

$$D(z) = \frac{b_1 z + b_2}{z^2 + a_1 z + a_2} = \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}} = \frac{\Upsilon(z)}{V(z)}$$

$$y(t) + a_1 y(t-1) + a_2 y(t-2) = b_1 u(t-1) + b_2 u(t-2)$$

$$y(t) = -a_1 y(t-1) - a_2 y(t-2) + b_1 u(t-1) + b_2 u(t-2)$$

$y(t) = \psi^T(t) \varphi$ linearis parameter becsesői relatot

$$\psi^T(t) = [-y(t-1) - y(t-2) \ u(t-1) \ u(t-2)] ; \quad \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} y(1) \\ \vdots \\ y(N) \end{bmatrix} ; \quad \Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \psi^T(1) \\ \vdots \\ \psi^T(N) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1) \quad \hat{\varphi}^T \hat{\varphi} \hat{\varphi}^{\text{on}} = \Phi^T Y \quad \text{Normál egyenlet}$$

$$(2) \quad \hat{\varphi}^{\text{LS}} = [\Phi^T \Phi]^{-1} \Phi^T Y$$

$$q^{-1}x(t) = x(t-1) \quad \text{AR modell (mincs bemenő jel): } A(q) = 1 + a_1 q^{-1} + \dots + a_n q^{-n} \quad A(q)y(t) = e(t)$$

$$q^{-k}x(t) = x(t-k) \quad A(q)y(t) = e(t) \quad \uparrow \text{fehér zaj}$$

$$\text{MA modell: } y(t) = C(q) e(t)$$

$$y(t) = e(t) + c_1 e(t-1) + \dots + c_n e(t-n) \quad y(t) + a_1 y(t-1) + \dots + a_n y(t-n) = e(t)$$

$$\text{AR: } A(q)y(t) = e(t)$$

$$\text{ARX: } A(q)y(t) = B(q)u(t-n_R) + e(t)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{B(q)}{A(q)} q^{-n_R} u(t) + \frac{1}{A(q)} e(t)$$

• LS (legkevesebb négyzetek modell)

• IV4 (négyzetes segedhátható modell)

$$\hat{\varphi}^{\text{LS}} = \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \psi(t) \psi^T(t) \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \psi(t) y(t) \right]$$

$$y(t) = \psi^T(t) \hat{\varphi} + \nu_o(t)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}^{\text{LS}} = \hat{\varphi}_0 + \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \psi(t) \psi^T(t) \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \psi(t) \nu_o(t) \right]$$

R_{ppp}

-83-

↓ h_{pp} ν_o

fehér zaj
probabilitás

IV Solve $\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N (\underbrace{\psi(t)}_{\hat{y}(t)} - \psi^T(t) \varphi) \right] = 0$

$$\hat{\varphi}^{IV} = \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \hat{y}(t) \psi^T(t) \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \hat{y}(t) \psi(t) \right] \rightarrow \boxed{IV4}$$

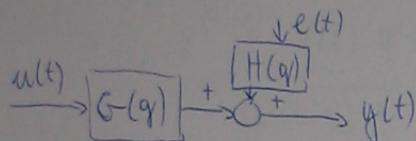
- LS
- IV (eggschein)
- AR $\rightarrow \hat{L}(q)$
- Schein's $\rightarrow IV$

ARMAX: $A(q)y(t) = B(q)u(t-n_k) + C(q)e(t)$

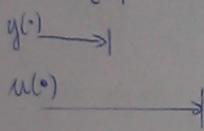
$$y(t) = \frac{B(q)}{A(q)} q^{-n_k} u(t) + \frac{C(q)}{A(q)} e(t)$$

Numerikus optimalisierung \rightarrow kraicer Newton - modeller

$$V(\varphi, N) \rightarrow V'(\varphi, N) \rightarrow V''(\varphi, N) = \begin{cases} 1. \text{ tag} & \\ 2. \text{ tag} & \text{stammt aus} \\ \approx 0 & \end{cases}$$



$$H = 1 + h_1 q^{-1} + h_2 q^{-2} + \dots = \\ = 1 + q^{-1} \tilde{H}(q) \Rightarrow \tilde{H} = q(H-1)$$



$$\hat{y}(t|t-1) = [1 - q^{-1} \tilde{H}(q) H^{-1}(q)] G(q) u(t) + q^{-1} \tilde{H}(q) H^{-1}(q) y(t)$$

$$\tilde{H} = q(H-1) \Rightarrow 1 - q^{-1} \tilde{H} H^{-1} = H^{-1}$$

$$q^{-1} \tilde{H} H^{-1} = (1 - H^{-1})$$

$$\hat{y}(t|t-1) = H^{-1}(q) G(q) u(t) + [1 - H^{-1}(q)] y(t)$$

ARX ✓

$$\text{ARMAX: } y(t) = \frac{B(q)}{A(q)} u(t) + \frac{C(q)}{A(q)} y(t) \Rightarrow G = \frac{B}{A}, H = \frac{C}{A} \rightarrow H^{-1} = \frac{A}{C}$$

$$\hat{y}(t) = \frac{B(q)}{C(q)} u(t) + [1 - \frac{A(q)}{C(q)}] y(t)$$

$$H^{-1}G = \frac{A}{C} \frac{B}{A}$$

kraicer Newton - modeller ✓

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}(t)}{\partial \varphi_k} = -\frac{1}{C(q)} \underbrace{q^{-k} y(t)}_{\hat{y}(t-k)}$$

Feljtegés stimulálásával az adatsorban:

$$\lambda \in (0, 1] \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \frac{1}{1-\lambda}$$

XI. T. P
13. b)

$$V(\mathbf{v}, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^t \lambda^{t-i} \|y(i) - \varphi^T(i) \mathbf{v}\|^2$$

WLS módszer: $\mathbf{W} = \text{diag}(\lambda^{t-1} I_m, \dots, \lambda I_m, \lambda^0 I_m)$

$$\underbrace{\Phi^T \Lambda \Phi}_{\sum_{i=1}^t \lambda^{t-i} \varphi(i) \varphi^T(i)} \underbrace{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}(t)}_{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}(t)} = \underbrace{\Phi^T \Lambda Y}_{\sum_{i=1}^t \lambda^{t-i} \varphi(i) y(i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(t) &= \left[\sum_{i=1}^t \lambda^{t-i} \varphi(i) \varphi^T(i) \right]^{-1} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \lambda^{t-1-i} \varphi(i) \varphi^T(i) + \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \right]^{-1} = \\ &= \left[\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \lambda^{(t-1)-i} \varphi(i) \varphi^T(i) + \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \right]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(t) = [\lambda P^{-1}(t-1) + \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t)]^{-1}$$

Matrix inverz lemma:

$$[A + BCD]^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B[C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B]^{-1}DA^{-1}$$

$$A = \lambda P^{-1}(t-1) \rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} P(t-1), \quad B = \varphi(t), \quad C = I, \quad D = \varphi^T(t)$$

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \{ P(t-1) - P(t-1) \varphi(t) [\lambda I + \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \varphi(t)]^{-1} \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}(t) = P(t) \sum_{i=1}^t \lambda^{t-i} \varphi(i) y(i) = P(t) \left\{ \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \lambda^{(t-1)-i} \varphi(i) y(i) + \varphi(t) y(t) \right\}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}(t-1) = P(t-1) \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \lambda^{(t-1)-i} \varphi(i) y(i)},$$

$$P^{-1}(t-1) \hat{\mathbf{v}}(t-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \lambda^{(t-1)-i} \varphi(i) y(i)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}(t) = P(t) \{ \lambda P^{-1}(t-1) \hat{\mathbf{v}}(t-1) + \varphi(t) y(t) \}$$

$$P^{-1}(t-1) = \lambda P^{-1}(t-1) + \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \Rightarrow P^{-1}(t-1) = \frac{1}{\lambda} [P^{-1}(t) - \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t)]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}(t) = P(t) \{ \lambda \underbrace{P^{-1}(t) - \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t)}_{\text{jósolás}} \hat{\mathbf{v}}(t-1) + \varphi(t) y(t) \}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{v}}(t-1) + P(t) \varphi(t) \underbrace{[y(t) - \varphi^T(t) \hat{\mathbf{v}}(t-1)]}_{\text{jósolás}}$$

jósolás

→

Rekurrenz parameterbecelesi feladat:

$$V(\hat{v}, t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \lambda^{t-i} \|y(i) - \varphi^T(i) \hat{v}\|^2 \rightarrow \text{minimalizáljuk!}$$

A Megoldás: $P(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left\{ P(t-1) - P(t-1) \varphi(t) [\varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \varphi(t)]^{-1} \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \right\}$

$$\hat{v}(t) = \hat{v}(t-1) + P(t) \varphi(t) [y(t) - \varphi^T(t) \hat{v}(t-1)]$$

$\hat{v}(0), P(0)$ $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ identifikált ARX modell $A(q), B(q)$ paramtere

① $\hat{v}(0) = \hat{v}^{LS}(N)$, $P(0) = P^{-1}(N)$

② $\hat{v}(0) = \text{n nulla v. véletlensz.}$, $P(0) = B \mathbb{I}$, $B \gg 1$

Nem lineáris rendszerek stabilitása

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u)$$

$$y = g(x, u)$$

(x_0, u_0, y_0) munkapont

Linearizálás: $\delta x, \delta u, \delta y$ kis változások

$$\dot{\delta x} = A \delta x + B \delta u$$

$$\delta y = C \delta x + D \delta u$$

$$A = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x_0, u_0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}_{x_0, u_0}; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_r} \\ \vdots & & & \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial u_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial u_r} \end{bmatrix}_{x_0, u_0}$$

$$C = \left. \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \\ \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \right|_{x_0, u_0}; \quad D = \left. \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial u_r} \\ \vdots & & \\ \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial u_r} \end{bmatrix} \right|_{x_0, u_0}$$

$x_0(t)$, $m_0(t)$ pálya időfüggő

Kis változásokra :

$$\dot{x} = A(t)x + B(t)u$$

$$\dot{y} = C(t)x + D(t)u$$

Időben változó vagy nem lin.

rendszerek mincs általai fr.-el.

Stabilitás definíciók NEM lin. rendszerek esetén:

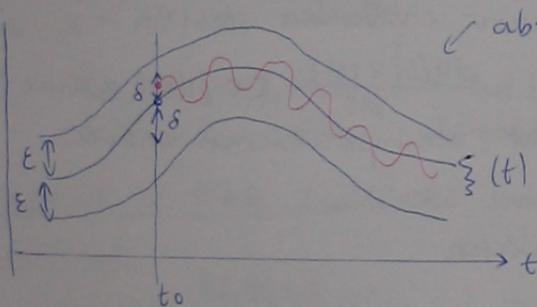
Def. (Ljapunov - stabilitás):

Tpl. $\xi(t)$ megoldása az $\dot{x} = f(t, x)$ állapotgyenletnek,
(pl. $u = \text{const}$, vagy $u(t)$ rögzített)

f értelmezve van $[a, \infty) \times D$

↗ nyílt halmaz

Amikor (azt mondunk, hogy) $\xi(t)$ megoldás Ljapunov-életemben stabil, ha $\forall t_0 \in [a, \infty)$ e's $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ esetén $\exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$,
hogy ha $|x(t_0) - \xi(t_0)| < \delta(\varepsilon)$, akkor $\forall t \geq t_0$ esetén
 $x(t)$ megoldása teljesül $|x(t) - \xi(t)| < \varepsilon$.



abstrakt henger

A megoldás $\xi(t)$ könyreben marad.

- $\xi(t)$ instabil, ha nem stabil
- $\xi(t)$ egyenletesen stabil, ha $\delta(t_0, \varepsilon) = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$, aratt nem függ től
- $\xi(t)$ asztomatikusan st., ha Ljapunov-stabil e's $\forall t_0 \in [a, \infty)$
esetén $\exists \delta_1(t_0) > 0$, hogy ha $|x(t_0) - \xi(t_0)| < \delta_1(t_0)$,
akkor $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |x(t) - \xi(t)| = 0$

$\xi(t)$ transzformálása a nulla pontban

$$\hat{x}(t) = x(t) - \xi(t) \Rightarrow x(t) = \hat{x}(t) + \xi(t)$$

$$\frac{d\hat{x}(t)}{dt} = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} - \frac{d\xi(t)}{dt} = f(t, \hat{x}(t) + \xi(t)) - f(t, \xi(t)) = \tilde{f}(t, \hat{x}(t))$$

$\tilde{f}(t, 0) = 0$ Távolságban a hullámot elhagyjuk:

$$\cancel{\tilde{f}} \rightarrow f; \xi \equiv 0 \text{ egyensúlyi pont}$$

Definíció (pozitív definit fv.):

$V(t, x)$ pozitív definit, ha $\exists W(x)$ skalarfunkció fv., hogy

$\forall |x| \neq 0$ esetén $V(t, x) \geq W(x) > 0$, e's $V(t, 0) \equiv W(0) = 0$.

Tétel (Ljapunov 1. tétele vagy direkt módszer):

(1) Ha $\exists V(t, x)$ pozitív definit fv. (ilgynézetű Ljapunov-fv.),
hogyan az állapotegyenlet $\dot{x}(t)$ megoldásaiha teljesül

$$\dot{V}(t, x) = \frac{dV(t, x(t))}{dt} \leq 0 \text{ (negatív szemidefinit)}, \text{ akkor a}$$

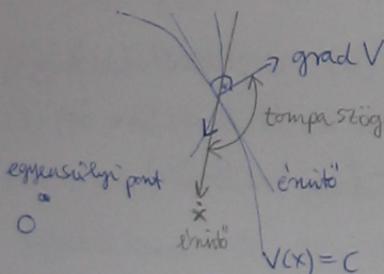
$\xi \equiv 0$ egyensúlyi pont Ljapunov elhárításban stabil.

(2) Ha pontosan a $\dot{V}(t, x) = \frac{dV(t, x(t))}{dt} < 0$ (neg. definit),
akkor a $\xi \equiv 0$ egyensúlyi pont aszimptotikusan stabilis.

- Illusztráció: $\dot{x} = f(x)$ esetén

$V(x)$ poz. def., $V(x) = c(\text{const.})$ felületek

$$c_1 < c_2 \Rightarrow \{x : V(x) \leq c_1\} \subset \{x : V(x) \leq c_2\}$$



$$\text{tompa szög} \leftrightarrow \text{felelő halad az } x(t) \text{ trajektórián}$$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{dV(t, x(t))}{dt} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} f(t, x) + \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{Mivel: } V(x) \Rightarrow \dot{V} = \underbrace{\langle \text{grad } V, f \rangle}_{\text{skaláris szorzat}} = \underbrace{\langle \text{grad } V, \dot{x} \rangle}_{\text{negatív definitezett}} < 0$$

asymptotikusan
stabil
(negatív definitezett)