

Recursive Least Squares Algorithm

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Abstract—This manual provides an introduction to the Adaptive Recursive Least Squares Algorithm.

1 PROBLEM FORMULATION

Consider the cost function

$$J(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta(n, i) |e(n)|^2$$

where

$$e(n) = d(n) - W^T(n)X(n) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\text{and } 0 < \beta(n, i) \leq 1 \quad (1.2)$$

Problem 1.1. Show that the optimal solution for

$$\min_W J(n) \quad (1.3)$$

is

$$W_*(n) = \phi^{-1}(n)z(n) \quad (1.4)$$

where

$$\phi(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} X(i)X^T(i) \quad (1.5)$$

$$z(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} X(i)d^T(i) \quad (1.6)$$

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Solution: The optimum value is obtained by solving the following equation

$$\frac{\partial J(n)}{\partial W(n)} = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

resulting in

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} \left[0 - X(i)d^T(i) - X^T(i)d(i) + 2W(n)X(i)X^T(i) \right] = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

which can be expressed as

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} X(i)X^T(i) \right] W(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} X(i)d^T(i) \quad (1.9)$$

$$\implies \phi(n)W(n) = z(n) \quad (1.10)$$

Problem 1.2. Show that

$$\phi(n) = \lambda \phi(n-1) + X(n)X^T(n) \quad (1.11)$$

$$z(n) = \lambda z(n-1) + X(n)X^T(n) \quad (1.12)$$

2 UPDATE EQUATIONS

Problem 2.1. If

$$A = B^{-1} + CD^{-1}C^T, \quad (2.1)$$

verify that

$$A^{-1} = B - BC(D + C^T BC)^{-1}C^T B \quad (2.2)$$

through a python script.

Problem 2.2. Using (2.2) and (1.11), show that

$$P(n) = \lambda^{-1} \left[I - \frac{\lambda^{-1} P(n-1) X(n) X^T(n)}{1 + \lambda^{-1} X^T(n) P(n-1) X(n)} \right] P(n-1) \quad (2.3)$$

where

$$P(n) = \phi^{-1}(n) \quad (2.4)$$

Problem 2.3. Show that

$$W(n) = W(n-1) + P(n)X(n)e(n) \quad (2.5)$$

3 RLS ALGORITHM

Problem 3.1. Obtain an algorithm for getting $e(n)$ from $d(n)$.

Solution:

- 1) Initialize the algorithm by setting $P(0) = \delta^{-1}I$, where δ is a small positive constant and $W^T(0) = 0$.
- 2) For $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, compute the following

$$e(n) = d(n) - X^T(n)W(n-1) \quad (3.1)$$

$$W(n) = W(n-1) + P(n)X(n)e(n) \quad (3.2)$$

$$P(n) = \lambda^{-1} \left[I - \frac{\lambda^{-1}P(n-1)X(n)X^T(n)}{1 + \lambda^{-1}X^T(n)P(n-1)X(n)} \right] P(n-1) \quad (3.3)$$

Problem 3.2. Download the following script

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadepall/
EE5347/master/rls/codes/RLS_NC_SPEECH.
py
```

and execute it. Compare the output with the LMS output.

4 CONVERGENCE OF THE RLS ALGORITHM

Problem 4.1. Show that the RLS algorithm converges in the mean as well as the mean square sense.