• 第三章 线性预测误差滤波器

3.4 格形 (Lattice) 预测误差 滤波器

分析: a_i 和 k_i 之间有一一对应关系



预测误差滤波器可用反射系数表示

增定:
$$k_1, k_2,k_p$$
; $a_1^1 = k_1$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b}$$

$$a_j^j = k_j$$

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

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

一. Lattice 滤波器结构 j阶预测误差滤波器:
$$A^{j}(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-i}$$
 $E^{j} = (1 - k_{j}^{2})E^{j-1}$ }

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

$$a_i^j = k_j$$

$$a_j^j = k_j$$

$$A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}z^{-j}A^{j-1}(z^{-1})$$

$$A^0(z) = 1$$



$$\alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-j}A^{j}(z^{-1}), \alpha^{0}(z) = 1$$

$$\int A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j} z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z)$$

$$\alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}A^{j-1}(z)$$

$$\int A^{j-1}(z) = A^{j}(z) + k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z)$$

$$\begin{cases} A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} A^{j-1}(z) = A^{j}(z) + k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases}$$

$$In \quad A^{0}(z) \qquad A^{1}(z) \qquad A^{1}(z) \qquad A^{1}(z) \qquad A^{1}(z) \qquad A^{p}(z) \qquad A^$$

$$e_b(n) = x(n-N) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} b_i x(n-N+i)$$

$$A^{j}(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-i}$$

进一步的分析:

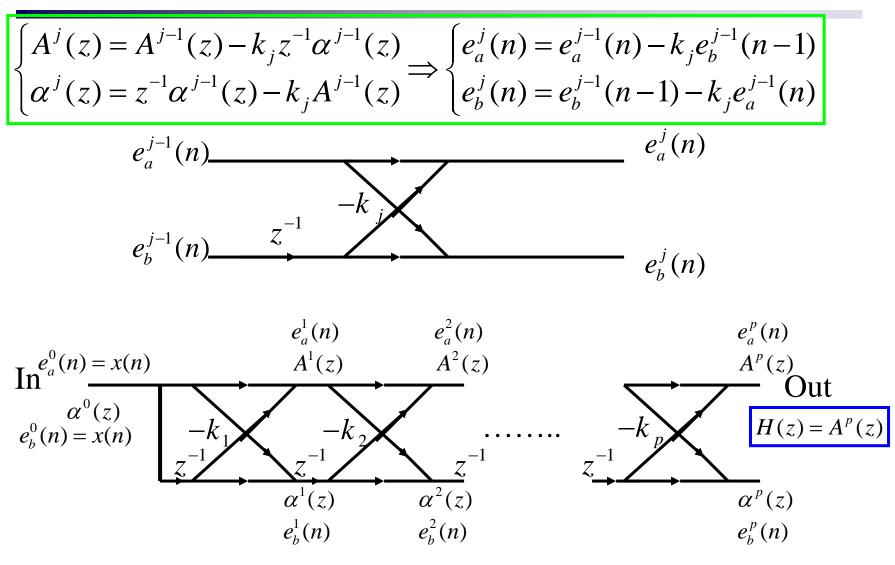
$$x(n)$$
输入到 $A^{j}(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-i}$,输出:

$$e_{a}^{j}(n) = x(n) - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} x(n-i) = x(n) - \tilde{x}(n)$$
 一j於正向预测误 差

$$x(n)$$
输入到 $\alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-j} A^{j}(z^{-1}) = z^{-j} - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-j+i},$ 输出:
$$e_{b}^{j}(n) = x(n-j) - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} x(n-j+i) = x(n-j) - \tilde{x}(n-j)$$
 j於反向 预测误

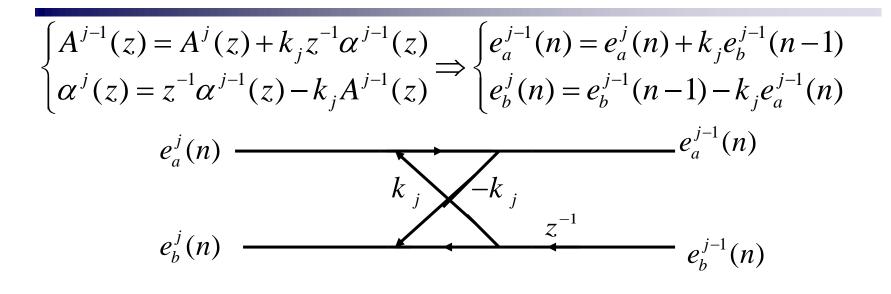
$$\begin{cases} A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j} z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j} A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e_{a}^{j}(n) = e_{a}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j} e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_{b}^{j}(n) = e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{j} e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \end{cases}$$

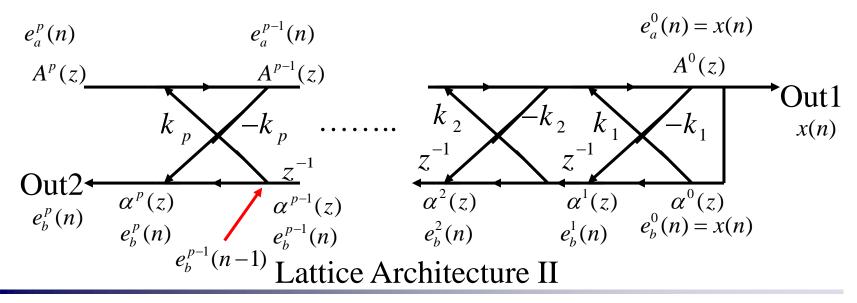
$$\begin{cases} A^{j-1}(z) = A^{j}(z) + k_{j} z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j} A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e_{a}^{j-1}(n) = e_{a}^{j}(n) + k_{j} e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_{b}^{j}(n) = e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{j} e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \end{cases}$$



Lattice Architecture I

2022/10/19





二. 反射系数的性质

1) k_j 系数代表了归一化的正反向预测误差的互相关,常称作PARCOR(Partial Correlation), 从波传播角度看, k_j 反映第 j 阶斜格网格处的反射,故也称作反射系数。 $k_N = \frac{E[e_a^{N-1}(n)e_b^{N-1}(n-1)/E^{N-1}]}{E^{N-1}}$

证明:

$$E[e_a^N(n)e_b^N(n-1)]$$

$$= E\{[x(n) - \mathbf{A}_N^T \mathbf{x}(n-1)][x(n-1-N) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{x}(n-1)]\}$$

$$= r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{r}_a^N - \mathbf{A}_N^T \mathbf{J}_N \mathbf{r}_a^N + \mathbf{A}_N^T \mathbf{R}_N \mathbf{B}_N = r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{r}_A^N \mathbf{J}_N \mathbf{r}_A^N \mathbf{J}_N \mathbf{r}_A^N \mathbf{J}_N \mathbf{J}_N$$

$$= r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{a}^{N} - \mathbf{A}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{J}_{N} \mathbf{r}_{a}^{N} + \mathbf{A}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{N} \mathbf{B}_{N} = r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{a}^{N}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{N} & \mathbf{r}_{b}^{N} \\ (\mathbf{r}_{b}^{N})^{T} & r(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{B}_{N} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ E_{bN} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{B}_{N} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ E_{bN} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[e_a^N(n)e_b^N(n-1)] = r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{r}_a^N$$

进一步,从K_N定义

$$K_{N} = r(N) - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} a_{i}^{N-1} r(N-i) = r(N) - \mathbf{A}_{N-1}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{b}^{N-1}$$

$$K_{N+1} = r(N+1) - \mathbf{A}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{b}^{N}$$

$$E[e_a^N(n)e_b^N(n-1)]$$

$$= r(N+1) \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{r}^N$$

$$= r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{r}_a^N$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{N}^{T}\mathbf{r}_{b}^{N} = a_{1}r(N) + a_{2}r(N-1) + ... + a_{N}r(1)$$

$$= b_{1}r(N) + b_{2}r(N-1) + ... + b_{N}r(1)$$

$$= \mathbf{B}_{N}^{T}\mathbf{r}_{a}^{N}$$

$$\therefore K_{N+1} = E[e_a^N(n)e_b^N(n-1)] \longrightarrow K_N = E[e_a^{N-1}(n)e_b^{N-1}(n-1)]$$

$$k_N = \frac{K_N}{E^{N-1}} = \frac{E[e_a^{N-1}(n)e_b^{N-1}(n-1)]}{E^{N-1}}$$

2) $|k_j| < 1, 1 \le j \le p$ 是线性预测误差滤波器为因果最小相位的充分必要条件

最小相位系统: 若H(z)在单位圆外和圆上无极点和零点,则对应着一个稳定的因果最小相位系统。

*必要性
$$A^{j}(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-i} = \prod_{i=1}^{j} (1 - z_{i} z^{-1})$$

$$\therefore k_{j} = a_{j}^{j}; \exists a_{j}^{j} \geq z^{-j} \equiv z_{i}^{j}$$

$$\therefore k_j = (-1)^j \prod_{i=1}^J Z_i$$

若 $A^{j}(z)$ 是最小相位的 $\Rightarrow |z_{i}| < 1 \Rightarrow |k_{j}| < 1$

分性

$$\exists A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z)$$

$$\exists A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}A^{j-1}(z)$$

$$\alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}A^{j-1}(z)$$
,其中 $\alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-j}A^{j}(z^{-1})$

对于|z|=1, 即单位圆上, 有:

$$\left|A^{j-1}(z)\right| = \left|\alpha^{j-1}(z)\right|$$

对于|z|=1, 及|k_i|<1, 有:

$$\left| -k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) \right| < \left| A^{j-1}(z) \right|$$

|f(z)| > |g(z)|,

单位圆,逆时钟,C内部 为积分方向的右边,即 单位圆外

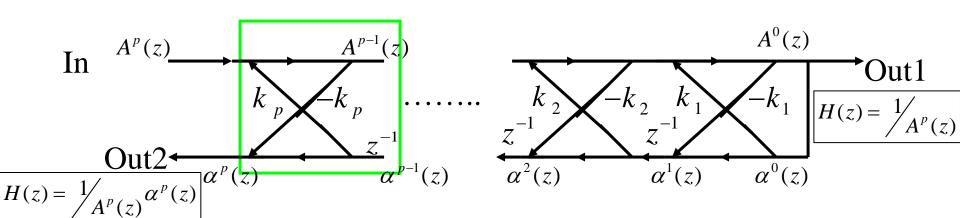
复变函数中的Rouche's定理: 如果函数f(z)和g(z)在简单闭曲线C以及C内解析,且在 C上有 $f(z) \neq 0, |f(z)| > |g(z)|,$ 那么,在C内部,f(z)和

f(z)+g(z)有相同的零点个数.

:: 只要 $A^{j-1}(z)$ 在单位圆上和外无零点 ⇒ $A^{j}(z)$ 也无零点

$$A^{0}(z) = 1$$
无零点 $\Rightarrow A^{1}(z)$ 无零点 $\Rightarrow ... \Rightarrow A^{j}(z)$

结论:检查一个Lattice结构的FIR滤波器是否是最小相位的,只要检查反射系数 k_j 的模是否小于1即可;特别是对于全极点[1/A(z)] Lattice滤波器极其方便,否则要检查A(z)的根,非常麻烦。



3) FIR结构的 $\{a_i\}$ 和 $\{k_i\}$ 有一一对应关系。

$$\{a_{i}^{p}\} \Leftarrow \{k_{i}\}, j = 1,...,p$$

由Levinson公式

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

 $a_j^j = k_j$ $j = 1, 2, ..., p,$

$$\left\{a_{j}^{p}\right\} \Longrightarrow \left\{k_{j}\right\}, j=p,...,1$$

$$k_j = a_j^j$$

$$a_i^{j-1} = \frac{1}{1 - k_j^2} [a_i^j + k_j a_{j-i}^j], i = 1, 2, ..., j-1$$

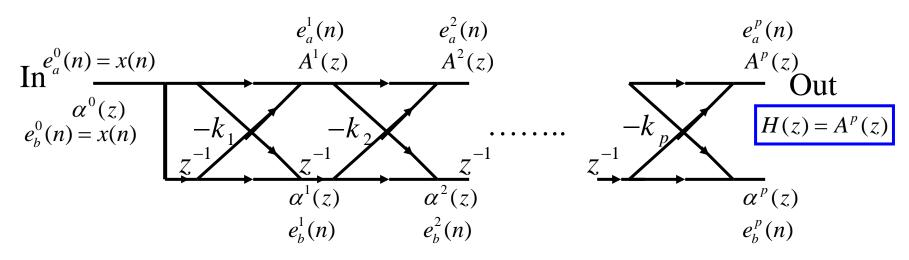
推导:

$$a_{i}^{j-1} = a_{i}^{j} + k_{j} a_{j-i}^{j-1} \stackrel{j-i=i'}{\Rightarrow} a_{j-i'}^{j-1} = a_{j-i'}^{j} + k_{j} a_{i'}^{j-1} \Rightarrow a_{j-i}^{j-1} = a_{j-i}^{j} + k_{j} a_{i}^{j-1}$$

$$a_{i}^{j-1} = a_{i}^{j} + k_{j} [a_{j-i}^{j} + k_{j} a_{i}^{j-1}] = a_{i}^{j} + k_{j} a_{j-i}^{j} + k_{j}^{2} a_{i}^{j-1}$$

$$a_i^{j-1} = \frac{1}{1 - k_j^2} (a_i^j + k_j a_{j-i}^j)$$

三. Lattice法求解反射系数(Burg Method)



Lattice Architecture I

Lattice法求解反射系数-Burg Method

j阶正向预测误差:

$$e_a^j(n) = x(n) - \sum_{i=1}^j a_i^j x(n-i)$$

i阶反向预测误差:

| **沙测误差**:
$$e_b^j(n) = x(n-j) - \sum_{i=1}^j a_i^j x(n-j+i)$$

x(n)的取值在r=[L,U], Burg 法是要求正向和反向预测误

差能量之和最小:
$$E_B^j = \sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_a^j(n) \right]^2 + \sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_b^j(n) \right]^2 \Rightarrow \min$$

$$k_{j}^{B} = \frac{2\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} e_{a}^{j-1}(n)e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1)}{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{a}^{j-1}(n)\right]^{2} + \sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1)\right]^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} e_{a}^{j}(n) = e_{a}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j}e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_{b}^{j}(n) = e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{j}e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

注:用Burg法求解时,保证 $|k_j| < 1$

Burg法小结:

已知信号x(L), x(L+1), ..., x(U);

1) 初始化
$$e_a^0(n) = x(n); e_b^0(n) = x(n)$$
 $2 \sum_{i=0}^{U} e_a^{i-1}(n) e_b^{i-1}(n-1)$

2) 递推 1≤ *j* ≤ *p*

$$k_{j}^{B} = \frac{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{a}^{j-1}(n)\right]^{2} + \sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1)\right]^{2}}{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{a}^{j-1}(n)\right]^{2} + \sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1)\right]^{2}}$$

$$e_a^j(n) = e_a^{j-1}(n) - k_j^B e_b^{j-1}(n-1)$$

 $e_h^j(n) = e_h^{j-1}(n-1) - k_i^B e_a^{j-1}(n)$

3) 计算a系数(如果需要的话)

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

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

2022/10/19 16 MMVCLAE

讨论:

- 1) Burg法求反射系数时,反射系数直接从数据x(n)求得, 而无需Levinson方法中,首先要估计自相关 r(0), r(1), ..., r(p)
- 2) Burg法求得的反射系数与Levinson方法求得的结果是不同的
- 3)其它准则 正向预测误差能量最小: $\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_a^j(n)]^2 \to \min \Rightarrow k_j^f = \frac{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} e_a^{j-1}(n)e_b^{j-1}(n-1)}{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_b^{j-1}(n-1)]^2}$

反向预测误差能量最小: $\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_b^j(n)]^2 \to \min \Rightarrow k_j^b = \frac{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} e_a^{j-1}(n) e_b^{j-1}(n-1)}{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_a^{j-1}(n)]^2}$

逼近淮则:
$$k_{j}^{I} = S\sqrt{k_{j}^{f}k_{j}^{b}}, S \stackrel{}{=} k_{j}^{f} \stackrel{}{=} k_{j}^{b} \stackrel{}{=} h \stackrel{}{=} h \stackrel{}{=} \frac{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} e_{a}^{j-1}(n) e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1)}{\sqrt{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{a}^{j-1}(n)\right]^{2} \times \sum_{n=L+j}^{U} \left[e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1)\right]^{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}b_{i}\right)^{2} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{2}\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i}^{2}\right)} \left|k_{j}^{I}\right| \leq 1$$

$$\min(\left|k_{j}^{f}\right|,\left|k_{j}^{b}\right|) \leq \left|k_{j}^{I}\right| \leq \max(\left|k_{j}^{f}\right|,\left|k_{j}^{b}\right|)$$

3.5 梯度自适应预测器 (LMS算法)

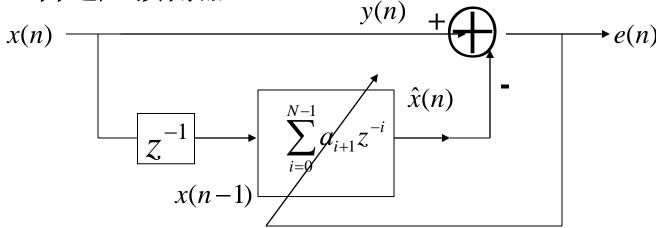
在广义平稳情况下,解预测误差滤波器系数方法:

1. Yule Walker方程;

$$\mathbf{R}_{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\mathbf{A}_{N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{aN} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 2. Livinson Durbin递推算法(Shur递推算法);
- 3. Burg 算法计算k_j;
- 4. 梯度自适应预测器----LMS算法;

一FIR自适应预测器



比较:*参考信号 $x(n) \rightarrow y(n)$

*输出信号
$$\hat{x}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i x(n-i)$$
 输入信号 $\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{n}-\mathbf{1}) \rightarrow \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{n})$

*估计误差(预测): $e(n) = x(n) - \hat{x}(n)$)

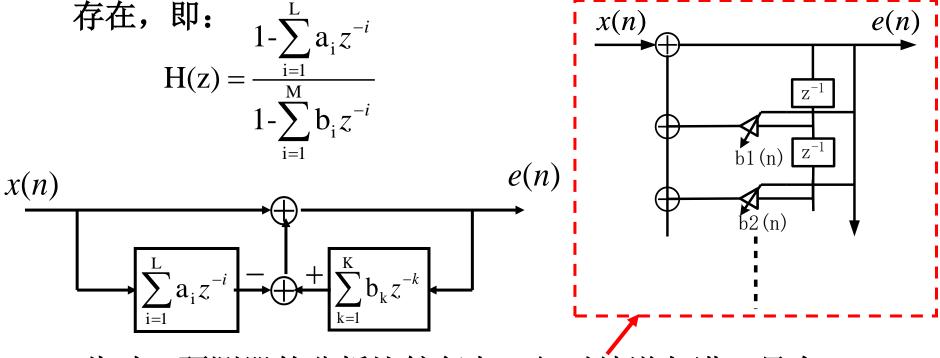
原LMS:
$$e(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^{T}(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{e(n+1) = x(n+1) - \mathbf{A}^{T}(n)\mathbf{X}(n)}{\mathbf{A}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}(n+1) = \mathbf{A}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n)$

有关LMS算法的结论均适应FIR自适应预测器

2022/10/19 21 *MMVCLAE*

二 IIR 自适应预测器

当预测器阶次N是有限数时,预测误差滤波器是FIR型。否则滤波器是IIR型的,指N=无穷大时,导致有分母多项式



此时,预测器的分析比较复杂,但对纯递归讲,只有 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{z})$ 的分母部分。 $e(n) = x(n) - \sum_{k=0}^{N} b_k e(n-k)$

$$e(n) = x(n) - \sum_{k=1}^{N} b_k e(n-k)$$

$$\diamondsuit$$
: $\mathbf{B}^{T}(n) = [b_1(n), b_2(n), ..., b_N(n)]$

$$\mathbf{E}^{T}(n) = [e(n), e(n-1), ..., e(n-N)]$$

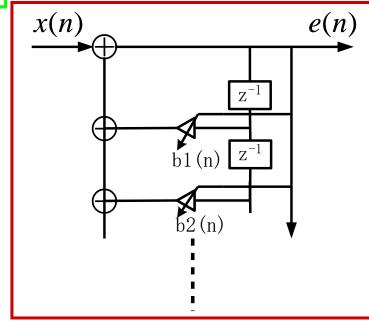
有:
$$e(n+1) = x(n+1) - \mathbf{B}^T(n)\mathbf{E}(n)$$

$$\mathbf{B}(n+1) = \mathbf{B}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{E}(n)$$

对照LMS算法中

$$e(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^{T}(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$



$$= \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta[y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^{T}(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1)]\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

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

有:
$$x(n+1) \Rightarrow y(n+1); \mathbf{B}^{T}(n) \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^{T}(n); \mathbf{E}(n) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{B}(n+1) = [\mathbf{I}_N - \delta \mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^T(n)]\mathbf{B}(n) + \delta \mathbf{E}(n)x(n+1)$$

收敛时, 令 $\mathbf{B}_{\infty} = E[\mathbf{B}(\infty)]$, 且认为e(n)不再和 $\mathbf{B}(n)$ 相关时, 则有

$$\mathbf{B}(n+1) = [\mathbf{I}_N - \delta \mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^T(n)]\mathbf{B}(n) + \delta \mathbf{E}(n)x(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\infty} = \left\{ E[\mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^{T}(n) \right\}^{-1} E[x(n+1)\mathbf{E}(n)]$$

在最优系数下, (收敛时,LMS)

$$J_{\min} = E[e^{2}(n+1)]$$

$$= E\{[y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{X}(n+1)]^{2}\}$$

$$= E[y^{2}(n+1)] - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} E[\mathbf{X}(n+1) \mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1)] \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

这里

$$E[e^{2}(n+1)] = E[x^{2}(n+1)] - \mathbf{B}_{\infty}^{T} E[\mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^{T}(n)]\mathbf{B}_{\infty}$$

由于收敛时 $E[\mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^{T}(n)] \approx \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{I}_N$

上式变成:
$$\sigma_e^2 = \sigma_x^2 - \mathbf{B}_{\infty}^T (\sigma_e^2 \mathbf{I}_N) \mathbf{B}_{\infty} = \sigma_x^2 - \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{B}_{\infty}^T \mathbf{B}_{\infty}$$

$$G_p = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_e^2} \approx 1 + \mathbf{B}_{\infty}^T \mathbf{B}_{\infty} \longrightarrow$$
 预测增益

稳定条件:

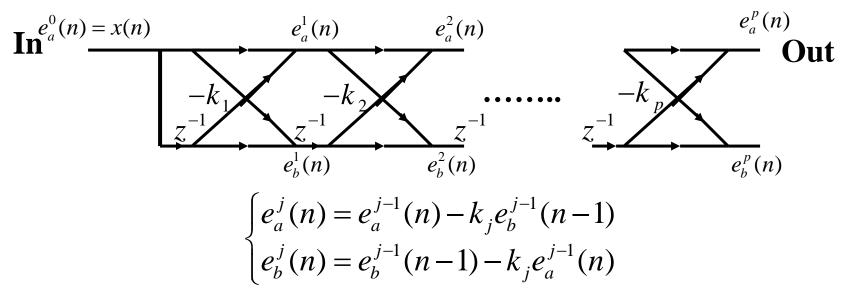
$$0 < \delta < \frac{2}{N\sigma_e^2}$$

$$0 < \delta < \frac{2}{N\sigma_x^2}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 / \sigma_e^2 > 1$$

满足FIR 稳定性条 件,也满 足IIR稳定 性条件

三Lattice结构递度自适应预测误差滤波器



k_i是要修正的参数;修正准则是使正反向预测误差最小:

$$\min \left\{ \left[e_a^j (n+1) \right]^2 + \left[e_b^j (n+1) \right]^2 \right\}$$

$$k_{j}(n+1) = k_{j}(n) - \frac{\delta}{2} \left[e_{a}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{a}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}} + e_{b}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{b}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}} \right]$$

2022/10/19 25 *MMVCLAB*

$$k_{j}(n+1) = k_{j}(n) - \frac{\delta}{2} \left[e_{a}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{a}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}} + e_{b}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{b}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}} \right] \begin{cases} e_{a}^{j}(n) = e_{a}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j}e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_{b}^{j}(n) = e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{j}e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \end{cases}$$

$$k_{j}(n+1) = k_{j}(n) + \frac{\delta}{2} \left[e_{\underline{a}}^{j}(n+1)e_{\underline{b}}^{j-1}(n) + e_{\underline{b}}^{j}(n+1)e_{\underline{a}}^{j-1}(n+1) \right]$$

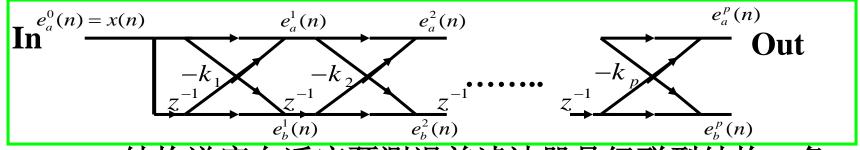
$$= k_{j}(n) + \frac{\delta}{2} \left\{ \left[e_{\underline{a}}^{j-1}(n+1) - k_{j}e_{\underline{b}}^{j-1}(n) \right] e_{\underline{b}}^{j-1}(n) + \left[e_{\underline{b}}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j}e_{\underline{a}}^{j-1}(n+1) \right] e_{\underline{a}}^{j-1}(n+1) \right\}$$

$$k_{j}(n+1) = k_{j}(n) + \delta\{e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)e_{b}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j}(n) \frac{[e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]^{2} + [e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)]^{2}}{2}\}$$
若稳态解收敛,即均值收敛到 $E[k_{j}(\infty)]$

$$E[k_{j}(\infty)] = k_{j} = \frac{2E[e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]}{E[e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]^{2} + E[e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)]^{2}}$$

这和原来的反射系数定义k;是一致的

$$k_{j} = \frac{E[e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]}{E^{j-1}}, [E^{j-1} = \{E[e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]^{2} + E[e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)]^{2}\}/2$$



Lattice结构递度自适应预测误差滤波器是级联型结构, 级反射系数的调整是相当于一级FIR自适应滤波,第i阶所 用到的数据是: $e_a^{j-1}(n), e_b^{j-1}(n)$

如第一级中:

$$e_a^0(n) = x(n), e_b^0(n) = x(n)$$

 $k_1(n+1) = k_1(n) + \delta\{x(n+1)x(n) - k_1(n) \frac{x^2(n+1) + x^2(n)}{2}\}$
一级FIR中: $a(n+1) = a(n) + \delta x(n+1)e(n+1)$

$$E(n+1) = a(n) + \delta x(n+1)E(n+1)$$

$$e(n+1) = x(n+1) - a(n)x(n)$$

$$a(n+1) = a(n) + \delta[x(n+1)x(n) - a(n)x^{2}(n)]$$

Lattice结构递度自适应预测误差滤波器可通过在自适应过 程中控制反射系数而保证自适应预测误差滤波器的最小相 位特性,从而保证其逆系统的稳定性

2022/10/19