

小波分析在分布参数系统辨识中的应用

高桂革¹⁾ 顾幸生

(华东理工大学自动化研究所 上海 200237)

摘要 本文借助于正交函数逼近方法研究了分布参数系统的辨识问题, 将 Haar 小波正交基应用于分布参数系统的辨识中, 获得了具有较高精度的辨识算法. 仿真实例表明了本文所提出的算法的有效性.

关键词 分布参数系统, 参数辨识, 小波分析, 函数逼近

1 引言

工程实际和社会、经济系统中的许多过程中都具有分布特性, 属于分布参数系统. 随着控制理论和计算机技术的发展, 对实际分布参数过程的控制要求不断提高, 对分布参数过程的建模和控制也就提出了更高的要求.

近年来, 在线性分布参数系统辨识方面, 采用逼近方法取得了较好的效果^[1]. 正交函数逼近方法广泛应用于系统辨识、系统分析以及最优控制等领域. 这种逼近方法的基本思想是通过引入正交基函数的积分运算矩阵、元素乘积运算矩阵等, 将微分方程、积分方程转化为代数方程, 从而简化问题的求解^[2,3]. 本文应用 Haar 小波基正交函数系, 利用其积分运算性质, 采用逼近方法, 将描述分布参数系统的偏微分方程转化为一组代数方程组, 在研究分布参数系统的辨识方面找到了一条有效的途径. 仿真实例表明了小波变换不失为一种解决分布参数系统辨识问题的有力工具.

2 小波函数简介^[5,7]

若 $\psi_{m,n}(x) = 2^{m/2} \psi(2^m x - n)$, $m, n \in Z$, Z 为正整数集合, 则 $\{\psi_{m,n}\}$, $m, n \in Z$ 构成一组正交小波基, 对任意 $f(t) \in L^2(R)$, 其小波级数展开式为:

$$f(t) \sim \sum_{m,k} c_{m,k} \psi_{m,k}(t) \quad (1)$$

其中 $c_{m,k} = \langle \psi_{m,k}(t), f(t) \rangle$ 为展开系数, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 为内积运算符号.

进一步来讲, $f(t)$ 可用有限项和来逼近:

¹⁾ 高桂革现为上海电机技术高等专科学校教师

$$f(t) \approx \bar{f}(t) = c_{0,0} \varphi_{0,0}(t) + \sum_{m=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{2^m-1} c_{m,k} \psi_{m,k}(t), f \in L^2(R) \tag{2}$$

其中 $\varphi_{0,0}(t)$ 为尺度函数, $\psi_{m,k}(t)$ 为二进小波.

利用小波函数的特性, 把积分运算转化为代数运算, 即有 m 阶正向积分运算矩阵 P 和反向积分运算矩阵 R :

$$\int \Psi(t) dt = P_{m \times m} \Psi(t), \quad \int \Psi(t) dt = R_{m \times m} \Psi(t) \tag{3}$$

式中 P 、 R 为常数方阵, $\Psi(t)$ 为由 $\psi_{m,k}(t)$ 所组成的向量:

$\Psi(t) = [\bar{\psi}_1(t), \bar{\psi}_2(t), \dots, \bar{\psi}_n(t)]^T$. $\bar{\psi}_i$ 是对 ψ_{ij} ($i=1,2,\dots,m, j=1,2,\dots,k$) 的重新排列. 对应于 Haar 小波在 $m=8$ 时, P 矩阵如下^[2, 4, 8]:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^3}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^3}{64} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^3}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^3}{64} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

对于反向积分运算矩阵 R , 除第一行第一列元素符号与 P 相反外, 其它元素均相同. 在将时变系数偏微分方程转化为线性方程的过程中, 还用到下面的元素乘积运算矩阵:

$$t\Psi(t) = H\Psi(t) \tag{5}$$

此处, H 为元素乘积运算矩阵:

$$h_{ij} = \langle t\psi_i(t), \psi_j(t) \rangle \tag{6}$$

在 $m=8$ 时, 根据参考文献^[4]中前 8 个 Haar 小波基的波形, 可求得 H 矩阵如下:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{16} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{16} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{1}{16} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} & 0 & -\frac{1}{16} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} & 0 & -\frac{1}{16} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{16} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{16} & 0 \\ \frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & -\frac{(\sqrt{2})^2}{64} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix} \tag{7}$$

并有推论:

$$t^n \Psi(t) = H^n \Psi(t) \quad (8)$$

3 基于小波变换的分布参数系统参数辨识算法

设有如下二阶线性时变系数分布参数系统:

$$\frac{\partial x(t, z)}{\partial t} = a_0(t)x(t, z) + a_1(t)\frac{\partial x(t, z)}{\partial z} + a_2(t)\frac{\partial^2 x(t, z)}{\partial z^2} + b(t)u(t, z), z \in [0, 1] \quad (9)$$

$$I.C. \quad x(0, z) = f(z) \quad (10)$$

$$B.C. \quad \begin{cases} x(t, 0) = h_1(t) \\ x(t, 1) = h_2(t) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

式中 $x(t, z)$ 为系统状态变量, $u(t, z)$ 为系统的输入变量, 设系统的输出方程为:

$$y(t) = H[x(t, z^1), x(t, z^2), \dots, x(t, z^m)] + \varepsilon(t) \quad (12)$$

$y(t)$ 为测量值, H 为观测矩阵, z^1, z^2, \dots, z^m 为离散观测点, $\varepsilon(t) = [\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m]^T$ 为量测噪声向量. 由于直接从 DPS 的动态方程出发进行参数辨识十分困难, 故采用小波逼近法进行研究. 取适当的正整数 $n_i, (i = 0, 1, 2, 3)$, 时变参数 $a_i(t) (i = 0, 1, 2), b(t)$ 用 Taylor 展开式表达^[6]:

$$a_i(t) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{n_i-1} a_{ij} t^j, (i = 0, 1, 2), \quad b(t) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{n_3-1} b_j t^j \quad (13)$$

这样, 原系统的参数可用向量 θ 表示:

$$\theta = [a_{00}, a_{01}, \dots, a_{0n_0-1}, a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n_1-1}, a_{20}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{2n_2-1}, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{n_3-1}]^T \quad (14)$$

取正整数 p_1, p_2 , 对系统状态进行小波变换:

$$x(t, z) = \sum_i x_i(t) \phi_i(z) = \hat{x}^T(t) \Phi(z) = \Psi^T(t) \bar{X} \Phi(z) \quad (15)$$

其中 $\Psi(t) \in R^{p_1 \times 1}, \Phi(z) \in R^{p_2 \times 1}$, 根据输出 $y(t)$ 的采样值 $\{y(t_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, p\}$ 估计的 $x(t, z)$ 小波展开系数 \bar{X} :

$$\bar{X} = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T Y A (A^T A)^{-1} \quad (16)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^T(z^1) \\ \Phi^T(z^2) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi^T(z^m) \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi^T(t^1) \\ \Psi^T(t^2) \\ \vdots \\ \Psi^T(t^p) \end{bmatrix}, Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1^T \\ Y_2^T \\ \vdots \\ Y_m^T \end{bmatrix}, Y_i = \begin{bmatrix} y_i(t_1) \\ y_i(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ y_i(t_p) \end{bmatrix}, \quad p \geq p_1, m \geq p_2 \quad (17)$$

将式 (9) 左右两端变量 t 从 0 到 t 、 z 从 0 到 z 、从 z 到 1 积分, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial x(t, z)}{\partial t} dz dz dt &= \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_0^1 a_0(t) x(t, z) dz dz dt + \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_0^1 a_1(t) \frac{\partial x(t, z)}{\partial z} dz dz dt \\ &+ \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_0^1 a_2(t) \frac{\partial^2 x(t, z)}{\partial z^2} dz dz dt + \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_0^1 b(t) u(t, z) dz dz dt \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

进行如下小波变换:

$$\begin{cases} u(t, z) = \hat{u}^T(t)\Phi(z) = \Psi^T(t)\bar{U}\Phi(z), \\ x(0, z) = f(z) = \hat{f}^T\Phi(z) \\ h_1(t) = \Psi^T(t)\hat{h}_1, \\ h_2(t) = \Psi^T(t)\hat{h}_2 \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

将式(19)代入式(18), 并经计算可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi^T(t)\bar{X}P_zR\Phi(z) - \Psi^T(t)e\hat{f}^TP_zR\Phi(z) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n_0-1} a_{0i}\Psi^T(t)P_i^TH_i^{iT}\bar{X}P_zR\Phi(z) \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^{n_1-1} a_{1i}\Psi^T(t)P_i^TH_i^{iT}(\bar{X} - \hat{h}_1e^T)R\Phi(z) + \sum_{i=0}^{n_2-1} a_{2i}\Psi^T(t)P_i^TH_i^{iT}[\bar{X} - \hat{h}_2e^T \\ &- (\bar{X} - \hat{h}_1e^T)P_z^{-1}e^T\Phi(0)R]\Phi(z) + \sum_{i=0}^{n_3-1} b_i\Psi^T(t)P_i^TH_i^{iT}\bar{U}P_zR\Phi(z) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

式中 $e = [1, 0, \dots, 0]^T$. 令

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = \bar{X}P_zR - e\hat{f}^TP_zR \\ \Gamma_{0i} = P_i^TH_i^{iT}\bar{X}P_zR \\ \Gamma_{1i} = P_i^TH_i^{iT}(\bar{X} - \hat{h}_1e^T)R \\ \Gamma_{2i} = P_i^TH_i^{iT}[\bar{X} - \hat{h}_2e^T - (\bar{X} - \hat{h}_1e^T)P_z^{-1}e^T\Phi(0)R] \\ \Gamma_{3i} = P_i^TH_i^{iT}\bar{U}P_zR \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

则(20)式可写成:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n_0-1} a_{0i}\Gamma_{0i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n_1-1} a_{1i}\Gamma_{1i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n_2-1} a_{2i}\Gamma_{2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n_3-1} b_i\Gamma_{3i} = \Delta \quad (22)$$

上述矩阵方程表明, 动态分布参数系统经小波逼近变换, 已化为代数矩阵方程. 上述方程中 $a_{ij}, b_i (i = 0, 1, 2, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_i - 1)$ 为待估参数, $\Gamma_{ij} (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_i - 1)$ 和 Δ 分别为 \bar{X} 和 \bar{U} 的函数. 将矩阵 $\Gamma_{0i}, \dots, \Gamma_{3i}, \Delta \in R^{p_1 \times p_2}$ 写成如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} \Gamma_{0i} = [\gamma_{0i}^1, \gamma_{0i}^2, \dots, \gamma_{0i}^{p_2}] & i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_0 - 1 \\ \Gamma_{1i} = [\gamma_{1i}^1, \gamma_{1i}^2, \dots, \gamma_{1i}^{p_2}] & i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_1 - 1 \\ \Gamma_{2i} = [\gamma_{2i}^1, \gamma_{2i}^2, \dots, \gamma_{2i}^{p_2}] & i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_2 - 1 \\ \Gamma_{3i} = [\gamma_{3i}^1, \gamma_{3i}^2, \dots, \gamma_{3i}^{p_2}] & i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_3 - 1 \\ \Delta = [\delta^1, \delta^2, \dots, \delta^{p_2}] \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{00}^1 & \gamma_{01}^1 & \dots & \gamma_{0n_0-1}^1 & \gamma_{10}^1 & \gamma_{11}^1 & \dots & \gamma_{1n_1-1}^1 & \gamma_{20}^1 & \gamma_{21}^1 & \dots & \gamma_{2n_2-1}^1 & \gamma_{30}^1 & \gamma_{31}^1 & \dots & \gamma_{3n_3-1}^1 \\ \gamma_{00}^2 & \gamma_{01}^2 & \dots & \gamma_{0n_0-1}^2 & \gamma_{10}^2 & \gamma_{11}^2 & \dots & \gamma_{1n_1-1}^2 & \gamma_{20}^2 & \gamma_{21}^2 & \dots & \gamma_{2n_2-1}^2 & \gamma_{30}^2 & \gamma_{31}^2 & \dots & \gamma_{3n_3-1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{00}^{p_2} & \gamma_{01}^{p_2} & \dots & \gamma_{0n_0-1}^{p_2} & \gamma_{10}^{p_2} & \gamma_{11}^{p_2} & \dots & \gamma_{1n_1-1}^{p_2} & \gamma_{20}^{p_2} & \gamma_{21}^{p_2} & \dots & \gamma_{2n_2-1}^{p_2} & \gamma_{30}^{p_2} & \gamma_{31}^{p_2} & \dots & \gamma_{3n_3-1}^{p_2} \end{bmatrix} \\ \zeta = [\delta^1 \ \delta^2 \ \dots \ \delta^{p_2}]^T \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

则(22)式写成如下最小二乘形式:

$$\Omega\theta = \zeta \quad (25)$$

当 $p_1 \times p_2 \geq \sum_{i=0}^3 n_i$ 时, 其最小二乘解为:

$$\hat{\theta} = (\Omega^T \Omega)^{-1} \Omega^T \zeta \quad (26)$$

4 仿真实例

对(9)式所示系统, 取 $f(z) = 0, h_1(t) = 0, h_2(t) = t^2, a_0 = -0.5, a_1 = -0.2, a_2 = 0.1t, b = 1, u(t, z) = 0.5z^2t(t+4) + 0.2t^2(2z-t)$. 对该系统进行数值仿真, 然后用本文提供的算法进行参数辨识. 取 $m=16$, 在无量测噪声时辨识结果为:

$$a_0 = -0.4942, a_1 = -0.2031, a_{20} = 0.0019, a_{21} = 0.0986, b = 0.9795.$$

$$a_2 = 0.0019 + 0.0986t.$$

当系统含有均值为零, 方差为 0.04 的量测噪声时, 可得辨识结果为:

$$a_0 = -0.5201, a_1 = -0.2143, a_{20} = 0.0034, a_{21} = 0.1150, b = 1.0367. a_2 = 0.0034 + 0.1150t$$

从结果可以看出, 尽管逼近阶数不高, 辨识精度仍然较高, 表明了本文提出的辨识算法的有效性.

5 结论

本文基于小波基函数逼近理论, 提出了分布参数系统参数辨识算法, 在 DPS 参数辨识方面找到一条新的有效的途径. 仿真实例可见小波分析方法不失为一种简单、计算量小、逼近精度较高的数学分析方法.

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