



辅助模型辨识方法(3): 输入非线性输出误差自回归系统

摘要

输入非线性系统包括输入非线性方程误差类系统和输入非线性输出误差类系统.针对输入非线性输出误差自回归系统,分别基于过参数化模型,基于关键项分离原理,基于数据滤波技术,研究了相应的基于过参数化模型的辅助模型递推辨识方法、基于关键项分离的辅助模型递推辨识方法、基于数据滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法.这些方法可以推广到其他输入非线性输出误差系统、输出非线性输出误差系统、反馈非线性系统等.并给出了几个典型辨识算法的计算步骤、流程图和计算量.

关键词

参数估计;递推辨识;梯度搜索;最小二乘;过参数化模型;关键项分离;滤波技术;模型分解;辅助模型辨识思想;递阶辨识原理;输入非线性系统;输出非线性系统

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0 引言

非线性系统类别很多,难以用有限类模型描述.最直观的简单非线性系统是由一个静态非线性环节(简称N)与一个线性动态子系统(简称L)连接而成.如果N串联L就构成一个输入非线性系统,当非线性是一个多项式,这样的N—L系统就称为Hammerstein非线性系统;如果L串联N就构成一个输出非线性系统,当非线性是一个多项式,这样的L—N系统就称为Wiener非线性系统;如果N在反馈通道上,L在前向通道上,或反之,就构成一个反馈非线性系统,也称闭环非线性系统;如果N—L加上反馈,就构成输入非线性反馈系统;如果L—N加上反馈,就构成输出非线性反馈系统.

当然还有N—L—N非线性系统、L—N—L非线性系统,以及多个N和多个L构成串联、并联、反馈、混联非线性系统.研究最多的是N—L,L—N,N—L—N,L—N—L非线性系统,以及反馈非线性系统.关于系统辨识的一些新论题和方法,我们出版了著作《系统辨识新论》^[1];关于辨识方法的收敛性,出版了《系统辨识学术专著丛书》第3分册《系统辨识——辨识方法性能分析》^[2];关于多新息辨识方法,出版了专著丛书的第6分册《系统辨识——多新息辨识理论与方法》^[3].2011—2012年和2014年至今在《南京信息工程大学学报》连载的25篇系统辨识论文中,2015年第1—4期研究了一些典型非线性系统的递推辨识方法,如线性参数系统(一类特殊非线性系统)^[4]、输入非线性方程误差系统^[5]、输入非线性方程误差自回归系统^[6]的多新息辨识方法、输出非线性方程误差自回归系统的最小二乘递推辨识方法^[7].

2016年的连载论文主要议题是利用辅助模型辨识思想,研究线性系统和输入非线性系统的辅助模型递推辨识方法.2016年第1期研究了自回归输出误差系统的辅助模型递推辨识方法^[8];第2期研究了输入非线性输出误差系统的辅助模型递推辨识方法^[9].本文主要使用滤波技术、分解技术研究输入非线性输出误差自回归系统的辅助模型递推辨识方法.

在基于滤波的线性系统辨识和基于滤波的非线性系统辨识方面,我们提出了一系列辨识方法.有关线性系统的滤波辨识方法可参

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见文献[3,10-14].有关非线性系统的滤波辨识方法包括输入非线性方程误差自回归(IN-EEAR)系统,即输入非线性受控自回归自回归(IN-CARAR)系统的基于滤波的遗忘因子多新息广义随机梯度算法^[15],输入非线性方程误差滑动平均(IN-EEMA)系统,即输入非线性受控自回归滑动平均(IN-CARMA)系统的基于滤波的增广随机梯度算法和基于滤波的多新息增广随机梯度算法^[16],输入非线性输出误差自回归(IN-OEAR)系统的基于滤波的辅助模型最小二乘迭代算法和基于滤波的分解辅助模型最小二乘迭代算法^[17]、辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法、基于滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法^[18]、基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法^[19-20].

本文以 IN-OEAR 系统为例,利用辅助模型辨识思想,基于过参数化模型,基于关键项分离,基于数据滤波,研究了输入非线性输出误差自回归系统的辅助模型递推辨识方法.这些方法可以推广到其他输入非线性输出误差系统、输入非线性方程误差类系统、输出非线性方程误差类系统、输出非线性输出误差类系统等.

1 基于过参数化模型的辅助模型递推辨识方法

针对 IN-OEAR 系统,文献[21]研究了基于关键项分离的辅助模型梯度迭代算法和基于关键项分离的辅助模型最小二乘迭代算法.本节针对 IN-OEAR 系统,采用过参数化辨识模型,利用辅助模型辨识思想,研究基于过参数化模型的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法、辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法、辅助模型递推广义最小二乘辨识方法.

1.1 系统描述与过参数化辨识模型

考虑输入非线性输出误差自回归模型(Input Nonlinear OEAR model, IN-OEAR 模型)描述的非线性系统,其结构如图 1 所示,输入输出关系表达如下:

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

其中 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别为系统的输入和输出, $v(t)$ 是均值为零的白噪声,非线性块输出 $\bar{u}(t)$ 是系数为 $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_\gamma})$ 的已知非线性基函数 $f := (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{n_\gamma})$ 的线性组合:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}(t) &= f(u(t)) = \\ &= \gamma_1 f_1(u(t)) + \gamma_2 f_2(u(t)) + \dots + \gamma_{n_\gamma} f_{n_\gamma}(u(t)) = \end{aligned}$$

$$f(u(t)) \gamma, \quad (2)$$

$f(u(t)) := [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))] \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times n_\gamma}$ 是基函数构成的行向量, $\gamma := [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_\gamma}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_\gamma}$ 是非线性部分的参数向量, $A(z)$, $B(z)$ 和 $C(z)$ 是单位后移算子 $z^{-1} [z^{-1}y(t) = y(t-1)]$ 的常系数时不变多项式:

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

$$B(z) := b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_{n_b} z^{-n_b},$$

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

设阶次 n_a, n_b, n_c 和 n_γ 已知,且当 $t \leq 0$ 时, $u(t) = 0, y(t) = 0, v(t) = 0$.

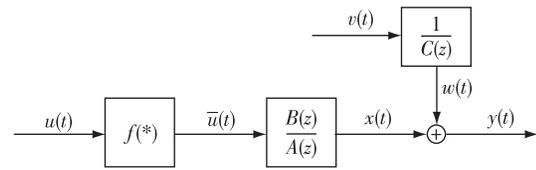


图 1 输入非线性输出误差自回归系统

Fig. 1 An input nonlinear output-error autoregressive system

定义未知真实输出 $x(t)$ 和中间噪声变量 $w(t)$ 如下:

$$x(t) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}(t) \in \mathbf{R}, \quad (3)$$

$$w(t) := \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t) \in \mathbf{R}. \quad (4)$$

系统中的相关噪声 $w(t)$ 是一个自回归(AR)过程.定义参数向量:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\theta} &:= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}_s \\ \boldsymbol{c} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad n := n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma + n_c, \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_s &:= [\boldsymbol{a}^T, \boldsymbol{b}'^T \otimes \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T]^T = [\boldsymbol{a}^T, b_0 \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T, b_1 \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T, \dots, b_{n_b} \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T]^T \in \\ &\mathbf{R}^{n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a} := [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n_a}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a},$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} := [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n_b}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b},$$

$$\boldsymbol{b}' := [b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n_b}] \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times (n_b + 1)},$$

$$\boldsymbol{c} := [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n_c}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma} := [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_\gamma}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_\gamma}.$$

定义信息向量:

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

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t) := [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_x^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T(t), \dots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n_b}^T(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_x(t) := [-x(t-1), -x(t-2), \dots, -x(t-n_a)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_j(t) := \boldsymbol{f}^T(u(t-j)) =$$

$$[f_1(u(t-j)), f_2(u(t-j)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t-j))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_\gamma},$$

$$\varphi_w(t) := [-w(t-1), -w(t-2), \dots, -w(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}.$$

基于上述定义,由式(3)–(4)和式(1)可得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= [1-A(z)]x(t)+B(z)\bar{u}(t) = \\ & [1-A(z)]x(t)+B(z)f(u(t))\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \\ & \varphi_x^T(t)\mathbf{a}+b_0f(u(t))\boldsymbol{\gamma}+b_1f(u(t-1))\boldsymbol{\gamma}+\dots+ \\ & b_{n_b}f(u(t-n_b))\boldsymbol{\gamma}=\varphi_s^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$w(t) = [1-C(z)]w(t)+v(t) = \varphi_w^T(t)\mathbf{c}+v(t), \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= x(t)+w(t) = \\ & \varphi_s^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s+w(t) = \\ & \varphi_s^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s+\varphi_w^T(t)\mathbf{c}+v(t) = \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi^T(t)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}+v(t). \quad (8)$$

注1 式(8)是输入非线性 OEAR 系统的过参数化辨识模型(over-parameterization identification model).该模型的参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 包含 $n=n_a+(n_b+1)n_\gamma+n_c$ 个参数,它大于系统的实际参数数目 $n_a+n_b+1+n_c+n_i$ (当 $n_b, n_\gamma \geq 2$ 时).这就是过参数化模型名称的来历.

注2 过参数化辨识模型(8)是一个双线性参数模型,模型参数向量包含了两个参数集 $\{b_i\}$ 与 $\{\gamma_j\}$ 的乘积项 $\{b_i\gamma_j\}$,故参数是不可辨识的.为了得到唯一的参数估计,需要规范化系统参数.基本的规范化方法有3种:

- 1) 固定 b_i 中的一个,或者固定 γ_j 中的一个,如 $b_0=1$ 或 $\gamma_1=1$;
- 2) 固定 $(b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n_b})$ 的模为1,或 $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_\gamma})$ 的模为1,如 $b_0^2+b_1^2+b_2^2+\dots+b_{n_b}^2=1$,或 $\|\boldsymbol{\gamma}\|^2 := \gamma_1^2+\gamma_2^2+\dots+\gamma_{n_\gamma}^2=1$;
- 3) 固定动态线性子系统的增益,如

$$G(1) := \frac{B(1)}{A(1)} = \frac{b_0+b_1+b_2+\dots+b_{n_b}}{1+a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{n_a}} = 1.$$

注3 因为过参数化辨识模型(8)的参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 包含了原系统参数的乘积项 $\{b_i\gamma_j\}$,故参数数目比系统的实际参数数目多.在过参数化模型的辨识算法中,除了把这些乘积参数作为独立的参数进行辨识,还需计算从参数估计中分离出原系统的参数估计,因此辨识算法的计算量大,特别当阶次 n_b, n_γ 很大时,最小二乘辨识算法的计算量更大.

注4 一旦基于过参数化模型的辅助模型辨识算法获得参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t)$,还需要从中分离出原系统的参数估计.分离参数的方法有SVD方法、平均值方法等.

设 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$ 在时刻 t 的估计分别为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) \\ \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n,$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) := [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{b}_0\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{b}_1\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \dots, \hat{b}_{n_b}\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a+(n_b+1)n_\gamma},$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}(t) := [\hat{a}_1(t), \hat{a}_2(t), \dots, \hat{a}_{n_a}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a},$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}(t) := [\hat{b}_1(t), \hat{b}_2(t), \dots, \hat{b}_{n_b}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b},$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) := [\hat{c}_1(t), \hat{c}_2(t), \dots, \hat{c}_{n_c}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c},$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t) := [\hat{\gamma}_1(t), \hat{\gamma}_2(t), \dots, \hat{\gamma}_{n_\gamma}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_\gamma}.$$

这里假设 $B(z)$ 的第一个非零系数是1,即 $b_0=$

1.在此条件下, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c} 和 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ 的估计可以直接从 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t)$ 中读出来.令 $\hat{\vartheta}_i(t)$ 是 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t)$ 的第 i 个元素,根据 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的定义式,可知 $b_j(j=1, 2, \dots, n_b)$ 的估计可以用下式计算^[22-24]:

$$\hat{b}_j(t) = \frac{\hat{\vartheta}_{n_a+jn_\gamma+i}(t)}{\hat{\gamma}_i(t)}, \quad j=1, 2, 3, \dots, n_b, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n_\gamma.$$

从上式可以看出, $\hat{b}_j(t)$ 有很多冗余,因为每个 $\hat{b}_j(t)$ 有 n_γ 个估计.这里使用其平均值作为 b_j 的估计,即

$$\hat{b}_j(t) = \frac{1}{n_\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{n_\gamma} \frac{\hat{\vartheta}_{n_a+jn_\gamma+i}(t)}{\hat{\gamma}_i(t)}, \quad j=1, 2, 3, \dots, n_b.$$

下面讨论过参数化辨识模型(8)的辅助模型递推辨识方法.

1.2 基于过参数化模型的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法

对于辨识模型(8),使用负梯度搜索,极小化准则函数

$$J_1(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

可得下列梯度递推关系^[1]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)}{r(t)} e(t), \quad (9)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1), \quad (10)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)\|^2. \quad (11)$$

由于信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 中包含了未知真实输出项 $x(t-i)$ 和未知噪声项 $w(t-i)$,因此上述算法无法实现.解决办法是借助于辅助模型辨识思想^[1-2, 25],未知

真实输出 $x(t)$ 用辅助模型 $x_a(t) = \frac{B_a(z)}{A_a(z)} \bar{u}_a(t)$ 进行估

算,即在辨识算法中,用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t)$ 代替未知量 $x(t)$,用辅助模型的输出 $\hat{w}(t)$ 代替未知噪声项 $w(t)$.使用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ 定义信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 的估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) := [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T(t), \dots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n_b}^T(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a + (n_b+1)n_\gamma}, \quad (13)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a(t) := [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a}, \quad (14)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) := [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}, \quad (15)$$

其中 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t)$ 分别为 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t)$ 的估计.

用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t)$ 代替 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$, 用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t)$ 代替 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t)$, 则由式(5)和(7)可得估算 $x(t)$ 和 $w(t)$ 的辅助模型:

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad (16)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t). \quad (17)$$

式(9)—(11)中的未知向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)$ 代替, 联立式(12)—(17), 我们可以得到估计参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的过参数化辅助模型广义随机梯度算法 (Over-parameterization based Auxiliary Model Generalized Stochastic Gradient algorithm, O-AM-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}{r(t)} e(t), \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n / p_0, \quad (18)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1), \quad (19)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\|^2, \quad r(0) = 1, \quad (20)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (21)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) = [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T(t), \dots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n_b}^T(t)]^T, \quad (22)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (23)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_j(t) = [f_1(u(t-j)), f_2(u(t-j)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t-j))]^T, \quad (24)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) = [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (25)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad x_a(-i) = 1/p_0, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n_a, \quad (26)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad \hat{w}(-i) = 1/p_0, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n_c, \quad (27)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{d}}^T(t), \hat{b}_0 \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{b}_1 \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \dots, \hat{b}_{n_b} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T(t)]^T, \quad (28)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (29)$$

注5 为提高梯度算法的暂态收敛速度, 可引入遗忘因子 (forgetting factor) λ , 将式(20)修改为

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

注6 为了提高随机梯度算法的暂态收敛速度和稳态性能, 可引入收敛指数 (convergence index) ε , 就得到修正随机梯度算法 (Modified Stochastic Gradient algorithm, M-SG 算法). 修正随机梯度算法比随机梯度算法具有更快的收敛速度, 其性能优于遗忘梯度算法^[1-3, 26-27].

在式(18)中引入收敛指数 ε , 即

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}{r^\varepsilon(t)} e(t), \quad \frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon \leq 1, \quad (30)$$

就得到修正 O-AM-GSG 算法(19)—(29). 这里 $1/r^\varepsilon(t)$ 是收敛因子或步长.

随机梯度类辨识算法, 包括辅助模型广义随机梯度算法、基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度算法、基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法等, 都可以引入遗忘因子和收敛指数来改进参数估计性能.

1.3 基于过参数化模型的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法

根据多新息辨识理论^[1, 3, 28], 为了提高随机梯度算法的参数估计收敛速度, 令整数 p 为新息长度, 将 O-AM-GSG 算法(18)—(29)中输出 $y(t)$ 和信息向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)$ 扩展为堆积输出向量 $\mathbf{Y}(p, t)$ 和堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t)$, 将式(18)中标量新息 $e(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 扩展为新息向量 $\mathbf{E}(p, t) \in \mathbf{R}^p$, 我们可以得到辨识参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的过参数化辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法 (Over-parameterization based Auxiliary Model Multi-Innovation Generalized Stochastic Gradient algorithm, O-AM-MI-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t)}{r(t)} \mathbf{E}(p, t), \quad (31)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1), \quad (32)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\|^2, \quad (33)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (34)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1)], \quad (35)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (36)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) = [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T(t), \dots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{n_b}^T(t)]^T, \quad (37)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (38)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_j(t) = [f_1(u(t-j)), f_2(u(t-j)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t-j))]^T, \quad (39)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) = [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (40)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad (41)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (42)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (43)$$

当新息长度 $p=1$ 时, O-AM-MI-GSG 算法退化为 O-AM-GSG 算法(18)—(29).

注7 为了使算法获得更快的收敛速度, 也可在式(33)中引入遗忘因子 λ , 即

$$r(t) = \lambda r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\|^2, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \quad (44)$$

则式(31)—(32)和(34)—(44)构成遗忘因子

O-AM-MI-GSG 算法.当新息长度 $p = 1$ 时,遗忘因子 O-AM-MI-GSG 算法退化为遗忘因子 O-AM-GSG 算法.在相同的数据长度下,增大 p 能提高参数估计精度.上式也可修改为

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

注 8 上述 O-AM-MI-GSG 算法在每步递推计算参数估计时,不仅使用了当前数据,而且使用了过去数据 $\{y(t-i), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-i) : i = 1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$,因此提高了数据使用率.这是 O-AM-MI-GSG 算法能改善参数估计精度的根本原因.

1.4 基于过参数化模型的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘辨识方法

对于辨识模型(8),利用最小二乘原理,极小化准则函数(criterion function)

$$J_2(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \sum_{j=1}^t [y(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(j)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

并借助辅助模型辨识思想,即用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ 构造信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 的估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)$,我们可以得到辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的过参数化辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法(Over-parameterization based Auxiliary Model Recursive Generalized Least Squares algorithm, O-AM-RGLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) [y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1)], \quad (45)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (46)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)]\mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (47)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (48)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t) = [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a^T(t), \boldsymbol{\phi}_0^T(t), \boldsymbol{\phi}_1^T(t), \dots, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{n_b}^T(t)]^T, \quad (49)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (50)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_j(t) = [f_1(u(t-j)), f_2(u(t-j)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t-j))]^T, \quad (51)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) = [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (52)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad (53)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (54)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (55)$$

若将 O-AM-RGLS 算法中的式(46)–(47)修改为

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \quad (56)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-j)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-j) =$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q),$$

$$\mathbf{P}(0) = p_0 \mathbf{I}_n, \quad (57)$$

就得到有限数据窗 O-AM-RGLS 算法,其中整数 $q \geq 1$ 为数据窗长度.

注 9 辨识算法的计算量可用其乘法运算次数和加法运算次数表示.一次加法运算为一次浮点运算(floating point operation),称为一个 flop,一次乘法运算也为一个 flop.除法作为乘法对待,减法作为加法对待.这样我们就可以用 flop 数,即浮点运算数来表示计算量的大小^[29].表 1 列出了基于过参数化模型的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法(45)–(55)的计算量,表中 $n = n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma + n_c$.

注 10 根据多新息辨识理论,基于 O-AM-RGLS 算法(45)–(55),通过将算法中标量新息 $e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$ 扩展成新息向量,我们可以得到过参数化辅助模型多新息广义最小二乘算法(O-AM-MI-GLS 算法).有关多新息辨识方法可参见《系统辨识——多新息辨识理论与方法》^[3].

由于过参数化模型待辨识的参数比系统实际参数数目多,因而基于过参数化模型的辨识算法计算量大(指同类算法间的比较).为减小计算量,下面研究基于关键项分离的辅助模型辨识方法.

表 1 O-AM-RGLS 算法的计算量

Table 1 The computational efficiency of the O-AM-RGLS algorithm

变量	表达式	乘法次数	加法次数
$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t)$	$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t)e(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$	n	n
	$e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$	n	n
$\mathbf{L}(t)$	$\mathbf{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) / [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t)] \in \mathbf{R}^n$	$2n$	n
	$\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) := \mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$	n^2	$n^2 - n$
$\mathbf{P}(t)$	$\mathbf{P}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) - \mathbf{L}(t)\boldsymbol{\zeta}^T(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$	n^2	n^2
$x_a(t)$	$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	$n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma$	$n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma - 1$
$\hat{w}(t)$	$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	0	1
总数		$2n^2 + 4n + n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma$	$2n^2 + 2n + n_a + (n_b + 1)n_\gamma$
总 flop 数		$N_1 := 4n^2 + 6n + 2n_a + 2(n_b + 1)n_\gamma$	

2 基于关键项分离的辅助模型递推辨识方法

关键项分离原理是 Vörös^[30-32]提出的.关键项分离是将双线性参数系统转化为一个线性参数系统,转化后的辨识模型信息向量中包括过去时刻的一些未知关键项,这些关键项可以用我们提出的辅助模型辨识思想来解决^[25,33-38],即用辅助模型的输出代替,基于这种思想的辨识方法称为基于关键项分离的辅助模型辨识方法.

下面针对 IN-OEAR 系统,借助于关键项分离和辅助模型辨识思想,研究基于关键项分离的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法、辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法、辅助模型递推广义最小二乘辨识方法.

2.1 基于关键项分离的辨识模型

考虑输入非线性输出误差自回归系统(1)——(2),重写如下:

$$y(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}(t) + w(t), \quad (58)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}(t) &= f(u(t)) = \\ & \gamma_1 f_1(u(t)) + \gamma_2 f_2(u(t)) + \cdots + \gamma_{n_\gamma} f_{n_\gamma}(u(t)) = \\ & f(u(t)) \boldsymbol{\gamma}, \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}(t), \quad (60)$$

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t), \quad (61)$$

其中 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别为系统的输入和输出, $v(t)$ 是均值为零的白噪声,非线性块输出 $\bar{u}(t)$ 是系数为 $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_{n_\gamma})$ 的已知非线性基函数 $\boldsymbol{f} := (f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_{n_\gamma})$ 的线性组合, $\boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) := [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \cdots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))] \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times n_\gamma}$ 是基函数构成的行向量, $\boldsymbol{\gamma} := [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_{n_\gamma}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_\gamma}$ 是非线性部分的参数向量.

定义参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 和信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\vartheta} := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}_s \\ \boldsymbol{c} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}, \quad n_0 := n_a + n_b + n_\gamma + n_c,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_s := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{a} \\ \boldsymbol{b} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a + n_b + n_\gamma},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t) := [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_x^T(t), \bar{u}(t-1), \bar{u}(t-2), \cdots, \bar{u}(t-n_b), \boldsymbol{f}(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a + n_b + n_\gamma},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t) := [-x(t-1), -x(t-2), \cdots, -x(t-n_a)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_u(t) := [\bar{u}(t-1), \bar{u}(t-2), \cdots, \bar{u}(t-n_b)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t) := [-w(t-1), -w(t-2), \cdots, -w(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}.$$

$$\text{令 } \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a + n_b + n_\gamma} \text{ 是 } \boldsymbol{\theta}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{a} \\ \boldsymbol{b} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 在时刻}$$

$$t \text{ 的估计, 令 } \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0} \text{ 是 } \boldsymbol{\vartheta} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta}_s \\ \boldsymbol{c} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 在时刻}$$

t 的估计.归一化假设 $B(z)$ 的第一个非零系数 $b_0 = 1$, 根据式(60)可得

$$x(t) = [1 - A(z)]x(t) + [B(z) - 1]\bar{u}(t) + \bar{u}(t).$$

将上式右边最后一项看作关键项,将式(59)代入得到

$$x(t) = [1 - A(z)]x(t) + [B(z) - 1]\bar{u}(t) + \boldsymbol{f}(u(t))\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_s^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s. \quad (62)$$

由式(61)可得

$$w(t) = [1 - C(z)]w(t) + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_w^T(t)\boldsymbol{c} + v(t). \quad (63)$$

将式(60)代入(58),使用式(62)和(63)得到基于关键项分离的辨识模型:

$$y(t) = x(t) + w(t) \quad (64)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\varphi}_s^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s + w(t) \quad (65)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\vartheta} + v(t). \quad (66)$$

在这个辨识模型中,参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 包含了系统的所有参数,输出 $y(t)$ 是参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的线性函数,但是信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 中除了包含未知真实输出项 $x(t-i)$ 和未知相关噪声项 $w(t-i)$,还包含了未知中间项(即非线性环节的输出) $\bar{u}(t-i)$,这些未知变量都需要用辅助模型进行估算.

2.2 基于关键项分离的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法

对于辨识模型(66),使用负梯度搜索,极小化准则函数

$$J_3(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

可得下列递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)}{r(t)}e(t), \quad (67)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1), \quad (68)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)\|^2. \quad (69)$$

因为信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 中除了包含未知真实输出项 $x(t-i)$ 和未知噪声项 $w(t-i)$,以及未知中间变量 $\bar{u}(t-i)$,因此上述算法无法实现.解决办法是借助于辅助模型辨识思想^[1-2,25],使用辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t-i)$, $\bar{u}_a(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ 定义 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 的估计:

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_s(t) \\ \hat{\varphi}_w(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0},$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_s(t) := [\varphi_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a+n_b+n_\gamma},$$

$$\varphi_a(t) := [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a},$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_w(t) := [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c},$$

其中 $\hat{\varphi}_s(t)$, $\varphi_a(t)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}_w(t)$ 分别为 $\varphi_s(t)$, $\varphi_x(t)$ 和 $\varphi_w(t)$ 的估计。

根据式(59), (62) 和 (64), 用获得的参数估计定义估算 $\bar{u}(t)$, $x(t)$ 和 $w(t)$ 的辅助模型:

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (70)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t) \hat{\theta}_s(t), \quad (71)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t) = y(t) - \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t) \hat{\theta}_s(t). \quad (72)$$

辅助模型的输出 $\bar{u}_a(t)$, $x_a(t)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t)$ 可作为 $\bar{u}(t)$, $x(t)$ 和 $w(t)$ 的估计. 式(67) — (69) 中的未知信息向量 $\varphi(t)$ 用 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 代替, 联立辅助模型(70) — (72), 我们可以得到辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 ϑ 的基于关键项分离的辅助模型广义随机梯度算法 (Key Term separation based Auxiliary Model Generalized Stochastic Gradient algorithm, KT-AM-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = \hat{\vartheta}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\varphi}(t)}{r(t)} e(t), \quad (73)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \hat{\varphi}^T(t) \hat{\vartheta}(t-1), \quad (74)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}(t)\|^2, \quad (75)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_s(t) \\ \hat{\varphi}_w(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (76)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_s(t) = [\varphi_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T, \quad (77)$$

$$\varphi_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (78)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_w(t) = [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (79)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))]^T, \quad (80)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (81)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t) \hat{\theta}_s(t), \quad (82)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (83)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_s(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t)]^T, \quad (84)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}_s^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (85)$$

KT-AM-GSG 算法(73) — (85) 的计算步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 $t=1$. 置初值 $\hat{\vartheta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_0}/p_0$, $r(0) = 1$, $\bar{u}_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $i=0, 1, \dots, \max[n_a, n_b, n_c]$, $p_0 = 10^6$. 给定基函数 $f_i(\ast)$.

2) 收集数据 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$, 用式(80) 构造基函数

行向量 $\mathbf{f}(u(t))$.

3) 用式(78) — (79), (77) 和 (76) 构造信息向量 $\varphi_a(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_w(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_s(t)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$.

4) 用式(74) — (75) 计算新息 $e(t)$ 和 $r(t)$.

5) 根据式(73) 刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\vartheta}(t)$.

6) 从式(85) 的 $\hat{\vartheta}(t)$ 中读出 $\hat{\theta}_s(t)$, 从式(84) 的 $\hat{\theta}_s(t)$ 中读出 $\hat{\gamma}(t)$. 用式(81) — (83) 计算辅助模型的输出 $\bar{u}_a(t)$, $x_a(t)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t)$.

7) t 增 1, 转到第 2) 步.

注 11 式(81) 是计算关键项估计 $\hat{u}(t) = \bar{u}_a(t)$ 的辅助模型, 式(82) 是计算未知真实输出项估计 $\hat{x}(t) = x_a(t)$ 的辅助模型. 式(83) 是计算噪声估计 $\hat{w}(t)$ 的辅助模型. 同样, 该算法可引入遗忘因子或收敛指数来改进参数估计精度.

2.3 基于关键项分离的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法

令新息长度为 p , 参考 O-AM-MI-GSG 算法(31) — (43) 的推导, 基于 KT-AM-GSG 算法(73) — (85), 我们可以得到辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 ϑ 的基于关键项分离的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法 (Key Term separation based Auxiliary Model Multi-Innovation Generalized Stochastic Gradient algorithm, KT-AM-MI-GSG 算法)^[19]:

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = \hat{\vartheta}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\Phi}(p, t)}{r(t)} \mathbf{E}(p, t), \quad (86)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t) \hat{\vartheta}(t-1), \quad (87)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}(t)\|^2, \quad (88)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (89)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, t) = [\hat{\varphi}(t), \hat{\varphi}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t-p+1)], \quad (90)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = [\hat{\varphi}_s^T(t), -\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (91)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_s(t) = [\varphi_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T, \quad (92)$$

$$\varphi_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (93)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))]^T, \quad (94)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (95)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t) [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t)]^T, \quad (96)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (97)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (98)$$

当新息长度 $p=1$ 时, KT-AM-MI-GSG 算法退化为 KT-AM-GSG 算法(73) — (85).

注 12 为提高参数估计精度, 在 KT-AM-MI-GSG 算法的式(88) 中引入遗忘因子 λ , 即

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

就得到遗忘因子 KT-AM-MI-GSG 算法;在式 (86) 中引入收敛指数 ε , 即

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

就得到修正 KT-AM-MI-GSG 算法;将式 (88) 修改为

$$r(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-j)\|^2 =$$

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

就得到有限数据窗 KT-AM-MI-GSG 算法,其中整数 $q \geq 1$ 是数据窗长度.

2.4 基于关键项分离的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘辨识方法

对辨识模型 (66), 利用最小二乘原理, 极小化准则函数

$$J_4(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \sum_{j=1}^t [y(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(j)\boldsymbol{\theta}]^2,$$

并借助辅助模型思想, 信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 中未知中间变量 $\bar{u}(t-i)$, $x_a(t-i)$ 和 $w(t-i)$ 分别用其辅助模型 (70) — (72) 的输出 $\bar{u}_a(t-i)$, $x_a(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ 代替, 我们可以得到辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的基于关键项分离的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法 (Key Term separation based Auxiliary Model Recursive Generalized Least Squares algorithm, KT-AM-RGLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) [y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (99)$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (100)$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = [\boldsymbol{I}_{n_0} - \boldsymbol{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)]\boldsymbol{P}(t-1), \quad (101)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t), -\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (102)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) = [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_b), f(u(t))]^T, \quad (103)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (104)$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))], \quad (105)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(u(t))\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (106)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) [\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t)]^T, \quad (107)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (108)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (109)$$

表 2 列出了基于关键项分离的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法 (99) — (109) 的计算量 ($n_0 = n_a + n_b + n_\gamma + n_c$).

注 13 与基于过参数化的辨识模型相比, 基于关键项分离的辨识模型可以避免出现参数乘积情形, 避免产生冗余参数, 从而可以减小辨识算法的计算量. 下面利用辅助模型辨识思想和滤波技术, 讨论几种基于数据滤波的辅助模型参数辨识方法.

3 基于数据滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法(1)

滤波辨识方法是针对有色噪声干扰系统提出的, 其基本思想是用噪声模型传递函数作为滤波器, 对输入输出数据进行滤波, 使得滤波后的系统结构是一个白噪声干扰的模型. 滤波只改变系统模型结构形式, 不改变系统的输入输出关系. 由于噪声模型是未知的, 所以必须采用递推方案或迭代方案实现滤波辨识方法.

3.1 基于滤波的辨识模型

考虑输入非线性输出误差自回归系统 (58) — (61), 重写如下:

$$y(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \bar{u}(t) + w(t), \quad (110)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}(t) &= f(u(t)) = \\ &= \gamma_1 f_1(u(t)) + \gamma_2 f_2(u(t)) + \dots + \gamma_{n_\gamma} f_{n_\gamma}(u(t)) = \\ &= \boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) \boldsymbol{\gamma}, \end{aligned} \quad (111)$$

表 2 KT-AM-RGLS 算法的计算量

Table 2 The computational efficiency of the KT-AM-RGLS algorithm

变量	表达式	乘法次数	加法次数
$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$	$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t)e(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$	n_0	n_0
	$e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$	n_0	n_0
$\boldsymbol{L}(t)$	$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) / [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t)] \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$	$2n_0$	n_0
	$\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) := \boldsymbol{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$	n_0^2	$n_0^2 - n_0$
$\boldsymbol{P}(t)$	$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) - \boldsymbol{L}(t)\boldsymbol{\zeta}^T(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0 \times n_0}$	n_0^2	n_0^2
$x_a(t)$	$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t) [\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t)]^T$	$n_a + n_b + n_\gamma$	$n_a + n_b + n_\gamma - 1$
$\hat{w}(t)$	$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t)$	0	1
	总数	$2n_0^2 + 4n_0 + n_a + n_b + n_\gamma$	$2n_0^2 + 2n_0 + n_a + n_b + n_\gamma$
	总 flop 数	$N_2 := 4n_0^2 + 6n_0 + 2n_a + 2n_b + 2n_\gamma$	

$$x(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}(t), \quad (112)$$

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t), \quad (113)$$

$$f(u(t)) := [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))] \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times n_y},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma} := [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_y}]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_y},$$

其中 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别为系统的输入和输出, $v(t)$ 是均值为零的白噪声.

用噪声模型 $C(z)$ 对非线性环节输出 $\bar{u}(t)$ 和系统输出 $y(t)$ 进行滤波, 得到滤波变量 $\bar{u}_f(t)$ 和 $y_f(t)$, 它们可以表示为

$$\bar{u}_f(t) := C(z)\bar{u}(t) = \gamma_1 U_1(t) + \gamma_2 U_2(t) + \dots + \gamma_{n_y} U_{n_y}(t), \quad (114)$$

$$y_f(t) := C(z)y(t) = y(t) + c_1 y(t-1) + c_2 y(t-2) + \dots + c_{n_c} y(t-n_c), \quad (115)$$

其中

$$U_i(t) := C(z)f_i(u(t)), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n_y. \quad (116)$$

定义滤波中间变量

$$x_f(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}_f(t). \quad (117)$$

定义参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$ 和信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t)$, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_s := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1}, \quad n_1 := n_a + n_b + n_y,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t) := [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_x^T(t), \boldsymbol{\varphi}_u^T(t), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t) := [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{x_f}^T(t), \bar{u}_f(t-1), \bar{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_f(t-n_b)],$$

$$[U_1(t), U_2(t), \dots, U_{n_y}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_x(t) := [-x(t-1), -x(t-2), \dots, -x(t-n_a)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_u(t) := [\bar{u}(t-1), \bar{u}(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}(t-n_b)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{x_f}(t) := [-x_f(t-1), -x_f(t-2), \dots, -x_f(t-n_a)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t) := [-w(t-1), -w(t-2), \dots, -w(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}.$$

$$\text{令 } \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{a}}(t) \\ \hat{\mathbf{b}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1} \text{ 为参数向量 } \boldsymbol{\theta}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 在}$$

时刻 t 的估计. 由式 (113) 可以得到噪声模型的辨识表达式:

$$w(t) = [1 - C(z)]w(t) + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_w^T(t)\mathbf{c} + v(t). \quad (118)$$

归一化假设 $B(z)$ 的第一个非零系数 $b_0 = 1$, 由式 (110) — (112) 可得

$$x(t) = [1 - A(z)]x(t) + [B(z) - 1]\bar{u}(t) + \bar{u}(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_x^T(t)\mathbf{a} + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_u^T(t)\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{f}(u(t))\boldsymbol{\gamma} =$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s, \quad (119)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) + w(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_s^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s + w(t). \quad (120)$$

利用式 (114), 由式 (117) 可得

$$x_f(t) = [1 - A(z)]x_f(t) + [B(z) - 1]\bar{u}_f(t) + \bar{u}_f(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s. \quad (121)$$

式 (110) 两边同时乘以滤波器 $C(z)$ 得到

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

即

$$y_f(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}_f(t) + v(t) = x_f(t) + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}_s + v(t). \quad (122)$$

此式与式 (118) 构成了 IN-OEAR 系统的第 1 种滤波辨识模型.

3.2 基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法

从滤波辨识模型 (122) 和噪声模型 (118) 可以看出, 滤波辨识模型 (122) 中信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 包含了未知滤波变量 $y_f(t-i)$, $\bar{u}_f(t-i)$ 和 $U_i(t)$, 计算这些变量需要用到未知的滤波器 $C(z)$ 或未知参数向量 \mathbf{c} , 同样, 噪声模型 (118) 中的 $w(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t)$ 是不可测的, 这是辨识的困难. 一种办法是利用滤波辨识理念: 用滤波器在时刻 t 的估计进行滤波, 在辨识算法中的未知滤波变量用其估计代替, 或用辅助模型的输出代替. 具体做法如下.

针对滤波辨识模型 (122) 和噪声模型 (118), 定义准则函数:

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

$$J_6(\mathbf{c}) := \frac{1}{2} [w(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_w^T(t)\mathbf{c}]^2,$$

使用负梯度搜索, 我们能够得到下列梯度递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)}{r_1(t)} [y_f(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1)], \quad (123)$$

$$r_1(t) = r_1(t-1) + \|\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (124)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t)}{r_2(t)} [w(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_w^T(t)\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1)] =$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t)}{r_2(t)} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_w^T(t)\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1)], \quad (125)$$

$$r_2(t) = r_2(t-1) + \|\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t)\|^2. \quad (126)$$

这个算法无法实现, 因为右边包含了未知变量和向量 $y_f(t)$, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_s(t)$, $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_w(t)$. 为解决这一问题, 用辅助模型的输出 $x_s(t-i)$, $\bar{u}_s(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{w}(t-i)$ 构造信

息向量 $\varphi_s(t)$ 和 $\varphi_w(t)$ 的估计:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\varphi}_s(t) &:= [\varphi_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \\ &\quad \bar{u}_a(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1}, \\ \varphi_a(t) &:= [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_a}, \\ \hat{\varphi}_w(t) &:= [-\hat{u}(t-1), -\hat{u}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{u}(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}.\end{aligned}$$

用噪声模型参数向量 \mathbf{c} 的估计 $\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) := [\hat{c}_1(t), \hat{c}_2(t), \dots, \hat{c}_{n_c}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}$ 构造滤波器 $C(z)$ 的估计:

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

根据式(114)—(116),用滤波器 $C(z)$ 的估计 $\hat{C}(t, z)$ 对估计 $\hat{u}(t) = \bar{u}_a(t)$ 和系统输出 $y(t)$ 进行滤波,可以得到 $\hat{u}_i(t)$, $y_f(t)$ 和 $U_i(t)$ 的估计 $\hat{u}_i(t)$, $\hat{y}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{U}_i(t)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{u}_i(t) &= \hat{C}(t, z)\hat{u}(t), \\ \hat{y}_f(t) &= \hat{C}(t, z)y(t), \\ \hat{U}_i(t) &= \hat{C}(t, z)f_i(u(t)).\end{aligned}$$

用估计 $\hat{x}_f(t-i)$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{U}_i(t)$ 构造信息向量 $\varphi_f(t)$ 的估计

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\varphi}_f(t) &:= [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \\ &\quad \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \\ &\quad \hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_y}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1}.\end{aligned}$$

根据式(111),用输入 $\mathbf{f}(u(t))$ 和参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t)$ 构造估算 $\bar{u}(t)$ 的非线性辅助模型:

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t))\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t).$$

$\bar{u}_a(t)$ 可作为 $\bar{u}(t)$ 的估计,即 $\hat{u}(t) = \bar{u}_a(t)$. 根据式(119),用估计 $\hat{\varphi}_s(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t)$ 构造估算 $x(t)$ 的辅助模型:

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t).$$

$x_a(t)$ 可作为 $x(t)$ 的估计,即 $\hat{x}(t) = x_a(t)$. 根据式(120),用估计 $x_a(t)$ 构造估算 $w(t)$ 的噪声辅助模型:

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t) = y(t) - \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t).$$

根据式(114)和式(121),构造估算未知变量 $\bar{u}_i(t)$ 和 $x_f(t)$ 的辅助模型:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{u}_i(t) &= [\hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_y}(t)]\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \\ \hat{x}_f(t) &= \hat{\varphi}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t).\end{aligned}$$

式(123)—(126)右边未知量 $y_f(t)$, $\varphi_f(t)$, $\varphi_s(t)$, $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$ 和 $\varphi_w(t)$ 分别用其估计 $\hat{y}_f(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_f(t)$, $\hat{\varphi}_s(t)$, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1)$ 和 $\hat{\varphi}_w(t)$ 代替,联立以上辅助模型,我们可以得到第1种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$ 和 \mathbf{c} 的基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度算法(Filtering based Auxiliary Model Generalized Stochastic Gradient algo-

rithm, F-AM-GSG 算法):

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) &= \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\varphi}_f(t)}{r_1(t)} [\hat{y}_f(t) - \\ &\quad \hat{\varphi}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1)],\end{aligned}\quad (127)$$

$$r_1(t) = r_1(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (128)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\varphi}_f(t) &= [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \\ &\quad \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \\ &\quad \hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_y}(t)]^T,\end{aligned}\quad (129)$$

$$\hat{u}_i(t) = [\hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_y}(t)]\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (130)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\varphi}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad (131)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t))\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (132)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad (133)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (134)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) &= \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\varphi}_w(t)}{r_2(t)} [y(t) - \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1) - \\ &\quad \hat{\varphi}_w^T(t)\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1)],\end{aligned}\quad (135)$$

$$r_2(t) = r_2(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}_w(t)\|^2, \quad (136)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\varphi}_s(t) &= [\varphi_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \\ &\quad \bar{u}_a(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T,\end{aligned}\quad (137)$$

$$\varphi_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (138)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (139)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_w(t) = [-\hat{u}(t-1), -\hat{u}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{u}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (140)$$

$$\hat{y}_f(t) = [y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_c)]\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + y(t), \quad (141)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{U}_i(t) &= [f_i(u(t-1)), f_i(u(t-2)), \dots, \\ &\quad f_i(u(t-n_c))] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + f_i(u(t)),\end{aligned}\quad (142)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (143)$$

注 14 为提高参数估计精度,在 F-AM-GSG 算法的式(128)和(136)中引入遗忘因子 λ_1 和 λ_2 ,即

$$r_1(t) = \lambda_1 r_1(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}_f(t)\|^2, \quad 0 \leq \lambda_1 \leq 1, \quad (144)$$

$$r_2(t) = \lambda_2 r_2(t-1) + \|\hat{\varphi}_w(t)\|^2, \quad 0 \leq \lambda_2 \leq 1, \quad (145)$$

就得到遗忘因子 F-AM-GSG 算法。

3.3 基于滤波的多新息辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法

设正整数 p 为新息长度.为提高 F-AM-GSG 辨识算法的收敛速度和参数辨识精度,将多新息辨识理论应用于 F-AM-GSG 算法,我们可以得到第1种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$ 和 \mathbf{c} 的基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法(Filtering based Auxiliary Model Multi-Innovation Generalized

Stochastic Gradient algorithm, F-AM-MI-GSG 算法)^[20]:

$$\hat{\theta}_s(t) = \hat{\theta}_s(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t)}{r_1(t)} E_f(p,t), \quad (146)$$

$$E_f(p,t) = \hat{Y}_f(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}_f^T(t) \hat{\theta}_s(t-1), \quad (147)$$

$$r_1(t) = r_1(t-1) + \|\hat{\Phi}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (148)$$

$$\hat{Y}_f(p,t) = [\hat{y}_f(t), \hat{y}_f(t-1), \dots, \hat{y}_f(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (149)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t) = [\hat{\varphi}_f(t), \hat{\varphi}_f(t-1), \dots, \hat{\varphi}_f(t-p+1)], \quad (150)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_\gamma}(t)]^T, \quad (151)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_\gamma}(t)] \hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (152)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\varphi}_f^T(t) \hat{\theta}_s(t), \quad (153)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (154)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\varphi}_s^T(t) \hat{\theta}_s(t), \quad (155)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (156)$$

$$\hat{c}(t) = \hat{c}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\Phi}_w(p,t)}{r_2(t)} E_w(p,t), \quad (157)$$

$$E_w(p,t) = Y(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}_w^T(p,t) \hat{\theta}_s(t-1) - \hat{\Phi}_w^T(p,t) \hat{c}(t-1), \quad (158)$$

$$r_2(t) = r_2(t-1) + \|\hat{\Phi}_w(t)\|^2, \quad (159)$$

$$Y(p,t) := [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (160)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_s(p,t) := [\hat{\varphi}_s(t), \hat{\varphi}_s(t-1), \dots, \hat{\varphi}_s(t-p+1)], \quad (161)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_w(p,t) := [\hat{\varphi}_w(t), \hat{\varphi}_w(t-1), \dots, \hat{\varphi}_w(t-p+1)], \quad (162)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_s(t) = [\varphi_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T, \quad (163)$$

$$\varphi_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (164)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))], \quad (165)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_w(t) = [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (166)$$

$$\hat{y}_f(t) = [y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_c)] \hat{c}(t) + y(t), \quad (167)$$

$$\hat{U}_i(t) = [f_i(u(t-1)), f_i(u(t-2)), \dots, f_i(u(t-n_c))] \hat{c}(t) + f_i(u(t)), \quad (168)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_s(t) = [\hat{a}^T(t), \hat{b}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t)]^T. \quad (169)$$

当新息长度 $p=1$ 时, 这个 F-AM-MI-GSG 算法退化为 F-AM-GSG 算法(127) — (143). 文献[20]针对输入非线性输出误差自回归(IN-OEAR)系统, 提出了基于分解的辅助模型广义随机梯度(D-AM-GSG)算法、基于分解的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度(D-

AM-MI-GSG)算法、基于数据滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度(F-AM-MI-GSG)算法(146) — (169).

F-AM-MI-GSG 算法(146) — (169) 的计算步骤如下($n_1 = n_a + n_b + n_\gamma$):

1) 初始化: 令 $t=1$. 置初值 $\hat{\theta}_s(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_1}/p_0$, $\hat{c}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_c}/p_0$, $r_1(0) = 1$, $r_2(0) = 1$, $\hat{x}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{w}(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\bar{u}_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $i=0, 1, \dots, n_1$, $p_0 = 10^6$, 给定基函数 $f_i(\cdot)$ 和新息长度 p .

2) 收集数据 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$, 用式(165)构造基函数行向量 $\mathbf{f}(u(t))$, 用式(160)构造堆积输出向量 $Y(p,t)$.

3) 用式(164)构造信息向量 $\varphi_a(t)$, 用式(166)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_w(t)$, 用式(163)构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}_s(t)$. 用式(161)构造堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_s(p,t)$, 用式(162)构造堆积噪声信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_w(p,t)$.

4) 用式(158)计算新息向量 $E_w(p,t)$, 用式(159)计算 $r_2(t)$.

5) 根据式(157)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{c}(t)$.

6) 用式(167)计算 $\hat{y}_f(t)$, 用式(168)计算 $\hat{U}_i(t)$, $j=1, 2, \dots, n_\gamma$.

7) 用式(149)构造堆积滤波输出向量 $\hat{Y}_f(p,t)$, 用式(151)构造滤波信息向量 $\hat{\Phi}_f(t)$, 用式(150)构造堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t)$.

8) 用式(147)计算新息向量 $E_f(p,t)$, 用式(148)计算 $r_1(t)$.

9) 根据式(146)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}_s(t)$, 并从式(169)的 $\hat{\theta}_s(t)$ 中读取估计 $\hat{\gamma}(t)$.

10) 用式(152)计算滤波变量的估计 $\hat{u}_f(t)$, 用式(153)计算滤波真实输出的估计 $\hat{x}_f(t)$, 用式(154)计算非线性辅助模型的输出 $\bar{u}_a(t)$, 用式(155)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t)$, 用式(156)计算噪声的估计 $\hat{w}(t)$.

11) t 增 1, 转到第 2) 步.

F-AM-MI-GSG 算法(146) — (169) 计算系统参数估计 $\hat{\theta}_s(t)$ 和 $\hat{c}(t)$ 的流程如图 2 所示.

3.4 基于滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘辨识方法

针对滤波辨识模型(122)和噪声模型(118), 定义准则函数

$$J_\gamma(\theta_s) := \sum_{j=1}^t [y_f(j) - \varphi_f^T(j) \theta_s]^2,$$

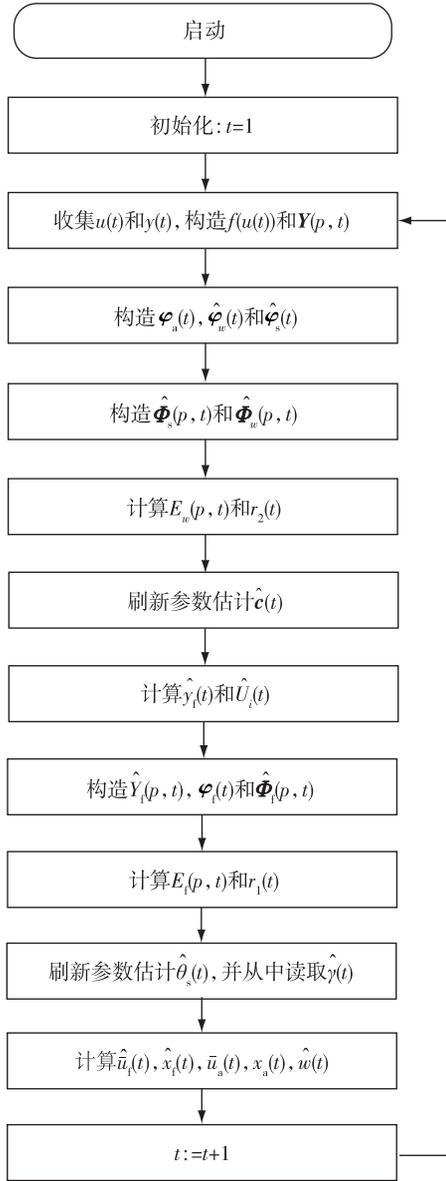


图2 计算 F-AM-MI-GSG 参数估计 $\hat{\theta}_s(t)$ 和 $\mathbf{c}(t)$ 的流程

Fig. 2 The flowchart of computing the F-AM-MI-GSG parameter estimates $\hat{\theta}_s(t)$ and $\mathbf{c}(t)$

$$J_8(\mathbf{c}) := \sum_{j=1}^t [w(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_w^T(j)\mathbf{c}]^2,$$

利用最小二乘原理和辅助模型辨识思想,极小化准则函数 $J_7(\boldsymbol{\theta}_s)$ 和 $J_8(\mathbf{c})$,未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替,我们可以得到第 1 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_s$ 和 \mathbf{c} 的基于滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法 (Filtering based Auxiliary Model Recursive Generalized Least Squares algorithm, F-AM-RGLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) [\hat{y}_f(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t-1)], \quad (170)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t)\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)]^{-1}, \quad (171)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_{n_1} - \mathbf{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t)]\mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (172)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a),$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b),$$

$$\hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_y}(t)]^T, \quad (173)$$

$$\hat{u}_i(t) = [\hat{U}_1(t), \hat{U}_2(t), \dots, \hat{U}_{n_y}(t)]\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (174)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad (175)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t))\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (176)$$

$$x_a(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t), \quad (177)$$

$$\hat{w}(t) = y(t) - x_a(t), \quad (178)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}_w(t) [\hat{w}(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w^T(t)\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1)], \quad (179)$$

$$\mathbf{L}_w(t) = \mathbf{P}_w(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w^T(t)\mathbf{P}_w(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t)]^{-1}, \quad (180)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_w(t) = [\mathbf{I}_{n_c} - \mathbf{L}_w(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w^T(t)]\mathbf{P}_w(t-1), \quad (181)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s(t) = [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a^T(t), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots,$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t))]^T, \quad (182)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_a(t) = [-x_a(t-1), -x_a(t-2), \dots, -x_a(t-n_a)]^T, \quad (183)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))]^T, \quad (184)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_w(t) = [-\hat{w}(t-1), -\hat{w}(t-2), \dots, -\hat{w}(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (185)$$

$$\hat{y}_f(t) = [y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_c)]\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + y(t), \quad (186)$$

$$\hat{U}_i(t) = [f_i(u(t-1)), f_i(u(t-2)), \dots,$$

$$f_i(u(t-n_c))] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + f_i(u(t)), \quad (187)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (188)$$

注 15 本节讨论的基于数据滤波的辅助模型辨识算法是将系统的参数分成两个参数集,一个是动态线性子系统参数加上静态非线性环节的参数,另一个是噪声模型的参数.算法包括耦合的两个子算法,它们交互递推计算每一时刻两个参数集的估计,这个算法的设计是在每一步递推计算时,先计算噪声模型参数估计 $\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t)$,后计算动态线性子系统和非线性环节的参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t)$.读者可以考虑先计算动态线性子系统和非线性环节的参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_s(t)$,后计算噪声模型参数估计 $\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t)$,这时算法应该如何调整.下面讨论另外 3 种基于数据滤波的辅助模型辨识方法.

4 基于数据滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法(2)

第 2 种基于数据滤波的辅助模型辨识算法是将滤波后的输入 $u_f(t)$ 反代入到滤波后模型中,便得到一个辨识模型,模型的参数向量包含系统的所有参

数,滤波信息向量包含滤波真实输出 $x_f(t)$, 滤波后非线性环节的输出 $\bar{u}_f(t)$, 以及非线性环节的输出 $\bar{u}(t)$, 它们都是未知的, 这些未知变量可通过辅助模型估算, 从而使得辨识问题得到解决.

4.1 基于滤波的辨识模型

考虑输入非线性输出误差自回归系统(110)—(113), 重写如下:

$$y(t) = x(t) + \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t), \quad (189)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}(t), \quad (190)$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = f(u(t)) = \gamma_1 f_1(u(t)) + \gamma_2 f_2(u(t)) + \dots + \gamma_{n_\gamma} f_{n_\gamma}(u(t)), \quad (191)$$

其中 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别为系统的输入和输出, $v(t)$ 是均值为零的白噪声, $f_i(\cdot)$ 是已知基函数.

定义非线性环节滤波输出变量(即线性动态子系统的滤波输入变量) $\bar{u}_f(t)$, 滤波真实输出变量 $x_f(t)$ 和滤波输出变量 $y_f(t)$ 为

$$\bar{u}_f(t) := C(z)\bar{u}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_y} \gamma_i f_i(u(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} c_i \bar{u}(t-i), \quad (192)$$

$$x_f(t) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}_f(t), \quad (193)$$

$$y_f(t) := C(z)y(t) = y(t) + c_1 y(t-1) + c_2 y(t-2) + \dots + c_{n_c} y(t-n_c). \quad (194)$$

定义参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 和信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{a} \\ \boldsymbol{b} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \\ \boldsymbol{c} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}, \quad n_0 := n_a + n_b + n_\gamma + n_c,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t) := [-x_f(t-1), -x_f(t-2), \dots, -x_f(t-n_a), \bar{u}_f(t-1), \bar{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_f(t-n_b), \boldsymbol{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}(t-1), \bar{u}(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0},$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) := [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))] \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times n_\gamma}.$$

令 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) := [\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$ 是参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [\boldsymbol{a}^T, \boldsymbol{b}^T, \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T, \boldsymbol{c}^T]^T$ 在时刻 t 的估计. 归一化假设 $B(z)$ 的第一个非零系数 $b_0 = 1$. 由式(193)可得

$$x_f(t) = [1 - A(z)]x_f(t) + [B(z) - b_0]\bar{u}_f(t) + b_0\bar{u}_f(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_a} a_i x_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} b_i \bar{u}_f(t-i) + \bar{u}_f(t).$$

与前节不同的是这里将滤波后变量反代入滤波后的模型中. 也就是将式(192)中的滤波输入 $\bar{u}_f(t)$

代入上式右边倒数第 1 项得到

$$x_f(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_a} a_i x_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} b_i \bar{u}_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_\gamma} \gamma_i f_i(u(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} c_i \bar{u}(t-i) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}. \quad (195)$$

式(189)两边同时乘以滤波器 $C(z)$ 得到

$$C(z)y(t) = C(z)x(t) + v(t).$$

即

$$y_f(t) = x_f(t) + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t) \boldsymbol{\theta} + v(t). \quad (196)$$

此即 IN-OEAR 系统的第 2 种滤波辨识模型. 该模型只涉及白噪声 $v(t)$, 参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 包含系统的所有参数, 信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 涉及未知滤波变量 $x_f(t-i)$ 和 $\bar{u}_f(t-i)$ 和非线性环节的输出(未知中间变量) $\bar{u}(t-i)$. 辨识的思路是利用输入输出数据 $\{u(t), y(t)\}$, 建立辅助模型估算这些未知变量, 研究系统参数与未知变量联合估计的辅助模型辨识方法.

4.2 基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法

用辅助模型的输出 $\hat{x}_f(t-i)$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i)$ 和 $\bar{u}_a(t-i)$ 定义 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 的估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) := [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \boldsymbol{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}.$$

根据式(195), 用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 定义估算 $x_f(t)$ 的辅助模型 $\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$. $\hat{x}_f(t)$ 可作为 $x_f(t)$ 的估计. 由式(191)可得 $\bar{u}(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) \boldsymbol{\gamma}$. 由此可用 $\boldsymbol{f}(u(t))$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t)$ 定义估算未知项 $\bar{u}(t)$ 的辅助模型 $\bar{u}_a(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t)$. $\bar{u}_a(t)$ 可看作 $\bar{u}(t)$ 的估计, 即 $\hat{\bar{u}}(t) = \bar{u}_a(t)$. 用参数向量 \boldsymbol{c} 的估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) := [\hat{c}_1(t), \hat{c}_2(t), \dots, \hat{c}_{n_c}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}$ 来构造多项式 $C(z)$ 的估计:

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

根据式(192), 用 $\hat{C}(t, z)$ 对 $\bar{u}(t)$ 的估计 $\bar{u}_a(t)$ 进行滤波, 得到 $\bar{u}_f(t)$ 的估计 $\hat{\bar{u}}_f(t) = \hat{C}(t, z)\bar{u}_a(t)$. 因为辨识算法中要用到 $y_f(t)$, 故不能使用 $\hat{C}(t, z)$ 对 $y(t)$ 进行滤波, 否则不可实现. 根据式(194), 用 $\hat{C}(t-1, z)$ 对 $y(t)$ 进行滤波, 得到 $y_f(t)$ 的估计 $\hat{y}_f(t) = \hat{C}(t-1, z)y(t)$. 这里的多项式滤波使用了不同时刻的估计, 是为了使辨识算法可以实现. 因为人们总是希望随着数据长度的增加, 参数估计收敛于真参数, 对于大 t , 相邻时刻的参数估计一般很接近, 这在仿真中也得到了验证.

根据滤波辨识模型(196), 定义准则函数

$$J_9(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y_f(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^2,$$

使用梯度搜索,极小化 $J_9(\boldsymbol{\theta})$,未知量 $y_f(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 用其对应的估计 $\hat{y}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)$ 代替,联立以上估算未知变量的辅助模型,我们可以得到第 2 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度算法(F-AM-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)}{r(t)} [\hat{y}_f(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (197)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (198)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (199)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (200)$$

$$\hat{y}_f(t) = [y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1) + y(t), \quad (201)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + \bar{u}_a(t), \quad (202)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (203)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (204)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (205)$$

注 16 为提高参数估计精度,在 F-AM-GSG 算法(197)–(205)的式(198)中引入遗忘因子 λ ,即 $r(t) = \lambda r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)\|^2$, $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$,就得到遗忘因子 F-AM-GSG 算法.在式(197)中引入收敛指数 ε ,即

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)}{r^\varepsilon(t)} [\hat{y}_f(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)],$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon \leq 1,$$

就得到修正 F-AM-GSG 算法.

注 17 这个 F-AM-GSG 算法(197)–(205)比上节的 F-AM-GSG 算法(127)–(143)要简单,不是分别估计系统模型参数和噪声模型参数,而是同时估计系统的所有参数.不同的是这个算法采用多项式 $C(z)$ 两个不同时刻的估计进行滤波,可同时估计系统参数和未知滤波变量.

4.3 基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法

应用多新息辨识理论,基于 F-AM-GSG 算法(197)–(205),我们可以得到第 2 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 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)^[19]:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_f(p, t)}{r(t)} \mathbf{E}_f(p, t), \quad (206)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_f(p, t) = \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_f(p, t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_f^T(p, t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1), \quad (207)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (208)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_f(p, t) = [\hat{y}_f(t), \hat{y}_f(t-1), \dots, \hat{y}_f(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (209)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_f(p, t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t-1), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t-p+1)], \quad (210)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (211)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (212)$$

$$\hat{y}_f(t) = [y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1) + y(t), \quad (213)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + \bar{u}_a(t), \quad (214)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (215)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (216)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (217)$$

当新息长度 $p = 1$ 时, F-AM-MI-GSG 算法退化为 F-AM-GSG 算法(197)–(205).

文献[19]研究了输入非线性输出误差自回归(IN-OEAR)系统的基于关键项分离的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法、基于关键项分离的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度(KT-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)算法(206)–(217).

F-AM-MI-GSG 算法(206)–(217)的计算步骤如下:

1) 初始化:令 $t = 1$.置初值 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_0}/p_0$, $r(0) = 1$, $\hat{y}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{x}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\bar{u}_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n_0$, $p_0 = 10^6$.给定基函数 $f_i(\ast)$ 和新息长度 p .

2) 收集数据 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$,用式(212)构造基函数行向量 $\mathbf{f}(u(t))$.

3) 用式(213)计算滤波输出 $\hat{y}_f(t)$,用式(209)构造堆积滤波输出向量 $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_f(p, t)$.

4) 用式(211)构造信息向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)$,用式(210)构造堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_f(p, t)$.

5) 用式(207)计算新息向量 $\mathbf{E}_f(p, t)$,用式(208)计算 $r(t)$.

6) 根据式(206)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

7) 从式(217)的 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 中读取参数向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t)$ 和 $\hat{\mathbf{c}}(t)$.

8) 用式(214)计算线性动态子系统的滤波输入估计 $\hat{u}_f(t)$,用式(215)计算滤波真实输出估计 $\hat{x}_f(t)$,用式(216)计算非线性辅助模型的输出 $\bar{u}_a(t)$.

9) t 增 1, 转到第 2) 步。

F-AM-MI-GSG 算法 (206) — (217) 计算系统参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 的流程如图 3 所示。

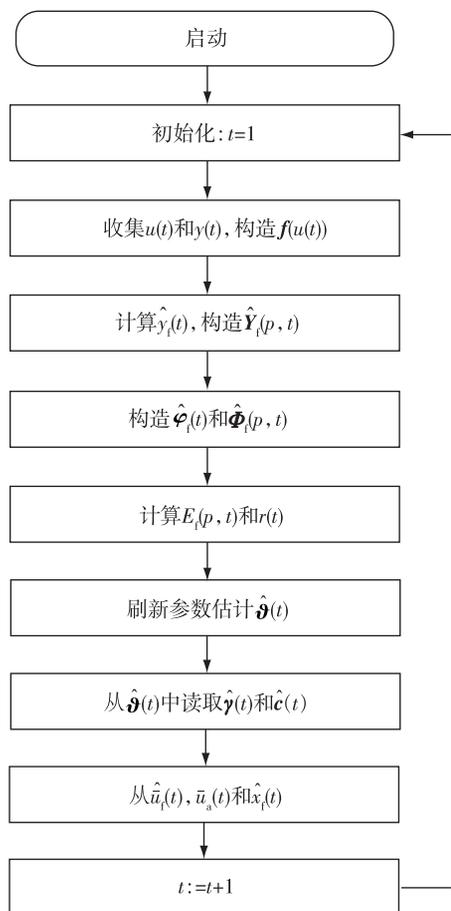


图 3 计算 F-AM-MI-GSG 参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 的流程

Fig. 3 The flowchart of computing the F-AM-MI-GSG parameter estimate $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$

4.4 基于滤波的辅助模型递推广义最小二乘辨识方法

对于滤波辨识模型 (196), 定义准则函数

$$J_{10}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \sum_{j=1}^t [y_f(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^2,$$

利用最小二乘原理, 极小化准则函数 $J_{10}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$, 可以得到最小二乘递推关系:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) [y_f(t) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (218)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)}{1 + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)}, \quad (219)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_{n_0} - \mathbf{L}(t) \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1). \quad (220)$$

这个算法无法实现, 因为右边包含未知变量 $y_f(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$. 解决的办法是借助于辅助模型 (211) — (217), 式 (218) — (220) 右边未知量 $y_f(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$

分别用其估计 $\hat{y}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)$ 代替, 我们可以得到第 2 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 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):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) [\hat{y}_f(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (221)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)]^{-1}, \quad (222)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_{n_0} - \mathbf{L}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (223)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a),$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)),$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (224)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_f}(u(t))], \quad (225)$$

$$\hat{y}_f(t) = [y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t-1) + y(t), \quad (226)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + \bar{u}_a(t), \quad (227)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (228)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (229)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (230)$$

5 基于数据滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法 (3)

第 3 种基于数据滤波的辅助模型辨识算法是将滤波后的输出 $y_f(t)$ 反代入到滤波后模型中, 得到的辨识模型参数向量包含系统的所有参数, 滤波信息向量包含滤波真实输出 $x_f(t)$, 滤波后非线性环节的输出 $\bar{u}_a(t)$, 以及滤波非线性基函数向量 $\mathbf{f}_f(t)$, 它们都是未知的, 这里依然通过辅助模型估算这些未知变量, 从而使得辨识问题得到解决。

5.1 基于滤波的辨识模型

考虑输入非线性输出误差自回归系统 (189) — (191), 重写如下:

$$y(t) = x(t) + \frac{1}{C(z)} v(t), \quad (231)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \bar{u}(t), \quad (232)$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) = \gamma_1 f_1(u(t)) + \gamma_2 f_2(u(t)) + \dots + \gamma_{n_f} f_{n_f}(u(t)), \quad (233)$$

其中 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别为系统的输入和输出, $v(t)$ 是均值为零的白噪声, $f_i(\cdot)$ 是已知基函数。

定义非线性环节滤波输出变量 (即线性动态子系统的滤波输入变量) $\bar{u}_f(t)$, 滤波真实输出变量 $x_f(t)$ 和滤波输出变量 $y_f(t)$ 为

$$\bar{u}_f(t) := C(z) \bar{u}(t) \in \mathbf{R}, \quad (234)$$

$$x_f(t) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \bar{u}_f(t) \in \mathbf{R}, \quad (235)$$

$$y_f(t) := C(z) y(t) = y(t) + [C(z) - 1] y(t) \in \mathbf{R}. \quad (236)$$

式(231)两边同时乘以滤波器 $C(z)$ 得到

$$C(z)y(t) = C(z)x(t) + v(t).$$

即

$$y_f(t) = x_f(t) + v(t). \quad (237)$$

定义参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 和滤波信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\vartheta} := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \boldsymbol{c} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}, \quad n_0 := n_a + n_b + n_\gamma + n_c,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{a} \\ \boldsymbol{b} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1}, \quad n_1 := n_a + n_b + n_\gamma,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t) := [\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t), -y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, -y(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t) := [-x_f(t-1), -x_f(t-2), \dots, -x_f(t-n_a), \\ \bar{u}_f(t-1), \bar{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_f(t-n_b), \boldsymbol{f}_f(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1},$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) := [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))] \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times n_\gamma},$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}_f(t) := C(z)\boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times n_\gamma}.$$

$$\text{令 } \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0} \text{ 是参数向量 } \boldsymbol{\vartheta} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \boldsymbol{c} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 在时刻 } t$$

的估计. 归一化假设 $B(z)$ 的第一个非零系数 $b_0 = 1$. 由式(233)—(235)可得

$$\bar{u}(t) = f(u(t)) = \boldsymbol{f}(u(t))\boldsymbol{\gamma}, \quad (239)$$

$$\bar{u}_f(t) = C(z)\boldsymbol{f}(u(t))\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \boldsymbol{f}_f(t)\boldsymbol{\gamma}, \quad (240)$$

$$x_f(t) = [1-A(z)]x_f(t) + [B(z)-b_0]\bar{u}_f(t) + b_0\bar{u}_f(t) = \\ [1-A(z)]x_f(t) + [B(z)-b_0]\bar{u}_f(t) + \boldsymbol{f}_f(t)\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}. \quad (241)$$

将滤波后输出变量 $y_f(t)$ 反代入滤波后的模型中, 将式(236)代入式(237), 并利用(241)可得

$$y(t) + [C(z)-1]y(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta} + v(t).$$

移项得到

$$y(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta} - [C(z)-1]y(t) + v(t) = \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_f^T(t)\boldsymbol{\vartheta} + v(t). \quad (242)$$

此即 IN-OEAR 系统的第 3 种滤波辨识模型.

5.2 基于滤波的辅助模型建立

由于 IN-OEAR 系统的第 3 种滤波辨识模型(242)既包含未知参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$, 又信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 包含未知子信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$, 使得用于线性回归模型的辨识方法(如随机梯度算法、递推最小二乘算法)无法应用. 这里解决的思路是应用递推辨识方案, 构造辅助模型估算信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 中的未知量, 进而提出基于滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法.

由于信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 中 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 涉及未知滤波变量 $x_f(t-i)$ 和 $\bar{u}_f(t-i)$, 以及当前时刻的滤波向量 $\boldsymbol{f}_f(t)$, 故需要构造 3 个辅助模型分别估计它们. 根据 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$

和 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 的定义式, 用辅助模型的输出 $\hat{x}_f(t-i)$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t)$ 分别定义 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_f(t)$ 的估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t), -y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, \\ -y(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}, \quad (243)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t) := [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \\ \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_1}. \quad (244)$$

根据式(241), 用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 定义估算 $x_f(t)$ 的辅助模型 $\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$. $\hat{x}_f(t)$ 可作为 $x_f(t)$ 的估计.

根据式(240), 用 $\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t)$ 构造估算 $\bar{u}_f(t)$ 的辅助模型 $\hat{u}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t)$. $\hat{u}_f(t)$ 可作为 $\bar{u}_f(t)$ 的估计. 用噪声模型参数向量 \boldsymbol{c} 的估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) := [\hat{c}_1(t), \hat{c}_2(t), \dots, \hat{c}_{n_c}(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_c}$ 构造滤波器 $C(z)$ 的估计:

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

因为辨识算法计算参数估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) \end{bmatrix}$ 时, 需要

用到滤波信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 的估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t)$, 而 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t)$ 包含了 $\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t)$, 所以为保证递推算法可以实现, 根据式(238), $\boldsymbol{f}_f(t)$ 的估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t)$ 只有使用 $C(z)$ 在时刻 $t-1$ 的估计 $\hat{C}(t-1, z)$ 对 $\boldsymbol{f}(u(t))$ 进行滤波得到, 即 $\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t) := \hat{C}(t-1, z)\boldsymbol{f}(u(t))$. 此即估算 $\boldsymbol{f}_f(t)$ 的辅助模型, $\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_f(t)$ 可看作 $\boldsymbol{f}_f(t)$ 的估计.

设置变量(向量)在时刻 $t=0$ 及过去时刻初值后, 借助于辅助模型辨识思想, 利用式(243)—(244)中估计的滤波信息向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t)$ 代替未知的 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$, 从而能够获得基于数据滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法.

5.3 基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法

根据滤波辨识模型(242), 定义准则函数

$$J_{11}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\phi}_f^T(t)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

使用梯度搜索, 极小化 $J_{11}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})$, 借助于上述辅助模型, 未知量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 用估算的滤波信息向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t)$ 代替, 我们可以得到第 3 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度算法(F-AM-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t)}{r(t)} e_f(t), \quad (245)$$

$$e_f(t) = y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1), \quad (246)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (247)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t), -y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, -y(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (248)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \hat{f}_f(t)]^T, \quad (249)$$

$$f(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (250)$$

$$\hat{f}_f(t) = \hat{c}_1(t-1)f(t-1) + \hat{c}_2(t-1)f(u(t-2)) + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_c}(t-1)f(u(t-n_c)) + f(u(t)), \quad (251)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\phi}_f^T(t)\hat{\theta}(t), \quad (252)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = \hat{f}_f(t)\hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (253)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{a}^T(t), \hat{b}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t)]^T, \quad (254)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{c}^T(t)]^T. \quad (255)$$

5.4 基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法

基于 F-AM-GSG 算法(245)——(255), 我们可以得到第 3 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 ϑ 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):

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = \hat{\vartheta}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t)}{r(t)} E_f(p,t), \quad (256)$$

$$E_f(p,t) = Y(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}_f^T(p,t)\hat{\vartheta}(t-1), \quad (257)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\Phi}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (258)$$

$$Y(p,t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (259)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t) = [\hat{\phi}_f(t), \hat{\phi}_f(t-1), \dots, \hat{\phi}_f(t-p+1)], \quad (260)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(t) = [\hat{\phi}_f^T(t), -y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, -y(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (261)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \hat{f}_f(t)]^T, \quad (262)$$

$$f(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (263)$$

$$\hat{f}_f(t) = \hat{c}_1(t-1)f(t-1) + \hat{c}_2(t-1)f(u(t-2)) + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_c}(t-1)f(u(t-n_c)) + f(u(t)), \quad (264)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\phi}_f^T(t)\hat{\theta}(t), \quad (265)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = \hat{f}_f(t)\hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (266)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{a}^T(t), \hat{b}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t)]^T, \quad (267)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{c}^T(t)]^T. \quad (268)$$

当新息长度 $p=1$ 时, 这个 F-AM-MI-GSG 算法退化为 F-AM-GSG 算法(245)——(255). F-AM-MI-GSG 算法(256)——(268)的计算步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 $t=1$. 置初值 $\hat{\vartheta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_0}/p_0$, $r(0) = 1$, $\hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\hat{x}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $\bar{u}_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $i=0, 1, \dots, n_0$, $p_0 = 10^6$, 给定基函数 $f_i(\ast)$ 和新息长度 p . 在所有递推辨识算法中, 输入输出等变量的初值都可以设置为零或很小的实数.

2) 收集数据 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$, 用式(263)构造基函

数行向量 $f(u(t))$, 用式(264)计算辅助模型的输出 $\hat{f}_f(t)$, 用式(259)构造堆积输出向量 $Y(p,t)$.

3) 用式(262)和(261)构造信息向量 $\hat{\phi}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{\Phi}_f(t)$, 用式(260)构造堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t)$.

4) 用式(257)计算新息向量 $E_f(p,t)$, 用式(258)计算 $r(t)$.

5) 用式(256)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\vartheta}(t)$, 从式(268)的 $\hat{\vartheta}(t)$ 中读取参数估计 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 和 $\hat{c}(t)$, 从式(267)的 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 中读取参数估计 $\hat{\gamma}(t)$.

6) 用式(265)——(266)计算辅助模型的输出 $\hat{x}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{u}_f(t)$.

7) t 增 1, 转到第 2) 步.

5.5 基于滤波的辅助模型递推最小二乘辨识方法

对于滤波辨识模型(242), 定义准则函数

$$J_{12}(\vartheta) := \sum_{j=1}^t [y(j) - \phi_f^T(j)\vartheta]^2,$$

利用最小二乘原理, 极小化准则函数 $J_{12}(\vartheta)$, 借助于辅助模型(261)——(268), 未知滤波信息向量 $\phi_f(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\phi}_f(t)$ 代替, 我们可以得到第 3 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 ϑ 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):

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = \hat{\vartheta}(t-1) + L(t)[y(t) - \hat{\phi}_f^T(t)\hat{\vartheta}(t-1)], \quad (269)$$

$$L(t) = P(t-1)\hat{\phi}_f(t)[1 + \hat{\phi}_f^T(t)P(t-1)\hat{\phi}_f(t)]^{-1}, \quad (270)$$

$$P(t) = [I_{n_0} - L(t)\hat{\phi}_f^T(t)]P(t-1), \quad (271)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(t) = [\hat{\phi}_f^T(t), -y(t-1), -y(t-2), \dots, -y(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (272)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \hat{f}_f(t)]^T, \quad (273)$$

$$f(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (274)$$

$$\hat{f}_f(t) = \hat{c}_1(t-1)f(t-1) + \hat{c}_2(t-1)f(u(t-2)) + \dots + \hat{c}_{n_c}(t-1)f(u(t-n_c)) + f(u(t)), \quad (275)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\phi}_f^T(t)\hat{\vartheta}(t), \quad (276)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = \hat{f}_f(t)\hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (277)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{a}^T(t), \hat{b}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t)]^T, \quad (278)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{c}^T(t)]^T. \quad (279)$$

6 基于数据滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法(4)

第 4 种基于数据滤波的辅助模型辨识算法是将滤波后的输入输出 $u_f(t)$ 和 $y_f(t)$ 都反代入到滤波后模型中, 得到的辨识模型参数向量包含系统的所有参数, 滤波信息向量包含滤波真实输出 $x_f(t)$, 滤波后非线性环节的输出 $\bar{u}_f(t)$, 以及非线性环节的输出

$\bar{u}(t)$, 它们都是未知的, 这里依然通过辅助模型估算这些未知变量, 进而在辨识算法中用这些估算变量, 从而使得辨识问题得到解决.

6.1 基于滤波的辨识模型

考虑输入非线性输出误差自回归系统(189)——(191), 重写如下:

$$y(t) = x(t) + \frac{1}{C(z)}v(t), \quad (280)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}(t), \quad (281)$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = f(u(t)) = \gamma_1 f_1(u(t)) + \gamma_2 f_2(u(t)) + \dots + \gamma_{n_\gamma} f_{n_\gamma}(u(t)), \quad (282)$$

其中 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别为系统的输入和输出, $v(t)$ 是均值为零的白噪声, $f_i(\cdot)$ 是已知基函数.

定义非线性环节滤波输出变量(即线性动态子系统的滤波输入变量) $\bar{u}_f(t)$, 滤波真实输出变量 $x_f(t)$ 和滤波输出变量 $y_f(t)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_f(t) &:= C(z)\bar{u}(t) = \\ &\bar{u}(t) + c_1\bar{u}(t-1) + c_2\bar{u}(t-2) + \dots + c_{n_c}\bar{u}(t-n_c) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^{n_\gamma} \gamma_i f_i(u(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} c_i \bar{u}(t-i), \end{aligned} \quad (283)$$

$$x_f(t) := \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}\bar{u}_f(t), \quad (284)$$

$$y_f(t) := C(z)y(t) = y(t) + c_1 y(t-1) + c_2 y(t-2) + \dots + c_{n_c} y(t-n_c). \quad (285)$$

式(280)两边同时乘以滤波器 $C(z)$ 得到

$$C(z)y(t) = C(z)x(t) + v(t).$$

即

$$y_f(t) = x_f(t) + v(t). \quad (286)$$

定义参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 和信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\vartheta} := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \\ \mathbf{c} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}, \quad n_0 := n_a + n_b + n_\gamma + n_c,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t) &:= [-x_f(t-1), -x_f(t-2), \dots, -x_f(t-n_a), \\ &\bar{u}_f(t-1), \bar{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \\ &\bar{u}(t-1) - y(t-1), \bar{u}(t-2) - y(t-2), \dots, \\ &\bar{u}(t-n_c) - y(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t) &:= [-x_f(t-1), -x_f(t-2), \dots, -x_f(t-n_a), \\ &\bar{u}_f(t-1), \bar{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \\ &\bar{u}(t-1), \bar{u}(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}(t-n_c)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) := [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_\gamma}(u(t))] \in \mathbf{R}^{1 \times n_\gamma}.$$

令 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) := [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$ 是参

数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta} = [\mathbf{a}^T, \mathbf{b}^T, \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T, \mathbf{c}^T]^T$ 在时刻 t 的估计. 归一化假设 $B(z)$ 的第一个非零系数 $b_0 = 1$. 由式(284)可得

$$x_f(t) = [1 - A(z)]x_f(t) + [B(z) - 1]\bar{u}_f(t) + \bar{u}_f(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_a} a_i x_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} b_i \bar{u}_f(t-i) + \bar{u}_f(t).$$

将滤波后变量反代入滤波后的模型中, 即将式(285)中的滤波输入 $\bar{u}_f(t)$ 代入上式右边倒数第 1 项得到

$$x_f(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_a} a_i x_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} b_i \bar{u}_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_\gamma} \gamma_i f_i(u(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} c_i \bar{u}(t-i) \quad (287)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\phi}_f^T(t) \boldsymbol{\vartheta}. \quad (288)$$

将式(285)和(287)代入式(286)可得

$$y(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} c_i y(t-i) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_a} a_i x_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} b_i \bar{u}_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_\gamma} \gamma_i f_i(u(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} c_i \bar{u}(t-i) + v(t).$$

移项得到滤波辨识模型:

$$y(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_a} a_i x_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} b_i \bar{u}_f(t-i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_\gamma} \gamma_i f_i(u(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} c_i [\bar{u}(t-i) - y(t-i)] + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}_f^T(t) \boldsymbol{\vartheta} + v(t), \quad (289)$$

此即 IN-OEAR 系统的滤波辨识模型. 该模型是一个白噪声 $v(t)$ 干扰的伪线性回归模型(即信息向量含有未知项的线性回归模型), 参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 包含系统的所有参数, 信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 涉及未知滤波变量 $x_f(t-i)$ 和 $\bar{u}_f(t-i)$ 和非线性环节的输出(未知中间变量) $\bar{u}(t-i)$. 辨识的思路是利用输入输出数据 $\{u(t), y(t)\}$, 建立辅助模型估算这些未知变量, 推导系统参数与未知变量联合估计的辅助模型辨识方法.

6.2 基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度辨识方法

由于 IN-OEAR 系统的滤波辨识模型(289)既包含未知参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$, 又包含未知信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$, 使得用于线性回归模型的辨识方法(如随机梯度算法、递推最小二乘算法)无法应用. 这里解决的思路是应用递推辨识方案, 构造辅助模型估算信息向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_f(t)$ 中的未知量, 进而提出辨识 IN-OEAR 系统的基于滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法.

根据滤波辨识模型(289), 定义准则函数

$$J_{13}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} [y(t) - \boldsymbol{\phi}_f^T(t) \boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

使用梯度搜索, 极小化 $J_{13}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})$, 借助于辅助模型辨识

思想,未知量 $\phi_f(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\phi}_f(t)$ 代替,我们可以得到第 4 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 θ 的基于滤波的辅助模型广义随机梯度算法(F-AM-GSG 算法):

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\phi}_f(t)}{r(t)} e_f(t), \quad (290)$$

$$e_f(t) = y(t) - \hat{\phi}_f^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1), \quad (291)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\phi}_f(t)\|^2, \quad (292)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1) - y(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2) - y(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c) - y(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (293)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (294)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (295)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + \bar{u}_a(t), \quad (296)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\phi}_f^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t), \quad (297)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (298)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (299)$$

6.3 基于滤波的辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度辨识方法

基于 F-AM-GSG 算法(290)–(299),我们可以得到第 4 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 θ 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):

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + \frac{\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t)}{r(t)} \mathbf{E}_f(p,t), \quad (300)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_f(p,t) = \mathbf{Y}(p,t) - \hat{\Phi}_f^T(p,t) \hat{\theta}(t-1), \quad (301)$$

$$r(t) = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t)\|^2, \quad (302)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p,t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (303)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t) = [\hat{\phi}_f(t), \hat{\phi}_f(t-1), \dots, \hat{\phi}_f(t-p+1)], \quad (304)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1) - y(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2) - y(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c) - y(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (305)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (306)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (307)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)] \hat{\mathbf{c}}(t) + \bar{u}_a(t), \quad (308)$$

$$\hat{x}_f(t) = \hat{\phi}_f^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t), \quad (309)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \mathbf{f}(u(t)) \hat{\gamma}(t), \quad (310)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{a}}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{b}}^T(t), \hat{\gamma}^T(t), \hat{\mathbf{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (311)$$

当新息长度 $p=1$ 时,这个 F-AM-MI-GSG 算法退化为 F-AM-GSG 算法(290)–(299). F-AM-MI-GSG 算法(300)–(311)的计算步骤如下:

1) 初始化:令 $t=1$.置初值 $\hat{\theta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_{n_0}/p_0, r(0) = 1, \hat{u}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0, \hat{x}_f(t-i) = 1/p_0, \bar{u}_a(t-i) = 1/p_0, i=0, 1, \dots, n_0, p_0 = 10^6$, 给定基函数 $f_i(\cdot)$ 和新息长度 p .

2) 收集数据 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$,用式(307)构造基函数行向量 $\mathbf{f}(u(t))$,用式(303)构造堆积输出向量 $\mathbf{Y}(p,t)$.

3) 用式(305)和(306)构造信息向量 $\hat{\phi}_f(t)$ 和 $\hat{\phi}_f(p,t)$,用式(304)构造堆积信息矩阵 $\hat{\Phi}_f(p,t)$.

4) 用式(301)计算新息向量 $\mathbf{E}_f(p,t)$,用式(302)计算 $r(t)$.

5) 用式(300)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\theta}(t)$,从式(311)的 $\hat{\theta}(t)$ 中读取 $\hat{\gamma}(t)$.

6) 用式(308)–(310)计算辅助模型的输出 $\hat{u}_f(t), \hat{x}_f(t)$ 和 $\bar{u}_a(t)$.

7) t 增 1,转到第 2)步.

6.4 基于滤波的辅助模型递推最小二乘辨识方法

对于滤波辨识模型(289),定义准则函数

$$J_{14}(\theta) := \sum_{j=1}^t [y(j) - \phi_f^T(j) \theta]^2,$$

利用最小二乘原理,极小化准则函数 $J_{14}(\theta)$,借助于辅助模型(305)–(311),未知滤波信息向量 $\phi_f(t)$ 用其估计 $\hat{\phi}_f(t)$ 代替,我们可以得到第 4 种辨识 IN-OEAR 系统参数向量 θ 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):

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) [y(t) - \hat{\phi}_f^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1)], \quad (312)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\phi}_f(t) [1 + \hat{\phi}_f^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\phi}_f(t)]^{-1}, \quad (313)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_{n_0} - \mathbf{L}(t) \hat{\phi}_f^T(t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (314)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1) - y(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2) - y(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c) - y(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (315)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_f(t) = [-\hat{x}_f(t-1), -\hat{x}_f(t-2), \dots, -\hat{x}_f(t-n_a), \hat{u}_f(t-1), \hat{u}_f(t-2), \dots, \hat{u}_f(t-n_b), \mathbf{f}(u(t)), \bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)]^T, \quad (316)$$

$$\mathbf{f}(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_{n_y}(u(t))], \quad (317)$$

$$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)] \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) + \bar{u}_a(t), \quad (318)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (319)$$

$$\bar{u}_a(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t), \quad (320)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (321)$$

表3列出了第4种F-AM-RGLS算法(312)——(321)的计算量($n_0 = n_a + n_b + n_\gamma + n_c$).

表7 F-AM-RGLS算法的计算量

Table 7 The computational efficiency of the F-AM-RGLS algorithm

变量	表达式	乘法次数	加法次数
$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$	$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{L}(t) e_f(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$	n_0	n_0
	$e_f(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$	n_0	n_0
$\boldsymbol{L}(t)$	$\boldsymbol{L}(t) = \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) / [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f^T(t) \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t)] \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$	$2n_0$	n_0
	$\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) := \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_f(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0}$	n_0^2	$n_0^2 - n_0$
$\boldsymbol{P}(t)$	$\boldsymbol{P}(t) = \boldsymbol{P}(t-1) - \boldsymbol{L}(t) \boldsymbol{\zeta}^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_0 \times n_0}$	n_0^2	n_0^2
$\hat{u}_f(t)$	$\hat{u}_f(t) = [\bar{u}_a(t-1), \bar{u}_a(t-2), \dots, \bar{u}_a(t-n_c)] \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}(t) + \bar{u}_a(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	n_c	n_c
$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_f(t)$	$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_f(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_f^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	n_0	$n_0 - 1$
$\bar{u}_a(t)$	$\bar{u}_a(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(u(t)) \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}$	n_r	$n_r - 1$
总数		$2n_0^2 + 5n_0 + n_c + n_\gamma$	$2n_0^2 + 3n_0 + n_c + n_\gamma - 2$
总 flop 数		$N_3 := 4n_0^2 + 8n_0 + 2n_c + 2n_\gamma - 2$	

7 结语

输入非线性输出误差类系统包括基本的输入非线性输出误差(IN-OE)系统、输入非线性输出误差滑动平均(IN-OEMA)系统、输入非线性输出误差自回归(IN-OEAR)系统、输入非线性输出误差自回归滑动平均(IN-OEARMA)系统,即输入非线性 Box-Jenkins(IN-BJ)系统.本文以IN-OEAR系统为例,研究了基于过参数化模型、关键项分离、数据滤波的辅助模型递推辨识方法,包括辅助模型广义随机梯度算法、辅助模型多新息广义随机梯度算法、辅助模型递推广义最小二乘算法.这些方法可以推广到其他线性系统和非线性系统中,例如,可以结合迭代辨识方法^[39-41]来研究有色噪声干扰线性参数系统^[42-46]的辅助模型迭代辨识方法.

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Auxiliary model based identification methods. Part C: Input nonlinear output-error autoregressive systems

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Abstract The input nonlinear systems include the input nonlinear equation-error type systems and the input nonlinear output-error type systems. According to the over-parameterization model, the key term separation and the data filtering, this paper studies and presents the over-parameterization model based auxiliary model recursive identification (AM-RI) methods, the key term separation based AM-RI methods and the data filtering based AM-RI methods for input nonlinear output-error autoregressive systems. These methods can be extended to other input nonlinear output-error systems, output nonlinear output-error type systems and feedback nonlinear systems. Finally, the computational efficiency, the computational steps and the flowcharts of several typical identification algorithms are discussed.

Key words parameter estimation; recursive identification; gradient search; least squares; over-parameterization model; key term separation; filtering technique; model decomposition; auxiliary model identification ideal; hierarchical identification principle; input nonlinear system; output nonlinear system