• 第二章 LMS自适应滤波

2.3 LMS算法稳定性分析 (Stability of LMS filter)

- 一 复习自相关阵及相关特性
- 二 LMS算法稳定性分析

LMS filter 的特点:

- •非线性;
- •反馈(feedback)

理论分 近似 分析

- 一 复习自相关阵及相关特性(x(n): 平稳信号)
- 1 自相关阵

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_{xx} = E \Big[\mathbf{X}(n) \mathbf{X}^{T}(n) \Big]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} r(0), & r(1), & \dots, & r(N-1) \\ r(1), & r(0), & \dots, & r(N-2) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ r(N-1), & \dots, & \dots & r(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

自相关阵特点:

1) R是对称阵,即
R^T = R(实数情况)或
(复数情况) R^H = R
且具有Toplitz性质
2)R是非负的

 $\tilde{y} = \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{H} \Rightarrow$ $E[|\tilde{y}|^{2}] = E[\mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{H}] = \mathbf{H}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H} \ge 0$

3) 含噪信号的*R*正定, 非奇异→ *R*非奇异, 可逆

2 特征值和特征向量

定义:一个 $N \times N$ 阶方阵R,它的特征矢量 v_i (列矢量)定义为

$$\mathbf{R}v_i = \lambda_i v_i \quad 0 \le i \le N - 1$$

称 v_i 为R的特征值(或特征根) λ_i 所对应的特征矢量

特征值礼是特征方程的解

$$\det[\mathbf{R} - \lambda \mathbf{I}_N] = 0$$

White noise

 $\mathbf{R} = diag(\sigma^2, \sigma^2, ..., \sigma^2), \sigma^2 - 方差$ \mathbf{R} 有N个相同的特征值, 任意 $N \times 1$ 的 列矢量均是其特征矢量(随机性)

Complex Sinusoidal

$$e^{j(\omega n + \varphi)} \Rightarrow r(p) = e^{j\omega p}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{j\omega} & \dots & e^{j(N-1)\omega} \\ e^{-j\omega} & 1 & \dots & e^{j(N-2)\omega} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ e^{-j(N-1)\omega} & e^{-j(N-2)\omega} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

R的特征矢量: $\mathbf{q} = [1, e^{-j\omega}, ..., e^{-j(N-1)\omega}]^T$ (特征值为N)

由信号ejon组成的矢量相差一个共扼

3 矩阵的对角化

对于一个实对称阵(R阵),其不同特征值对应的特征矢量是正交的(欧氏空间内积为零)。 $Rq_i = \lambda_i q_i$

$$\|\mathbf{q}_{i}\| = 1, i = 0,1,2,...,N-1$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{q}_{j} = \begin{cases} 1, i = j \\ 0, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{q}_{0}, \mathbf{q}_{1}, \circ ..., \mathbf{q}_{N-1}]$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{q}_{j} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{j}} \mathbf{q}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{q}_{j}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{q}_{j} = \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{i}} \mathbf{q}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{q}_{j}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{\Lambda}' \quad or \quad \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{\Lambda}' \mathbf{Q}^T$$

$$\Lambda' = diag(\lambda_i) = diag(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, ..., \lambda_{N-1})$$

$$\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}$$

4 平稳随机过程自相关阵R的特征值和特征向量的性质

- 3) 因为矩阵R是非负的,故有 $\lambda_i \geq 0$, $0 \leq i \leq N-1$
- 4) 定义矩阵范数 $|| A || = (\lambda_{max} \text{ of } A^TA)^{1/2}$ 矩阵的条件数 $X(A) = || A || || A^{-1} ||$

则有
$$||R|| = \lambda_{max}$$
 $||R^{-1}|| = 1/\lambda_{min}$ 特征值的分散程度(大:病态)

2022/9/27 6

5) KL变换(Karhunen-Loeve展开)

当N个正交矢量被获得后,N维信号矢量可以表示成这 些基矢量的线性组合,这就是KL展开.

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Q} \ diag(\lambda_i) \ \mathbf{Q}^T = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i \mathbf{q}_i \mathbf{q}_i^T$$
 特征值可以看成是信号矢量 在特征矢量上投影的功率

在特征矢量上投影的功率

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

二 LMS算法稳定性分析 (x(n) 平稳的情况下)

自适应步长δ,自相关矩阵R起着决定性作用。

δ的选择满足下面两种收敛要求:

- 1)均值收敛:指系数H(n)的均值收敛到维纳最优解H_{opt}
- 2) 均方收敛: 指均方误差J(n)收敛到一个最小值

定义: 权系数误差矢量 $c(n) = H(n) - H_{opt}$

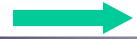
E[c(n)](一阶矩)帮助我们分析LMS算法在均值意义下的收敛条件

 $E[c(n)c^{T}(n)]$ (二阶矩)帮助我们分析LMS算法在均方意义下收敛条件

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

可得
$$\mathbf{c}(n+1) = [I_N - \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^T(n+1)]\mathbf{c}(n) + \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)e_0(n+1)$$

其中
$$e_0(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{X}^T(n+1)\mathbf{H}_{opt}$$



维纳滤波误差(最优线性滤波误差)

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

 $\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1), n = 0,1,2,...$

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

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

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

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

$$-\delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1)\mathbf{H}_{opt} + \delta y(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{H} \quad (\mathbf{n}) = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{n}) + \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$\mathbf{H} \quad (\mathbf{n}) = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{n}) + \mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$e_0(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{X}^T(n+1)\mathbf{H}_{opt}$$

$$\mathbf{c}(n+1) = [I_N - \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^T(n+1)]\mathbf{c}(n) + \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)e_0(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{c}(n+1) = [I_N - \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^T(n+1)]\mathbf{c}(n) + \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)e_0(n+1)$$

(一) 均值收敛分析

$$C(n) = H(n) - H_{opt}$$

假设*H(n)*统计独立于*X(n+1)*, *y(n+1)*, 而只与n+1时刻以前的量有关(<u>注意:在很多实际应用中,该假设不一定成立;</u> 但实验表明,基于此假设的分析结果基本正确)

$$E[\mathbf{c}(n+1)] = E[(\mathbf{I}_N - \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^T(n+1))\mathbf{c}(n)] + \delta E[\mathbf{X}(n+1)e_0(n+1)]$$

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

$$= [\mathbf{I}_N - \delta \mathbf{R}]E[\mathbf{c}(n)] = [\mathbf{I}_N - \delta \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{\Lambda}' \mathbf{Q}^T]E[\mathbf{c}(n)]$$
= 0(正交原理

$$\mathbf{Q}^{T}E[\mathbf{c}(n+1)] = [\mathbf{I}_{N} - \delta \mathbf{\Lambda}']\mathbf{Q}^{T}E[\mathbf{c}(n)]$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n) = \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{c}(n) = \mathbf{Q}^T [\mathbf{H}(n) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}]$$

$$E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n+1)] = [\mathbf{I}_{N} - \delta diag(\lambda_{i})]E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]$$

初始值,设 $\mathbf{H}(0)=0$, $E[\mathbf{\alpha}(0)]=\mathbf{Q}^T E[\mathbf{H}(0)-\mathbf{H}_{opt}]=-\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{H}_{opt}$

2022/9/27 10 MMVCLAB

$E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n+1)] = [\mathbf{I} - \delta diag(\lambda_i)]E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E[\alpha_0(n+1)] \\ E[\alpha_1(n+1)] \\ \dots \\ E[\alpha_{N-1}(n+1)] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \delta\lambda_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \delta\lambda_1 & \dots & 0 \\ & \dots & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 - \delta\lambda_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E[\alpha_0(n)] \\ E[\alpha_1(n)] \\ \dots \\ E[\alpha_{N-1}(n)] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[\alpha_k(n+1)] = (1 - \delta \lambda_k) E[\alpha_k(n)], k = 0,1,..., N-1$$

$$E[\alpha_k(n)] = (1 - \delta \lambda_k)^n E[\alpha_k(0)], k = 0, 1, ..., N - 1$$

均值收敛条件

$$\left|1 - \delta \lambda_k\right| < 1, \quad \text{for all } k$$
 $0 < \delta < 2/\lambda_{\text{max}}$

均值收敛: E[H(n)] →H_{opt}

$$E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)] = E[\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{c}(n)]$$
$$= \mathbf{Q}^T E[\mathbf{H}(n) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}] \Rightarrow 0$$

注意:尽管收敛条件由最大特征值决定,但均值收敛的快慢, 受最小特征值 λ_{min} 决定.

2022/9/27

均方收敛: 指均方误差J(n)收敛到一个最小值

(二)均方收敛分析

$$\mathbf{\alpha}(n+1) = \mathbf{Q}^{T} [\mathbf{H}(n+1) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}] = \mathbf{Q}^{T} [\mathbf{H}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}]$$

$$= \mathbf{\alpha}(n) + \delta \mathbf{Q}^{T} e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

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

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

$$= e_{0}(n+1) - [\mathbf{H}(n) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}]^{T}\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$= e_{0}(n+1) - [\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^{T}\mathbf{Q}^{T}\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{\alpha}(n) = \mathbf{Q}^{T} [\mathbf{H}(n) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}]$$

 $e_0(n+1)$ 是和X(n+1)不相关的,进一步假设假设H(n)统计独立于X(n+1),y(n+1),而只与n+1时刻以前的量有关,则将e(n+1)代入 $\alpha(n+1)$ 可以得到:

$$E[[\mathbf{\alpha}(n+1)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n+1)]^{T}] =$$

$$\{E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^{T} - \delta diag(\lambda_{i})E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^{T} -$$

$$\delta E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^{T} diag(\lambda_{i})\} + \delta^{2} E[e^{2}(n+1)] \cdot diag(\lambda_{i})$$

2022/9/27 12 MMVCLAB

FIGURE 11 TO λ AND λ AND

 $e_0(n+1)$ 是和X(n+1)不相关的,进一步假设假设H(n)统计独立于X(n+1),y(n+1),而只与n+1时刻以前的量有关

$$+\delta^2 E[e^2(n+1)] \cdot diag(\lambda_i)$$

$$\alpha(n+1) = \alpha(n) + \delta \mathbf{Q}^{T} e(n+1) \mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n+1)]^T = [\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^T + \delta \mathbf{X}^T (n+1)e(n+1)\mathbf{Q}$$



$$[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n+1)][\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n+1)]^{T} = [\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)][\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^{T} + [\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]\delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1)\mathbf{Q}$$
$$+\delta \mathbf{Q}^{T}\mathbf{X}(n+1)e(n+1)[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^{T}$$
$$+\delta^{2}\mathbf{Q}^{T}e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1)e(n+1)\mathbf{Q}$$



$$e(n+1) = e_0(n+1) - [\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^T \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{X}(n+1)$$
$$= e_0(n+1) - \mathbf{X}^T (n+1) \mathbf{Q}[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]$$

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$$e(n+1) = e_0(n+1) - [\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{X}(n+1)$$
$$= e_0(n+1) - \mathbf{X}^T(n+1) \mathbf{Q}[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]$$

$$J(n) = E[e^{2}(n+1)] = E[e_{0}^{2}(n+1)] + E[[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^{T} \mathbf{Q}^{T} [\mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1)] \mathbf{Q}[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]]$$

$$E[e_{0}^{2}(n+1)] = J_{\min}$$
标量
$$E[[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^{T} \mathbf{Q}^{T} \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1) \mathbf{Q}[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]]$$

$$= E[Tr\{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^{T} \mathbf{Q}^{T} \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1) \mathbf{Q}[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]\}]$$

$$= E[Tr\{\mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^T(n+1)\mathbf{Q}[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)][\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^T\}]$$

$$= Tr\{\mathbf{Q}^T E[\mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^T(n+1)]\mathbf{Q}E[[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T]\}$$

$$= Tr\{diag(\lambda_i)E[[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)][\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n)]^T]\}\$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i E[\alpha_i^2(n)]$$

$$J(n) = J_{\min} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i E[\alpha_i^2(n)]$$

$$J(n) = J_{\min} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i E[\alpha_i^2(n)]$$

$$\mathbf{\alpha}(n) = \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{c}(n) = \mathbf{Q}^T [\mathbf{H}(n) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}]$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \dots \\ \lambda_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2(n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0^2(n) \\ \alpha_1^2(n) \\ \dots \\ \alpha_{N-1}^2(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n+1)][\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n+1)]^T] =$$

$$\{E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T - \delta E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T diag(\lambda_i)$$

 $-\delta diag(\lambda_i) E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T] + \delta^2 diag(\lambda_i) E[e^2(n+1)]$

$$J(n) = J_{\min} + \mathbf{\Lambda}^T E[\mathbf{\alpha}^2(n)]$$

$$E[e^2(n+1)] = J(n)$$

令对角线上的元素相等

$$\begin{cases} J(n) = J_{\min} + \Lambda^T E[\boldsymbol{\alpha}^2(n)] & \Leftrightarrow \forall \text{ partial points } \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{e}^2(n+1)] = J(n) \\ E[\boldsymbol{\alpha}^2(n+1)] = [\mathbf{I}_N - 2\delta diag(\lambda_i) + \delta^2 \Lambda \Lambda^T] E[\boldsymbol{\alpha}^2(n)] + \delta^2 J_{\min} \Lambda \end{cases}$$

为简化表达式, 令 $\beta(n) = E[\alpha^2(n)]$

则上式写成
$$\beta(n+1) = \mathbf{B}\beta(n) + \delta^2 J_{\min} \Lambda$$

其中B是个方阵,全部元素为正的实数的对称阵

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} (1 - \delta \lambda_i)^2 & i = j \\ \delta^2 \lambda_i \lambda_j & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$J(n) = J_{\min} + \Lambda^{T} E[\alpha^{2}(n)]$$

分析:

(1)
$$J(n) = J_{\min} + \Lambda^T E[\alpha^2(n)]$$

LMS算法均方收敛特性由 β (n) =E[α^2 (n)]决定,而LMS算法的均方收敛的过渡特性是由 β (n) =E[α^2 (n)]的进化来分析。定义超量误差 J_{ex} (n)

$$J(n) = J_{\min} + J_{ex}(n)$$

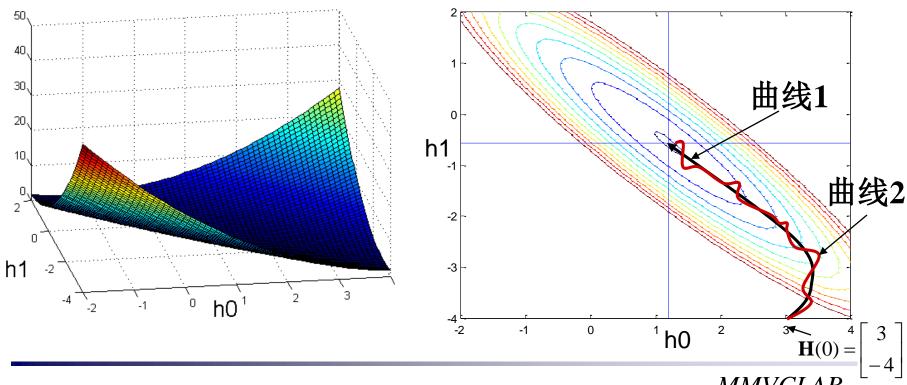
$$J_{ex}(n) = \mathbf{\Lambda}^{T} \mathbf{\beta}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_{i} E[\alpha_{i}^{2}(n)]$$

算法收敛时, $J_{ex}(n)$ 达到一个稳定值,除非 $E[\alpha^2(n)]$ 为零矢量,否则 $J(n) \neq J_{min}$

例:从H(n)调整过程理解

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

$$=0.55 + h_0^2 + h_1^2 + 2h_0h_1\cos\frac{\pi}{8} - \sqrt{2}h_0\cos\frac{\pi}{10} - \sqrt{2}h_1\cos\frac{9\pi}{40}$$



2022/9/27 17

2)均方收敛条件

从公式
$$\beta(n+1) = \mathbf{B}\beta(n) + \delta^2 J_{\min}\Lambda$$

得到收敛条件是B中行元素的绝对值之和必须小于1。

其中B是个方阵,全部元素为正的实数的对称阵

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} (1 - \delta \lambda_i)^2 & i = j \\ \delta^2 \lambda_i \lambda_j & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

故有:
$$0 < (1 - \delta \lambda_i)^2 + \delta^2 \lambda_i \sum_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^{N-1} \lambda_j < 1$$
 或 $0 < 1 - 2\delta \lambda_i + \delta^2 \lambda_i \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \lambda_j < 1$ 始终成立 $0 < \delta < \frac{2}{\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_j}$ $0 < 1 + \delta \lambda_i [\delta \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \lambda_j - 2] < 1$

$$0 < \delta < \frac{2}{\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_j}$$

这时我们称LMS算法在均方意义下收敛;平稳输入下有

$$Tr(\mathbf{R}) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i = Nr(0) = N\sigma_x^2$$

所以均方收敛条件:
$$0 < \delta < \frac{2}{N\sigma_x^2}$$

(3) 收敛时, $n \to \infty$,由

$$E[[\mathbf{\alpha}(n+1)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n+1)]^T] = \{E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T - \delta E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_i)\}$$

$$-\delta diag(\lambda_i) E[\mathbf{\alpha}(n)][\mathbf{\alpha}(n)]^T \}$$

$$+\delta^2 diag(\lambda_i) E[e^2(n+1)]$$

可得:

$$E\Big[\big[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(\infty)\big]\big[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(\infty)\big]^T\Big]diag(\lambda_i) + diag(\lambda_i)E\Big[\big[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(\infty)\big]\big[\boldsymbol{\alpha}(\infty)\big]^T\Big] = \delta diag(\lambda_i)J(\infty)\mathbf{I}_N$$

2022/9/27 19 MMVCLAI

$$E\Big[\left[\mathbf{\alpha}(\infty)\right]\left[\mathbf{\alpha}(\infty)\right]^{T}\Big]diag(\lambda_{i}) + diag(\lambda_{i})E\Big[\left[\mathbf{\alpha}(\infty)\right]\left[\mathbf{\alpha}(\infty)\right]^{T}\Big] = \delta diag(\lambda_{i})J(\infty)\mathbf{I}_{N}$$

$$E\left[\alpha_{i}^{2}(\infty)\right] = \beta_{i}(\infty) = \frac{\delta}{2}J(\infty)$$

$$J(n) = J_{\min} + J_{ex}(n) = J_{\min} + \Lambda^{T} \mathbf{\beta}(n)$$

$$J(\infty) = J_{\min} + \frac{\delta}{2}J(\infty)\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_{i}$$

$$II$$

$$J(\infty) = J_{\min} / (1 - \frac{\delta}{2}\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_{i}) = J_{\min} / (1 - \frac{\delta}{2}N\sigma_{x}^{2})$$

$$J_{ex}(\infty) = \frac{\delta}{2}[J_{\min} / (1 - \frac{\delta}{2}N\sigma_{x}^{2})][N\sigma_{x}^{2}]$$

$$= J_{\min} \bullet \frac{\delta}{2}N\sigma_{x}^{2} / (1 - \frac{\delta}{2}N\sigma_{x}^{2})$$

2022/9/27 20 *MMVCLA*

2.4 LMS算法性能分析 (Performance Analysis of LMS filter)

2.4 LMS算法性能分析

$$E[\alpha_k(n)] = (1 - \delta \lambda_k)^n E[\alpha_k(0)],$$

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

若假设初始条件为β(0),则可由递推式生成

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}(n) = \mathbf{B}^{n}\boldsymbol{\beta}(0) + \delta^{2}J_{\min}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\mathbf{B}^{i}\boldsymbol{\Lambda} \qquad \boldsymbol{\beta}(n+1) = \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\beta}(n) + \delta^{2}J_{\min}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$$

可见是 B^n 控制着收敛,或者说是受输入信号的相关阵R的特征值 λ ,的控制。若忽略B中与 δ^2 有关的量,则

$$b_{ij} \approx \begin{cases} 1 - 2\delta\lambda_i & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} (1 - \delta\lambda_i)^2 & i = j \\ \delta^2\lambda_i\lambda_j & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

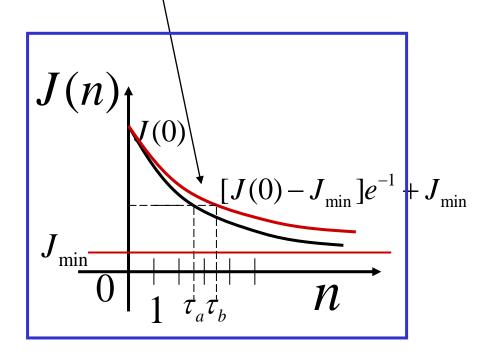
$$\mathbf{B}^n \approx diag(1 - 2\delta\lambda_i)^n, \ \delta\lambda_i \ll 1$$

随着n的增大, λ_i 中最小的一项 λ_{min} 控制着收敛过程,可见,若条件数 $X(R) = \lambda_{max}/\lambda_{min}$ 大,即 λ_i 分布范围广,则收敛慢。收敛速度的快慢,一般用时间常数的概念来表示:

2022/9/27

$$J(n) = E[e^2(n)]$$
口 n 学习曲线
$$J(n) = J_{\min} + \Lambda^T E[\alpha^2(n)]$$
 Learning curve

$$J(n) - J_{\min} = e^{-\frac{n}{\tau}} [J(0) - J_{\min}]$$



2022/9/27 23 *MMVCLAB*

2.4 LMS算法性能分析

一 时间常数 在均值收敛中 $E[\alpha_k(n)] = (1 - \delta \lambda_k)^n E[\alpha_k(0)]$

可以用指数曲线来拟合 $E[\alpha_k(n)] = e^{-\frac{n}{\tau_k}} E[\alpha_k(0)]$

可以求得
$$\tau_k = \frac{-1}{\ln(1 - \delta \lambda_k)}$$

时间常数是指衰减到初始值的 e^{-1} 倍时所需的时间 当 δ 足够小, δ <<1, δ λ_k <<1,则

 $\ln(1 - \delta\lambda_k) \approx -\delta\lambda_k \quad \tau_k \approx \frac{1}{\delta\lambda_k}$

E[H(n)]整体收敛时间常数 τ a, 可看成介于

$$\frac{-1}{\ln(1 - \delta\lambda_{\max})} \le \tau_a \le \frac{-1}{\ln(1 - \delta\lambda_{\min})}$$

2022/9/27 24

对于均方收敛,若忽略2次项

$$\mathbf{B}^n \approx diag(1 - 2\delta\lambda_k)^n$$

要求

$$(1-2\delta\lambda_k)^n = e^{-n/\tau_k}$$

可得

$$\tau_k = \frac{-1}{\ln(1 - 2\delta\lambda_k)} \approx \frac{1}{2\delta\lambda_k}$$

如果R的特征值不太分散的话, λ_i 都用 $\bar{\lambda} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i$ 代替,可得

$$\tau_e \approx \frac{1}{2\delta\overline{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{2\delta\sigma_x^2}$$

$$J(\infty) = J_{\min} / (1 - \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i) = J_{\min} / (1 - \frac{\delta}{2} N \sigma_x^2)$$

二、失调 Mis-adjustment

定义
$$M_{adj} = \frac{J(\infty)}{J_{\min}}$$

由前面讨论可得,
$$M_{adj} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i = \frac{\delta}{2} N \sigma_x^2 \ll 1 \quad , \quad M_{adj} \approx 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} N \sigma_x^2$$

三、讨论

1. 归纳LMS算法

参数

N权系数个数,FIR滤波器的阶数

δ

,自适应步距

初始条件

H(0)=0

数据

X(n), N×1, 输入数据矢量(n时刻)

y(n),参考信号,期望的响应(n时刻)

计算

for n=0,1,2,...

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

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

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2. 三个基本因素影响着LMS算法的性能

1) δ

$$M_{adj} \approx 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} N \sigma_x^2$$

$$\tau_e \approx \frac{1}{2\delta\sigma_x^2}$$

采用小的δ值,自适应较慢,时间常数较大,相应收敛后的均方误差要小,需要较大量的数据来完成自适应过程;

当δ值较大时,自适应相对较快,代价是增加了收敛后的 平均超量误差,需要较少量的数据来完成自适应过程;

因此δ的倒数可以被看成是LMS算法的Memory长度。

2) N 由于算法均方收敛的条件是 $0<\delta<\frac{2}{\sum_{i=0}^{N-1}\lambda_{j}}$ 或 $0<\delta<\frac{2}{N\sigma_{x}^{2}}$ 所以均方误差 $J(\mathbf{n})$ 的收敛特性和阶次N有关。

2022/9/27 28

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}(n) = \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{c}(n) = \mathbf{Q}^T [\mathbf{H}(n) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}]$$

而
$$H(n)$$
收敛到 H_{out} 的条件是(均值收敛条件):

条件是(均值收敛条件):
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}^{2}(n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{2}(n) \\ \dots \\ \alpha_{N-1}^{2}(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 < \delta < \frac{2}{\lambda_{\max}}$$

$$J(n) = J_{\min} + J_{ex}(n) = J_{\min} + \mathbf{\Lambda}^{T} \mathbf{\beta}(n)$$

当H(n)均值收敛到 H_{opt} 还不够。希望H(n)的起伏即H(n)- H_{out} 的方差要小,即 J_{ex} (n)要收敛,且要小。

由于
$$0 < \delta < \frac{2}{\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i}$$
 $0 < \delta < \frac{2}{\lambda_{\text{max}}}$

所以考虑到实际应用中不但要求均值收敛而且一般会要求 均方收敛,所以关于叠代步长的选取一般按均方收敛要求 去取: $0 < \delta < \frac{2}{\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \lambda_{i}} = \frac{2}{N\sigma_{x}^{2}}$

$$\tau_k = \frac{-1}{\ln(1 - 2\delta\lambda_k)} \approx \frac{1}{2\delta\lambda_k} \quad J(\infty) = J_{\min} / (1 - \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i) \approx J_{\min} + J_{\min} \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \lambda_i)$$

3) λ_i

当输入的相关阵R的特征值比较分散时,LMS算法的超量均方误差主要由最大特征值决定。而权系数矢量均值收敛到H_{opt}所需的时间受最小特征值限制。在特征值很分散(输入相关阵是病态的)时,LMS算法的收敛较慢。

3. 独立理论

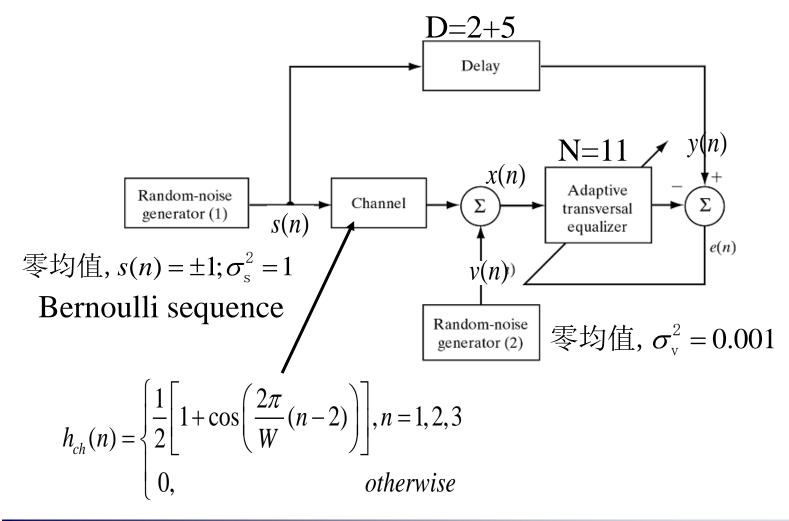
上面的结论都是基于一个有关量的独立性假设,且是平稳的。

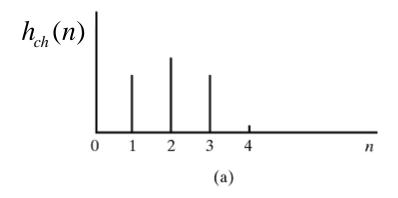
有关的独立假设等价于假定输入矢量序列是统计独立的,导致 H(n)和y(n+1)、X(n+1)是独立的,事实上这一假设是有问题的,它忽略了在算法收敛过程中,从一次迭代到下一次迭代时,梯度方向之间是统计相关的。但是,由独立假设预测的结果和实验及计算机模拟结果多数符合得相当好。

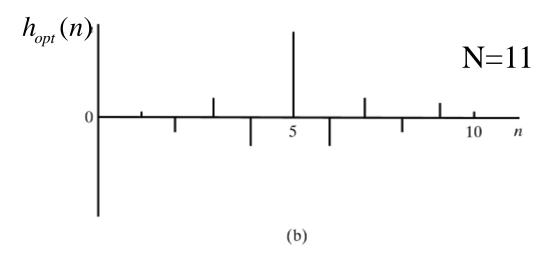
2022/9/27 30 MMVCLAB

2.4 LMS算法性能分析

四、Computer experiment on adaptive equalization







(a) Impulse response of channel; (b) impulse response of optimum transversal equalizer.

Correlation Matrix of the Equalizer Input

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{3} h_{ch}(k) s(n-k) + v(n)$$

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

$$r(0) = h_{ch}^{2}(1) + h_{ch}^{2}(2) + h_{ch}^{2}(3) + \sigma_{v}^{2},$$

$$r(1) = h_{ch}(1) h_{ch}(2) + h_{ch}(2) h_{ch}(3),$$

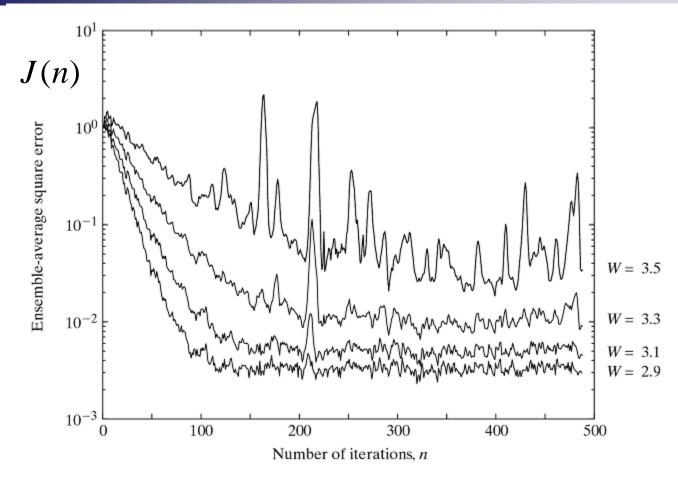
$$r(2) = h_{ch}(1) h_{ch}(3)$$

Summary of parameters for the experiment on adaptive equalization

W	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
r(0)	1.0963	1.1568	1.2264	1.3022
r(1)	0.4388	0.5596	0.6729	0.7774
r(2)	0.0481	0.0783	0.1132	0.1511
$\lambda_{ ext{min}}$	0.3339	0.2136	0.1256	0.0656
$\lambda_{ ext{max}}$	2.0295	2.3761	2.7263	3.0707
$\chi(\mathbf{R}) = \lambda_{\text{max}}/\lambda_{\text{min}}$	6.0782	11.1238	21.7132	46.8216

Experiment 1: Effect of Eigenvalue Spread

2.4 LMS算法性能分析

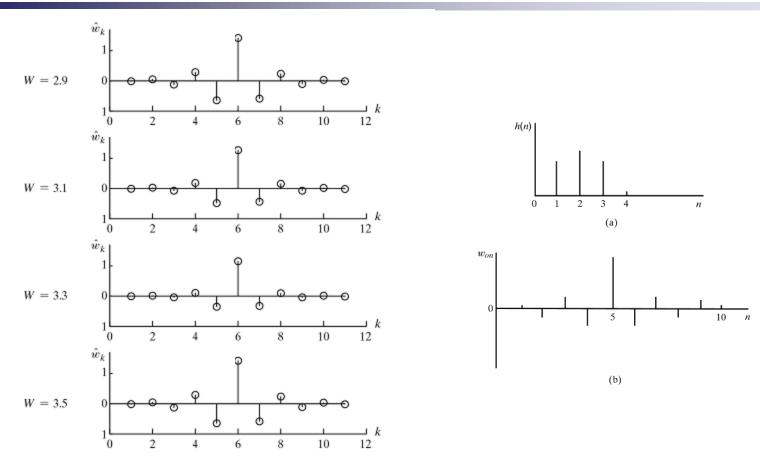


Learning curves of the LMS algorithm for an adaptive equalizer with number of taps N=11,step-size δ = 0.075 ,and varying eigenvalue spread $\chi(\mathbf{R})$

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2022/9/27 36

2.4 LMS算法性能分析

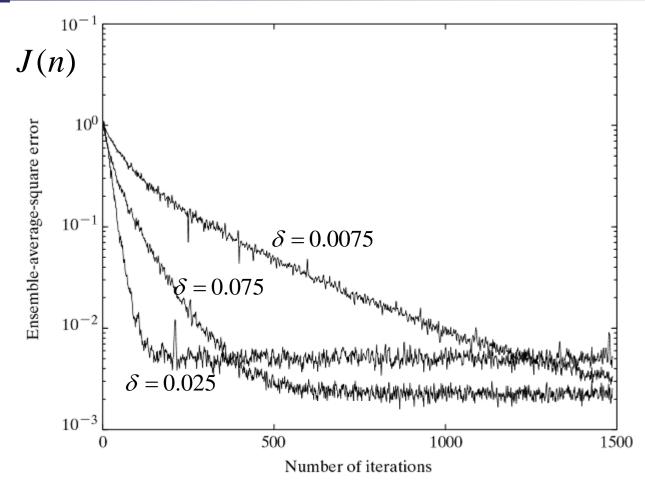


Ensemble-average impulse response of the adaptive equalizer (after 1000 iterations) for each of four different eigenvalue spreads

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Experiment 2: Effect of Step-size Parameter

2.4 LMS算法性能分析



Learning curves of the LMS algorithm for an adaptive equalizer with number of taps N=11, fixed eigenvalue spread, and varying step-size δ