

Recap

$$e(k) = d(k) - y(k)$$

$$\bar{y} = A \bar{w}$$

$A \rightarrow (N-M+1) \times M$

$$\min_{\bar{w}} \sum_{i=1}^N |e(i)|^2$$

L_S \bar{w} N

$$\Phi \bar{w} = \bar{z}$$

$$\bar{w}_{LS} = \Phi^{-1} \bar{z}$$

$$\Phi^{-1} = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H \bar{d}$$

$M \times M$ $N \times 1$

Given the Lgm

$$\bar{d} = A \bar{w}_0 + \bar{e}_0$$

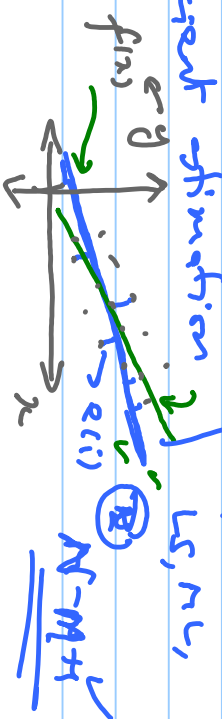
Block Adaptive

L, G, M

BLUE

adverses CRLB \Rightarrow efficient estimation

Uniqueness of LS \leftrightarrow SVD



y e

$$y \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} |e(i)|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} \|\bar{w}(i)\|^2$$

Recursive LS Algorithm

time-complexity n^3

low complexity

forgetting factor $0 < \lambda < 1$; $\lambda = 1 \rightarrow$ LS $0.9 - 0.999$

$\lambda > 0$, regularization term

pre-wind window adaptation

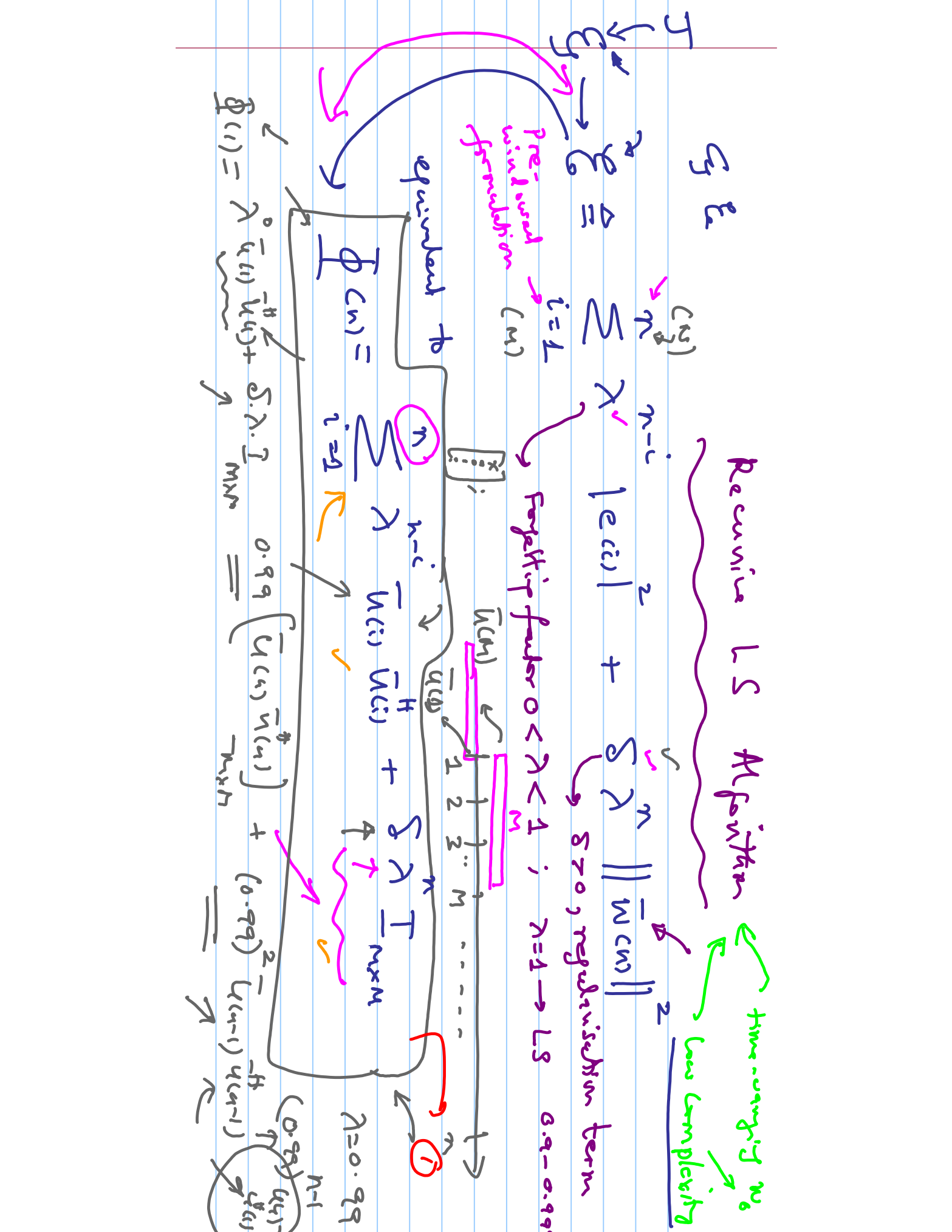
equivalent to

$$\Phi(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} \bar{u}(i) \bar{u}^H(i) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} \bar{u}(i) \bar{u}^H(i) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} \mathbf{I}_{M \times M}$$

$$\Phi(1) = \lambda^0 \bar{u}(1) \bar{u}^H(1) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} \mathbf{I}_{M \times M}$$

$$0.99 \begin{bmatrix} \bar{u}(n) \bar{u}^H(n) \\ \bar{u}(n-1) \bar{u}^H(n-1) \\ \dots \\ \bar{u}(1) \bar{u}^H(1) \end{bmatrix} + (0.99)^2 \bar{u}(n-1) \bar{u}^H(n-1)$$

$$\lambda = 0.99$$



rewrite (1) as

$$\Phi(n) = \lambda \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \lambda^{n-1-i} \bar{u}(i) \bar{u}^H(i) + \sigma^2 \lambda^{n-1} \bar{I}_{n \times n} \right] + 1 \cdot \bar{u}(n) \bar{u}^H(n)$$

$$\therefore \Phi(n) = \lambda \left[\Phi(n-1) + \bar{u}(n) \bar{u}^H(n) \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\text{and } \bar{z}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda^{n-i} \bar{u}(i) d^*(i) \quad (1a) \quad \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{z}(n) = \lambda \bar{z}(n-1) + \bar{u}(n) d^*(n) \quad (3)$$

Use the matrix inversion lemma for $\Phi(n)$ in (2) to find $\bar{z}^{-1}(n)$

$$\Phi^{-1}(n) = \lambda^{-1} \Phi^{-1}(n-1) -$$

$$\frac{\lambda^{-1} \Phi^{-1}(n) \bar{u}(n) \cdot \bar{u}^H(n) \lambda^{-1} \Phi^{-1}(n-1)}{(A + \lambda^{-1} \bar{u}(n) \bar{u}^H(n) \Phi^{-1}(n-1) \bar{u}(n))}$$

Aside: Matrix Inversion Lemma

$$K > 0 \leftarrow A_{n \times n}^{-1} = B_{n \times n}^{-1} + C_{n \times n}^{-1} D_{n \times n}^{-1} C_{n \times n}^H$$

ex: $A = I_{n \times n}$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = B - B C (D + C^H B C)^{-1} C^H B^{-1}$$

Define $P(n) \stackrel{\vee}{=} \Phi^{-1}(n)$ "Kalman Gain"

and also define

$$\bar{p}(n) = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}^{-1} P(n-1) \bar{u}(n)}{(1 + \tilde{\lambda}^{-1} \bar{u}(n)^H P(n-1) \bar{u}(n))}$$

(4b)

Remark (4a)

$$P(n) = \lambda^{-1} P(n-1) - \bar{p}(n) \bar{u}(n) \tilde{\lambda}^{-1} P(n-1)$$

(5)
"Riccati"
Eqn:

Exercise: From (4b) show that

$$p(n) = P(n) \bar{u}(n)$$

(6)

RLS Time-Update Equations

$$\hat{w}(n) = \Phi^{-1}(n) \bar{z}(n)$$

$$= P(n) \bar{z}(n) \quad \text{rely and using (3)}$$

$$= \underbrace{\eta P(n)}_{\text{output ising (3)}} \bar{z}(n) + P(n) \bar{u}(n) d^*(n) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$= P(n) \underbrace{\bar{z}(n)}_{\hat{w}(n-1)} - \bar{k}(n) \underbrace{\bar{u}(n)}_{\hat{w}(n)} P(n) \bar{z}(n-1) + P(n) \underbrace{\bar{u}(n)}_{\bar{k}(n)} d^*(n)$$

$$\hat{w}(n) = \hat{w}(n-1) + \bar{k}(n) \left[d^*(n) - \bar{u}(n) \hat{w}(n-1) \right]$$

