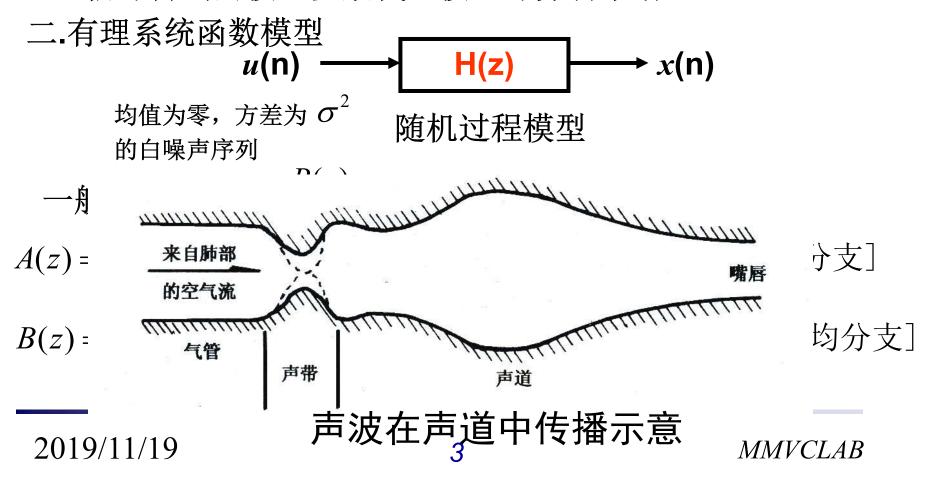
第六章 现代谱估计

6.7 谱估计的参数模型法

利用被估计过程的某些先验知识---》建立过程的模型

事实上,对平稳和遍历的随机过程采样得到的数据不仅仅是一个样本值,其中包含了数据之间相互关系的性质,可以通过提取这种相互关系的性质,如通过建立过程的模型将这种数据间所存在的性质融合到功率谱估计中,达到外推未观察到的数据,从而提高功率谱估计的分辨率的目的。

- 一.参数法谱估计的步骤
- 1.选择模型
- 2.由有限个观察数据估计模型的参数
- 3.由估计得到的模型参数代入模型计算功率谱





$$[R_{xx}(m)和R_{uu}(m) = \sigma^{2}\delta(m)$$
的关系] 随机过程模型
$$R_{xx}(m) = E[x(n)x^{*}(n+m)]$$

$$= E[\left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}h(k)u(n-k)\right)\left(\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty}h(r)u(n+m-r)\right)^{*}]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}h(k)\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty}h^{*}(r)E[u(n-k)u^{*}(n+m-r)]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}h(k)\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty}h^{*}(r)R_{uu}(m+k-r)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow l = r-k \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}R_{uu}(m-l)\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}h(k)h^{*}(l+k)$$

$$\mathbf{Z} \qquad = R_{uu}(m)*[h(-m)*h^{*}(m)] \qquad \mathbf{\Xi}h(\mathbf{n})\mathbf{E}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{M}$$

$$R_{xx}(z) = R_{uu}(z)H(\frac{1}{r})H^{*}(z^{*}) \qquad R_{xx}(z) = R_{uu}(z)H(z)H(\frac{1}{r})$$

$$S_{xx}(z) = \sigma^{2} \frac{B(z)B(\frac{1}{z})}{A(z)A(\frac{1}{z})}$$

$$R_{xx}(z) = R_{uu}(z)H(z)H(\frac{1}{z})$$

$$S_{xx}(e^{j\omega}) = S_{uu}(e^{j\omega})H(e^{j\omega})H(e^{-j\omega}) = S_{uu}(e^{j\omega})|H(e^{j\omega})|^{2}$$

$$= \sigma^{2} \frac{|B(e^{j\omega})|^{2}}{|A(e^{j\omega})|^{2}}$$

因为, $\mathbf{a_0}$, $\mathbf{b_0}$ 的值仅与系统的增益有关,所以可归结到 σ^2 中去,不失一般性,可令:

$$a_0 = b_0 = 1$$

1) H(z)中,B(z)=1, $a_0=1 \to AR模型$,AR(p),全极点 $H_{AR}(z)=\frac{1}{A(z)}$ $A(z)=1+\sum_{k=1}^{p}a_kz^{-k}$ 模型,自回归模型

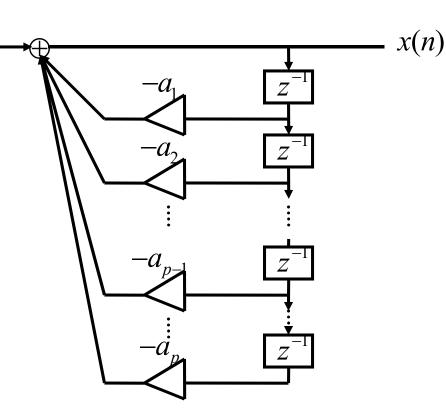
$$H_{AR}(z) = \frac{1}{A(z)}$$

$$x(n) = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k) + u(n)$$

$$u(n) -$$

$$S_{xx}(z) = \frac{\sigma^2}{A(z)A(z^{-1})}$$

$$S_{xx}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left|1 + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k e^{-j\omega k}\right|^2}$$



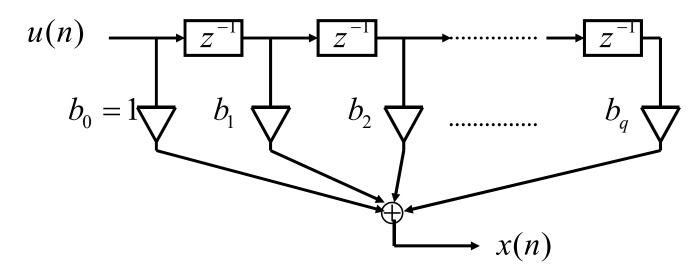
AR模型的直接结构

2) H(z)中, A(z)=1, b₀=1 → MA(q)模型, 全零点模型

$$H_{MA}(z) = B(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{q} b_k z^{-k}$$
 滑动平均模型

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k u(n-k)$$

$$S_{xx}(z) = \sigma^2 B(z) B(z^{-1})$$
 $S_{xx}(e^{j\omega}) = \sigma^2 \left| \sum_{k=0}^q b_k e^{-j\omega k} \right|^2$



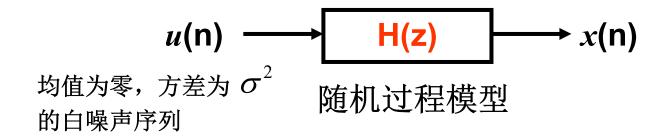
3) H(z)中,除 $a_0 = b_0 = 1$ 外其它 $a_0 = b_0$ 不全为零 \rightarrow ARMA(p,q)模型,自回归滑动平均模型

$$H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \quad x(n) = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k) + \sum_{k=0}^{q} b_k u(n-k)$$

$$S_{xx}(z) = \sigma^2 \frac{B(z)B(z^{-1})}{A(z)A(z^{-1})} \quad S_{xx}(e^{j\omega}) = \sigma^2 \frac{\left|B(e^{j\omega})\right|^2}{\left|A(e^{j\omega})\right|^2}$$

$$u(n) \xrightarrow{-a_{q}} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} \xrightarrow{b_{q}} p \ge q$$

选择模型



H(z): AR(p);MA(q);ARMA(p,q)

三.三种模型间的关系

AR,MA模型是ARMA模型的特例

AR参数估计容易一些。

Kolmogorov定理:任何ARMA(p,q)过程,或MA(q)都能

用无限阶的AR(p)[p=无穷大]过程表示;

任何一ARMA(p,q)过程,或AR(p)也能用无限阶的MA(q)

[q=无穷大]过程表示。

四.AR模型的Yule-Walker方程

$$H_{AR}(z) = \frac{1}{A(z)}$$

$$x(n) \Rightarrow AR(p),$$
 於次p, $a_k, k = 1, 2, ..., p, \sigma^2$

$$x(n) = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k) + u(n) \quad u(n)$$

$$R_{xx}(m) = E[x(n)x(n+m)] \qquad \text{随机过程模型}$$

$$= -E\left[x(n)\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n+m-k)\right] + E[x(n)u(n+m)]$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_{xx}(m-k) + E[x(n)u(n+m)]$$

$$x(n) = h(n) * u(n) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} h(l)u(n-l) \qquad H(z) = \frac{1}{A(z)} \Rightarrow h(n)$$

$$E[x(n)u(n+m)] = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} h(l)E[u(n-l)u(n+m)]$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} h(l)\sigma^2 \delta(m+l) = \sigma^2 h(-m)$$

$$R_{xx}(m) = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_{xx}(m-k) + E[x(n)u(n+m)]$$

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

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

$$\therefore h(m) = 0, m < 0$$

$$\therefore E[x(n)u(n+m)] = \begin{cases} \sigma^{2}h(0), m = 0 \\ 0, m > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{m}h(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} H(z) = 1$$

$$\therefore R_{xx}(m) = \begin{cases} -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{k}R_{xx}(m-k) + \sigma^{2}, m = 0 \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{k}R_{xx}(m-k), m > 0 \end{cases}$$
Yule-Walker方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} R(0) & R(1) & \dots & R(p) \\ R(1) & R(0) & \dots & R(p-1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ R(p) & R(p-1) & \dots & R(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a_1 \\ \dots \\ a_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(n) = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k) + u(n)$$

$$e(n) = x(n) - \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k)$$

$$e(n) = x(n) - \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k)$$

五. AR模型的Yule-Walker方程的求解---Levinson-Dubin算法

Yule-Walker方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R(0) & R(1) & \dots & R(p) \\ R(1) & R(0) & \dots & R(p-1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ R(p) & R(p-1) & \dots & R(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a_1 \\ \dots \\ a_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

比较线性预测中的Yule-Walker方程:

E 致线性预测中的 Yule-Walker 万程:
$$E\left[e_a^2(n)\right] \to \min \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\mathbf{A}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{aN} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{A}_N = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \dots \\ a_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{N+1} = \begin{bmatrix} r(0) & r(1) & \dots & r(N) \\ r(1) & r(0) & \dots & r(N-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r(N) & r(N-1) & \dots & r(0) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{AR模型 线性预测} \\ a_i, i = 1, \dots, p & -a_i, i = 1, \dots, N \\ \sigma^2 & E_{aN} \\ R(i), i = 0, 1, \dots, p & r(i), i = 0, 1, \dots, N \end{array}$$

线性预测中的Levinson-Dubin迭代算法:

$$k_{j} = \frac{1}{E^{j-1}} [r(j) - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_{i}^{j-1} r(j-i)] \implies r_{k+1}$$

$$a_{j}^{j} = k_{j}$$

$$a_{i}^{j} = a_{i}^{j-1} - k_{j} a_{j-i}^{j-1}, i = 1, 2, ..., j-1$$

$$E^{j} = (1 - k_{j}^{2}) E^{j-1}$$

AR模型中的Levinson-Dubin迭代算法: $\sigma_0^2 = R(0)$

反射系数
$$\gamma_{k+1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} [R(k+1) + \sum_{i=1}^k a_{k,i} R(k+1-i)] = \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} \sum_{i=0}^k a_{k,i} R(k+1-i)$$

$$a_{k+1,k+1} = -\gamma_{k+1}$$

$$a_{k+1,k+1} = \gamma_{k+1}$$

$$a_{k+1,i} = a_{k,i} - \gamma_{k+1} a_{k,k+1-i}, i = 1, 2, ..., k$$

$$k = 0, 1, ..., p-1$$

$$\sigma_{k+1}^2 = (1 - \gamma_{k+1}^2) \sigma_k^2$$

$$k = 0, 1, ..., p-1$$

$$x(0), x(1), ..., x(N-1) \rightarrow 估计AR(p)$$
参数



$$x(0), x(1), ..., x(N-1) \rightarrow \text{th} H_{xx}(m), m = 0, 1, ..., p$$

六 AR谱估计的性质

1 根据Yule - Walker方程, AR谱估计隐含了对自相关函数 值进行外推。 σ^2

值进行外推。
$$R_{xx}(m) = \begin{cases} -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_{xx}(m-k) + \sigma^2, m = 0 \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_{xx}(m-k), m > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S_{xx}(z) = \frac{\sigma^2}{A(z)A(z^{-1})}$$

$$S_{xx}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left|1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k e^{-j\omega k}\right|^2}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{xx}(m) = \begin{cases} -\sum_{k=1}^{p} \widehat{a}_k \widehat{R}_{xx}(m-k) + \widehat{\sigma}^2, m = 0 \\ -\sum_{k=1}^{p} \widehat{a}_k \widehat{R}_{xx}(m-k), m = 1, 2, \dots p \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{xx}(m) = -\sum_{k=1}^{p} \widehat{a}_k \widehat{R}_{xx}(m-k), m > p$$

2 相当于对随机时间序列以最大熵准则外推后估计信号的

$$S_{MESE}(f) = \frac{1}{\left|1 + \sum_{n=1}^{M} a_n e^{-j2\pi f nT}\right|}$$

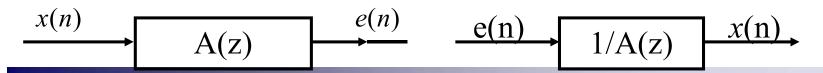
功率谱密度。
最大熵谱估计
$$\rightarrow$$
 R(0),R(1),...

AR谱估计 \rightarrow R(0),R(1),...
最大熵谱估计: $\hat{S}_{MESE}(f) = \frac{\left| -\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k R_{xx}(m-k) + \sigma^2, m = 0 \right|}{\left| 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{M} a_n e^{-j2\pi fnT} \right|^2}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{M} a_k R_x(m-k) = \begin{cases} 2f_c \sigma^2, m = 0 \\ 0, m = 1, 2, ..., M \end{cases}$$

AR谱估计:

$$\widehat{S}_{AR}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left|1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k e^{-j\omega k}\right|^2} \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{p} a_k R_{xx}(m-k) = \begin{cases} \sigma^2, m = 0\\ 0, m > 0 \end{cases}$$



3 AR功率谱估计和对随机时间序列最佳线性预测误差滤波功 率谱密度估计等价

Yule-Walker方程:

$$S_{AR}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left|1 + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k e^{-j\omega k}\right|^2}$$

Yule-Walker方程:
$$S_{AR}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left|1 + \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k e^{-j\omega k}\right|^2} \begin{bmatrix} R(0) & R(1) & \dots & R(p) \\ R(1) & R(0) & \dots & R(p-1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ R(p) & R(p-1) & \dots & R(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a_1 \\ \dots \\ a_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

比较线性预测中的Yule-Walker方程:

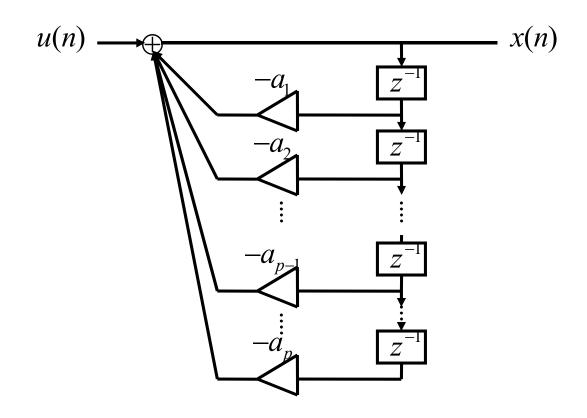
五较线性预测中的Yule-Walker万程:
$$E[e_a^2(n)] \to \min \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\mathbf{A}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{aN} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{A}_N = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \dots \\ a_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{N+1} = \begin{bmatrix} r(0) & r(1) & \dots & r(N) \\ r(1) & r(0) & \dots & r(N-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r(N) & r(N-1) & \dots & r(0) \end{bmatrix} \qquad P_{x}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sigma_{e}^{2}}{\left|1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_{i}e^{-j\omega i}\right|^{2}}$$

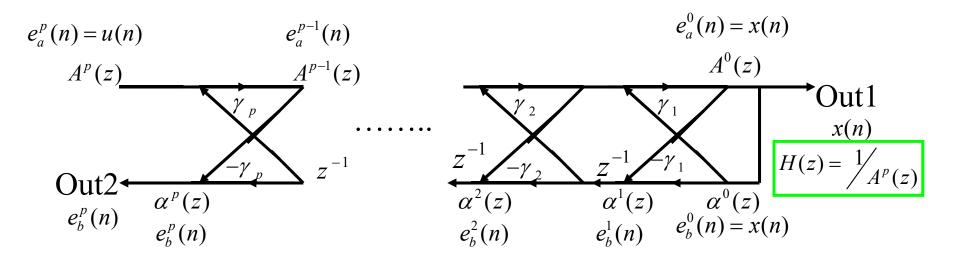
$$P_{x}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sigma_{e}^{2}}{\left|1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_{i} e^{-j\omega i}\right|^{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{e}^{2} = E_{aN}$$

AR模型的直接型结构:



AR模型的Lattice结构:



AR模型的Lattice结构

$$\begin{cases} e_a^{j-1}(n) = e_a^{j}(n) + \gamma_j e_b^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_b^{j}(n) = e_b^{j-1}(n-1) - \gamma_j e_a^{j-1}(n) \end{cases}$$

4. AR谱估计相当于最佳白化处理

AR谱估计←→p阶线性预测←→线性预测误差滤波,线性最佳白化处理

$$A(z) \xrightarrow{e(n)} e(n) \xrightarrow{1/A(z)} x(n)$$

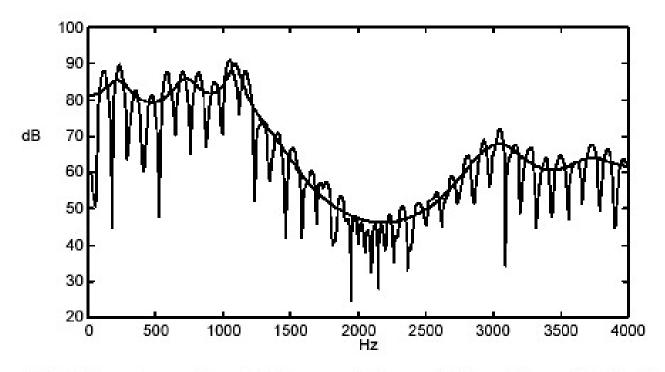


Figure 6.20 LPC spectrum of the $\langle ah \rangle$ phoneme in the word *lifes* of Figure 6.3. Used here are a 30-ms Hamming window and the autocorrelation method with p=14. The short-time spectrum is also shown.

七AR模型的稳定性及其阶的确定

1稳定性

- 1) H(z)的全部极点或A(z)的所有根都在单位圆内;
- 2) 自相关矩阵是正定的;
- 3) 激励信号的方差(功率) 随阶次增加而递减;

$$\sigma_1^2 > \sigma_2^2 > ... > \sigma_p^2 > 0$$

4) 反射系数

$$|\gamma_k| < 1, k = 1, 2, ..., p$$

- 2 阶的确定
 - 实验方法:

观察拟合误差法:

算出模型阶数不同时的白噪声方差 σ^2 ,以能使 σ^2 值显著减小的模型阶数的最大值作为选定的结果。

- 分析方法:
 - 、最终预测误差(FPE)准则:

$$FPE(k) = \hat{\sigma}_k^2 \frac{N + k + 1}{N - k + 1} \qquad \min_k FPE(k)$$

选的阶偏低

\rightarrow Akaike信息准则(AIC): AIC(k) = N $\ln \hat{\sigma}_k^2 + 2k$

$$\min_{k} AIC(k)$$

阶估计偏高

>判别自回归传输函数(CAT)准则:

$$CAT(k) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{N - j}{N\hat{\sigma}_{j}^{2}} - \frac{N - k}{N\hat{\sigma}_{k}^{2}} \right)$$

$$\min_{k} CAT(k)$$