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Delay

Principle Components Analysis

Time

State Space Models Employment and Principle Components Approach to Estimate the Delay Time

ABSTRACT

This research deals with a state space models and principle components analysis approach to estimate the delay time in linear stochastic dynamical systems. The delay time has a statistical importance to describe the suitable identification. The results are compared with the proposed approach from the simulation experiments where the Principle Component approach gives a high degree of success to estimate the delay time with state space where there isn't any failure state compared with original data.

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2007/4/4 :

Introduction - : .1

(Jong,1982) State Variable

Time Variant

. (Ljung,1999) Time Invariant

Dead Time

Cause

Effect

(2002).

Objective of the research .2

Principle

Components Analysis

3. Delay Time Estimation Methods - :

Crosscorrelation Function
(Box and Jenkins ,1970)
(Makridakis et al.,1983)
Thanoon & Ibrahim (1993)

ARX (Ljung ,1995)
(2002)
State Space

(Pollard,1981)

State-Space Models - : .4

Dynamic Control

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.(2002)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & U_t & X_t & X_{t+1} & (t+1) \\
 Y_t & & & & \\
 & & \text{State Equation} & & \\
 & U_t & X_t & & \\
 & & \text{Observation Equation} & &
 \end{array}$$

- : SISO (Single Input Single Output)

$$X_{t+1} = AX_t + BU_t \quad \dots (1a)$$

$$Y_t = CX_t + DU_t \quad \dots (1b)$$

$$.(n*n) \quad : A - :$$

$$.(n*n) \quad : B$$

$$.(n*1) \quad : C$$

$$. \quad : D$$

.(Nelles,2001)

5. Simulation Experiments -:

MATLAB

Linear Model

($n = 100, n = 250, n = 500, n = 1000$)

(u_t)

(*Random Gaussian signals "rgs"*)

(*randn*)

($\varepsilon_t \sim N(0,5)$)

(*randn*)

-($d = 3$)

$$y_t = 0.8 * u(t-d) - 0.6 * u(t-d-1) + 0.4 * u(t-d-2) + \varepsilon_t \quad \dots(1)$$

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MATLAB

Linear Combination

(1,2,3,4)

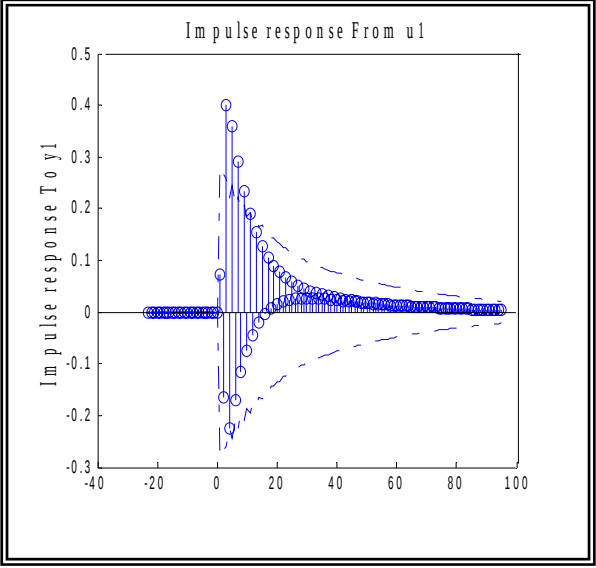
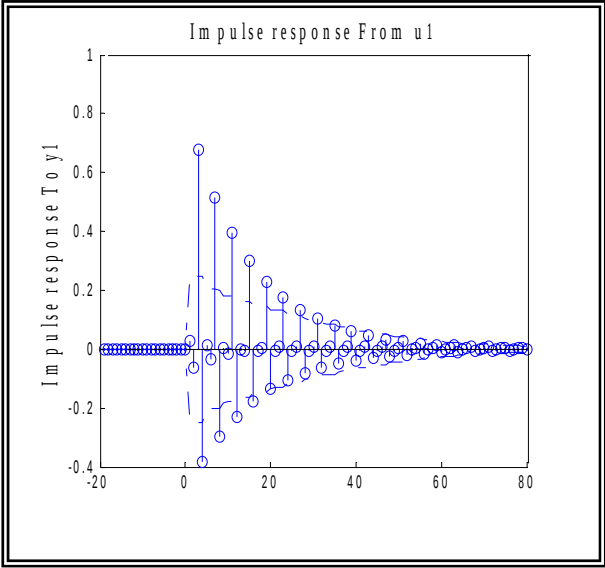
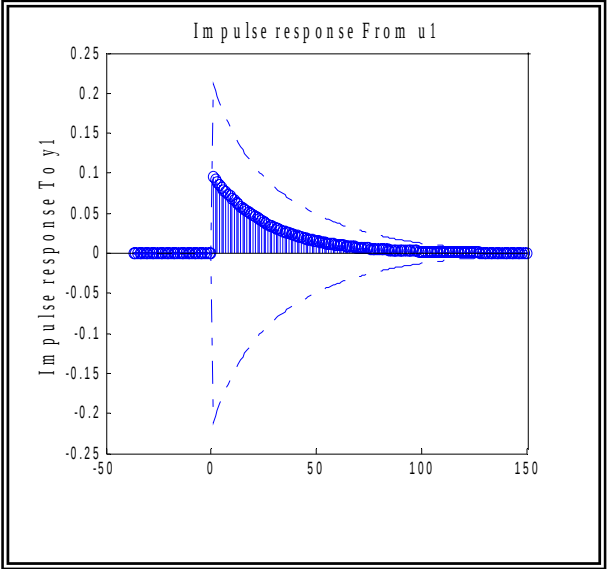
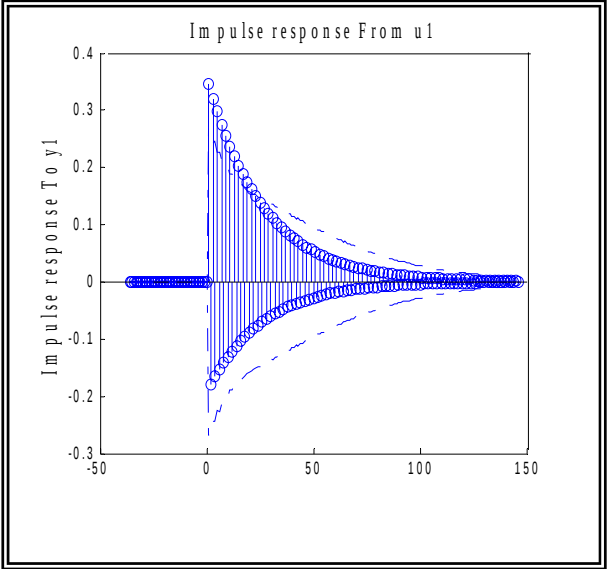
$n = 1000$

(2)

lag=3

(1)

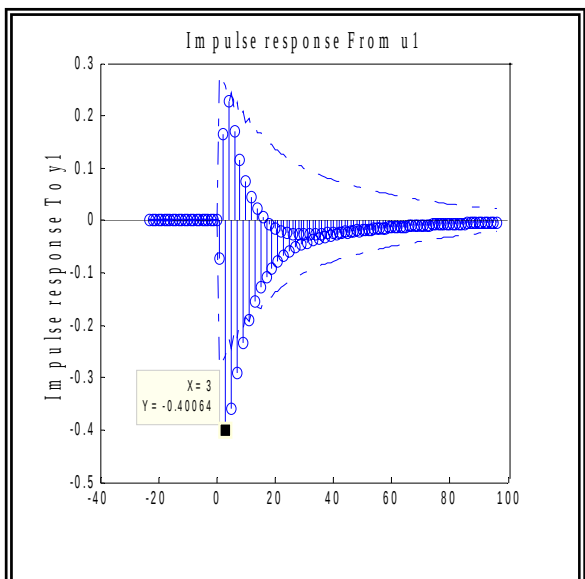
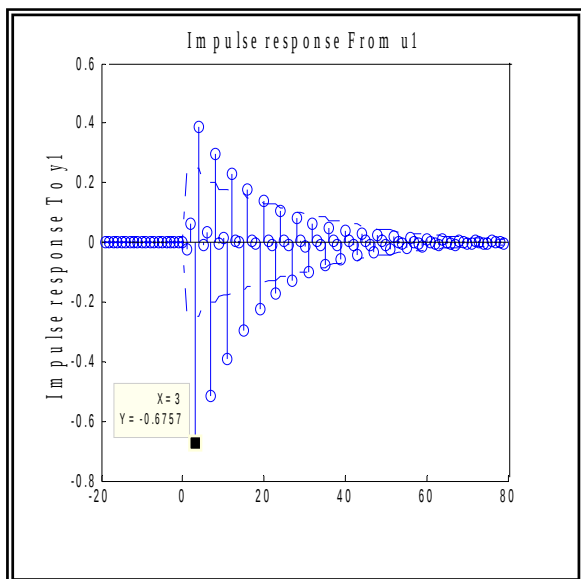
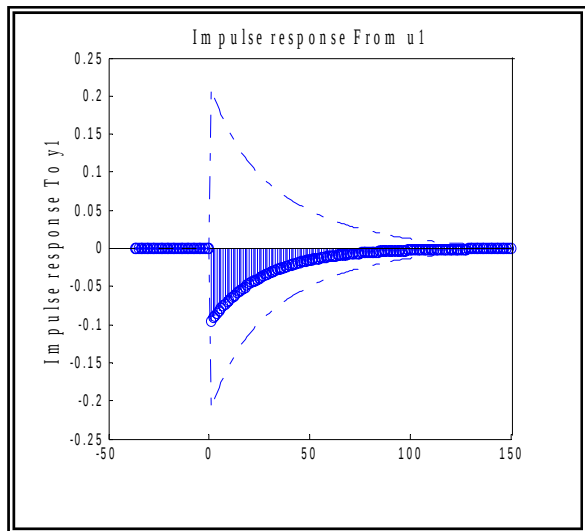
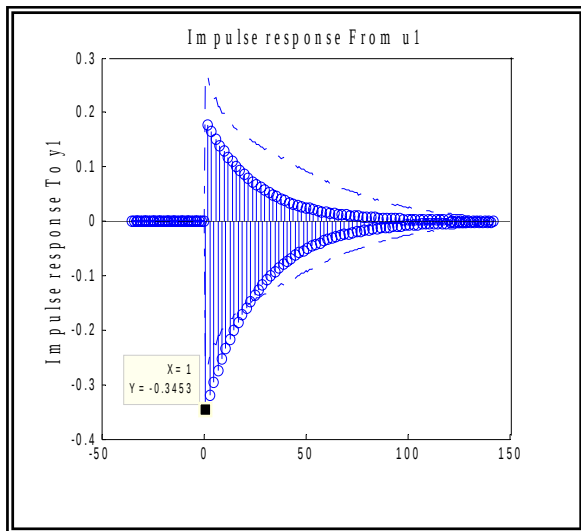
.(1)



:(1)

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1,2,3,4



:(2)

1,2,3,4

Discussion of the Results - : .7

%100

Recommention - : .8

References - : .9

":(2002) .1

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