

多维 AR 模型梯格滤波的一般形式及其在不同数据窗下的实现

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摘要 本文以基本的矩阵代数为工具,对于多维 AR模型推导了梯格滤波的一般公式。在此基础上,可方便地得到在不同数据窗下(如预加窗、协方差窗和滑动窗)的实现算法。

关键词 梯格滤波,递推估计,时序建模,系统辨识

分类号 TP13

1 问题的提出

近十多年来,在线性系统建模问题中梯格(Ladder-lattice)形式的运用已经引起人们愈来愈多的兴趣。在许多应用领域,如谱估计、语言处理、系统辨识、信号检测、自适应控制等方面,梯格算法正在起着日益重要的作用。在系统辨识领域,与通常的递推辨识方法相比,梯格算法及其归一化形式具有计算量小、数值稳定、易于硬件实现及正交性等一系列优点,它特别适用于系统阶次预先未知的场合,因而更具有吸引力。

考虑由如下线性差分方程表示的系统模型

$$y_t + A_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + A_p y_{t-p} = e_t \quad (1)$$

其中 y_t 为 m 维观测向量, $\{e_t\}$ 为零均值的 m 维白噪声, p 为系统的阶。关于该模型的梯格滤波方法已经有许多讨论,详细情况可见 Friedlander 的综述文章^[1]。但就作者所知,现有的结果大都是在系统零初始条件(即 $y_t = 0, t < 0$)的前提下得到的。这就是所谓的预加窗(prewindow)。当这一假设不成立时,需要考虑其它数据窗,如方差窗。此外,当所研究的数据缓慢变化时,为了跟踪系统的时变特性,通常采用了指数加权法,但它不适用于数据突然变化的情况,因此又导致了滑动窗算法。关于后两种窗,目前的结果限于归一化后的算法。对于系统辨识而言,为了得到原系统参数的实时递推估计还需要作非线性变换。因为梯格算法并没有给出原参数的估计而是一组称为反射系数的等价参数集。因此在某些场合给应用带来不便。

针对这一情况,本文首先给出一组有关矩阵代数运算的基本公式。在此基础上可推导出系统(1)梯格滤波的一般形式及其相应的模型参数估计公式。这样通过对起点参数 S 的选择即可方便地得到在不同数据窗下的实现算法。

2 定义及矩阵运算公式

定义数据矩阵

$$Y_{s,n,t-1} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{s+n-1} & y_{s+n} & \cdots & y_{t-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y_s & y_{s+1} & \vdots & y_{t-n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

其中 s 表示数据的起点, n 表示模型的阶, t 为观测时刻。对 s 的不同选择对应不同的数据窗。如 $s=0$ 为协方差窗; $s=-n$, 且设 $y_t=0, t<0$, 则为预加窗; $s=t-n-L$, L 为一正整数, 则为滑动窗。

注意到 $Y_{s,n,t-1}$ 具有如下结构关系:

$$Y_{s,n+1,t} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{s+n;t} \\ \cdots \\ Y_{s,n,t-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y_{s-1,n+1,t-1} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{s,n,t-1} \\ \cdots \\ Y_{s-1;t-n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y_{s,n,t} = [Y_{s,n,t-1} : *] = [* : Y_{s+1,n,t}]$$

“*”表示相应维数的非零向量, 而数据失量

$$Y_{s+n;t} = [y_{s+n} \cdots y_t] \quad (3)$$

先来给出一组矩阵代数运算公式。设 A 为一矩阵, 记

$$P_A^R = A^T (A A^T)^{-1} \quad (4)$$

$$P_A^L = I - A^T (A A^T)^{-1} A \quad (5)$$

单位向量 $\pi = [0 \cdots 0 \ 1]$, $\sigma = [1 \ 0 \cdots 0]$ 。有如下结果:

(1) 设 $C = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ \cdots \\ a \end{bmatrix}$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ \cdots \\ A \end{bmatrix}$, 则

$$P_C^R = [P_A^R : 0] + P_A^L a^T (a P_A^L a^T)^{-1} [-a P_A^R : I] \quad (6)$$

$$P_D^R = [0 : P_A^R] + P_A^L a^T (a P_A^L a^T)^{-1} [I : -a P_A^R] \quad (7)$$

$$P_C^L = P_D^L = P_A^L - P_A^L a^T (a P_A^L a^T)^{-1} a P_A^L \quad (8)$$

(2) 设 $C = [A : a]$ $D = [a : A]$

$U_{1:t}$ 和 $V_{1:t}$ 为任意分块行向量, 则有

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_A^R \\ \cdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = P_C^R - \frac{P_C^L \pi^T \pi P_C^R}{\pi P_C^L \pi^T} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \cdots \\ P_A^R \end{bmatrix} = P_D^R - \frac{P_D^L \sigma^T \sigma P_D^R}{\sigma P_D^L \sigma^T} \quad (10)$$

和

$$U_{1:t} P_C^L V_{1:t}^T = U_{1:t-1} P_A^L V_{1:t-1}^T + \frac{U_{1:t} P_C^L \pi^T (V_{1:t} P_C^L \pi^T)^T}{\pi P_C^L \pi^T} \quad (11)$$

$$U_{1:t} P_D^L V_{1:t}^T = U_{2:t} P_A^L V_{2:t}^T + \frac{U_{1:t} P_D^L \sigma^T (V_{1:t} P_D^L \sigma^T)^T}{\sigma P_D^L \sigma^T} \quad (12)$$

现在定义梯格变量。对于任意阶 n ($n \leq p_{\max}$, p_{\max} 为模型最大可能阶), (11) 可表为

$$(y_{s+n} \cdots y_t) + (A_1 \cdots A_n) Y_{s,n,t-1} = (e_{s+n} \cdots e_t)$$

由 LS 估计理论, 参数 $(A_1 \cdots A_n)$ 的估计及相应的残差和残差平方和为

$$A_{n,s,t} = -Y_{s+n:t} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R \quad (13)$$

$$e_{n,s,t} = Y_{s+n:t} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \pi^T \quad (14)$$

$$R_{n,s,t}^e = Y_{s+n:t} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp Y_{s+n:t}^T \quad (15)$$

另一方面, 设 \hat{y}_{t-n-1} 为基于 y_{t-1}, \cdots, y_{t-n} 关于 y_{t-n-1} 的 n 阶线性向后预测

$$\hat{y}_{t-n-1} = -(B_1 y_{t-1} + \cdots + B_n y_{t-n})$$

则相应的向后预测误差 $r_{n,t-1} = y_{t-n-1} - \hat{y}_{t-n-1}$ 及向后预测误差方差为

$$r_{n,s-1,t-1} = Y_{s-1:t-n-1} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \pi^T \quad (16)$$

$$R_{n,s-1,t-1}^r = Y_{s-1:t-n-1} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp Y_{s-1:t-n-1}^T \quad (17)$$

而 $(B_1 \cdots B_n)$ 的 LS 估计为

$$B_{n,s-1,t-1} = -Y_{s-1:t-n-1} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R \quad (18)$$

此外, 定义其它梯格变量如下

$$\Delta_{n,s-1,t} = Y_{s+n:t} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp Y_{s-1:t-n-1}^T \quad (19)$$

$$d_{n,s,t} = Y_{s+n:t} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \sigma^T \quad (20)$$

$$q_{n,s-1,t-1} = Y_{s-1:t-n-1} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \sigma^T \quad (21)$$

$$v_{n,s,t-1} = \pi P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \pi^T \quad (22)$$

$$h_{n,s,t-1} = \pi P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \sigma^T \quad (23)$$

$$l_{n,s,t-1} = \sigma P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \sigma^T \quad (24)$$

以及

$$C_{n,s,t-1} = -\pi P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R \quad (25)$$

$$D_{n,s,t-1} = -\sigma P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R \quad (26)$$

下节将利用上面给出的矩阵运算公式及数据矩阵的基本结构关系, 得到梯格变量关于时间和阶次的双重递推公式。

3 梯格滤波的一般公式

由矩阵运算公式(14)~(20)。数据矩阵的递推关系及基本梯格变量的定义, 可得到如下基本关系式:

(1) 时间向前-阶递推

$$P_{Y_{s,n+1,t}}^R = [0 : P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R] + P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp Y_{s+n:t}^T R_{n,s,t}^{-r} [I : -Y_{s+n:t} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R] \quad (27)$$

$$P_{Y_{s,n+1,t}}^\perp = P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp - P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp Y_{s+n:t}^T R_{n,s,t}^{-e} Y_{s+n:t} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \quad (28)$$

(2) 时间向后-阶递推

$$P_{Y_{s-1,n+1,t-1}}^R = [P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R : 0] + P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp Y_{s-1:t-n-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^{-r} \cdot [-Y_{s-1:t-n-1} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^R : I], \quad (29)$$

$$P_{Y_{s-1,n+1,t-1}}^\perp = P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp - P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp Y_{s-1:t-n-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^{-e} Y_{s-1:t-n-1} P_{Y_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp \quad (30)$$

(3) 时间向前递推

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t-1}}^R \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^R - P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^\perp \pi^T \pi P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^R / v_{n,s,t}$$

$$U_{s+n-1:t} P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^\perp V_{s+n-1:t}^T = U_{s+n-1:t-1} P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t-1}}^\perp V_{s+n-1:t-1}^T + \frac{U_{s+n-1:t} P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^\perp \pi^T (V_{s+n-1:t} P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^\perp \pi^T)^T}{v_{n,s,t}} \quad (31)$$

(4) 时间向后递推

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^R \end{bmatrix} = P_{\hat{Y}_{s-1,n,t}}^R - P_{\hat{Y}_{s-1,n,t}}^\perp \sigma^T \sigma P_{\hat{Y}_{s-1,n,t}}^R / l_{n,s-1,t}$$

$$U_{s+n-2:t} P_{\hat{Y}_{s-1,n,t}}^\perp V_{s+n-2:t}^T = U_{s+n-1:t} P_{\hat{Y}_{s,n,t}}^\perp V_{s+n-1:t}^T + \frac{U_{s+n-2:t} P_{\hat{Y}_{s-1,n,t}}^\perp \sigma^T (V_{s+n-2:t} P_{\hat{Y}_{s-1,n,t}}^\perp \sigma^T)^T}{l_{n,s-1,t}} \quad (32)$$

由这些基本关系式可方便地得到梯格参数的递推关系:

(1) 时间向前-阶递推

$$r_{n+1,s-1,t} = r_{n,s-1,t-1} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- e_{n,s,t} \quad (33)$$

$$q_{n+1,s-1,t} = q_{n,s-1,t-1} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,s,t}^- d_{n,s,t} \quad (34)$$

$$R_{n+1,s-1,t}^r = R_{n,s-1,t-1}^r - \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- \Delta_{n,s-1,t} \quad (35)$$

$$v_{n+1,s,t} = v_{n,s,t-1} - e_{n,s,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- e_{n,s,t} \quad (36)$$

$$h_{n+1,s,t} = h_{n,s,t-1} - d_{n,s,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- e_{n,s,t} \quad (37)$$

$$l_{n+1,s,t} = l_{n,s,t-1} - d_{n,s,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- d_{n,s,t} \quad (38)$$

$$B_{n+1,s-1,t} = [-\Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- ; B_{n,s-1,t-1} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- \Delta_{n,s,t}] \quad (39)$$

$$D_{n+1,s,t} = [-d_{n,s,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- ; \dot{D}_{n,s,t-1} - d_{n,s,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- \Delta_{n,s,t}] \quad (40)$$

$$C_{n+1,s,t} = [-e_{n,s,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- ; C_{n,s,t-1} - e_{n,s,t}^T R_{n,s,t}^- \Delta_{n,s,t}] \quad (41)$$

(2) 时间向后-阶递推

$$e_{n+1,s-1,t} = e_{n,s,t} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- r_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (42)$$

$$d_{n+1,s-1,t} = d_{n,s,t} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- q_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (43)$$

$$R_{n+1,s-1,t}^e = R_{n,s,t}^e - \Delta_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T \quad (44)$$

$$v_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = v_{n,s,t-1} - r_{n,s-1,t-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- r_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (45)$$

$$h_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = h_{n,s,t-1} - q_{n,s-1,t-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- r_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (46)$$

$$l_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = l_{n,s,t-1} - q_{n,s-1,t-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- q_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (47)$$

$$A_{n+1,s-1,t} = [A_{n,s,t} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- B_{n,s-1,t-1} ; -\Delta_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,s-1,t-1}^-] \quad (48)$$

$$D_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = [D_{n,s,t-1} - q_{n,s-1,t-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- B_{n,s-1,t-1} ; -q_{n,s-1,t-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^-] \quad (49)$$

$$C_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = [C_{n,s,t-1} - r_{n,s-1,t-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^- B_{n,s-1,t-1} ; -r_{n,s-1,t-1}^T R_{n,s-1,t-1}^-] \quad (50)$$

(3) 时间向前递推

$$d_{n,s,t+1} = d_{n,s,t} + \frac{e_{n,s,t+1} h_{n,s,t}^T}{v_{n,s,t}} \quad (51)$$

$$q_{n,s,t} = q_{n,s,t-1} + \frac{r_{n,s,t} h_{n,s+1,t}^T}{v_{n,s+1,t}} \quad (52)$$

$$\Delta_{n,s-1,t+1} = \Delta_{n,s-1,t} + \frac{e_{n,s,t+1} r_{n,s-1,t}^T}{v_{n,s,t}} \quad (53)$$

$$R_{n,s,t-1}^e = R_{n,s,t}^e + \frac{e_{n,s,t+1} e_{n,s,t+1}^T}{v_{n,s,t}} \quad (54)$$

$$R_{n,s-1,t}^r = R_{n,s-1,t-1}^r + \frac{r_{n,s-1,t} r_{n,s-1,t}^T}{v_{n,s,t}} \quad (55)$$

$$l_{n,s,t} = l_{n,s,t-1} + \frac{h_{n,s,t} h_{n,s,t}^T}{v_{n,s,t}} \quad (56)$$

$$A_{n,s,t} = A_{n,s,t+1} - e_{n,s,t+1} C_{n,s,t} / v_{n,s,t} \quad (57)$$

$$B_{n,s-1,t-1} = B_{n,s-1,t} - r_{n,s-1,t} C_{n,s,t} / v_{n,s,t} \quad (58)$$

$$D_{n,s,t-1} = D_{n,s,t} - h_{n,s,t} C_{n,s,t} / v_{n,s,t} \quad (59)$$

(4) 时间向后递推

$$e_{n,s-1,t} = e_{n,s,t} + d_{n,s-1,t} h_{n,s-1,t-1}^T / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (60)$$

$$r_{n,s-2,t-1} = r_{n,s-1,t-1} + q_{n,s-2,t-1} h_{n,s-1,t-1}^T / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (61)$$

$$\Delta_{n,s-2,t} = \Delta_{n,s-1,t} + d_{n,s-1,t} q_{n,s-2,t-1}^T / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (62)$$

$$R_{n,s-1,t}^e = R_{n,s,t}^e + d_{n,s-1,t} d_{n,s-1,t}^T / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (63)$$

$$R_{n,s-2,t-1}^r = R_{n,s-1,t-1}^r + q_{n,s-2,t-1} q_{n,s-2,t-1}^T / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (64)$$

$$v_{n,s-1,t} = v_{n,s,t} + h_{n,s-1,t} h_{n,s-1,t}^T / l_{n,s-1,t} \quad (65)$$

$$A_{n,s,t} = A_{n,s-1,t} - d_{n,s-1,t} D_{n,s-1,t-1} / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (66)$$

$$B_{n,s-1,t-1} = B_{n,s-2,t-1} - q_{n,s-2,t-1} D_{n,s-1,t-1} / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (67)$$

$$C_{n,s,t-1} = C_{n,s-1,t-1} - h_{n,s-1,t-1} D_{n,s-1,t-1} / l_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (68)$$

4 梯格滤波在不同数据窗下的实现

4.1 预加窗

此时 $s = -n$, 且 $y_t = 0, t < 0$. 由梯格变量的定义易见

$$d_{n,s-1,t} \equiv 0, l_{n,s,t-1} \equiv 1, h_{n,s,t-1} \equiv 0$$

因而有: 在 t 时刻, 对 $n = 0, 1, \dots, \min(t, p_{\max} - 1)$,

$$e_{n,s-1,t+1} = e_{n,s,t+1}, R_{n,s-1,t+1}^e = R_{n,s,t+1}^e, v_{n,s-1,t+1} = v_{n,s,t+1}$$

因此可略去起点变量 s , 得到如下预加窗梯格算法:

$$\Delta_{n,t} = \Delta_{n,t-1} + e_{n,t} r_{n,t-1}^T / r_{n,t-1} \quad (69)$$

$$e_{n+1,t} = e_{n,t} - \Delta_{n,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r} r_{n,t-1} \quad (70)$$

$$r_{n+1,t} = r_{n,t-1} - \Delta_{n,t}^T R_{n,t}^{-e} e_{n,t} \quad (71)$$

$$R_{n+1,t}^e = R_{n,t}^e - \Delta_{n,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r} \Delta_{n,t}^T \quad (72)$$

$$R_{n+1,t}^r = R_{n,t-1}^r - \Delta_{n,t}^T R_{n,t}^{-e} \Delta_{n,t} \quad (73)$$

$$v_{n+1,t-1} = v_{n,t-1} - r_{n,t-1}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-r} r_{n,t-1} \quad (74)$$

$$v_{n+1,t} = v_{n,t-1} - e_{n,t}^T R_{n,t}^{-e} e_{n,t} \quad (75)$$

初始条件为 $e_{0,t} = r_{0,t} = y_t$, $v_{0,t} = 1$, $R_{0,t}^e = R_{0,t}^r = \sum_{i=0}^t y_i y_i^T$ 以及 $\Delta_{n,t} = 0$, $t < n$. 以上结

果是人们熟悉的。

相应的系统参数估计公式为

$$B_{n,t-1} = B_{n,t} - r_{n,t} C_{n,t} / v_{n,t} \quad (76)$$

$$A_{n+1,t} = [A_{n,t} - \Delta_{n,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r} B_{n,t-1} \vdots - \Delta_{n,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r}] \quad (77)$$

$$B_{n+1,t} = [-\Delta_{n,t}^T R_{n,t}^{-e} \vdots B_{n,t-1} - \Delta_{n,t}^T R_{n,t}^{-e} A_{n,t}] \quad (78)$$

$$C_{n+1,t} = [C_{n,t} - r_{n,t}^T R_{n,t}^{-r} B_{n,t} \vdots - r_{n,t}^T R_{n,t}^{-r}] \quad (79)$$

由于参数估计所需的全部信息可由梯格滤波器提供, 其本身不需要存贮 t 时刻以前的估计参数, 因而参数估计可以在任意所需要的时刻获得, 并不要求在每一时刻都实施计算, 此外, 也不需要任何的验前信息。

4.2 协方差窗

此时 $s=0$, 在 t 时刻, 对 $n=0, \dots, \min(t, p_{\max} - 1)$

$$d_{n,0,t} = d_{n,0,t-1} + e_{n,0,t} h_{n,0,t-1}^T / v_{n,0,t-1} \quad (80)$$

$$e_{n,1,t} = e_{n,0,t} - d_{n,0,t} h_{n,0,t-1}^T / l_{n,0,t-1} \quad (81)$$

$$v_{n,1,t-1} = v_{n,0,t-1} - h_{n,0,t-1} h_{n,0,t-1}^T / l_{n,0,t-1} \quad (82)$$

$$\Delta_{n,0,t} = \Delta_{n,0,t-1} + e_{n,1,t} r_{n,0,t-1}^T / v_{n,1,t-1} \quad (83)$$

$$R_{n,1,t}^e = R_{n,0,t}^e - d_{n,0,t} d_{n,0,t}^T / l_{n,0,t-1} \quad (84)$$

$$e_{n+1,0,t} = e_{n,1,t} - \Delta_{n,0,t} R_{n,0,t-1}^{-r} r_{n,0,t-1} \quad (85)$$

$$r_{n+1,0,t} = r_{n,0,t-1} - \Delta_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,1,t}^{-e} e_{n,1,t} \quad (86)$$

$$R_{n+1,0,t}^e = R_{n,1,t}^e - \Delta_{n,0,t} R_{n,0,t-1}^{-r} \Delta_{n,0,t}^T \quad (87)$$

$$R_{n+1,0,t}^r = R_{n,0,t-1}^r - \Delta_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,1,t}^{-e} \Delta_{n,0,t} \quad (88)$$

$$v_{n+1,0,t-1} = v_{n,1,t-1} - r_{n,0,t-1}^T R_{n,0,t-1}^{-r} r_{n,0,t-1} \quad (89)$$

$$v_{n+1,0,t} = v_{n,0,t-1} - e_{n,1,t}^T R_{n,1,t}^{-e} e_{n,1,t} \quad (90)$$

$$h_{n+1,0,t} = h_{n,0,t-1} - d_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,1,t}^{-e} e_{n,1,t} \quad (91)$$

$$l_{n+1,0,t} = l_{n,0,t-1} - d_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,1,t}^{-e} d_{n,0,t} \quad (92)$$

初始条件为 $e_{0,0,t} = r_{0,0,t} = y_t$, $R_{0,0,t}^e = R_{0,0,t}^r = \sum_{i=1}^t y_i y_i^T$, $h_{0,0,t} = 0$, $v_{0,0,t} = l_{0,0,t} = 1$,

$d_{n,0,n} = e_{n,0,n}$, $\Delta_{n,0,t} = 0$, $t < n$.

相应的参数估计公式为

$$D_{n,0,t-1} = D_{n,0,t} - h_{n,0,t} C_{n,0,t} / v_{n,0,t} \quad (93)$$

$$A_{n,1,t} = A_{n,0,t} - d_{n,0,t} D_{n,0,t-1} / l_{n,0,t-1} \quad (94)$$

$$C_{n,1,t} = C_{n,0,t} - h_{n,0,t} D_{n,0,t} / l_{n,0,t} \quad (95)$$

$$B_{n,0,t-1} = B_{n,0,t} - r_{n,0,t} C_{n,1,t} / v_{n,0,t} \quad (96)$$

$$A_{n+1,0,t} = [A_{n,1,t} - \Delta_{n,0,t} R_{n,0,t-1}^{-r} B_{n,0,t-1} \vdots - \Delta_{n,0,t} R_{n,0,t-1}^{-r}] \quad (97)$$

$$B_{n+1,0,t} = [-\Delta_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,0,t}^{-e} ; B_{n,0,t-1} - \Delta_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,0,t}^{-e} A_{n,1,t}] \quad (98)$$

$$C_{n+1,0,t} = [C_{n,1,t} - r_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,0,t}^{-r} B_{n,0,t} ; -r_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,0,t}^{-r}] \quad (99)$$

$$D_{n+1,0,t} = [D_{n,0,t-1} - d_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,0,t}^{-e} A_{n,0,t} ; -d_{n,0,t}^T R_{n,0,t}^{-e}] \quad (100)$$

同样, 参数估计值可以在任意时刻获得。

4.3 滑动窗

此时 $s=t-n-L$, 其中 L 为窗宽。估计时仅考虑一般数据 $\{y_{t-L} \cdots y_t\}$ 。根据这一特点用下标 “ $n:t$ ” 表示 “ n, s, t ”, 于是对任意, $t > n+L$ 和 $n=0, \cdots, p_{\max}-1$,

$$\hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} = \hat{A}_{n,t-1} + e_{n,t} r_{n,t-1}^T / v_{n,s,t-1} \quad (101)$$

$$e_{n+1,t} = e_{n,t} - \hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r} r_{n,t-1} \quad (102)$$

$$r_{n+1,t} = r_{n,t-1} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-e} e_{n,t} \quad (103)$$

$$R_{n+1,t}^e = R_{n,t}^e - \hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r} \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T \quad (104)$$

$$R_{n+1,t}^r = R_{n,t-1}^r - \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-e} \hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} \quad (105)$$

$$\hat{A}_{n,t} = \hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} - \hat{d}_{n,t} q_{n,t-1}^T / l_{n,s,t-1} \quad (106)$$

$$\hat{d}_{n+1,t} = \hat{d}_{n,t} - \hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r} q_{n,t-1} \quad (107)$$

$$q_{n+1,t} = q_{n,t-1} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-e} \hat{d}_{n,t} \quad (108)$$

$$v_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = v_{n,s,t-1} - r_{n,t-1}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-r} r_{n,t-1} \quad (109)$$

$$l_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = l_{n,s,t-1} - q_{n,t-1}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-r} q_{n,t-1} \quad (110)$$

$$v_{n+1,s,t-1} = v_{n,s,t-1} - e_{n,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-e} e_{n,t} \quad (110)$$

初始条件为 $e_{0,t} = r_{0,t} = y_t$, $\hat{d}_{0,t} = q_{0,t} = y_{t-L}$, $v_{0,t} = l_{0,s,t-1} = 1$, $R_{0,t}^e = R_{0,t}^r = \sum_{i=t-L+1}^{t+1} y_i y_i^T$ 。在 $t \leq L$ 时, 可采用前面两种窗算法, 因为滑动窗算法只有当 $t > L$ 时才有意义。

相应的参数估计公式为

$$\hat{A}_{n,s,t-1} = B_{n,t-1} - r_{n,t-1} C_{n,s-1,t-1} / v_{n,s-1,t-1} \quad (112)$$

$$\hat{B}_{n,t-1} = B_{n,s,t-1} + q_{n,t-1} D_{n,s,t-1} / l_{n,s,t-1} \quad (113)$$

$$A_{n,1,t} = [A_{n,t} - \hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r} B_{n,t-1} ; \hat{A}_{n,s-1,t} R_{n,t-1}^{-r}] \quad (114)$$

$$B_{n,1,t} = [-\Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-e} ; B_{n,t-1} - \Delta_{n,s-1,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-e} A_{n,t}] \quad (115)$$

$$C_{n+1,s,t} = [C_{n,s+1,t} - r_{n,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-r} B_{n,t} ; -r_{n,t}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-r}] \quad (116)$$

$$D_{n+1,s-1,t-1} = [-q_{n,t-1}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-r} ; D_{n,s,t-1} - q_{n,t-1}^T R_{n,t-1}^{-r} B_{n,t-1}] \quad (117)$$

同样, 参数估计也不必在每时刻都进行。

5 模拟计算结果

考虑如下 AR(3) 模型

$$y_t - 0.7y_{t-1} + 0.4y_{t-3} = e_t$$

其中 e_t 为 $N(0,1)$ 的正态白噪声。对于上述模型, 取 $p_{\max}=5$, 用梯格滤波及相应的参数估计算法进行实时辨识。图 1 给出了模型参数估计的实时跟踪曲线。可见结果相当好, 估计值收敛于真实值。

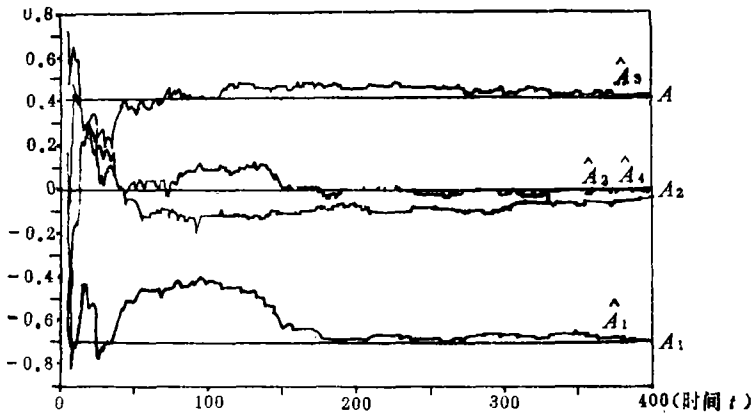


图 1

6 结 论

由基本的矩阵代数运算公式得到了多维 AR 模型梯格滤波的一般形式及其在不同数据窗下的实现算法, 同时给出了相应的模型参数的实时估计。由于算法是关于时间 t 和阶次 n 同时递推的, 它特别适用于模型阶次未知的场合。在另一方面, 对于 p 阶 AR 模型, 通常 LS 估计需要的计算量为 $O(p^2)$ 的量级, 而梯格滤波只需 $O(p)$ 的量级。相应的参数估计为 $O(p^2)$ 的量级, 但它不需在每一时刻进行。此外利用本文得到的基本公式, 还可得到一些更深入的结果, 作者将另文给出。

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General Forms of Ladder-Lattice Filtering for Vector AR Model and Its Realizations with Different Data Window

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Abstract

The general forms of the Ladder-Lattice filtering for vector AR model are derived from some basic matrix algebra operators. Then, the realizations of the algorithms for different data windows (prewindow, covariance window and sliding window) are obtained easily.

Key words: ladder-lattice filtering, recursive estimation, time-Series modeling, system identification