单噪声源方法

考虑如下状态空间模型:

$$y_t = zlpha_{t-1} + e_t$$
 $lpha_t = c + wlpha_{t-1} + \gamma e_t$

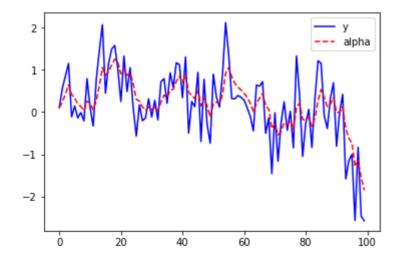
这和之前的状态空间模型唯一不同的地方就在于,该模型的状态方程和观察值是同一个噪声源,这样我们在执行卡尔曼滤波时就不需要对四个方程进行迭代,而只需要迭代如下两个方程:

$$e_t = y_t - za_{t-1}$$
$$a_t = c + wa_{t-1} + \gamma e_t$$

单噪声源的指数平滑过程

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

```
np.random.seed(213)
n=100
e=np.sqrt(.6)*np.random.randn(n)
gamma=.3
y=np.zeros(n)
alpha=np.zeros(n)
y[0]=e[0]
alpha[0]=e[0]
for t in range(1,n):
    y[t]=alpha[t-1]+e[t]
    alpha[t]=alpha[t-1]+egamma*e[t]
plt.plot(y,'b',label="y")
plt.plot(alpha,'r--',label="alpha")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



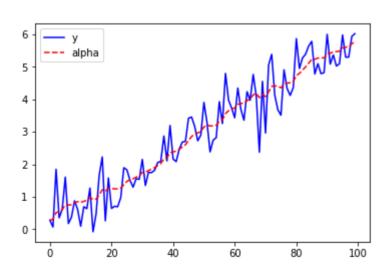
下面我们只需要迭代两个式子即可对该模型的参数进行估计:

```
a=np.zeros(n)
a[0]=y[0]
e=np.zeros(n)
def EstimateSS(mypa):
    gamma=mypa
    for t in range(1,n):
        e[t]=y[t]-a[t-1]
        a[t]=a[t-1]+gamma*e[t]
    return np.sum(e**2)/n
res=optimize.minimize(EstimateSS,[0.2],method="TNC",bounds =[(0,1)])
print("极大似然估计所得结果: ",res.x)
print("真实参数: ",gamma)
```

```
极大似然估计所得结果: [ 0.36216987]
真实参数: 0.3
```

单噪声源的Theta method序列:

```
np.random.seed(5)
n=100
e=np.sqrt(.4)*np.random.randn(n)
gamma=.1
con=.05
y=np.zeros(n)
alpha=np.zeros(n)
y[0]=e[0]
alpha[0]=e[0]
for t in range(1,n):
    y[t]=alpha[t-1]+e[t]
    alpha[t]=con+alpha[t-1]+gamma*e[t]
plt.plot(y,'b',label="y")
plt.plot(alpha,'r--',label="alpha")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



同样地,我们只需要迭代两个式子即可完成对参数的估计:

```
a=np.zeros(n)
a[0]=y[0]
e=np.zeros(n)
def EstimateSS(mypa):
    gamma=abs(mypa[0])
    co=abs(mypa[1])
    for t in range(1,n):
        e[t]=y[t]-a[t-1]
        a[t]=co+a[t-1]+gamma*e[t]
    return np.sum(e**2)/n
res=optimize.minimize(EstimateSS,[0.2,.1])
print("极大似然估计所得结果: ",res.fun,res.x)
print("真实参数: ",[0.4,gamma,con])
```

```
极大似然估计所得结果: 0.3272215646370634 [ -7.45068677e-09 5.65246729e-02]
真实参数: [0.4, 0.1, 0.05]
```

上述过程估计得出了常数项和gamma,同时似然函数的最小值即为噪声的方差。

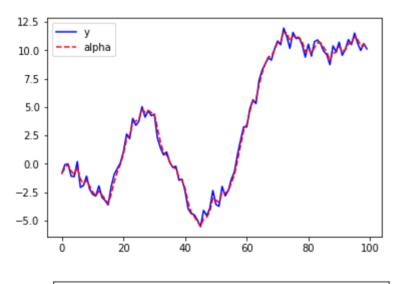
练习:

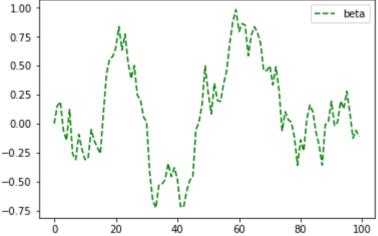
生成下列damped trend model,并用极大似然函数估计其参数:

$$y_t = lpha_{t-1} + \phi eta_{t-1} + e_t \ lpha_t = lpha_{t-1} + \phi eta_{t-1} + \gamma e_t \ eta_t = \phi eta_{t-1} + \theta e_t$$

其中
$$\sigma_e^2 = .5$$
; $\gamma = .6$; $\phi = .93$; $\theta = .2$

```
np.random.seed(123)
n=100
e=np.sqrt(.6)*np.random.randn(n)
gamma=.6
theta=.2
phi=.93
y=np.zeros(n)
alpha=np.zeros(n)
beta=np.zeros(n)
y[0]=e[0]
alpha[0]=e[0]
beta[0]=0
for t in range(1,n):
    beta[t]=phi*beta[t-1]+theta*e[t]
    alpha[t]=alpha[t-1]+phi*beta[t-1]+gamma*e[t]
    y[t]=alpha[t-1]+phi*beta[t-1]+e[t]
plt.plot(y,'b',label="y")
plt.plot(alpha,'r--',label="alpha")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.plot(beta,'g--',label='beta')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



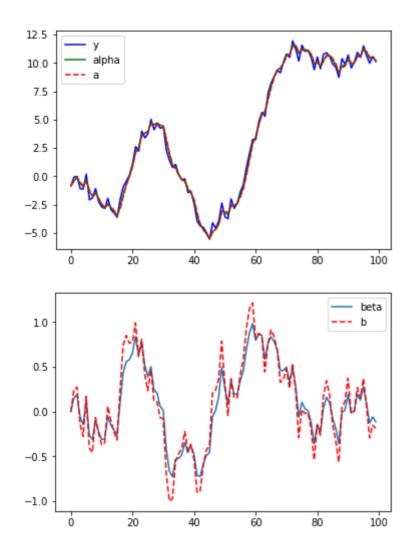


下面对该序列进行估计:

```
a=np.zeros(n)
b=np.zeros(n)
a[0]=y[0]
b[0]=0
ee=np.zeros(n)
def EstimateDT(mypa):
   gamma=abs(mypa[0])
   theta=abs(mypa[1])
    phi=abs(mypa[2])
   for t in range(1,n):
        ee[t]=y[t]-a[t-1]-phi*b[t-1]
        a[t]=a[t-1]+phi*b[t-1]+gamma*ee[t]
        b[t]=phi*b[t-1]+theta*ee[t]
    return np.sum(ee**2)/n
res=optimize.minimize(EstimateDT,[.1,.1,.8])
print("极大似然估计所得结果: ",res.x)
truepara=[gamma,theta,phi]
print("真实参数: ",truepara)
```

```
极大似然估计所得结果: [ 0.50711884 0.30993111 0.84600905]
真实参数: [0.6, 0.2, 0.93]
```

```
gamma=res.x[0]
theta=res.x[1]
phi=res.x[2]
for t in range(1,n):
    ee[t]=y[t]-a[t-1]-phi*b[t-1]
   a[t]=a[t-1]+phi*b[t-1]+gamma*ee[t]
    b[t]=phi*b[t-1]+theta*ee[t]
plt.plot(y,'b',label="y")
plt.plot(alpha,'g',label="alpha")
plt.plot(a,'r--',label='a')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.plot(beta,label='beta')
plt.plot(b,'r--',label='b')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



通过以上三个例子可以看出, 单噪声源的序列因为迭代简单, 最终结果十分估计准确。