

# پردازش سیگنالهای حیاتی مبحث پنجم – سریهای زمانی و مدلهای پارامتری

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# مبحث پنجم – سریهای زمانی و مدلهای پارامتری

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- محاسبه پارامترهای مدل/تخمین پارامترهای مدل
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- محاسبه پارامترهای مدل/تخمین پارامترهای مدل
  - ARMA(p,q) مدل
- محاسبه پارامترهای مدل/تخمین پارامترهای مدل
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# مقدمه

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
U[n] & S[n] \\
\hline
m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]
\end{array}$$

• توصیف مرتبه اول و دوم یک فرآیند WSS

 $m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$ 

- امکان توصیف یک فرآیند با تعداد محدودی پارامتر
- یک راهحل: مدل کردن فرآیند به صورت خروجی یک سیستم یقینی با ورودی نویز سفید با واریانس مجهول
  - توصیف فرآیند با پارامترهای مشخص کننده سیستم
  - سیستم با تابع تبدیل کسرگویا: ضرایب چند جاملهای صورت و مخرج
    - تعریف فرآیند خطی

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k z^{-k}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k z^{-k}} = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \Rightarrow S[n] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k]$$

- توصیف سیستم با م.ت.خ.ض.ث

$$p+q+1: \{\sigma_u^2, a_0=1, a_1, \dots, a_p, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_q(b_0=1 \text{ or } \sigma_u^2=1)\}$$

تعداد پارامترها

$$S[n] = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] + \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k]$$

# مقدمه

$$\frac{U[n]}{m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]}$$

• تفاوت مدلسازی پارامتری سیگنال و شناسایی سیستم

• هدف مدلسازی پارامتری یک سری زمانی

$$m_{\mu} = 0, \sigma_{\mu}^2, R_{\mu}[m] = \sigma_{\mu}^2 \delta[m]$$

- پارامترهای آماری خروجی معلوم: محاسبه پارامترهای سیستم و نویز ورودی
- یک تابع نمونه از خروجی معلوم: تخمین پارامترهای سیستم و نویز ورودی
  - هدف شناسایی سیستم
- پارامترهای آماری خروجی و ورودی معلوم: محاسبه پارامترهای سیستم
- یک تابع نمونه از ورودی و خروجی معلوم: تخمین پارامترهای سیستم
- مثال: مدلسازی سیگنال قلب/تخمین تابع تبدیل بین قلب و یک رگ
  - روش تولید یک تابع نمونه از فرآیند خطی
- تولید یک تابع نمونه از نویز سفید ورودی و محاسبه خروجی سیستم با کانولوشن ورودی و پاسخ ضربه
  - تولید یک تابع نمونه از نویز سفید ورودی و محاسبه خروجی سیستم با معادله بازگشتی

$$S[n] = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] + \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k]$$

## مقدمه

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
U[n] \\
\hline
 m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]
\end{array}$$

- سیستم با تابع تبدیل کسر گویا

قطب و صفر سیستم

$$m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$$

$$egin{cases} AR(p)\colon S[n]=-\sum_{k=1}^p a_k S[n-k]+U[n] & ext{AutoRegressive (AR)} \ p+1:\left\{\sigma_u^2,a_1,\cdots,a_p
ight\} & AR(p)\colon H(z)=rac{1}{A(z)} \end{cases}$$
 AutoRegressive (AR) الف

$$MA(q)$$
:  $S[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k]$  Moving Average (MA) برا سیستم تمام صفر: مدل  $q+1:\left\{\sigma_u^2,b_0,b_1,\cdots,b_q(b_0=1\ or\ \sigma_u^2=1)\right\}$  Moving Average  $MA(q)$ :  $MA(q):H(z)=B(z)$ 

پ) سیستم با صفر و قطب: مدل (AutoRegressive Moving Average (ARMA)

• وابستگی نمونه حاضر به به p نمونه قبلی و به نویز در لحظه حاضر و q نمونه قبلی نویز

$$\begin{cases} ARMA(p,q): & S[n] = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] + \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k] \\ p + q + 1: \left\{ \sigma_u^2, a_1, \dots, a_p, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_q(b_0 = 1 \text{ or } \sigma_u^2 = 1) \right\} \end{cases} \qquad AR(p,q): H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
U[n] \\
\hline
 m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]
\end{array}$$

- خروجی سیستم یقینی تمام قطب پایدار سببی
  - ورودی نویز سفید ایستا
    - ایستا با متوسط صفر

$$m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k z^{-k}} = \frac{1}{A(z)}$$

- فرآیند در هر لحظه ترکیب خطی فرآیند در p لحظه قبل و نویز آن لحظه

$$S[n] = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] + U[n], \quad p+1: \{\sigma_u^2, a_1, \dots, a_p\}$$

- فرآیند در هر لحظه ترکیب خطی نویز لحظه حاضر و همه لحظات قبل از آن

$$S[n-1] = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-1-k] + U[n-1] = -\sum_{k=2}^{p+1} a_k S[n-k] + U[n-1]$$

$$\Rightarrow S[n] = -\sum_{k=2}^{p} a_k S[n-k] - a_1 S[n-1] + U[n] = -\sum_{k=2}^{p} a_k S[n-k] - a_1 \left(-\sum_{k=2}^{p+1} a_k S[n-k] + U[n-1]\right) + U[n]$$

$$S[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k U[n-k], \frac{1}{A(z)} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k z^{-k} \qquad AR(p) \sim MA(\infty)$$

• خواص کلی

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
U[n] \\
\hline
 & S[n] \\
\hline
 & m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]
\end{array}
\qquad H(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k z^{-k}} = \frac{1}{A(z)}$$

$$m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$$

- فرآیند در هر لحظه ترکیب خطی نویز لحظه حاضر و همه لحظات قبل از آن
- $E\left\{U[n]S^*[n-m]
  ight\}=0$  שו المبستگی نویز لحظه حاضر با فرآیند در همه لحظات قبل از آن m>0
  - ناهمبستگی نمونه های نویز سفید در دو لحظه متمایز
  - برابری تعامد و ناهمبستگی برای فرآیندهای با متوسط صفر
  - همبستگی نویز لحظه حاضر با فرآیند در لحظه حاضر
    - واریانس نویز سفید ورودی

$$E\{U[n]S^*[n]\} = E\{U[n]\left(-\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] + U[n]\right)^*\} = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k E\{U[n]S^*[n-k]\} + E\{U[n]U^*[n]\}$$

$$\Rightarrow E\{U[n]S^*[n]\} = 0 + \sigma_u^2$$

$$S[n] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] = U[n]$$

• محاسبه ضرایب مدل برحسب همبستگی فرآیند

– روش اول: معادلات Yule-Walker

$$S[n]S^*[n-m] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k]S^*[n-m] = U[n]S^*[n-m]$$

$$E\left\{S[n]S^*[n-m]\right\} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k E\left\{S[n-k]S^*[n-m]\right\} = E\left\{U[n]S^*[n-m]\right\} \Rightarrow R_s[m] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_s[m-k] = 0, \quad m > 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^p a_k R_s[m-k] = -R_s[m], \quad 1 \le m \le p \quad Y.W$$
 تشکیل یک دستگاه خطی برای محاسبه ضرایب —

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{s}[0] & R_{s}[-1] & \cdots & R_{s}[1-p] \\ R_{s}[1] & R_{s}[0] & \cdots & R_{s}[2-p] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ R_{s}[p-1] & R_{s}[p-2] & \cdots & R_{s}[0] \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -R_{s}[1] \\ -R_{s}[2] \\ \vdots \\ -R_{s}[p] \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R.\underline{a} = \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{a} = R^{-1}.\underline{r}$$

محاسبه دقیق ضرایب  $a_1,a_2,...,a_p$  با استفاده از p+1 مقدار همبستگی (کاهش از p+1 مقدار بدلیل تقارن هرمیتی) -

محاسبه واریانس نویز ورودی

$$E\left\{S[n]S^*[n]\right\} + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k E\left\{S[n-k]S^*[n]\right\} = E\left\{U[n]S^*[n]\right\} \Rightarrow R_s[0] + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k R_s[-k] = \sigma_u^2$$
 دانشگاه صنعتی شریف- دانشکده برق

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{s}[0] & R_{s}[-1] & \cdots & R_{s}[2-p] & R_{s}[1-p] \\ R_{s}[1] & R_{s}[0] & \ddots & \ddots & R_{s}[2-p] \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ R_{s}[p-2] & \ddots & \ddots & R_{s}[0] & R_{s}[-1] \\ R_{s}[p-1] & R_{s}[p-2] & \cdots & R_{s}[1] & R_{s}[0] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_s[0]$$
  $R_s[-1]$   $R_s[2-p]$   $R_s[1-p]$  محاسبه ضرایب مدل برحسب همبستگی فرآیند

- ویژگیهای ماتریس R
- $oldsymbol{e}$  ساخته شده از تابع همبستگی فرآیند  $R^T = E\left\{\underline{S}.\underline{S}^{*T}
  ight\}$  ماتریس همبستگی یک بردار
  - تقارن هرمیتی (متقارن برای فریند حقیقی)
- ماتریس Toeplitz (یکسان بودن درایههای قطرهای موازی با قطر اصلی)
  - معین نامنفی (دترمینان مثبت یا صفر)
  - وارون پذیری (معمولا معین مثبت/دترمینان مثبت)
    - وجود p+1 مقدار همبستگی مستقل

جود 
$$p+1$$
 مقدار همبستگی مستقل $S[n-(p-1)]igg)$  جود  $p+1$  مقدار همبستگی مستقل $R_s[m]=-\sum_{k=1}^p a_k R_s[m-k], \quad m\geq p+1$  رابطه بازگشتی بین مقادیر تابع همبستگی  $p+1$  میراند. رابطه بازگشتی بین مقادیر تابع همبستگی  $p+1$  میراند.

- مشكلات این روش
- عدم اطمینان از مدل فرآیند
- عدم اطمینان از مرتبه مدل
  - وارون کردن ماتریس
- نداشتن مقادیر واقعی تابع همبستگی

# مدل AR(p)

$$step \ 0: \quad E_0 = R_s[0]$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = -\frac{R_s[1]}{E_0} & \text{Levid} \\ a_1^{(1)} = k_1 & \text{Reflection} \\ E_1 = (1 - k_1^2) E_0 & \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} step \\ m = \\ 2 & \\ 3 & \\ \vdots & \\ a_m^{(m)} = k_m \\ a_j^{(m)} = a_j^{(m-1)} + k_m a_{m-j}^{(m-1)} & j = 1, 2, ..., m-1 \\ E_m = (1 - k_m^2) E_{m-1} & \end{cases}$$

 $a_i = a_i^{(p)}$  j = 1, 2, ..., p

$$\left\{a_{1},a_{2},...,a_{p},\sigma_{u}^{2}\right\} \equiv \left\{k_{1},k_{2},...,k_{p},\sigma_{u}^{2}\right\} \equiv \left\{R_{s}[m] \quad 0 \leq m \leq p\right\}$$
 توصیف فرآیند با سه دسته پارامتر —

# مدل AR(p)

- تخمین ضرایب مدل با استفاده از یک قطعه از یک تابع نمونه فرآیند حقیقی
  - فرض ایستایی/فرض تبعیت از مدل/فرض معلوم بودن مرتبه مدل
    - فرض ارگاردیک بودن برای تخمین مقادیر همبستگی
- روش اول: تخمین مقادیر همبستگی و تخمین ضرایب مدار با روش Yule-Walker

$$\hat{R}_{s}[m] \Rightarrow \hat{R}, \hat{\underline{r}} \Rightarrow \hat{\underline{a}} = \hat{R}^{-1}.\hat{\underline{r}}, \hat{\sigma}_{u}^{2}$$

— روش دوم: روش بازگشتی Levinson-Durbin

$$\hat{R}_{s}[m] \Rightarrow \left\{ \hat{k}_{1}, \hat{k}_{2}, \dots, \hat{k}_{p} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \hat{a}_{1}, \hat{a}_{2}, \dots, \hat{a}_{p}, \hat{\sigma}_{u}^{2} \right\}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & s[N-1] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & s[1] \\ 0 & s[N-1] & \vdots & s[0] \\ s[N-1] & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & s[1] & \cdots & 0 \\ s[1] & s[0] & \cdots & \vdots \\ s[0] & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
Autocorrel

– روش سوم: روش موم: روش –

$$\underline{x}_{(N+p-1)\times 1} = 
\begin{cases}
0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ s[N-1] \\ \vdots \\ s[2] \\ s[1]
\end{cases}$$

# AR(p) مدل

- تخمین ضرایب مدل با استفاده از یک قطعه از یک تابع نمونه فرآیند حقیقی روش سوم: روش Autocorrelation
  - s[n]  $0 \le n \le N-1$  یک قطعه N نقطه ای از یک تابع نمونه  $\bullet$ 
    - تشکیل یک ماتریس و یک بردار از داده
- $\hat{R}.\hat{\underline{a}} = \hat{\underline{r}} \Rightarrow (X^TX).\hat{\underline{a}} = -X^T\underline{x}$  تخمین همزمان مقادیر همبستگی و ضرایب مدل  $\bullet$

$$\frac{1}{N}X^{T}X = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{R}_{s}[0] & \hat{R}_{s}[-1] & \cdots & \hat{R}_{s}[1-p] \\ \hat{R}_{s}[1] & \hat{R}_{s}[0] & \cdots & \hat{R}_{s}[2-p] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{R}_{s}[p-1] & \hat{R}_{s}[p-2] & \cdots & \hat{R}_{s}[0] \end{pmatrix} = \hat{R}_{p \times p} - \frac{1}{N}X^{T}\underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} -\hat{R}_{s}[1] \\ -\hat{R}_{s}[2] \\ \vdots \\ -\hat{R}_{s}[p] \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\hat{r}}_{p \times 1}$$

$$\hat{R}_s[m] = rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-m-1} s[n] s[n+m] \quad 0 \leq m \leq p$$
 تخمین همبستگی از فرمول بایاس دار

- روش ساده برای حل دستگاه بدون وارون کردن ماتریس  $(X^TX)$ . $\hat{\underline{a}} = -X^T\underline{x}$ 
  - تخمین مناسب همبستگی و ضرایب مدل

# مدل AR(p)

$$X_{(N-p-1)\times p} = \begin{pmatrix} s[1] & s[2] & \cdots & s[p] \\ s[2] & s[3] & \cdots & s[p+1] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ s[N-p-1] & s[N-p] & \cdots & s[N-2] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{i \in S[N-p-1] \\ s[i] = i \in S[N-p-1] \\ c}} Covariance (pink of the property o$$

$$\hat{R}_s[m] = rac{1}{p} \sum_{n=k}^{k+p-1} s[n] s[n+m] \quad 0 \leq m \leq p$$
 تخمین همبستگی از فرمول بدون بایاس • تخمین متفاوت همبستگی

 $(X^TX)$ . $\hat{\underline{a}} = -X^T\underline{x}$  روش ساده برای حل دستگاه بدون وارون کردن ماتریس دانشکده برق دانشکده برق

# مدل AR(p)

$$\hat{R}_{s}[0] = 192, \hat{R}_{s}[1] = 128, \hat{R}_{s}[2] = 72$$

$$\hat{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 192 & 128 \\ 128 & 192 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{\underline{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} -128 \\ -72 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{\underline{a}} = \hat{R}^{-1}.\hat{\underline{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} 192 & 128 \\ 128 & 192 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -128 \\ -72 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$
 Yule-Walker فرايب مدل •

$$\hat{\sigma}_u^2 = \hat{R}_s[0] + \hat{a}_1 \hat{R}_s[-1] + \hat{a}_2 \hat{R}_s[-2] = 105$$

$$\hat{R}_s[3] = -\hat{a}_1 \hat{R}_s[2] - \hat{a}_2 \hat{R}_s[1] = 38$$

step 0:  $\hat{E}_0 = \hat{R}_s[0] = 192$ 

ب) روش Levinson-Durbin

$$\hat{k}_{1} = -\frac{\hat{R}_{s}[1]}{E_{0}} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\hat{a}_{1}^{(1)} = \hat{k}_{1} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\hat{E}_{1} = (1 - \hat{k}_{1}^{2})\hat{E}_{0} = \frac{320}{3}$$

$$\hat{E}_{1} = (1 - \hat{k}_{2}^{2})\hat{E}_{0} = \frac{320}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{k}_{2} = -\frac{\hat{R}_{s}[2] + a_{1}^{(1)}\hat{R}_{s}[1]}{E_{1}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\hat{a}_{2}^{(2)} = \hat{k}_{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\hat{a}_{1}^{(2)} = \hat{a}_{1}^{(1)} + \hat{k}_{2}\hat{a}_{1}^{(1)} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$\hat{E}_{2} = (1 - \hat{k}_{2}^{2})\hat{E}_{1} = 105$$

$$\begin{cases} k_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2 \hat{c}_1 = \frac{1}{8} \\ \hat{a}_1^{(2)} = \hat{a}_1^{(1)} + \hat{k}_2 \hat{a}_1^{(1)} = \frac{-3}{4} \\ \hat{E}_2 = (1 - \hat{k}_2^2) \hat{E}_1 = 105 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{a}_1 = \frac{-3}{4}, \, \hat{a}_2 = \frac{1}{8}, \, \hat{\sigma}_u^2 = \hat{E}_2 = \hat{R}_s[0](1 - \hat{k}_1^2)(1 - \hat{k}_2^2) = 105$$

- نگاهی دیگر به مدل AR
- MMSE نمونه قبل با معیار p نمونه و ایستا در لحظه حاضر از روی p نمونه قبل با معیار  $\hat{S}[n] = -\sum_{k=0}^{p} a_k S[n-k], \quad e[n] = S[n] \hat{S}[n]$

$$\varepsilon = \overline{e^2[n]} = E\left\{e^2[n]\right\} = E\left\{\left(S[n] - \hat{S}[n]\right)^2\right\} = E\left\{\left(S[n] + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k S[n-k]\right)^2\right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial a_m} = -2E\left\{ \left( S[n] + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k S[n-k] \right) S[n-m] \right\} = 0 \quad m = 1, 2, ..., p$$

$$\Rightarrow R_s[m] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_s[m-k] = 0, \quad m = 1, 2, ..., p$$

روش دیگر: اصل تعامد خطا بر مشاهدات

$$\varepsilon = E\left\{ \left( S[n] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] \right) \left( S[n] + \sum_{l=1}^{p} a_l S[n-l] \right) \right\} = R_s[0] + \sum_{l=1}^{p} a_l R_s[l] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_s[k] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p} a_l a_k R_s[l-k]$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{\min} = \sigma_e^2 = R_s[0] + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k R_s[-k]$$

- سفید بودن خطای تخمین معیاری برای معتبر بودن مدل

- دلیل نامگذاری مدل AuroRegressive

Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) - אוריענ בי שפי: –

$$U[n] \longrightarrow H(z) = B(z) \xrightarrow{S[n]} m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]$$

 $m_{\mu} = 0, \sigma_{\mu}^{2}, R_{\mu}[m] = \sigma_{\mu}^{2} \delta[m]$ 

# مدل (MA(q

- خواص کلی
- ایستا با متوسط صفر
- فرآیند در هر لحظه ترکیب خطی نویز لحظه حاضر و q نمونه قبلی

$$MA(q): S[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k], \quad q+1: \left\{\sigma_u^2, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_q(b_0 = 1 \text{ or } \sigma_u^2 = 1)\right\}, \quad H(z) = B(z)$$

- محاسبه همبستگی فرآیند حقیقی بر حسب پارامترهای سیستم

$$R_{s}[m] = E\left\{S[n]S[n-m]\right\} = E\left\{\sum_{l=0}^{q} \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_{l}b_{k}U[n-l]U[n-k-m]\right\} = \sum_{l=0}^{q} \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_{l}b_{k}E\left\{U[n-l]U[n-k-m]\right\}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{q} \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_l b_k R_u [k+m-l] = \sum_{l=0}^{q} \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_l b_k \sigma_u^2 \delta[k+m-l] = \sum_{l=0}^{q} \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_l b_k \sigma_u^2 \delta[m-(l-k)]$$

$$0 \le k \le q, \ 0 \le l \le q, \ -q \le -k \le 0, \ -q \le l-k \le q \Rightarrow \delta[m-(l-k)] = 0 \quad |m| > q \Rightarrow R_s[m] = 0 \quad |m| > q$$

- همبستگی غیرصفر: 1+2q
  - **q**+1 :همبستگی مستقل
- رابطه غیرخطی بین همبستگی و پارامترهای مدل

$$\frac{U[n]}{H(z) = B(z)} \frac{S[n]}{m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]}$$

• خواص کلی

 $m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$ 

- محاسبه همبستگی فرآیند حقیقی بر حسب پارامترهای سیستم

$$R_{s}[m] = \begin{cases} \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q-m} b_{k+m} b_{k} \sum_{l=0}^{q} \delta[k+m-l] = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q-m} b_{k+m} b_{k} \mathbf{1} = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q-m} b_{k+m} b_{k} & 0 \le m \le q \\ \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{l=0}^{q+m} b_{l} b_{l-m} \sum_{k=0}^{q} \delta[k+m-l] = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{l=0}^{q+m} b_{l} b_{l-m} \mathbf{1} = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{l=0}^{q+m} b_{l} b_{l-m} & -q \le m \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_s[m] = \sigma_u^2 \sum_{k=0}^{q-|m|} b_k b_{k+|m|} \quad 0 \le |m| \le q \Rightarrow R_s[m] = \sigma_u^2 \sum_{k=0}^{q-m} b_k b_{k+m} \quad 0 \le m \le q$$
 روش دیگر محاسبه همبستگی فرآیند حقیقی بر حسب پارامترهای سیستم

$$R_{s}[m] = R_{u}[m] * h[m] * h[-m] \Rightarrow S_{s}(z) = S_{u}(z).H(z).H(z^{-1}) = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_{k} z^{-k} \sum_{l=0}^{q} b_{l} z^{l}$$

$$= \sigma_u^2 \left( b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_q z^{-q} \right) \left( b_0 + b_1 z^1 + b_2 z^2 + \dots + b_q z^q \right)$$

$$= \sum_{m=-q}^{q} \left( \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q-|m|} b_{k} b_{k+|m|} \right) z^{-m} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{s}[m] z^{-m} \Rightarrow R_{s}[m] = \begin{cases} \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q-|m|} b_{k} b_{k+|m|} & 0 \le |m| \le q \\ 0 & |m| > q \end{cases}$$

$$U[n]$$

$$H(z) = B(z)$$

$$M_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]$$

$$M_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$$

- و محاسبه پارامترهای مدل با داشتن همبستگی فرآیند
  - روش اول: دستگاه غیرخطی

• امكان عدم وجود جواب حقيقى

- تخمین همبستگی /عدم اطمینان از مدل یا مرتبه مدل

$$\begin{cases} b_0^2 \sigma_u^2 = R_s[0] - \sigma_u^2 \sum_{k=1}^q b_k^2 \\ b_1 = \frac{1}{b_0 \sigma_u^2} \left( R_s[1] - \sigma_u^2 \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} b_k b_{k+1} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vdots \\ b_{q-1} = \frac{1}{b_0 \sigma_u^2} \left( R_s[q-1] - \sigma_u^2 b_1 b_q \right) \\ b_q = \frac{1}{b_0 \sigma_u^2} \left( R_s[q] \right) \end{cases}$$

 $R_s[m] = \sigma_u^2 \sum_{k=0}^{q-m} b_k b_{k+m} \quad 0 \le m \le q, b_0 = 1 \text{ or } \sigma_u^2 = 1$ 

$$R_s[0] = \sigma_u^2 \sum_{k=0}^q b_k^2 = \sigma_u^2 \left( b_0^2 + b_1^2 + \dots + b_q^2 \right)$$

$$R_{s}[1] = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} b_{k} b_{k+1} = \sigma_{u}^{2} (b_{0} b_{1} + b_{1} b_{2} + \dots + b_{q-1} b_{q})$$

$$R_{s}[2] = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{q-2} b_{k} b_{k+2} = \sigma_{u}^{2} \left( b_{0} b_{2} + b_{1} b_{3} + \dots + b_{q-2} b_{q} \right)$$

$$R_{s}[q-1] = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{1} b_{k} b_{k+q-1} = \sigma_{u}^{2} (b_{0} b_{q-1} + b_{1} b_{q})$$

$$R_{s}[q] = \sigma_{u}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{0} b_{k} b_{k+q} = \sigma_{u}^{2} b_{0} b_{q}$$

$$U[n] \longrightarrow H(z) = B(z) \xrightarrow{S[n]} m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]$$

$$m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$$

$$b_0 = \sqrt{R_s[0] - \sum_{k=1}^{q} b_k^2}$$

$$\frac{b_1}{b_1} = \frac{1}{b_0} \left( R_s[1] - \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} b_k b_{k+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{b_{m}}{b_{m}} = \frac{1}{b_{0}} \left( R_{s}[m] - \sum_{k=1}^{q-m} b_{k} b_{k+m} \right)$$

$$\frac{b_{q-1}}{b_0} = \frac{1}{b_0} \left( R_s[q-1] - b_1 b_q \right)$$

$$b_q = \frac{1}{b_0} (R_s[q])$$

- محاسبه یارامترهای مدل با داشتن همبستگی فرآیند
  - $(\sigma_{"}^{2}=1$  روش دوم: روش بازگشتی (با فرض
    - $b_0$  غيرصفر بودن ضريب •
- حالت اول: مقادیر آبی: بروز رسانی در الگوریتم بازگشتی
  - حالت دوم: استفاده از مقادیر آبی در سطرهای بعدی
    - حالت سوم: فرم ماتریسی
  - امکان جوابهای متعدد یا عدم وجود جواب حقیقی
    - همگرایی الگوریتم

$$\sum_{k=0}^{q-m} b_k b_{k+m} = R_s[m] \qquad 0 \le m \le q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
b_0 & b_1 & \cdots & b_q \\
0 & b_0 & \cdots & b_{q-1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & b_0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
b_0 \\
b_1 \\
\vdots \\
b_q
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
R_s[0] \\
R_s[1] \\
\vdots \\
R_s[q]
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^q \left( (b_k)^{(m)} - (b_k)^{(m-1)} \right)^2 < \varepsilon$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{q} \left( (b_k)^{(m)} - (b_k)^{(m-1)} \right)^2 < \varepsilon$$

$$\hat{R}_{s}[0] = 21, \hat{R}_{s}[1] = 10, \hat{R}_{s}[2] = 4$$

• مثال ۲- تخمین ضرایب مدل (MA(2)

 $\sigma_u^2 = 1$  الف) محاسبه پارامترهای مدل با فرض

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_u^2 \left( b_0^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 \right) = 21 \\ \sigma_u^2 \left( b_0 b_1 + b_1 b_2 \right) = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left( b_0 + b_2 \right)^2 - 2b_0 b_2 + b_1^2 = 21 \\ b_1 \left( b_0 + b_2 \right) = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{10}{b_1} \right)^2 - 2(4) + b_1^2 = 21 \\ b_0 b_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$b_1^4 - 29b_1^2 + 100 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1^2 = 4,25 \Rightarrow b_1 = \pm 2, \pm 5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_0 + b_2 = \frac{10}{b_1} \\ b_0 b_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$b_{1} = 2 \Rightarrow x^{2} - 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow b_{0} = 4, b_{2} = 1/b_{0} = 1, b_{2} = 4$$

$$b_{1} = -2 \Rightarrow x^{2} + 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow b_{0} = -4, b_{2} = -1/b_{0} = -1, b_{2} = -4$$

$$b_{1} = 5 \Rightarrow x^{2} - 2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow b_{0}, b_{2} = 1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$$

$$b_1 = -5 \Rightarrow x^2 2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow b_0, b_2 = 1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$$

 $\hat{R}_s[m] = 0 \quad |m| > 2$  ب تخمین همبستگی در نقاط دیگر (ب

$$\hat{R}_{s}[0] = 21, \hat{R}_{s}[1] = 10, \hat{R}_{s}[2] = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{u}^{2} \left(1 + b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2}\right) = 21 \\ \sigma_{u}^{2} \left(b_{1} + b_{1}b_{2}\right) = 10 \\ \sigma_{u}^{2} \left(b_{2}\right) = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left(1 + b_{2}\right)^{2} - 2b_{2} + b_{1}^{2} = \frac{21}{\sigma_{u}^{2}} \\ b_{1} \left(1 + b_{2}\right) = \frac{10}{\sigma_{u}^{2}} \\ b_{2} = \frac{4}{\sigma_{u}^{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \left(1 + b_{2}\right) + \left($$

$$(b_1\sigma_u)^4 - 29(b_1\sigma_u)^2 + 100 = 0 \Rightarrow (b_1\sigma_u)^2 = 4,25 \Rightarrow b_1\sigma_u = \pm 2, \pm 5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_u + (b_2\sigma_u) = \frac{10}{b_1\sigma_u} \\ \sigma_u (b_2\sigma_u) = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$b_1 \sigma_u = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_u = 4, b_2 \sigma_u = 1/\sigma_u = 1, b_2 \sigma_u = 4$$

$$b_1 \sigma_u = -2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_u = -4, b_2 \sigma_u = -1/\sigma_u = -1, b_2 \sigma_u = -4$$

ت) محاسبه پارامترهای مدل با روش تکراری

$$\frac{U[n]}{A(z)} H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \frac{S[n]}{m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]}$$

 $m_{u} = 0, \sigma_{u}^{2}, R_{u}[m] = \sigma_{u}^{2} \delta[m]$ 

# مدل (ARMA(p,q)

خواص کلی

- فرآیند در هر لحظه ترکیب خطی فرآیند در p لحظه قبل و نویز آن لحظه و q لحظه قبل
  - فرآیند در هر لحظه ترکیب خطی نویز لحظه حاضر و همه لحظات قبل از آن

$$\begin{cases} ARMA(p,q): & S[n] = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] + \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k] & AR(p,q): H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \\ p + q + 1: \left\{ \sigma_u^2, a_1, \dots, a_p, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_q (b_0 = 1 \text{ or } \sigma_u^2 = 1) \right\} & S[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \tilde{b}_k U[n-k], \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \tilde{b}_k z^{-k} \end{cases}$$

- ناهمبستگی نویز لحظه حاضر با فرآیند در همه لحظات قبل از آن
  - ناهمبستگی نمونه های نویز سفید در دو لحظه متمایز
  - برابری تعامد و ناهمبستگی برای فرآیندهای با متوسط صفر

$$E\{U[n]S^*[n-m]\}=0 \quad m>0$$

$$E\left\{U[n-k]S^*[n-m]\right\} = \begin{cases} 0 & n-k > n-m & k=0,1,\cdots,q\\ R_{us}[m-k] & otherwise \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & m>q\\ R_{us}[m-k] & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{U[n]}{A(z)} H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \frac{S[n]}{m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]}$$

$$m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$$

$$S[n] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k]$$

# مدل (ARMA(p,q)

- محاسبه پارامترهای مدل با داشتن همبستگی فرآیند - شیارات داریای مدل بات ال مصموری
  - روش اول: تبدیل مدل به اتصال cascade و سیستم

$$S[n]S^*[n-m] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k]S^*[n-m] = \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k U[n-k]S^*[n-m]$$

$$E\left\{S[n]S^*[n-m]\right\} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k E\left\{S[n-k]S^*[n-m]\right\} = \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k E\left\{U[n-k]S^*[n-m]\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $R_s[m] + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k R_s[m-k] = 0$ ,  $m > q \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^p a_k R_s[m-k] = -R_s[m]$ ,  $q+1 \le m \le q+p$  Pseudo Y.W rimsup sequence  $q = 1$  rimsup seq

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{s}[q] & R_{s}[q-1] & \cdots & R_{s}[q-p+1] \\ R_{s}[q+1] & R_{s}[q] & \cdots & R_{s}[q-p+2] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ R_{s}[q+p-1] & R_{s}[q+p-2] & \cdots & R_{s}[q] \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -R_{s}[q+1] \\ -R_{s}[q+2] \\ \vdots \\ -R_{s}[q+p] \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R.\underline{a} = \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{a} = R^{-1}.\underline{r}$$

(AR با روش R با رقاوت ماتریس  $a_1,a_2,...,a_p$  با استفاده از مقادیر همبستگی (تفاوت ماتریس  $a_1,a_2,...,a_p$  با روش دانشکده برق دانشکده برق

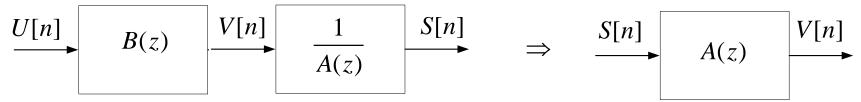
$$\frac{U[n]}{A(z)} H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} S[n]$$

$$m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]$$

# مدل (ARMA(p,q

 $m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$ 

- محاسبه پارامترهای مدل با داشتن همبستگی فرآیند
  - روش اول: تبدیل مدل به اتصال cascade و سیستم



V[n] MA(q) محاسبه همبستگی فرآیند حقیقی -

$$R_{\nu}[m] = R_{s}[m] * a[m] * a[-m] \Rightarrow S_{\nu}(z) = S_{s}(z).A(z).A(z^{-1})$$

$$\{R_{\nu}[0], R_{\nu}[1], \dots, R_{\nu}[q]\} \Rightarrow \{b_{0}, b_{1}, \dots, b_{q}, \sigma_{u}^{2}\}$$

p=1:  $R_v[m] = (1+a_1^2)R_s[m] + a_1(R_s[m-1] + R_s[m+1])$ 

$$p = 2: R_v[m] = (1 + a_1^2 + a_2^2)R_s[m] + (a_1 + a_1a_2)(R_s[m-1] + R_s[m+1]) + a_2(R_s[m-2] + R_s[m+2])$$

- محاسبه ضرایب صورت و واریانس نویز ورودی
  - وجود p+q+1 مقدار همبستگی مستقل -

$$R_s[m]=-\sum_{k=1}^p a_k R_s[m-k], \quad m\geq q+p+1$$
 مشکلات این روش -  $m\geq q+p+1$  مشکلات این روش

• عدم اطمینان از مدل فرآیند/عدم اطمینان از مرتبه مدل/وارون کردن ماتریس/نداشتن مقادیر واقعی تابع همبستگی

$$\frac{U[n]}{A(z)} H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \frac{S[n]}{m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]}$$

 $m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$ 

# مدل (ARMA(p,q

محاسبه یارامترهای مدل با داشتن همبستگی فرآیند — روش دوم: تقریب با یک مدل AR مرتبه بالاتر

$$\Rightarrow b_0 = 1, \quad m \ge p + q$$

$$H(z) \cong \frac{1}{\tilde{A}(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p+q} \tilde{a}_k z^{-k}}, \quad m = p + q$$

$$R_s[m] \Rightarrow \left\{ \tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \cdots, \tilde{a}_{p+q}, \sigma_u^2 \right\}$$

$$\left(1+\sum_{k=1}^{p}a_{k}z^{-k}\right)\cong\left(1+\sum_{k=1}^{m}\tilde{a}_{k}z^{-k}\right)\left(1+\sum_{k=1}^{q}b_{k}z^{-k}\right)\Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \tilde{a}_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 = \tilde{a}_2 + \tilde{a}_1 b_1 + b_2 \\ a_3 = \tilde{a}_3 + \tilde{a}_2 b_1 + \tilde{a}_1 b_2 + b_3 \\ \vdots \\ a_{q-1} = \tilde{a}_{q-1} + \tilde{a}_{q-2} b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_1 b_{q-2} + b_{q-1} \\ a_q = \tilde{a}_q + \tilde{a}_{q-1} b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_1 b_{q-1} + b_q \\ a_{q+1} = \tilde{a}_{q+1} + \tilde{a}_q b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_2 b_{q-1} + \tilde{a}_1 b_q \\ \vdots \\ a_p = \tilde{a}_p + \tilde{a}_{p-1} b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_{p-q+1} b_{q-1} + \tilde{a}_{p-q} b_q \\ 0 = \tilde{a}_{p+1} + \tilde{a}_p b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_{p-q+2} b_{q-1} + \tilde{a}_{p-q+1} b_q \\ \vdots \\ 0 = \tilde{a}_{p+q} + \tilde{a}_{p+q-1} b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_{p+1} b_{q-1} + \tilde{a}_p b_q \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{U[n]}{A(z)} H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \frac{S[n]}{m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]}$$

$$m_u = 0, \sigma_u^2, R_u[m] = \sigma_u^2 \delta[m]$$

# مدل (ARMA(p,q

و محاسبه پارامترهای مدل با داشتن همبستگی فرآیند

$$H(z) \cong \frac{1}{\tilde{A}(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p+q} \tilde{a}_k z^{-k}}, \quad m = p + q$$

$$R_s[m] \Rightarrow \left\{ \tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \dots, \tilde{a}_{p+q}, \sigma_u^2 \right\}$$

$$\left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k z^{-k}\right) \cong \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{m} \tilde{a}_k z^{-k}\right) \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{q} b_k z^{-k}\right) \Rightarrow p < q \begin{cases} a_p = \tilde{a}_p + \tilde{a}_{p-1} b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_1 b_{p-1} + b_p \\ 0 = \tilde{a}_{p+1} + \tilde{a}_p b_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_1 b_p + b_{p+1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{1} = \tilde{a}_{1} + b_{1} \\ a_{2} = \tilde{a}_{2} + \tilde{a}_{1}b_{1} + b_{2} \\ a_{3} = \tilde{a}_{3} + \tilde{a}_{2}b_{1} + \tilde{a}_{1}b_{2} + b_{3} \\ \vdots \\ a_{p-1} = \tilde{a}_{p-1} + \tilde{a}_{p-2}b_{1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_{1}b_{p-2} + b_{p-1} \\ a_{p} = \tilde{a}_{p} + \tilde{a}_{p-1}b_{1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_{1}b_{p-1} + b_{p} \\ 0 = \tilde{a}_{p+1} + \tilde{a}_{p}b_{1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_{1}b_{p} + b_{p+1} \\ \vdots \\ 0 = \tilde{a}_{q} + \tilde{a}_{q-1}b_{1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_{1}b_{q-1} + b_{q} \\ 0 = \tilde{a}_{q+1} + \tilde{a}_{q}b_{1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_{2}b_{q-1} + \tilde{a}_{1}b_{q} \\ \vdots \\ 0 = \tilde{a}_{p+q} + \tilde{a}_{p+q-1}b_{1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_{p-1}b_{q-1} + \tilde{a}_{p}b_{q} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{U[n]}{A(z)} H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \frac{S[n]}{m_s, \sigma_s^2, R_s[m]}$$

 $m_{\mu} = 0, \sigma_{\mu}^{2}, R_{\mu}[m] = \sigma_{\mu}^{2} \delta[m]$ 

# مدل (ARMA(p,q

• محاسبه یارامترهای مدل با داشتن همبستگی فرآیند - روش دوم: تقریب با یک مدل AR مرتبه بالاتر

$$H(z) \cong \frac{1}{\tilde{A}(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p+q} \tilde{a}_k z^{-k}}, \quad m = p + q$$

$$R_s[m] \Rightarrow \left\{ \tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \dots, \tilde{a}_{p+q}, \sigma_u^2 \right\}$$

$$H(z) \cong \frac{1}{\tilde{A}(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p+q} \tilde{a}_k z^{-k}}, \quad m = p + q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_p & \tilde{a}_{p-1} & \cdots & ? \\ \tilde{a}_{p+1} & \tilde{a}_p & \cdots & ? \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{a}_{p+q-1} & \tilde{a}_{p+q-2} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_p \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\tilde{a}_{p+1} \\ -\tilde{a}_{p+2} \\ \vdots \\ -\tilde{a}_{p+q} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_s[m] \Rightarrow \left\{ \tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \cdots, \tilde{a}_{p+q}, \sigma_u^2 \right\}$$

$$\left(1+\sum_{k=1}^{p}a_{k}z^{-k}\right)\cong\left(1+\sum_{k=1}^{m}\tilde{a}_{k}z^{-k}\right)\left(1+\sum_{k=1}^{q}b_{k}z^{-k}\right)\Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k z^{-k} \\
2 \\
\vdots \\
a_p
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\tilde{a}_1 \\
\tilde{a}_2 \\
\vdots \\
\tilde{a}_p
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
\tilde{a}_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\tilde{a}_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\tilde{a}_p
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_q
\end{pmatrix}$$

- عدم وجود جواب دقیق بدلیل تقریب اولیه
  - افزایش دقت جواب با افزایش —

# مدل (ARMA(p,q

$$\hat{R}_{s}[0] = 192, \, \hat{R}_{s}[1] = 128, \, \hat{R}_{s}[2] = 72$$

• مثال ۳- تخمین ضرایب مدل (ARMA(1,1)

$$\hat{\sigma}_{u}^{2} = 1, H(z) = \frac{\hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1}z^{-1}}{1 + \hat{a}_{1}z^{-1}} \qquad \hat{a}_{1} = -\frac{\hat{R}_{s}[2]}{\hat{R}_{s}[1]} = -0.56$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{R}_{v}[0] = (1 + \hat{a}_{1}^{2})\hat{R}_{s}[0] + \hat{a}_{1}(\hat{R}_{s}[-1] + \hat{R}_{s}[1]) = 108.75 \\ \hat{R}_{v}[1] = (1 + \hat{a}_{1}^{2})\hat{R}_{s}[1] + \hat{a}_{1}(\hat{R}_{s}[0] + \hat{R}_{s}[2]) = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0}^{2} + \hat{b}_{1}^{2} = 108.75 = (\hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1})^{2} - 2\hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{0} + \hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{1} = \pm 12.20 \\ \hat{b}_{0}\hat{b}_{$$

$$\hat{R}_s[3] = -\hat{a}_1 \hat{R}_s[2] = -40.5$$

$$R_s[3] = -\hat{a}_1 R_s[2] = -40.5$$
 (ب) روش تقریبی  $\hat{R}_s[3] = -\hat{a}_1 R_s[2] = -40.5$   $\hat{R}_s[3] = -\hat{a}_1 R_s[3] = -40.5$   $\hat{R}_s[3] = -40$ 

$$\hat{\sigma}_u^2 = \hat{R}_s[0] + \frac{\tilde{a}_1}{\tilde{a}_1} \hat{R}_s[-1] + \frac{\tilde{a}_2}{\tilde{a}_2} \hat{R}_s[-2] = 105$$

$$\hat{R}_{s}[3] = -\frac{\tilde{a}_{1}}{\hat{a}_{1}} \hat{R}_{s}[2] - \frac{\tilde{a}_{2}}{\hat{a}_{2}} \hat{R}_{s}[1] = 38$$

$$(1+\hat{b_1}z^{-1})(1-\frac{3}{4}z^{-1}+\frac{1}{8}z^{-2}) \cong (1+\hat{a_1}z^{-1}) \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{b_1} = 0.17\\ \hat{a_1} = -0.58 \end{cases}$$

$$U[n] \longrightarrow H(z) \longrightarrow S[n]$$

# تخمين مرتبه مدل

- تخمین مرتبه با فرض برقراری مدل
- مرتبه پایین بدلیل محاسبات کمتر و نیاز به مقادیر کمتر تابع همبستگی
  - مرتبه بالا برای داشتن مدل دقیق تر
- معیار اول تعیین مرتبه مدل: معیار سفید بودن نویز خروجی سیستم وارون

$$S[n]$$
 و تخمین همبستگی فرآیند  $e[n]$  و تخمین چگالی طیف توان آن  $e[n]$  عیار Akaike Information Criterion) AIC عیار

• معیار (Akaike Information Criterion) AIC

$$AIC(p,q) = N \ln \sigma_{p,q}^2 + 2(p+q)$$
 مینیمم کردن معیار –

• معیار Residual Flatness برای مدل AR برای مدل esidual Flatness معیار

$$E_{\min} = E_p \le E_k \le E_0 = R_s[0]$$
 الگوریتم بازگشتی —

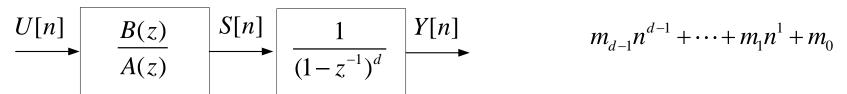
- k رسم منحنی  $E_{\iota}$  برحسب –
- تخمین مرتبه مدل وقتی تغییرات خطا با افزایش مرتبه ناچیز باشد

# مدلهای خطی و غیرخطی دیگر

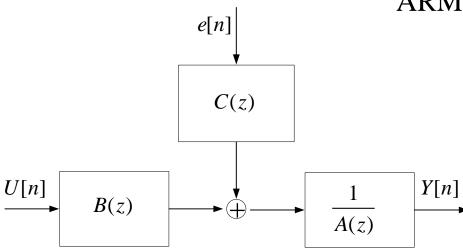
• مدل AR غيرخطي

$$S[n] = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k S[n-k] + \sum_{k=1}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p} c_{k,l} S[n-k] S[n-l] + U[n]$$
 Bilinear AR مدل —

- AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) مدل
  - d مرتبه d-1 با تفاضل اولیه مرتبه -



ARMA with Exogenous input (ARMAX) مدل •



# مدلهای خطی و غیرخطی دیگر

- مدل AR چند کانالی AR
  - دو روش نمایش
  - N تعداد كانال -

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_1[n] \\ S_2[n] \\ \vdots \\ S_N[n] \end{pmatrix} = -\sum_{k=1}^p \begin{pmatrix} a_{11,k} & a_{12,k} & \cdots & a_{1N,k} \\ a_{21,k} & a_{22,k} & \cdots & a_{2N,k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{N1,k} & a_{N2,k} & \cdots & a_{NN,k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_1[n-k] \\ S_2[n-k] \\ \vdots \\ S_N[n-k] \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} U_1[n] \\ U_2[n] \\ \vdots \\ U_N[n] \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad N.N.p \quad N.p \quad N.$$

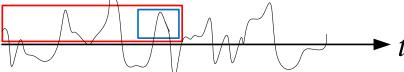
$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{1}[n] \\ S_{2}[n] \\ \vdots \\ S_{N}[n] \end{pmatrix} = -\sum_{k=1}^{N} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11,k} & a_{12,k} & \cdots & a_{1p,k} \\ a_{21,k} & a_{22,k} & \cdots & a_{2p,k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{N1,k} & a_{N2,k} & \cdots & a_{Np,k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{k}[n-1] \\ S_{k}[n-2] \\ \vdots \\ S_{k}[n-p] \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} U_{1}[n] \\ U_{2}[n] \\ \vdots \\ U_{N}[n] \end{pmatrix}$$

# قطعهبندى سيكنال

- برازش مدل برای یک تابع نمونه از یک فرآیند
  - فرض ایستایی برای مناسب بودن مدل
  - فرض ارگادیک بودن برای تخمین همبستگی
- طول مناسب از سیگنال برای تخمین مناسب همبستگی
- راهکار مناسب در صورت غیرایستایی: قطعهبندی به قطعههایی با فرض ایستایی
  - طول کوتاه بدلیل برقراری فرض ایستایی
  - طول بلند برای محاسبه مناسب همبستگی
    - نشانههای غیرایستایی
  - غیرایستایی در دامنه: همبستگی در مبدا (واریانس)
  - غیرایستایی در ریتم و محتوای فرکانسی (مقادیر دیگر همبستگی)
    - دو رویکرد قطعهبندی
      - ا طول ثابت
    - با طول متغیر با روند وفقی

# قطعهبندى سيكنال

- قطعهبندی با روند وفقی Adaptive
- تعیین معیار کمی برای ورود به غیرایستایی
  - استفاده از مقادیر همبستگی
- راهکاری مبتنی بر یک پنجره لغزنده و یک پنجره رشدیابنده
- تغییر مقادیر همبستگی مبتنی بر پنجره لغزان در صورت ظهور غیرایستایی در دامنه یا ریتم
- عدم تغییر مقادیر همبستگی مبتنی بر پنجره رشدیابنده در صورت ظهور غیرایستایی در دامنه یا ریتم



- راهکار مبتنی بر یک پنجره مرجع و یک پنجره لغزنده
- تفاوت مقادیر همبستگی مبتنی بر پنجره لغزان با مقادیر همبستگی مبتنی بر پنجره مرجع در صورت ظهور غیرایستایی در دامنه یا ریتم
  - تفاوت پارامترهای مدل برای پنجره لغزان با پارامترهای مدل برای پنجره مرجع

در صورت ظهور غیرایستایی در دامنه یا ریتم

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# Classification of EEG signals based on AR model and approximate entropy

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Abstract—The analysis of electroencephalogram (EEG) signal is a low-cost and effective technique to examine electrical activity of the brain and diagnose brain diseases in the Brain Computer Interface (BCI) applications. Classification of EEG signals is an important task in BCI applications. This paper investigates two common methods of feature extraction on EEG signals, autoregressive (AR) model and approximate entropy. AR

used in EEG signal classification due to their flexibility. Inspired by single layer feed-forward networks (SLFNs), Huang *et al.* have proposed extreme learning machine (ELM) [10, 11], which randomly chooses and fixes the input weights and analytically determines output weights. Therefore, ELM is also employed as a classifier of EEG signals.

# كاربرد

Neural Process Lett DOI 10.1007/s11063-016-9530-1



## Classification of EEG Signals Based on Autoregressive Model and Wavelet Packet Decomposition

Yong Zhang<sup>1,2</sup> ⋅ Bo Liu<sup>1</sup> ⋅ Xiaomin Ji<sup>1</sup> ⋅ Dan Huang<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract** Classification of electroencephalogram (EEG) signals is an important task in the brain computer interface system. This paper presents two combination strategies of feature extraction on EEG signals. In the first strategy, Autoregressive coefficients and approximate

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# A STUDY ON THE BEST ORDER FOR AUTOREGRESSIVE EEG MODELLING

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The autoregressive (AR) model is a widely used tool in electroencephalogram (EEG) analysis. The dependence of the AR model on both the segment length and several characteristic EEG patterns is addressed. The best AR model order is computed with three different criteria. The results show that the Rissanen criteria provides the more consistent order estimate for the EEG patterns considered. This study shows that for our data set, a 5th order AR model represents adequately 1- or 2-s EEG segments with the exception of featureless background, where higher order models are necessary.

PROCEEDINGS OF WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY VOLUME 11 FEBRUARY 2006 ISSN 1307-6884

# Person Identification by Using AR Model for EEG Signals

Gelareh Mohammadi, Parisa Shoushtari, Behnam Molaee Ardekani and Mohammad B. Shamsollahi

Abstract— A direct connection between ElectroEncephaloGram (EEG) and the genetic information of individuals has been investigated by neurophysiologists and psychiatrists since 1960's; and it opens a new research area in the science. This paper focuses on the person identification based on feature extracted from the EEG which can show a direct connection between EEG and the genetic information of subjects. In this work the full EO EEG signal of healthy individuals are estimated by an autoregressive (AR) model and the AR parameters are extracted as features. Here for feature vector constitution, two methods have been proposed; in the first method the extracted parameters of each channel are used as a feature vector in the classification step which employs a competitive neural network and in the second method a combination of different channel parameters are used as a feature vector. Correct classification scores at the range of 80% to 100% reveal the potential of our approach for person classification/identification and are in agreement to the previous researches showing evidence that the EEG signal carries genetic information. The novelty of this work is in the researches have focused on the classification of genetically or pathologically induced EEG variants due, for example to epilepsy or schizophrenia for diagnostic purposes,[12]-[20].

On the contrary, the present work focuses on healthy cases and aims to establish a one-to-one correspondence between the genetic information and certain appropriate features of the recorded EEG signal of individual. A direct connection between genetic information and EEG says that EEG must be uniqueness for each person.

Although much investigation has not been done to assess the uniqueness of EEG patterns of each person in the rest, there are some proofs showing that EEG patterns are probably unique for individuals [1].

In this research, it has been tried to find out suitable EEG features as biometrics to classify individuals by employing a competitive neural network. In the sequel of this section there

# Original Article

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# The Emotion Recognition System Based on Autoregressive Model and Sequential Forward Feature Selection of Electroencephalogram Signals

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Submission: 15-11-2013 Accepted: 14-04-2014

## **ABSTRACT**

Electroencephalogram (EEG) is one of the useful biological signals to distinguish different brain diseases and mental states. In recent years, detecting different emotional states from biological signals has been merged more attention by researchers and several feature extraction methods and classifiers are suggested to recognize emotions from EEG signals. In this research, we introduce an emotion recognition system using autoregressive (AR) model, sequential forward feature selection (SFS) and K-nearest neighbor (KNN) classifier using EEG signals during emotional audio-visual inductions. The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the performance of AR features in the classification of emotional states. To achieve this goal, a distinguished AR method (Burg's method) based on Levinson-Durbin's recursive algorithm is used and AR coefficients are extracted as feature vectors. In the next step, two different feature

# كاربرد



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## Review

# A review of parametric modelling techniques for EEG analysis

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Received 27 January 1995, accepted 24 March 1995

## ABSTRACT

This review provides an introduction to the use of parametric modelling techniques for time series analysis, and in particular the application of autoregressive modelling to the analysis of physiological signals such as the human electroencephalogram. The concept of signal stationarity is considered and, in the light of this, both adaptive models, and non-adaptive models employing fixed or adaptive segmentation, are discussed. For non-adaptive autoregressive models, the Yule-Walker equations are derived and the popular Levinson-Durbin and Burg algorithms are introduced. The interpretation of an autoregressive model as a recursive digital filter and its use in spectral estimation

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# Parametric Modelling of EEG Data for the Identification of Mental Tasks

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## 1. Introduction

Electroencephalographic (EEG) data is widely used as a biosignal for the identification of different mental states in the human brain. EEG signals can be captured by relatively inexpensive equipment and acquisition procedures are non-invasive and not overly complicated. On the negative side, EEG signals are characterized by low signal-to-noise ratio and non-stationary characteristics, which makes the processing of such signals for the extraction of useful information a challenging task.

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Electroencephalography

ARMA MODEL ESTIMATION FOR EEG USING CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

The EEG signal is modelled as an ARMA process. The performance of Canonical Correlation analysis algorithm to estimate the order of the AR and MA polynomials for real and simulated EEG signals is investigated. It is shown that for records of 5 seconds duration or more the algorithm gives good and consistent estimates of the model order and AR coefficients, and is insensitive to the location of the poles relative to the unit circle. The method is also insensitive to the percentage energy in the component waves.

weakly statioary (i.e) allows the poles to be on the unit circle.

Cannonical Correlation Analysis
The algorithm forms a matrix function
of the Canonical Correlation coefficients
of the data. The smallest eigenvalue of
this correlation matrix is computed. This
should be zero when the order of the matrix is equal to or greater than the AR
order, and the shift in the data vector,
used in computing the coefficients, is
equal to or greater than the MA order.
Since these are not known a-priori, the
smallest eigenvalues for matrices of different orders generated with different
shifts in the data vector are computed.

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## Cardiac arrhythmia classification using autoregressive modeling Dingfei Ge, Narayanan Srinivasan\* and Shankar M Krishnan

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## Abstract

**Background:** Computer-assisted arrhythmia recognition is critical for the management of cardiac disorders. Various techniques have been utilized to classify arrhythmias. Generally, these techniques classify two or three arrhythmias or have significantly large processing times. A simpler autoregressive modeling (AR) technique is proposed to classify normal sinus rhythm (NSR) and various cardiac arrhythmias including atrial premature contraction (APC), premature ventricular contraction (PVC), superventricular tachycardia (SVT), ventricular tachycardia (VT) and ventricular

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## AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELING AND CLASSIFICATION OF CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS

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Abstract-Computer assisted analyses of cardiovascular signals facilitate timely diagnosis and treatment in critically ill patients. Different methods have been employed for the analysis and diagnosis, yet there is scope for enhancement of classification/diagnosis accuracy. Autoregressive modeling (AR) has been applied to ECG signals and the AR coefficients have been used for classification into arrhythmias such as Atrial Premature Contraction, Premature Ventricular Contraction, Ventricular Tachycardia, and Ventricular Fibrillation. Two classification algorithms including the generalized linear model and a multi-layer feed forward neural network using back propagation are proposed to classify the beats into one of the five classes. The results show that autoregressive coefficients can be an effective tool for modeling and classification of ECG signals.

Keywords - AR modeling, electrocardiograms, classification,

where v[k] is the ECG time series, n[k] is zero mean white noise,  $a_i$ 's are the AR coefficients, and M is the AR order. The AR coefficients are computed using Burg's algorithm and were classified using two classification algorithms, a generalized linear model (GLM) and a feed forward neural network using back propagation (BPNN).

A GLM is given by [5]

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon \tag{2}$$

where  $Y = [y_1, y_2, ..., y_N]^T$  is an N-dimensional vector of observed responses,  $\beta = [\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_P]^T$  is a P-dimensional vector of unknown parameters, X is NxP matrix of known predictors (AR coefficients) and  $\varepsilon = [\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_N]^T$  is an N dimensional error vector. The least squares estimator is given by

# Modelling of Electrocardiogram Using Autoregressive Moving Average Model and Linear Predictive Coefficient A Comparative Study

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Abstract — This paper investigate ECG prediction based on the Autoregressive model, Autoregressive Moving Average, and Linear Predictive Coefficient model. It is a complicated and tedious process to predict if the data set is stochastic. The autoregressive model is one of the foremost technique for statistical analysis. Being a

The autoregressive (AR) and autoregressive moving averag e (ARMA) models are the most widely used linear regressi on models for time series analysis [1].

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# AR-based Method for ECG Classification and Patient Recognition

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## Abstract

The electrocardiogram (ECG) is the recording of heart activity obtained by measuring the signals from electrical contacts placed on the skin of the patient. By analyzing ECG, it is possible to detect the rate and consistency of heartbeats and identify possible irregularities in heart operation. This paper describes a set of techniques employed to pre-process the ECG signals and extract a set of features – autoregressive (AR) signal parameters used to characterise ECG signal. Extracted parameters are in this work used to accomplish two tasks. Firstly, AR features belonging to each ECG signal are classified in groups corresponding to three different heart conditions – normal, arrhythmia and ventricular arrhythmia. Obtained classification results indicate accurate, zero-error classification of patients according to their heart condition using the proposed method. Sets of extracted AR coefficients are then extended by adding an additional parameter – power of AR modelling error and a suitability of developed technique for individual patient identification is investigated. Individual feature sets for each group of detected QRS

# كاربرد

## EMG signal classification using neural network with AR model coefficients

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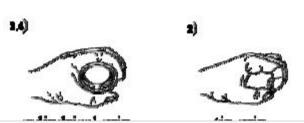
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Abstract: In this work authors proposes two approaches for discriminating between five predefined grasps using the EMG signals. In the first approach, the signal energy and the number of zero-crossing are used as signal features. In the second, the signal is modeled using the AR model and its coefficients became the features. Feature vectors created from both approaches are processed by a neural network with a linear transfer function, which classifies them as one of above mentioned grasps. From the experimental results, pattern identification using the AR model obtained good efficiency for the studied grasps.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Electromyographic signals are biomedical signals that occur in the muscle tissue during contraction or at rest due to generation of electrical potentials by muscle cells. They are function of time and can be described by their amplitude, frequency and phase.



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## Neural Networks with AR Model Coefficients Applied to the EMG Signal Classification

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Abstract. The paper presents a concept of hand movements recognition on the basis of EMG signal analysis. Signal features are represented by coefficient of autoregressive (AR) model, and as classifier the MLP and Adaline networks are applied. The performance of the proposed method was experimentally compared against four different classifiers using real datasets. The systems developed achieved the highest overall classification accuracies demonstrating the potential of neural network classifiers based on AR coefficients for recognition of EMG signals.

## 1 Introduction

The activity of human organism is reflected in characteristic biosignals, which can be measured and next can be applied to the control of the work of technical devices. Electrical potentials accompanying skeleton muscles (called EMG signals) are an example of such biosignals. They can be detected and registered through the skin and used to the control of bio-prosthesis.