

量测方程中含有参向量的 缺初始值的递推估计

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摘 要

本文讨论了量测方程中含有参向量、系统的初始状态统计特征未知、且系统噪声同量测噪声相关时的线性离散时间系统,得到了系统状态(包括初始状态)、参向量的最小均方误差线性无偏估计量的递推估计公式。

一、引 言

在 Kalman 滤波中,系统初始状态 X_0 的统计特征 (\bar{X}_0, R_{X_0}) 是需要知道的。然而在实际问题中, X_0 的统计特征是不容易知道的。一般的方法是取 $\bar{X}_0 = 0$, $R_{X_0} = \alpha I$, 进行滤波, 然后令 $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ 。我国学者陈翰馥^[1]严格地证明了这种缺初始值估计的最优性。在实际问题中, 系统的量测值 Z 不仅依赖于系统的状态, 同时还依赖于其它的一些因素, 其关系呈线性的, 其参数需要识别。〔4〕中导出了量测方程中含有参向量、初始状态统计特征已知时线性离散时间系统的递推滤波公式。本文则讨论了量测方程中含有参向量、系统初始状态统计特征未知时线性离散时间系统的递推估计问题, 得到了一整套的递推估计公式, 既可对系统状态滤波, 又可对未知参向量(包括初始状态)识别。文中推广了〔1〕、〔2〕中的模型, 方法不同于〔1〕。

二、主 要 结 果

考虑下列线性离散时间系统: 状态方程为

$$X_k = \Phi_{k, k-1} X_{k-1} + \Gamma_k^{(1)} W_k + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(2)} W_{k-1}, \quad (1)$$

此处假定了状态噪声为一步相关噪声, 这样我们就综合考虑了估计理论中的两种基本的状态方程 ($\Gamma_k^{(2)} = 0^{(1)}$ 或 $\Gamma_k^{(1)} = 0^{(2)}$)。量测方程为

$$Z_k = H_k X_k + B_k \theta + V_k, \quad (2)$$

其中, X_k 是状态向量, Z_k 是量测值向量, θ 是未知参向量, $\Phi_{k, k-1}, H_k, \Gamma_k^{(1)}, \Gamma_{k-1}^{(2)}, B_k$ 是有其相应维数的已知常矩阵, $\Phi_{k, j}$ 的定义见〔2〕。对噪声向量 W_k 和 V_k 假定: $EW_k = 0, EV_k = 0, EW_k W_j' = Q_k \delta_{k, j}, (Q_k \geq 0), EV_k V_j' = R_k \delta_{k, j}, (R_k > 0), EW_k V_j'$

$= S_k \delta_{k,j}$, ($\delta_{k,k} = 1$, $\delta_{k,j} = 0$, $k \neq j$)。初始状态 X_0 的统计特征未知, 即 X_0 是一未知参向量, 与 θ 无关。我们的目的是利用获得的量测值 $Z_{(1,n)} \triangleq (Z'_1, \dots, Z'_n)'$ 估计系统的状态 X_n 和未知参向量 $\Theta \triangleq (X'_0, \theta)'$, 其最小均方误差线性无偏估计量分别记为 \hat{X}_n 和 $\hat{\Theta}_n$ 。由于 X_0 的统计特征未知, 故 \hat{X}_n 称之为缺初始值估计量^[1]。本文的讨论在矩阵有逆下进行。

由(1)有

$$\begin{aligned} X_k &= \Phi_{k,0} X_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \Phi_{k,i} \Gamma_i^{(1)} W_i + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \Phi_{k,i+1} \Gamma_i^{(2)} W_i \\ &= (\Phi_{k,0}, \mathbf{0}) \Theta + \bar{Q}_k, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_k &\triangleq \sum_{i=1}^k \Phi_{k,i} \Gamma_i^{(1)} W_i + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \Phi_{k,i+1} \Gamma_i^{(2)} W_i \\ &= v'_k W_{(1,k)} + u'_k W_{(0,k-1)}, \\ v'_k &\triangleq (\Phi_{k,1} \Gamma_1^{(1)}, \Phi_{k,2} \Gamma_2^{(1)}, \dots, \Phi_{k,k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^{(1)}, \Gamma_k^{(1)}), \\ u'_k &\triangleq (\Phi_{k,1} \Gamma_0^{(2)}, \Phi_{k,2} \Gamma_1^{(2)}, \dots, \Phi_{k,k-1} \Gamma_{k-2}^{(2)}, \Gamma_{k-1}^{(2)}), \end{aligned}$$

易知

$$v'_k = (\Phi_{k,k-1} v'_{k-1}, \Gamma_k^{(1)}), \quad u'_k = (\Phi_{k,k-1} u'_{k-1}, \Gamma_k^{(2)}), \quad (4)$$

$$\bar{Q}_k = \Phi_{k,k-1} \bar{Q}_{k-1} + \Gamma_k^{(1)} W_k + \Gamma_{k-1}^{(2)} W_{k-1}. \quad (5)$$

由(3)有

$$Z_k = \tilde{B}_k \Theta + H_k v'_k W_{(1,k)} + H_k u'_k W_{(0,k-1)} + V_k, \quad (6)$$

其中 $\tilde{B}_k = (H_k \Phi_{k,0}, B_k)$. (7)

在(6)中令 $k=1, 2, \dots, n$, 且合并起来, 有下列矩阵形式:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{(1,n)} &= \tilde{G}_n \Theta + M_n^{(1)} W_{(1,n)} + M_n^{(2)} W_{(0,n-1)} + V_{(1,n)} \\ &\triangleq \tilde{G}_n \Theta + M_n, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中 $\tilde{G}'_n \triangleq (\tilde{B}'_1, \tilde{B}'_2, \dots, \tilde{B}'_n) = (\tilde{G}'_{n-1}, \tilde{B}'_n)$. (9)

$$M_n^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} M_{n-1}^{(1)}, & \mathbf{0} \\ H_n \Phi_{n,n-1} v'_{n-1}, & H_n \Gamma_n^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad M_n^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} M_{n-1}^{(2)}, & \mathbf{0} \\ H_n \Phi_{n,n-1} u'_{n-1}, & H_n \Gamma_{n-1}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

$$M_n = M_n^{(1)} W_{(1,n)} + M_n^{(2)} W_{(0,n-1)} + V_{(1,n)}. \quad (11)$$

引入下列记号

$$I_n = \Phi_{n+1,n} \bar{Q}_n + \Gamma_n^{(2)} W_n, \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu_n = \Phi_{n+1,n} \Gamma_n^{(1)} + \Gamma_n^{(2)}, \\ \lambda_n = E W_n (H_n \Gamma_n^{(1)} W_n + V_n)' = Q_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'} H_n' + S_n, \\ \xi_n = \text{Var} (H_n \Gamma_n^{(1)} W_n + V_n), \\ \eta_n = E (\mu_n W_n) (H_n \Gamma_n^{(1)} W_n + V_n)' = \mu_n \lambda_n, \\ \zeta_n = \text{Var} (\mu_n W_n) = \mu_n Q_n \mu_n'. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

由(11), (10), (12)以及(12), (5)易算得

$$M_n = \begin{pmatrix} M_{n-1} \\ H_n I_{n-1} + (H_n \Gamma_n^{(1)} W_n + V_n) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (14)$$

$$I_n = \Phi_{n+1,n} I_{n-1} + \mu_n W_n. \quad (15)$$

下面计算出 R_{M_n} , $R_{\bar{Q}_n}$, R_{W_n, M_n} , $R_{\bar{Q}_n, M_n}$. 由(14)有

$$R_{M_n} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{M_{n-1}}, & r_{n-1} H_n' \\ H_n r_{n-1}', & R_{n-1}^* \end{pmatrix}, \quad (16)$$

其中

$$R_{n-1}^* \triangleq H_n t_{n-1} H_n' + \xi_n, \quad (17)$$

$$r_n' = E I_n M_n' = (\Phi_{n+1,n} r_{n-1}', \Phi_{n+1,n} t_{n-1} H_n' + \eta_n), \quad (18)$$

$$t_n = E I_n I_n' = \Phi_{n+1,n} t_{n-1} \Phi_{n+1,n}' + \zeta_n. \quad (19)$$

分别由(5), (12); (14); (5), (14), (12)有

$$R_{\bar{Q}_n} = t_{n-1} + \Gamma_n^{(1)} Q_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'}, \quad (20)$$

$$R_{W_n, M_n} = (\mathbf{0}, \lambda_n), \quad (21)$$

$$R_{\bar{Q}_n, M_n} = (E(\Phi_{n,n-1} \bar{Q}_{n-1} + \Gamma_n^{(1)} W_n + \Gamma_n^{(2)} W_{n-1}) M_{n-1}',$$

$$E(I_{n-1} + \Gamma_n^{(1)} W_n) (I_{n-1}' H_n' + (H_n \Gamma_n^{(1)} W_n + V_n)'))$$

$$= (\Phi_{n,n-1} R_{\bar{Q}_{n-1, M_{n-1}}} + \Gamma_{n-1}^{(2)} R_{W_{n-1, M_{n-1}}, t_{n-1}} H_n' + \Gamma_n^{-1} \lambda_n). \quad (22)$$

设在 n_0 , \tilde{G}_{n_0} 列满秩。当 $n \geq n_0$ 时我们引入下列辅助矩阵

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} p_n = \tilde{G}_n' R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} \tilde{G}_n, & q_n = \tilde{G}_n' R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} Z_{(1,n)}, \\ a_n = r_n' R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} \tilde{G}_n, & b_n = r_n' R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} r_n, \\ c_n = r_n' R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} Z_{(1,n)}, & e_n = \tilde{G}_n' R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} R_{M_n, W_n}, \\ g_n = \tilde{G}_n' R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} R_{M_n, \bar{Q}_n}, & j_n = R_{\bar{Q}_n, M_n} R_{\tilde{M}_n}^{-1} R_{M_n, \bar{Q}_n}, \\ D_n = t_n - b_n, & F_n = (\Phi_{n+1, 0}, \mathbf{0}) - a_n, \\ L_n = g_n' - (\Phi_{n, 0}, \mathbf{0}), & N_n = t_{n-1} - j_n. \end{array} \right. \quad (23)$$

我们首先推导出这些矩阵的递推式。由矩阵分块求逆公式以及 (9), (14), (23), 则有

$$p_n = p_{n-1} + (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}), \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中} \quad \tilde{R}_{n-1} &= R_{n-1}^* - H_n r_{n-1}' R_{M_{n-1}}^{-1} r_{n-1} H_n' \\ &= H_n D_{n-1} H_n' + \xi_n. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

由矩阵求逆公式^[2], 有

$$p_n^{-1} = p_{n-1}^{-1} - p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) p_{n-1}^{-1}, \quad (26)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \tilde{R}_{n-1} = \tilde{R}_{n-1} + (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})'. \quad (27)$$

相同于上面 (24) 的推导, 易得到下面的递推式

$$q_n = q_{n-1} + (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (Z_n - H_n c_{n-1}), \quad (28)$$

$$a_n = \Phi_{n+1, n} a_{n-1} + (H_n D_{n-1} \Phi_{n+1, n}' + \eta_n')' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}), \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \Phi_{n+1, n} b_{n-1} \Phi_{n+1, n}' + (H_n D_{n-1} \Phi_{n+1, n}' \\ &\quad + \eta_n')' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (H_n D_{n-1} \Phi_{n+1, n}' + \eta_n'), \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$c_n = \Phi_{n+1, n} c_{n-1} + (H_n D_{n-1} \Phi_{n+1, n}' + \eta_n')' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (Z_n - H_n c_{n-1}), \quad (31)$$

$$e_n = (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} \lambda'_n, \quad (32)$$

$$g_n = g_{n-1} \Phi'_{n,n-1} + e_{n-1} \Gamma_{n-1}^{(2)'} + (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda'_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'})', \quad (33)$$

$$j_n = b_{n-1} + (H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda'_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda'_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'})', \quad (34)$$

$$D_n = \Phi_{n+1,n} D_{n-1} \Phi'_{n+1,n} + \zeta_n - (H_n D_{n-1} \Phi'_{n+1,n} + \eta'_n)' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (H_n D_{n-1} \Phi'_{n+1,n} + \eta'_n)', \quad (35)$$

$$F_n = \Phi_{n+1,n} F_{n-1} - (H_n D_{n-1} \Phi'_{n+1,n} + \eta'_n)' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}), \quad (36)$$

$$L_n = \Phi_{n,n-1} L_{n-1} + \Gamma_{n-1}^{(2)'} e'_{n-1} + (H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda'_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}), \quad (37)$$

$$N_n = D_{n-1} - (H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda'_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda'_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'})'. \quad (38)$$

据[4]中定理1, 由(8), (24), (28)易推出 $\hat{\Theta}_n$ 的递推式

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Theta}_n &= (\tilde{G}'_n R_{M_n}^{-1} \tilde{G}_n)^{-1} \tilde{G}'_n R_{M_n}^{-1} Z_{(1,n)} \\ &= \hat{\Theta}_{n-1} - p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) \hat{\Theta}_{n-1} \\ &\quad + p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' (I - \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})') \\ &\quad \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (Z_n - H_n c_{n-1}) \\ &= \hat{\Theta}_{n-1} + K_n^{(1)} (Z_n - H_n c_{n-1} - (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) \hat{\Theta}_{n-1}), \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

其中 $K_n^{(1)} = p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1}$. (40)

记 $Y_n = Z_n - H_n c_{n-1} - (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) \hat{\Theta}_{n-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= Z_{(1,n-1)} - \tilde{G}_{n-1} \hat{\Theta}_n \\ &= (Z_{(1,n-1)} - \tilde{G}_{n-1} \hat{\Theta}_{n-1}) - \tilde{G}_{n-1} p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} Y_n, \end{aligned}$$

$$y_2 = Z_n - \tilde{B}_n \hat{\Theta}_n,$$

可推导出

$$\begin{aligned}
& \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (y_2 - H_n r'_{n-1} R_{M_{n-1}}^{-1} y_1) \\
&= \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (Z_n - \widetilde{B}_n \widehat{\Theta}_n - H_n c_{n-1} + H_n a_{n-1} \widehat{\Theta}_n) \\
&= \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (I - (\widetilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) p_{n-1}^{-1} (\widetilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1}) Y_n \\
&= \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} Y_n. \tag{41}
\end{aligned}$$

据[4]中定理 2, 由(8), (22), (16), (41)可推出 \widehat{Q}_n 的最小均方误差线性无偏估计量 \widehat{Q}_n 的递推式

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{Q}_n &= R_{\widehat{Q}_n, M_n} R_{M_n}^{-1} (Z_{(1,n)} - \widetilde{G}_n \widehat{\Theta}_n) \\
&= (\Phi_{n,n-1} R_{\widehat{Q}_{n-1}, M_{n-1}} + \Gamma_n^{(2)'} R_{W_{n-1}, M_{n-1}}) R_{M_{n-1}}^{-1} ((Z_{(1,n-1)} - \widetilde{G}_{n-1} \widehat{\Theta}_{n-1}) \\
&\quad - \widetilde{G}_{n-1} p_{n-1}^{-1} (\widetilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} Y_n) \\
&\quad + (H_n t_{n-1} + \lambda_n' \Gamma_n^{(1)'} - H_n r'_{n-1} R_{M_{n-1}}^{-1} r_{n-1})' \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} (y_2 - H_n r'_{n-1} R_{M_{n-1}}^{-1} y_1) \\
&= \Phi_{n,n-1} \widehat{Q}_{n-1} + \Gamma_n^{(2)'} \widehat{W}_{n-1} - a_{n-1} p_{n-1}^{-1} (\widetilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})' \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} Y_n \\
&\quad + (H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda_n' \Gamma_n^{(1)'})' \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} Y_n, \tag{42}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 \widehat{W}_n 为 W_n 的最小均方误差线性无偏估计量, 由(21), (16)和(41), 用上面同样的方法, 可推得为

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{W}_n &= R_{\widehat{W}_n, M_n} R_{M_n}^{-1} (Z_{(1,n)} - \widetilde{G}_n \widehat{\Theta}_n) \\
&= \lambda_n \widetilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1} Y_n. \tag{43}
\end{aligned}$$

最后, 据[4]中定理 3, 由(3)我们有 \widehat{X}_n 的递推式

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{X}_n &= (\Phi_{n,0}, \mathbf{0}) \widehat{\Theta}_n + \widehat{Q}_n \\
&= \Phi_{n,n-1} \widehat{X}_{n-1} + \Gamma_n^{(2)'} \widehat{W}_{n-1} + K_n^{(2)} (Z_n - H_n c_{n-1} - (\widetilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) \widehat{\Theta}_{n-1}), \tag{44}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$K_n^{(2)} = ((H_n D_{n-1} + \lambda_n' \Gamma_n^{(1)'})' + F_{n-1} p_{n-1}^{-1} (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1})') \tilde{R}_{n-1}^{-1}. \quad (45)$$

根据[4]中定理1, 2, 3有误差协方差公式为

$$P_{\hat{\Theta}_n} \tilde{=} E(\Theta - \hat{\Theta}_n)(\Theta - \hat{\Theta}_n)' = p_n^{-1}, \quad (46)$$

$$P_{\hat{\Theta}_n, \hat{Q}_n} \tilde{=} -(\tilde{G}_n' R_{M_n}^{-1} \tilde{G}_n)^{-1} \tilde{G}_n' R_{M_n}^{-1} R_{M_n}, \quad \bar{Q}_n = -p_n^{-1} g_n,$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\hat{Q}_n} \tilde{=} & R_{\bar{Q}_n} - R_{\bar{Q}_n, M_n} R_{M_n}^{-1} R_{M_n, \bar{Q}_n} \\ & + R_{\bar{Q}_n, M_n} R_{M_n}^{-1} \tilde{G}_n (\tilde{G}_n' R_{M_n}^{-1} \tilde{G}_n)^{-1} \tilde{G}_n' R_{M_n}^{-1} R_{M_n, \bar{Q}_n} \\ & = N_n + \Gamma_n^{(1)} Q_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'} + g_n' p_n^{-1} g_n, \end{aligned}$$

由此得到

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\hat{X}_n} \tilde{=} & E((\Phi_{n,0}, \mathbf{0})(\Theta - \hat{\Theta}_n) + (\bar{Q}_n - \hat{Q}_n)) ((\Phi_{n,0}, \mathbf{0})(\Theta - \hat{\Theta}_n) + (\bar{Q}_n - \hat{Q}_n))' \\ & = N_n + \Gamma_n^{(1)} Q_n \Gamma_n^{(1)'} + L_n p_n^{-1} L_n', \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\hat{\Theta}_n, \hat{X}_n} \tilde{=} & E(\Theta - \hat{\Theta}_n)((\Phi_{n,0}, \mathbf{0})(\Theta - \hat{\Theta}_n) + (\bar{Q}_n - \hat{Q}_n))' \\ & = -p_n^{-1} L_n'. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

综合上面的讨论, 我们得到下面的定理

定理 若存在 n_0 , 使之 \tilde{G}_{n_0} 列满秩, 则当 $n > n_0$ 时, X_n 和 $\Theta = (X_n', \theta')'$ 的最小均方误差线性无偏估计量 $\hat{X}_n, \hat{\Theta}_n$ 有下面的递推式

$$\hat{\Theta}_n = \hat{\Theta}_{n-1} + K_n^{(1)} (Z_n - H_n c_{n-1} - (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) \hat{\Theta}_{n-1}),$$

$$\hat{X}_n = \Phi_{n,n-1} \hat{X}_{n-1} + \Gamma_n^{(2)} \hat{W}_{n-1} + K_n^{(2)} (Z_n - H_n c_{n-1} - (\tilde{B}_n - H_n a_{n-1}) \hat{\Theta}_{n-1}),$$

误差协方差阵由(46), (47), (48)决定, 其中, $K_n^{(1)}, K_n^{(2)}$ 由(39), (45)

给出, $\hat{W}_n, p_n, a_n, c_n, e_n, D_n, F_n, L_n, N_n, \tilde{R}_{n-1}, \tilde{R}_{n-1}$ 由(43), (24), (29), (31), (32), (35), (36), (37), (38), (25), (27)给出. 递推初始值 $\hat{X}_{n_0}, \hat{\Theta}_{n_0}, p_{n_0}, a_{n_0}, c_{n_0}, D_{n_0}, F_{n_0}, L_{n_0}$ 由[4]中定理1, 2以及(23)是容易确定的.

特例: 1) 不含参向量, 2) $\Gamma_k^{(2)} = 0$, 3) $\Gamma_k^{(1)} = 0$ 的缺初始值的递推估计是容易给出的.

状态方程中含有参向量以及状态方程与量测方程中均含有参向量的缺初始值递推估计可按本文的方法类似给出。

参 考 文 献

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RECURSIVE ESTIMATION WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF INITIAL VALUE WHEN THE MEASUREMENT EQUATION CONTAINING UNKNOWN PARAMETERS

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Abstract

The recursive estimation formulas of the minimum mean square error linear unbiased estimates for both states and unknown parameters contained in the measurement equation are given for the linear discrete-time system when the system noise is correlated with the measurement noise and the statistical characteristics of the initial state are unknown.