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The approach based on normalizing transformations for estimation of parameters of nonlinear stochastic differential equations (SDE) is considered. The application of normalizing transformations greatly simplifies the solution of the problem of parameter estimation of nonlinear SDE by the well-known classical methods, such as the maximum likelihood method, method of moments, generalized method of moments. As a normalizing transformation has been proposed Johnson transformation. An example of estimation of the parameters of 2-th order nonlinear SDE by generalized method of moments is considered.

Key words: nonlinear stochastic differential equation, parameter estimation, normalizing transformation.

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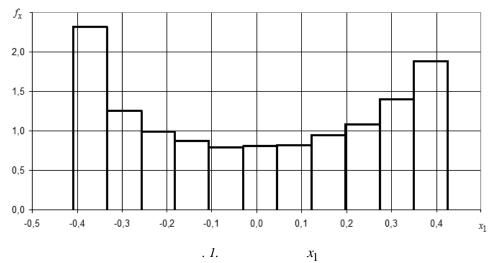
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),

[4] [5] . [6] 2. $\mathbf{x}(t) = \{x_1(t), x_2(t), ..., x_n(t)\}.$ $\mathbf{x}(t)$ $d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)dt + \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x}, t)d\mathbf{W}(t)$ (2.1) $\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 0, T \end{bmatrix}$ $\mathbf{x}(0) = .$ (2.1) z = (x)(2.2) $(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, **(x)** Δ t, **X** . $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}(t) = \{z_1(t), z_2(t), \dots, z_n(t)\}^T$ $\mathbf{x}(t)$ (2.2) $\mathbf{z}(t)$). $\mathbf{x}(t)$ (2.1) 3. (2.1) 278 . .

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z(t) [4].
                     (
                                                                                                                                               :
                                           = \arg\min\{\mathbf{m}(\ ,\ )\}^T \ (\ ,\ )\{\mathbf{m}(\ ,\ )\},
                                                                                                                                           (3.1)
       \mathbf{m}(\ ,\ )
              (3.1)
                                                                                                                       2-
                                                                                                                                           4-
                                                         \mathbf{m}(\ ,\ )
   (,)
                          196
                                                                                                   (2.1).
                                                                      (2.2)
(
                                                                                                                                       ).
                                                          2-
                    5
                                                                                                       25
                                                     \ddot{x} + b_1 \dot{x} + c_1 x + c_3 x^3 = n(t),
                                                                                                                                           (3.2)
       n(t) –
                                                                                                     N_0.
                         x_1 = x, x_2 = \dot{x},
                                                                                               (3.2)
                                                                                                                                               1-
                                 \begin{split} x_{1_{i+1}} &= x_{1_i} + x_{2_i} \Delta t; \\ x_{2_{i+1}} &= x_{2_i} - \left(b_1 x_{2_i} + c_1 x_{1_i} + c_3 x_{1_i}^3\right) \!\! \Delta t + \zeta_i \sqrt{N_0 \Delta t} \,, \end{split}
                                                                                                                                           (3.3)
       \zeta_i - i-
                           (3.3)
                                                                                                                                 x_1
                                                                                                                                             x_2.
                  b_1, c_1, c_3, N_0, x_1(0) \quad x_2(0)
                                                                                                                              0,02, 1, -1,
4,44 \cdot 10^{-4}, 0,2323, -0,3594. . . 1
                    x_1.
                                                                                                                   (2.2).
               x_1
                           z = \gamma + \eta h(x, \varphi, \lambda); \quad \eta > 0; -\infty < \gamma < \infty; \lambda > 0; -\infty < \varphi < \infty,
                                                                                                                                          (3.4)
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 $x = \varphi + \lambda h^{-1}(z, \gamma, \eta); \quad \eta > 0; -\infty < \gamma < \infty; \lambda > 0; -\infty < \varphi < \infty,$



$$\vartheta = \arg\min_{\vartheta} \left\{ A_z^2 + (\varepsilon_z - 3)^2 + \overline{z}^2 + (S_z^2 - 1)^2 \right\},$$

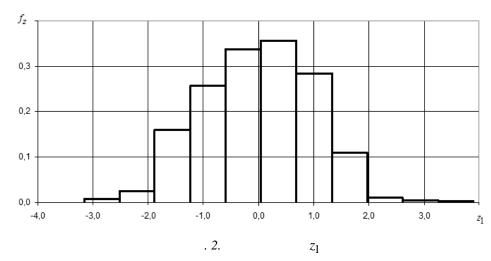
$$A_z = \frac{1}{nS_z^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \overline{z})^3 \; ; \; \varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{nS_z^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \overline{z})^4 \; ; \; \overline{z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \; ; \; S_z^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \overline{z})^2 \; ; \; \vartheta$$

$$- \qquad (3.4), \; \vartheta = \left\{ \gamma, \eta, \lambda, \varphi \right\} \; ; \; z_i - i - z$$

$$z \qquad n, \; i \in [1, n], \qquad (3.4).$$

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(3.4) $S_B \qquad z_1\,,$ $: \quad A_z = -0.01634; \quad \varepsilon_z = 2.9924; \quad \overline{z} = -4.557 \cdot 10^{-4}\,;$ $S_z^2 = 0.99999.$



$$S_B \tag{2.2}$$

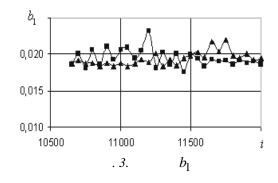
$$z_{1} = \gamma + \eta \ln\left[\widetilde{x}/(1-\widetilde{x})\right] = \gamma + 2\eta \operatorname{arth}(2\widetilde{x}-1); \qquad z_{2} = \frac{\lambda \eta x_{2}}{(x_{1}-\varphi)(\lambda+\varphi-x_{1})};$$
$$x_{1} = \varphi + \frac{\lambda}{2} \left[1 + th\left(\frac{z_{1}-\gamma}{2\eta}\right)\right]; \qquad x_{2} = \frac{\lambda z_{2}}{4\eta} \left[1 + th\left(\frac{z_{1}-\gamma}{2\eta}\right)\right]^{2}.$$

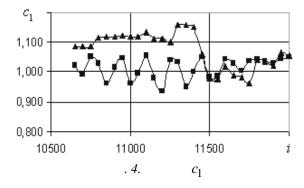
$$\dot{z}_{1} = z_{2}; \ \dot{z}_{2} = \frac{z_{2}^{2}}{\eta} t h \left(\frac{\tilde{z}}{2}\right) - b_{1} z_{2} - \frac{4\eta}{\lambda \left[1 - t h^{2}(\tilde{z}/2)\right]} \left(c_{1}\tilde{\varphi} + c_{3}\tilde{\varphi}^{3}\right) + \frac{4\eta}{\lambda \left[1 - t h^{2}(\tilde{z}/2)\right]} n(t).$$

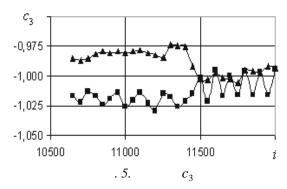
$$, \quad z_{1} = z \quad z_{2} = \dot{z}$$

$$\ddot{z} + b_{1}\dot{z} + \frac{4\eta}{\lambda \left[1 - t h^{2}(\tilde{z}/2)\right]} \left(c_{1}\tilde{\varphi} + c_{3}\tilde{\varphi}^{3}\right) = \frac{4\eta}{\lambda \left[1 - t h^{2}(\tilde{z}/2)\right]} n(t).$$

$$\ddot{z} = (z - \gamma)/\eta; \ \tilde{\varphi} = \varphi + \lambda \left[1 + t h(\tilde{z}/2)\right]/2.$$
(3.5)







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