



辅助模型辨识方法(5):最小二乘辨识

摘要

借助于辅助模型辨识思想,针对白噪声干扰的输入非线性有限脉冲响应系统,研究了辅助模型最小二乘辨识方法、辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔辅助模型最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识方法、等递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识方法,以及有限数据窗最小二乘辨识方法,包括引入加权因子(加权矩阵)、遗忘因子得到的一些相应辨识方法。

关键词

参数估计;递推辨识;最小二乘;关键项分离;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;滤波辨识理念;输入非线性系统;输出非线性系统

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0 引言

梯度搜索、最小二乘搜索、牛顿搜索是求解优化问题的基本方法。最小二乘搜索主要用于求解线性优化问题,梯度搜索、牛顿搜索主要用于求解非线性优化问题。这些搜索方法用于系统辨识,就产生了随机梯度辨识方法、梯度迭代辨识方法、梯度递推辨识方法、递推最小二乘辨识方法、最小二乘迭代辨识方法、最小二乘递推辨识方法、牛顿迭代辨识方法、牛顿递推辨识方法。对于线性优化问题,牛顿辨识方法退化为最小二乘辨识方法。这些方法与新近提出的辅助模型辨识思想、多新息辨识理论、递阶辨识原理、耦合辨识概念、滤波辨识理念等相结合,便形成不胜枚举的辨识方法,例如:1) 辅助模型随机梯度方法、辅助模型最小二乘方法、辅助模型牛顿方法、辅助模型梯度迭代方法、辅助模型最小二乘迭代方法、辅助模型牛顿迭代方法;2) 多新息随机梯度方法、多新息最小二乘方法、多新息牛顿方法;3) 递阶随机梯度方法、递阶最小二乘方法、递阶牛顿方法、递阶梯度迭代方法、递阶最小二乘迭代方法、递阶牛顿迭代方法;4) 辅助模型多新息随机梯度方法、辅助模型多新息最小二乘方法、辅助模型多新息牛顿方法;5) 递阶多新息随机梯度方法、递阶多新息最小二乘方法、递阶多新息牛顿方法;6) 辅助模型递阶梯度迭代方法、辅助模型递阶最小二乘迭代方法、辅助模型递阶牛顿迭代方法;7) 辅助模型递阶多新息随机梯度方法、辅助模型递阶多新息最小二乘方法、辅助模型递阶多新息牛顿方法;8) 耦合随机梯度方法、耦合最小二乘方法、耦合牛顿方法;9) 辅助模型耦合随机梯度方法、辅助模型耦合最小二乘方法、辅助模型耦合牛顿方法;10) 耦合多新息随机梯度方法、耦合多新息最小二乘方法、耦合多新息牛顿方法;11) 辅助模型耦合多新息随机梯度方法、辅助模型耦合多新息最小二乘方法、辅助模型耦合多新息牛顿方法等。这些方法在文献[1-3],以及自2011年来《南京信息工程大学学报》上的连载论文中有详细介绍。

辅助模型辨识思想能够用于线性输出误差系统^[4-6]、线性参数系统^[7-10],也可用于非线性系统^[11-13]。本文针对白噪声干扰的输入非线性有限脉冲响应系统,在文献[13]的基础上,研究了基于辅助模型的最小二乘辨识方法、多新息最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔多新息最小二乘辨识方法、等递推间隔多新息最小二乘辨识方法,以及有限数据窗最小二乘辨识方法。这些方法可

以联合迭代方法^[14-16]来研究其他有色噪声干扰系统的辨识问题,如线性系统^[17-20]、非线性系统^[21-26].

1 辅助模型最小二乘辨识方法

本节讨论输入非线性有限脉冲响应系统的辅助模型最小二乘辨识方法,包括辅助模型最小二乘辨识算法、辅助模型递推最小二乘辨识算法、辅助模型遗忘因子最小二乘辨识算法、辅助模型遗忘因子递推最小二乘辨识算法、辅助模型有限数据窗递推最小二乘辨识算法等.

1.1 系统描述与辅助模型

考虑由输入非线性有限脉冲响应模型(Input Nonlinear Finite Impulse Response model, IN-FIR 模型)描述的非线性系统^[13],它是由一个已知基静态非线性环节串联一个线性 FIR 子系统构成的,其线性 FIR 模型和静态非线性环节可以表示为

$$y(t) = B(z)x(t) + v(t), \quad (1)$$

$$x(t) = f(u(t)) = \sum_{j=1}^m c_j f_j(u(t)), \quad (2)$$

$$B(z) := 1 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_{n_b} z^{-n_b}, \quad (3)$$

$x(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 和 $y(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 分别为线性动态 FIR 子系统的输入和输出, $v(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 是零均值白噪声, $u(t)$ 为系统输入,也是非线性环节的输入, $B(z)$ 是移位算子 z^{-1} [$z^{-1}y(t) = y(t-1)$] 的多项式. 这里归一化假设 $b_0 = 1$.

参照文献^[13]中的方法,采用冒号运算符, IN-FIR 系统(1)–(3)可写成线性回归形式:

$$x(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\theta}, \quad (4)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) + \boldsymbol{\psi}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\rho} + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t) \boldsymbol{\vartheta} + v(t), \quad (5)$$

其中系统的参数向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\vartheta} := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \boldsymbol{\rho} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad n := n_b + m, \quad (6)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} := \boldsymbol{c} = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m]^T \in \mathbf{R}^m,$$

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

系统的信息向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{f}^T(u(t)) \\ x(t-1:t-n_b) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad (7)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) := \boldsymbol{f}^T(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^m, \quad (8)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}(t) := [x(t-1), x(t-2), \dots, x(t-n_b)]^T = x(t-1:t-n_b) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b}, \quad (9)$$

$x(t-1:t-n_b) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b}$ 被看作一个列向量.

在 IN-FIR 系统的辨识模型(4)–(9)中, $y(t)$ 和

$u(t)$ 分别是可测的输出和输入, $x(t)$ 是未知内部变量, $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 是系统的参数向量, $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 是静态非线性环节的参数向量, $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ 是动态 FIR 子系统的参数向量.

设 $\hat{X}(t)$ 为 X 在时刻 t 的估计. 这意味着 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 是 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 在时刻 t 的估计, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}(t)$ 是 $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ 在时刻 t 的估计, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 是 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \boldsymbol{\rho} \end{bmatrix}$ 在时刻 t 的估计, $\hat{v}(t)$ 是 $v(t)$ 的估计等.

为了使用观测数据 $\{u(t), y(t)\}$, 研究估计参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 或 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ 的递推辨识算法, 参照文献^[13]的方法, 构造下列辅助模型:

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (10)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{f}^T(u(t)) \\ x_a(t-1:t-n_b) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad (11)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = \boldsymbol{f}^T(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^m, \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = [x_a(t-1), x_a(t-2), \dots, x_a(t-n_b)]^T = x_a(t-1:t-n_b) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b}. \quad (13)$$

在推导递推最小二乘算法时, 下列矩阵求逆引理是很有用的.

引理 1 (矩阵求逆引理)^[1-3] 设 $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $\boldsymbol{B} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times r}$, $\boldsymbol{C} \in \mathbf{R}^{r \times n}$, $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{r \times r}$, 假设矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} , \boldsymbol{A} 和 $(\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{B})$ 可逆, 则下列等式成立:

$$(\boldsymbol{A} + \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{C})^{-1} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1} - \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{B})^{-1}\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}.$$

1.2 辅助模型最小二乘辨识算法

对于辨识模型(4)–(5), 定义输出向量 \boldsymbol{Y}_t 和信息矩阵 \boldsymbol{H}_t 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{Y}_t := \begin{bmatrix} y(1) \\ y(2) \\ \vdots \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^t, \quad \boldsymbol{H}_t := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(1) \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(2) \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{t \times n}.$$

定义最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_1(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{Y}_t - \boldsymbol{H}_t \boldsymbol{\vartheta})^T (\boldsymbol{Y}_t - \boldsymbol{H}_t \boldsymbol{\vartheta}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{Y}_t - \boldsymbol{H}_t \boldsymbol{\vartheta}\|^2,$$

极小化这个二次准则函数, 令 $J_1(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})$ 对 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的偏导数为零, 得到

$$\frac{\partial J_1(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\vartheta}} = -\boldsymbol{H}_t^T (\boldsymbol{Y}_t - \boldsymbol{H}_t \boldsymbol{\vartheta}) = -\boldsymbol{H}_t^T \boldsymbol{Y}_t + \boldsymbol{H}_t^T \boldsymbol{H}_t \boldsymbol{\vartheta} = \mathbf{0},$$

数据长度 t 足够大, 在持续激励条件下, 矩阵 $(\boldsymbol{H}_t^T \boldsymbol{H}_t)$ 可逆, 可获得参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的最小二乘估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = (\boldsymbol{H}_t^T \boldsymbol{H}_t)^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}_t^T \boldsymbol{Y}_t. \quad (14)$$

这个最小二乘估计无法计算得到, 因为式(14)右边

信息矩阵 H_t 中的 $\varphi(t)$ 含有未知内部变量 $x(t-i)$, 借助辅助模型辨识思想, 构造辅助模型 (10) — (13), 用 $\varphi(t)$ 的估计 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 构造信息矩阵 H_t 的估计:

$$\hat{H}_t := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\varphi}^T(1) \\ \hat{\varphi}^T(2) \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\varphi}^T(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{t \times n}.$$

用 \hat{H}_t 代替式 (14) 中未知 H_t , 联立辅助模型 (10) — (13), 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 ϑ 的辅助模型最小二乘算法 (Auxiliary Model based Least Squares algorithm, AM-LS 算法):

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = (\hat{H}_t^T \hat{H}_t)^{-1} \hat{H}_t^T Y_t, \quad (15)$$

$$Y_t = [y(1), y(2), \dots, y(t)]^T, \quad (16)$$

$$\hat{H}_t = [\hat{\varphi}(1), \hat{\varphi}(2), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t)]^T, \quad (17)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\vartheta}(t), \quad x_a(-i) = \text{随机数}, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n_b, \quad (18)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f^T(u(t)) \\ x_a(t-1:t-n_b) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (19)$$

$$\phi(t) = f^T(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (20)$$

$$\psi(t) = [x_a(t-1), x_a(t-2), \dots, x_a(t-n_b)]^T = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (21)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (22)$$

AM-LS 算法包含矩阵逆 $(\hat{H}_t^T \hat{H}_t)^{-1}$, 为保证矩阵 $(\hat{H}_t^T \hat{H}_t)$ 可逆, 初值 $x_a(i)$ ($i \leq 0$) 可以取为随机变量.

为实现 AM-LS 算法和避免计算矩阵逆 $(\hat{H}_t^T \hat{H}_t)^{-1}$, 定义向量 $\xi(t)$ 和协方差阵 $P(t)$ 如下:

$$\xi(t) := \hat{H}_t^T Y_t = \xi(t-1) + \hat{\varphi}(t) y(t), \quad \xi(0) = \mathbf{0}, \quad (23)$$

$$P^{-1}(t) := \hat{H}_t^T \hat{H}_t = P^{-1}(t-1) + \hat{\varphi}(t) \hat{\varphi}^T(t), \quad P(0) = p_0 I_n. \quad (24)$$

将矩阵求逆引理 1 应用到式 (24) 可得

$$P(t) = P(t-1) - \frac{P(t-1) \hat{\varphi}(t) \hat{\varphi}^T(t) P(t-1)}{1 + \hat{\varphi}^T(t) P(t-1) \hat{\varphi}(t)}. \quad (25)$$

因此, 辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 ϑ 的辅助模型最小二乘算法 (AM-LS 算法) 可以等价表示为

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = P(t) \xi(t), \quad (26)$$

$$\xi(t) = \xi(t-1) + \hat{\varphi}(t) y(t), \quad (27)$$

$$P(t) = P(t-1) - \frac{P(t-1) \hat{\varphi}(t) \hat{\varphi}^T(t) P(t-1)}{1 + \hat{\varphi}^T(t) P(t-1) \hat{\varphi}(t)}, \quad (28)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\vartheta}(t), \quad (29)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f^T(u(t)) \\ x_a(t-1:t-n_b) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (30)$$

$$\phi(t) = f^T(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (31)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = [x_a(t-1), x_a(t-2), \dots, x_a(t-n_b)]^T = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (32)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (33)$$

这个做了变化的 AM-LS 算法 (26) — (33) 初值就不必设为随机变量, 其计算步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 $t=1$. 给定基函数 $f_i(\cdot)$, 置初值 $\xi(0) = \mathbf{0}$, $P(0) = p_0 I_n$, $x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n_b$, p_0 取一个很大的正数, 如 $p_0 = 10^6$.

2) 收集数据 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$, 用式 (31) 构造基函数向量 $\phi(t)$.

3) 用式 (32) 构造信息向量 $\hat{\psi}(t)$, 用式 (30) 构造信息向量 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$.

4) 用式 (28) 计算 $P(t)$, 用式 (27) 计算 $\xi(t)$.

5) 根据式 (26) 刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\vartheta}(t)$.

6) 从式 (33) 参数向量 $\hat{\vartheta}(t)$ 中读出 $\hat{\theta}(t)$, 用式 (29) 计算辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t)$.

7) t 增 1, 转到第 2) 步.

在后续的算法中, 初值一般设置为 $\hat{\vartheta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n/p_0$, $\xi(0) = \mathbf{0}$, $P(0) = p_0 I_n$, 辅助模型的初值视算法中是否有矩阵求逆而设置为零或随机数: $x_a(i) = 1/p_0$ 或随机数, $i \leq 0$.

1.3 辅助模型递推最小二乘辨识算法

根据式 (26) — (27), 使用式 (24), 有

$$\xi(t) = P^{-1}(t) \hat{\vartheta}(t),$$

$$\xi(t-1) = P^{-1}(t-1) \hat{\vartheta}(t-1),$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = P(t) \xi(t) =$$

$$P(t) [\xi(t-1) + \hat{\varphi}(t) y(t)] =$$

$$P(t) [P^{-1}(t-1) \hat{\vartheta}(t-1) + \hat{\varphi}(t) y(t)] =$$

$$P(t) [P^{-1}(t) - \hat{\varphi}(t) \hat{\varphi}^T(t)] \hat{\vartheta}(t-1) + P(t) \hat{\varphi}(t) y(t) =$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t-1) + P(t) \hat{\varphi}(t) [y(t) - \hat{\varphi}^T(t) \hat{\vartheta}(t-1)]. \quad (34)$$

为避免计算矩阵逆 $P^{-1}(t)$, 定义增益向量 $L(t) := P(t) \hat{\varphi}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$. 式 (25) 两边右乘 $\hat{\varphi}(t)$ 可得

$$L(t) = \frac{P(t-1) \hat{\varphi}(t)}{1 + \hat{\varphi}^T(t) P(t-1) \hat{\varphi}(t)}, \quad (35)$$

借助于式 (35), 式 (25) 可以表示为

$$P(t) = P(t-1) - L(t) \hat{\varphi}^T(t) P(t-1) = [I_n - L(t) \hat{\varphi}^T(t)] P(t-1). \quad (36)$$

联立式 (34) — (36) 与辅助模型 (29) — (33), 可得辨识 IN-FIR 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):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) [y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (37)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) [1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (38)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (39)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (40)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (41)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (42)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (43)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (44)$$

$\mathbf{L}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为增益向量, $\mathbf{P}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 为协方差矩阵, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 为 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 在时刻 t 的估计. 算法的初值选择为 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n/p_0$, $\mathbf{P}(0) = p_0 \mathbf{I}_n$, $p_0 \gg 1$.

AM-RLS 算法(37) — (44) 的计算步骤如下:

1) 初始化: 令 $t = 1$. 给定基函数 $f_j(\ast)$, 置初值

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n/p_0, \mathbf{P}(0) = p_0 \mathbf{I}_n, x_a(t-i) = 1/p_0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_b, \mathbf{1}_n \text{ 是元均为 1 的 } n \text{ 维列向量}, p_0 = 10^6.$$

2) 收集数据 $u(t)$ 和 $y(t)$, 用式(42)构造基函数向量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}(t)$.

3) 用式(43)构造信息向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t)$, 用式(41)构造信息向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)$.

4) 用式(38)计算增益向量 $\mathbf{L}(t)$, 用式(39)计算协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$.

5) 根据式(37)刷新参数估计向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$.

6) 从式(44)参数向量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$ 中读出 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t)$, 用式(40)计算辅助模型的输出 $x_a(t)$.

7) t 增 1, 转到第 2) 步.

注 1 由于随着时间的推移和数据的增加, $\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t)$ 将趋于无穷大, 协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$ 趋于零, 随之增益向量 $\mathbf{L}(t) := \mathbf{P}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)$ 趋于零, 使得算法失去活力, 故(辅助模型)最小二乘算法和(辅助模型)递推最小二乘算法没有跟踪时变参数的能力. 因此, 可以在最小二乘算法中引入遗忘因子来提高算法跟踪时变参数的能力.

注 2 对于 AM-RLS 算法(37) — (44), 定义

$$r(t) := \text{tr}[\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t)] = r(t-1) + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\|^2, \quad (45)$$

$$r(0) = 1,$$

将式(37)修改为

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

$$0 \leq \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2},$$

可以研究这种修改后 AM-RLS 算法的性能.

1.4 辅助模型加权最小二乘辨识算法

设 $\mathbf{W}_t \in \mathbf{R}^{l \times l}$ 为对称非负定加权矩阵, 参照准则函数 $J_1(\boldsymbol{\theta})$, 定义加权最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_2(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbf{H}_t \boldsymbol{\theta})^T \mathbf{W}_t (\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbf{H}_t \boldsymbol{\theta}).$$

令 $J_2(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ 对 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的偏导数为零, 假设矩阵 $(\mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{H}_t)$ 可逆, 可以得到参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的加权最小二乘估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = (\mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{H}_t)^{-1} \mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{Y}_t.$$

为了解决上式右边信息矩阵 \mathbf{H}_t 中的 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 含有未知内部变量 $x(t-i)$, 借助辅助模型辨识思想, 构造辅助模型(10) — (13), 参照 AM-LS 算法(15) — (22)的推导, 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型加权最小二乘算法 (Auxiliary Model based Weighted Least Squares algorithm, AM-WLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = (\hat{\mathbf{H}}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \hat{\mathbf{H}}_t)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{H}}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{Y}_t, \quad (47)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_t = [y(1), y(2), \dots, y(t)]^T, \quad (48)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_t = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(1), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(2), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^T, \quad (49)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad x_a(-i) = \text{随机数}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n_b, \quad (50)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (51)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (52)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (53)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (54)$$

读者可以研究如何实现这个算法.

由于加权矩阵 \mathbf{W}_t 的一般性, 这个算法无法变化为形如 AM-LS 算法(26) — (33) 的形式. 下面针对两种特殊的加权矩阵进行讨论. 取加权阵为对角阵

$$\mathbf{W}_t := \text{diag}[w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{t-1}, w_t] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{t-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & w_t \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{l \times l}, \quad w_i \geq 0$$

在这种情形下, 对应的准则函数为

$$J_2(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbf{H}_t \boldsymbol{\theta})^T \mathbf{W}_t (\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbf{H}_t \boldsymbol{\theta}) =$$

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

对应的加权最小二乘估计为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = (\mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{H}_t)^{-1} \mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{Y}_t =$$

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^t w_j \boldsymbol{\varphi}(j) \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(j) \right]^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^t w_j \boldsymbol{\varphi}(j) y(j) \right].$$

定义向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}(t)$ 和加权协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) := \mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{Y}_t = \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + w_t \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) y(t),$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) := \mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{H}_t = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + w_t \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t).$$

仿照 AM-LS 算法(26)—(33)的推导,联立辅助模型(10)—(13),可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的辅助模型加权最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Weighted Least Squares algorithm, AM-WLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t)\boldsymbol{\xi}(t), \quad (55)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) = \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + w_t \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)y(t), \quad (56)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) - \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\mathbf{P}(t-1)}{1/w_t + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}, \quad (57)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (58)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (59)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (60)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (61)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (62)$$

1.5 辅助模型加权递推最小二乘辨识算法

基于对角加权阵的 AM-WLS 算法(55)—(62),仿照 AM-RLS 算法(37)—(44)的推导,联立辅助模型(10)—(13),可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的辅助模型加权递推最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Weighted Recursive Least Squares algorithm, AM-WRLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + w_t \mathbf{P}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)[y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1)], \quad (63)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + w_t \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t), \quad (64)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (65)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (66)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (67)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (68)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (69)$$

为避免协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$ 的求逆运算,引入增益向量 $\mathbf{L}(t) := w_t \mathbf{P}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$, AM-WRLS 算法可以等价表示为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t)[y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1)], \quad (70)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)[1/w_t + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (71)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)]\mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (72)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (73)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (74)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (75)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (76)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (77)$$

当所有加权 $w_t \equiv w$ 常数时, AM-WRLS 算法退化为 AM-RLS 算法.

注 3 加权因子为常数 $w_t \equiv w$ 时的加权最小二乘算法就是最小二乘算法;同样,加权因子为常数时的辅助模型加权最小二乘算法就是辅助模型最小二乘算法.这可从加权最小二乘准则函数的定义看出.

事实上,当所有加权因子 $w_t \equiv w$ 常数时,加权准则函数 $J_2(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})$ 退化为

$$J_2(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) = \frac{1}{2}w(\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbf{H}_t\boldsymbol{\vartheta})^T(\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbf{H}_t\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) = \frac{1}{2}w \sum_{j=1}^t [y(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(j)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2.$$

因此,只要 w 为常数(权重一样),不管 w 为多大或多小,极小化这个 $J_2(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})$ 得到的 AM-WLS 算法和 AM-WRLS 算法分别等价于 AM-LS 算法和 AM-RLS 算法.如果剔除掉 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \mathbf{0}$ 的数据,取很大的 w (如 $w = 10^6$),那么 $1/w$ 可以忽略掉,这时 AM-WRLS 算法(70)—(77)退化为 AM-RLS 算法:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t)[y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1)], \quad (78)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}{\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}, \quad (79)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)]\mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (80)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (81)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (82)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (83)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (84)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (85)$$

注 4 另一种遗忘因子的加权矩阵为

$$\mathbf{W}_t := \text{diag}[w(t,1), w(t,2), \dots, w(t,t-1), w(t,t)] \in \mathbf{R}^{t \times t},$$

其中

$$w(t,j) = \lambda_{j+1}\lambda_{j+2}\dots\lambda_t, \quad w(j,j) = 1, \quad 0 < \lambda_i \leq 1.$$

我们可以研究这种加权最小二乘算法,即时变遗忘因子最小二乘算法.当所有 $\lambda_j = \lambda$ 相同时,就得到遗忘因子最小二乘算法.加权因子的不同选择将导致不同的辨识方法,如下面的辅助模型遗忘因子最小二乘算法.其他加权因子的选择方法可参见文献[3]第 1 章.

1.6 辅助模型遗忘因子最小二乘辨识算法

设 $0 < \lambda \leq 1$ 为遗忘因子,加权矩阵取为

$$\mathbf{W}_t := \text{diag}[\lambda^{t-1}, \lambda^{t-2}, \dots, \lambda, 1] = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{W}_{t-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{t \times t}.$$

这里的加权因子为 $w_j = \lambda^{-j}$. 在这种情形下, 对应的加权准则函数(即遗忘因子准则函数, 或称指数遗忘准则函数)为

$$J_3(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{Y}_l - \mathbf{H}_l \boldsymbol{\theta})^T \mathbf{W}_l (\mathbf{Y}_l - \mathbf{H}_l \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^l \lambda^{-j} [y(j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^2.$$

取这种形式的准则函数, 对历史数据进行指数遗忘, 历史数据对参数估计的作用减小, 所以这种加权最小二乘算法也称为遗忘因子最小二乘算法或指数数据遗忘最小二乘算法.

极小化准则函数 $J_3(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ 可得到遗忘因子最小二乘估计 (Forgetting Factor Least Squares Estimate, FFLSE), 即 FFLS 估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = (\mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{H}_t)^{-1} \mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{Y}_t = \left[\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda^{-j} \boldsymbol{\varphi}(j) \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(j) \right]^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda^{-j} \boldsymbol{\varphi}(j) y(j) \right].$$

定义向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}(t)$ 和协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) := \mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{Y}_t = \lambda \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) y(t),$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) := \mathbf{H}_t^T \mathbf{W}_t \mathbf{H}_t = \lambda \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t).$$

仿照 AM-LS 算法(26) — (33) 的推导, 联立辅助模型(10) — (13), 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型遗忘因子最小二乘算法 (Auxiliary Model based Forgetting Factor Least Squares algorithm, AM-FFLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t) \boldsymbol{\xi}(t), \quad (86)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) = \lambda \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) y(t), \quad (87)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[\mathbf{P}(t-1) - \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1)}{\lambda + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)} \right],$$

$$0 < \lambda \leq 1, \quad (88)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (89)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (90)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (91)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (92)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (93)$$

将 AM-FFLS 算法(86) — (93) 中式(87) — (88) 引入新的加权因子 $w_i \geq 0$ (不是上面定义的 $w_j = \lambda^{-j}$):

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) = \lambda \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + w_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) y(t), \quad (94)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[\mathbf{P}(t-1) - \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1)}{\lambda/w_i + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)} \right],$$

$$0 < \lambda \leq 1, \quad (95)$$

就得到辅助模型遗忘因子加权最小二乘算法 (AM-

FF-WLS 算法) 或称为辅助模型加权遗忘因子最小二乘算法 (AM-W-FFLS 算法).

AM-W-FFLS 算法特别有意思, 因为当取加权因子 $w_i = \lambda$ 时, 相当于加权矩阵为

$$\mathbf{W}_l := \text{diag}[\lambda^l, \lambda^{l-1}, \dots, \lambda^2, \lambda] = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{W}_l^{l-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{l \times l}.$$

1.7 辅助模型遗忘因子递推最小二乘辨识算法

基于 AM-FFLS 算法(86) — (93), 仿照 AM-RLS 算法(37) — (44) 的推导, 联立辅助模型(10) — (13), 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型遗忘因子递推最小二乘算法 (Auxiliary Model based Forgetting Factor Recursive Least Squares algorithm, AM-FF-RLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{P}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) [y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (96)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) = \lambda \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t), \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1, \quad (97)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (98)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (99)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (100)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (101)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (102)$$

为避免协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$ 的求逆运算, 引入增益向量 $\mathbf{L}(t) := \mathbf{P}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$, AM-FF-RLS 算法可以等价表示为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) [y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (103)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) [\lambda + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (104)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1, \quad (105)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (106)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (107)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (108)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (109)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (110)$$

当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 时, AM-FF-RLS 算法退化为 AM-RLS 算法. 当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 和加权因子 $w_i = w$ 常数时, AM-FF-WRLS 算法退化为 AM-RLS 算法.

将 AM-FF-RLS 算法(103) — (110) 中式(104) — (105) 引入新的加权因子 $w_i \geq 0$, 即

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) [\lambda/w_i + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (111)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[\mathbf{P}(t-1) - \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1)}{\lambda/w_i + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)} \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1, \quad (112)$$

就得到辅助模型遗忘因子加权递推最小二乘算法 (AM-FF-WRLS 算法) 或辅助模型加权遗忘因子递推最小二乘算法 (AM-W-FF-RLS 算法). 当取 $w_i = \lambda$ 时, 这个算法可以进一步简化.

注 5 当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 遗忘因子最小二乘算法退化为最小二乘算法; 当遗忘因子 λ 趋于零时, 协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t) \rightarrow \infty$, 这是因为 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)$ 的秩为 1, 是不可逆的, 在这种情况下, 遗忘因子最小二乘算法是不收敛的; 当遗忘因子 $0 < \lambda < 1$ 时, 遗忘因子最小二乘算法指数遗忘历史数据, 相对来说增加了最新数据的权重, 故可以克服数据饱和, 具有跟踪时变参数的能力.

遗忘因子的大小对参数估计误差上界的影响很大, 为此笔者提出了线性遗忘因子最小二乘算法、滞后遗忘因子最小二乘算法、批数据遗忘因子最小二乘算法、指数加线性遗忘因子最小二乘算法等^[2].

1.8 辅助模型有限数据窗最小二乘辨识算法

对于辨识模型 (4) — (5), 利用最近的 q 组数据, 定义一个有限数据窗最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_4(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Y}(q, t) - \mathbf{H}(q, t) \boldsymbol{\vartheta}\|^2,$$

其中 q 为数据窗长度, 堆积输出向量 $\mathbf{Y}(q, t)$ 和堆积信息矩阵 $\mathbf{H}(q, t)$ 如下:

$$\mathbf{Y}(q, t) := \begin{bmatrix} y(t) \\ y(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ y(t-q+1) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^q,$$

$$\mathbf{H}(q, t) := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t-1) \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t-q+1) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{q \times n}.$$

注 6 前面的 \mathbf{Y}_i 和 \mathbf{H}_i 是升序排列, 这里 $\mathbf{Y}(q, t)$ 和 $\mathbf{H}(q, t)$ 是降序排列, 故后面的加权阵也须作相应调整.

令 $J_4(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})$ 对 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的偏导数为零, 在持续激励假设下, 数据窗长度满足 $q \gg n$ 时, 矩阵 $[\mathbf{H}^T(q, t) \mathbf{H}(q, t)]$ 是可逆的, 可以得到参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的有限数据窗最小二乘估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\mathbf{H}^T(q, t) \mathbf{H}(q, t)]^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(q, t) \mathbf{Y}(q, t).$$

为了解决上式右边信息矩阵 $\mathbf{H}(q, t)$ 中的 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ 含有未知内部变量 $x(t-i)$, 借助辅助模型辨识思想,

构造辅助模型 (10) — (13), 参照 AM-LS 算法 (15) — (22) 的推导, 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的辅助模型有限数据窗最小二乘算法 (Auxiliary Model based Finite Data Window Least Squares algorithm, AM-FDW-LS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(q, t) \hat{\mathbf{H}}(q, t)]^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(q, t) \mathbf{Y}(q, t), \quad (113)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(q, t) = [y(t), y(t-1), y(t-2), \dots, y(t-q+1)]^T, \quad (114)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}(q, t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-2), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q+1)]^T, \quad (115)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (116)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (117)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (118)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (119)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (120)$$

为实现这个算法和避免计算矩阵 $[\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(q, t) \hat{\mathbf{H}}(q, t)]$ 的逆, 定义协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$, 中间协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}_1(t)$ 和向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}(t)$ 如下:

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) := \hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(q, t) \hat{\mathbf{H}}(q, t) = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q), \quad (121)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1^{-1}(t) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t), \quad (122)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1^{-1}(t) := \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q), \quad (123)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) := \hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(q, t) \mathbf{Y}(q, t) = \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q) y(t-q). \quad (124)$$

将矩阵求逆引理 1 应用到式 (122) 和 (123), 可得

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \mathbf{P}_1(t) - \frac{\mathbf{P}_1(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_1(t)}{1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_1(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}, \quad (125)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) + \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q) \mathbf{P}(t-1)}{1 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)}. \quad (126)$$

因此, 辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的 AM-FDW-LS 算法可等价表示为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t) \boldsymbol{\xi}(t), \quad (127)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) = \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q) y(t-q), \quad (128)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \mathbf{P}_1(t) - \frac{\mathbf{P}_1(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_1(t)}{1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) \mathbf{P}_1(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}, \quad (129)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) + \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q) \mathbf{P}(t-1)}{1 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)}, \quad (130)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (131)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (132)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (133)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (134)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (135)$$

进一步定义增益向量 $\mathbf{L}(t) := \mathbf{P}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $\mathbf{L}_1(t) := \mathbf{P}_1(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q) \in \mathbf{R}^n$. 使用式(129)和(130)可得

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{P}_1(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}{1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\mathbf{P}_1(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)}, \quad (136)$$

$$\mathbf{L}_1(t) = \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)}{1 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q)\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)}. \quad (137)$$

于是式(129)和(130)可表示为

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)]\mathbf{P}_1(t), \quad (138)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{L}_1(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q)]\mathbf{P}(t-1). \quad (139)$$

AM-FDW-LS 算法(127)——(135)中的式(129)和(130)可用式(136)——(139)代替.

注7 对于辨识模型(4)——(5), 设加权矩阵为 $\mathbf{W}(q, t) \in \mathbf{R}^{q \times q}$, 利用最近的 q 组数据, 定义一个有限数据窗加权最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_5(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{Y}(q, t) - \mathbf{H}(q, t)\boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \mathbf{W}(q, t) [\mathbf{Y}(q, t) - \mathbf{H}(q, t)\boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

令 $J_5(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ 对 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的偏导数为零, 得到有限数据窗加权最小二乘估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\mathbf{H}^T(q, t)\mathbf{W}(q, t)\mathbf{H}(q, t)]^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{H}^T(q, t)\mathbf{W}(q, t)\mathbf{Y}(q, t).$$

可以借助于辅助模型(10)——(13), 给出相应的辅助模型有限数据窗加权最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-WLS算法), 以及对角加权阵的 AM-FDW-WLS 算法及其递推算法.

1.9 辅助模型有限数据窗递推最小二乘辨识算法

文献[27]针对线性回归系统, 通过极小化有限数据窗最小二乘准则函数, 推导了精确的有限数据窗递推最小二乘算法(FDW-RLS算法). 这里不打算通过极小化有限数据窗最小二乘准则函数 $J_4(\boldsymbol{\theta})$, 推导辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量的辅助模型有限数据窗递推最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-RLS算法), 而是通过类比简单给出近似的或简化的 AM-FDW-RLS 算法.

分析 AM-RLS 算法的协方差阵(24)的构成, 比较其与有限数据窗最小二乘算法协方差阵(121)的差异, 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型有限数据窗递推最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Finite Data Window Recursive Least Squares algorithm, AM-FDW-RLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{P}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)[y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (140)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) = \sum_{j=t-q+1}^t \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(j)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(j) = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q), \quad (141)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (142)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (143)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (144)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (145)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (146)$$

取 $q=t$, 这时 AM-FDW-RLS 算法就变为 AM-RLS 算法, 假设 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(j) = 0, j \leq 0$.

借助于增益向量 $\mathbf{L}(t)$ 和 $\mathbf{L}_1(t)$, 以及中间协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}_1(t)$ 来表示 $\mathbf{P}(t)$, 利用式(136)——(139), AM-FDW-RLS 算法可以等价表示为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t)[y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1)], \quad (147)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}_1(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)[1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\mathbf{P}_1(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t)]^{-1}, \quad (148)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)]\mathbf{P}_1(t), \quad (149)$$

$$\mathbf{L}_1(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)[1 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q) \cdot \mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-q)]^{-1}, \quad (150)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{L}_1(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t-q)]\mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (151)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (152)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (153)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (154)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (155)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (156)$$

线性回归系统的有限数据窗递推最小二乘算法及其收敛性证明可参见文献[28].

注8 对于辨识模型(4)——(5), 设加权矩阵为 $\mathbf{W}(q, t) = \text{diag}[1, \lambda, \lambda^2, \dots, \lambda^{q-1}] \in \mathbf{R}^{q \times q}$, 利用最近的 q 组数据, 定义不同的准则函数, 如有限数据窗加权最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_6(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \lambda^j [y(t-j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t-j)\boldsymbol{\theta}]^2 = \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{Y}(q, t) - \mathbf{H}(q, t)\boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \mathbf{W}(q, t) [\mathbf{Y}(q, t) - \mathbf{H}(q, t)\boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

可以借助于辅助模型(10)——(13), 研究相应的辅助模型有限数据窗遗忘因子最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-FFLS算法)、辅助模型有限数据窗遗忘因子递推最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-FF-RLS算法)或称为辅助模型遗忘因子有限数据窗递推最小二乘算法(AM-FF-

FDW-RLS 算法). 辅助模型有限数据窗遗忘因子加权递推最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-FF-WRLS 算法)或称为辅助模型遗忘因子有限数据窗加权递推最小二乘算法(AM-FF-FDW-WRLS 算法)^[27].

注 9 极小化准则函数

$$J_7(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} w_j [y(t-j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t-j)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

可以推导辅助模型有限数据窗加权递推最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-WRLS 算法);极小化准则函数

$$J_8(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \lambda^j w_j [y(t-j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t-j)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

可以推导辅助模型有限数据窗遗忘因子加权递推最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-FF-WRLS 算法)或称为辅助模型遗忘因子有限数据窗加权递推最小二乘算法(AM-FF-FDW-WRLS 算法).

几十年来,笔者及其指导的学生在辅助模型辨识收敛性研究方面取得了一些突破,证明了输出误差系统的辅助模型随机梯度算法^[29]、辅助模型递推最小二乘算法^[30]、辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法^[31]、变递推间隔辅助模型多新息随机梯度算法^[32],以及输入非线性输出误差系统的辅助模型递推最小二乘算法的收敛性^[33].但是本文讨论的辅助模型辨识算法是基于非线性辅助模型的,其参数估计的一致收敛性和参数估计误差的有界收敛性证明还没有解决,都是该领域国际著名的研究难题.

2 辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识方法

本节以输入非线性有限脉冲响应系统为例,基于辅助模型辨识思想,研究辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识算法、辅助模型加权多新息最小二乘辨识算法、辅助模型遗忘因子多新息最小二乘辨识算法等.

2.1 系统描述与辨识模型

考虑 IN-FIR 系统(1)–(3)的辨识问题,其对应的辨识模型(4)–(9)重写如下:

$$x(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\theta}, \quad (157)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) + \boldsymbol{\psi}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\rho} + v(t) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t)\boldsymbol{\vartheta} + v(t), \quad (158)$$

其中系统的参数向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\vartheta} := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \boldsymbol{\rho} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad n := n_b + m, \quad (159)$$

系统的信息向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{f}^T(u(t)) \\ x(t-1:t-n_b) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad (160)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) := \boldsymbol{f}^T(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots,$$

$$f_m(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^m, \quad (161)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}(t) := [x(t-1), x(t-2), \dots, x(t-n_b)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b}, \quad (162)$$

$y(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 为观测输出, $\boldsymbol{\vartheta} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为系统待辨识的参数向量, $v(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 为零均值随机噪声.

2.2 辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识算法

设整数 $p \geq 1$ 表示新息长度. 根据多新息辨识理论^[3], 基于 AM-RLS 算法(37)–(44), 将系统输出 $y(t)$ 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 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t)$ 如下:

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

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t) := [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1)] \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p},$$

将式(37)中的标量新息 $e(t) := y(t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) \in \mathbf{R}$ 扩展为新息向量

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

便得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 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):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t)\mathbf{E}(p, t), \quad (163)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t-1), \quad (164)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t)[\mathbf{I}_p + \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t) \cdot$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t)]^{-1}, \quad (165)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t)]\mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (166)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (167)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t-p+1)], \quad (168)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (169)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (170)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (171)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (172)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (173)$$

$\mathbf{L}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$ 为增益矩阵, $\mathbf{P}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 为协方差矩阵, $p \geq 1$ 为新息长度, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t)$ 为 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 在时刻 t 的估计. 算法的初值选择同常规最小二乘算法, 如取 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}(0) = \mathbf{1}_n/p_0$, $\mathbf{P}(0) = p_0\mathbf{I}_n$, $p_0 \gg 1$. 当 $p=1$ 时, 上述 AM-MILS 算法退化为 AM-RLS 算法(37)–(44), 此即 AM-RLS 算法是 AM-MILS 算法的特例.

注 10 多新息辨识算法是递推的, 我们不说多新息递推随机梯度算法、多新息递推最小二乘算法, 而简洁说多新息随机梯度算法、多新息最小二乘算法. 类似的辅助模型多新息辨识算法也一样不加“递推”二字.

注 11 与 AM-RLS 算法(37)–(44)相比, AM-

MILS 算法(163)~(173)通过新息扩展,充分地利用了系统的观测数据和辨识新息,故收敛速度加快,辨识精度提高,不过计算量有所增大.值得指出的是 AM-MILS 算法提高的精度是极其有限的,能大幅度提高精度的是变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识方法.

2.3 辅助模型加权多新息最小二乘辨识算法

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

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

$$\Phi(p, t) := [\varphi(t), \varphi(t-1), \dots, \varphi(t-p+1)] \in \mathbf{R}^{np \times p}.$$

取加权阵为块对角阵

$$\mathbf{W}_t := \text{diag}[\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}_{t-1}, \mathbf{A}_t] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{t-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_t \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{(pt) \times (pt)},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_t = \mathbf{A}_t^T \geq 0.$$

定义加权多新息最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_9(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^t [\mathbf{Y}(p, j) - \Phi^T(p, j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \cdot$$

$$\mathbf{A}_j [\mathbf{Y}(p, j) - \Phi^T(p, j) \boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

对应的加权多新息最小二乘估计为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^t \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \Phi^T(p, j) \right]^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^t \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{Y}(p, j) \right].$$

定义向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}(t)$ 和加权协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) := \sum_{j=1}^t \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{Y}(p, j) = \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + \Phi(p, t) \mathbf{A}_t \mathbf{Y}(p, t),$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) := \sum_{j=1}^t \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \Phi^T(p, j) = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + \Phi(p, t) \mathbf{A}_t \Phi^T(p, t).$$

仿照 AM-LS 算法(26)~(33)的推导,联立辅助模型(10)~(13),未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替,可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型加权多新息最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Weighted Multi-Innovation Least Squares algorithm, AM-W-MILS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) \mathbf{E}(p, t), \quad (174)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1), \quad (175)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\Phi}(p, t) [\mathbf{A}_t^{-1} + \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t) \cdot$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\Phi}(p, t)]^{-1}, \quad (176)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad (177)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (178)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, t) = [\hat{\varphi}(t), \hat{\varphi}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t-p+1)], \quad (179)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (180)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (181)$$

$$\Phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (182)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (183)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (184)$$

2.4 辅助模型遗忘因子多新息最小二乘辨识算法

设 $\lambda_t \in (0, 1]$ 是时变遗忘因子,令

$$\lambda(t, j) := \lambda_{j+1} \lambda_{j+2} \cdots \lambda_t, \quad \lambda(j, j) = 1.$$

于是有 $\lambda(t, j) = \lambda(t-1, j) \lambda_t$. 定义变遗忘因子加权多新息最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{10}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda(t, j) [\mathbf{Y}(p, j) - \Phi^T(p, j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \cdot$$

$$\mathbf{A}_j [\mathbf{Y}(p, j) - \Phi^T(p, j) \boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

对应的变遗忘因子加权多新息最小二乘估计为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda(t, j) \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \Phi^T(p, j) \right]^{-1} \cdot \left[\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda(t, j) \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{Y}(p, j) \right].$$

定义向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}(t)$ 和加权协方差阵 $\mathbf{P}(t)$ 如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) := \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda(t, j) \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{Y}(p, j) = \lambda_t \boldsymbol{\xi}(t-1) + \Phi(p, t) \mathbf{A}_t \mathbf{Y}(p, t),$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) := \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda(t, j) \Phi(p, j) \mathbf{A}_j \Phi^T(p, j) = \lambda_t \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) + \Phi(p, t) \mathbf{A}_t \Phi^T(p, t).$$

仿照 AM-W-MILS 算法(174)~(184)和 AM-FF-RLS 算法(103)~(110)的推导,联立辅助模型(10)~(13),未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替,可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的辅助模型变遗忘因子加权多新息最小二乘算法(Auxiliary Model based Varying Forgetting Factor Weighted Multi-Innovation Least Squares algorithm, AM-VFF-W-MILS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1) + \mathbf{L}(t) \mathbf{E}(p, t), \quad (185)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t-1), \quad (186)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\Phi}(p, t) [\lambda_t \mathbf{A}_t^{-1} + \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t) \cdot \mathbf{P}(t-1) \hat{\Phi}(p, t)]^{-1}, \quad (187)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda_t} [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t)] \mathbf{P}(t-1), \quad 0 < \lambda_t \leq 1, \quad (188)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t) = [y(t), y(t-1), \dots, y(t-p+1)]^T, \quad (189)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, t) = [\hat{\varphi}(t), \hat{\varphi}(t-1), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t-p+1)], \quad (190)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (191)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (192)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (193)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (194)$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (195)$$

当 $\lambda_t \equiv 1$ 和 $\mathbf{A}_t \equiv \mathbf{I}_p$ 时, AM-VFF-W-MILS 算法(185)—(195)退化为辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法(163)—(173); 当 $\lambda_t \equiv \lambda$ 和 $\mathbf{A}_t \equiv \mathbf{I}_p$ 时, AM-VFF-W-MILS 算法退化为辅助模型遗忘因子多新息最小二乘算法(AM-FF-MILS 算法); 当 $\lambda_t \equiv 1$ 时, AM-VFF-W-MILS 算法退化为辅助模型加权多新息最小二乘算法(174)—(184); 当 $\lambda_t \equiv \lambda$ 时, AM-VFF-W-MILS 算法退化为辅助模型遗忘因子加权多新息最小二乘算法(AM-FF-W-MILS 算法); 当 $\mathbf{A}_t \equiv \mathbf{I}_p$ 时, AM-VFF-W-MILS 算法退化为辅助模型变遗忘因子多新息最小二乘算法(AM-VFF-MILS 算法).

我们可以研究辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘算法、辅助模型有限数据窗加权多新息最小二乘算法、辅助模型有限数据窗遗忘因子多新息最小二乘算法、辅助模型有限数据窗遗忘因子加权多新息最小二乘算法(AM-FDW-FF-W-MILS 算法)等.

3 变递推间隔辅助模型最小二乘辨识方法

在一定程度上,变递推间隔最小二乘算法可以处理损失数据的辨识问题.本节针对输入非线性有限脉冲响应系统,讨论变递推间隔辅助模型最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗最小二乘算法等.

3.1 系统描述与辅助模型

考虑 IN-FIR 系统(1)—(3)的辨识问题,其对应的辨识模型(4)—(9)重写如下:

$$x(t) = \phi^T(t)\theta, \quad (196)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) + \psi^T(t)\rho + v(t) = \varphi^T(t)\vartheta + v(t), \quad (197)$$

其中系统的参数向量为

$$\vartheta := \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \rho \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad n := n_b + m, \quad (198)$$

系统的信息向量为

$$\varphi(t) := \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f^T(u(t)) \\ x(t-1:t-n_b) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad (199)$$

$$\phi(t) := f^T(u(t)) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T \in \mathbf{R}^m, \quad (200)$$

$$\psi(t) := [x(t-1), x(t-2), \dots, x(t-n_b)]^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n_b}, \quad (201)$$

$y(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 为观测输出, $\vartheta \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为系统待辨识的参数向量, $v(t) \in \mathbf{R}$ 为零均值随机噪声.

当存在数据丢失时,在一定程度上可以用变递推间隔方案处理.在损失数据的情形下,定义一个整数序列 $\{t_s; s=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 满足 $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < t_3 < \dots < t_{s-1} < t_s < \dots$, 且 $t_s^* := t_s - t_{s-1} \geq 1$. 假设当 $t = t_s (s=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 时, $y(t)$ 都可得到,即对所有 $s=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 观测 $y(t_s)$ 都可得到,也就是说 $y(t_0), y(t_1), y(t_2), \dots$, 都可得到.在这种情况下,数据集 $\{y(t_s); s=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 包含所有可得到的观测输出数据,而不可得到的输出数据 $\{y(t_s+1), y(t_s+2), \dots, y(t_{s+1}-1); s=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是损失数据.

$$\text{令 } \hat{\vartheta}(t_s) := \begin{bmatrix} \theta(t_s) \\ \hat{\rho}(t_s) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^n \text{ 是 } \vartheta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \rho \end{bmatrix} \text{ 在时刻 } t = t_s$$

的估计.

对于损失数据系统,观测输出 $y(t)$ 不是每一时刻都可得到,只是在时刻 $t = t_s (s=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 才有观测输出数据 $y(t_s)$, 因此参数估计 $\hat{\vartheta}(t)$ 只是在时刻 $t = t_s$ 才刷新,而在可得到的两个观测数据间保持估计不变,即:

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t) = \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\},$$

这有几个等价的表示:

$$1) \hat{\vartheta}(t) = \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1}), \quad t_{s-1} \leq t < t_s, \quad s=1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

$$2) \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1}+i) = \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1}), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, t_s^*-1,$$

$$3) \hat{\vartheta}(t_s-i) = \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1}), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, t_s^*-1.$$

在数据损失的情形下,为实现参数估计算法,两个观测数据间的辅助模型输出也应该计算,在情形 1) 时,仍可采用辅助模型(10)—(13); 在情形 2) 和 3) 下,辅助模型可修改为

$$x_a(t) = \phi^T(t)\hat{\theta}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\}, \quad (202)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (203)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (204)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b). \quad (205)$$

3.2 变递推间隔辅助模型最小二乘辨识算法

对于辨识模型(196)—(197),定义输出向量 $\mathbf{Y}(t_s)$ 和信息矩阵 $\mathbf{H}(t_s)$ 如下:

$$\mathbf{Y}(t_s) := \begin{bmatrix} y(t_1) \\ y(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ y(t_s) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^s, \quad \mathbf{H}(t_s) := \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^T(t_1) \\ \varphi^T(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi^T(t_s) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{s \times n}.$$

定义最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{11}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{Y}(t_s) - \mathbf{H}(t_s)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^T [\mathbf{Y}(t_s) - \mathbf{H}(t_s)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}] = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Y}(t_s) - \mathbf{H}(t_s)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}\|^2,$$

极小化这个二次准则函数,令 $J_{11}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})$ 对 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的偏导数为零,可获得参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的最小二乘估计:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_s) = [\mathbf{H}^T(t_s)\mathbf{H}(t_s)]^{-1}\mathbf{H}^T(t_s)\mathbf{Y}(t_s). \quad (206)$$

因为上式右边信息矩阵 $\mathbf{H}(t_s)$ 中的 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_s)$ 含有未知内部变量 $x(t_s - i)$,借助辅助模型辨识思想,构造辅助模型(10)—(13)或辅助模型(202)—(205),用 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_s)$ 的估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)$ 构造信息矩阵 $\mathbf{H}(t_s)$ 的估计:

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t_s) := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_1) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{s \times n},$$

用 $\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t_s)$ 代替式(206)中未知 $\mathbf{H}(t_s)$,联立辅助模型(202)—(205),可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的变间隔辅助模型最小二乘算法(interval-Varying AM-LS algorithm, V-AM-LS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_s) = [\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(t_s)\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t_s)]^{-1}\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(t_s)\mathbf{Y}(t_s), \quad (207)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\}, \quad (208)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(t_s) = [y(t_1), y(t_2), \dots, y(t_s)]^T, \quad (209)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t_s) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_1), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_2), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)]^T, \quad (210)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad x_a(i) = \text{随机数}, \quad i \leq t_{s_0}-1, \quad (211)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (212)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (213)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (214)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (215)$$

V-AM-LS 算法包含矩阵逆 $[\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(t_s)\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t_s)]^{-1}$,为保证矩阵 $[\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T(t_s)\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t_s)]$ 可逆,除初值 $x_a(i)$ 选择为随机变量外,变量 s 的初值 $s = s_0 \gg n$.为避免初值的这种选择,V-AM-LS 算法可以等价表示为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_s)\boldsymbol{\xi}(t_s), \quad s = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \quad (216)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\}, \quad (217)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t_s) = \boldsymbol{\xi}(t_{s-1}) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)y(t_s), \quad (218)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) - \frac{\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s)\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})}{1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s)\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)}, \quad (219)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t_0) = p_0\mathbf{I}_n,$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (220)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (221)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (222)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (223)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (224)$$

3.3 变递推间隔辅助模型递推最小二乘辨识算法

基于 V-AM-LS 算法(216)—(217),仿照 AM-RLS 算法(37)—(44)的推导,利用辅助模型(202)—(205),未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替,可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 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):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_{s-1}) + \mathbf{L}(t_s)[y(t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_{s-1})], \quad s = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \quad (225)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)[1 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s)\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)]^{-1}, \quad (226)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t_s) = [\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{L}(t_s)\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s)]\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}), \quad (227)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (228)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (229)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (230)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (231)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (232)$$

$\mathbf{L}(t_s) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为增益向量, $\mathbf{P}(t_s) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 为协方差矩阵, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_s)$ 为 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 在时刻 t_s 的估计.算法的初值选择为 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_0) = \mathbf{1}_n/p_0$, $\mathbf{P}(t_0) = p_0\mathbf{I}_n$, $x_a(i) = 1/p_0$, $i = -n_b + 1, -n_b + 2, \dots, t_1, p_0 \gg 1$.

3.4 变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子递推最小二乘辨识算法

设 λ 为遗忘因子.对于辨识模型(196)—(197),定义和极小化准则函数:

$$J_{12}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda^{s-j} [y(t_j) - \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t_j)\boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^2,$$

利用辅助模型(202)—(205),未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替,可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子递推最小二乘算法(interval-Varying AM-FF-RLS algorithm, V-AM-FF-RLS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_{s-1}) + \mathbf{L}(t_s)[y(t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s)\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(t_{s-1})], \quad (233)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)[\lambda + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}^T(t_s)\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s)]^{-1}, \quad (234)$$

$$P(t_s) = \frac{1}{\lambda} [I_n - L(t_s) \hat{\varphi}^T(t_s)] P(t_{s-1}), \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1, \quad (235)$$

$$x_a(t) = \phi^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t), \quad (236)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (237)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (238)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (239)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (240)$$

当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 时, V-AM-FF-RLS 算法退化为 V-AM-RLS 算法(225) — (232).

3.5 变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子加权递推最小二乘辨识算法

设 λ 为遗忘因子, $w_s \geq 0$ 为加权因子. 对于辨识模型(196) — (197), 定义和极小化准则函数:

$$J_{13}(\vartheta) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda^{s-j} w_j [y(t_j) - \varphi^T(t_j) \vartheta]^2,$$

利用辅助模型(202) — (205), 未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替, 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 ϑ 的变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子加权递推最小二乘算法 (interval-Varying AM-FF-WRLS algorithm, V-AM-FF-WRLS 算法):

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t_s) = \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1}) + L(t_s) [y(t_s) - \hat{\varphi}^T(t_s) \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1})], \quad (241)$$

$$L(t_s) = P(t_{s-1}) \hat{\varphi}(t_s) [\lambda/w_s + \hat{\varphi}^T(t_s) \cdot P(t_{s-1}) \hat{\varphi}(t_s)]^{-1}, \quad w_s \geq 0, \quad (242)$$

$$P(t_s) = \frac{1}{\lambda} [I_n - L(t_s) \hat{\varphi}^T(t_s)] P(t_{s-1}), \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1, \quad (243)$$

$$x_a(t) = \phi^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t), \quad (244)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (245)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (246)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (247)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (248)$$

当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 和加权因子 $w_s \equiv 1$ 时, V-AM-FF-WRLS 算法退化为 V-AM-RLS 算法(225) — (232); 当加权因子 $w_s \equiv 1$ 时, V-AM-FF-WRLS 算法退化为 V-AM-FF-RLS 算法(233) — (240); 当遗忘因子 $\lambda = 1$ 时, V-AM-FF-WRLS 算法退化为变递推间隔辅助模型加权递推最小二乘算法 (V-AM-WRLS 算法).

3.6 变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗递推最小二乘辨识算法

对于辨识模型(4) — (5), 利用最近的 q 组数

据, 定义一个变间隔有限数据窗最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{14}(\vartheta) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} [y(t_{s-j}) - \varphi^T(t_{s-j}) \vartheta]^2,$$

仿照 AM-FDW-RLS 算法(147) — (156) 的推导, 利用辅助模型(202) — (205), 未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替, 可以得到辨识 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 ϑ 的变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗递推最小二乘算法 (interval-Varying AM-FDW-RLS algorithm, V-AM-FDW-RLS 算法):

$$\hat{\vartheta}(t_s) = \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1}) + L(t_s) [y(t_s) - \hat{\varphi}^T(t_s) \hat{\vartheta}(t_{s-1})], \quad (249)$$

$$L(t_s) = P_1(t_s) \hat{\varphi}(t_s) [1 + \hat{\varphi}^T(t_s) P_1(t_s) \hat{\varphi}(t_s)]^{-1}, \quad (250)$$

$$P(t_s) = [I_n - L(t_s) \hat{\varphi}^T(t_s)] P_1(t_s), \quad (251)$$

$$L_1(t_s) = P(t_{s-1}) \hat{\varphi}(t_{s-q}) [1 - \hat{\varphi}^T(t_{s-q}) \cdot P(t_{s-1}) \hat{\varphi}(t_{s-q})]^{-1}, \quad (252)$$

$$P_1(t_s) = [I_n + L_1(t_s) \hat{\varphi}^T(t_{s-q})] P(t_{s-1}), \quad (253)$$

$$x_a(t) = \phi^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t), \quad (254)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (255)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (256)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (257)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (258)$$

注 12 读者可以研究: 极小化准则函数

$$J_{15}(\vartheta) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} w_j [y(t_{s-j}) - \varphi^T(t_{s-j}) \vartheta]^2,$$

推导变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗加权递推最小二乘算法 (V-AM-FDW-WRLS 算法); 极小化准则函数

$$J_{16}(\vartheta) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \lambda^{s-j} w_j [y(t_{s-j}) - \varphi^T(t_{s-j}) \vartheta]^2,$$

推导变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗遗忘因子加权递推最小二乘算法 (V-AM-FDW-FF-WRLS 算法) 或称为变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子有限数据窗加权递推最小二乘算法 (V-AM-FF-FDW-WRLS 算法).

4 变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识方法

变递推间隔方法主要是为处理稀少量测数据系统或损失数据系统的辨识问题提出的. 稀少量测数据系统也可称为损失数据系统. 与可得到的数据量相比, 当丢失的数据占大部分, 就称为稀少量测数据系统; 当丢失的数据占小部分, 就称为损失数据系统^[13,32]. 本节讨论稀少量测数据系统和损失数据系

统的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识算法和变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘辨识算法.

4.1 稀少量测数据系统的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识算法

基于辨识模型(196)–(197),对于稀少量测数据系统,假设观测数据 $y(t_s)$ 可得到, $p \geq 1$ 为新息长度,定义堆积输出向量 $\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s)$ 和堆积信息矩阵 $\Phi(p, t_s)$ 如下:

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) := \begin{bmatrix} y(t_s) \\ y(t_{s-1}) \\ \vdots \\ y(t_{s-p+1}) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^p,$$

$$\Phi^T(p, t_s) := \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^T(t_s) \\ \varphi^T(t_{s-1}) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi^T(t_{s-p+1}) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}.$$

定义稀少量测数据系统的变间隔多新息最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{17}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \cdot [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

极小化这个二次准则函数,借助于最小二乘原理,利用辅助模型(202)–(205),未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替,能够得到辨识稀少量测数据 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 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):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \mathbf{L}(t_s) \mathbf{E}(p, t_s), \quad (259)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\}, \quad (260)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t_s) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad (261)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\Phi}(p, t_s) [\mathbf{I}_p + \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t_s) \cdot \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\Phi}(p, t_s)]^{-1}, \quad (262)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) - \mathbf{L}(t_s) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t_s) \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}), \quad (263)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) = [y(t_s), y(t_{s-1}), y(t_{s-2}), \dots, y(t_{s-p+1})]^T, \quad (264)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, t_s) = [\hat{\varphi}(t_s), \hat{\varphi}(t_{s-1}), \hat{\varphi}(t_{s-2}), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t_{s-p+1})], \quad (265)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (266)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (267)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (268)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (269)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (270)$$

$\mathbf{L}(t_s) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$ 为算法的增益矩阵, $\mathbf{P}(t_s) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 为协方差矩阵.

注 13 对于 V-AM-MILS 算法(259)–(270), 定义

$$r(t_s) := \text{tr}[\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t_s)] = r(t_{s-1}) + \|\hat{\Phi}(p, t_s)\|^2, \quad r(t_0) = 1,$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + r^\varepsilon(t_s) \mathbf{L}(t_s) \mathbf{E}(p, t_s), \quad 0 \leq \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}, \quad (271)$$

我们可以研究这种修改后的 V-AM-MILS 算法的性能.

注 14 设 $\Lambda_s \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times p}$ 为非负定加权矩阵, 定义和极小化变间隔多新息加权最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{18}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \cdot$$

$$\Lambda_j [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

可以推导辨识参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息加权最小二乘算法(interval-Varying AM-MI-WLS algorithm, V-AM-MI-WLS 算法).

注 15 设 $0 < \lambda_s \leq 1$ 为遗忘因子, 定义和极小化变间隔遗忘因子多新息最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{19}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda^{s-j} [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \cdot$$

$$[\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

可以推导辨识参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子多新息最小二乘算法(interval-Varying AM-FF-MILS algorithm, V-AM-FF-MILS 算法).

注 16 设 $0 < \lambda_s \leq 1$ 为遗忘因子, $\Lambda_s \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times p}$ 为非负定加权矩阵, 定义和极小化变间隔多新息遗忘因子加权最小二乘准则函数:

$$J_{20}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda^{s-j} [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}]^T \cdot$$

$$\Lambda_j [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \Phi^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\theta}],$$

可以推导辨识参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息遗忘因子加权最小二乘算法(interval-Varying AM-MI-FF-WLS algorithm, V-AM-MI-FF-WLS 算法).

4.2 稀少量测数据系统的变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘辨识算法

基于 V-AM-MILS 算法(259)–(270), 能够得到辨识稀少量测数据 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘算法(interval-Varying Auxiliary Model Finite Data Window MILS algorithm, V-AM-FDW-MILS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \mathbf{L}(t_s) \mathbf{E}(p, t_s), \quad (272)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\}, \quad (273)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t_s) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad (274)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s), \quad (275)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t_s) &= \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_{s-j}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_{s-j}) = \\ &\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t_{s-1}) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) - \\ &\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_{s-q}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_{s-q}), \end{aligned} \quad (276)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) = [y(t_s), y(t_{s-1}), y(t_{s-2}), \dots, y(t_{s-p+1})]^T, \quad (277)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_{s-1}), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_{s-2}), \dots, \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_{s-p+1})], \quad (278)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (279)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (280)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (281)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (282)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (283)$$

参照 AM-FDW-RLS 算法(147)–(156)的推导,容易写出无需求协方差矩阵逆的 V-AM-FDW-MILS 算法.

4.3 损失数据系统的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识算法

对于损失数据系统,假设 $y(t_s), y(t_s-1), \dots, y(t_s-p+1)$ 都可得到,定义堆积输出向量 $\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s)$ 和堆积信息矩阵 $\boldsymbol{\Phi}(p, t_s)$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) &:= \begin{bmatrix} y(t_s) \\ y(t_s-1) \\ \vdots \\ y(t_s-p+1) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^p, \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T(p, t_s) &:= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t_s) \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t_s-1) \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(t_s-p+1) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times n}. \end{aligned}$$

定义损失数据系统的变间隔多新息最小二乘准则函数:

$$\begin{aligned} J_{21}(\boldsymbol{\vartheta}) &:= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s [\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\vartheta}]^T \\ &[\mathbf{Y}(p, t_j) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T(p, t_j) \boldsymbol{\vartheta}], \end{aligned}$$

极小化这个二次准则函数,借助于最小二乘原理,利用辅助模型(202)–(205),未知变量用辅助模型的输出代替,能够得到辨识损失数据 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ 的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法

V-AM-MILS 算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \mathbf{L}(t_s) \mathbf{E}(p, t_s), \quad (284)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\}, \quad (285)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t_s) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad (286)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}(t_s) &= \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s) [\mathbf{I}_p + \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \cdot \\ &\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s)]^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (287)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) - \mathbf{L}(t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}), \quad (288)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) &= [y(t_s), y(t_s-1), y(t_s-2), \dots, \\ &y(t_s-p+1)]^T, \end{aligned} \quad (289)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s) &= [\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s-1), \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s-2), \dots, \\ &\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t_s-p+1)], \end{aligned} \quad (290)$$

$$x_a(t) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (291)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (292)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (293)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (294)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (295)$$

比较式(264)–(265)和(289)–(290),可以发现稀少量测数据系统和损失数据系统的 V-AM-MILS 算法(289)–(290)和(259)–(270)的主要差别在于 $\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s)$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s)$ 的定义.

注 17 设 $\mathbf{A}_s \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times p}$ 为非负定加权矩阵,将 V-AM-MILS 算法的式(287)中 \mathbf{I}_p 修改为 \mathbf{A}_s^{-1} ,即

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}(t_s) &= \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s) [\mathbf{A}_s^{-1} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \cdot \\ &\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s)]^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (296)$$

就得到损失数据系统的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息加权最小二乘算法(V-AM-MI-WLS 算法).

注 18 设 $0 < \lambda_s \leq 1$ 为遗忘因子,将 V-AM-MILS 算法中的式(287)–(288)修改为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}(t_s) &= \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s) [\lambda_s \mathbf{I}_p + \\ &\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s)]^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (297)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t_s) = \frac{1}{\lambda_s} [\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) - \mathbf{L}(t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})], \quad (298)$$

就得到损失数据系统的变递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子多新息最小二乘算法(V-AM-FF-MILS 算法).

注 19 设 $0 < \lambda_s \leq 1$ 为遗忘因子, $\mathbf{A}_s \in \mathbf{R}^{p \times p}$ 为非负定加权矩阵,将 V-AM-MILS 算法中的式(287)–(288)修改为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}(t_s) &= \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s) [\lambda_s \mathbf{A}_s^{-1} + \\ &\hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^T(p, t_s) \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(p, t_s)]^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (299)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t_s) = \frac{1}{\lambda_s} [\mathbf{P}(t_{s-1}) - \mathbf{L}(t_s) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t_s) \mathbf{P}(t_{s-1})], \quad (300)$$

就得到损失数据系统的变递推间隔辅助模型多新息遗忘因子加权最小二乘算法(V-AM-MI-FF-WLS算法).

4.4 损失数据系统的变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘辨识算法

基于V-AM-MILS算法(284)–(295),能够得到辨识损失数据IN-FIR系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的变递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘算法(V-AM-FDW-MILS算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_s) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}) + \mathbf{L}(t_s) \mathbf{E}(p, t_s), \quad (301)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad t \in T_s := \{t_{s-1}, t_{s-1}+1, \dots, t_s-1\}, \quad (302)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, t_s) = \mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t_s) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t_{s-1}), \quad (303)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}(t_s) \hat{\Phi}(p, t_s), \quad (304)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t_s) = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t_{s-1}) + \hat{\Phi}(p, t_s) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t_s) - \hat{\Phi}(p, t_{s-q}) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, t_{s-q}), \quad (305)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, t_s) = [y(t_s), y(t_s-1), y(t_s-2), \dots, y(t_s-p+1)]^T, \quad (306)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, t_s) = [\hat{\varphi}(t_s), \hat{\varphi}(t_s-1), \hat{\varphi}(t_s-2), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(t_s-p+1)], \quad (307)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (308)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (309)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (310)$$

$$\psi(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (311)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (312)$$

5 等递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识方法

等递推间隔辅助模型多新息辨识方法是在变递推间隔辅助模型多新息辨识方法中令递推间隔 $t_s^* \equiv d$ 常数时得到的.

5.1 稀少量测数据系统的等递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识算法

在V-AM-MILS算法(259)–(270)中令递推间隔 $t_s^* \equiv d$ 常数,就得到辨识稀少量测数据IN-FIR系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的等递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法(interval-Equating AM-MILS algorithm, E-AM-MILS算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds-d) + \mathbf{L}(ds) \mathbf{E}(p, ds), \quad (313)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds-d), \quad t \in T_s := \{ds-d, ds-d+1, \dots, ds-1\}, \quad (314)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, ds) = \mathbf{Y}(p, ds) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds-d), \quad (315)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(ds) = \mathbf{P}(ds-d) \hat{\Phi}(p, ds) [\mathbf{I}_p + \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds) \mathbf{P}(ds-d) \hat{\Phi}(p, ds)]^{-1}, \quad (316)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(ds) = \mathbf{P}(ds-d) - \mathbf{L}(ds) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds) \mathbf{P}(ds-d), \quad (317)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, ds) = [y(ds), y(ds-d), y(ds-2d), \dots, y(ds-pd+d)]^T, \quad (318)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, ds) = [\hat{\varphi}(ds), \hat{\varphi}(ds-d), \hat{\varphi}(ds-2d), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(ds-pd+d)], \quad (319)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (320)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (321)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (322)$$

$$\psi(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (323)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T(t), \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^T(t)]^T. \quad (324)$$

$\mathbf{L}(ds) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$ 为算法的增益矩阵, $\mathbf{P}(ds) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 为协方差矩阵.

5.2 稀少量测数据系统的等递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘辨识算法

在V-AM-FDW-MILS算法(272)–(283)中令递推间隔 $t_s^* \equiv d$ 常数,就得到辨识稀少量测数据IN-FIR系统参数向量 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 的等递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘算法(interval-Equating AM-FDW-MILS algorithm, E-AM-FDW-MILS算法):

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds-d) + \mathbf{L}(ds) \mathbf{E}(p, ds), \quad (325)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds-d), \quad t \in T_s := \{ds-d, ds-d+1, \dots, ds-1\}, \quad (326)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(p, ds) = \mathbf{Y}(p, ds) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(ds-d), \quad (327)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(ds) = \mathbf{P}(ds) \hat{\Phi}(p, ds), \quad (328)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(ds) = \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \hat{\Phi}(p, ds-jd) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds-jd) = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(ds-d) + \hat{\Phi}(p, ds) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds) - \hat{\Phi}(p, ds-qd) \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds-qd), \quad (329)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(p, ds) = [y(ds), y(ds-d), y(ds-2d), \dots, y(ds-pd+d)]^T, \quad (330)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, ds) = [\hat{\varphi}(ds), \hat{\varphi}(ds-d), \hat{\varphi}(ds-2d), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(ds-pd+d)], \quad (331)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(t), \quad (332)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (333)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (334)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (335)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (336)$$

5.3 损失数据系统的等递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘辨识算法

在 V-AM-MILS 算法 (284) — (295) 中令递推间隔 $t_s^* = d$ 常数, 就得到辨识损失数据 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 θ 的等递推间隔辅助模型多新息最小二乘算法 (E-AM-MILS 算法):

$$\hat{\theta}(ds) = \hat{\theta}(ds-d) + L(ds)E(p, ds), \quad (337)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(ds-d), \quad t \in T_s := \{ds-d, ds-d+1, \dots, ds-1\}, \quad (338)$$

$$E(p, ds) = Y(p, ds) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds)\hat{\theta}(ds-d), \quad (339)$$

$$L(ds) = P(ds-d)\hat{\Phi}(p, ds)[I_p + \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds)P(ds-d)\hat{\Phi}(p, ds)]^{-1}, \quad (340)$$

$$P(ds) = P(ds-d) - L(ds)\hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds)P(ds-d), \quad (341)$$

$$Y(p, ds) = [y(ds), y(ds-1), y(ds-2), \dots, y(ds-p+1)]^T, \quad (342)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, ds) = [\hat{\varphi}(ds), \hat{\varphi}(ds-1), \hat{\varphi}(ds-2), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(ds-p+1)], \quad (343)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t)\hat{\theta}(t), \quad (344)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (345)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (346)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (347)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (348)$$

E-AM-MILS 算法 (313) — (324) 与 (337) — (348) 的区别在于 $Y(p, ds)$ 和 $\hat{\Phi}(p, ds)$ 的定义.

等递推间隔辅助模型辨识方法的一个应用是双率采样数据系统的辨识^[30].

5.4 损失数据系统的等递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘辨识算法

在 V-AM-FDW-MILS 算法 (301) — (312) 中令递推间隔 $t_s^* = d$ 常数, 就得到辨识损失数据 IN-FIR 系统参数向量 θ 的等递推间隔辅助模型有限数据窗多新息最小二乘算法 (E-AM-FDW-MILS 算法):

$$\hat{\theta}(ds) = \hat{\theta}(ds-d) + L(ds)E(p, ds), \quad (349)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(ds-d), \quad t \in T_s := \{ds-d, ds-d+1, \dots, ds-1\}, \quad (350)$$

$$E(p, ds) = Y(p, ds) - \hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds)\hat{\theta}(ds-d), \quad (351)$$

$$L(ds) = P(ds)\hat{\Phi}(p, ds), \quad (352)$$

$$P^{-1}(ds) = P^{-1}(ds-d) + \hat{\Phi}(p, ds)\hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds) -$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, ds-qd)\hat{\Phi}^T(p, ds-qd), \quad (353)$$

$$Y(p, ds) = [y(ds), y(ds-1), y(ds-2), \dots, y(ds-p+1)]^T, \quad (354)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(p, ds) = [\hat{\varphi}(ds), \hat{\varphi}(ds-1), \hat{\varphi}(ds-2), \dots, \hat{\varphi}(ds-p+1)], \quad (355)$$

$$x_a(t) = \Phi^T(t)\hat{\theta}(t), \quad (356)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(t) \\ \hat{\psi}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (357)$$

$$\phi(t) = [f_1(u(t)), f_2(u(t)), \dots, f_m(u(t))]^T, \quad (358)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(t) = x_a(t-1:t-n_b), \quad (359)$$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = [\hat{\theta}^T(t), \hat{\rho}^T(t)]^T. \quad (360)$$

E-AM-FDW-MILS 算法 (325) — (336) 与 (349) — (360) 的区别在于 $Y(p, ds)$ 和 $\hat{\Phi}(p, ds)$ 的定义.

注 20 在上述一些算法中, 都可引入遗忘因子 λ , 也可以引入加权因子或加权矩阵, 得到相应的变递推间隔、等递推间隔辅助模型遗忘因子辨识算法、加权辨识算法. 这里不一一介绍.

6 结语

本文在文献[13]的辅助模型梯度辨识方法的基础上, 针对输入非线性有限脉冲响应系统, 讨论了基于辅助模型的最小二乘辨识方法、多新息最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔最小二乘辨识方法、变递推间隔多新息最小二乘辨识方法、等递推间隔多新息最小二乘辨识方法等. 这些方法可以结合递阶辨识原理、耦合辨识概念、滤波辨识理念来研究有色噪声干扰的线性系统和非线性系统的辅助模型递阶辨识方法、辅助模型耦合辨识方法、辅助模型滤波辨识方法、辅助模型递阶多新息辨识方法、辅助模型耦合多新息辨识方法等.

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Auxiliary model based identification methods. Part E: Least squares identification

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Abstract For input nonlinear finite impulse response systems, based on the auxiliary model identification idea, this paper studies the auxiliary model (AM) based least squares (LS) identification algorithms, the AM multi-innovation LS identification algorithms, the interval-varying AM LS identification algorithms, the interval-varying AM multi-innovation LS identification algorithms and the AM finite data window LS identification algorithms, including the weighted LS algorithms and the forgetting factor LS algorithms.

Key words parameter estimation; recursive identification; least squares; key term separation; auxiliary model identification idea; multi-innovation identification theory; hierarchical identification principle; coupling identification concept; filtering identification idea; input nonlinear system; output nonlinear system