# Regresná analýza

# 1. Odhad parametrov modelu statického systému

Máme nameranú nasledovnú závislosť – počet meraní N=8:

	j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ui	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	12
ſ	Уi	8	7	5	4	5	3	2	3

Úlohou je vypočítať odhad parametrov nasledujúcich aproximácií:

- a) Lineárna regresia:  $\hat{y} = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u$
- b) Kvadratická regresia:  $\hat{y} = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u + \hat{\theta}_2 u^2$
- c) Kubická regresia:  $\hat{y} = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u + \hat{\theta}_2 u^2 + \hat{\theta}_3 u^3$

Pre každý typ závislosti **vyčísliť súčet kvadrátov odchýlok** a na základe nich **určiť poradie vhodnosti náhrady** nameraných údajov.

### a) Lineárna regresia

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_0 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_1 \boldsymbol{u}_i = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_0 + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_1 \boldsymbol{f}_1 \big(\boldsymbol{u}_i\big) = \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_0 \ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_1\right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \boldsymbol{f}_1 \big(\boldsymbol{u}_i\big) \end{bmatrix} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_1^T \boldsymbol{f}_1 \big(\boldsymbol{u}_i\big) \quad \text{ pre i=1,....,N}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{0} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1} \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$\boldsymbol{f}_{1}(\boldsymbol{u}_{i}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \boldsymbol{f}_{1}(\boldsymbol{u}_{i}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \boldsymbol{u}_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$\boldsymbol{k=1}$$

Po dosadení ui do rovnice pre lineárnu regresiu pre i=1,....,N dostaneme

$$\begin{split} \hat{y}_1 &= \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 &= \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u_2 \\ \hat{y}_N &= \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u_N \end{split} \qquad \text{maticovo} \qquad \hat{y} = \mathbf{H}_1 \hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_1 \qquad \text{kde} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 \\ 1 & u_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & u_N \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

Maticu  $\mathbf{H}_1$  dosadíme do Gaussovho vzťahu spolu s  $\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{y}_N \end{pmatrix}$  a vypočítame optimálne  $\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_1^*$ .

Sumu kvadrátov odchýlok vypočítame ako  $\mathbf{Q}_1 = \mathbf{e}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{e}$ , kde  $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H}_1 \hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_1^*$ 

## b) Kvadratická regresia

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u_i + \hat{\theta}_2 u_i^2 = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 f_1(u_i) + \hat{\theta}_2 f_2(u_i) = \left[\hat{\theta}_0 \ \hat{\theta}_1 \ \hat{\theta}_2\right] \left[1 \ f_1(u_i) \ f_2(u_i)\right]^T = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_2^T \boldsymbol{f}_2(\boldsymbol{u}_i)$$
 pre i=1,....,N

$$k=2 \mathbf{f_2}(u_i) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ f_1(u_i) \\ f_2(u_i) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ u_i \\ u_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{\hat{\theta}}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}_0 \\ \hat{\theta}_1 \\ \hat{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_0 \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_1 \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{1} & u_{1}^{2} \\ 1 & u_{2} & u_{2}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & u_{N} & u_{N}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

### c) Kubická regresia

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 u_i + \hat{\theta}_2 u_i^2 + \hat{\theta}_3 u_i^3 = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{\theta}_1 f_1(u_i) + \hat{\theta}_2 f_2(u_i) + \hat{\theta}_3 f_3(u_i) \qquad \text{pre i=1,....,N}$$

$$\mathbf{k=3} \qquad \mathbf{f_3}(\mathbf{u_i}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & f_1(\mathbf{u_i}) & f_2(\mathbf{u_i}) & f_3(\mathbf{u_i}) \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{u_i} & \mathbf{u_i^2} & \mathbf{u_i^3} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \hat{\theta}_1 \\ \hat{\theta}_2 \\ \hat{\theta}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{1} & u_{1}^{2} & u_{1}^{3} \\ 1 & u_{2} & u_{2}^{2} & u_{2}^{3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & u_{N} & u_{N}^{2} & u_{N}^{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Výsledky:

## Lineárna:

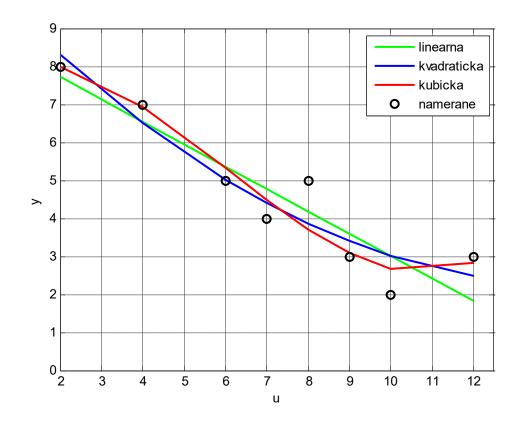
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8,8912 \\ -0,5884 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Kvadratická:

$$\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 10,4299 \\ -1,1392 \\ 0,0397 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7,8484 \\ 0,4542 \\ -0,2191 \\ 0,0122 \end{bmatrix}$$

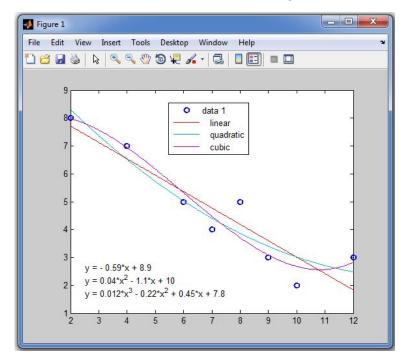
 $Q_3 = 2,5074$ 

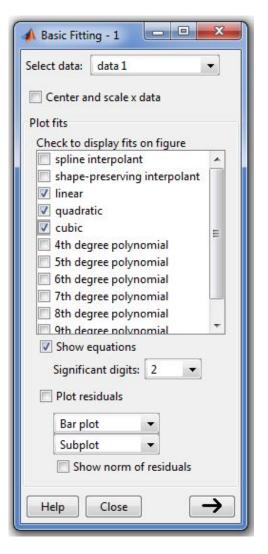


## **MATLAB**

## **Basic Fitting GUI**

⇒ najskôr je potrebné vykresliť údaje príkazom *plot* v okne obrázku *Tools* – *Basic Fitting* 





## Príkazy polyfit a polyval

[p1]=polyfit(u,y,1);

[p2]=polyfit(u,y,2);

[p3]=polyfit(u,y,3);

y1=polyval(p1,u);

y2=polyval(p2,u);

y3=polyval(p3,u);

**P = POLYFIT(X,Y,N)** finds the coefficients of a polynomial P(X) of degree N that fits the data Y best in a least-squares sense. P is a row vector of length N+1 containing the polynomial coefficients in descending powers,  $P(1)*X^N + P(2)*X^N(N-1) + ... + P(N)*X + P(N+1)$ .

Y = POLYVAL(P,X) returns the value of a polynomial P evaluated at X. P is a vector of length N+1 whose elements are the coefficients of the polynomial in descending powers.

 $Y = P(1)*X^N + P(2)*X^(N-1) + ... + P(N)*X + P(N+1)$ 

```
p1 =
    -0.5884    8.8912

p2 =
    0.0397    -1.1392    10.4299

p3 =
    0.0122    -0.2191    0.4542    7.8484
```

## **Curve Fitting Toolbox**

Umožňuje **spracovanie údajov** (vyhladenie, odstránenie niektorých vzoriek), **aproximáciu funkciou** a **porovnanie výsledkov** graficky aj numericky

### Možnosti použitia:

 príkazy – napr. fit lin=fit(u,y,'poly1') kvad=fit(u,y,'poly2') y1=lin(u); y2=kvad(u); FO = FIT(X, Y, FT) creates a fit object, FO, that encapsulates the result of fitting the model specified by the fittype FT to the data X, Y. FT is a string or a FITTYPE specifying the model to fit.

FITTYPE DESCRIPTION

'poly1' Linear polynomial curve

'poly11' Linear polynomial surface

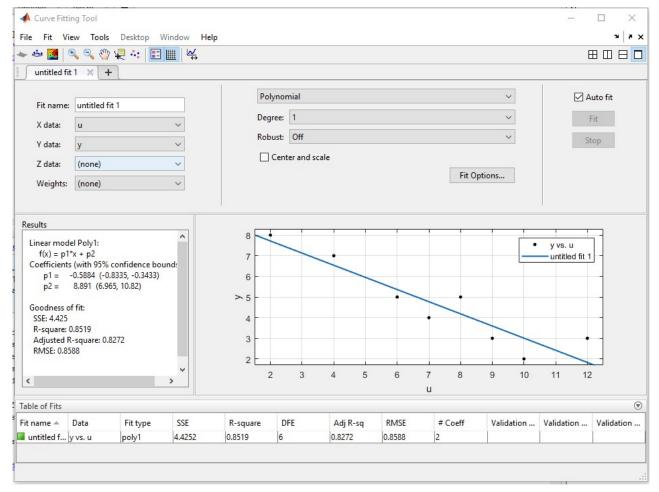
'poly2' Quadratic polynomial curve

kvad =

lin =

Linear model Poly1: lin(x) = p1\*x + p2Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds): p1 = -0.5884 (-0.8335, -0.3433) p2 = 8.891 (6.965, 10.82) Linear model Poly2:  $kvad(x) = p1*x^2 + p2*x + p3$ Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds): p1 = 0.03975 (-0.03623, 0.1157) p2 = -1.139 (-2.219, -0.05897) p3 = 10.43 (6.928, 13.93)

• **GUI** (spúšťa sa príkazom *cftool*)



## 2. Využitie v prípade modelov dynamických systémov – odhad parametrov diskrétnej prenosovej funkcie metódou najmenších štvorcov

Predpokladajme, že neznámy systém je opísaný diskrétnou prenosovou funkciou 1. rádu

$$F(z) = \frac{b_1 z^{-1}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1}}$$

čo zodpovedá diferenčnej rovnici (v reálnom prostredí treba uvažovať v tejto rovnici náhodnú zložku v(k))

$$v(k) = -a_1v(k-1) + b_1u(k-1) + v(k)$$

Hodnoty skutočných (neznámych) parametrov sú

$$b_1 = 2$$
,  $a_1 = -0.3$ 

Zvolíme model rovnako v tvare diskrétnej prenosovej funkcie 1. rádu, ktorá v časovej oblasti zodpovedá diferenčnej rovnici:

$$\hat{y}(k) = -\hat{a}_1 y(k-1) + \hat{b}_1 u(k-1)$$

Táto diferenčná rovnica má tvar lineárnej regresnej rovnice bez absolútneho člena:

$$\hat{y}(k) = -\hat{\theta}_1 y(k-1) + \hat{\theta}_2 u(k-1) = \hat{\theta}^T f(k)$$
 kde  $\hat{\theta}_1 = \hat{a}_1$   $\hat{\theta}_2 = \hat{b}_1$ 

Zavedieme označenie:

$$y_k = y(k)$$
  $u_k = u(k)$ 

$$u_{\nu} = u(k)$$

Potom

$$\hat{y}_{k} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{h}_{k}$$

kde 
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\theta}_1 \\ \hat{\theta}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{b}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
 $\boldsymbol{h}_{L}^{T} = \boldsymbol{f}^{T}(k) = (-v(k-1), u(k-1))^{T}$ 

Nameriame zašumenú odozvu výstupu systému na jednotkový skok v trvaní 10 s s periódou vzorkovania 1s

$$\{u_0, u_1, u_2, ..., u_{10}\}^T = \{1, 1, 1, ..., 1\}^T$$

$$\{y_0, y_1, y_2, ..., y_{10}\}^T = \{0.0732, 1.9734, 2.5706, 2.9929, 2.8777, 2.8799, 3.0932, 2.7358, 2.9614, 2.9823, 2.8206 \}$$

potom môžeme vytvoriť preurčený systém rovníc

$$\begin{split} &e_1 = y_1 - \hat{y}_1 = y_1 - \left( -\hat{\theta}_1 y_0 + \hat{\theta}_2 u_0 \right) \\ &e_2 = y_2 - \hat{y}_2 = y_2 - \left( -\hat{\theta}_1 y_1 + \hat{\theta}_2 u_1 \right) \\ &\vdots \\ &e_{10} = y_{10} - \hat{y}_{10} = y_{10} - \left( -\hat{\theta}_1 y_9 + \hat{\theta}_2 u_9 \right) \end{split}$$

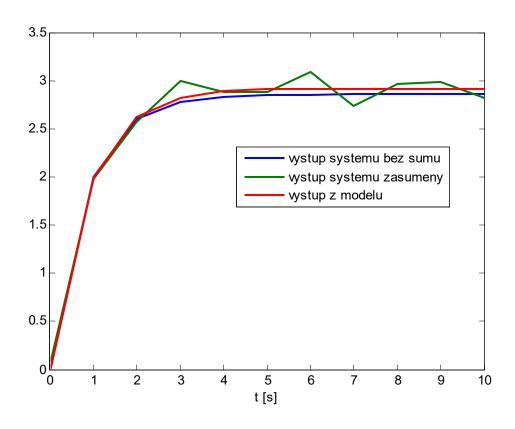
#### Vytvoríme vektor y a maticu H

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{h}_1^\mathsf{T} \\ \mathbf{h}_2^\mathsf{T} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{h}_{10}^\mathsf{T} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y_0 \ u_0 \\ -y_1 \ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ -y_9 \ u_9 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

a vypočítame odhad neznámych parametrov

$$\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}^* = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{y} = [-0.3199, 1.9846]^T = [\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{b}_1]^T$$

## Grafické porovnanie prechodových charakteristík skutočného systému a modelu:



## Výsledok výpočtu odhadu parametrov pomocou funkcie arx:

Discrete-time IDPOLY model: A(q)y(t) = B(q)u(t) + e(t) $A(q) = 1 - 0.3199 q^{-1}$ 

 $B(q) = 1.985 q^{-1}$ 

Estimated using ARX from data set dat Loss function 0.0146631 and FPE 0.0199952 Sampling interval: 1