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:

On-Line

:

ARX

ARMAX

BJ

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OE

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### The Recursive Identification of Stochastic Linear Dynamical Systems Simulation Study

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**Abstract**

This Paper deals with the recursive identification problem of stochastic linear dynamical systems , Important Algorithms are explained in the identification system domains that are time-varying, and using a recursive Least Square method with a famous approach to estimate the model parameter, that a forgetting factor, and a Kalman filter approach with different values for a best linear dynamic models, that are identified from

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the two type of stochastic linear dynamic systems: that the equation error models which contain ARX models and ARMAX models. Output error models which consist of OE and Box-Jenkins models, that are reached by using the suggested instrument in Off-Line Identification, where the exact Linear models reached their parameter stable with Time, Moreover, the Statistic terms are verified from a point of random errors and insignificant cross-correlation between inputs and outputs residual.

**Introduction** -:\_\_\_\_\_ . 1

on-

-

line

Adaptive Filtering

Adaptive Control

Adaptive Prediction

( )

Recursive Identification

Adaptive Parameter Estimation

On-Line Algorithms

Sequential Estimation

( )

$\hat{\theta}(t-1)$

$\hat{\theta}(t)$  (t-1)

$\hat{\theta}(t-1)$

Batch

S derstr m& Stoica )

Simultaneously

.( Ljung,2002) (,1989

Importance of Recursive : \_\_\_\_\_ .2  
Identification

-(Ljung,1999).

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.3

.4

Recursive Identification Methods

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\_\_\_\_\_ [24]

-( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ .3

### Approaches of On-Line Identification(Recursive Algorithms)

k  
( k-1 )

(Nelles , 2001)-:  
Recursive Least-Square .1

Method (RLSM)

RLS

$\hat{\theta}$

.(Ljung and Soderstrom)

$$\begin{matrix} & t & \hat{\theta}(t) \\ & & \hat{\theta}(t-1) \\ t-1 & & \end{matrix}$$

$\varphi(t) = (\varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t), \dots, \varphi_n(t))^T$  Regressor( )  
 .(Nelles, 2001)  $y(t)$

Xin Xn, et (S derstr m and Stoica , 1989)-:

al., ( 2002 )

-:  $\hat{\theta}$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^t \varphi(k) \varphi^T(k) \right]^{-1} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^t \varphi(k) y(k) \right] \quad \dots (1)$$

-:  $P(t)$

$$P(t) = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^t \varphi(k) \varphi^T(k) \right]^{-1} \quad \dots (2)$$

-(2001) Hinchliffe

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P^{-1}(t) &= \sum_{k=1}^t \varphi(k) \varphi^T(k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{t-1} \varphi(k) \varphi^T(k) + \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \\ &= P^{-1}(t-1) + \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \dots (3)$$

-:  $\hat{\theta}(t)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}(t) &= \mathbf{P}(t) \left[ \sum_{k=1}^t \varphi(k) y(k) \right] \\ &= \mathbf{P}(t) \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{t-1} \varphi(k) y(k) + \varphi(t) y(t) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \dots (4)$$

-:

$$y(t) = \hat{\theta}(t) + e(t) \dots (5)$$

-: ( )  $\hat{\theta}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}(t) &= \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=1}^t y(k) \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{t-1} y(k) + y(t) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \left[ (t-1) \hat{\theta}(t-1) + y(t) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \dots (6)$$

(4)  $\hat{\theta}(t)$

-: (6)

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t) \left[ \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) \hat{\theta}(t-1) + \varphi(t) y(t) \right] \dots (7)$$

-: (3)

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}(t-1) = \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) - \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \dots (8)$$

-: (7)  $\hat{\theta}$

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t) \left[ \left( \mathbf{P}^{-1}(t) - \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \right) \hat{\theta}(t-1) + \varphi(t) y(t) \right] \dots (9)$$

-:

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + P(t) \varphi(t) \left[ y(t) - \varphi^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \right] \quad \dots (10)$$

-: (10)

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + k(t) e(t) \quad \dots (11)$$

-:

$$k(t) = P(t) \varphi(t) \quad \dots (12)$$

Gain term : k(t)

-:

$$e(t) = y(t) - \varphi^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \quad \dots (13)$$

-: Matrix Inverse

(Astr m and Wittenmark ,1995) (Kanjilal, 1995)

$$(A + BCD)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1} \quad \dots (14)$$

-: (3)

$$P^{-1}(t) = A, \quad P(t-1) = A^{-1}, \quad \varphi(t) = B, \quad l = C, \quad \varphi^T(t) = D$$

-:

$$P(t) = P(t-1) - P(t-1) \varphi(t) \left[ I + \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \varphi(t) \right]^{-1} \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \quad \dots (15)$$

-: P(t)

$$k(t) = P(t-1) \varphi(t) \left[ I + \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \varphi(t) \right]^{-1} \quad \dots (16)$$

(12)

k(t)

(13) (11)

...

### Weighting Factors

P(t)

strong sensitive

-:

$$P(t) = \left[ I - k(t) \varphi(t) \right] P(t-1) \quad \dots \quad (17)$$

Initial values

(17) (16) (13) (11)

$\theta_0$

$P(0) = rI$

$\hat{\theta}(0) = \theta_0$

P(0)

r

.(Nelles, 2001) .

### Real-Time Identification

time-varying

-:

(Astr m and Wittenmark, 1997) (Ljung,1999)

First Approach: Forgetting Factor

-:

(Kanjilal,1995)

-:



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_t(\theta) &= \sum_{k=1}^t \lambda^{t-k} e^2(k) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^t \lambda^{t-k} (y(k) - \phi^T(k)\theta)^2
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{18}$$

$(0 < \lambda < 1)$       positive number       $\lambda$

(0.95-0.99)

$\lambda < 1$

(Kanjilal , 1995)

$n$

$\lambda^n$

Exponential Forgetting

Ljung , ) - :      (18)

( 1999

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + \mathbf{k}(t) e(t) \tag{19a}$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \phi^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \tag{19b}$$

$$\mathbf{k}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \phi(t) \left[ \lambda I + \phi^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \phi(t) \right]^{-1} \tag{19c}$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \left[ I - \mathbf{k}(t) \phi^T(t) \right] \mathbf{P}(t-1) / \lambda \tag{19d}$$

Forgetting Factor approach to

... \_\_\_\_\_ [30]

(Discounted) (  $t$  ) Adaptation

$\lambda$   $P(t)$

(Soderstrom and Stoica , 1989 ) (Astrom and Wittenmark , 1995)

Second Approach: Kalman Filter :

.(Grewal and Andrews, 2001)

$R_1(t)$

$R_2(t)$

(Ljung ,1999) ( S derstr m and Stoica ,1989 ):

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + \mathbf{k}(t) e(t) \quad \dots (20a)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \varphi^T(t) \hat{\theta}(t-1) \quad \dots (20b)$$

$$\mathbf{k}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) \varphi(t) \left[ \mathbf{R}_2(t) + \varphi^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \varphi(t) \right]^{-1} \quad \dots (20c)$$

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \mathbf{P}(t-1) - \frac{\mathbf{P}(t-1) \varphi(t) \varphi^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1)}{\mathbf{R}_2(t) + \varphi^T(t) \mathbf{P}(t-1) \varphi(t)} + \mathbf{R}_1(t) \quad \dots (20d)$$

### State Equation

(Nelles , 2001)-:

Observation Equation

$$\theta(t+1) = \theta(t) + v(t) \quad \dots (21)$$

$$y(t) = \varphi^T(t) \theta(t) + e(t) \quad \dots (22)$$

v e

-:

$$E e_t e_t^T = \mathbf{R}_1(\theta) \quad \dots (23a)$$

$$E v_t v_t^T = \mathbf{R}_2(\theta) \quad \dots (23b)$$

$$E e_t v_t = \mathbf{R}_{12}(\theta) \quad \dots (23c)$$

kf

ff

k(t)

P(t)

$\lambda$

$\lambda$

R<sub>1</sub>

(Soderstrom and Stoica, 1989) .

Recursive Prediction Error Method

.2

(RPEM)

(Nelles , 2001)

(Söderström and Stoica , 1989)-:

$$V_t(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{-t} e^{T(s, \theta)} Q e(s, \theta) \quad \dots (24)$$

. positive definite matrix

: Q -:

: e s ≤ t

: s

-:

$$e(t, \theta) = y(t) - \hat{y}(t | t-1; \theta) \quad \dots (25)$$

y(t)

$\hat{y}(t | t-1; \theta)$

(t-1)

-:

$$\hat{\theta}(t) = \hat{\theta}(t-1) + k(t) e(t) \quad \dots (26a)$$

$$k(t) = P(t) \varphi(t) Q \quad \dots (26b)$$

$$P(t) = \left\{ P(t-1) - P(t-1) \varphi(t) \left[ \lambda Q^{-1} + \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \varphi(t) \right]^{-1} \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \right\} | \lambda \quad \dots (26c)$$

(Ljung , 1999)-:

k(t)

$$k(t) = P(t-1) \varphi(t) \left[ \lambda Q^{-1} + \varphi^T(t) P(t-1) \varphi(t) \right]^{-1} \quad \dots (26d)$$

Recursive Instrumental Variables Method

Recursive

(RIV)

(RELS)

Extended Least Square

Pseudo-Linear

Recursive

(Ljung , 1999). (RPLR)

Regression

∴ \_\_\_\_\_ .4

**Models of Stochastic Linear Dynamic Systems**

General Linear Model

Linear Models

Structure

$$y_t = G(q)u_t \quad \text{∴} \quad u_t \quad t \quad Y_t \quad \dots \quad (27)$$

Deterministic part

$G(q)$

Input Transfer Function

$G(q)$

(10)

Linear

$\tilde{B}(q)$

$\tilde{A}(q)$

∴

nb,na

Combinations

$$y_t = \frac{\tilde{B}(q)}{\tilde{A}(q)} u_t \quad \dots \quad (28)$$

:

$$\tilde{A}(q) = 1 + a_1q^{-1} + a_2q^{-2} + \dots + a_naq^{-na} \quad \dots \quad (29a)$$

$$\tilde{B}(q) = b_1q^{-1} + b_2q^{-2} + \dots + b_nqb^{-nb} \quad \dots \quad (29b)$$



$$y_t = \frac{B(q)}{F(q)A(q)}u_t + \frac{C(q)}{D(q)A(q)}v_t \quad \dots (35)$$

-:

**The Equation Error Models .1**

ARMAX ARX

1/A(q)

ARMAX ARX

A(q)

(Ljung&Söderström,1983) 1/A(q)

(

Autoregressive with exogenous input model (ARX)

ARX

-:

$$y_t = \frac{B(q)}{A(q)}u_t + \frac{1}{A(q)}v_t \quad \dots (36)$$

-:

$$A(q)y_t = B(q)u_t + v_t \quad \dots (37)$$

u<sub>t</sub>

y<sub>t</sub>

v<sub>t</sub>

y<sub>t</sub>

Forecasting

Optimal Predictor

Nelles ) -:

$$\hat{y}(t|t-1) = s_0 u_t + s_1 u_{t-1} + \dots + s_{ns} u_{t-ns} + t_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + t_{nt} y_{t-nt} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(2001)} \\ \dots \text{ (38)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= S(q)u_t + T(q)y_t \quad \vdots$$

$$S(q) = s_0 + s_1 q^{-1} + \dots + s_{ns} q^{-ns} \quad \dots \text{ (39a)}$$

$$T(q) = 1 + t_1 q^{-1} + \dots + t_{nt} q^{-nt} \quad \dots \text{ (39b)}$$

-: (Ljung,1999)

$$\hat{y}(t|t-1) = \frac{G(q)}{H(q)} u_t + \left(1 - \frac{1}{H(q)}\right) y_t \quad \dots \text{ (40)}$$

$G(q)$

$H(q)$

$$G(q) = B(q)/A(q)$$

ARX

$$H(q) = 1/A(q)$$

-:

$$\hat{y}(t|t-1) = \frac{B(q) | A(q)}{1 | A(q)} u_t + [1 - A(q)] y_t \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \text{ (41)} \\ \text{ARX} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= B(q) u_t + (1 - A(q)) y_t \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ARX} \end{array} \right\}$$

ARX

ARX

$A(q)$

Feedback

-:

$$e_t = y_t - \hat{y}(t|t-1) = y_t - [B(q)u_t + (1 - A(q))y_t] = A(q)y_t - B(q)u_t \quad \dots \text{ (42)}$$



(  
**Autoregressive Moving Average with Exogenous input model**  
 ARMAX

ARX

ARX  $V_t$

-:

$$y_t = \frac{B(q)}{A(q)}u_t + \frac{C(q)}{A(q)}v_t \quad \dots (43)$$

-:

$$\hat{y}(t|t-1) = \frac{B(q)}{C(q)}u_t + \left(1 - \frac{A(q)}{C(q)}\right)y_t \quad \dots (44)$$

-:

$$e_t = \frac{A(q)}{C(q)}y_t - \frac{B(q)}{C(q)}u_t \quad \dots (45)$$

ARX

ARMAX

ARMAX

$C(q) = 1$

$C(q)$

ARX

ARMAX

$A(q)$

**The Output Error Models**

.2

OE

Output Error

BJ

Box-Jenkins

-

( )

(Nelles, 2001) :

(Ljung and Söderström,1983)



(2006 ) .

Simulation Experiments -: \_\_\_\_\_ (

(2006 )

random (rgs) .1  
 (n=500 ) idinput Gaussian signals  
 n=500 randn u<sub>t</sub> 0.04  
 y<sub>t</sub> e<sub>t</sub>  
 ( ARX )  
 . MATLAB  
 .Z .2  
 : .3  
 Ze Estimation Object  
 Validation Object  
 .Zv  
 .4

... [40]

nk .5

.6

-:

-

AIC

-

.Loss Function

FPE

Zeros

-

Unit Circle

Poles

$\hat{y}_i$

-

.(41)

( - )

-

.7

(6)

.8

(7)

BJ, OE,

(8-1)

.9

.ARMAX

-: BJ

.(0.99-0.95)

-:

ARX (1 :

•

ARX on-line

:(1)

f.f.	ARX(2,8,2)			ARX(2,2,2)		
	resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	fitting
0.95			79.48			79.75
0.96			79.85			79.92
0.97			80.22			80.10
0.98			80.61			80.26
0.99			81.01			80.46

ARX

(1)

(0.99 0.98)

$e_t$

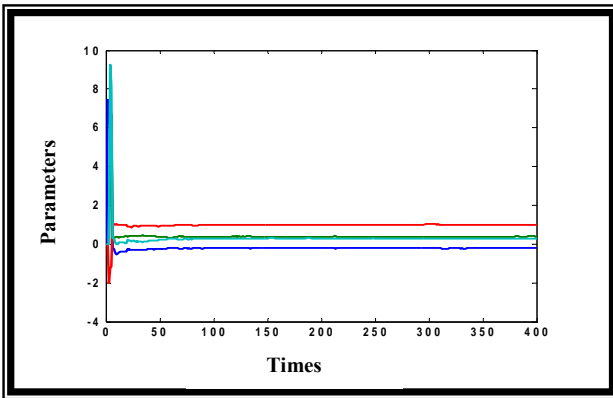
$u_t$

ARX

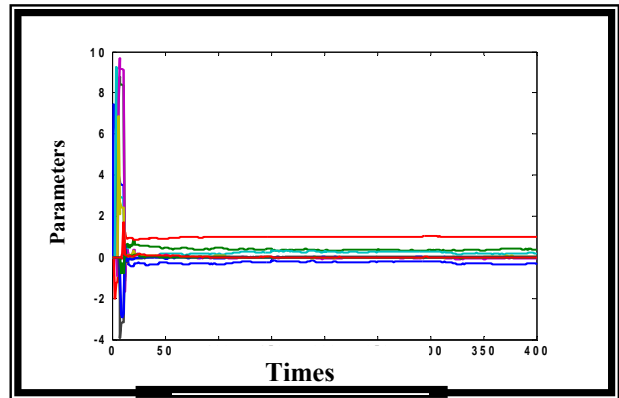
(1)

0.99

-:



ARX(2,2,2) -b



ARX(2,8,2) -a

0.99

ARX

: (1)

ARMAX

on-line

: (2)

f.f.	ARMAX(2,6,2,2)			ARMAX(2,2,2,2)		
	resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	Fitting
0.95			76.31			78.06
0.96			77.56			78.28
0.97			78.31			78.49
0.98			78.26			78.74
0.99			78.67			79.13

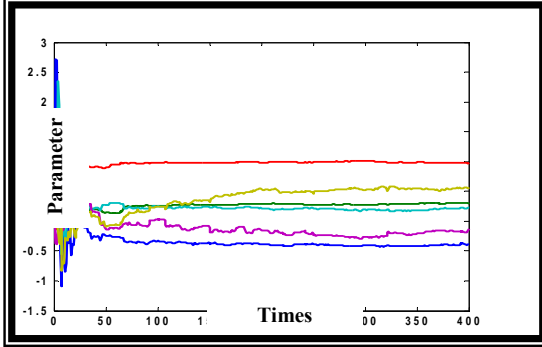
ARMAX

(2)

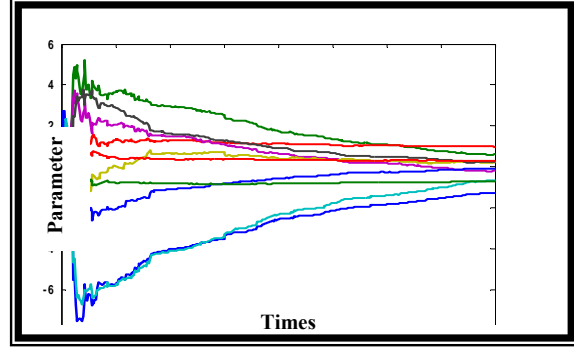
(0.99 0.98)

(2006 )

(2) :-



ARMAX(2,2,2) -b



ARMAX(2,6,2) -a

ARMAX : (2)

:

OE (1)

OE on-line : (3)

f.f.	النموذج قبل التراجع			النموذج بعد التراجع		
	resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	fitting
0.95	عشوائية	مرتبطة	80.91	عشوائية	مرتبطة	80.75
0.96	عشوائية	مرتبطة	81.17	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.13
0.97	عشوائية	مرتبطة	81.39	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.31
0.98	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.61	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.47
0.99	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.94	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.77

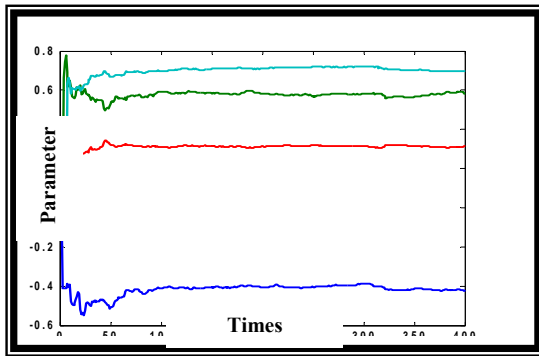
...

OE  
(0.98)

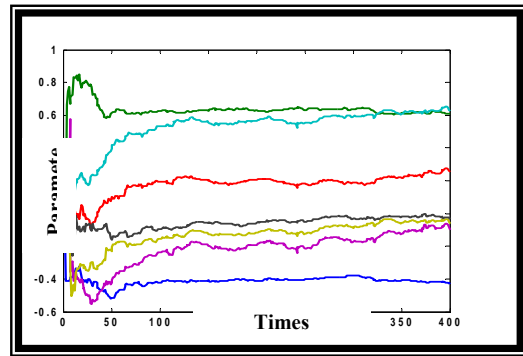
(3)

(0.99)

(3)



OE(2,2,2) - b



OE(2,5,2) - a

OE

: (3)

(0.0001,0.001,0.01)

:

ARX

(1 - :

•



ARX on-line : (4)

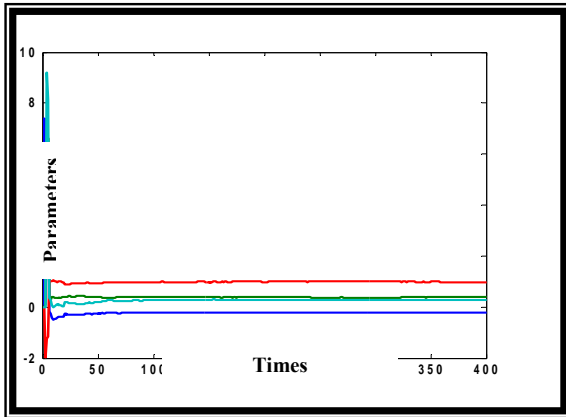
k.f.	النموذج قبل التراجع			النموذج بعد التراجع		
	ARX(2,8,2)			ARX(2,2,2)		
	resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	fitting
0.01	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	77.03	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	77.44
0.001	عشوائية	مرتبطة	79.92	عشوائية	مرتبطة	79.89
0.0001	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	80.94	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	80.4

ARX (4)

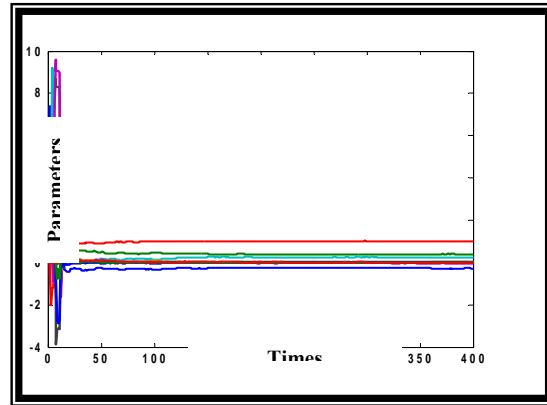
(0.0001)

(4)

ARX



ARX(2,2,2) -b



ARX(2,8,2) -a

ARX : (4)

.2 ARMAX

ARMAX on-line (5):

	النموذج قبل التراجع			النموذج بعد التراجع		
	ARMAX(2,6,2,2)			ARMAX(2,2,2,2)		
k.f.	resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	fitting
0.01	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	70.03	عشوائية	مرتبطة	76.56
0.001	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	78.19	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	78.37
0.0001	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	67.00	غير عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	79.13

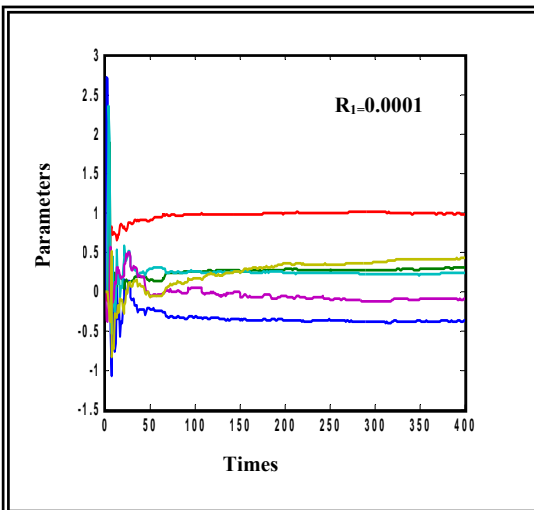
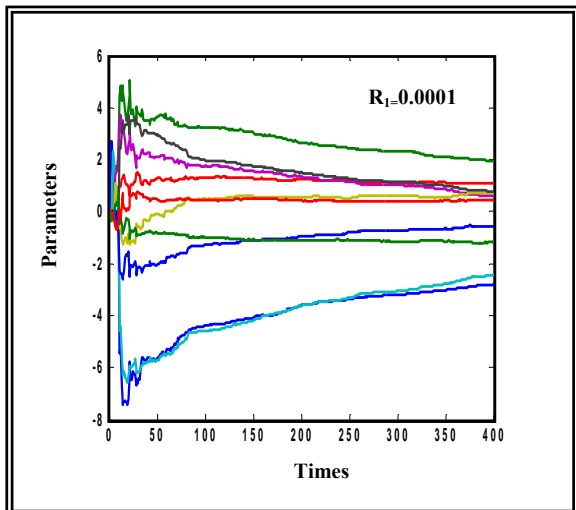
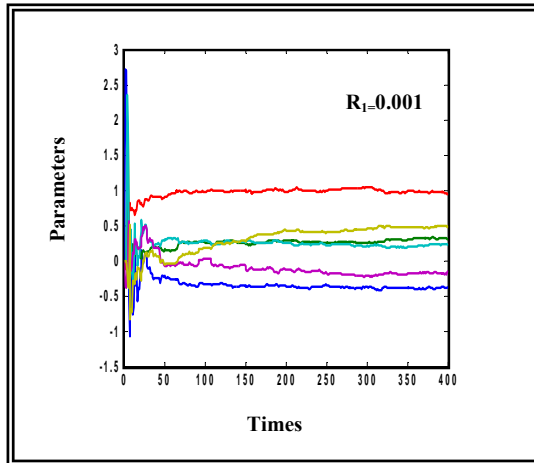
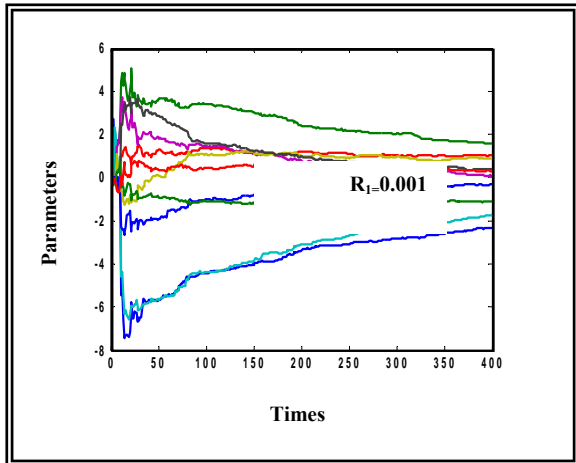
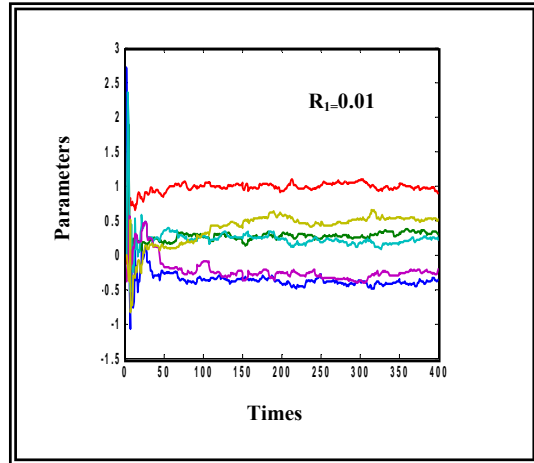
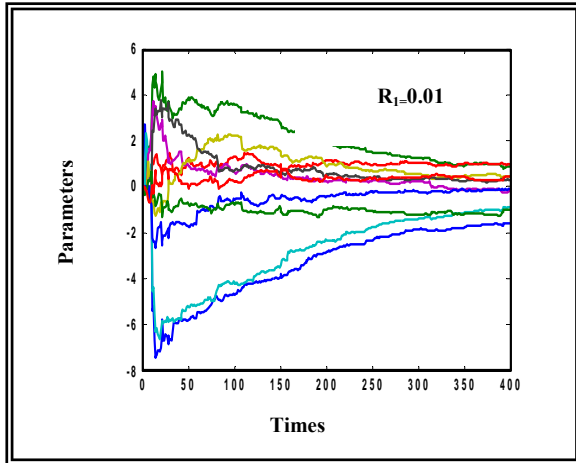
0.0001

(5)

(5)

(0.01, 0.001, 0.0001)

0.0001



ARMAX (2,6,2,2)

ARMAX (2,2,2,2)

ARMAX : (5)  
(0.01, 0.001, 0.0001)

OE on-line : (6)

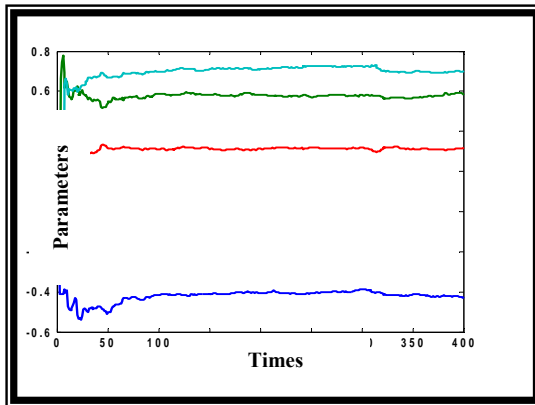
k.f.	النموذج قبل التراجع			النموذج بعد التراجع		
	OE(2,5,2)			OE(2,2,2)		
	Resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	fitting
0.01	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	74.24	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	76.16
0.001	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	79.12	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	79.77
0.0001	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.67	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	81.63

OE

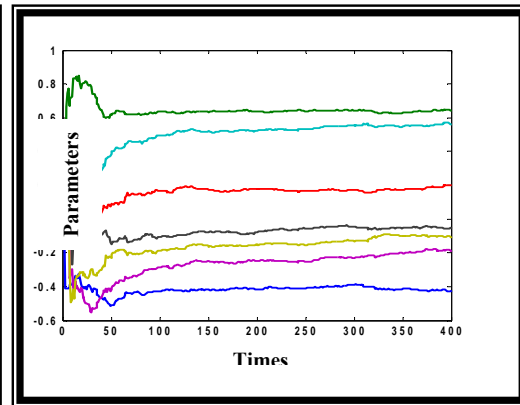
(6)

0.0001

. (6)



OE(2,2) -b



OE(2,5,2) -a

OE

: (6)

(

Ljung (1999)

ARX

-:

-1

ARX on-line : (7)

Ljung (1999)

f.f.	النموذج قبل التراجع			النموذج بعد التراجع		
	ARX(7,5,3)			ARX(3,2,3)		
	resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	fitting
0.95	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	84.38	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	88.67
0.96	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	72.11	عشوائية	مرتبطة	88.86
0.97	غير عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	85.75	عشوائية	مرتبطة	88.68
0.98	غير عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	87.04	عشوائية	مرتبطة	88.44
0.99	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	87.96	عشوائية	مرتبطة	88.52

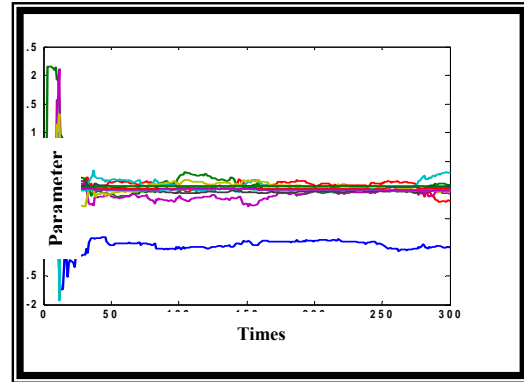
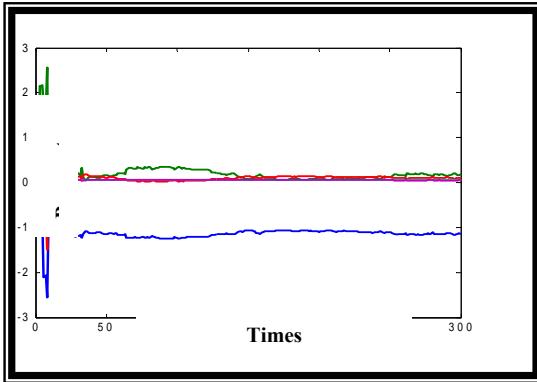
(7)

0.99

(7)

.ARX(7,5,3)

ARX(3,2,3)



ARX(3,2,3) - b

ARX(7,5,3) - a

0.99

ARX

: (7)

.2

ARX on-line : (8)  
Ljung (1999)

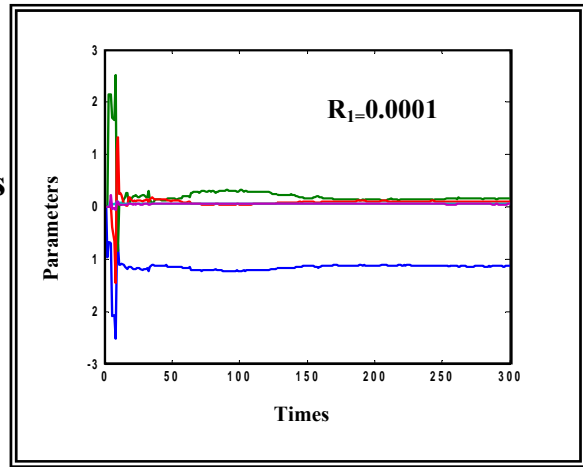
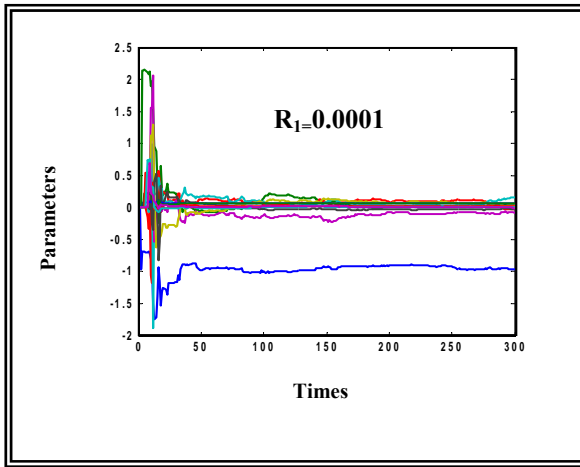
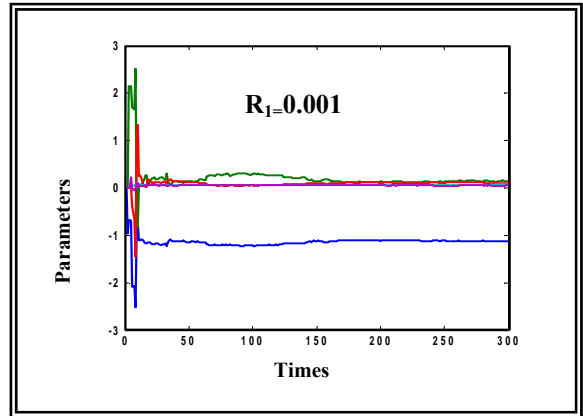
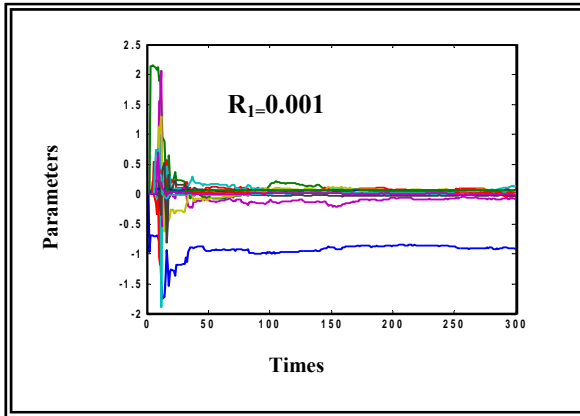
k.f.	النموذج قبل التراجع			النموذج بعد التراجع		
	resid	cross	fitting	resid	cross	fitting
	ARX(7,5,3)			ARX(3,2,3)		
0.01	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	85.84	غير عشوائية	مرتبطة	87.58
0.001	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	87.19	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	89.62
0.0001	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	87.5	عشوائية	غير مرتبطة	88.75

(8)

0.001

 $R_1=0.0001$   $R_1=$ 

0.001



ARX (7,5,3)

ARX (3,2,3)

Ljung (1999)

ARX

:(8)

(0.001, 0.0001)

.1

.(2006 )

... [52]

ARX(2,2,2) ( .1

0.99

(1)

(1)

0.0001

80.4

.(4)

(4)

.2

ARMAX(2,2,2,2)

ARMAX

0.99

(2)

(2)

79.13

ARMAX

0.0001

.(5)

(5)

OE

.3

(3)

(3)

0.99



(6) 0.0001  
 .(6)  
 .4

ARX(3,2,3) ( .1  
 Ljung(1999)

88.52

.(7) (7)  
 0.0001 .2  
 ARX(3,2,3)

.(8) (8)  
 ARX(3,2,3) .3

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