

# 极大似然法辨识

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&lt;MLE.1&gt;

## 1 简介

基本思想

辨识准则 观测值的出现概率最大

似然函数 观察值的概率密度函数

&lt;MLE.2&gt;

方法特点

1. 适用于  $\xi(k)$  相关情况;
2. 当系统信噪比较小时有较好的估计效果;
3. 算法稳定度好;
4. 有递推算法;
5. 实际工程中广泛使用

&lt;MLE.3&gt;

## 2 极大似然原理

似然函数

设某离散随机过程  $\{V_k\}$  与待辨识参数  $\theta$  有关, 其概率分布密度  $f(V_k|\theta)$  已知, 若测得  $n$  个独立的观测值  $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n$ , 其分布密度为:  $f(V_1|\theta), \dots, f(V_n|\theta)$ , 定义似然函数  $L$  为:

$$L(V_1, \dots, V_n|\theta) = f(V_1|\theta) \cdot f(V_2|\theta) \cdots f(V_n|\theta)$$

&lt;MLE.4&gt;

极大似然估计

辨识  $\theta$  的原则就是使得  $L$  达到极大值, 即:

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

通常对  $L$  取对数:

$$\ln L = \ln f(V_1|\theta) + \cdots + \ln f(V_n|\theta)$$

求解:

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

所得  $\theta$  即为极大似然估计  $\hat{\theta}_{ML}$

&lt;MLE.5&gt;

### 3 极大似然辨识

#### 3.1 白噪声情况

差分方程的极大似然辨识：系统模型（白噪声情况）

系统差分方程：

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

式中， $\xi(k)$  为高斯白噪声序列且与  $u(k)$  无关。以向量形式表示：

$$Y_N = \Phi_N \theta + \xi$$

<MLE.6>

差分方程的极大似然辨识：残差（白噪声情况）

系统估计残差：

$$\begin{aligned} e_N &= Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta} \\ e_N &= [e(n+1), e(n+2), \dots, e(n+N)]^T \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\xi(k)$  为高斯白噪声，故假设  $e(k)$  也为高斯白噪声。设  $e(k)$  方差为  $\sigma^2$ 。概率密度函数为：

$$p(e(k)|\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{e^2(k)}{2\sigma^2}}$$

<MLE.7>

差分方程的极大似然辨识：似然函数（白噪声情况）

似然函数为：

$$\begin{aligned} L(Y_N|\hat{\theta}) &= \prod_{k=n+1}^{n+N} p(e(k)|\hat{\theta}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{N/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{\sum e^2(k)}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{N/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})^T (Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ \ln L(Y_N|\hat{\theta}) &= -\frac{N}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{N}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{(Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})^T (Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})}{2\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.8>

差分方程的极大似然辨识：似然函数（白噪声情况）

则依极大似然辨识原理有：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ln L(Y_N|\hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}} &= \frac{\Phi_N^T Y_N - \Phi_N^T \Phi_N \hat{\theta}}{\sigma^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \ln L(Y_N|\hat{\theta})}{\partial \sigma^2} &= -\frac{N}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{(Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})^T (Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})}{2\sigma^4} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

解上述方程有：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_{ML} &= (\Phi_N^T \Phi_N)^{-1} \Phi_N^T Y_N \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{(Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})^T (Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})}{N} \end{aligned}$$

可见在  $\xi(k)$  为高斯白噪声序列这一特殊情况下，极大似然辨识与一般最小二乘法辨识具有相同结果。

<MLE.9>

### 3.2 有色噪声情况

差分方程的极大似然辨识：系统模型（有色噪声情况）

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

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} a(z^{-1}) &= 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + a_n z^{-n} \\ b(z^{-1}) &= b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + b_n z^{-n} \\ c(z^{-1}) &= 1 + c_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + c_n z^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.10>

差分方程的极大似然辨识：预测误差（有色噪声情况）

预测误差：

$$e(k) = y(k) - \hat{y}(k)$$

其向量形式为：

$$e_N = Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta} &= [\hat{a}_1, \cdots, \hat{a}_n, \hat{b}_0, \cdots, \hat{b}_n, \hat{c}_1, \cdots, \hat{c}_n]^T \\ Y_N &= [y(n+1), \cdots, y(n+N)]^T \\ e_N &= [e(n+1), \cdots, e(n+N)]^T \\ \Phi_N &= \begin{bmatrix} -y_n & \cdots & -y_1 & u_{n+1} & \cdots & u_1 & e_n & \cdots & e_1 \\ -y_{n+1} & \cdots & -y_2 & u_{n+2} & \cdots & u_2 & e_{n+1} & \cdots & e_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -y_{n+N-1} & \cdots & -y_N & u_{n+N} & \cdots & u_N & e_{n+N-1} & \cdots & e_N \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.11>

差分方程的极大似然辨识：似然函数（有色噪声情况）

因为  $\varepsilon(k)$  为高斯白噪声，故而  $e(k)$  可假设为零均值的高斯白噪声。则似然函数为：

$$\begin{aligned} L(Y_N | \hat{\theta}) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{N/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})^T (Y_N - \Phi_N \hat{\theta})}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ \ln L(Y_N | \hat{\theta}) &= -\frac{N}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{N}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e^2(k) \end{aligned}$$

由  $\frac{\partial \ln L(Y_N | \hat{\theta})}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0$  得：

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

<MLE.12>

差分方程的极大似然辨识：准则（有色噪声情况）

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e^2(k) \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{2}{N} J \\ \ln L(Y_N | \hat{\theta}) &= -\frac{N}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{N}{2} \ln\left(\frac{2J}{N}\right) - \frac{N}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- $J$  为参数  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n; b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n; c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  的二次型函数。
- 使  $L$  最大的  $\hat{\theta}$ , 等价于在约束条件

$$\hat{c}(z^{-1})e(k) = \hat{a}(z^{-1})y(k) - \hat{b}(z^{-1})u(k)$$

下求  $\hat{\theta}$ , 使  $J$  最小。

<MLE.13>

差分方程的极大似然辨识: 牛顿-拉卜森法

牛顿-拉卜森法的迭代公式:

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \hat{\theta}_0 - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} \right] \bigg|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}_0}$$

其中:

- $\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta}$  为梯度
- $\frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial \theta^2}$  为海赛矩阵

<MLE.14>

Newton-Raphson 迭代步骤: 初始值选定

$$\hat{\theta}_0 = [\hat{a}_1, \dots, \hat{a}_n, \hat{b}_0, \dots, \hat{b}_n, \hat{c}_1, \dots, \hat{c}_n]^T$$

其中:

- $\hat{a}_1, \dots, \hat{a}_n, \hat{b}_0, \dots, \hat{b}_n$  可用最小二乘法求得
- $\hat{c}_1, \dots, \hat{c}_n$  可取为零或任意假定某一组值

<MLE.15>

Newton-Raphson 迭代步骤: 计算预测误差

- 预测误差, 指标函数与误差方差估计值:

$$\begin{aligned} e(k) &= y(k) - \hat{y}(k) \\ J &= \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e^2(k)}{2} \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{2J}{N} \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.16>

Newton-Raphson 迭代步骤: 计算梯度矩阵及海赛矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} &= \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e(k) \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial \theta^2} &= \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \theta} \right]^T + \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e(k) \frac{\partial^2 e(k)}{\partial \theta^2} \\ &\approx \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \theta} \right]^T \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \theta} = \left[ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial a_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial a_n}, \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial b_0}, \dots, \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial b_n}, \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial c_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial c_n} \right]^T$$

<MLE.17>

牛顿-拉卜森迭代步骤：计算新的估计值

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \hat{\theta}_0 - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} \right] \bigg|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}_0}$$

停止条件：

$$\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{r+1}^2 - \hat{\sigma}_r^2}{\hat{\sigma}_r^2} < \delta$$

其中  $\delta$  可取较小的数，如  $\delta = 10^{-4}$ 。

<MLE.18>

## 4 递推极大似然法

### 4.1 近似的递推极大似然法

系统差分方程

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

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} a(z^{-1}) &= 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + a_n z^{-n} \\ b(z^{-1}) &= b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + b_n z^{-n} \\ c(z^{-1}) &= 1 + c_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + c_n z^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

可写为：

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

<MLE.19>

二次型指标函数

将指标函数用二次型近似表示：

$$\begin{aligned} J_N &= \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} \varepsilon^2(k) \\ &\approx (\theta - \hat{\theta}_N)^T p_N^{-1} (\theta - \hat{\theta}_N) + \beta_N \end{aligned}$$

利用泰勒级数将  $\varepsilon(k)$  在估值  $\hat{\theta}$  展开：

<MLE.20>

$$\varepsilon(k) \approx \varepsilon(k, \hat{\theta}) + \left[ \frac{\partial \varepsilon(k, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right]^T \bigg|_{\hat{\theta}} (\theta - \hat{\theta})$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(k, \hat{\theta}) &= e(k) \\ e(k) &= \hat{c}^{-1}(z^{-1})[\hat{a}(z^{-1})y(k) - \hat{b}(z^{-1})u(k)] \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.21>

可得：

$$\begin{aligned} J_{N+1} &= \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N+1} \varepsilon^2(k) \\ &\approx (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_N)^T P_N^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_N) \\ &\quad + \beta_N + [e_{N+1} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_N)]^2 \end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} e_{N+1} &= e(n+N+1) \\ \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} &= \frac{\partial e_{N+1}}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} \end{aligned}$$

设：

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \Delta$$

<MLE.22>

得：

$$\begin{aligned} J_{N+1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \Delta^T (P_N^{-1} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T) \Delta \\ &\quad + 2e_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T \Delta + e_{N+1}^2 + \beta_N \\ &= (\Delta + r_{N+1})^T P_{N+1}^{-1} (\Delta + r_{N+1}) + \beta_{N+1} \end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} P_{N+1}^{-1} &= P_N^{-1} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T \\ r_{N+1} &= P_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} e_{N+1} \\ \beta_{N+1} &= e_{N+1}^2 + \beta_N - e_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} e_{N+1} \end{aligned}$$

$\beta_{N+1}$  为已知值，所以

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{N+1} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_N - r_{N+1}$$

时使  $J_{N+1}$  最小。

<MLE.23>

更新  $P_{N+1}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{N+1}$

利用矩阵求逆引理，得：

$$\begin{aligned} P_{N+1}^{-1} &= P_N^{-1} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T \\ P_{N+1} &= P_N \left[ I - \frac{\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N}{1 + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}} \right] \\ r_{N+1} &= P_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} e_{N+1} \\ &= P_N \left[ I - \frac{\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N}{1 + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}} \right] \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} e_{N+1} \\ &= P_N \left[ \frac{1 + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} - \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}}{1 + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}} \right] e_{N+1} \\ &= \frac{P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} e_{N+1}}{1 + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{N+1} &= \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_N - r_{N+1} \\ &= \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_N - P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1} (1 + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{N+1})^{-1} e_{N+1} \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.24>

更新  $\Psi_{N+1}$

$$\Psi_{N+1} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C \end{bmatrix} \Psi_N + D$$

其中：

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{c}_1 & \cdots & \cdots & -\hat{c}_n \\ 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{c}_1 & \cdots & \cdots & -\hat{c}_n & 0 \\ 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{c}_1 & \cdots & \cdots & -\hat{c}_n \\ 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = [y_{n+N}, 0, \cdots, 0, -u_{n+N+1}, 0, \cdots, 0, -e_{n+N}, 0, \cdots, 0]^T$$

<MLE.25>

<MLE.26>

$A, B, C$  的推导

从

$$e(k) = \hat{c}^{-1}(z^{-1})[\hat{a}(z^{-1})y(k) - \hat{b}(z^{-1})u(k)]$$

得：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{a}_i} &= \hat{c}^{-1}(z^{-1})y(k-i) \\ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{b}_i} &= -\hat{c}^{-1}(z^{-1})u(k-i) \\ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{c}_i} &= -\hat{c}^{-1}(z^{-1})e(k-i) \end{aligned}$$

进一步有：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{a}_i} &= \frac{\partial e(k-i+j)}{\partial \hat{a}_j} \\ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{b}_i} &= \frac{\partial e(k-i+j)}{\partial \hat{b}_j} \\ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{c}_i} &= \frac{\partial e(k-i+j)}{\partial \hat{c}_j} \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.27>

## 4.2 牛顿 -拉卜森递推公式

使用牛顿 -拉卜森方法的递推公式：系统差分方程

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

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} a(z^{-1}) &= 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + a_n z^{-n} \\ b(z^{-1}) &= b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + b_n z^{-n} \\ d(z^{-1}) &= 1 + d_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + d_n z^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

参数向量为：

$$\begin{aligned} a &= [a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n]^T \\ b &= [b_0, b_1, \cdots, b_n]^T \\ d &= [d_1, d_2, \cdots, d_n]^T \\ \theta &= [a^T, b^T, d^T]^T \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.28>

计算  $\frac{\partial \varepsilon(k)}{\partial \theta}$

将系统差分方程改写为：

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

可得：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varepsilon(k)}{\partial a_j} &= d(z^{-1})y(k-j) = y_{k-j}^F, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n \\ \frac{\partial \varepsilon(k)}{\partial b_j} &= -d(z^{-1})u(k-j) = u_{k-j}^F, j = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n \\ \frac{\partial \varepsilon(k)}{\partial d_j} &= a(z^{-1})y(k-j) - b(z^{-1})u(k-j) = -\mu_{k-j}, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.29>

计算  $\frac{\partial \varepsilon(k)}{\partial \theta}$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon(k)}{\partial \theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y}_{(n)}^F \\ -\bar{u}_{(n+1)}^F \\ -\bar{\mu}_{(n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_{(n)}^F &= [y_{k-1}^F, y_{k-2}^F, \cdots, y_{k-n}^F]^T \\ -\bar{u}_{(n+1)}^F &= [u_k^F, u_{k-1}^F, \cdots, u_{k-n}^F]^T \\ -\bar{\mu}_{(n)} &= [\mu_{k-1}, \mu_{k-2}, \cdots, \mu_{k-n}]^T \end{aligned}$$

<MLE.30>

计算  $\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial \theta^2}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial \theta^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial a^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial a \partial b} & \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial a \partial d} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial b \partial a} & \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial b^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial b \partial d} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial d \partial a} & \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial d \partial b} & \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial d^2} \end{bmatrix}$$



其中：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial a_j \partial d_m} &= \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial d_m \partial a_j} = y(k-j-m) \\ \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial b_j \partial d_m} &= \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon(k)}{\partial d_m \partial b_j} = -u(k-j-m)\end{aligned}$$

<MLE.31>

估计准则

$$J = \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e(k)}{2}$$

梯度：

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{\theta}} = \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} e(k) \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{\theta}} = q(N)$$

海赛矩阵：

$$\frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial \hat{\theta}^2} = \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+N} \left[ \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left( \frac{\partial e(k)}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \right)^T + e(k) \frac{\partial^2 e(k)}{\partial \hat{\theta}^2} \right] = R(N)$$

<MLE.32>

迭代公式

牛顿-拉卜森公式：

$$\hat{\theta}_r = \hat{\theta}_{r-1} - R^{-1}(N)q(N)$$

$q$  与  $R$  的递推公式：

$$\begin{aligned}q(N) &= q(N-1) + e(n+N) \frac{\partial e(n+N)}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \\ R(N) &= R(N-1) + \frac{\partial e(n+N)}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \left( \frac{\partial e(n+N)}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \right)^T \\ &\quad + e(n+N) \frac{\partial^2 e(n+N)}{\partial \hat{\theta}^2}\end{aligned}$$

<MLE.33>