# 第三章 自适应滤波引言

- 线性滤波
- 最优滤波
- 自适应滤波
- 自适应滤波应用举例
- 维纳滤波
- 卡尔曼滤波

#### 一维纳滤波问题

y(n)----期望输出(参考信号),x(n)-----输入信号,e(n)-----误差信号

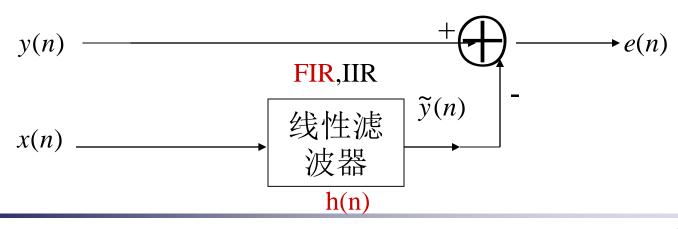
已知条件:y(n), x(n)是均值为0的平稳离散时间信号,二阶矩(自相关,互相关)已知.滤波器是线性的(FIR,IIR)

采用准则:最小均方误差(MMSE,Minimum Mean-Squared Error)

$$J = E[e^{2}(n)] = E\{[(y(n) - \widetilde{y}(n)]^{2}\} = \min$$

设计滤波器[求h(n)]使在最小均方误差意义下是最优滤波.

#### -----维纳滤波问题



$$J = E[e^2(n)] = \min$$

## 二 Weiner-Hopf 方程

$$e(n) = y(n) - \widetilde{y}(n) = y(n) - \sum_{i} h_{i} x(n-i)$$

设滤波器单位取样响应h(n)→h"是实数:

$$\widetilde{y}(n) = \sum_{i} h(i)x(n-i) = \sum_{i} h_{i}x(n-i)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial h_j} = 2E[e(n)\frac{\partial e(n)}{\partial h_j}] = -2E[e(n)x(n-j)] = 0, \forall j, n$$

$$E[e(n)x(n-j)] = 0, \forall j, n$$

$$E[y(n)x(n-j) - \sum_{i} h_i x(n-i)x(n-j)] = 0$$

$$r_c(j) = E[y(n)x(n-j)]$$

$$r(j) = E[x(n)x(n-j)]$$

则: 
$$r_c(j) = \sum h_i r(j-i), \forall j$$
 Weiner-Hopf方程



三 正交原理(Principle of orthogonality)

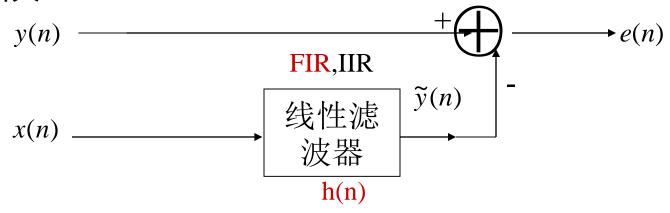
$$E[e(n)x(n-j)] = 0, \forall j, n$$
 
$$\vec{e} = \{e(n)\}_n$$
 
$$\vec{v} = \{y(n)\}_n$$
 
$$\vec{v} = \{y(n)\}_n$$
 误差与输入信 
$$\vec{v} = \{\tilde{v}(n)\}_n$$
 号空间正交 输入信号空间

正交原理:线性最优滤波(维纳滤波)的充要条件是滤波器的输出(参考信号即期望信号的估计)与误差(估计与参考信号的差)正交.

推论1:线性最优滤波(维纳滤波)的最优估计是参考信号即期望信号在输入信号空间的正交投影.

$$y(n) = \widetilde{y}(n) + e(n), \forall n$$
$$E[e(n)\widetilde{y}(n)] = 0, \forall n$$

推论2:线性最优滤波(维纳滤波)等价于将参考信号分解为两个正交分量(误差信号分量和滤波器输出信号分量),误差信号分量与输入信号(正交)不相关,滤波器输出的信号分量与输入信号(不正交)相关.



四 N阶FIR维纳滤波器的解,0<= i <= N-1

$$\tilde{y}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} h_i x(n-i)$$
「FIR  $\tilde{y}(n) = \sum_i h_i x(n-i)$ 
输入:  $\mathbf{X}(n) = [x(n), x(n-1), ..., x(n-N+1)]^T$ 
系数:  $\mathbf{H} = [h_0, h_1, ..., h_{N-1}]^T$ 
输出:  $\tilde{y}(n) = \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{X}(n) = \mathbf{X}^T (n) \mathbf{H}$ 

$$E[e(n)x(n-j)] = 0; 0 \le j \le N-1, \forall n \Longrightarrow E[e(n)\mathbf{X}(n)] = 0; \forall n$$

$$E\{[y(n) - \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{X}(n)]\mathbf{X}(n)\}$$

$$= E[y(n)\mathbf{X}(n)] - E[\mathbf{X}(n)\mathbf{X}^T (n)]\mathbf{H} = 0$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{H}_{opt} = \mathbf{R}_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{r}_{yx}$$

$$\longrightarrow O(N^2)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx} = \begin{bmatrix} r(0) & r(1) & \dots & r(N-1) \\ r(1) & r(0) & \dots & r(N-2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r(N-1) & r(N-2) & \dots & r(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r(p) = E[x(n)x(n-p)]$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{yx} = \begin{bmatrix} r_c(0) \\ r_c(1) \\ r_c(N-1) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{xx}^T = \mathbf{R}_{xx}(\text{对称}), \text{且具有Toplitz}性质$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{c}(p) = E[y(n)x(n-p)]$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx}^{T} = \mathbf{R}_{xx}($$
对称),且具有 $Toplitz$ 性质

$$r_c(p) = E[y(n)x(n-p)]$$

五 N阶FIR维纳滤波器的最小均方误差  $J_{\min}$ 

$$J = E[e^{2}(n)] = E\{[(y(n) - \tilde{y}(n)]^{2}\}\$$

$$\tilde{y}(n) = \mathbf{H}^{T}\mathbf{X}(n) = \mathbf{X}^{T}(n)\mathbf{H}$$

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

$$= E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T}\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}$$

$$J_{\min} = E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T}\mathbf{H}_{opt} + \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

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

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

$$* E[y(n)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n)] = \mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T} = \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx} \iff \mathbf{H}_{opt} = \mathbf{R}_{xx}^{-1}\mathbf{r}_{yx}$$

## 六 N阶FIR维纳滤波器的误差性能曲面 (Error-Performance Surface)

$$J(\mathbf{H}) = E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T}\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}$$
 二次曲面

误差性能曲面(Error-Performance Surface)

$$J(\mathbf{H}) - J_{\min} = E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T}\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H} - \{E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T}\mathbf{H}_{opt} + \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}_{opt}\}$$

$$J(\mathbf{H}) = J_{\min} + (\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}_{opt})^T \mathbf{R}_{xx} (\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}_{opt})$$

误差性能曲面(Error-Performance Surface)

$$\mathbf{r}_{yx} = \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt}; \mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T} = \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx}$$

$$J(\mathbf{H}) - J_{\min} = E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T} \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} - \{E[y^{2}(n)] - 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T} \mathbf{H}_{opt} + \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt}\}$$

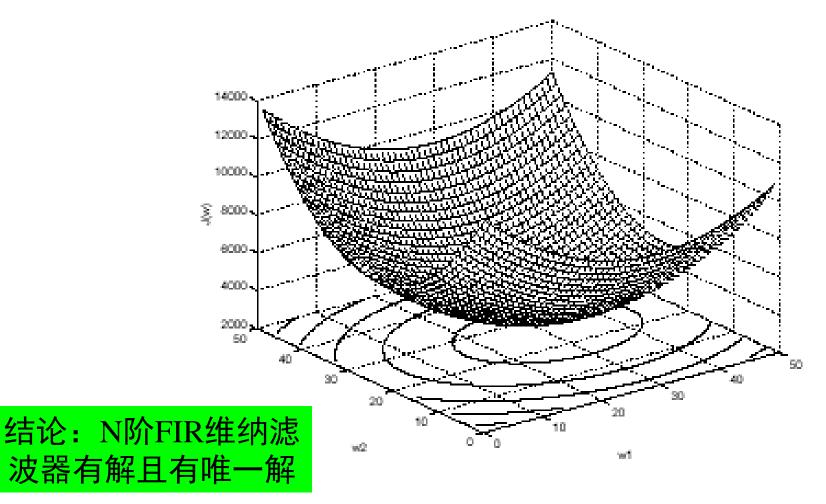
$$= -2\dot{\mathbf{r}}_{yx}^{T} \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} + 2\mathbf{r}_{yx}^{T} \mathbf{H}_{opt} - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$J(\mathbf{H}) - J_{\min} = -\mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt} + \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} + 2\mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

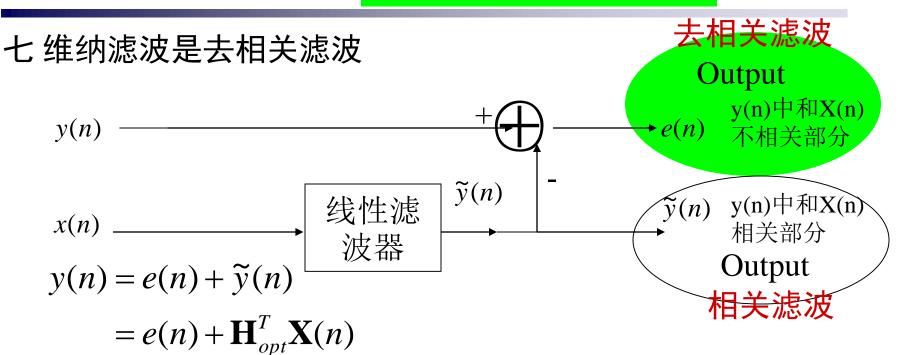
$$= -\mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt} - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt} + \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$= -\mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt} + \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$J(\mathbf{H}) = J_{\min} + (\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}_{opt})^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} (\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}_{opt})$$



误差性能曲面(Error-performance surface)

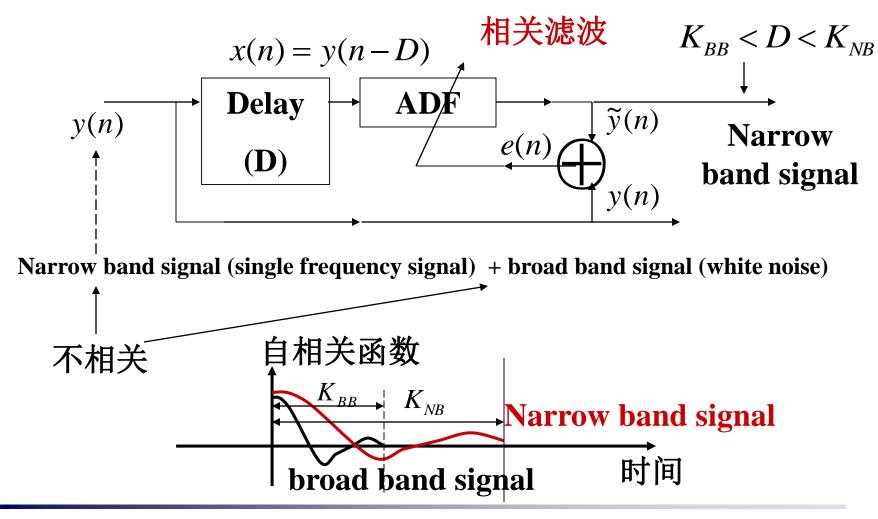


由正交原理: e(n)是y(n)中和**X**(n)不相关的部分;

但 $\tilde{y}(n)$ 是y(n)中和X(n)相关的部分;

结论:e(n)作为输出时的维纳滤波(最优线性滤波),则是从y(n)中移掉和输入X(n)相关的部分  $\widetilde{y}(n)$  ,输出y(n)中和输入X(n)不相关的部分

## 自适应谱线增强(Adaptive line Enhancer)



#### 八 维纳滤波和一般线性滤波的比较

Weiner-Hopf方程: 
$$r_c(j) = \sum h_i r(j-i), \forall j$$

$$x(n) = y(n) + v(n)$$
  $v(n)$ : noise 和 $y(n)$  不相关

$$r_c(j) = r_{yx}(j) = r_{y(y+v)}(j) = r_{yy}(j);$$

$$r_{xx}(j) = r_{(y+v)(y+v)}(j) = r_{yy}(j) + r_{vv}(j)$$

$$r_{c}(j) = \sum_{i} h_{i} r(j-i), \forall j$$

$$Z \downarrow$$

$$S_{yy}(z) = H(z)[S_{yy}(z) + S_{vv}(z)]$$

(#4)

$$H(z) = \frac{S_{yy}(z)}{S_{yy}(z) + S_{vv}(z)} \Rightarrow \left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right| = \frac{\left| S_{yy}(e^{j\omega}) \right|}{\left| S_{yy}(e^{j\omega}) + S_{vv}(e^{j\omega}) \right|}$$

一般线性滤波

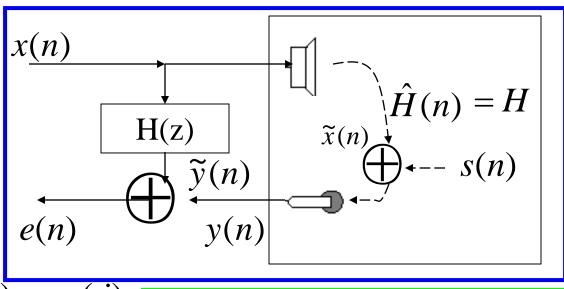
## 九 Examples

Example 1:Echo cancellation

$$r_c(j) = \sum_{i} h_i r(j-i), \forall j$$

$$S_{yx}(z) = H(z)S_{xx}(z)$$

$$y(n) = \widetilde{x}(n) + s(n)$$



$$r_c(j) = r_{yx}(j) = r_{(\tilde{x}+s)x}(j) = r_{\tilde{x}x}(j)$$
; 在维纳滤波的情况下,e(n)是s(n)的MMSE估计

$$r_{\widetilde{x}x}(j) = \sum_{i} \hat{h}(i)r(j-i) \leq \widetilde{x}(n) = \sum_{i} \hat{h}(i)x(n-i)$$

$$\hat{H}(z)S_{xx}(z) = H(z)S_{xx}(z) \Rightarrow H(z) = \hat{H}(z)$$

Example 2:inverse modeling problem

$$r_c(j) = \sum_{i} h_i r(j-i), \forall j$$
$$S_{yx}(z) = H(z)S_{xx}(z)$$

$$x(n) = \hat{d}(n) + v(n) = h_r(n) * d(n) + v(n)$$

$$y(n) = d(n)$$

$$r_{yx}(j) = r_{d(h_r*d+v)}(j) = r_{d(h_r*d)}(j)$$

$$S_{yx}(z) = H_r(z^{-1})S_{dd}(z)$$

noise v[n] training sequence d[k]  $\hat{d}(n)$ radio channel Hr(z)  $x(n)\downarrow$  H(z) y(n)training sequence d[k]

$$r_{xx}(j) = r_{(h_r * d + v)(h_r * d + v)}(j) = r_{(h_r * d)(h_r * d)}(j) + r_{vv}(j)$$

$$S_{xx}(z) = H_r(z)H_r(z^{-1})S_{dd}(z) + S_{vv}(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{H_r(z^{-1})S_{dd}(z)}{H_r(z)H_r(z^{-1})S_{dd}(z) + S_{vv}(z)} \stackrel{S_{vv}(z)=0}{\Longrightarrow} H(z) = \frac{1}{H_r(z)}$$

## Example 2:inverse modeling problem

$$S_{yx}(z) = H_r(z^{-1})S_{dd}(z)$$



$$r_{vx}(p) = E[y(n)x(n-p)]$$
  $r_{xx}(p) = E[x(n)x(n-p)]$ 

$$r_{d(h_r*d)}(p) = E[d(n)\sum_{k} h_r(k)d(n-p-k)]$$

$$= \sum_{k} h_r(k)E[d(n)d(n-p-k)]$$

$$= \sum_{k} h_r(k)r_{dd}(p+k)$$

# 3.3 卡尔曼滤波(标量)

## 一 问题的提出

在最小均方误差准则下,维纳滤波是一种最优线性滤波,但其要求信号平稳,且由于不是递推算法,计算效率不高.

设:(1)观察信号x(1),x(2),...,x(n);

(2)由n-1时刻及此前的观察信号,x(1),x(2),...,x(n-1),按最小均方误差准则得到y(n-1)的最优估计,记为:

$$\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1)$$

问题:当得到新的观察信号x(n),估计:  $\tilde{y}(n|n)$ 

途径:1)根据 x(1), x(2), ..., x(n),估计 $\tilde{y}(n|n)$ ;(Weiner Filter)

2) 叠代的方法: 
$$\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1) \longrightarrow \widetilde{y}(n|n)$$

x(n)

#### 二 解决方法:

(1) 一步预测(One-step prediction)

预测误差: 
$$\alpha(n) = x(n) - \widetilde{x}(n|n-1)$$
 新息(Innovation)

x(n)中无法预测的信息,

或x(n)所提供的新的信息

若真实信号y(n)具有信号模型:

$$y(n) = ay(n-1) + w(n)$$
 状态方程

而观察信号x(n)是通过如下测量模型获得:

$$x(n) = cy(n) + v(n)$$
 测量方程

其中a,c是绝对值小于1的常数,w(n),v(n)是方差分别为Q和R的白噪音.且v(n)和y(n),w(n)不相关.则新息的计算可分为:

(a) 由已有估计 $\tilde{y}(n-1|n-1)$ 通过状态方程对y(n)做一步预测:

$$\widetilde{y}(n|n-1) = a\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1)$$
  $\langle = y(n) = ay(n-1) + w(n)$ 

(b) 根据测量方程,对测量值x(n)作一步预测

$$\widetilde{x}(n|n-1) = c\widetilde{y}(n|n-1) = ca\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1) \iff x(n) = cy(n) + v(n)$$

(c) x(n)到来后,计算新息

$$\alpha(n) = x(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1) = x(n) - ca\tilde{y}(n-1|n-1)$$

(2)根据新息,对预测值  $\tilde{y}(n|n-1)$  进行修正,从而得到估计值:  $\tilde{y}(n|n)$ 

$$\widetilde{y}(n|n) = \widetilde{y}(n|n-1) + G_n\alpha(n)$$

其中Gn是加权因子(预测增益), Gn的选取应使根据新息修正所得到的估计  $\widetilde{y}(n|n)$  最佳,即使当前时刻的估计和真实值均方误差最小:

$$J(n) = E[e^{2}(n)] = E[(y(n) - \tilde{y}(n|n))^{2}] = \min$$

$$\frac{\partial J(n)}{\partial G_{n}} = 2E[e(n)\frac{\partial e(n)}{\partial G_{n}}] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial e(n)}{\partial G_{n}} = -\alpha(n) \qquad \tilde{y}(n|n) = \tilde{y}(n|n-1) + G_{n}\alpha(n)$$

$$E[e(n)\alpha(n)] = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad E\{e(n)[x(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1)]\} = 0$$

$$\widetilde{y}(n|n) = \widetilde{y}(n|n-1) + G_n\alpha(n)$$

$$\alpha(n) = x(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1) = x(n) - ca\tilde{y}(n-1|n-1)$$

$$E[e(n)\alpha(n)] = 0$$
 or  $E\{e(n)[x(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1)]\} = 0$   
令:  $e_1(n) = y(n) - \tilde{y}(n|n-1)$  (调整前误差,一步预测误差)  
 $p(n) = E[e_1^2(n)]$  (一步预测误差功率)  
 $e(n) = y(n) - \tilde{y}(n|n)$  (调整后误差)  
 $= y(n) - \tilde{y}(n|n-1) - G_n[x(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1)]$   
 $= e_1(n) - G_n[cy(n) + v(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1)]$   
 $= (1 - cG_n)e_1(n) - G_nv(n)$  测量方程  
 $\alpha(n) = x(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1)$   $\chi(n) = cy(n) + v(n)$   
 $= cy(n) + v(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1)$ 

*MMVCLAB* 

 $= ce_1(n) + v(n)$ 

$$E[e(n)\alpha(n)] = E\{[(1-cG_n)e_1(n) - G_nv(n)][ce_1(n) + v(n)]\}$$

$$= c(1-cG_n)p(n) - G_nR \quad v(n)和e_1(n)不相关$$

$$= 0$$

$$G_n = \frac{cp(n)}{R+c^2p(n)}$$

$$= \frac{c}{R/p(n)^+c^2} \qquad [p(n) \uparrow \Rightarrow G_n \uparrow]$$

(2)求J(n)

最优线性滤波,由正交原理:

$$E[e(n)\widetilde{y}(n|n)] = 0$$

同时: 
$$E[e(n)\alpha(n)] = 0$$
  
 $\widetilde{y}(n|n) = \widetilde{y}(n|n-1) + G_n\alpha(n)$ 

$$0 = E[e(n)\tilde{y}(n|n)] = E[e(n)\tilde{y}(n|n-1) + e(n)G_n\alpha(n)]$$

$$= E[e(n)\tilde{y}(n|n-1)$$

$$E[e(n)\widetilde{y}(n|n-1)] = 0$$

$$E[e(n)\alpha(n)] = 0$$

$$\alpha(n) = x(n) - c\tilde{y}(n|n-1)$$

$$E[e(n)x(n)] = 0$$

$$+$$

$$\underline{x(n)} = c\underline{y(n)} + v(n)$$

$$E[e(n)y(n)] = -\frac{1}{c}E[e(n)v(n)]$$

*MMVCLAB* 

$$J(n) = E[e^{2}(n)] = E[e(n)(y(n) - \tilde{y}(n|n))]$$

$$= E[e(n)y(n)]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{c}E[e(n)v(n)]$$

$$= (n) = (1 - cG_{n})e_{1}(n) - G_{n}v(n) \quad v(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{c}G_{n}R$$

$$\int_{C} G_{n} = \frac{cp(n)}{R + c^{2}p(n)} \Rightarrow G_{n}R = cp(n)[1 - cG_{n}]$$

$$J(n) = [1 - cG_{n}]p(n)$$

(3)求p(n)

## (4)综合:

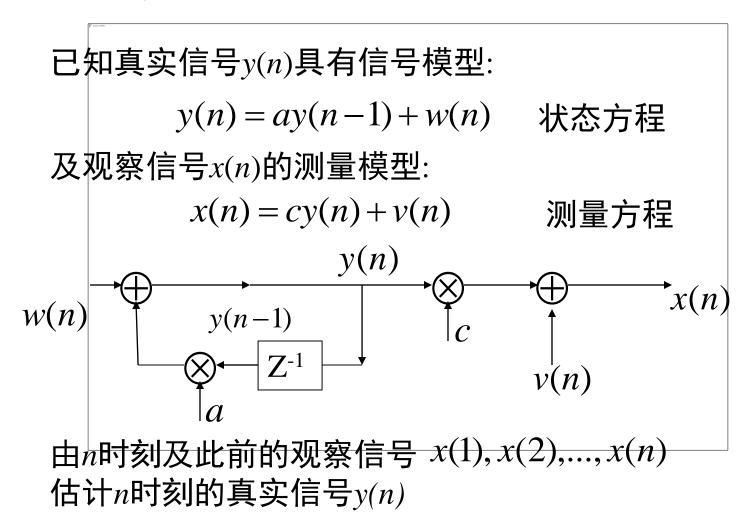
$$\widetilde{y}(n|n) = a\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1) + G_n[x(n) - ca\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1)]$$

$$p(n) = a^2 J(n-1) + Q$$

$$G_n = \frac{cp(n)}{R + c^2 p(n)}$$

$$J(n) = \frac{R}{C}G_n = (1 - cG_n)p(n)$$
初始条件:  $\widetilde{y}(0|0), J(0)$ 

## ≡ Summary of Kalman Filter



基于一步预测的Kalman Filter

2019/10/8 Tuesday

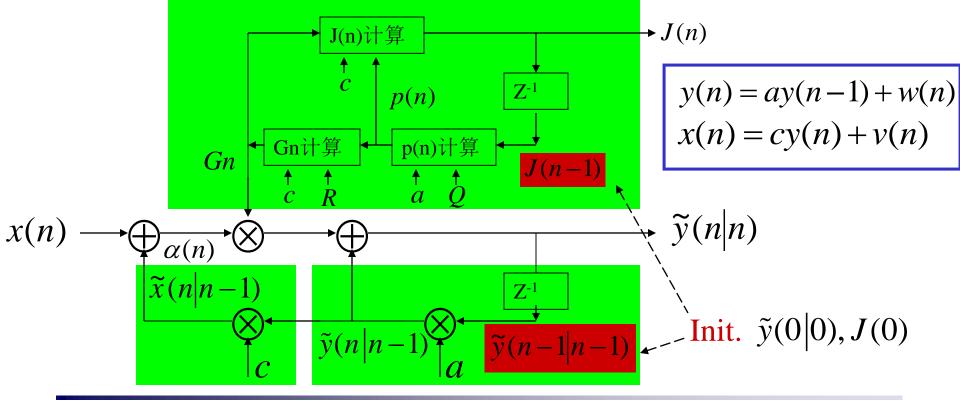
$$\widetilde{y}(n|n) = a\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1) + G_n[x(n) - ca\widetilde{y}(n-1|n-1)]$$

$$p(n) = a^2J(n-1) + Q$$

$$G_n = \frac{cp(n)}{R+c^2p(n)}$$

$$J(n) = \frac{R}{C}G_n = (1-cG_n)p(n)$$

MMVCLAB



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