系统结构辨识

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1 简介

模型阶的确定

- 1. 按残差方差定阶
- 2. AIC 准则
- 3. 按残差白色定阶
- 4. 零点—极点消去检验定阶
- 5. 利用行列式比定阶
- 6. 利用 Hankel 矩阵定阶

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2 按残差方差定阶

按残差方差定阶

计算不同阶次 n 辨识结果的估计误差方差,按估计误差方差最小或最显著变化原则来确定模型阶次 n。

- 1. 按估计误差方差最小定阶
- 2. F 检验法

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按估计误差方差最小定阶

$$a(z^{-1})y_k = b(z^{-1})u_k + \varepsilon_k$$

$$Y = \Phi\theta + \varepsilon$$

$$e = Y - \Phi\hat{\theta}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T Y$$

$$J = e^T e = \sum_{k=n+1}^{N} e_k^2$$

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F 检验法

$$t(n_{i}, n_{i+1}) = \frac{J_{i} - J_{i+1}}{J_{i+1}} \frac{N - 2n_{i+1}}{2(n_{i+1} - n_{i})}$$

$$\sim F(2n_{i+1} - 2n_{i}, N - 2n_{i+1})$$

$$t(n, n+1) = \frac{J_{n} - J_{n+1}}{J_{n+1}} \frac{N - 2n - 2}{2}$$

$$= \sim F(2, N - 2n - 2)$$

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3 AIC 信息准则

AIC 信息准则 (akaike)

$$AIC = -2\ln L + 2p$$

其中:

L 模型的似然函数;

p 模型中的参数个数。

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计算公式: 白噪声情况

$$\begin{array}{rcl} Y & = & \Phi\theta + \mathcal{E} \\ L(Y|\theta) & = & (2\pi\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)^{-N/2} exp \left[-\frac{(Y - \Phi\theta)^T (Y - \Phi\theta)}{2\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} \right] \\ \ln L(Y|\theta) & = & -\frac{N}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{N}{2} \ln \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 - \frac{(Y - \Phi\theta)^T (Y - \Phi\theta)}{2\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2} \end{array}$$

由

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}} = 0$$

得:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \boldsymbol{\Phi})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T Y
\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_{\varepsilon}^2 = \frac{(Y - \boldsymbol{\Phi} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})^T (Y - \boldsymbol{\Phi} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})}{N}$$

所以

$$\ln L = -\frac{N}{2} \ln \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^2 + const$$

$$AIC = N \ln \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^2 + 2(n_1 + n_2)$$

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有色噪声情况

$$Y = \Phi_a \theta_a + \Phi_b \theta_b + \Phi_c \theta_c + \varepsilon$$

$$AIC = N \ln \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^2 + 2(n_a + n_b + n_c)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} \hat{\varepsilon}^2(k)$$

$$\hat{\varepsilon}(k) = y_k + \sum_{i=1}^{n_a} \hat{a}_i y_{k-i} - \sum_{i=0}^{n_b} \hat{b}_i u_{k-i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \hat{c}_i \hat{\varepsilon}_{k-i}$$

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4 按残差白色定阶

按残差白色定阶

若阶次 n 设计合适,则残差近似为白噪声。因此可利用计算残差 e(k) 的自相关函数来检查白色性。

$$\hat{R}(i) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e(k)e(k+1)$$

$$\hat{r}(i) = \frac{\hat{R}(i)}{\hat{R}(0)}$$

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5 零点—极点消去检验

零点—极点消去检验

$$a(z^{-1})y(k) = b(z^{-1})u(k) + \varepsilon(k)$$

 $G(z) = \frac{b(z^{-1})}{a(z^{-1})}$

根据 G(z) 中是否存在零极点对消确定系统阶数。

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6 行列式比定阶

行列式比定阶

$$Y = \Phi\theta$$

$$Q = \frac{\Phi^T \Phi}{N}$$

$$DR(n) = \frac{\det Q(n)}{\det Q(n+1)}$$

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7 Hankel 矩阵定阶

Hankel 矩阵定阶

$$D = \frac{\sum \det H(n,k)}{\sum \det H(n+1),k}$$

$$H(n,k) = \begin{bmatrix} g_k & g_{k+1} & \cdots & g_{k+n-1} \\ g_{k+1} & g_{k+2} & \cdots & g_{k+n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ g_{k+n-1} & g_{k+n} & \cdots & g_{k+2n-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

还可以将 g_k 替换为 ρ_k :

$$\rho_k = \frac{\hat{R}(k)}{\hat{R}(0)}$$

$$\hat{R}(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=n+1}^{N} g_i g_{k-i}$$

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