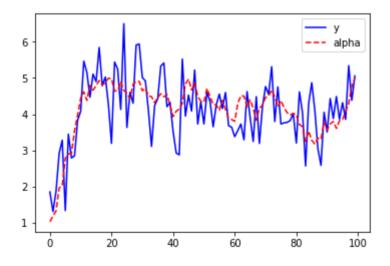
## Likelihood function and model estimation

前面在使用卡尔曼滤波使都认为 $\sigma_e$ , $\sigma_u$ 都是已知的,但是在实际应用中并非如此,因此需要一种方法先来估计出 $\sigma_e$ , $\sigma_u$ ,然后再进行卡尔曼滤波,这里用的估计方法是极大似然估计。下面一个例子通过已知的序列估计出了 $\sigma_e$ , $\sigma_u$ 。

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import optimize
```

先生成一个序列:

```
n=100
np.random.seed(0)
su=.05
se=.5
e=np.random.normal(0, np.sqrt(se), n)
u=np.random.normal(0, np.sqrt(su), n)
z=1
wreal=.86
const=.6
y=np.zeros(n)
alpha=np.zeros(n)
y[0]=const+e[0]
alpha[0]=const+u[0]
for t in range(1,n):
 y[t]=z*alpha[t-1]+e[t]
 alpha[t]=const+wreal*alpha[t-1]+u[t]
plt.plot(y,'b',label="y")
plt.plot(alpha,'r--',label="alpha")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



然后定义一个极大似然函数:

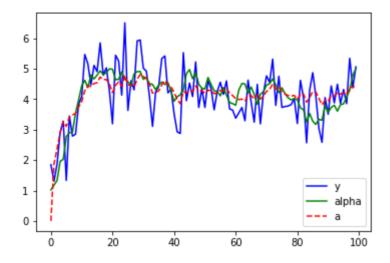
```
a=np.zeros(n)
p=np.zeros(n)
p[0]=10
k=np.zeros(n)
v=np.zeros(n)
def ML(mypa):
   w=abs(mypa[0])
   se=abs(mypa[1])
   su=abs(mypa[2])
   co=abs(mypa[3])
   likelihood=0
   for t in range(1,n):
        k[t]=(z*w*p[t-1])/(z**2*p[t-1]+se)
        p[t]=w**2*p[t-1]-w*z*k[t]*p[t-1]+su
        v[t]=y[t]-z*a[t-1]
        a[t]=co+w*a[t-1]+k[t]*v[t]
        likelihood=likelihood+.5*np.log(2*np.pi)+.5*np.log(z**2*p[t-1]+se)+.5*
(v[t]**2/(z**2*p[t-1]+se))
    return likelihood
```

作图查看估计得到的序列

```
res=optimize.minimize(ML,[0.85,0.5,0.1,0.3])
print("极大似然估计所得结果: ",res.x)
trueparam=[wreal,se,su,const]
print("真实参数: ",trueparam)
```

```
极大似然估计所得结果: [ 0.79359345 -0.45043077 0.06954959 0.88488742]
真实参数: [0.86, 0.5, 0.05, 0.6]
```

```
ML(res.x)
plt.plot(y,'b',label='y')
plt.plot(alpha,'g',label='alpha')
plt.plot(a,'r--',label='a')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



如上所述使用对数似然的一个潜在问题与参数的数量有关。对于极大似然估计而言,参数越少,估计越有效。因此 下面使用concatenate形式的极大似然函数。

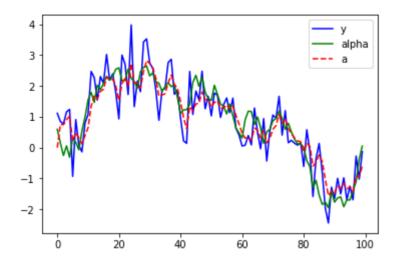
```
n=100
np.random.seed(0)
su=.1
se=.4
qreal=su/se
e=np.random.normal(0, np.sqrt(se), n)
u=np.random.normal(0, np.sqrt(su), n)
# e=np.sqrt(se)*np.random.randn(n)
# u=np.sqrt(su)*np.random.randn(n)
z=1
wreal=.97
y=np.zeros(n)
alpha=np.zeros(n)
y[0]=e[0]
alpha[0]=u[0]
for t in range(1,n):
 y[t]=z*alpha[t-1]+e[t]
  alpha[t]=wreal*alpha[t-1]+u[t]
a=np.zeros(n)
p=np.zeros(n)
p[0]=10
k=np.zeros(n)
v=np.zeros(n)
def conML(mypa):
   w=abs(mypa[0])
    q=abs(mypa[1])
    z=1
   likelihood=0
    sigmae=0
    for t in range(1,n):
       k[t]=(z*w*p[t-1])/(z**2*p[t-1]+1)
       p[t]=w^{**}2*p[t-1]-w^{*}z^{*}k[t]^{*}p[t-1]+q
       v[t]=y[t]-z*a[t-1]
       a[t]=w*a[t-1]+k[t]*v[t]
       sigmae=sigmae+(v[t]**2/(z**2*p[t-1]+1))
       likelihood=likelihood+.5*np.log(2*np.pi)+.5+.5*np.log(z**2*p[t-1]+1)
    likelihood+=.5*n*np.log(sigmae/n)
    return likelihood
```

```
res=optimize.minimize(conML,[0.85,0.5])
print("极大似然估计所得结果: ",res.x)
trueparam=[wreal,su/se]
print("真实参数: ",trueparam)
```

```
极大似然估计所得结果: [ 0.97624782 0.28574339]
真实参数: [0.97, 0.25]
```

作图查看改进的极大似然函数的估计效果,从直观上即可看出比之前的拟合程度更高,且参数更为准确。

```
conML(res.x)
plt.plot(y,'b',label='y')
plt.plot(alpha,'g',label='alpha')
plt.plot(a,'r--',label='a')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



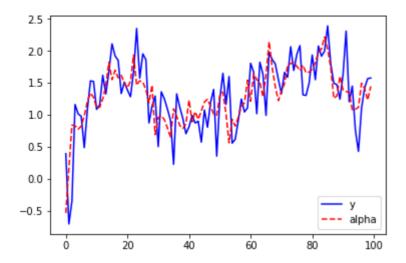
下面将卡尔曼滤波和极大似然估计结合起来。

生成如下序列:

$$y_t = lpha_{t-1} + e_t$$
  $lpha_t = .2 + .85lpha_{t-1} + u_t$ 

其中
$$e \sim N(\mu_e = 0; \sigma_e^2 = .1)$$
,  $u \sim N(\mu_u = 0; \sigma_u^2 = .05)$ 

```
n=100
np.random.seed(1265)
su=.05
se=.1
const=.2
wreal=0.85
e=np.sqrt(se)*np.random.randn(n)
u=np.sqrt(su)*np.random.randn(n)
y=np.zeros(n)
alpha=np.zeros(n)
y[0]=e[0]
alpha[0]=u[0]
for t in range(1,n):
 y[t]=alpha[t-1]+e[t]
 alpha[t]=const+wreal*alpha[t-1]+u[t]
plt.plot(y,'b',label="y")
plt.plot(alpha,'r--',label="alpha")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



如果使用标准的卡尔曼滤波可以得到如下结果:

```
a=np.zeros(n)
p=np.zeros(n)
p[0]=1
k=np.zeros(n)
v=np.zeros(n)
def conML(mypa):
   w=abs(mypa[0])
   q=abs(mypa[1])
   co=abs(mypa[2])
    z=1
   likelihood=0
   sigmae=0
    for t in range(1,n):
        k[t]=(z*w*p[t-1])/(z**2*p[t-1]+1)
        p[t]=w**2*p[t-1]-w*z*k[t]*p[t-1]+q
        v[t]=y[t]-z*a[t-1]
        a[t]=w*a[t-1]+k[t]*v[t]
        sigmae=sigmae+(v[t]**2/(z**2*p[t-1]+1))
        likelihood=likelihood+.5*np.log(2*np.pi)+.5+.5*np.log(z**2*p[t-1]+1)
   likelihood+=.5*n*np.log(sigmae/n)
    return likelihood
```

```
res=optimize.minimize(conML,[.9,1,.1])
w=res.x[0]
q=res.x[1]
co=res.x[2]
likelihood=0
sigmae=0
# 利用估计得到的参数进行卡尔曼滤波
for t in range(1,n):
   k[t]=(z*w*p[t-1])/(z**2*p[t-1]+1)
   p[t]=w**2*p[t-1]-w*z*k[t]*p[t-1]+q
   v[t]=y[t]-z*a[t-1]
   a[t]=w*a[t-1]+k[t]*v[t]
   sigmae=sigmae+(v[t]**2/(z**2*p[t-1]+1))
   likelihood=likelihood+.5*np.log(2*np.pi)+.5+.5*np.log(z**2*p[t-1]+1)
likelihood+=.5*n*np.log(sigmae/n)
sigmae=sigmae/len(y)
sigmau=q*sigmae
print("极大似然估计所得结果: ",res.x)
trueparam=[wreal,su/se,const]
print("真实参数: ",trueparam)
```

```
极大似然估计所得结果: [ 0.99575977 0.34819689 0.1 ]
真实参数: [0.85, 0.5, 0.2]
```