

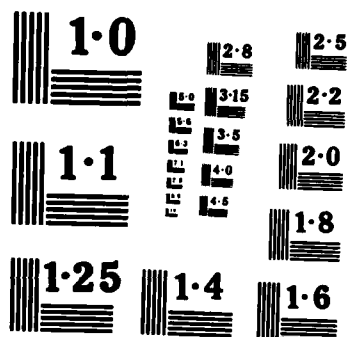
METHODOLOGY FOR STOCHASTIC MODELING(U) ARMY MATERIEL
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The requirement to develop stochastic mathematical models arises across the whole range of engineering and applied research where observations are made of a physical process, corrupted by noise, and it is desired to determine the underlying nature, either in time or frequency, of the observed phenomenon. This paper presents some of the current approaches in stochastic modeling, including adaptive autoregressive (AR) models, which have been found to be useful in this area.		

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The requirement to develop stochastic mathematical models arises across the whole range of engineering and applied research where observations are made of a physical process, corrupted by noise, and it is desired to determine the underlying nature, either in time or frequency, of the observed phenomenon. This paper presents some of the current approaches in stochastic modeling, including adaptive autoregressive (AR) models, which have been found to be useful in this area.

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METHODOLOGY FOR STOCHASTIC MODELING

1. INTRODUCTION

The requirement to develop stochastic mathematical models arises across the whole range of engineering and applied research where observations are made of a physical process, corrupted by noise, and it is desired to determine the underlying nature, either in time or frequency, of the observed phenomenon. This paper presents some of the current approaches in stochastic modeling which have been found to be useful in this area.

Consider a system in which an input a_t produces an output y_t as shown in Figure 1.

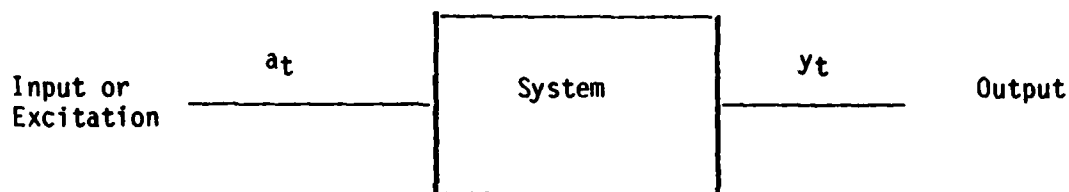


Figure 1

In general we entertain the idea of expressing the output y_t in terms of its past history $y_{t-1}, y_{t-2}, \dots, y_{t-p}$ and the current and past history of the excitation $a_t, a_{t-1}, a_{t-2} \dots a_{t-q}$ as shown

$$y_t = \sum_{k=0}^q \theta_k a_{t-k} - \sum_{k=1}^p \phi_k y_{t-k} \quad (1)$$

with $\theta_0 = 1$

where the coefficients θ_k and ϕ_k are to be estimated as well as the parameters p and q . Equation (1) represents an autoregressive moving average (ARMA) model of order (p,q) . It is advantageous to assume that the input or excitation a_t is a zero mean gaussian white noise. For the case where all $\phi_k=0$ we have what is called a moving average (MA) model.

$$y_t = \sum_{k=0}^q \theta_k a_{t-k} \quad (2)$$

and for $\theta_k = 0$ ($k > 1$) we have an autoregressive (AR) model

$$y_t = - \sum_{k=1}^p \phi_k y_{t-k} + a_t \quad (\text{for } \theta_0 = 1) \quad (3)$$

2. BOX-JENKINS TECHNIQUE

The Box-Jenkins [1] approach for time series analysis of observed data is widely used and is based on the statistical properties of the data, namely, the autocorrelation function (ACF) and the partial autocorrelation function (PAC) for each of the AR and MA models.

a. Autoregressive (AR) model of order p : An autoregressive model of order p , $AR(p)$, is characterized as follows:

(1) The autocorrelation function (ACF) is either a decreasing exponential or a damped sine wave.

(2) The partial autocorrelation function (PCF) is non zero for lags less or equal to p and zero for lags greater than p , i.e., the PCF cutoff after lag p .

When we multiply equation (3) by y_{t-k} ($k > 0$) and take expectation we obtain the Yule-Walker equations

$$\rho_k = - \phi_1 \rho_{k-1} - \phi_2 \rho_{k-2} - \dots - \phi_p \rho_{k-p} \quad (4)$$

($k = 1, 2, \dots, p$)

where ρ_k is the autocorrelation function of the process y_t of lag k . The Yule-Walker equations can be solved for ϕ_j when we replace the theoretical autocorrelation ρ_k by the estimated autocorrelation r_k , i.e., where

$$\underline{\phi} = \underline{P}_p^{-1} \underline{r}_p \quad (5)$$

$$\underline{\phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \phi_p \end{bmatrix}; \quad \underline{\rho}_p = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \rho_p \end{bmatrix}; \quad \underline{p}_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \rho_{p-1} \\ \rho_1 & & & & & & \rho_{p-2} \\ \rho_2 & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \rho_1 \\ \vdots & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \\ \rho_{p-1} & \rho_{p-2} & \rho_{p-3} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \rho_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\phi}_{\ell\ell} = \begin{cases} r_1 & \ell=1 \\ r_\ell - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1,j} r_{\ell-j} & \\ 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1,j} r_j & \end{cases} \quad \ell=2, 3, \dots, L \quad (6)$$
$$\hat{\phi}_{\ell j} = \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1, j} - \hat{\phi}_{\ell \ell} \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1, \ell-j} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, \ell-1.)$$
$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\phi}_{21} &= \frac{r_1 (1-r_2)}{1 - r_1^2} \\ \hat{\phi}_{22} &= \frac{r_2 - r_1^2}{1 - r_1^2}\end{aligned}\tag{7}$$
$$\text{Var} [r_k] \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^q r_i^2 \right]; (k > q) \quad (8)$$

C

and

$$\hat{\sigma}[\phi_{kk}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \quad ; (k > q) \quad (9)$$

which are useful quantities in determining order of the model.

It is advantageous to plot the ACF (r_k) and PCF (ϕ_{kk}) for lag 1 up to any specified lag k with the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval $\pm 2 \sigma$.

The selection of the form of the model is determined from the behavior of the autocorrelation function and the partial autocorrelation function as follows:

a. If the autocorrelation function decays either exponentially or sinusoidally, and the partial autocorrelation function ("reflection coefficient") cuts off after a lag p , then the model is AR (p) i.e., no moving average terms exist.

b. If the autocorrelation function cuts off after lag q , and the partial autocorrelation function decays either exponentially or sinusoidally, then we have a moving average model MA(q) i.e., no autoregressive terms exist.

c. Should there be no cutoff in either the autocorrelation function or partial autocorrelation function, and they independently decay either exponentially or sinusoidally, then the model is ARMA (p, q) i.e., autoregressive-moving average of order p, q respectively, so that there exist both autoregressive and moving average terms.

The Box-Jenkins procedures for ARMA modeling are given as follows:

Program #1:

Define expected value and variance as follows:

$$\text{(Expected value)} \quad x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N x_t$$

$$\text{(Variance)} \quad s_x^2 = c_0$$

Autocovariance function:

$$c_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^{N-k} (x_t - \bar{x}) (x_{t+k} - \bar{x})$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K$$

Autocorrelation function:

$$r_k = \frac{c_k}{c_0} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, K$$

Partial Autocorrelation function:

$$\hat{\phi}_{\ell\ell} = \begin{cases} r_1 & \ell=1 \\ r_\ell - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1,j} r_{\ell-j} \\ 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1,j} r_j \end{cases} \quad \ell = 2, 3, 4, \dots, L$$

where

$$\hat{\phi}_{\ell,j} = \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1,j} - \hat{\phi}_{\ell\ell} \hat{\phi}_{\ell-1, \ell-j} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, \ell-1.$$

Each of the autocorrelation functions and the partial autocorrelation functions are plotted as a function of the lags.

Program #2:

For an ARMA (p,q) model represented by

$$x_t = \phi_1 x_{t-1} + \dots + \phi_p x_{t-p} + \theta_0 a_t + \theta_1 a_{t-1} + \theta_2 a_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_q a_{t-q}$$

we estimate the AR parameters $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_p)$ for $p > 0$ by solving

the linear equation

$$A \underline{\phi}_0 = \underline{x} \quad (p > 0)$$

where

$$A_{ij} = c_{|q+i-j|} \quad (p+q > 0, K > p+q)$$

$$x_i = c_{q+i} \quad (c_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, K)$$

$i, j=1, 2, \dots, p$

$$\underline{\phi}_0 = (\phi_{10}, \phi_{20}, \dots, \phi_{p0})$$

To estimate $\hat{\theta}$ of the moving average parameters we use the autocovariance of x_t , namely c_k , and calculate

$$\hat{c}_j = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^p \sum_{k=0}^p \hat{\phi}_{i0} \hat{\phi}_{k0} c_{|j+i-k|} & p > 0 \quad (\hat{\phi}_{00} = -1) \\ c_j & p = 0 \end{cases} \quad (j=0, 1, \dots, q)$$

Box [1] then applies to the Newton-Raphson algorithm

$$\underline{\tau}^{i+1} = \underline{\tau}^i - \underline{h}$$

where

$$\underline{\tau}^i \underline{h} = \underline{f}^i$$

To calculate the vectors τ^{i+1} at the $(i+1)$ iteration from its value τ^i at the i th iteration

$$\underline{\tau} = (\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_q)$$

$$f_j = \sum_{i=0}^{q-j} \tau_i \tau_{i+j} - \hat{c}_j$$

$$\underline{f} = (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_q)$$

$$\underline{\tau} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_0 & \tau_1 & \dots & \dots & \tau_q \\ \tau_1 & \tau_2 & \dots & \dots & \tau_q \\ \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \tau_q & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tau_0 & \tau_1 & \dots & \dots & \tau_q \\ \cdot & \tau_0 & \tau_1 & \dots & \tau_{q-1} \\ \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & 0 & & \cdot & \tau_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Newton-Raphson algorithm converges when $|f_j| < \epsilon$, $j=0, 1, \dots, q$ for some prescribed ϵ with

$$\hat{\theta}_{j0} = -\tau_j / \tau_0 \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, q$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{00} = \begin{cases} \bar{x} \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^p \hat{\theta}_{i0} \right) & p > 0 \\ \bar{x} & p = 0 \end{cases}$$

and the estimate $\hat{\sigma}_a^2$ of white noise variance

$$\sigma_a^2 = \begin{cases} \tau_0^2 & q > 0 \\ c_0 - \sum_{i=1}^p \hat{\phi}_i c_i & q = 0 \end{cases}$$

We therefore have calculated all the parameters in the ARMA (p, q) model.

3. OVERDETERMINED RATIONAL MODELS

Cadzow [4] has developed spectral estimates using an overdetermined set of Yule-Walker equations for a rational model. The procedures are summarized below:

1. For spectral models employing exact autocorrelation lag information.

a. Moving average model (MA), a Blackman-Tukey approach is used for determining the spectrum $S_x(e^{j\omega})$ namely

$$S_x(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-q}^q w(n) r_x(n) e^{-j\omega n} \quad (10)$$

where $w(n)$ is a desired data window, a wide variety of which can be located in [5, 6, 7].

$r_x(n)$ is the exact autocorrelation function of lag n for the observed signal $x(t)$.

b. Autoregressive model (AR) - Having determined the order p of a purely autoregressive model from Box-Jenkins technique by studying partial autocorrelations, we form a $(p+1) \times (p+1)$ AR autocorrelation matrix R whose elements are

$$R(i, j) = r_x(i - j) \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \leq i \leq p+1 \\ 1 \leq j \leq p+1 \end{matrix} \quad (11)$$

Solve for $R\mathbf{a} = |b_0|^2 \mathbf{e}_1$

where $\mathbf{a} = (1, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p)^T$ (12)

$\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$

and b_0 is selected so that the first component of $\underline{a}$ is one.

Using the value of $\underline{a}$ just calculated, the spectrum $S_x(e^{j\omega})$ is given by

$$S_x(e^{j\omega}) = \left| \frac{b_0}{1 + a_1 e^{-j\omega} + \dots + a_p e^{-jp\omega}} \right|^2 \quad (13)$$

A more efficient method for calculating recursively the components of $\underline{a}$ and at the same time determining the order of the AR model is the Levinson-Durbin algorithm. The procedure for coefficient determination is as follows:

Step #1

$$\begin{aligned} a_1^{(1)} &= -r_x(1)/r_x(0) \\ |b_0^{(1)}|^2 &= [1 - |a_1^{(1)}|^2] r_x(0) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where we define $a_j^{(k)}$ as the j th coefficient associated with the k th iteration

Step #2. For $k = 2, 3, 4 \dots$

$$a_k^{(k)} = - \left[r_x(k) + \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} a_m^{(k-1)} r_x(k-m) \right] / |b_0^{(k-1)}|^2 \quad (15)$$

$$a_i^{(k)} = a_i^{(k-1)} + a_k^{(k)} a_{k-i}^{(k-1)} \quad 1 \leq i \leq (k-1)$$

$$|b_0^{(k)}|^2 = [1 - |a_k^{(k)}|^2] |b_0^{(k-1)}|^2$$

The iteration stops when $b_0^{(k)}$ assumes a constant value or a sufficiently small value after some value of "k" which thus establishes the order of the model.

c. Autoregressive moving average (ARMA) - In general an ARMA model takes the form

$$x(n) + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k x(n-k) = \sum_{k=0}^q b_k \epsilon(n-k) \quad (16)$$

where $[\epsilon(n)]$ is normalized white noise. For a model to be causal the Yule-Walker equations take on a simple form for $n > q$

$$\sum_{k=0}^p a_k r_x(n-k) = 0 \quad n > q + 1 \quad (17)$$

For an overdetermined model, the extended Yule-Walker equations for $q+1 \leq n \leq q+t$ i.e., t linear equations in p autoregressive parameter unknowns, is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_x(q+1) & r_x(q) & \dots & r_x(q-p+1) \\ r_x(q+2) & r_x(q+1) & \dots & r_x(q-p+2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r_x(q+t) & r_x(q+t-1) & \dots & r_x(q-p+t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

or simple

$$R_1 \underline{a} = \underline{0}$$

where

R_1 is a Toeplitz matrix

$$R_1(i,j) = r_x(q+1+i-j) \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \leq i \leq t \\ 1 \leq j \leq p+1 \end{matrix}$$

where

$$\underline{a} = (1, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p)$$

are the $(p+1)$ autoregressive coefficients and

$$r_x(n) = E \{ x(n+m) \bar{x}(m) \}$$

Using the above developed structure the algorithm for ARMA model is as follows

1. Form the $t \times (p+1)$ ARMA autocorrelation matrix R_1 . Define R_1^* as the transpose complex conjugate matrix.

2. If the rank $(R_1^* R_1) < p+1$ then solve

$$R_1^* R_1 \underline{a} = \underline{0}$$

using singular value decomposition (SVD) to determine "p". Discussion on SVD will be presented later in this paper.

3. If the rank $(R_1^* R_1) = p+1$ then we solve

$$R_1^* R_1 \underline{a} = \alpha \underline{e}_1 \quad (19)$$

where $\underline{e}_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ and α is a normalizing factor so that the first component of $\underline{a}$ is one or we can find the minimum eigenvalue (λ) and associated eigenvector $\underline{x}_k$.

$$\lambda_k < \lambda_{k+1} \quad (\text{eigenvalues})$$

$$\underline{x}_k^* \underline{x}_k = 1$$

so that

$$\underline{a}^0 = \frac{1}{\underline{x}_1^* (1)} \underline{x}_1 \quad (20)$$

which now gives the AR coefficients.

4. The moving average component to the ARMA model is determined using the AR coefficients.

$$r_s(n) = \sum_{k=0}^p \sum_{m=0}^p a_k \bar{a}_m r_x(n+m-k) \quad (21)$$

$$0 \leq n \leq q$$

$$\text{with } r_s(n) = 0 \quad n > q$$

so that the moving average component of the spectrum is given by

$$S_{MA}(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-q}^q r_s(n) e^{-j\omega n} \quad (22)$$

To find the zero's z_k of $S_{MA}(e^{j\omega})$

$$S_{MA}(e^{j\omega}) = |b_0|^2 \prod_{k=1}^q (1 - z_k e^{-j\omega}) (1 - \bar{z}_k e^{j\omega}) \quad (23)$$

where we require $|z_k| < 1$; all the zero's of $S_{MA}(e^{j\omega})$ will be complex conjugate pairs. With

$$\sum_{k=0}^q b_k e^{-j\omega k} = b_0 \prod_{k=0}^q (1 - z_k e^{-j\omega}) \quad (24)$$

we can compare coefficients of $e^{-j\omega k}$ to determine b_k . Thus for the rational ARMA model

$$S_X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sum_{n=-q}^q r_s(n) e^{-j\omega n}}{|1 + a_1 e^{-j\omega} + \dots + a_p e^{-j\omega p}|^2} \quad (25)$$

where $S_X(e^{j\omega})$ is the spectrum.

2. For spectral models using only a finite number of observation so that we have only estimates of the autocorrelation function, Cadzow [4] has identified the following procedures.

a. Moving average model - We again use Blackman-Tukey procedure, i.e.,

$$S_X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-q}^q w(n) \hat{r}_X(n) e^{-j\omega n} \quad (26)$$

where

$$\hat{r}_X(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N x(k+n) \bar{x}(k) \quad -q \leq n \leq q$$

$$\hat{r}_X(n) = 0 \quad \text{outside}$$

$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 2n/(N-1) & 0 \leq n \leq (N-1)/2 \\ 2-2n/(N-1) & (N-1)/2 < n \leq (N-1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

$w(n)$ is known as the Bartlett window.

Any "suitable" window $w(n)$ can be used to weigh $\hat{r}_X(n)$; for the present, we use $w(n)=1$.

b. Autoregressive model (AR) -

1. Compute $\hat{R}(i,j) = r_X(i-j)$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq p+1$

$$\hat{R}(i,j) = \frac{1}{N-|i-j|} \sum_{k=1}^N x(k+i-j) \bar{x}(k) \quad (28)$$

$$2. \hat{R}\underline{a} = |b_0|^2 \underline{e}_1$$

where b_0 is selected to normalize first component of $\underline{a}$, i.e., $\underline{a}(1) = 1$.

$$3. S_{AR}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{b_0^2}{1 + \sum_{n=1}^p a_n e^{-j\omega n}} \quad (29)$$

c. Autoregressive moving average (ARMA) model - For an ARMA model the AR components are calculated first, as follows:

1. Compute the autocorrelation matrix estimate $\hat{R}_1$ whose elements $\hat{R}_1(i,j)$ are given by

$$\hat{R}_1(i,j) = r_x(q+1+i-j) \quad (30)$$

for $1 < i < t$ and $1 < j < p+1$ so that $\hat{R}_1$ is a $t \times (p+1)$ matrix. The rank of $\hat{R}_1$ is equal to the $\min(t, p+1)$. If the number of eigenvalues are computed for $R_1^* R_1$ it will be equal to $\min(t, p+1)$ so that if $t \gg p+1$ we can be assured that $\text{rank } R_1^* R_1 = p+1$. Hence p , the order of AR component of our model, is determined. The value of t will be bounded, typically selected, to be $p \leq t \leq N - q - 1$.

2. Solve for $\underline{a}$ in equation $\hat{R}_1^* W \hat{R}_1 \underline{a} = \alpha \underline{e}_1$ where α is a normalizing constant so that 1st component of $\underline{a}^0$ is 1 and W is a diagonal weighting matrix which is taken as I (identity) where $\hat{R}_1$ is unbiased.

$$3. \hat{R}_1^* W \hat{R}_1(i,j) = \sum_{m=1}^t w(m) \hat{r}(q+m+1) \hat{r}(q+m+i-j) \quad (31)$$

for $1 < i, j < p+1$ with $w(m)$ corresponding to diagonal elements of diagonal weighting matrix W .

4. Compute $(\hat{R}_1^* W \hat{R}_1)^{-1}$ and solve for $\underline{a}^0$

$$\underline{a}^0 = \frac{(\hat{R}_1^* W \hat{R}_1)^{-1} \underline{e}_1}{\underline{a}^0(1)} \quad (32)$$

which normalizes $\underline{a}$ so that 1st component of $\underline{a}^0$ is 1.

$$|A_p(e^{j\omega})|^2 = |1 + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k^0 e^{-j\omega k}|^2 \quad (33)$$

Moving average model. Several methods exist for computing the moving average coefficients which require spectral factorization of the moving average spectrum.

Method #1 - The system to be described generates a moving average "residual signal" obtained by passing the observed data $x(t)$ through a filter whose transfer function is the denominator of the ARMA model, hence an $AR(p)$, thus producing a moving average output whose MA spectrum B_q corresponds to the original ARMA model. System is described in Figure 2.

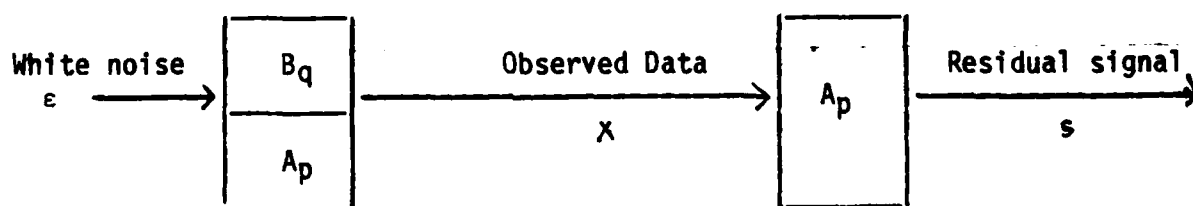


Figure 2.

$$\text{Define } s_f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^p \hat{a}_k x(n-k) \quad p+1 < n < N \quad (34)$$

$$s_b(n) = \sum_{k=0}^p \hat{a}_k x(n+k) \quad 1 < n < N-p$$

$$\hat{r}_s(n) = \frac{1}{(N-p-n)} \sum_{k=1}^{N-p-n} \left[s_f(n+p+k) \bar{s}_f(p+k) + s_b(n+k) \bar{s}_b(k) \right] \quad (35)$$

for $0 \leq n \leq q$ and $r_s(-n) = r_s(n)$. It should be noted that for a moving average model $r_s(n)=0$ for $n > q+1$. The spectrum $S_{MA}(e^{j\omega})$ is given as follows

$$S_{MA}(e^{j\omega}) = |B_q(e^{j\omega})|^2 = \sum_{n=-q}^q w(n) \hat{r}_s(n) e^{-j\omega n} \quad (36)$$

$$\text{where } w(n) = \left(\frac{N-p-n}{N-p} \right) \left(\frac{q+1 - |n|}{q+1} \right) \quad (37)$$

For $w=1$

$$|B_q(e^{j\omega})|^2 = \sigma_s^2 [1 + r_s(1)(z^{-1} + z) + \dots + r_s(q)(z^{-q} + z^q)] \quad (38)$$

where $z = e^{j\omega}$

In general we can find the zero's z_k of $|B_q(e^{j\omega})|^2 = B_q(e^{j\omega}) \bar{B}_q(e^{j\omega})$ and carry out a spectral factorization

$$|B_q(e^{j\omega})|^2 = b_0^2 \prod_{k=1}^q (1 - z_k e^{-j\omega}) (1 - \bar{z}_k e^{j\omega}) \quad (39)$$

so that

$$B_q(e^{j\omega}) = b_0 \prod_{k=1}^q (1 - z_k e^{-j\omega}) \quad (40)$$

Since

$$B_q(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=0}^q b_k e^{-j\omega k} \quad (41)$$

we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^q b_k e^{-j\omega k} = b_0 \prod_{k=1}^q (1 - z_k e^{-j\omega}) \quad (42)$$

By equating coefficients we determine the values of b_k .

Method #2. Assuming the AR parameters a_k are known, we define the autocorrelation function $r_x(n)$ and its causal image $r_x^+(n)$ as follows

$$r_x(n) = E \{ x(n+m) x^*(m) \} \quad ; n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$r_x^+(n) = r_x(n)u(n) - \frac{1}{2} r_x(0) \delta(n) \quad (43)$$

where $u(n) = \text{standard unit step} = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$

$\delta(n) = \text{Kronecker delta sequence}$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

and $r_x(-n) = r_x^*(n)$

Noting that $r_x(n) = r_x^+(n) + r_x^+(-n)^*$

we have $S_x(e^{j\omega}) = S_x^+(e^{j\omega}) + S_x^+(e^{j\omega})^* \quad (44)$
 $= 2 \operatorname{Re} [S_x^+(e^{j\omega})]$

which is the spectrum of the signal

and $c(n) = r_x^+(n) + \sum_{k=1}^p a_k r_x^+(n-k) \quad 0 \leq n \leq \max(q,p) \quad (45)$
 $= 0 \quad n \text{ outside interval}$

Define

$$C_s(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^s c(n) e^{-j\omega n} \quad \text{where } s = \max(q,p)$$

so that

$$C_s(e^{j\omega}) = [1 + \sum_{n=1}^p a_n e^{-j\omega n}] S_x^+(e^{j\omega}) \quad (46)$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} S_x(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{C_s(e^{j\omega})}{A_p(e^{j\omega})} + \frac{C_s^*(e^{j\omega})}{A_p^*(e^{j\omega})} \\ &= \frac{A_p^*(e^{j\omega}) C_s(e^{j\omega}) + C_s^*(e^{j\omega}) A_p(e^{j\omega})}{A_p(e^{j\omega}) A_p^*(e^{j\omega})} \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

However $B_q(e^{j\omega})B_q^*(e^{j\omega}) = A_p^*(e^{j\omega})C_s(e^{j\omega}) + A_p(e^{j\omega})C_s^*(e^{j\omega})$

so that if we find the zero's of $S_x(e^{j\omega})$ identified as z_k and using spectral factorization we can determine the b_k by equating coefficients in

$$\sum_{k=0}^q b_k e^{-j\omega k} = b_0 \prod_{k=1}^q (1 - z_k z^{-1}) \quad \text{for } |z_k| < 1 \quad (48)$$

to maintain minimum phase.

4. ORDER DETERMINATION

A fundamental issue in applying the methods that have been presented is that the order of the model needs to be determined. Methods that have been used include:

1. Levinson-Durbin Method for pure AR.
2. Test for autocorrelation function, $r_s(n)=0$ with $n>q+1$ for pure MA.

A new method receiving considerable study is the singular value decomposition (SVD) using the Frobenious norm of a $m \times n$ matrix difference, $A-B$, defined as

$$\|A - B\| = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij} - b_{ij}|^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (49)$$

The SVD is carried out as follows:

1. Set $p_e \gg p$, $q_e \gg q$ for $t \gg p$
2. Form R_e :

$$R_e = \begin{bmatrix} r_x(q_e+1) & r_x(q_e) & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & r_x(q_e-p_e+1) \\ r_x(q_e+2) & r_x(q_e+1) & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & r_x(q_e-p_e+2) \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ r_x(q_e+t) & r_x(q_e+t-1) & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & r_x(q_e-p_e+t) \end{bmatrix}$$

This is a $t \times (p_e+1)$ matrix which satisfies

$$R_e \underline{a} = \underline{\theta} \quad (50)$$

for which $R_e = U \Sigma V^*$

where U and V are unitary matrices

3. Determine eigenvalues λ_{kk} of $R_e R_e^*$
4. Take $\sigma_{kk} = +\sqrt{\lambda_{kk}}$, called the singular values, which are ordered $\sigma_{11} > \sigma_{22} > \dots > \sigma_{hh} > 0$ where $h = \min(t, p_e+1)$
5. Form the matrix $R_e R_e^*$ which is nonnegative hermitian. Using the Gram-Schmidt method for calculating eigenvectors, determine the columns of U , $t \times t$ matrix, corresponding to ordered orthonormal eigenvectors of $R_e R_e^*$.
6. The columns of V are the orthonormal eigenvectors of $R_e^* R_e$. V is a $(p_e+1) \times (p_e+1)$ matrix.
7. $\Sigma_{t \times (p_e+1)}$ is a matrix whose elements are zero except possibly along main diagonal, σ_{kk} .

$$\text{Form } A^{(k)} = U \Sigma_k V^*$$

where Σ_k is obtained by setting to zero all but its "k" largest singular values.

8. Finally, we define

$$v(k) = \frac{||A(k)||}{||A||} \quad (51)$$

$$= \frac{[\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \dots + \sigma_k^2]^{1/2}}{[\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \dots + \sigma_{hh}^2]^{1/2}}$$

so that as $v(k) \rightarrow 1$ as $k \rightarrow p$, the order of our model.

The above approach requires that singular values be generated for carrying out SVD. Improved accuracy for computing singular values has been developed by Dongarra [8].

The work of S. Y. Kung [9] using state space variables with SVD has recently demonstrated superior spectral estimates than estimates obtained in terms of transfer function parameters. The work in this area should be explored for improved estimates for perturbed covariance data.

5. ADAPTIVE MODELING

The goal of this investigation is to develop refined models which adapt to a changing environment. Naturally, it becomes appropriate to develop adaptive models which continuously update the parameters as new time series observations become available ($x(N+1)$, $x(N+2)$, ...). To start this investigation it will be appropriate to develop a class of adaptive autocorrelations estimates and adaptive algorithms which from experience have proved most successful. We will define an adaptive class of autocorrelation estimators as follows.

$$\hat{R}(i,j) = \frac{1}{(N + k_2 - k_1)} \sum_{k=k_1}^{n+k_2-1} \bar{x}(k+1-i)x(k+1-j) \quad (52)$$

where N is the total set of observations

$$1 < i < p + 1$$

$$1 < j < p + 1$$

$$1 < k_1, k_2 < p + 1$$

with k_1 and k_2 selected so that the number of lag products $(N + k_2 - k_1)$ is at least equal to $p+1$.

The data matrix $\hat{R}$ which uses $\hat{R}(i, j)$ as its (i, j) elements can be written in the form

$$\hat{R} = \left(\frac{1}{N + k_2 - k_1} \right) X_N^* X_N \quad (53)$$

where X_N is a $(N + k_2 - k_1) \times (p + 1)$ data matrix such that

$$X_N(i, j) = x(k_1 + i - j)$$

and

$$1 < i < N + k_2 - k_1$$

$$1 < j < p + 1$$

It should be noted that we set $x = 0$ whenever $k_1 + i - j$ falls outside the observation set $1 < n < N$.

We have now established the data matrix to be used in adaptive modeling. Experience has shown that $\hat{R}$ is unbiased and provides consistent statistics when $k_1 = p+1$ and $k_2 = 1$. This method is called the covariance method.

AR Model - Covariance Method:

As indicated, with $k_1 = p+1$ and $k_2 = 1$,

$$X_N^* X_N \underline{a}_N = (N + k_2 - k_1) |b_0|^2 \underline{e}_1 \quad (54)$$

where b_0 is selected to normalize 1st component of $\underline{a}_N$ to 1.

Now let

$$X_{N+1}^* X_{N+1} = X_N^* X_N + X_{N+1}^* X_{N+1} \quad (N > p+1) \quad (55)$$

where $\underline{x}_{N+1} = [x(N+1), x(N), \dots, x(N+1-p)]$

For $k_2=1$ and $N = p+1$, and the initial value $X_N^* X_N = X_{p+1}^* X_{p+1}$ so that

$$X_{p+1}^* X_{p+1} = \sum_{k=k_1}^{p+1} \bar{x}(k+1-i) x(k+1-j) \quad (56)$$

for $1 \leq i \leq p+1$ and $1 \leq j \leq p+1$. As can be seen from the expression for $\underline{a}_{N+1}$ we need to compute $[X_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}]^{-1}$. This is given by

$$[X_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}]^{-1} = [X_N^* X_N]^{-1} - \frac{(\underline{y}_{N+1}^* \underline{y}_{N+1})}{(1 + \underline{y}_{N+1}^* \underline{x}_{N+1})} \quad (57)$$

where

$$\underline{y}_{N+1} = \underline{x}_{N+1} [X_N^* X_N]^{-1} \text{ for } N > p+k_1$$

Accordingly, using Gaussian elimination, we can calculate $[X_N^* X_N]^{-1}$ for $N=p+k_1$ so that for all $N > p+k_1$, we can calculate $[X_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}]^{-1}$ using the above expression. This will be used for updating the parameter $\underline{a}_{N+1}$.

AR adaptive algorithms then require the following steps:

Step 1: Input data: $x(N+1)$, $[X_N^* X_N]^{-1}$

Step 2: Compute: $[X_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}]^{-1}$

Step 3: Let $\underline{c} = [X_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}]^{-1} \underline{e}_1$

Step 4: $\underline{a}_{N+1} = c(1)^{-1} \underline{c}$ where $c(1)$ is the 1st component of $\underline{c}$

The problem of AR order determination still remains as in the non-adaptive case.

The approach recommended in using raw time series data where $\hat{R}(i,j) = \hat{r}_x(i-j)$ for $1 \leq i,j \leq p+1$ is to find the order " p_1 " for which R has $(p-p_1)$ of its eigenvalues sufficiently close to zero for all $p > p_1$. This could be carried out using SVD.

ARMA Adaptive Modeling:

As in the AR adaptive model we need to define $\hat{R}_1(i,j)$ which we do by using

$$\hat{R}_1(i,j) = \frac{1}{(N+k_2-k_1-q-1)} \sum_{k=k_1}^{N-q+2+k_2} \bar{x}(k+1-i) x(k+q+2-j) \quad (58)$$

with $1 < i < t$ and $1 < j < p+1$.

$$\hat{R}_1(i,j) = r_x(q+1+i-j)$$

The number of lag products, $(N+k_2-k_1-q-1)$, is selected such that $(N+k_2-k_1-q-1) > p+1$ and $1 < k_1 < t$ $1 < k_2 < p+1$.

As in the AR adaptive model the covariance method had preferred properties, in the ARMA adaptive model the covariance method with $k_1=t$ and $k_2=1$ has similarly been demonstrated as being unbiased and statistically consistent.

ARMA Covariance Method:

As indicated we constrain the parameters k_1, k_2 as shown: $k_1 = t, k_2 = 1$, then we write $\hat{R}_1$ as follows

$$\hat{R}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{N+k_2-k_1-q-1} \right) Y_N^* X_N \quad (59)$$

where

$$X_N(i,j) = x(k_1+q+1+i-j)$$

for

$$1 < i < N+k_2 - k_1 - q - 1$$

$$1 < j < p+1$$

with

$$Y_N(i,j) = x(k_1+i-j)$$

and

$$1 < i < N+k_2 - k_1 - q - 1$$

$$1 < j < t$$

with

$$x(n) = 0 \text{ for } n > N \text{ or } n < 1$$

To determine the AR parameters we need to solve

$$X_N^* Y_N Y_N^* X_N \underline{a}_N = \alpha \underline{e}_1 \quad (60)$$

where α is selected for the first component of $\underline{a}_N$ equal to 1.

When the updated $\underline{a}_{N+1}$ parameter is calculated we will require $Y_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}$.

This can be calculated using

$$Y_{N+1}^* X_{N+1} = Y_N^* X_N + \underline{Y}_N^* \underline{X}_N \quad (N > t)$$

where $\underline{X}_N = [x(N+1), x(N), \dots, x(N+1-p)]$

$$\underline{Y}_N = [x(N-q), x(N-q-1), \dots, x(N+1-q-t)]$$

so that for $N > t$

$$X_{N+1}^* Y_{N+1} Y_{N+1}^* X_{N+1} = X_N^* Y_N Y_N^* X_N + \underline{Z}_N^* \underline{Z}_N + \underline{X}_N^* \underline{Z}_N + (\underline{Y}_N \underline{Y}_N^*) \underline{X}_N^* \underline{X}_N \quad (61)$$

and

$$\underline{Z}_N = \underline{Y}_N Y_N^* X_N$$

The best overall ARMA adaptive model performance is the covariance method for $k_2=1$ and $k_1=t$ (k_1 can range in the interval $1 < k_1 < t$); the ARMA adaptive model algorithm for $k_2=1$ and $1 < k_1 < t$ is given as follows:

Step 0: The input to commence the algorithm at $N = q + p + k_1 + 1$

is $Y_N^* X_N$ and $[X_N^* Y_N Y_N^* X_N]^{-1}$

which can be calculated by Gaussian elimination.

Step 1: $N = q + p + k_1 + 1$

Step 2: Compute $Y_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}$ from

$$Y_{N+1}^* X_{N+1} = Y_N^* X_N + \underline{Y}_N^* \underline{X}_N$$

$$\underline{X}_N = [x(N+1), x(N), \dots, x(N+1-p)]$$

$$\underline{Y}_N = [x(N-q), x(N-q-1), \dots, x(N+1-q-t)]$$

Step 3: $\underline{Z}_N = \underline{Y}_N Y_N^* X_N$

Step 4: $\underline{u}_1 = \underline{Z}_N$

$$\underline{v}_1 = \underline{X}_N$$

$$A_1^{-1} = (X_N^* Y_N Y_N^* X_N)^{-1}$$

Compute $[A_1 + \underline{u}_1^* \underline{v}_1]^{-1}$ from

$$[A + \underline{u}^* \underline{v}]^{-1} = A^{-1} - \frac{[A^{-1} \underline{u}^*] [\underline{v} A^{-1}]}{(1 + \underline{v} A^{-1} \underline{u}^*)}$$

Step 5: $\underline{u}_2 = \underline{x}_N^*$, $\underline{y}_2 = \underline{z}_N$

$$A_2^{-1} = [A_1 + \underline{u}_1 \underline{v}_1]^{-1}$$

Compute $[A_2 + \underline{u}_2^* \underline{v}_2]^{-1}$ from step 4

Step 6: $\underline{u}_3 = (\underline{y}_N \underline{y}_N^*) \underline{x}_N$

$$\underline{v}_3 = \underline{x}_N$$

$$A_3^{-1} = [A_2 + \underline{u}_2^* \underline{v}_2]^{-1}$$

$$\text{Compute } [A_3 + \underline{u}_3^* \underline{v}_3]^{-1} = [X_{N+1}^* Y_{N+1} Y_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}]^{-1}$$

from step 4.

Step 7: $\underline{c} = [X_{N+1}^* Y_{N+1} Y_{N+1}^* X_{N+1}]^{-1} \underline{e}_1$

where $\underline{a}_{N+1} = [c(1)]^{-1} \underline{c}$

$c(1)$ is the first component of $\underline{c}$.

Step 8: Let $N = N + 1$, go to step 2.

We have presented a sufficient number of useful methods that should be explored in stochastic modeling for any application you may have in mind. The application of SVD provides an important method for determining order of the model. The recent results by S. Kung using state space and SVD appear to provide higher resolution models and should be evaluated for Army applications.

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Review methodology in stochastic modeling.

THE STUDY OBJECTIVE

Identify current approaches in stochastic modeling including adaptive autoregressive (AR) models.

THE BASIC APPROACH

Review of professional journals in area of signal processing.

THE REASONS FOR PERFORMING THE STUDY

Requirement to develop stochastic mathematical models arises across the whole range of engineering and applied research where observations are made of a physical process, corrupted by noise, and it is desired to determine the underlying nature either in time or frequency or both of the observed phenomenon.

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