

ID4

AR

Identification



4.4 ESTIMATION OF INCREASING-ORDER MODELS

It is sometimes useful to dispose of the parameter estimates for a whole family of increasing-order AR models obtained from the same input-output sequence. In solving this problem it is possible to avoid recomputing for every new model, the inverse of matrix $S = H^T H$ i.e. the most demanding computation; consider, for this purpose, the parameter estimate for a model with order $k + 1$, given by

$$\theta_{k+1}^{\circ} = (H_{k+1}^T H_{k+1})^{-1} H_{k+1}^T y_{k+1}^{\circ} \quad (4.4.1)$$

where $H_{k+1} = H_{k+1}(y)$ and $y_{k+1}^{\circ} = [y(k+2) \dots y(k+N+1)]^T$. Moreover

$$H_{k+1} = [H_k \ y_k^{\circ}] \quad (4.4.2)$$

$$S_{k+1} = H_{k+1}^T H_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} S_k & H_k^T y_k^{\circ} \\ y_k^{\circ T} H_k & y_k^{\circ T} y_k^{\circ} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4.4.3)$$

S_{k+1} can thus be obtained bordering S_k with a row and a column. Using a well known lemma on the inversion of partitioned matrices we obtain

$$S_{k+1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} S_k^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -S_k^{-1} H_k^T y_k^{\circ} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[y_k^{\circ T} y_k^{\circ} - y_k^{\circ T} H_k S_k^{-1} H_k^T y_k^{\circ} \right]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -y_k^{\circ T} H_k S_k^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

considering that $\theta_k^{\circ} = S_k^{-1} H_k^T y_k^{\circ}$, and denoting with σ^2 the expression

$$\sigma^2 = y_k^{\circ T} (y_k^{\circ} - H_k \theta_k^{\circ}), \quad (4.4.4)$$

the inverse of S_{k+1} can be rewritten in the form

$$S_{k+1}^{-1} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 S_k^{-1} + \theta_k^\circ \theta_k^{\circ T} & -\theta_k^\circ \\ -\theta_k^{\circ T} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}{\sigma^2}. \quad (4.4.5)$$

Relation (4.4.5) allows estimating the parameter vectors $\theta_k^\circ, \theta_{k+1}^\circ, \dots$ i.e. the parameters of increasing-order models using, at every step, previous estimates.

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