1非线性滞后

1.1 交叉基展开

$$f(x,\tau) = \sum_{v,\ell} \beta_{v\ell} \, s_v(x) h_{\ell(\tau)} \tag{1} \label{eq:force}$$

- basisvar: $[n,v_x]$, basislag: $[L,v_\ell]$
- v_r: 非线性影响基函数个数; v_e: 滞后基函数个数。

如果是 bspline, 需要指定 knots 节点, 以及基函数的个数。

bspline 为何能实现压缩模型参数个数?类似于曲线拟合,只需要简单的几个节点,便可描述非线性过程。

1.2 考虑滞后时间

$$\eta_{t} = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L} f(x_{t-\tau}, \tau), \tau \in [0, 1, ..., L]$$

$$\eta_{t} = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L} \sum_{v=0}^{v_{x}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{v_{\ell}} \beta_{v_{\ell}} s_{v}(x_{t-\tau}) h_{\ell}(\tau)$$
(2)

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1 x = basisvar[, v] # 第i个基函数

2 mat <- as.matrix(Lag(basisvar[, v], seqlag(lag), group = group))

3 # mat: {X[n, t], X[n, t-1], ..., X[n, t-L]}, [n, L+1]

4

5 for (1 in seq(length = vl)) {

6 ck <- basislag[, l] # [L+1]

7 crossbasis[, vl * (v - 1) + l] <- mat %*% ck # [n, L+1] %*% [L+1, 1] = [n]

8 }
```

2 矩阵形式

上式写成, 矩阵形式

$$S(x) = \left[s_{1}(x), ..., s_{vx}(x)\right]^{T}, \in \mathbb{R}^{n, v_{x}} \tag{3}$$

$$H(\tau) = [h_1(\tau), ..., h_{n\ell}] \in \mathbb{R}^{v_\ell}, \tau \in [0, ..., L]$$
(4)

$$B \in R^{v_x, v_\ell}, \beta = \text{vec}(B) \in \mathbb{R}^{v_x \times v_\ell}$$
 (5)

$$f(x,\tau) = S(x)^T B H(\tau) = [H(\tau) \otimes S(x)]^T \beta \tag{6}$$

$$\eta_t = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L} [H(\tau) \otimes S(x)]^T \beta \tag{7}$$

3B样条滞后基的构造 (log 间距结点)

- 选择滞后变换 $u = g(\tau)$ (常用 $g(\tau) = \log(\tau + \tau_0), \tau_0 > 0$)。
- 在 \mathbf{u} 轴给定结点序列 $\kappa = \kappa_0, ..., \kappa_K$ (对数间距), 样条次数 \mathbf{q} (如 $\mathbf{q} = 3$)。
- 定义 $h_{\ell(\tau)} = N_{\ell,q}(g(\tau);\kappa)$, $\ell = 1, ..., v_{\ell} = K + q$, 其中 $N_{\ell,q}$ 为对应结点与次数的 B 样条基。

$$f(x,\tau) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{v_{\ell}} \beta_{\ell} x h_{\ell(\tau)}$$
 (8)

$$\eta_t = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L} f(x_{t-\tau}, \tau), \tau \in [0, 1, ..., L]$$
 (9)

$$\eta_t = \sum_{\tau=0}^L \sum_{\ell=0}^\ell \beta_\ell x_{t-\tau} h_\ell(\tau) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{v_\ell} \beta_\ell \sum_{\tau=0}^L h_{\ell(\tau)} \, x_{t-\tau} \tag{10}$$

另一种写法

$$s_j(t) = \sum_{\tau=0}^L x_{t-\tau} h_j(\tau), \quad \eta_t = \sum_{j=1}^{v\ell} \beta_j s_j(t) \tag{11} \label{eq:sj}$$

$$X = [x_t, ..., x_{t-l}, ..., x_{t-L}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n, L+1}, \tag{12}$$

$$H_{i} = \left[h_{i}(0),...,h_{i}(l),...,h_{i}(L)\right]^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{L+1,1}, H = \left[H_{1},...,H_{v\ell}\right] \in \mathbb{R}^{L+1,v_{\ell}} \tag{13}$$

$$S = XH \in \mathbb{R}^{n, v_{\ell}}, \quad \eta = S\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{n}, \beta = [\beta_{1}, ..., \beta_{v\ell}]^{T}$$

$$\tag{14}$$

其中 H_i 为 bspline 生成的以 logknots 为输入的基函数。

5 从时域核到频域传递函数

先定义时域加载核 $\rho(\tau) \coloneqq \sum_{\ell=1}^{v_{\ell}} \beta_{\ell} h_{\ell(\tau)}$ 。

其离散傅里叶变换给出传递函数 $R(\omega) = \sum_{\tau=0}^{L_b} \rho(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau}$ 。

- 幅值: |R(ω)| (频率依赖幅值比)
- 相位: arg R(ω)
- 步响应 (近似静态 BE): $S(T) = \sum_{\tau=0}^{T} \rho(\tau)$