版,2015,7(6):481-503

Journal of Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology Natural Science Edition, 2015, 7(6):481-503

波信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{f}(t)$.

6) 由式(201)—(202) 计算增益向量 *L*_s(*t*) 和 协方差阵 *P*_s(*t*).

7) 根据式(200)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

 8)由式(210)-(211)计算辅助模型的输出 x_a(t)和 ŵ(t).

9) 如果参数估计差满足 || $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) || < \varepsilon$, 则终止递推计算过程, 得到满意精度的参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t)$; 否则 t 增 1 转到第 2) 步, 进行递推 计算.

3.5 基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义最小二乘算法

基于 F-AM-RGLS 算法(200)—(212),将滤波 输出 $\hat{y}_{\mathfrak{f}}(t)$,滤波信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{\mathfrak{f}}(t)$,系统输出 y(t),信 息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 和噪声信息向量 $\hat{\psi}(t)$ 分别扩展为堆积 滤波输出向量 $\hat{Y}_{\mathfrak{f}}(p,t)$,堆积滤波信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_{\mathfrak{f}}(p,t)$, 堆积输出向量 Y(p,t),堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}(p,t)$ 和堆 积噪声信息矩阵 $\hat{\Psi}(p,t)$:

$$\begin{split} \hat{\boldsymbol{Y}}_{f}(p,t) &= \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{f}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{f}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{f}(t-p+1) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varPhi}}_{f}(p,t) &= \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t-p+1) \right] \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_{a}+n_{b})\times p}, \\ \boldsymbol{Y}(p,t) &:= \left[\boldsymbol{y}(t), \boldsymbol{y}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{y}(t-p+1) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^{p}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varPhi}}(p,t) &:= \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1) \right] \in \mathbf{R}^{(n_{a}+n_{b})\times p}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}(p,t) &:= \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t-p+1) \right] \in \mathbf{R}^{n_{c}\times p}. \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\Re}}_{\mathfrak{T}}(200) \operatorname{\mathfrak{A}}(203) \operatorname{\mathfrak{P}} \boldsymbol{\kappa}_{\mathfrak{T}} \stackrel{\circ}{=} \widehat{\mathfrak{S}} \operatorname{\mathfrak{A}} \end{split}$$

 $e_{s}(t) := \hat{y}_{f}(t) - \hat{\varphi}_{f}^{T}(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R},$

 $e_{n}(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$ 扩展为新息向量

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{s}(\boldsymbol{p},t) := \boldsymbol{\hat{Y}}_{f}(\boldsymbol{p},t) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}}_{f}^{T}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \, \boldsymbol{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}^{p},$$

 $E_n(p,t) := Y(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}(p,t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) - \hat{\Psi}(p,t) \hat{c}(t-1) \in \mathbb{R}^p$, 可以得到估计 OEAR 系统参数向量 θ 和 c 的基于滤 波的辅助模型多新息广义最小二乘算法(F-AM-MI-GLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) \boldsymbol{E}_{s}(p,t), \qquad (213)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{s}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \boldsymbol{\hat{Y}}_{f}(\boldsymbol{p},t) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}_{f}^{T}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \, \boldsymbol{\hat{\theta}}(t-1) \,, \qquad (214)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}_{f}(t) [\boldsymbol{I}_{p} + \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}_{f}^{T}(t)\boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}_{f}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (215)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t) = \left[\boldsymbol{I}_{n_{s}+n_{b}} - \boldsymbol{L}_{s}(t) \,\boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}_{f}^{T}(t) \,\right] \boldsymbol{P}_{s}(t-1) \,, \qquad (216)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t)\boldsymbol{E}_{n}(p,t), \qquad (217)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{n}(\boldsymbol{p},t) = \boldsymbol{Y}(\boldsymbol{p},t) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \boldsymbol{\hat{\theta}}(t-1) - \boldsymbol{\hat{\Psi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{p},t) \boldsymbol{\hat{c}}(t-1), (218)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\Psi}}(t) [\boldsymbol{I}_{n} + \boldsymbol{\hat{\Psi}}^{T}(t)\boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1)\boldsymbol{\hat{\Psi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (219)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t) = \left[\boldsymbol{I}_{n} - \boldsymbol{L}_{n}(t) \, \boldsymbol{\hat{\Psi}}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \, \right] \boldsymbol{P}_{n}(t-1) \,, \qquad (220)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{Y}}_{f}(p,t) = [\hat{y}_{f}(t), \hat{y}_{f}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{y}_{f}(t-p+1)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (221)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{f}(p,t) = \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t-1), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{f}(t-p+1) \right], \quad (222)$$

$$\boldsymbol{Y}(p,t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{y}(t) & \boldsymbol{y}(t-1) & \cdots & \boldsymbol{y}(t-p+1) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (223)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(p,t) = [\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t-p+1)], \quad (224)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}(p,t) = \lfloor \boldsymbol{\psi}(t), \boldsymbol{\psi}(t-1), \cdots, \boldsymbol{\psi}(t-p+1) \rfloor, \quad (225)$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \lceil -x_s(t-1), \cdots, -x_s(t-n_a),$$

$$u(t-1), \cdots, u(t-n_b)]^{\mathrm{T}},$$
 (226)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \cdots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, (227)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{t}(t) = \boldsymbol{y}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{y}(t-1), \boldsymbol{y}(t-2), \cdots, \boldsymbol{y}(t-n_c) \end{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t), (228)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t-1), \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t-2), \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(t-n_c) \end{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t), (229)$$

$$(1) \quad (1) \quad (1)$$

$$x_{a}(l) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}(l) \boldsymbol{\theta}(l), \qquad (230)$$

$$w(t) = y(t) - x_{a}(t)$$
, (251)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(232)

F-AM-MI-GLS 算法(213)—(232) 随 t 增加, 计 算参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 和 $\hat{c}(t)$ 的步骤如下:

1) 初始化:令 *t*=1,给定新息长度 *p*. 置 $\hat{\theta}(0) =$ $\mathbf{1}_{n_a+n_b}/p_0, \hat{c}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_c}/p_0,$ 和协方差阵初值 $P_s(0) =$ $p_0 I_{n_a+n_b}, P_n(0) = p_0 I_{n_c}.$ 置 $x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0, \hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_0,$ $p_0, \hat{y}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0, \hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0, \hat{\varphi}_f(t-i) = \mathbf{1}_{n_a+n_b}/p_0,$ $i = 1, 2, \cdots, \max[n_a, n_b, n_c], p_0 = 10^6.$ 给定小正数 ε .

2) 采集输入输出数据 u(t) 和 y(t),由式 (226)—(227)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\psi}(t)$.

3) 由式(223)—(225)构造堆积输出向量 Y(p,t),堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p,t)$ 和堆积噪声信息矩阵 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}(p,t)$.

4) 由式(218) 计算新息向量 *E*_n(*p*,*t*), 由式 (219)—(220) 计算增益向量 *L*_n(*t*) 和协方差阵 *P*_n(*t*).

5) 根据式(217)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{c}(t)$.

6) 由式(228)—(229)计算滤波输出 $\hat{y}_{f}(t)$ 和滤 波信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_{f}(t)$.

7) 由式(221)—(222)构造堆积滤波输出向量 $\hat{Y}_{i}(p,t)$ 和堆积滤波信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_{i}(p,t)$.

8) 由式(214) 计算新息向量 *E*_s(*p*,*t*), 由式 (215)—(216) 计算增益向量 *L*_s(*t*) 和协方差阵 *P*_s(*t*).

9) 根据式(213)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

10) 由式(230)—(231)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_{a}(t)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t)$.

11) 如果参数估计差满足 || $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) || < \varepsilon$, 则终止递推计算过程,得到满意精度的参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t)$; 否则 t 增 1 转到第 2)步,进行递推计算.

4 结语

本文讨论了输出误差系统的辅助模型随机梯度 (AM-SG)算法、辅助模型多新息随机梯度(AM-MISG) 算法、辅助模型递推最小二乘(AM-RLS)算法、辅助模 型多新息最小二乘(AM-MILS)算法,研究了 Box-Jenkins 系统的辅助模型广义增广随机梯度(AM-GESG)算法、辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度 (AM-MI-GESG)算法、辅助模型递推广义增广最小二 乘(AM-RGELS)算法、辅助模型多新息广义增广最小 二乘(AM-MI-GELS)算法,研究了 OEAR 系统的基于 滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度(F-AM-GSG)算法、基 于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度(F-AM-MI-GSG)算法、基于滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘 (F-AM-RGLS)算法和基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广 义最小二乘(F-AM-MI-GLS)算法.这些方法可以推广 到下列多输入单输出输出误差类系统、多输入多输出 输出误差类系统、多变量输出误差类系统、多元输出 误差类系统,以及非线性输出误差类系统^[1-2].

 研究下列多输入 OEARMA 模型(即多输入 Box-Jenkins 模型)的辅助模型广义增广随机梯度算 法、辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度算法、辅助模 型递推广义增广随机梯度算法、辅助模型多新息广 义增广最小二乘算法:

$$(1) y(t) = \frac{1}{A(z)} \sum_{j=1}^{r} B_j(z) u_j(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t) ,$$

$$(2) y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{B_j(z)}{F_j(z)} u_j(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t) ,$$

$$B_j(z) := b_j(1) z^{-1} + b_j(2) z^{-2} + \dots + b_j(n_j) z^{-n_j} ,$$

$$F_j(z) := 1 + f_j(1) z^{-1} + f_j(2) z^{-2} + \dots + f_j(n_j) z^{-n_j} .$$

2) 对于多输入自回归输出误差 ARMA 模型 (AR-OEARMA 模型),即多输入 AR-Box-Jenkins 模 型描述的动态随机系统(包括特殊的多输入 AR-OE-MA 模型和多输入 AR-OEAR 模型):

$$\widehat{1} A(z)y(t) = \frac{1}{F(z)} \sum_{j=1}^{r} B_{j}(z)u_{j}(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)}v(t)$$

$$\widehat{2} A(z)y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)}u_{j}(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)}v(t) ,$$

研究辅助模型广义增广随机梯度算法和辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度算法,以及基于滤波的辅助 模型广义增广随机梯度算法和基于滤波的辅助模型 多新息广义增广随机梯度算法.

 研究下列非线性输出误差模型描述的非线 性动态系统的辅助模型随机梯度辨识算法和辅助模 型多新息随机梯度辨识算法:

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

其中f(*)和g(*)为已知基函数.当f(y)=y,g(u)=u时,上式退化为线性输出误差系统.其他非线性例子如下:

$$(1) f(y(t)) = y^{2}(t), \quad g(u(t)) = \sin^{2}(u(t)).$$

(2) f(y(t)) = |y(t)|, $g(u(t)) = \sqrt[3]{u^2(t)}$.

4)研究非线性输出误差 ARMA 模型描述的非 线性动态系统的广义增广随机梯度(GESG)算法、多 新息广义增广随机梯度(MI-GESG)算法、基于滤波 的广义增广随机梯度(F-GESG)算法、基于滤波的多 新息广义增广随机梯度(F-MI-GESG)算法,以及基 于分解的辨识算法和基于滤波的分解辨识算法:

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

其中f(*)和g(*)为已知基函数.例子如下:

 $(1) f(y(t)) = y^{2}(t), \quad g(u(t)) = \sin^{2}(u(t)).$

(2) f(y(t)) = |y(t)|, $g(u(t)) = \sqrt[3]{u^2(t)}$.

5)研究下列多变量输出误差 ARMA 模型(即多 变量 Box-Jenkins 模型)描述的多变量系统的辅助模 型广义增广随机梯度算法和辅助模型递推广义增广 最小二乘算法^[68],辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯 度算法和辅助模型多新息广义增广最小二乘算法:

$$(\mathbf{j} \mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(z) \mathbf{B}(z) \mathbf{u}(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} \mathbf{v}(t)$$

② $\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(z) \mathbf{B}(z) \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{C}^{-1}(z) \mathbf{D}(z) \mathbf{v}(t)$, 其中 $\mathbf{u}(t) := [u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_r(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^r$ 为输入 向量, $\mathbf{y}(t) := [y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_m(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为输 出向量, $\mathbf{v}(t) := [v_1(t), v_2(t), \dots, v_m(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为 零均值白噪声向量, $\mathbf{A}(z), \mathbf{B}(z), \mathbf{C}(z)$ 和 $\mathbf{D}(z)$ 是单 位后移算子 z^{-1} 的多项式矩阵:

$$A(z) := I + A_1 z^{-1} + A_2 z^{-2} + \dots + A_{n_a} z^{-n_a}, A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m},$$

$$B(z) := B_1 z^{-1} + B_2 z^{-2} + \dots + B_{n_b} z^{-n_b}, B_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r},$$

$$C(z) := I + C_1 z^{-1} + C_2 z^{-2} + \dots + C_{n_c} z^{-n_c}, C_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m},$$

$$D(z) := I + D_1 z^{-1} + D_2 z^{-2} + \dots + D_{n_d} z^{-n_d}, D_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}.$$

6) 对于多变量输出误差 ARMA 模型(multivari-

able output-error ARMA model)描述的多变量系统:

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

② $y(t) = A^{-1}(z)B(z)u(t) + C^{-1}(z)D(z)v(t)$, 研究基于分解的辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度 辨识算法和基于分解的辅助模型递推广义增广最小

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二乘算法.

7) 对于多元输出误差 ARMA 模型(multivariate output-error ARMA model)描述的动态随机系统:

$$(1) \mathbf{y}(t) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)}{\boldsymbol{A}(z)} \boldsymbol{\theta} + \frac{\boldsymbol{D}(z)}{\boldsymbol{C}(z)} \mathbf{v}(t) ,$$

$$(2) \mathbf{y}(t) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)}{\boldsymbol{A}(z)} \boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{C}^{-1}(z) \boldsymbol{D}(z) \mathbf{v}(t) ,$$

$$(3) \boldsymbol{A}(z) \mathbf{y}(t) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)}{F(z)} \boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{C}^{-1}(z) \boldsymbol{D}(z) \mathbf{v}(t) ,$$

研究基于辅助模型的多新息广义增广随机梯度辨识 算法和基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯 度辨识算法,其中 $\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ 是可测信息矩阵, $\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbf{R}^{n}$ 为待辨识的参数向量.

8) 对于多元输出误差 ARMA 模型描述的动态 随机系统:

$$(1) \mathbf{y}(t) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)}{A(z)} \boldsymbol{\theta} + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} \mathbf{v}(t) ,$$

$$(2) \mathbf{y}(t) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)}{A(z)} \boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{C}^{-1}(z) \mathbf{D}(z) \mathbf{v}(t) ,$$

$$(3) A(z) \mathbf{y}(t) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)}{F(z)} \boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{C}^{-1}(z) \mathbf{D}(z) \mathbf{v}(t) ,$$

研究基于分解递推广义增广最小二乘算法和基于分 解的多新息广义增广最小二乘算法.

9)研究下列多输入非线性自回归输出误差 ARMA系统的辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度算 法和辅助模型多新息广义增广最小二乘算法:

$$\begin{split} & (1) \ A(z) \ y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \ \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)} u_{j}^{2}(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t). \\ & (2) \ A(z) \ y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \ \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)} u_{j}(t) u_{j+1}(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t). \\ & (3) \ A(z) \ y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \ \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)} u_{j}(t) u_{j}(t-j) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t). \\ & (4) \ A(z) \ y^{2}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \ \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)} u_{j}(t) u_{r-j+1}(t) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t). \\ & (5) \ A(z) \ f(y(t)) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \ \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)} g_{j}(u_{j}(t)) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t). \\ & (6) \ A(z) \ f(y(t)) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \ \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)} g(u_{1}(t), u_{2}(t), \cdots, u_{r}(t)) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t). \\ & (7) \ A(z) \ f(y(t)) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \ \frac{B_{j}(z)}{F_{j}(z)} g_{j}(u_{1}(t), u_{2}(t), \cdots, u_{r}(t)) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t). \end{split}$$

10)研究多输入多输出输出误差 ARMA 模型 (多输入多输出 OEARMA 模型)的辅助模型多新息 广义增广辨识算法:

①
$$y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij}(z)y_j(t) + \frac{1}{F(z)}\sum_{j=1}^r B_{ij}(z)u_j(t) + \frac{D_i(z)}{C_i(z)}v_i(t),$$

 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$
② $y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij}(z)y_j(t) + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{B_{ij}(z)}{F_{ij}(z)}u_j(t) + \frac{D_i(z)}{C_i(z)}v_i(t),$
其中 $\mathbf{y}(t) = [y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_m(t)]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 为系统
输出向量, $\mathbf{v}(t) = [v_1(t), v_2(t), \dots, v_m(t)]^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 是
零均值不相关白噪声向量,

$$\begin{split} A_{ij}(z) &:= a_{ij}(1)z^{-1} + a_{ij}(2)z^{-2} + \dots + a_{ij}(n_{ij})z^{-n_{ij}}, \\ B_{ij}(z) &:= b_{ij}(1)z^{-1} + b_{ij}(2)z^{-2} + \dots + b_{ij}(n_{ij})z^{-n_{ij}}, \\ F_{ij}(z) &:= 1 + f_{ij}(1)z^{-1} + f_{ij}(2)z^{-2} + \dots + f_{ij}(n_{ij})z^{-n_{ij}}, \\ C_i(z) &:= 1 + c_i(1)z^{-1} + c_i(2)z^{-2} + \dots + c_i(n_i)z^{-n_i}, \\ D_i(z) &:= 1 + d_i(1)z^{-1} + d_i(2)z^{-2} + \dots + d_i(n_i)z^{-n_i}. \end{split}$$

11)研究下列多输入多输出非线性自回归输出 误差 ARMA 模型(非线性 AR-OEARMA 模型)的辅 助模型多新息广义增广辨识算法:

①
$$y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij}(z)y_j^2(t) + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{B_{ij}(z)}{F_{ij}(z)}u_j(t)u_{j+1}(t) + \frac{D_i(z)}{C_i(z)}v_i(t),$$

 $i = 1, 2, \cdots, m,$
② $y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij}(z)f(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{B_{ij}(z)}{F_{ij}(z)}g(u_j(t)) + \frac{D_i(z)}{C_i(z)}v_i(t),$
③ $y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij}(z)f_i(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{B_{ij}(z)}{F_{ij}(z)}g_i(u_j(t)) + \frac{D_i(z)}{C_i(z)}v_i(t),$
④ $y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij}(z)f_{ij}(y_1(t), y_2(t), \cdots, y_m(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{B_{ij}(z)}{F_{ij}(z)}g_{ij}(u_1(t), u_2(t), \cdots, u_r(t)) + \frac{D_i(z)}{C_i(z)}v_i(t).$
12) 研究 — 迷 炙 输 人 线 性 象 数 输出 出 美 ARMA

12) 研究一类多输入线性参数输出误差 ARMA 系统(LP-OEARMA 模型)的辅助模型广义增广随机 梯度算法和辅助模型多新息广义增广随机梯度 算法:

$$\widehat{\mathbb{D}} y(t) = \frac{1}{A(z)} \sum_{j=1}^{r} B_{j}(z) u_{j}(t) y(t-j) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t) ,$$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{D}} y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{B_{j}(z)}{A_{j}(z)} u_{j}(t) y(t-j) + \frac{D(z)}{C(z)} v(t) .$$

进一步可以推广到下列非线性噪声情形

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{A(z)} \sum_{j=1}^{r} B_j(z) u_j(t) y(t-j) + \frac{v(t) + d_1 v(t-1) + d_2 v(t-2) v(t-3)}{C(z)}$$

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Multi-innovation identification methods for output-error systems

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Abstract This paper studies the auxiliary model based stochastic gradient (AM-SG) algorithm, the auxiliary model based multi-innovation stochastic gradient (AM-MISG) algorithm, the auxiliary model based recursive least squares (AM-RLS) algorithm and the auxiliary model based multi-innovation least squares algorithm for outputerror systems and output-error autoregressive moving average (OEARMA) systems (namely, Box-Jenkins systems), the modified AM-SG algorithm, the forgetting factor AM-SG algorithm, the interval-varying AM-SG algorithm and the interval-varying AM-SG algorithm for output-error systems and presents the filtering based auxiliary model generalized stochastic gradient algorithm and the filtering based multi-innovation generalized least squares algorithm for output-error autoregressive systems (namely, OEAR systems).

Key words parameter estimation; recursive identification; gradient search; least squares; filtering; decomposition; auxiliary model identification idea; multi-innovation identification theory; hierarchical identification principle; outputerror system; linear system