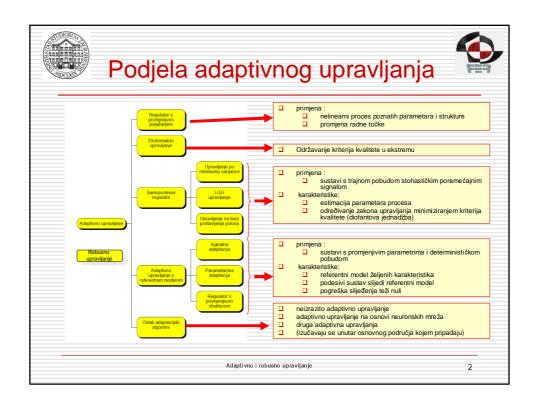
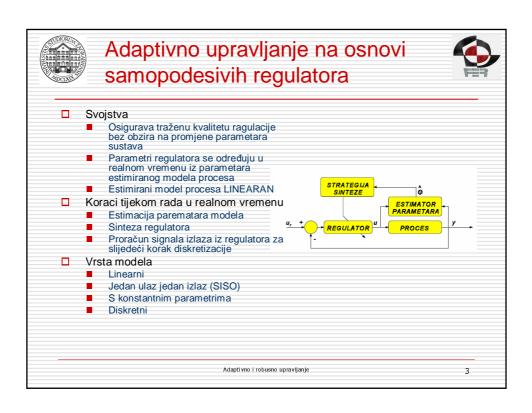
Identifikacija parametara modela

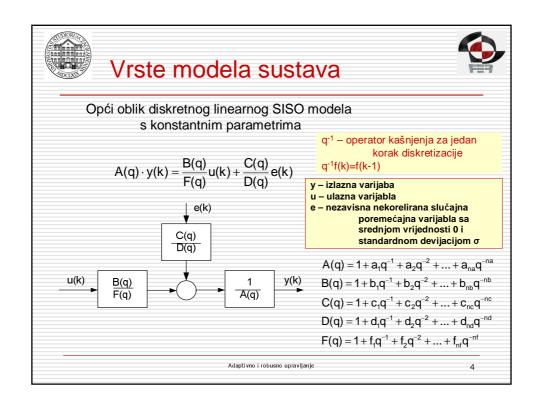
http://www.fer.hr/predmet/aru_a

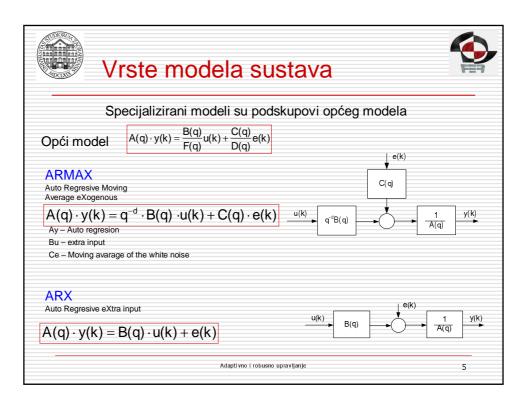
prof. dr. sc. Željko Ban

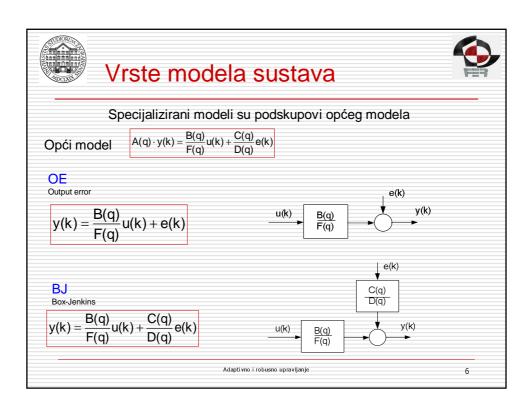
e-mail: zeljko.ban@fer.hr

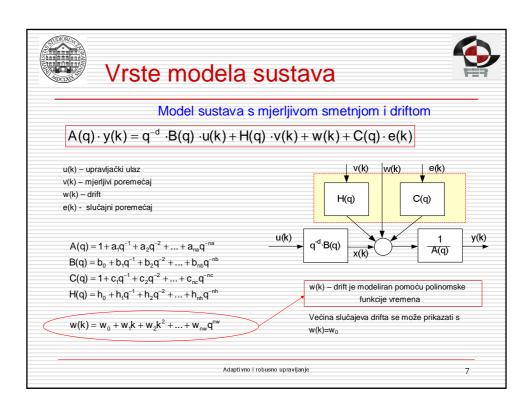




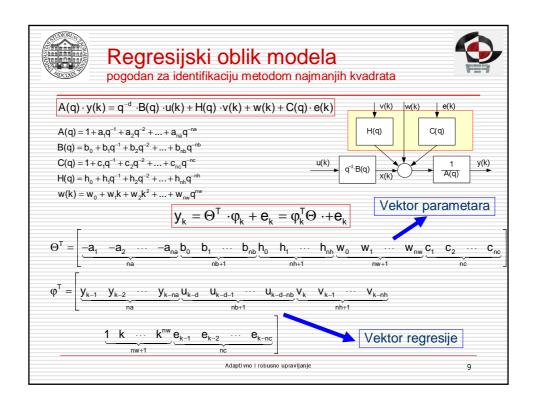


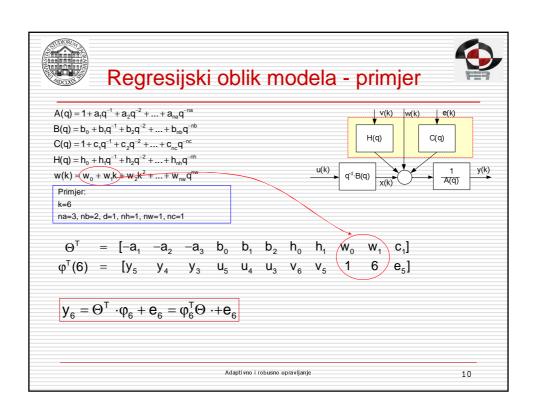


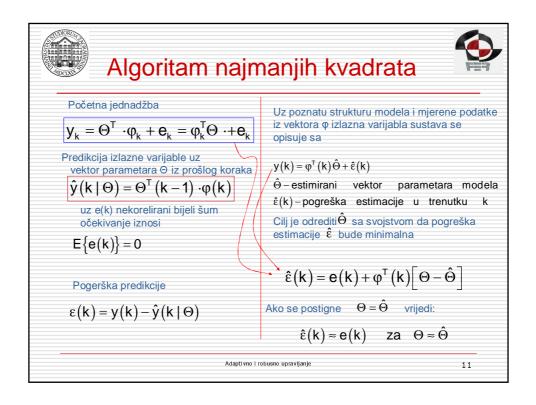


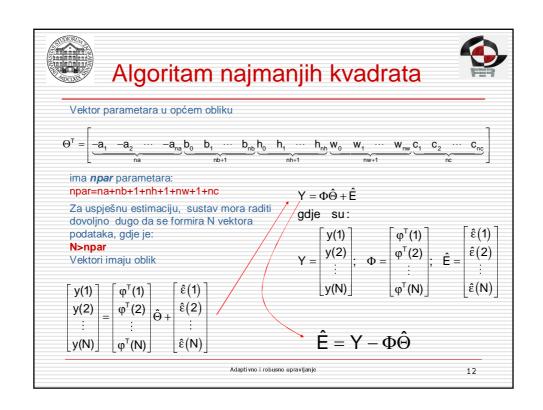














Princip najmanjih kvadrata



Suma kvadrata razlike mjerenog vektora Y i estimiranog izlaznog vektora mora biti minimalna.

$$J(\hat{\Theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{\epsilon}_{i}^{2}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{E}^{T} \hat{E} = \frac{1}{2} ||\hat{E}||^{2}$$

Otežana suma kvadrata razlike mjerenog vektora Y i estimiranog izlaznog vektora (težinski faktori – mjera preciznosti)

$$J(\hat{\Theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i \hat{\epsilon}_i^2(k) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{E}^T Q \hat{E}$$

Kriterij najmanjih kvadrata

$$J(\hat{\Theta}) = \frac{1}{2}\hat{E}^{T}\hat{E} = (Y - \Phi\hat{\Theta})^{T}(Y - \Phi\hat{\Theta})$$

$$J\!\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}\right) = \boldsymbol{Y}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Y}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{Y} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}$$

Traženje ekstrema

-derivacija kriterija po parametrima = 0 -(Jacobian matrica)

$$\frac{\partial J(\hat{\Theta})}{\partial \hat{\Theta}} = \Phi^{T} \Phi \hat{\Theta} - Y^{T} \Phi$$

Minimum se postiže uz pozitivnu 2. derivaciju kriterija po parametrima (Hessian)

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 J(\hat{\Theta})}{\partial^2 \hat{\Theta}}\right] = \Phi^T \Phi \ge 0$$

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

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Princip najmanjih kvadrata



$$J\left(\hat{\Theta}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{\epsilon}_{i}^{2}\left(k\right) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{E}^{T} \hat{E} = \frac{1}{2} \left\|\hat{E}\right\|^{2}$$

Izjednačavanjem gradijenta s nulom dobije se izraz za estimirane parametre:

$$\frac{\partial J \left(\hat{\Theta} \right)}{\partial \hat{\Theta}} = \Phi^T \Phi \hat{\Theta} - Y^T \Phi = 0$$

$$\hat{\Theta}_{LS} = (\Phi^{T}\Phi)^{-1}\Phi^{T}Y = \Phi^{\dagger}Y$$
gdje je
$$\Phi^{\dagger} - \text{ pseudoinverz od } \Phi$$

Pseudoinverzna matrica matrice Φ postoj ako matrica Φ ima puni rang (zadovoljeno uz stalnu pobudu sustava test signalom) Pogreška estimacije (rezidui – ostaci)

$$\hat{E} = R^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta(1) & \eta(1) & \cdots & \eta(N) \end{bmatrix}$$

Iz jednadžbe

$$\hat{\mathsf{E}} = \mathsf{R}^\mathsf{T} = \mathsf{Y} - \Phi \hat{\Theta}_\mathsf{LS}$$
 proizlazi

 $\Phi^{\mathsf{T}} \mathsf{Y} = \Phi^{\mathsf{T}} \Phi \hat{\Theta}_{\mathsf{LS}} + \Phi^{\mathsf{T}} \mathsf{R}$

$$\Phi^{\mathsf{T}}\mathsf{R}=0$$

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje



Princip najmanjih kvadrata



Iz definicije rezidua

Za velik broj N, uvjeti poprimaju oblik

$$\begin{split} R = & \left(y - \Phi \hat{\Theta}_{LS} \right) \\ & \stackrel{\text{i uvjeta}}{\Phi^T R} = 0 \\ & \left[\phi(1) \quad \phi(2) \quad \cdots \quad \phi(N) \right] R = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\label{eq:energy_equation} E \left\{ y \left(k - i \right) \eta \left(k \right) \right\} = 0 \qquad \forall \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, na$$

proizlazi

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N}y\left(k-i\right)\!\eta(k)=0\ \forall\quad i=1,2,...na$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N u\big(k-i\big)\eta(k)=0 \ \forall \quad i=1,2,...nb+1$$

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

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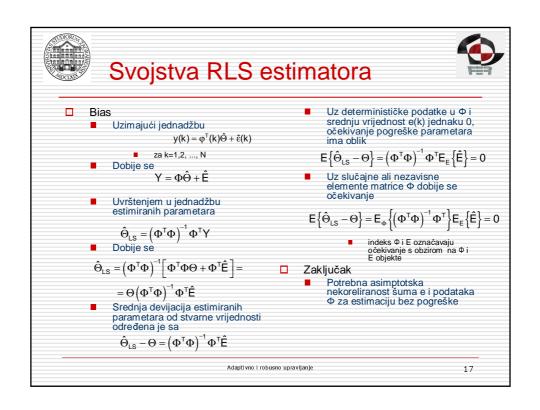
Svojstva estimatora

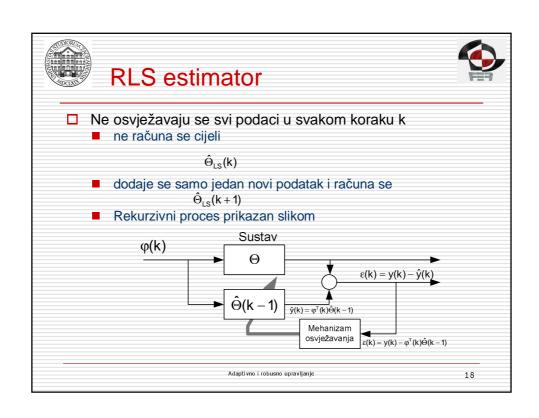
na osnovi najmanjih kvadrata



- □ RLS Recursive Least Square
- □ Svojstva
 - Ô_{LS}je slučajna varijabla
 - može se analizirati pomoću jednadžbe $y(k) = \phi^{T}(k)\hat{\Theta} + \hat{\epsilon}(k)$
 - karakteriziraju je
 - bias
 - sistemska pogreška estimiranih parametara
 - kovarijanca
 - raspršenje estimiranih parametara uzrokovanih slučajnom pogreškom

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje







RLS estimator



Za $\hat{\Theta}_{LS}$ uzimajući podatke od 1 do k estimimrani parametri imaju oblik

$$\hat{\Theta}_{LS} = \left(\Phi^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathsf{k})\Phi(\mathsf{k})\right)^{-1}\Phi^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathsf{k})\mathsf{Y}(\mathsf{k})$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_{LS}(k+1) = \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(k+1)\boldsymbol{\Phi}(k+1)\right)^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(k+1)$$

 $\Phi(\textbf{k})$ je vremenska funkcija i zasnovan je na podacima u vremenskim koracima od 1 do t

$$Y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} y(1) \\ y(2) \\ \vdots \\ y(k) \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Phi(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi^{T}(1) \\ \phi^{T}(2) \\ \vdots \\ \phi^{T}(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

Tracima od 1 do t
$$Y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} y(1) \\ y(2) \\ \vdots \\ y(k) \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Phi(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi^{T}(1) \\ \phi^{T}(2) \\ \vdots \\ \phi^{T}(k) \end{bmatrix} \qquad \Phi^{T}(k+1)\Phi(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{T}(k) & \phi(k+1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi(k) \\ \phi^{T}(k+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \Phi^{T}(k)\Phi(k) + \phi(k+1)\phi^{T}(k+1)$$

$$= \Phi^{T}(k)\Phi(k) + \phi(k+1)\phi^{T}(k+1)$$

$$= \Phi^{T}(k)\Phi(k) + \phi(k+1)\phi^{T}(k+1)$$

U trenutku k+1 određuje se novo mjerenje iz procesa tako da se dobije

$$Y(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} y(1) \\ y(2) \\ \vdots \\ y(k) \\ y(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y(k) \\ y(k+1) \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Phi(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi^T(1) \\ \phi^T(2) \\ \vdots \\ \phi^T(k) \\ \phi^T(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi(k) \\ \phi^T(k+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

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RLS estimator



Estimirani parametri u trenutku k+1 imaju oblik

$$\hat{\Theta}_{1.5}(k+1) = (\Phi^{T}(k+1)\Phi(k+1))^{-1}\Phi^{T}(k+1)Y(k+1)$$

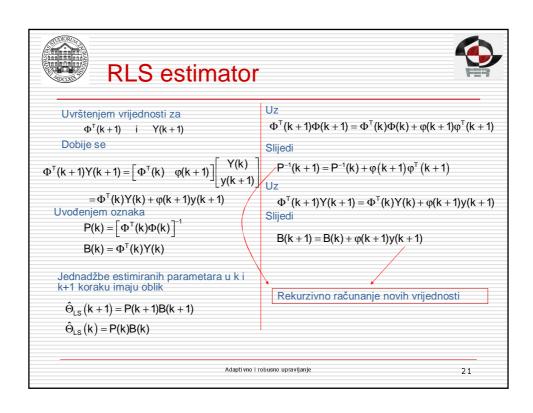
Prema tome je

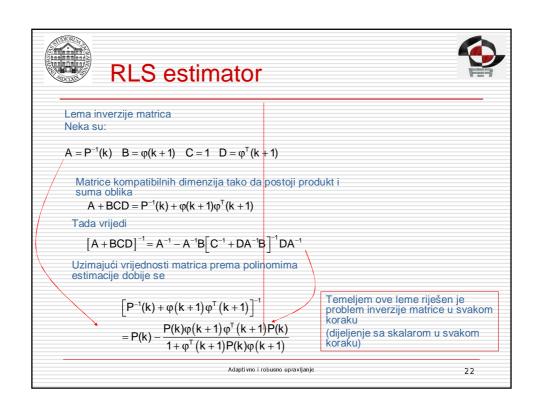
$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(k+1)\boldsymbol{\Phi}(k+1) = & \left[\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(k) \quad \phi(k+1)\right] \!\! \left[\!\! \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(k) \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}^{T}(k+1) \end{array} \!\! \right] \\ = & \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(k)\boldsymbol{\Phi}(k) + \phi(k+1)\boldsymbol{\phi}^{T}(k+1) \end{split}$$

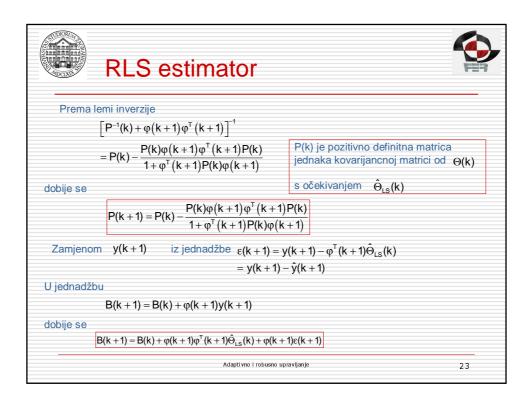
Na taj način se lako odrede nove vrijednosti za $\Phi^{T}(k+1)\Phi(k+1)$ no problem je odrediti njihovu inverznu matricu direktno (rekurzivnom metodom) bez potrebe za treženjem kompletne inverzne matrice u svakom koraku.

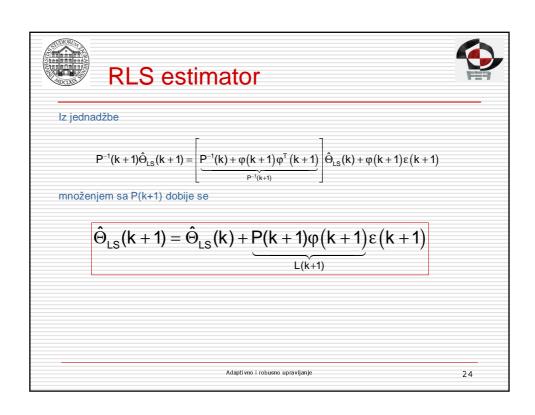
Osim toga potrebno je izračunati $\Phi^{T}(k+1)Y(k+1)$

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje











RLS algoritam



$$\boldsymbol{\hat{\Theta}}_{LS}(k+1) = \boldsymbol{\hat{\Theta}}_{LS}(k) + P(k+1)\phi\big(k+1\big)\epsilon\big(k+1\big)$$

$$\epsilon(k+1) = y(k+1) - \phi^{T}(k+1)\hat{\Theta}_{LS}(k)$$

$$P(k+1) = P(k) - \frac{P(k)\phi\big(k+1\big)\phi^T\big(k+1\big)P(k)}{1+\phi^T\big(k+1\big)P(k)\phi\big(k+1\big)}$$

Za ARMAX model s d=1 i C(q)=1 regresijski vektor ima oblik

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}^{T}\left(\boldsymbol{k}\right)\!=\!\begin{bmatrix} -\boldsymbol{y}_{k-1} & \cdots & -\boldsymbol{y}_{k-na} & \boldsymbol{u}_{k-1} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{u}_{k-nb-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Vektor estimiranih parametara

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

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Pseudokod RLS algoritma



Inicijaliziraj algoritam sa P(0), $\hat{\Theta}(0)$

Formiraj φ(k + 1) iz novih mjerenih podataka

Formiraj $\varepsilon(k+1)$ iz novih mjerenih podataka

 $\varepsilon(k+1) = y(k+1) - \varphi^{T}(k+1)\widehat{\Theta}(k)$

Izračunaj P(k+1)

 $P(k+1) = P(k) - \frac{P(k)\phi(k+1)\phi^{T}(k+1)P(k)}{1+\phi^{T}(k+1)P(k)\phi(k+1)}$

Izračunaj ⊕(k + 1)

 $\hat{\Theta}(k+1) = \hat{\Theta}(k) + P(k+1)\phi(k+1)\epsilon(k+1)$

Čekaj slijedeći korak diskretizacije

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje



Svojstva RLS algoritma



- □ RLS algoritam estimira samo koeficiente polinoma A i B
- □ RLS ne daje dobre rezultate uz obojeni šum
- □ Ukoliko se kao pogreška uzme C(q)ê(k)
 - dobiva se pogreška (bias) kod estimacije polinoma A i B

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

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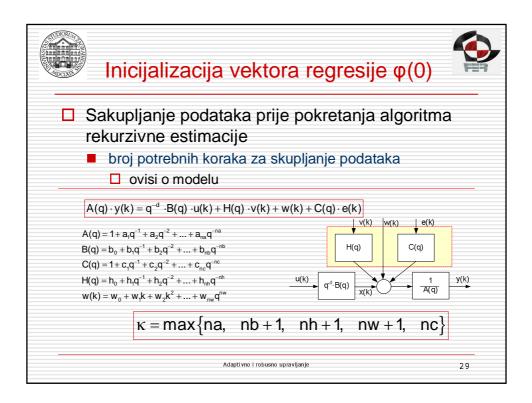


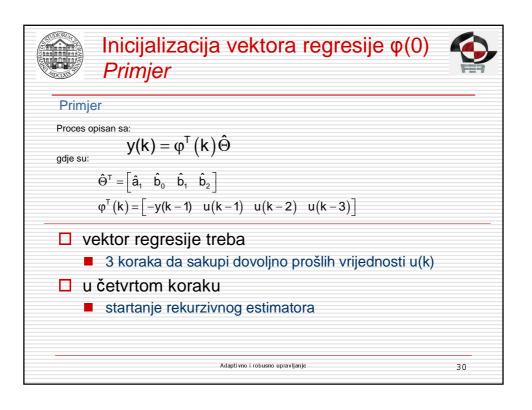
Inicijalizacija estimatora

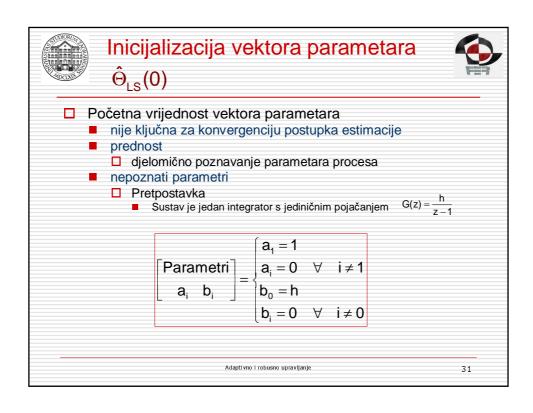


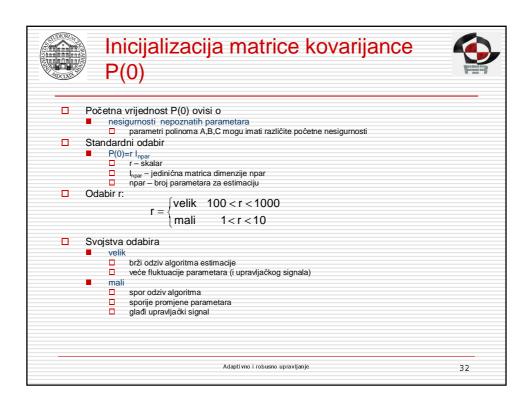
- ☐ Inicijalizacija početnih parametara estimatora
 - Vektor regresije φ(0)
 - Početni vektor parametara ^{Ô_{LS}(0)}
 - Početna matrica kovarijance P(0)

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje











Inicijalizacija matrice kovarijance P(0) Primjer



Primjer

Proces opisan sa:

$$y(k) = \varphi^{T}(k)\hat{\Theta}$$

gdje su

$$\hat{\Theta}^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} & \hat{a}_{\scriptscriptstyle 2} & \hat{b}_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} & \hat{b}_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Pretpostavka boljeg poznavanja koeficijenata a1 i a2 i slabijeg poznavanja koeficijenata b0 i b1

$$P(0) = \begin{bmatrix} r_{a1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r_{a2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r_{b0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r_{b1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{aligned} r_{a1} &= r_{a2} \approx 100 \\ r_{b0} &= r_{b1} \approx 1 \end{aligned}$$

Matrica kovarijance u trenutku k

$$P(k) = \left[P^{-1}(0) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \phi(i)\phi^{T}(i)\right]^{-1}$$

□ Velik P(0)

- manji utjecaj od regresijskog vektora
 - □ (zbog recipročne vrijednosti P(0)
- Mali P(0)
 - velik utjecaj na P(k)
- Početno ponašanje rekurzivnog estimatora ovisi o
 - Odabiru $\varphi(0), \hat{\Theta}_{LS}(0)$ i P(0)
 - tipu sustava
 - obliku pobudnog signala

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

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Primjer identifikacije



Proces je opisan jednadžbom

$$y(k) + ay(k-1) = bu(k-1) + e(k) + ce(k-1)$$

s parametrima

$$a = -0.8$$
; $b(k) = 0.5 \quad \forall k > 0$; $c = 0$

e(k) je bijeli šum sa $E\{e(k)\}=0$ i $E\{e^2(k)\}=0.25$

Inicijalizacija parametara estimatora

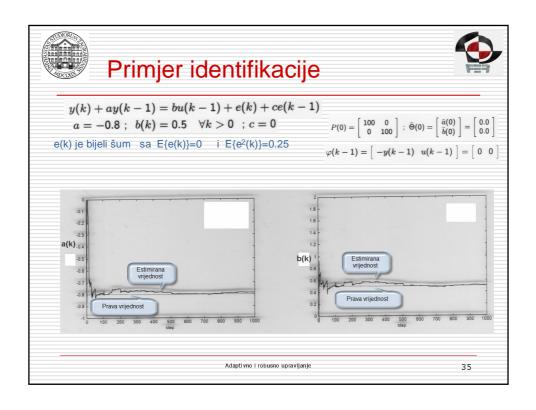
$$P(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 100 \end{bmatrix} \; ; \; \widehat{\Theta}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{a}(0) \\ \widehat{b}(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

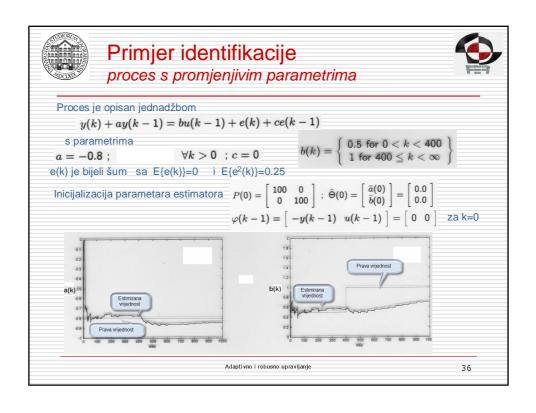
$$\varphi(k-1) = \begin{bmatrix} -y(k-1) & u(k-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

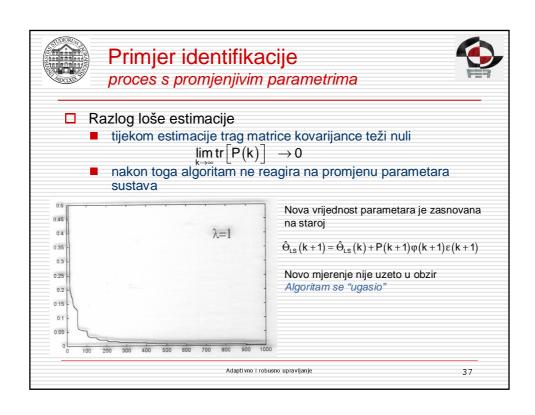
Pobudni signal

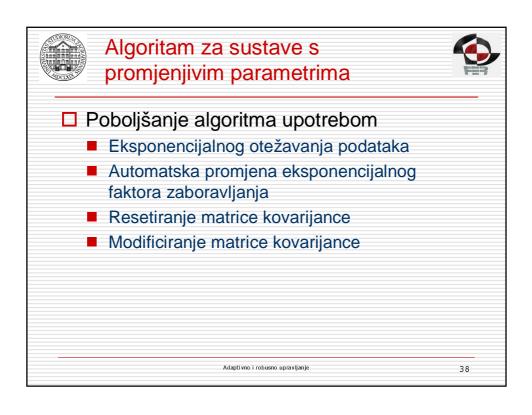
pravokutni signal perioda 100s jedinične amplitude

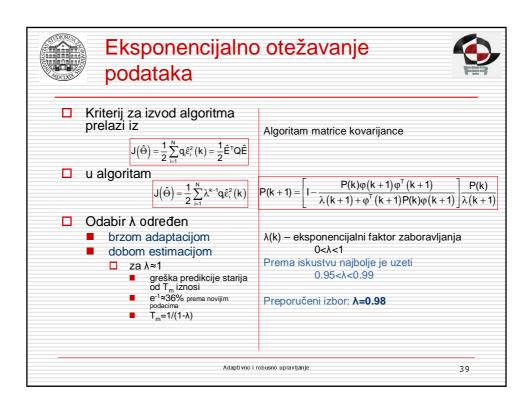
Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

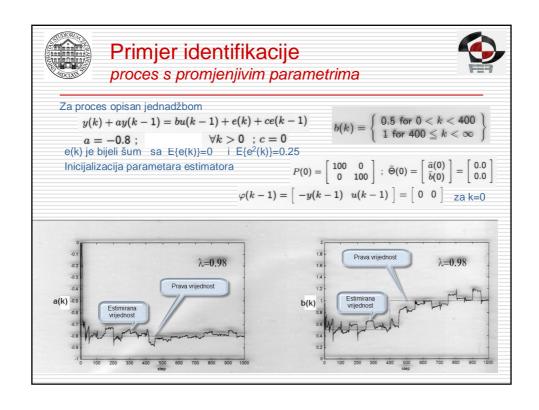


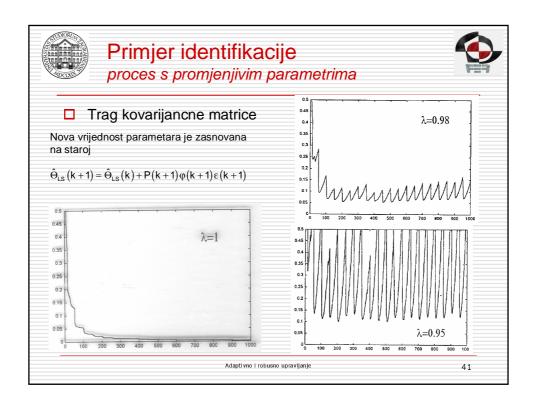


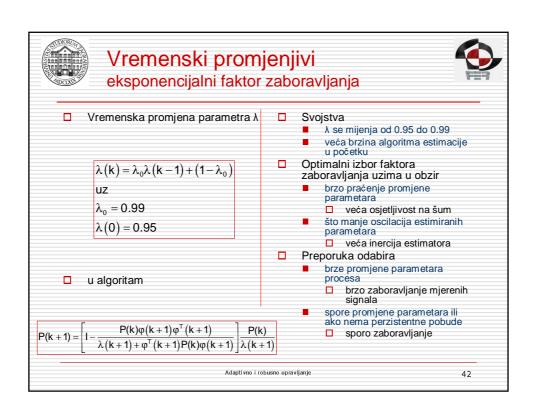














Resetiranje matrice kovarijance



- ☐ Resetiranje matrice kovarijance P(k)
 - osiguranje da trag matrice ne postane premali
 - svakih k, koraka matrica se resetira na vrijednost koja sprečava gašenje algoritma

Prim.: nakon
$$k_i$$
 koraka:
$$P(k_i) = \beta_i I_{npar} \quad r = \begin{cases} velik & 100 < r < 1000 \\ mali & 1 < r < 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_i - skalar \ \beta_i < r$$

- Nepogodnost
 - izgubljena eksponencijalna konvergencija
 - aktuator stalno aktivan

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

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Svojstva RLS algoritma



- ☐ Matrica P(k) mora biti pozitivno definitna
 - računa se oduzimanjem dviju pozitivno definitnih matrica

$$P(k+1) = \left[I - \frac{P(k)\phi(k+1)\phi^{T}\left(k+1\right)}{\lambda\left(k+1\right) + \phi^{T}\left(k+1\right)P(k)\phi(k+1)}\right] \frac{P(k)}{\lambda\left(k+1\right)}$$

- Numerička greška računanja
 - ☐ P(k) može prestati biti pozitivno definitna
 - divergencija algoritma estimacije
- U adaptivnom upravljanju
 - mora se definirati rezervni plan spašavanja sustava u slučaju divergencije algoritma estimacije.

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje



Svojstva RLS algoritma



- □ RLS algoritam
 - brza konvergencija
 - pouzdan
 - jednostavan za implementaciju
- Opasnost
 - divergencija algoritma zbog negativno definitne P(k) zbog akumulacije numeričke pogreške računanja

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje

4 5



Uzrok divergencije



- □ Konstantan faktor zaboravljanja λ<1</p>
- □ Nestabilan numerički algoritam za računanje matrice kovarijance P(k)
- Upotreba neperzistentnog pobudnog signala
- □ Nemjerljivi poremećaji u sustavu
 - opasnost kad referentni signal nije perzistentno pobuđen
- □ Nemodelirana dinamika procesa

Adaptivno i robusno upravljanje