第三章 线性预测误差滤 波器



3.4 格形(Lattice)预测误差 滤波器





$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{-. Lattice } \textbf{iz} \textbf{iz} \textbf{B} \textbf{izh} \textbf{a} \\ \textbf{j} \textbf{M} \textbf{M} \textbf{W} \textbf{E} \textbf{i} \textbf{k}_{1}, \textbf{k}_{2}, \dots, \textbf{k}_{p}; a_{1}^{1} = \textbf{k}_{1} \\ \textbf{For } \textbf{j} = 2, \dots, p \\ \textbf{a}_{i}^{j} = \textbf{k}_{j} \\ a_{i}^{j} = a_{i}^{j-1} - \textbf{k}_{j}a_{j-i}^{j-1}, \textbf{i} = 1, 2, \dots, j-1 \\ \textbf{E}^{j} = (1-k_{i}^{2})E^{j-1} \\ \textbf{R}^{j} = \textbf{k}_{j} \\ \textbf{A}^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - \textbf{k}_{j} \textbf{\xi}^{-j}A^{j-1}(z^{-1}) \\ A^{0}(z) = 1 \\ \textbf{A}^{j}(z) = z^{-j}A^{j}(z^{-1}), \alpha^{0}(z) = 1 \\ \textbf{R}^{j}(z) = z^{-j}A^{j-1}(z) - \textbf{k}_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \textbf{R}^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - \textbf{k}_{j}A^{j-1}(z) \\ \textbf{R}^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - \textbf{k}_{j}A^{j-1}(z) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{j} = 1, 2, ..., \mathbf{p}$$

$$In \xrightarrow{A^{0}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{p}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{Out}}_{H(z) = A^{p}(z)} \\ \xrightarrow{A^{0}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{p}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{Out}}_{H(z) = A^{p}(z)} \\ \xrightarrow{A^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{j-1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{j-1}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{1}, ..., \mathbf{l}}_{A^{p}(z)} \\ \xrightarrow{A^{j}(z) = z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{j-1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{1}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{0}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{Out1}}_{H(z) = \frac{1}{A^{p}(z)}} \underbrace{\mathbf{Out1}}_{H(z) = \frac{1}{A^{p}(z)}} \xrightarrow{A^{p}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{a}^{p}(z)}_{A^{p}(z)} \xrightarrow{A^{p}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{a}^{p}(z)}_{A^{p}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{a}^{p}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{a}^{p}(z)} \underbrace{\mathbf{a}^{p}(z)} \underbrace$$

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$$e_b(n) = x(n-N) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} b_i x(n-N+i)$$

$$A^{j}(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-i}$$

进一步的分析:
$$x(n)$$
输入到 $A^{j}(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-i}$,输出:

$$e_{a}^{j}(n) = x(n) - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} x(n-i) = x(n) - \tilde{x}(n) \longrightarrow j$$
 所正向预测误
 $x(n)$ 输入到 $\alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-j} A^{j}(z^{-1}) = z^{-j} - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-j+i},$ 输出:
 $e_{b}^{j}(n) = x(n-j) - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} x(n-j+i) = x(n-j) - \tilde{x}(n-j) \longrightarrow j$ 所反向
 \overline{m} 测误
 $\begin{cases} A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j} z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j} A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases} \begin{cases} e_{a}^{j}(n) = e_{a}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j} e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_{b}^{j}(n) = e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{j} e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} A^{j-1}(z) = A^{j}(z) + k_{j} z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) \\ \alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-1} \alpha^{j-1}(z) - k_{j} A^{j-1}(z) \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} e_{a}^{j-1}(n) = e_{a}^{j}(n) + k_{j} e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_{b}^{j}(n) = e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{j} e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \end{cases}$







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二. 反射系数的性质

1) k_j 系数代表了归一化的正反向预测误差的互相关, 常称作PARCOR (Partial Correlation),从波传播角度 看, k_j 反映第j阶斜格网格处的反射,故也称作反射系 数。 $k_N = \frac{E[e_a^{N-1}(n)e_b^{N-1}(n-1)/E^{N-1}]}{E^{N-1}}$

$$E[e_a^N(n)e_b^N(n-1)]$$

$$= E\{[x(n) - \mathbf{A}_N^T \mathbf{x}(n-1)][x(n-1-N) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{x}(n-1)\}$$

$$= r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{r}_a^N - \mathbf{A}_N^T \mathbf{J}_N \mathbf{r}_a^N + \mathbf{A}_N^T \mathbf{R}_N \mathbf{B}_N = r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{r}_a^N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_N & \mathbf{r}_b^N \\ (\mathbf{r}_b^N)^T & r(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{B}_N \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ E_{bN} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_N^T \mathbf{r}_D^N \mathbf{r}_B^N = \mathbf{R}_{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{B}_N \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ E_{bN} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$E[e_a^N(n)e_b^N(n-1)] = r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_N^T \mathbf{r}_a^N$$

进一步,从K_N定义

$$K_{N} = r(N) - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} a_{i}^{N-1} r(N-i) = r(N) - \mathbf{A}_{N-1}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{b}^{N-1}$$

$$K_{N+1} = r(N+1) - \mathbf{A}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{b}^{N}$$

$$E[e_{a}^{N}(n)e_{b}^{N}(n-1)]$$

$$= r(N+1) - \mathbf{B}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{a}^{N}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{b}^{N} = a_{1}r(N) + a_{2}r(N-1) + \dots + a_{N}r(1)$$

$$= b_{1}r(N) + b_{2}r(N-1) + \dots + b_{N}r(1)$$

$$= \mathbf{B}_{N}^{T} \mathbf{r}_{a}^{N}$$

 $\therefore \quad K_{N+1} = E[e_a^N(n)e_b^N(n-1)] \implies K_N = E[e_a^{N-1}(n)e_b^{N-1}(n-1)]$

$$k_{N} = \frac{K_{N}}{E^{N-1}} = \frac{E[e_{a}^{N-1}(n)e_{b}^{N-1}(n-1)]}{E^{N-1}}$$

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2) $|k_j| < 1, 1 \le j \le p$ 是线性预测误差滤波器为因果最 小相位的充分必要条件

最小相位系统:若H(z)在单位圆外和圆上无极点和零点,则对应着一个稳定的因果最小相位系统。

*必要性

$$A^{j}(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_{i}^{j} z^{-i} = \prod_{i=1}^{j} (1 - z_{i} z^{-1})$$

 $\therefore k_{j} = a_{j}^{j}; \quad \exists a_{j}^{j} \neq z^{-j}$ 前面的系数, 即 $\prod_{i=1}^{j} z_{i}$

$$\therefore k_j = (-1)^j \prod_{i=1}^j Z_i$$

若 $A^{j}(z)$ 是最小相位的 $\Rightarrow |z_{i}| < 1 \Rightarrow |k_{j}| < 1$

*充分性

$$\exists A^{j}(z) = A^{j-1}(z) - k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z)$$
, 其中 $\alpha^{j}(z) = z^{-j}A^{j}(z^{-1})$
 $\forall f | z | = 1,$ 即单位圆上,有:
 $| A^{j-1}(z) | = | \alpha^{j-1}(z) |$
 $\forall f | z | = 1,$ 及 $| k_{j} | < 1,$ 有:
 $| -k_{j}z^{-1}\alpha^{j-1}(z) | < | A^{j-1}(z) |$
 $f (z) | > | g(z) |,$
 $f (z) | > | g(z) |,$
 $p (z) = 0,$
 $f (z) \neq 0, | f(z) | > | g(z) |,$
 $m (z) = 0,$
 $f (z) \neq 0, | f(z) | > | g(z) |,$
 $h (z) = 0,$
 $f (z) = 0, | f(z) | > | g(z) |,$
 $h (z) = 0,$
 $f (z) = 0, | f(z) | > | g(z) |,$
 $h (z) = 0,$
 $f (z) = 0, | f(z) | > | g(z) |,$
 $h (z) = 1,$
 $h (z) =$

结论:检查一个Lattice结构的FIR滤波器是否是最小相位的,只要检查反射系数k_j的模是否小于1即可;特别是对于全极点[1/A(z)]Lattice滤波器极其方便,否则要检查A(z)的根,非常麻烦。



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3) FIR结构的 {a_j} 和 {k_j} 有——对应关系。
{a_j^p}
$$\Leftarrow \{k_j\}, j = 1,..., p$$

由Lev inson公式
 $\{a_j^p\} \Rightarrow \{k_j\}, j = p,..., 1$
 $a_j^j = k_j$
 $a_j^j = k_j$
 $a_j^j = k_j$
 $a_j^j = k_j$
 $a_i^{j-1} = -\frac{1}{1-k_j^2} [a_i^j + k_j a_{j-i}^j], i = 1, 2, ..., j - 1$
 $a_i^{j-1} = a_i^j + k_j a_{j-i}^{j-i=i'} \Rightarrow a_{j-i'}^{j-1} = a_{j-i'}^j + k_j a_{i'}^{j-1} \Rightarrow a_{j-i}^{j-1} = a_{j-i}^j + k_j a_i^{j-1}$
 $a_i^{j-1} = a_i^j + k_j [a_{j-i}^j + k_j a_i^{j-1}] = a_i^j + k_j a_{j-i}^j + k_j^2 a_i^{j-1}$
 $a_i^{j-1} = \frac{1}{1-k_j^2} (a_i^j + k_j a_{j-i}^j)$

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三.Lattice法求解反射系数(Burg Method)



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Lattice法求解反射系数-Burg Method

j阶正向预测误差:

$$e_a^j(n) = x(n) - \sum_{i=1}^{j} a_i^j x(n-i)$$

•

j阶反向预测误差:

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$$e_b^j(n) = x(n-j) - \sum_{i=1}^j a_i^j x(n-j+i)$$

i

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(n) \, \mathbf{h} \, \mathbf{n} \, \mathbf{f} \, \mathbf{$$

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注:用Burg法求解时,保证 $|k_j| < 1$

Burg法小结:

已知信号x(L).x(L+1)....x(U): **1) 初始化** $e_a^0(n) = x(n); e_b^0(n) = x(n)$ 2 $\sum_{i=1}^{U} e_a^{j-1}(n) e_b^{j-1}(n-1)$ $k_{j}^{B} = \frac{n = L + j}{\sum_{a}^{U} \left[e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \right]^{2} + \sum_{a}^{U} \left[e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \right]^{2}}$ **2)递推** 1≤ *j* ≤ *p* $e_{a}^{j}(n) = e_{a}^{j-1}(n) - k_{i}^{B}e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1)$ $e_{h}^{j}(n) = e_{h}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{i}^{B}e_{a}^{j-1}(n)$ 3) 计算a系数 (如果需要的话) $a_i^j = k_i^B$ $a_i^{j} = a_i^{j-1} - k_i^{B} a_{i-i}^{j-1}, i = 1, 2, ..., j-1$

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讨论:

- 1) Burg法求反射系数时,反射系数直接从数据x(n)求得, 而无需Levinson方法中,首先要估计自相关 r(0),r(1),...,r(p)
- 2) Burg法求得的反射系数与Levinson方法求得的结果是不同的
- 3) 其它准则 正向预测误差能量最小: $\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_a^j(n)]^2 \to \min \Rightarrow k_j^f = \frac{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} e_a^{j-1}(n) e_b^{j-1}(n-1)}{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_b^{j-1}(n-1)]^2}$ 反向预测误差能量最小: $\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_b^j(n)]^2 \to \min \Rightarrow k_j^b = \frac{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} e_a^{j-1}(n) e_b^{j-1}(n-1)}{\sum_{n=L+j}^{U} [e_a^{j-1}(n)]^2}$

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3.5 梯度自适应预测器 (LMS算法)

在广义平稳情况下,解预测误差滤波器系数方法:

1. Yule Walker方程;

$$\mathbf{R}_{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\mathbf{A}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{aN} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 2. Livinson Durbin递推算法(Shur递推算法);
- 3. Burg 算法计算k_j;
- 4. 梯度自适应预测器----LMS算法;



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二 IIR 自适应预测器

当预测器阶次N是有限数时,预测误差滤波器是FIR型。否则滤波器是IIR型的,指N=无穷大时,导致有分母多项式



$$e(n) = x(n) - \sum_{k=1}^{N} b_k e(n-k)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow : \mathbf{B}^T(n) = [b_1(n), b_2(n), ..., b_N(n)]$$

$$\mathbf{E}^T(n) = [e(n), e(n-1), ..., e(n-N)]$$

$$f: e(n+1) = x(n+1) - \mathbf{B}^T(n)\mathbf{E}(n)$$

$$\mathbf{B}(n+1) = \mathbf{B}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{E}(n)$$

$$\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{R} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{E}$$

$$e(n+1) = y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^T(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n+1) = \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta e(n+1)\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$= \mathbf{H}(n) + \delta [y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}^T(n)\mathbf{X}(n+1)]\mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$= [\mathbf{I}_N - \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^T(n+1)]\mathbf{H}(n) + \delta \mathbf{X}(n+1)y(n+1)$$

$$f: x(n+1) \Rightarrow y(n+1); \mathbf{B}^T(n) \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^T(n); \mathbf{E}(n) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(n+1) = [\mathbf{I}_N - \delta \mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^T(n)]\mathbf{B}(n) + \delta \mathbf{E}(n)x(n+1)$$

$$\mathbf{W} \otimes \mathbf{W}, \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}_{\infty} = E[\mathbf{B}(\infty)], \mathbf{H} \mathbf{X} \\ b(n+1) = [\mathbf{I}_N - \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{M}(n)] \mathbf{H}(n) + \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{M}(n)] \mathbf{H}(n) + \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{M}(n)$$

 $\mathbf{B}(n+1) = [\mathbf{I}_{N} - \delta \mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^{T}(n)]\mathbf{B}(n) + \delta \mathbf{E}(n)x(n+1)$ $\mathbf{B}_{\infty} = \left\{ E[\mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^{T}(n)\right\}^{-1} E[x(n+1)\mathbf{E}(n)]$ 稳定条件: $0 < \delta < \frac{2}{N\sigma^2}$ 在最优系数下, (收敛时,LMS) $J_{\min} = E[e^2(n+1)]$ $0 < \delta < \frac{2}{N\sigma^2}$ $= E\left\{\left[y(n+1) - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} \mathbf{X}(n+1)\right]^{2}\right\}$ $\sigma_x^2 / \sigma_z^2 > 1$ $= E[y^{2}(n+1)] - \mathbf{H}_{opt}^{T} E[\mathbf{X}(n+1)\mathbf{X}^{T}(n+1)]\mathbf{H}_{opt}$ 这里 $E[e^{2}(n+1)] = E[x^{2}(n+1)] - \mathbf{B}_{\infty}^{T} E[\mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^{T}(n)]\mathbf{B}_{\infty}$ 满足FIR 由于收敛时 $E[\mathbf{E}(n)\mathbf{E}^T(n)] \approx \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{I}_N$ 稳定性条 件,也满 上式变成: $\sigma_{a}^{2} = \sigma_{x}^{2} - \mathbf{B}_{\infty}^{T}(\sigma_{a}^{2}\mathbf{I}_{N})\mathbf{B}_{\infty} = \sigma_{x}^{2} - \sigma_{e}^{2}\mathbf{B}_{\infty}^{T}\mathbf{B}_{\infty}$ 足IIR稳定 性条件 $G_p = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma^2} \approx 1 + \mathbf{B}_{\infty}^T \mathbf{B}_{\infty} \rightarrow$ 预测增益

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三 Lattice结构递度自适应预测误差滤波器



 k_j 是要修正的参数;修正准则是使正反向预测误差最小: min { $[e_a^j(n+1)]^2 + [e_b^j(n+1)]^2$ }

$$k_{j}(n+1) = k_{j}(n) - \frac{\delta}{2} \left[e_{a}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{a}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}} + e_{b}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{b}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}} \right]$$

$$\begin{split} k_{j}(n+1) &= k_{j}(n) - \frac{\delta}{2} [e_{a}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{a}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}} + e_{b}^{j}(n+1) \frac{\partial e_{b}^{j}(n+1)}{\partial k_{j}}] \begin{cases} e_{a}^{j}(n) &= e_{a}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j}e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) \\ e_{b}^{j}(n) &= e_{b}^{j-1}(n-1) - k_{j}e_{a}^{j-1}(n) \end{cases} \\ k_{j}(n+1) &= k_{j}(n) + \frac{\delta}{2} [e_{a}^{j}(n+1)e_{b}^{j-1}(n) + e_{b}^{j}(n+1)e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)] \\ &= k_{j}(n) + \frac{\delta}{2} \{ [e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1) - k_{j}e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]e_{b}^{j-1}(n) \\ + [e_{b}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j}e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)]e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1) \} \end{cases} \\ k_{j}(n+1) &= k_{j}(n) + \delta \{ e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)e_{b}^{j-1}(n) - k_{j}(n) \frac{[e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]^{2} + [e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)]^{2}}{2} \} \\ \ddot{\pi} \ddot{\pi} \ddot{\infty} \ddot{m} \psi \dot{\omega}, \quad \Pi \dot{\eta} \dot{\Pi} \psi \dot{\omega} \vec{\eta} E[k_{j}(\infty)] \\ &= E[k_{j}(\infty)] = k_{j} = \frac{2E[e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]}{E[e_{b}^{j-1}(n)]^{2} + E[e_{a}^{j-1}(n+1)]^{2}} \\ \dot{\chi} \eta \bar{\eta} \bar{\pi} \dot{\eta} \bar{\chi} \dot{\chi} \bar{\chi} \dot{\chi} \dot{\chi} = - \underline{\Im} \dot{\eta} \end{cases}$$

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$$In^{e_a^0(n) = x(n)} \xrightarrow{e_a^1(n)} e_a^{e_a^1(n)} e_a^{e_a^2(n)} \xrightarrow{e_a^{e_a^n(n)}} Out$$

$$In^{e_a^0(n) = x(n)} \xrightarrow{e_b^1(n)} e_b^{e_a^1(n)} e_b^{e_a^1(n)} e_b^{e_b^n(n)}$$

$$Iattice结构递度自适应预测误差滤波器是级联型结构, A
级反射系数的调整是相当于一级FIR自适应滤波, 第j阶所
用到的数据是: $e_a^{j-1}(n), e_b^{j-1}(n)$
如第一级中:
 $e_a^0(n) = x(n), e_b^0(n) = x(n)$
 $k_1(n+1) = k_1(n) + \delta\{x(n+1)x(n) - k_1(n) \frac{x^2(n+1) + x^2(n)}{2}\}$

$$- \ImFIR + a(n+1) = a(n) + \delta x(n+1)e(n+1)$$

 $e(n+1) = x(n+1) - a(n)x(n)$
 $a(n+1) = a(n) + \delta[x(n+1)x(n) - a(n)x^2(n)]$$$

Lattice结构递度自适应预测误差滤波器可通过在自适应过 程中控制反射系数而保证自适应预测误差滤波器的最小相 位特性,从而保证其逆系统的稳定性