

chap 7 最小二乘自适应滤波



一 掌握以下概念：线性 LS 估计问题，正交原理，正则方程

二 理解标准 RLS 自适应滤波器算法原理，存在的问题

三 掌握：最小二乘自适应滤波器的矢量空间分析基本方法，正向预测和反向预测误差滤波的矢量空间分析基本方法，时间更新和阶次更新思路、方法及推导过程；

理解：最小二乘滤波器的矢量空间分析中的投影矩阵和正交投影矩阵,角参数的物理意义

了解：LS 准则下的预测误差滤波器的格形结构，最小二乘格形（LSL）自适应算法

四 了解快速横向滤波（FTF）自适应算法的算法原理，理解横向滤波算子，增益滤波器的概念


最小二乘法

线性LS估计问题

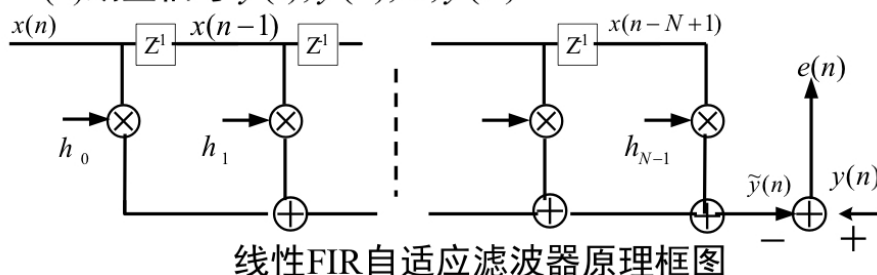
LMS的缺点：失调较大，需要信号平稳

解决方法：LS(Least Square，最小二乘)，以时间均值代替统计均值

$$J(\mathbf{H}) = \sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} e^2(n) = \sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} [(y(n) - \tilde{y}(n))]^2 = \min$$


$$J(\mathbf{H}) = E[e^2(n)] = \min$$

设:(1)观察信号 $x(1), x(2), \dots, x(L)$; $\mathbf{H} = [h_0, h_1, \dots, h_{N-1}]^T$
 (2)期望信号 $y(1), y(2), \dots, y(L)$



线性FIR自适应滤波器的输出:

$$\tilde{y}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k x(n-k) \quad e(n) = y(n) - \tilde{y}(n)$$

$$J(\mathbf{H}) = \sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} e^2(n) = \sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} [(y(n) - \tilde{y}(n))]^2 = \min_{\mathbf{H}} \quad \mathbf{H}_{LS} \leftarrow \text{LS Filter}$$

正交原理

$$\frac{\partial J(\mathbf{H})}{\partial \mathbf{H}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} x(n-k)e(n) = 0, k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

正交原理:LS滤波器的输入 $x(n-k)$ 和误差 $e(n)$ 正交, $k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

推论1:滤波器的输出和误差 $e(n)$ 正交

$$\sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} \tilde{y}(n)e(n) = 0$$

推论2:LS滤波等价于将期望信号 $y(n)$ 进行正交分解

$$\mathbf{y}(n) = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}(n) + \mathbf{e}(n)$$

正则方程

$$e(n) = y(n) - \tilde{y}(n) = y(n) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k x(n-k)$$

$$\sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} x(n-k) \underbrace{e(n)}_{\downarrow \text{RLS}} = 0, k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

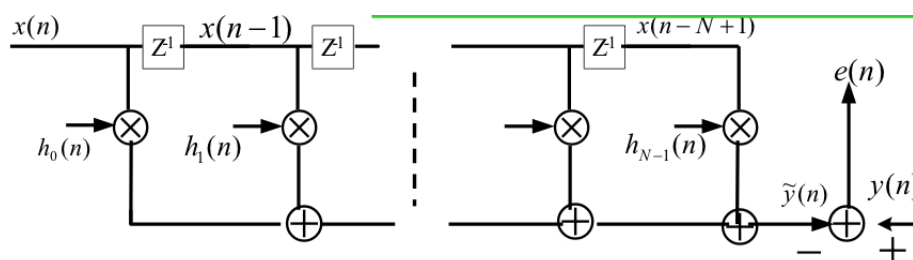
$$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h_m \sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} x(n-k) x(n-m) = \sum_{n=n_1}^{n=n_2} x(n-k) y(n), k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h_m \Phi(m, k) = \underline{z(-k)}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad \text{Normal Equation}$$

$$\Phi \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{z} \Rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{H}_{LS}} = \Phi^{-1} \mathbf{z}$$

标准 RLS 自适应滤波器

算法原理



基本思想: 假设在 $n-1$ 时刻得到滤波器系数的 LS 估计, 在 n 时刻新的数据到来后, 按 LS 准则更新滤波器系数 \rightarrow RLS

$$J[\mathbf{H}(n)] = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} e^2(i) = \min \quad \underline{\lambda \rightarrow \text{遗忘因子}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(i) = [x(i), x(i-1), \dots, x(i-N+1)]^T \quad e(i) = y(i) - \tilde{y}(i)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n) = [h_0(n), h_1(n), \dots, h_{N-1}(n)]^T$$

$$\underline{\tilde{y}(i) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k(n) x(i-k) = \mathbf{H}^T(n) \mathbf{x}(i) = \mathbf{x}^T(i) \mathbf{H}(n)}$$

初始化: $\mathbf{H}(0) = \mathbf{0}$

$$P(0) = \delta^{-1} \mathbf{I}$$

$$\delta = \begin{cases} \text{small positive constant for high SNR} \\ \text{large positive constant for low SNR} \end{cases}$$

叠代: $n=1,2,\dots$ $\boldsymbol{\pi}(n) = \mathbf{P}(n-1)\mathbf{x}(n)$, $P(n) = \varphi^{-1}(n)$

$$\mathbf{k}(n) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\pi}(n)}{\lambda + \mathbf{x}^T(n)\boldsymbol{\pi}(n)}, \quad \lambda: \text{遗忘因子}$$

$$\xi(n) = y(n) - \mathbf{H}^T(n-1)\mathbf{x}(n),$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n) = \mathbf{H}(n-1) + \mathbf{k}(n)\xi(n),$$

$$\mathbf{P}(n) = \lambda^{-1}\mathbf{P}(n-1) - \lambda^{-1}\mathbf{k}(n)\mathbf{x}^T(n)\mathbf{P}(n-1)$$

存在的问题

矢量空间分析

LS Adaptive Filter的矢量空间分析

$$\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} x(1) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x(2) & x(1) & & \\ x(n-1) & x(n-2) & & x(n-N) \\ x(n) & x(n-1) & & x(n-N+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

以 $\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n)$ 的N个列向量
 $z^0\mathbf{x}(n), z^{-1}\mathbf{x}(n), \dots,$
 $z^{-(N-1)}\mathbf{x}(n)$
 为基底, 构成n维空间的N维子空间 $\{\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n)\}$

$$\mathbf{x}(n) = [x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n)]^T$$

$$z^{-j}\mathbf{x}(n) = [0, \dots, x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n-j)]^T$$

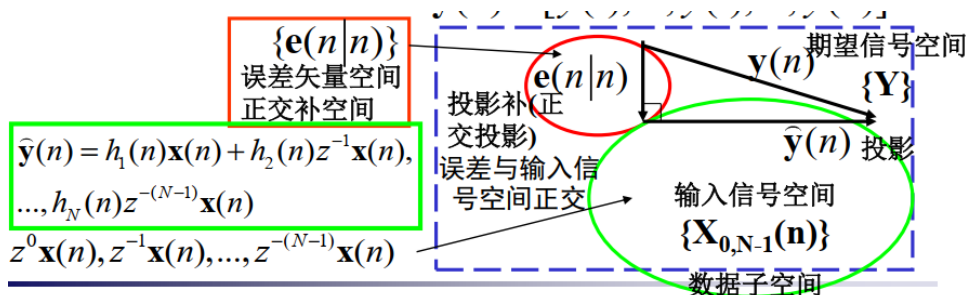
$$\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n) = [z^0\mathbf{x}(n), z^{-1}\mathbf{x}(n), \dots, z^{-(N-1)}\mathbf{x}(n)]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}(n) = \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n)\mathbf{H}(n) = [z^0\mathbf{x}(n), z^{-1}\mathbf{x}(n), \dots, z^{-(N-1)}\mathbf{x}(n)]\mathbf{H}(n)$$

$$= h_0(n)\mathbf{x}(n) + h_1(n)z^{-1}\mathbf{x}(n) + \dots + h_{N-1}(n)z^{-(N-1)}\mathbf{x}(n)$$

线性组合, 估计是数据
 矢量空间的一个矢量

投影矩阵和正交投影矩阵



角参量的物理意义

新息的度量

时间更新和阶次更新

正向预测和后向预测误差滤波的矢量空间分析

$$e(i|n) = y(i) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k(n)x(i-k), i=1, \dots, n$$

正向预测误差:

$$e_N^f(i) = x(i) - \hat{x}_f(i) = x(i) - \sum_{k=1}^N a_{Nk}x(i-k), 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$\mathcal{E}_N^f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n [e_N^f(i)]^2 \Rightarrow \min_{\{a_{Nk}\}_{k=1}^N}$$

定义:

$$\mathbf{e}_N^f(n) = [e_N^f(1), \dots, e_N^f(i), \dots, e_N^f(n)]^T$$

$$\mathbf{x}(n-1) = [x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n-1)]^T \Leftarrow \mathbf{x}(n)$$

输入信号矢量

$$\mathbf{x}(n) = [x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n)]^T \Leftarrow \mathbf{y}(n)$$

参考信号矢量

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_f(n) = [\hat{x}_f(1), \dots, \hat{x}_f(i), \dots, \hat{x}_f(n)]^T \Leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{y}}(n)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_N(n) = [a_{N1}(n), a_{N2}(n), \dots, a_{NN}(n)]^T \Leftarrow \mathbf{H}(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{X}_{1,N}(n) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x(1) & 0 & & \\ x(n-2) & x(n-3) & & x(n-N-1) \\ x(n-1) & x(n-2) & & x(n-N) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= [z^{-1}\mathbf{x}(n), z^{-2}\mathbf{x}(n), \dots, z^{-N}\mathbf{x}(n)]^T \\
\text{则: } \hat{\mathbf{x}}_f(n) &= \mathbf{X}_{1,N}(n)\mathbf{A}_N(n) = \mathbf{P}_{1,N}(n)\mathbf{x}(n) \\
\mathbf{e}_N^f(n) &= \mathbf{x}(n) - \mathbf{X}_{1,N}(n)\mathbf{A}_N(n) = \mathbf{P}_{1,N}^\perp(n)\mathbf{x}(n) \\
\{\mathbf{X}_{1,N}(n)\} &\begin{cases} \mathbf{P}_{1,N}(n) = \mathbf{X}_{1,N}(n)\langle \mathbf{X}_{1,N}, \mathbf{X}_{1,N} \rangle^{-1} \mathbf{X}_{1,N}^T \\ \mathbf{P}_{1,N}^\perp(n) = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_{1,N}(n) \end{cases} \\
e_N^f(n) &= \boldsymbol{\pi}^T(n) \mathbf{e}_N^f(n) = \langle \boldsymbol{\pi}(n), \mathbf{P}_{1,N}^\perp(n)\mathbf{x}(n) \rangle \\
\mathcal{E}_N^f(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n [e_N^f(i)]^2 = \langle \mathbf{e}_N^f(n), \mathbf{e}_N^f(n) \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

后向预测误差滤波的矢量空间分析

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{反向（后向）预测误差: } e(i|n) &= y(i) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k(n)x(i-k), i=1, \dots, n \\
e_N^b(i) &= x(i-N) - \hat{x}_b(i-N) = x(i-N) - \sum_{k=1}^N b_{Nk}x(i-N+k) \\
\mathcal{E}_N^b(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n [e_N^b(i)]^2 \Rightarrow \min_{\{b_{Nk}\}_{k=1}^N} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \\
\text{定义: } \mathbf{e}_N^b(n) &= [e_N^b(1), \dots, e_N^b(i), \dots, e_N^b(n)]^T \\
\mathbf{x}(n) &= [x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n)]^T \quad \text{输入信号矢量} \\
\mathbf{x}_b(n-N) &= [x(1-N), \dots, x(i-N), \dots, x(n-N)]^T \Leftarrow \mathbf{y}(n) \\
\hat{\mathbf{x}}_b(n-N) &= [\hat{x}_b(1-N), \dots, \hat{x}_b(i-N), \dots, \hat{x}_b(n-N)]^T \Leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{y}}(n) \\
\mathbf{B}_N(n) &= [b_{NN}(n), b_{N(N-1)}(n-1), \dots, b_{N1}(n)]^T \Leftarrow \mathbf{H}(n)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} x(1) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x(2) & x(1) & & \\ & & & \\ x(n-1) & x(n-2) & & x(n-N) \\ x(n) & x(n-1) & & x(n-N+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{则: } \hat{\mathbf{x}}_b(n-N) = \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n) \mathbf{B}_N(n) = \mathbf{P}_{0,N-1}(n) z^{-N} \mathbf{x}(n)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_N^b(n) = z^{-N} \mathbf{x}(n) - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_b(n-N) = \mathbf{P}_{0,N-1}^\perp z^{-N} \mathbf{x}(n)$$

$$\{\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n)\} \begin{cases} \mathbf{P}_{0,N-1}(n) = \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n) \langle \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}, \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1} \rangle^{-1} \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}^T \\ \mathbf{P}_{0,N-1}^\perp(n) = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_{0,N-1}(n) \end{cases}$$

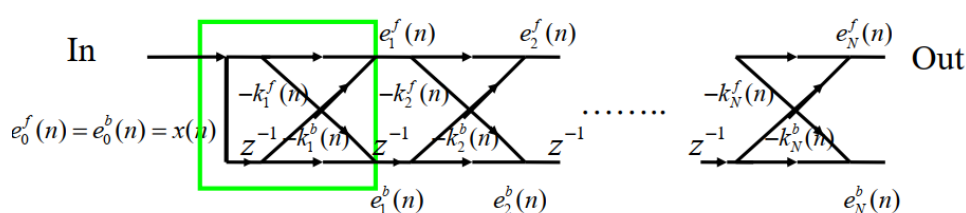
$$\mathbf{e}_N^b(n) = \boldsymbol{\pi}^T(n) \mathbf{e}_N^b(n) = \langle \boldsymbol{\pi}(n), \mathbf{P}_{0,N-1}^\perp z^{-N} \mathbf{x}(n) \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{E}_N^b(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n [e_N^b(i)]^2 = \langle \mathbf{e}_N^b(n), \mathbf{e}_N^b(n) \rangle$$

LS 准则下的预测误差滤波器的格形结构

$$e_{N+1}^f(n) = e_N^f(n) - k_{N+1}^b e_N^b(n-1)$$

$$e_{N+1}^b(n) = e_N^b(n-1) - k_{N+1}^f e_N^f(n)$$



最小二乘格形（LSL）自适应算法

算法总结:

1) 初始化, $N=1,2,\dots,P$

$$e_N^b(0) = 0, \Delta_N(0) = 0, \gamma_N(0) = 1, \varepsilon_N^b(0) = \varepsilon_N^f(0) = \delta$$

For $n=1,2,3,\dots$ Repeat 2) and 3):

2) n 时刻初始化(零阶预测) ($n=1,2,3,\dots$)

$$e_0^f(n) = e_0^b(n) = x(n)$$

$$\varepsilon_0^b(n) = \varepsilon_0^f(n) = \varepsilon_0^f(n-1) + x^2(n)$$

$$\gamma_0(n) = 1$$

3) n 时刻的阶次迭代 ($N=0,1,2,\dots,P-1$)

$$\Delta_{N+1}(n) = \Delta_{N+1}(n-1) + \frac{e_N^f(n)e_N^b(n-1)}{\gamma_N(n-1)}$$

$$k_{N+1}^b(n) = \frac{\Delta_{N+1}(n)}{\varepsilon_N^b(n-1)} \quad k_{N+1}^f(n) = \frac{\Delta_{N+1}(n)}{\varepsilon_N^f(n)}$$

$$e_{N+1}^f(n) = e_N^f(n) - k_{N+1}^b(n)e_N^b(n-1)$$

$$e_{N+1}^b(n) = e_N^b(n-1) - k_{N+1}^f(n)e_N^f(n)$$

$$\varepsilon_{N+1}^f(n) = \varepsilon_N^f(n) - k_{N+1}^b(n)\Delta_{N+1}(n)$$

$$\varepsilon_{N+1}^b(n) = \varepsilon_N^b(n) - k_{N+1}^f(n)\Delta_{N+1}(n)$$

$$\gamma_{N+1}(n) = \gamma_N(n-1) - \frac{[e_N^b(n-1)]^2}{\varepsilon_N^b(n-1)}$$

快速横向滤波 (FTF) 自适应算法

算法原理

FTF自适应算法流程:

1 初始化

$$\mathbf{A}_N(0) = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B}_N(0) = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{H}_N(0) = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{G}_N(0) = \mathbf{0}, \gamma_N(0) = 1.0$$

$$\varepsilon^f(0) = \varepsilon^b(0) = \delta, 0 < \delta < 1$$

2 按时间叠代计算 (n=1,2,...)

(1)前向预测误差滤波器参量的时间更新

$$e^f(n|n-1) = x(n) - \mathbf{x}_N^T(n-1)\mathbf{A}_N(n-1)$$

$$e^f(n|n) = \gamma_N(n-1)e^f(n|n-1)$$

$$\varepsilon^f(n) = \varepsilon^f(n-1) + e^f(n|n)e^f(n|n-1)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_N(n) = \mathbf{A}_N(n-1) + e^f(n|n-1)\mathbf{G}_N(n-1)$$

(2) N+1阶角参量的时间更新和阶次更新

$$\gamma_{N+1}(n) = \frac{\varepsilon^f(n-1)}{\varepsilon^f(n)} \gamma_N(n-1)$$

(3)N+1阶增益滤波器权矢量的时间更新和阶次更新

$$\mathbf{G}_{N+1}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}_N(n) \\ k(n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{G}_N(n-1) \end{bmatrix} + \frac{e^f(n|n)}{\varepsilon^f(n)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\mathbf{A}_N(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) 后向预测误差滤波器参量, N阶角参量, N阶增益滤波器权矢量的时间更新

$$e^b(n|n-1) = x(n-N) - \mathbf{x}_N^T(n)\mathbf{B}_N(n-1)$$

$$\gamma_N(n) = [1 - k(n)e^b(n|n-1)]^{-1} \gamma_{N+1}(n)$$

$$e^b(n|n) = \gamma_N(n)e^b(n|n-1)$$

$$\varepsilon^b(n) = \varepsilon^b(n-1) + e^b(n|n)e^b(n|n-1)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_N(n) = [\mathbf{k}_N(n) + k(n)\mathbf{B}_N(n-1)] \frac{\gamma_N(n)}{\gamma_{N+1}(n)}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_N(n) = \mathbf{B}_N(n-1) + e^b(n|n-1)\mathbf{G}_N(n)$$

(5) 最小二乘横向滤波器权矢量的时间更新

$$e(n|n-1) = y(n) - \mathbf{x}_N^T(n)\mathbf{H}_N(n-1)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n) = \mathbf{H}(n-1) + e(n|n-1)\mathbf{G}_N(n)$$

FTF比LMS算法收敛速度快

运算量: 8N

横向滤波算子

$$\mathbf{H}(n) = [\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}^T(n) \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n)]^{-1} \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}^T(n) \mathbf{y}(n)$$

$$\Downarrow \mathbf{K}_{0,N-1}(n) = [\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}^T(n) \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n)]^{-1} \mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}^T(n) \text{ 横向滤波算子}$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n) = \mathbf{K}_{0,N-1}(n) \mathbf{y}(n) \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}(n-1) = \mathbf{K}_{0,N-1}(n-1) \mathbf{y}(n-1) \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}(n) \quad ?$$

增益滤波器

$$\mathbf{G}_N(n) = \mathbf{K}_{0,N-1}(n) \boldsymbol{\pi}(n)$$

$\mathbf{G}_N(n)$ 是数据矩阵 $\mathbf{X}_{0,N-1}(n)$
对 $\boldsymbol{\pi}(n)$ 的最小二乘估计器