乘性噪声系统滤波问题研究

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摘要:考虑状态和输出均受乘性和加性高斯噪声干扰的随机系统,通过极小化均方误差给出动态 系统最优状态估计的递推算法,包括最优预测、滤波以及平滑问题。仿真结果表明,状态估计能较 好的反映系统的真实状态,估计器品质良好。

关键词:随机系统;滤波;乘性噪声

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Research on Filter Problem for Multiplicative Noise Systems

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Abstract: Considering the state and output of the stochastic system in the presence of multiplicative and additive noise, the recursive algorithms of the optimum state estimation of the dynamic system, including optimal prediction, filtering and smoothing, is presented though minimizing mean square error. The simulation results show that the estimation reflects the real value of the state and the fine quality of the estimator commendably.

Key words: stochastic system; filter; multiplicative noise

一般情况下系统在运行的过程中状态和输出 都会受到随机干扰,为了对系统进行较好的控制和 分析,必须获得描述系统行为的状态变量。因此,用 输入输出信息集估计状态变量显得尤为重要。当随 机干扰以加性的方式影响系统时 Kalman 滤波无疑 是状态估计的一个有力工具, 文献 [1-7] 对状态估 计和控制问题进行了深入研究,获得了一些有意义 的结果。然而,许多问题中随机干扰除了以加性方式 影响系统,还以乘性形式作用于系统。最常见的就是 在随机线性模型 $x(k+1) = (A_0 + A_1v(k))x(k) +$ $\eta(k)$ 中,x(k)是描述系统行为的状态变量,v(k)和 $\eta(k)$ 是统计特性已知的随机变量。显然,尽管随机 变量 v(k) 以加性的形式干扰系统参数 A,但它却以 乘性形式影响系统状态 x(k)。这类问题极为普遍, 实际中许多模型的参数呈现出随机时变特性,且噪 声均以乘性形式干扰模型系统的状态和输出[8-13]。

本文考虑了状态和输出均受乘性和加性高斯噪

声干扰的随机系统的滤波问题,通过极小化均方误差,给出了动态系统状态的最优估计算法,包括最优预测、滤波以及平滑算法,并获得了此类最优估计的递推方法,仿真结果表明,状态估计能较好的反映系统真实状态,估计器品质良好。

问题描述

考虑乘性噪声干扰的离散随机系统,即: $x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k) + \eta(k),$ k = 0,1,...,N-1 (1) $y(k) = Fx(k) + \xi(k), k = 1,...,N$ (2) 其中,x(k)是n维状态向量,u(k)是r维控制向量, y(k)是m维输出向量, $\eta(k),\xi(k)$ 为加性白噪声向量,其统计特性为:

$$\eta(k) \sim N(0,Q)$$

$$\xi(k) \sim N(0,R)$$
(3)

 G_{H} 和 F 为适当维数的矩阵,在 k 时刻分别受到噪

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声
$$v(k) \ w(k)$$
 和 $\varepsilon(k)$ 的影响,为:
 $G = A_0 + A_1 v(k)$
 $H = B_0 + B_1 w(k)$
 $F = C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon(k)$ (4)

 A_0 , B_0 , C_0 为系统参数的标称值, A_1 , B_1 , C_1 为噪声 向量的规范化矩阵,它们均是已知的。v(k),w(k)和 $\varepsilon(k)$ 的统计特性为:

$$v(k) \sim N(0, \sigma_v(k))$$

$$w(k) \sim N(0, \sigma_w(k))$$

$$\varepsilon(k) \sim N(0, \sigma_\varepsilon(k))$$
(5)

系统各噪声相互独立,系统初始状态x(0)为服 从高斯分布的随机变量,均值为 m_0 ,方差为 P_0 。

定义实时信息集为:

$$I^{l} = \{y(1), y(2), \dots, y(l), u(0), \\ u(1), \dots, u(l-1)\}$$

对于随机系统(1)和(2),在*l*时刻可知的系统 的信息有,验前噪声的统计特性和直至当前施加于 系统的控制和测量到的输出,也就是实时信息集*l*^{*l*}。

本文用实时信息集 *l*^t 在估计方差最小的意义下,对系统的状态 *x*(*k*) 进行估计,即:

 $\hat{x}(k \mid l) = E\{x(k) \mid \boldsymbol{I}^l\}$ (6)

使得:

$$E \{ [x(k) - \hat{x}(k \mid l)]' [x(k) - \hat{x}(k \mid l)] \} = E[x'(k \mid l)x(k \mid l)]$$

达到极小,其中 $x(k \mid l)$ 为估计误差。从实用性价值 考虑, $\hat{x}(k \mid l)$ 必须具有递推的性质。其中当l = k时, $x(k \mid k) = x(k) - \hat{x}(k \mid k)$ 表示滤波误差。

根据文献[11],任何时刻 $\hat{x}(k \mid l)$ 为x(k)最优估计的充分必要条件是:

$$E\{x'(k \mid l)y(k)\} = 0$$
 (7)

条件(7) 表明,估计误差 $x(k \mid l)$ 与系统输出 y(k)正交时 $\hat{x}(k \mid l)$ 是最优估计。类似于加性噪声,定义 当 k > l 时为最优预测问题;当k = l时,估计(6) 为 最优滤波问题;当k < l 时则为平滑问题。

系统(1) ~ (5) 由于受乘性噪声干扰使问题变 得复杂。如果系统仅含有来自外界的加性随机干扰 $\eta(k)$ 和 $\xi(k)$,此类不确定性问题可以通过 Kalman 预测、滤波及平滑算法获得系统状态的最优估计。然 而由于乘性噪声的存在使得 Kalman 滤波无能为力, 本文将给出这类滤波问题的求解算法。

2 一步最优预测

在式(6) 中取l = k - 1 为一步最优预测问题。 定义预测新息为:

 $z_{p}(k) = y(k) - y(k \mid k - 1)$ (8)

将最优预测的充分必要条件(7)转化为:

$$E\{x(k+1 \mid k)z_{p}'(k)\} = 0$$
 (9)

其中, $y(k | k - 1) = C_0 \hat{x}(k | k - 1)$ 表示y(k)的一 步预测值, $\hat{x}(k | k - 1)$ 表示k时刻基于 I^{k-1} 的状态估 计值。

定理1对于离散时间随机系统(1)~(5),系统状态的一步最优预测可用递推方程获得,即:

$$\hat{x}(k+1 \mid k) = A_0 \hat{x}(k \mid k-1) + B_0 u(k) +$$

$$\boldsymbol{K}(k \mid k-1)\boldsymbol{z}_p(k) \tag{10}$$

式甲顶侧増益矩阵
$$K(k | k - 1)$$
 为:
 $K(k | k - 1) =$
 $A_0 P(k | k - 1) C_0' [C_0 P(k | k - 1) C_0' +$
 $\sigma_s(k) C_1 S_{xp}(k) C_1' + R]^{-1}$ (11)
一步预测误差方阵 $P(k + 1 | k)$ 为:
 $P(k + 1 | k) = E[x(k + 1) - \hat{x}(k + 1 | k)]$
 $[x(k + 1) - \hat{x}(k + 1 | k)]' =$
 $[A_0 - K(k | k - 1) C_0] P(k | k - 1) +$
 $\sigma_v(k) A_1 S_{xp}(k) A_1' + \sigma_w(k) B_1 S_u(k) B_1' + Q$
(12)

其中,
$$S_{xp}(k) = E[x(k)x(k)'] =$$

 $E\{[x(k|k-1) + \hat{x}(k|k-1)]]$
 $[x(k|k-1) + \hat{x}(k|k-1)]'\} =$
 $\hat{x}'(k|k-1)\hat{x}(k|k-1) + P(k|k-1)$ (13)
 $S(k) = u(k)u'(k)$ (14)

初值为:

$$\hat{x}(k_0 \mid k_0 - 1) = m_0 \tag{15}$$

$$P(k_0 | k_0 - 1) = P_0$$
 (16)

证明在初始k₀时刻,有:

$$E[x(k_0 | k_0 - 1)] = 0$$

$$E[x(k_0 | k_0 - 1)z_p'(k_0)] = 0$$

根据归纳法很容易推导出状态预测误差均值,为:

$$E[x(k+1 \mid k)] = 0$$

k 时刻输出估计误差均值为:

$$E[y(k+1 \mid k)] = 0$$

预测新息方差为:

$$R_{z_{p}(k)} = E[z_{p}(k+1)z_{p}'(k+1)] = E\{[C_{0}x(k+1) + \varepsilon(k)C_{1}x(k) + \xi(k)] \\ [C_{0}x(k+k-1) + \varepsilon(k)C_{1}x(k) + \xi(k)]'\} = C_{0}E[x(k+k-1)x'(k+k-1)]C_{0}' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k)C_{1}E[x(k)x'(k)]C_{1}' + R = C_{0}P(k+k-1)C_{0}' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k)C_{1}S_{xp}(k)C_{1}' + R$$

$$(17)$$

预测误差方阵
$$P(k + 1 | k)$$
 为:
 $P(k + 1 | k) = E[x(k + 1) - \hat{x}(k + 1 | k)]$

根据式(9)、(18)即可证得(10)为系统一步最优预测,定理1得证。

3 最优状态滤波

在式(6)中,若取l = k,则为最优状态滤波问题。定义滤波估计值为:

 $\hat{x}_{f}(k+1\mid k) = \boldsymbol{A}_{0}\hat{x}(k\mid k) + \boldsymbol{B}_{0}u(k) \quad (20)$ 定义滤波新息为:

 $z_{f}(k) = y(k) - y_{f}(k \mid k - 1)$ (21) $\downarrow \neq , y_{f}(k \mid k) = C_{0}\hat{x}_{f}(k \mid k - 1) \text{ \overline{k}} \pi k \text{ \overline{h}} \text{\overline{y}} \text{\overline{k}} + I^{k}$ $h \lesssim \hat{y}_{h}(k \mid k) = C_{0}\hat{x}_{f}(k \mid k - 1) \text{ \overline{k}} \pi k \text{ \overline{h}} \text{\overline{y}} \text{\overline{k}} + I^{k}$

将最优滤波的充分必要条件转化为等价形式,即:

$$E\{x(k \mid k)z_{f}'(k)\} = 0$$
 (22)

定理 2 对于离散时间随机状态模型(1) ~ (5),系统状态的最优状态滤波 $\hat{x}(k \mid k)$ 满足递推方程,为:

$$\hat{x}(k+1|k+1) = A_0 \hat{x}(k|k) + B_0 u(k) + K(k+1|k+1)z_f(k+1)$$
(23)

$$\exists t +, & \exists t \neq K(k+1|k+1) = R_f(k+1|k)C_0'[C_0P_f(k+1|k)C_0' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k+1)C_1S_{sf}(k+1)C_1' + R]^{-1}$$
(24)

其中, $P_f(k+1 \mid k)$ 表示估计误差方阵,为:

$$\begin{split} P_{f}(k+1|k) &= A_{0}P(k|k) + \sigma_{v}(k)A_{1}S_{xf}(k)A_{1}' + \\ \sigma_{w}(k)B_{1}S_{u}(k)B_{1}' + Q \quad (25) \end{split}$$

<br/

$$\mathbf{S}_{u}(k) = u(k)u'(k) \tag{28}$$

初值为:

$$\hat{x}(k_0 + k_0) = m_0$$
(29)

$$P(k_0 + k_0) = P_0$$
(30)

证明 在初始 k_0 时刻,有: $E[x(k_0 | k_0)] = 0$ $E[x(k_0 + 1 | k_0 + 1)z_f'(k_0 + 1)] = 0$ 根据归纳法很容易推导出滤波误差均值为: E[x(k | k)] = 0估计误差为: $x_f(k + 1 | k) = x(k + 1) - \hat{x}_f(k + 1 | k)$ 由式(20) 和(21) 得:

$$z_f(k+1) = C_0 x_f(k+1 \mid k) +$$

$$\varepsilon(k+1)C_1x(k+1) + \xi(k+1)$$
 (31)
根据上式可以得知滤波新息均值为0,方差为:

 $\mathbf{R}_{zf}(k) = E[z_f(k+1)z_f'(k+1)] =$ $E\{ \left[C_0 x_t(k+1 \mid k) + \varepsilon(k) C_1 x(k+1) + \right] \right]$ $\xi(k+1)] [\cdot]' \} =$ $C_0 E [x_t(k+1 \mid k) x_t'(k+1 \mid k)] C_0' +$ $\sigma_{\varepsilon}(k+1)C_{1}E[x(k+1)x'(k+1)]C_{1}'+R =$ $\boldsymbol{C}_{0}\boldsymbol{P}_{f}(k+1 \mid k)\boldsymbol{C}_{0}' + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}(k+1)\boldsymbol{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{S}_{xf}(k+1)\boldsymbol{C}_{1}' + \boldsymbol{R}$ (32) $\boldsymbol{P}_{f}(k+1 \mid k) = E[x(k+1) - \hat{x}_{f}(k+1 \mid k)]$ $[x(k+1) - \hat{x}_{f}(k+1 \mid k)]' = E \{ [A_{0}x(k \mid k) +$ $v(k)\boldsymbol{A}_{1}x(k) + w(k)\boldsymbol{B}_{0}u(k) + \boldsymbol{\eta}(k) \left[\cdot \right]' =$ $\boldsymbol{A}_{0}\boldsymbol{P}(k \mid k) + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{r}(k)\boldsymbol{A}_{1}\boldsymbol{S}_{rf}(k)\boldsymbol{A}_{1}' +$ $\sigma_w(k) \boldsymbol{B}_1 \boldsymbol{S}_u(k) \boldsymbol{B}_1' + \boldsymbol{Q}_1$ 这表明式(25)成立。 计算滤波误差方阵,为: P(k+1 | k+1) = $E[x(k+1) - \hat{x}(k+1 \mid k+1)]$ $[x(k+1) - \hat{x}(k+1 | k+1)]' =$ E[x(k+1 | k+1)x'(k+1)] = $[I - K(k + 1 | k + 1)C_0]E\{x_f(k + 1 | k)\}$ $[x_{f}(k+1 \mid k) + \hat{x}_{f}(k+1 \mid k)]'\} =$ $[\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{K}(k+1 \mid k+1)\boldsymbol{C}_0]\boldsymbol{P}_f(k+1 \mid k)$

则式(26) 成立。

$$R_{x(k+1)z_{f}(k)} = E[x(k+1) - m_{x(k+1)}]$$

$$[C_{0}x_{f}(k+1|k) + \varepsilon(k)C_{1}x(k+1) + \varepsilon(k)C_{1}x(k+1)] = E[x(k+1)x_{f}'(k+1|k)]C_{0}' = P_{f}(k+1|k)C_{0}' \quad (33)$$
根据(32)、(33) 得:

$$E[x(k+1|k)z_{f}'(k+1)] = E\{[x_{f}(k+1|k) - K(k+1|k+1)z_{f}(k+1)]z_{f}'(k+1)] = E\{[x_{f}(k+1|k) - K(k+1|k+1)z_{f}(k+1)]z_{f}'(k+1)] = E[x_{f}(k+1|k+1)z_{f}(k+1)] = P_{f}(k+1|k+1)E[z_{f}(k+1)z_{f}'(k+1)] = 0$$

$$K(k+1|k+1)E[z_{f}(k+1)z_{f}(k+1)] = 0$$

$$(34)$$

根据式(22)和(34),即可证得式(23)为系统最优 滤波。

4 一步最优平滑

在式(6) 中,若取*l* = *k* + 1,则问题变为一步最 优平滑。

定理 3 对于离散时间随机状态模型(1) ~ (5),系统状态的一步最优平滑 $\hat{x}(k | k + 1),$ 为: $\hat{x}(k | k + 1) = \hat{x}(k | k) +$ $L(k)[\hat{x}(k + 1 | k + 1) - \hat{x}_{f}(k + 1 | k)] =$ $\hat{x}(k | k) + L(k)K(k + 1 | k + 1)y_{f}(k + 1 | k) =$

 $\hat{x}(k \mid k) + \boldsymbol{F}(k \mid k+1)$

 $[y(k+1) - C_0(A_0\hat{x}(k \mid k) + B_0u(k))](35)$ 式中最优平滑增益为:

$$L(k) = P(k \mid k)A_0'P_f^{-1}(k+1 \mid k) \quad (36)$$

$$K(k+1 \mid k+1) = P_f(k+1 \mid k)C_0'$$

$$[C_0P_f(k+1 \mid k)C_0' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k+1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{S}_{xs}(k+1)\boldsymbol{C}_{1}'+\boldsymbol{R}]^{-1} \qquad (37)$$

$$F(k | k + 1) = L(k)K(k + 1 | k + 1)$$
 (38)
一步最优平滑误差 $x(k | k + 1)$ 的方差方阵为:

式,为:

$$\hat{x}(k+1 \mid k) = E[x(k) \mid \mathbf{I}^{k+1}] = E[x(k) \mid \mathbf{I}^{k}, y(k+1)] =$$

$$E[x(k) | \mathbf{I}^{k}, y_{f}(k+1|k)] = E[x(k) | \mathbf{I}^{k}] + E[x(k) | y_{f}(k+1|k)] - m_{x(k)} = \hat{x}(k|k) +$$

 $R_{x(k+1)y_{f}(k+1|k)}R_{y_{f}(k+1|k)}^{-1}y_{f}(k+1|k)$ (42) 分別计算各项,为: $y_{f}(k+1|k) = y(k+1) - y_{f}(k+1|k) = y(k+1) - C_{0}(A_{0}\hat{x}(k|k) + B_{0}u(k)) = C_{0}x_{f}(k+1|k) + \varepsilon(k+1)C_{1}x(k+1) + \xi(k+1) = C_{0}A_{0}x_{f}(k+1|k) + v(k)C_{0}A_{1}x(k) + w(k)C_{0}B_{0}u(k) + v(k)C_{0}A_{1}x(k) + w(k)C_{0}B_{0}u(k) + C_{0}\eta(k) + \varepsilon(k+1)C_{1}x(k+1) + \xi(k+1)$ (43)

$$E[y_{f}(k+1|k)] = 0$$

$$R_{y_{f}(k+1|k)} = E[y_{f}(k+1|k)y_{f}'(k+1|k)] =$$

$$C_{0}P_{f}(k+1|k)C_{0}' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k+1)$$

$$C_{1}S_{xx}(k+1)C_{1}' + R \qquad (44)$$

$$R_{x(k+1)y_{f}(k+1|k)} = E[x(k+1) - m_{x(k+1)}]$$

$$y_{f}'(k+1|k) = E[x(k+1)x_{f}'(k+1|k)]$$

$$C_{0}' = P_{\varepsilon}(k+1|k)C_{0}' \qquad (45)$$

根据式(43)和(44),令:

$$F(k | k + 1) = R_{x(k+1)y_{f}(k+1|k)}R_{y_{f}(k+1|k)}^{-1} = P(k | k)A_{0}'C_{0}'[C_{0}P_{f}(k + 1 | k)C_{0}' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k + 1)C_{1}S_{xs}(k + 1)C_{1}' + R]^{-1} = P(k | k)A_{0}'P_{f}^{-1}(k + 1 | k)P_{f}(k + 1 | k)C_{0}' [C_{0}P_{f}(k + 1 | k)C_{0}' + \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k + 1)] C_{1}S_{xs}(k + 1)C_{1}' + R]^{-1}$$

$$(46)$$

可得到:

F(k | k + 1) = L(k)K(k + 1 | k + 1) (47)
式中K(k + 1 | k + 1) 即为最优滤波增益。通过上式
以及上节最优滤波算法,由式(42) 可得:

证毕。

5 仿真分析

考虑系统: $x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k) + \eta(k)$ $y(k) = Fx(k) + \xi(k)$

其中, $G = A_0 + A_1 v(k)$, $H = B_0 + B_1 w(k)$, $F = C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon(k)_0$

 $\underline{\&} \underline{B} \mathbf{A}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1; -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}', \\ \mathbf{C}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3; & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0; 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{Q} = \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0; 0 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.25; -0.25 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{B}\mathbf{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}', \mathbf{C}\mathbf{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.3; & 0.25 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{\circ}$

乘性噪声v(k)、w(k)、 $\varepsilon(k)$ 各均值为0,方差均为0.4。取N = 50,初始状态的均值,方差矩阵 P_0 为单位阵。

图1是在施加给定控制 *u*(*k*) = sin(*k*) 时滤波的效果图。从图1 明显可见,在受到乘性干扰的情况下,本文所提出的方法能反映出真实值,显示了该方法的有效性。



图 1 系统状态滤波 Fig. 1 The filtering results of the system state

6 结 论

本研究分析并解决了在系统状态方程和输出方 程中同时含有乘性和加性噪声的最优状态估计问 题,充分利用所得到的信息获得了系统最优一步预 测、滤波以及一步平滑问题的递推解析解。同时,根 据上述算法思想做适当变换即可推导出多步预测, 以及其它形式平滑问题的最优解。仿真结果表明, 本文提出的估计算法能很好的跟踪系统实际输出, 效果良好。

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