

统计信号处理

第六章

# 最小二乘估计

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2023.3

# 内容概要

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- 二、线性最小二乘估计
- 三、序贯最小二乘估计
- 四、约束最小二乘估计
- 五、非线性最小二乘估计
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# 引言

- 最小方差无偏估计 (MVU)
  - Cramer-Rao Lower Bound (CRLB)
  - (一般) 线性模型
  - Sufficient statistics (s.s.)
- 最大似然估计 (MLE)
- 应用前提：似然函数
- 实际应用中条件是否满足？
- 若无似然函数该当如何？
- 最小二乘估计 (Least Squares)

# 一、最小二乘估计概念

已知信号模型  $s[n; \theta]$ ，观测数据为  $x[n] = s[n; \theta] + w[n]$ ， $\theta$  的**最小二乘估计**为

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \min_{\theta} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - s[n; \theta])^2 \right\}$$

**最小二乘  
估计(LSE)**

其中  $J(\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - s[n; \theta])^2$  称为**最小二乘误差**

**MVU**

$$\begin{cases} \min \{ \text{var}(\hat{\theta}) \} \\ \text{s.t. } E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta \end{cases}$$

**MLE**

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} \{ p(x; \theta) \}$$

例：噪声中电平估计问题：

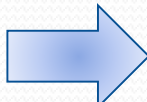
$$x[n] = A + w[n], \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

待估计参数为信号幅度  $A$ ， $w[n]$  为噪声。

$$J(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - A)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial J(A)}{\partial A} = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - A)$$

$$\frac{\partial J(A)}{\partial A} = 0$$


$$\hat{A} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]$$

## 二、线性最小二乘估计

若信号  $s = [s[0], s[1], s[2], \dots, s[N-1]]^T$  与未知参数  $\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_p]^T$  呈线性关系

$$s = \mathbf{H}\theta$$

$\mathbf{H}$  是  $N \times p$  ( $N > p$ ) 的观测矩阵, 秩为  $p$ 。观测数据模型为

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\theta + \mathbf{w}$$

求  $\theta$  的最小二乘估计?

$$\begin{aligned} J(\theta) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - s[n; \theta])^2 \\ &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s})^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}) \\ &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\theta)^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\theta) \\ &= \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H}\theta + \theta^T \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H}\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = -2\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H}\theta \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\hat{\theta} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x}$$

相应的最小LS误差为:


$$J_{\min} = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\theta})$$

## ● 几何解释


$$\begin{aligned} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta})^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}) \\ &= \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

观测矩阵按列向量可记为:

$$\mathbf{H} = [h_1, h_2, \dots, h_p] \quad \text{——信号矢量}$$



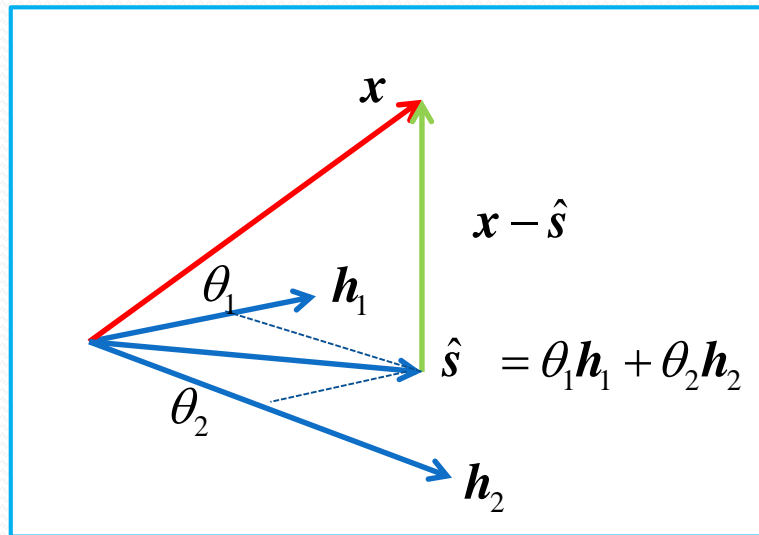
$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^p \theta_i \mathbf{h}_i$$



$$J(\theta) = \left\| \mathbf{x} - \sum_{i=1}^p \theta_i \mathbf{h}_i \right\|_2^2$$

——观测数据到信号的距离的平方

欧式距离:  $\|\xi\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i^2}$



$$\min \{J(\boldsymbol{\theta})\} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \perp \mathbf{h}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, p \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{s}})^T \mathbf{h}_i = 0 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{s}})^T \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{0}^T$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{s}})^T \mathbf{H} &= \mathbf{0}^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{s}} &= \mathbf{H}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})^T \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{0}^T \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{H} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{0}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} \quad \text{——LSE估计量}$$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad \text{——称为误差矢量}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{0}^T \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{——表示误差矢量与信号矢量是正交的!} \\ &\text{——称为正交原理} \end{aligned}$$

若列矢量相互正交:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{h}_i^T \mathbf{h}_j &= \delta_{ij} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} &= (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{I} \Rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} \quad \text{——合适的信号向量将大大简化LSE求解}$$



## • 加权最小二乘

$$J(\theta) = (x - H\theta)^T \mathbf{W} (x - H\theta) \quad (\text{权系数 } \mathbf{W} \text{ 一般为对称矩阵})$$

$$= x^T \mathbf{W} x - x^T \mathbf{W} H \theta - \theta^T H^T \mathbf{W} x + \theta^T H^T \mathbf{W} H \theta$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} &= -H^T \mathbf{W}^T x - H^T \mathbf{W} x + 2H^T \mathbf{W} H \theta \\ \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{W} H)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{W} x$$

相应的最小LS误差为:  $J_{\min} = x^T \left( \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{W} H (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{W} H)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{W} \right) x$

若  $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{C}^{-1}$  ?

$$\hat{\theta} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} x$$

例：不相关噪声中电平估计问题：

$$x[n] = A + w[n], \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

待估计参数为  $A$ ， $w[n]$  为不相关噪声且  $\text{var}(w[n]) = \sigma_n^2$ ，其加权LSE？

目标函数：  $J(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - A)^2$

模型：  $J(\theta) = (x - \mathbf{H}\theta)^T \mathbf{W}(x - \mathbf{H}\theta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{\theta} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{W} x$

参数：  $\theta = ? \quad A$

$\mathbf{H} = ? \quad [1, 1, \dots, 1]^T$

$\mathbf{W} = ? \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{\sigma_{N-1}^2} \end{bmatrix}$

$\hat{A} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} x[n]}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$

# 三、序贯最小二乘估计

例：不相关噪声中电平估计问题：

$$x[n] = A + w[n], \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

待估计参数为  $A$ ， $w[n]$  为不相关噪声且  $\text{var}(w[n]) = \sigma_n^2$ 。

加权LSE:  $J(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - A)^2$

$$\hat{A} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} x[n] / \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{A}[N-1] &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} x[n] / \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\hat{A}[N] = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} x[n] / \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)$$

$$\hat{A}[N] = \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} x[n] + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} x[N] \right\} / \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}$$

能否序贯计算？

$$\hat{A}[N] = \left\{ \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right) \hat{A}[N-1] + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} x[N] \right\} / \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)$$

$$\hat{A}[N] = \left\{ \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right) \hat{A}[N-1] + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} x[N] \right\} / \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)$$

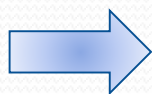
$$\hat{A}[N] = \hat{A}[N-1] + \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])$$

$K[N]$  : 增益因子

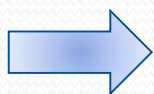
$$\hat{A}[N] = \hat{A}[N-1] + K[N] (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])$$

# LSE的方差

$$\hat{A}[N-1] = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} x[n]}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$$



$$\text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1]) = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)^2 \text{var}(x[n])}{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$$



新的估计量:  $\hat{A}[N] = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} x[n]}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$

对应的方差为:

$$\text{var}(\hat{A}[N]) = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$$

能否序贯  
计算?

$$\text{var}(\hat{A}[N]) = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \times \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \times \text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1])}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right) \times \text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1])}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}} \right) \text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1])$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{A}[N]) = (1 - K[N]) \text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1])$$

- 估计量的方差可以序贯计算
- 估计量的方差在不断减小

# 最小LS误差

$$J_{\min} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - \hat{A})^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} J_{\min}[N-1] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \\ J_{\min}[N] = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - \hat{A}[N])^2 \end{cases}$$

能否序贯  
计算?

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\min}[N] &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - \hat{A}[N])^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N])^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - \hat{A}[N-1] + \hat{A}[N-1] - \hat{A}[N])^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N])^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (\hat{A}[N-1] - \hat{A}[N])^2}{+ 2 \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - \hat{A}[N-1]) (\hat{A}[N-1] - \hat{A}[N])} \right\} + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N])^2 \end{aligned}$$

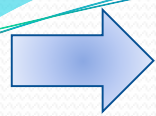
$$\hat{A}[N] = \hat{A}[N-1] + K[N] (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])$$

$$= J_{\min}[N-1] + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} K^2[N] (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} (1 - K[N])^2 (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2$$

$$J_{\min}[N] = J_{\min}[N-1] + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} K^2[N] (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} (1 - K[N])^2 (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} K^2[N] + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} (1 - K[N])^2 \right\} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \left( 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}} \right)^2 \right\} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \\ &= \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)^2}{\left( \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)^2} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \\ &= \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right) \left\{ \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right\}}{\left( \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)^2} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \end{aligned}$$

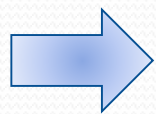
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right)}{\left( \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \\ &= \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right)}{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} \right)} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\left( \sigma_N^2 + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \right)} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\left( \sigma_N^2 + \text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1]) \right)} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$J_{\min}[N] = J_{\min}[N-1] + \frac{1}{\text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1]) + \sigma_N^2} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2$$

$$= J_{\min}[N-1] + \frac{\sigma_N^2}{\text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1]) + \sigma_N^2} \frac{(x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2}{\sigma_N^2}$$

$$K[N] = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\frac{1}{\text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1])} + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}} = \frac{\text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1])}{\text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1]) + \sigma_N^2}$$



$$J_{\min}[N] = J_{\min}[N-1] + (1 - K[N]) \frac{(x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2}{\sigma_N^2}$$

- 最小LS误差可以序贯计算
- 最小LS误差在不断增加

——因要拟合的数据在增加

例：不相关噪声中电平估计问题：

$$x[n] = A + w[n], \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

待估计参数为  $A$ ， $w[n]$  为不相关噪声且  $\text{var}(w[n]) = \sigma_n^2$ 。

$$\text{加权LSE: } J(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (x[n] - A)^2$$

$$\text{估计量更新: } \hat{A}[N] = \hat{A}[N-1] + \underline{K[N]} (x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])$$

$$\text{增益因子: } K[N] = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}{\underbrace{\text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1]) + \frac{1}{\sigma_N^2}}_{\text{总的信息量}}}$$

新的信息量

$$\text{LSE方差更新: } \text{var}(\hat{A}[N]) = (1 - \underline{K[N]}) \text{var}(\hat{A}[N-1])$$

$$\text{最小LS误差更新: } J_{\min}[N] = J_{\min}[N-1] + (1 - \underline{K[N]}) \frac{(x[N] - \hat{A}[N-1])^2}{\sigma_N^2}$$

$$\text{初始化: } \hat{A}[0] = x[0] \quad \text{var}(\hat{A}[0]) = \sigma_0^2$$



## ● 推广至矢量参数情况

信号模型:  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{w}$

$\mathbf{w}$  为噪声, 其协方差矩阵为  $\mathbf{C}_w$ 。

加权最小LS误差:  $J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta})^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta})$

加权LSE:  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{x}$

LSE的协方差阵:  $\mathbf{C}_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{C}_w^{-1} \mathbf{H})^{-1}$

若  $\mathbf{C}_w$  是**对角矩阵**, 即噪声是不相关的, 则可按如下方式序贯计算:

估计量更新:  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}[n] = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}[n-1] + \mathbf{k}[n] (x[n] - \mathbf{h}^T[n] \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}[n-1])$

增益因子:  $\mathbf{k}[n] = \frac{\mathbf{C}_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}[n-1] \mathbf{h}[n]}{\sigma_n^2 + \mathbf{h}^T[n] \mathbf{C}_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}[n-1] \mathbf{h}[n]}$

协方差更新:  $\mathbf{C}_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}[n] = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{k}[n] \mathbf{h}^T[n]) \mathbf{C}_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}[n-1]$

最小LS误差更新:  $J_{\min}[n] = J_{\min}[n-1] + \frac{(x[n] - \mathbf{h}^T[n] \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}[n-1])^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \mathbf{h}^T[n] \mathbf{C}_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}[n-1] \mathbf{h}[n]}$

$$\mathbf{H}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}[n-1] \\ \mathbf{h}^T[n] \end{bmatrix}$$
$$x[n] = \mathbf{h}^T[n] \boldsymbol{\theta} + w[n]$$

A. Giordano and Frank M. Hsu. *Least square estimation with application to digital signal processing*. Wiley, New York, 1985

## 四、约束最小二乘估计

信号模型:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{w}$$

$\mathbf{w}$  为噪声, 其协方差矩阵为  $\mathbf{C}$ 。待估计参数需满足如下约束:

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\theta} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta})^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta})\} \\ s.t. \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\theta} = \mathbf{b} \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_c &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta})^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \lambda^T (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{b}) \\ \frac{\partial J_c}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_c = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \lambda$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_c = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

无约束最小二乘解 清华大学电子工程系

约束条件:  $\mathbf{A}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_c = \mathbf{b}$  

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = \left[ \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \right]^{-1} (\mathbf{A}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \mathbf{b})$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_c = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \left[ \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \right]^{-1} (\mathbf{A}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \mathbf{b})$$

• 在无约束LSE的基础上加一“修正项”

李洪 副教授

例：信号模型：

$$x[n] = s[n] + w[n]$$

其中，信号为  $s[n] = \begin{cases} \theta_1, & n=0 \\ \theta_2, & n=1 \\ 0, & n=2 \end{cases}$ ，观测数据为  $\{x[0], x[1], x[2]\}$ 。

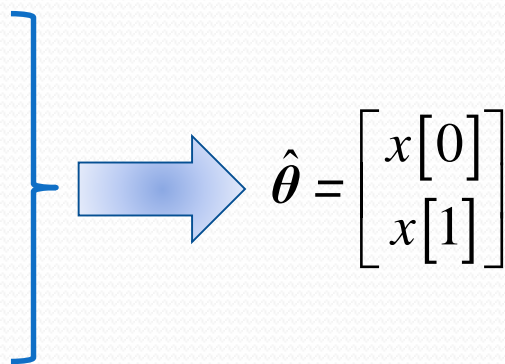
若已知  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$ ，对参数的估计为？

待估计参数： $\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2]^T$

## 第一种方法：无约束LSE

$$\hat{\theta} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} x[0] \\ x[1] \end{bmatrix}$$

例：信号模型：

$$x[n] = s[n] + w[n]$$

$$\text{其中，信号为 } s[n] = \begin{cases} \theta_1, & n=0 \\ \theta_2, & n=1 \\ 0, & n=2 \end{cases}, \text{ 观测数据为 } \{x[0], x[1], x[2]\}。$$

若已知  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$ ，对参数的估计为？

待估计参数： $\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2]^T$

## 第二种方法：约束LSE

$$\hat{\theta}_c = \hat{\theta} - (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \left[ \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \right]^{-1} (\mathbf{A} \hat{\theta} - \mathbf{b})$$
$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} x[0] \\ x[1] \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\text{约束 } \mathbf{A}\theta = \mathbf{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad [1, -1]\theta = 0$$
$$\hat{\theta}_c = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(x[0] + x[1]) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x[0] + x[1]) \end{bmatrix}$$

# 五、非线性最小二乘估计

已知信号模型  $s[n; \theta]$ ，观测数据为  $x[n] = s[n; \theta] + w[n]$ ， $\theta$  的最小二乘估计为

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$
$$J(\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - s[n; \theta])^2$$

最小二乘  
估计

$$J(\theta) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}(\theta))^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}(\theta)) \quad \text{非线性问题!}$$

## 1. 网格搜索法

一般适用于待搜索维数较小者

## 2. 参数变换法

$$J(\theta) = (x - s(\theta))^T (x - s(\theta))$$

**核心思想：将非线性参数转换为线性参数来求解**

对该估计参数  $\theta$ ，进行某一对一变换：

$$\alpha = g(\theta)$$

使得非线性信号模型能转换为线性信号模型：

$$s(\theta) = \mathbf{H}\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\alpha + \mathbf{w}$$

若  $\alpha$  的LSE为：

$$\hat{\alpha} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x}$$

则待估计参数  $\theta$  的LSE可由下式求出：

$$\hat{\theta} = g^{-1}(\hat{\alpha}) \quad \text{——LSE的不变性！}$$

例：信号模型：

$$x[n] = A \cos(2\pi f_0 n + \phi) + w[n]$$

$f_0$  已知，待估计参数为信号幅度 ( $A > 0$ ) 和载波相位  $\phi$ 。

$$J = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - A \cos(2\pi f_0 n + \phi))^2 \quad \text{非线性问题！}$$

$$A \cos(2\pi f_0 n + \phi) = \underbrace{A \cos(\phi)}_{\alpha_1} \cos(2\pi f_0 n) - \underbrace{A \sin(\phi)}_{\alpha_2} \sin(2\pi f_0 n)$$

$$s[n] = \alpha_1 \cos(2\pi f_0 n) + \alpha_2 \sin(2\pi f_0 n)$$

$$\mathbf{s} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \cos(2\pi f_0) & \sin(2\pi f_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \cos(2\pi f_0(N-1)) & \sin(2\pi f_0(N-1)) \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$$
$$\mathbf{H}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \mathbf{w}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x}$$
$$A = \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}$$
$$\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{-\alpha_2}{\alpha_1}\right)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A} \\ \hat{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\hat{\alpha}_1^2 + \hat{\alpha}_2^2} \\ \arctan\left(\frac{-\hat{\alpha}_2}{\hat{\alpha}_1}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

### 3. 参数分离法

$$J(\theta) = (x - s(\theta))^T (x - s(\theta))$$

**核心思想：将非线性参数尽量转换为线性参数，以减小复杂度**

**尽量**将信号变换为如下形式

$$s(\theta) = \mathbf{H}(\alpha) \beta$$

1. 参数分离

其中待估计参数为  $\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$ 。此时，LS误差为

$$J(\alpha, \beta) = (x - \mathbf{H}(\alpha) \beta)^T (x - \mathbf{H}(\alpha) \beta)$$

对给定的  $\alpha$ ，使LS误差最小的  $\beta$  为

$$\hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) \mathbf{H}(\alpha))^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) x$$

2. 线性参数非线性表示

4. 线性参数求解

此时，LS误差为

$$J(\alpha, \hat{\beta}) = x^T \left( \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}(\alpha) (\mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) \mathbf{H}(\alpha))^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) \right) x$$

此时， $\alpha$  的LSE为

$$\max_{\alpha} \left\{ x^T \mathbf{H}(\alpha) (\mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) \mathbf{H}(\alpha))^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) x \right\}$$

3. 非线性参数求解



## 4. Gauss-Newton迭代法

$$J(\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - s[n; \theta])^2$$

**核心思想：非线性问题线性化后迭代求解**

某个标称的 $\theta$  附近对非线性函数进行线性化

$$s[n; \theta] \approx s[n; \theta_0] + \left. \frac{\partial s[n; \theta]}{\partial \theta} \right|_{\theta=\theta_0} (\theta - \theta_0)$$

此时，LS误差为

$$\begin{aligned} J(\theta) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - s[n; \theta])^2 \\ &\approx \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( x[n] - s[n; \theta_0] + \left. \frac{\partial s[n; \theta]}{\partial \theta} \right|_{\theta=\theta_0} \theta_0 - \left. \frac{\partial s[n; \theta]}{\partial \theta} \right|_{\theta=\theta_0} \theta \right)^2 \\ &= \underbrace{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}(\theta_0)) + \mathbf{H}(\theta_0)\theta_0}_{\mathbf{r}} - \underbrace{\mathbf{H}(\theta_0)\theta}_{\mathbf{H}\theta} \quad \mathbf{r}^T (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{H}\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中, } [\mathbf{H}(\theta)]_i = \frac{\partial s[i; \theta]}{\partial \theta}$$

LSE为

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\theta} &= \left( \mathbf{H}^T(\theta_0) \mathbf{H}(\theta_0) \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(\theta_0) (\mathbf{x} - s(\theta_0) + \mathbf{H}(\theta_0) \theta_0) \\ &= \theta_0 + \left( \mathbf{H}^T(\theta_0) \mathbf{H}(\theta_0) \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(\theta_0) (\mathbf{x} - s(\theta_0))\end{aligned}$$

其迭代解法:

$$\theta_{k+1} = \theta_k + \left( \mathbf{H}^T(\theta_k) \mathbf{H}(\theta_k) \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(\theta_k) (\mathbf{x} - s(\theta_k))$$

进一步地, 可推广至矢量参数时

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_k + \left( \mathbf{H}^T(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) \mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) (\mathbf{x} - s(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k))$$

其中,  $[\mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \frac{\partial s[i; \boldsymbol{\theta}]}{\partial \theta_j}$

## ● 存在收敛问题

Seber, G.A.F., Wild, C.J. *Nonlinear Regression*. J. Wiley, New York, 1989

其它类似方法: Newton-Raphson迭代法

## 5. 循环最小化方法

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

- 将待估计参数分为两部分： $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [\boldsymbol{\xi} \quad \boldsymbol{\varsigma}]^T$  也可分为更多部分
- 给定  $\boldsymbol{\varsigma}^0$
- 计算  $\boldsymbol{\xi}^1 = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \left\{ J \left( [\boldsymbol{\xi} \quad \boldsymbol{\varsigma}^0]^T \right) \right\}$  和  $\boldsymbol{\varsigma}^1 = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\varsigma}} \left\{ J \left( [\boldsymbol{\xi}^1 \quad \boldsymbol{\varsigma}]^T \right) \right\}$
- 计算  $\boldsymbol{\xi}^2 = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \left\{ J \left( [\boldsymbol{\xi} \quad \boldsymbol{\varsigma}^1]^T \right) \right\}$  和  $\boldsymbol{\varsigma}^2 = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\varsigma}} \left\{ J \left( [\boldsymbol{\xi}^2 \quad \boldsymbol{\varsigma}]^T \right) \right\}$
- ...
- 计算  $\boldsymbol{\xi}^k = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \left\{ J \left( [\boldsymbol{\xi} \quad \boldsymbol{\varsigma}^{k-1}]^T \right) \right\}$  和  $\boldsymbol{\varsigma}^k = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\varsigma}} \left\{ J \left( [\boldsymbol{\xi}^k \quad \boldsymbol{\varsigma}]^T \right) \right\}$   
直至收敛

## 6. 放松估计方法

例：正弦信号参数估计

$$x[n] = \sum_{p=1}^P \alpha_p e^{j2\pi f_p n} + w[n], \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

其中信号幅度  $\alpha_p$  和频率  $f_p$  未知。

$$\mathbf{x} = [x[0], x[1], \dots, x[N-1]]^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p]^T$$

$$\mathbf{f} = [f_1, f_1, \dots, f_p]^T$$

$$\mathbf{h}(f_p) = [1, e^{j2\pi f_p}, e^{j2\pi f_p^2}, \dots, e^{j2\pi f_p(N-1)}]^T$$

$$\mathbf{w} = [w[0], w[1], \dots, w[N-1]]^T$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{p=1}^P \alpha_p \mathbf{h}(f_p) + \mathbf{w}$$

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{f}) = [\mathbf{h}(f_1), \mathbf{h}(f_2), \mathbf{h}(f_1), \dots, \mathbf{h}(f_p)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}(f)\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \mathbf{w} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = (\mathbf{H}^H(f)\mathbf{H}(f))^{-1} \mathbf{H}^H(f)\mathbf{x} \\ \max_f \left\{ \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{H}(f) (\mathbf{H}^H(f)\mathbf{H}(f))^{-1} \mathbf{H}^H(f)\mathbf{x} \right\} \end{cases}$$

问题：若  $\hat{f}_i \approx \hat{f}_j$  ?

将导致幅度估计性能较差

假定  $\{\hat{\alpha}_i, \hat{f}_i\}_{i=1, i \neq p}^P$  已知或通过其它方式估计得到，那么可构建新的观测数据

$$\mathbf{x}_p = \mathbf{x} - \sum_{i=1, i \neq p}^P \hat{\alpha}_i \mathbf{h}(\hat{f}_i) \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow J(\alpha_p, f_p) = (\mathbf{x}_p - \alpha_p \mathbf{h}(f_p))^H (\mathbf{x}_p - \alpha_p \mathbf{h}(f_p))$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}_p = \arg \max_{f_p} \left| \frac{\mathbf{h}^H(f_p) \mathbf{x}_p}{N} \right|^2 \quad \hat{\alpha}_p = \frac{\mathbf{h}^H(f_p) \mathbf{x}_p}{N} \bigg|_{f_p = \hat{f}_p} \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

- Li J, Stoica P, Efficient mixed-spectrum estimation with applications to target feature extraction, IEEE Transactions on signal processing, 1996, 44(2): 281-295
- 吴仁彪等, 通用鲁棒的放松估计方法, 科学出版社, 2017年

➤ 假定信号数为1

- 利用观测数据  $\mathbf{x}$  和式 (2) 估计得到  $\{\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{f}_1\}$

➤ 假定信号数为2

- 利用式 (1) 和估计得到的  $\{\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{f}_1\}$  构建数据  $\mathbf{x}_2$ 。利用  $\mathbf{x}_2$  和式 (2) 估计得到  $\{\hat{\alpha}_2, \hat{f}_2\}$
- 利用式 (1) 和估计得到的  $\{\hat{\alpha}_2, \hat{f}_2\}$  构建数据  $\mathbf{x}_1$ 。利用  $\mathbf{x}_1$  和式 (2) 估计得到  $\{\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{f}_1\}$
- 重复上述步骤直至收敛

收敛: 残差小于门限或  
迭代次数达到门限

➤ 假定信号数为3, 按类似方法反复估计直至收敛

.....

➤ 假定信号数为 P, 按类似方法反复估计直至收敛

# 六、小结

- 最小二乘估计

- 无需似然函数，与MVU、MLE不同
- 与同样也不需要似然函数的BLUE也不同
- 核心思想：使由待估计参数构建的信号与观测数据“尽量接近”

体会各类估计理论与方法核心思想的差异

——信号模型至关重要

- 线性最小二乘估计

- 加权最小二乘估计

- 序贯最小二乘估计

- 约束最小二乘估计

- 非线性最小二乘估计

- 网格搜索法、参数变换、参数分离法、迭代方法，等