

最小二乘法辨识

改进算法

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<LS.1>

主要内容

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<LS.2>

1 辅助变量法

辅助变量法

- 辨识精度高于基本最小二乘估计法；
- 计算简单；
- 渐近无偏估计；
- 需构造辅助变量矩阵。

<LS.3>

辅助变量法原理

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \Phi\theta + \xi \\
 \Phi^T Y &= \Phi^T \Phi\theta + \Phi^T \xi \\
 (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T Y &= (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \Phi\theta + (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \xi \\
 (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T Y &= \theta + (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \xi \\
 Z^T Y &= Z^T \Phi\theta + Z^T \xi \\
 (Z^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T Y &= (Z^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \Phi\theta + (Z^T \Phi)^{-1} Z^T \xi \\
 (Z^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T Y &= \theta + (Z^T \Phi)^{-1} Z^T \xi
 \end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Z^T \xi) &= 0 \\
 E(Z^T \Phi) &= Q
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 Q 非奇异。

<LS.4>

渐近无偏性

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\hat{\theta}_{IV}] &= E[(Z^T \Phi)^{-1} Z^T Y] \\
 &= E[(Z^T \Phi)^{-1} Z^T (\Phi \theta + \xi)] \\
 &= \theta + E[(Z^T \Phi)^{-1} Z^T \xi] \\
 \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E[\hat{\theta}_{IV}] &= \theta + E[(Z^T \Phi)^{-1}] E[Z^T \xi] \\
 &= \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

<LS.5>

辅助变量法的构造方法

- 递推辅助变量参数估计法
- 自适应滤波法
- 纯滞后法
- 塔利原理法

<LS.6>

递推辅助变量参数估计法:Z

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{Y} &= Z \hat{\theta} \\
 Z &= \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{y}_n & \cdots & -\hat{y}_1 & u_{n+1} & \cdots & u_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -\hat{y}_{n+N-1} & \cdots & -\hat{y}_N & u_{n+N} & \cdots & u_N \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

<LS.7>

递推辅助变量参数估计法: 具体步骤

- 初始化: 应用基本最小二乘法估计 $\hat{\theta}$, 取 $Z = \Phi$,
- 递推:

– 更新 Z

$$\hat{Y} = Z \hat{\theta}$$

– 计算 $\hat{\theta}$

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

– 重复迭代, 直至 $\hat{\theta}$ 收敛。

<LS.8>

自适应滤波法

在递推辅助变量参数估计法基础上取:

$$\hat{\theta}_k = (1 - \alpha) \hat{\theta}_{k-1} + \alpha \hat{\theta}_{k-d}$$

$\alpha: \in [0.01, 0.1]$

$d: \in [0, 10],$

<LS.9>

纯滞后法

$$\hat{y}_k = u_{k-m}$$

$d=n$ 时, 有:

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} -u_0 & \cdots & -u_{1-n} & u_{n+1} & \cdots & u_1 \\ -u_1 & \cdots & -u_{2-n} & u_{n+2} & \cdots & u_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ -u_{N-1} & \cdots & -u_{N-n} & u_{n+N} & \cdots & u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

<LS.10>

塔利 (Tally) 原理

若噪声 ξ_k 可看作模型:

$$\xi_k = c(z^{-1})n_k$$

的输出, 其中 n_k 是 0 均值不相关随机噪声。且:

$$c(z^{-1}) = 1 + c_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + c_m z^{-m}$$

则可取:

$$\hat{y}_k = y_{k-m}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} -y_{n-m} & \cdots & -y_{1-m} & u_{n+1} & \cdots & u_1 \\ -y_{n+1-m} & \cdots & -y_{2-m} & u_{n+2} & \cdots & u_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ -y_{n+N-1-m} & \cdots & -y_{N-m} & u_{n+N} & \cdots & u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

<LS.11>

递推辅助变量法

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_N &= P_N Z_N^T Y_N \\ P_N &= (Z_N^T \Phi_N)^{-1} \\ \hat{\theta}_{N+1} &= P_{N+1} Z_{N+1}^T Y_{N+1} \\ P_{N+1} &= \left([Z_N^T \quad Z_{N+1}] \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_N \\ \Psi_{N+1}^T \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \\ &= (P_N^{-1} + Z_{N+1} \Psi_{N+1}^T)^{-1} \\ \Psi_{N+1} &= [-y_{n+N} \quad \cdots \quad -y_{N+1} \quad u_{n+N+1} \quad \cdots \quad u_{N+1}]^T \\ z_{N+1} &= [-\hat{y}_{n+N} \quad \cdots \quad -\hat{y}_{N+1} \quad u_{n+N+1} \quad \cdots \quad u_{N+1}]^T \end{aligned}$$

<LS.12>

递推辅助变量法

利用矩阵求逆引理可推导出递推计算公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_{N+1} &= \hat{\theta}_N + K_{N+1} (y_{N+1} - \psi_{N+1}^T \hat{\theta}_N) \\ P_{N+1} &= P_N - K_{N+1} \Psi_{N+1}^T P_N \\ K_{N+1} &= P_N z_{N+1} (1 + \Psi_{N+1}^T P_N z_{N+1})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

- 初始参数参照递推最小二乘法选取
- 对初始值 P_0 的选取比较敏感, 最好在前 50~100 个点采用递推最小二乘, 然后转换到辅助变量法

<LS.13>

2 广义最小二乘法

广义最小二乘法

- 建立滤波模型，对数据进行白化处理
- 方法较复杂，计算量较大
- 迭代算法收敛性未证明

<LS.14>

广义最小二乘法: 系统模型

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(z^{-1})y_k &= b(z^{-1})u_k + \xi_k \\
 f(z^{-1}) &= 1 + f_1z^{-1} + \cdots + f_mz^{-m} \\
 \xi_k &= \frac{1}{f(z^{-1})}\varepsilon_k \\
 f(z^{-1})\xi_k &= \varepsilon_k \\
 \xi_k &= -f_1\xi_{k-1} - \cdots - f_m\xi_{k-m} + \varepsilon_k \\
 a(z^{-1})f(z^{-1})y_k &= b(z^{-1})f(z^{-1})u_k + \varepsilon_k \\
 a(z^{-1})\bar{y}_k &= b(z^{-1})\bar{u}_k + \varepsilon_k \\
 \bar{y}_k &= f(z^{-1})y_k \\
 &= y_k + f_1y_{k-1} + \cdots + f_my_{k-m} \\
 \bar{u}_k &= f(z^{-1})u_k \\
 &= u_k + f_1u_{k-1} + \cdots + f_mu_{k-m}
 \end{aligned}$$

<LS.15>

广义最小二乘法: 噪声模型参数估计

$$\begin{aligned}
 \xi &= \Omega f + \varepsilon \\
 \xi &= [\xi_{n+1} \ \xi_{n+2} \ \cdots \ \xi_{n+N}]^T \\
 f &= [f_1 \ f_2 \ \cdots \ f_m]^T \\
 \varepsilon &= [\varepsilon_{n+1} \ \varepsilon_{n+2} \ \cdots \ \varepsilon_{n+N}]^T \\
 \Omega &= \begin{bmatrix} -\xi_n & \cdots & -\xi_{n+1-m} \\ -\xi_{n+1} & \cdots & -\xi_{n+2-m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ -\xi_{n+N-1} & \cdots & -\xi_{n+N-m} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \hat{f} &= (\Omega^T \Omega)^{-1} \Omega^T \xi
 \end{aligned}$$

<LS.16>

广义最小二乘法: 步骤

- 初始化，取

$$\hat{f}(z^{-1}) = 1$$

- 迭代

– 滤波:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{y}_k &= \hat{f}(z^{-1})y_k \\
 \bar{u}_k &= \hat{f}(z^{-1})u_k
 \end{aligned}$$

– 最小二乘估计:

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

– 残差:

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

– 用残差 $\hat{\xi}$ 代替 ξ 计算 \hat{f} :

$$\hat{f} = (\hat{\Omega}^T \hat{\Omega})^{-1} \hat{\Omega}^T e$$

<LS.17>

递推广义最小二乘法

- 包括参数 $\hat{\theta}$ 的递推及噪声模型参数 \hat{f} 的递推
- 离线与递推计算结果不完全一样
- 主要步聚:
 - 初始化, 参照递推最小二乘选取初始值
 - 滤波, 计算新的 \bar{y}_k, \bar{u}_k
 - 按递推最小二乘算法计算 $\hat{\theta}$ 与 \hat{f}

<LS.18>

递推广义最小二乘法

- 初始化:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\theta}_0 &= 0 \\ P_0^{(\theta)} &= c_1^2 I \\ \hat{f}_{(0)} &= 0 \\ P_0^{(f)} &= c_2^2 I\end{aligned}$$

- 滤波

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y}_{N+1} &= \hat{f}_{(N)}(z^{-1})y_{N+1} \\ &= \hat{f}_{(N)}(z^{-1})y_{(n+N+1)} \\ \bar{u}_{N+1} &= \hat{f}_{(N)}(z^{-1})u_{N+1} \\ &= \hat{f}_{(N)}(z^{-1})u_{(n+N+1)}\end{aligned}$$

<LS.19>

递推广义最小二乘法

- 计算 $\hat{\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\theta}_{N+1} &= \hat{\theta}_N + K_{N+1}^{(\theta)} (\bar{y}_{N+1} - \bar{\Psi}_{N+1}^T \hat{\theta}_N) \\ K_{N+1}^{(\theta)} &= P_N^{(\theta)} \bar{\Psi}_{N+1} (1 + \bar{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N^{(\theta)} \bar{\Psi}_{N+1})^{-1} \\ P_{N+1}^{(\theta)} &= P_N^{(\theta)} - K_{N+1}^{(\theta)} \bar{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N^{(\theta)} \\ \bar{\Psi}_{N+1} &= [-\bar{y}_{n+N} \cdots -\bar{y}_{N+1} \quad \bar{u}_{n+N+1} \cdots \bar{u}_{N+1}]^T\end{aligned}$$

<LS.20>

递推广义最小二乘法

- 计算残差 $\hat{\xi}_{N+1}$

$$\hat{\xi}_{N+1} = y_{N+1} - \Psi_{N+1} \hat{\theta}_{N+1}$$

- 计算 \hat{f}

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}_{N+1} &= \hat{f}_N + K_{N+1}^{(f)} (\hat{\xi}_{N+1} - \hat{\omega}_{N+1}^T \hat{f}_N) \\ K_{N+1}^{(f)} &= P_N^{(f)} \hat{\omega}_{N+1} (1 + \hat{\omega}_{N+1}^T P_N^{(f)} \hat{\omega}_{N+1})^{-1} \\ P_{N+1}^{(f)} &= P_N^{(f)} - K_{N+1}^{(f)} \hat{\omega}_{N+1}^T P_N^{(f)} \\ \hat{\omega}_{N+1} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\hat{\xi}_{n+N} & \cdots & -\hat{\xi}_{n+N+1-m} \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

<LS.21>

3 夏氏法

夏氏法

- 交替求解系统模型与噪声模型参数
- 分为夏式修正法和夏式改良法两种
- 递推算法可推广至 MIMO 系统
- 不需对数据进行反复过滤，计算效率较高
- 估计结果较好

<LS.22>

夏氏法: 系统模型

$$\begin{aligned}a(z^{-1})y(k) &= b(z^{-1})u(k) + \xi_k \\ \xi_k &= \frac{\varepsilon(k)}{f(z^{-1})} \\ a(z^{-1}) &= 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + a_n z^{-n} \\ b(z^{-1}) &= b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + b_n z^{-n} \\ f(z^{-1}) &= 1 + f_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + f_m z^{-m} \\ \xi_k &= (1 - f(z^{-1}))\xi_k + \varepsilon_k \\ a(z^{-1})y(k) &= b(z^{-1})u(k) + (1 - f(z^{-1}))\xi_k + \varepsilon_k\end{aligned}$$

<LS.23>

夏氏法: 系统模型向量表示

$$\begin{aligned}y_N &= y_{(n+N)} \\ &= \Psi_N^T \theta + \omega_N^T f + \varepsilon_N \\ f &= [f_1 \quad \cdots \quad f_m]^T \\ \Psi_N &= \begin{bmatrix} -y_{(n+N-1)} & \cdots & -y_{(N)} & u_{(n+N)} & \cdots & u_{(N)} \end{bmatrix}^T \\ \omega_N &= \begin{bmatrix} -\xi_{(n+N-1)} & \cdots & -\xi_{(n+N-m)} \end{bmatrix}^T\end{aligned}$$

<LS.24>

夏氏法：参数求解

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1^T & \omega_1^T \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \Psi_N^T & \omega_N^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ f \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_N \end{bmatrix} \\ Y &= [\Phi \quad \Omega] \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ f \end{bmatrix} + \varepsilon \\ \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta} \\ \hat{f} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^T \Phi & \Phi^T \Omega \\ \Omega^T \Phi & \Omega^T \Omega \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^T Y \\ \Omega^T Y \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

<LS.25>

夏氏法：夏式偏差修正法

由分块矩阵求逆：

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta} \\ \hat{f} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^T \Phi & \Phi^T \Omega \\ \Omega^T \Phi & \Omega^T \Omega \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^T Y \\ \Omega^T Y \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} P_N \Phi^T Y - P_N \Phi^T \Omega D^{-1} \Omega^T M Y \\ D^{-1} \Omega^T M Y \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}_{LS} - P_N \Phi^T \Omega \hat{f} \\ D^{-1} \Omega^T M Y \end{bmatrix} \\ P_N &= (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \\ M &= I - \Phi(\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \\ D &= \Omega^T M \Omega \end{aligned}$$

<LS.26>

夏氏法：夏式偏差修正法迭代步骤

- 初始化：计算基本最小二乘估计

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

- 迭代

- 计算残差 $\hat{\xi}$ 构造 $\hat{\Omega}$

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

- 计算 \hat{f} , 对 $\hat{\theta}$ 进行修正

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f} &= D^{-1} \hat{\Omega}^T M Y \\ \hat{\theta} &= \hat{\theta} - (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \hat{\Omega} \hat{f} \end{aligned}$$

<LS.27>

夏氏法：夏氏改良法

用 $\hat{\theta}$ 代替 θ ：

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= [\Phi \quad \Omega] \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta} \\ f \end{bmatrix} + \varepsilon \\ &= \Phi \hat{\theta} + \Omega f + \varepsilon \\ Y - \Phi \hat{\theta} &= \Omega f + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

可得 f 的最小二乘估计：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f} &= (\hat{\Omega}^T \hat{\Omega})^{-1} \hat{\Omega}^T (Y - \Phi \hat{\theta}) \\ \hat{\theta} &= \hat{\theta} - (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \Omega \hat{f} \end{aligned}$$

<LS.28>

夏氏法：夏式改良法迭代步骤

- 初始化：计算基本最小二乘估计

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

- 迭代

– 计算残差 $\hat{\xi}$ 构造 $\hat{\Omega}$

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

– 计算 \hat{f} , 对 $\hat{\theta}$ 进行修正

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f} &= (\hat{\Omega}^T \hat{\Omega})^{-1} \hat{\Omega}^T (Y - \Phi \hat{\theta}) \\ \hat{\theta} &= \hat{\theta} - (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T \hat{\Omega} \hat{f}\end{aligned}$$

<LS.29>

夏氏法：递推夏氏法

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Phi} &= [\Phi \quad \hat{\Omega}] \\ \tilde{\theta} &= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta} \\ f \end{bmatrix} \\ \tilde{\theta}_{N+1}^T &= \tilde{\theta}_N^T + K_{N+1} (y_{N+1} - \tilde{\Psi}_{N+1}^T \tilde{\theta}_N) \\ P_{N+1} &= P_N - K_{N+1} \tilde{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \\ K_{N+1} &= P_N \tilde{\Psi}_{N+1}^T (1 + \tilde{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \tilde{\Psi}_{N+1})^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned}y_N &= \tilde{\Psi}_N^T \tilde{\theta} + \hat{\varepsilon}_{(n+N)} \\ \tilde{\Psi}_N &= [\Psi_N^T \quad \hat{\omega}_N^T]^T \\ \Psi_N &= [-y_{(n+N-1)} \quad \cdots \quad -y_{(N)} \quad u_{(n+N)} \quad \cdots \quad u_{(N)}]^T \\ \hat{\omega}_N &= [\hat{\xi}_{(n+N-1)} \quad \cdots \quad \hat{\xi}_{(n+N-m)}]^T \\ \hat{\xi}_k &= y_k - \Psi_k^T \hat{\theta}\end{aligned}$$

<LS.30>

4 增广矩阵法

增广矩阵法

- 将噪声模型参数扩充到被辨识参数向量中
- 系统参数与噪声参数同时辨识
- 应用广泛，算法收敛性好
- 实际算法中常采用递推方法

<LS.31>

增广矩阵法：系统模型

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

<LS.32>

增广矩阵法：系统模型向量表示

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_N &= y_{(n+N)} \\
 &= \Psi_N^T \theta + \varepsilon_{(n+N)} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{N,(y,u)}^T & \Psi_{N,\xi}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{(y,u)} \\ \theta_\xi \end{bmatrix} + \varepsilon_N \\
 \theta &= [\theta_{(y,u)} \quad \theta_\xi]^T \\
 \theta_{(y,u)} &= [a_1 \quad \cdots \quad a_n \quad b_0 \quad \cdots \quad b_n]^T \\
 \theta_\xi &= [c_1 \quad \cdots \quad c_n]^T \\
 \Psi_N &= [\Psi_{N,(y,u)} \quad \Psi_{N,\xi}]^T \\
 \Psi_{N,(y,u)} &= [-y_{(n+N-1)} \quad \cdots \quad -y_{(N)} \quad u_{(n+N)} \quad \cdots \quad u_{(N)}]^T \\
 \Psi_{N,\xi} &= [\varepsilon_{(n+N-1)} \quad \cdots \quad \varepsilon_{(N)}]^T
 \end{aligned}$$

<LS.33>

增广矩阵法：参数求解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{1,(y,u)}^T & \Psi_{1,\xi}^T \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \Psi_{N,(y,u)}^T & \Psi_{N,\xi}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{(y,u)} \\ \theta_\xi \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_N \end{bmatrix} \\
 Y &= [\Phi_{(y,u)} \quad \Phi_\xi] \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{(y,u)} \\ \theta_\xi \end{bmatrix} + \varepsilon \\
 \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}_{(y,u)} \\ \hat{\theta}_\xi \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{(y,u)}^T \Phi_{(y,u)} & \Phi_{(y,u)}^T \Phi_\xi \\ \Phi_\xi^T \Phi_{(y,u)} & \Phi_\xi^T \Phi_\xi \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{(y,u)}^T Y \\ \Phi_\xi^T Y \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

<LS.34>

增广矩阵法：递推方程

以 $\hat{\varepsilon}$ 代替 ε :

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_N &= \hat{\Psi}_N^T \hat{\theta} + \hat{\varepsilon}_{(n+N)} \\
 \hat{\Psi}_N &= [-y_{(n+N-1)} \quad \cdots \quad -y_{(N)} \quad u_{(n+N)} \quad \cdots \quad u_{(N)} \quad \hat{\varepsilon}_N^T]^T \\
 \hat{\varepsilon}_N &= [\hat{\varepsilon}_{(n+N-1)} \quad \cdots \quad \hat{\varepsilon}_{(N)}]^T
 \end{aligned}$$

可得递推公式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\theta}_{N+1}^T &= \hat{\theta}_N^T + K_{N+1} (y_{N+1} - \hat{\Psi}_{N+1}^T \hat{\theta}_N) \\
 P_{N+1} &= P_N - K_{N+1} \hat{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \\
 K_{N+1} &= P_N \hat{\Psi}_{N+1}^T (1 + \hat{\Psi}_{N+1}^T P_N \hat{\Psi}_{N+1})^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

<LS.35>