

# 基于M残差的方差分量估计\*

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**摘要:**根据M估计的线性表达式原理, 导出了不同类观测M估计的线性表达式、多余参数以及观测量和参数估计量的方差协方差矩阵。M残差的二次型的无偏估计是方差分量和多余参数的函数。当误差密度已知时, 多余参数的显式可以由方差分量表达, 此时二次型是方差分量的显线性函数, 由此构成了基于M残差的方差分量无偏估计公式。对 $L_p$ 估计和正态分布, 导出了方差分量估计的实用公式, 在边角网中进行了应用。与赫尔默特方法进行比较, 结果表明, 有粗差时, 方差分量估计和参数估计结果随着 $L_p$ 估计的 $p$ 的变化相差显著, 无粗差时(或粗差被剔除时), 不同的方差分量估计方法的结果相差甚微。该方法可以对赫尔默特方法进行有效的检查。

**关键词:**M估计; 方差分量估计; 多余参数;  $L_p$ 估计

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## The Estimate of Variance Components Based on M-Estimate Residuals

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**Abstract:** Based on the principle of the linear representation of the M-estimate, this paper derives the linear representation and nuisances of M-estimate for Heteroscedastic observations and the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix of the observations and the estimator of the unknown parameters; The unbiased estimate of the weighted quadric type of M-estimate residuals is derived from the asymptotic variance-covariance matrixes, it is the implicit function of heteroscedastic variances (or variance components) and nuisances. For the known error density, nuisances have their explicit representation only relative Heteroscedastic variances or their square roots, which constructs unbiased estimate form of heteroscedastic variance for computation. For  $L_p$  estimate and normal errors, the practical form estimating heteroscedastic variances is derived and applied in side-angle network. As compared with Helmert method, it shows that the estimate result of variance components and parameters varies significantly with  $p$  of  $L_p$ -estimate as gross errors occur; if there exist no gross errors or they are rejected right, there is a little gap in the estimate result. The estimate method derived in this paper can be used in adjustment of heteroscedastic model and for a good checkout of Helmert method.

**Keywords:** M-estimate; the estimate of heteroscedastic variance (or variance component); nuisance;  $L_p$ -estimate

### 1 公式推导

设有  $m$  类彼此独立的观测, 第  $i$  类观测的个数为  $n_i$ , 相应的单位权方差为  $\sigma_i^2$ , 函数模型与随机模型分

$$\mathbf{V}_i = \mathbf{A}_i \hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{L}_i, (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (1)$$

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$$\mathbf{D}_{\Delta_i} = \mathbf{D}_{L_i L_i} = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^2 \mathbf{P}_i^{-1} & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

对(1)和(2),记

$$\mathbf{V}_i = (V_{i1}, V_{i2}, \dots, V_{in_i})^T, \mathbf{A}_i = (a_{i1}^T, a_{i2}^T, \dots, a_{in_i}^T)^T, \mathbf{L}_i = (L_{i1}, L_{i2}, \dots, L_{in_i})^T$$

$$\mathbf{P}_i = \text{diag}(P_{i1}, P_{i2}, \dots, P_{in_i}), (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

则

$$\mathbf{V} = (\mathbf{V}_1^T, \mathbf{V}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{V}_m^T)^T = (V_{11}, V_{12}, \dots, V_{1n_1}, V_{21}, V_{22}, \dots, V_{2n_2}, \dots, V_{m1}, V_{m2}, \dots, V_{mn_m})^T$$

$$\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A}_1^T, \mathbf{A}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{A}_m^T)^T = (\mathbf{a}_{11}^T, \mathbf{a}_{12}^T, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{1n_1}^T, \mathbf{a}_{21}^T, \mathbf{a}_{22}^T, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{2n_2}^T, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{m1}^T, \mathbf{a}_{m2}^T, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{mn_m}^T)^T$$

$$\mathbf{L} = (\mathbf{L}_1^T, \mathbf{L}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{L}_m^T)^T = (L_{11}, L_{12}, \dots, L_{1n_1}, L_{21}, L_{22}, \dots, L_{2n_2}, \dots, L_{m1}, L_{m2}, \dots, L_{mn_m})^T$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{P}_1, \mathbf{P}_2, \dots, \mathbf{P}_m) = \text{diag}(P_{11}, P_{12}, \dots, P_{1n_1}, P_{21}, P_{22}, \dots, P_{2n_2}, \dots, P_{m1}, P_{m2}, \dots, P_{mn_m})$$

不同类观测的解方程为

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{X}}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \Psi(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} (\mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \hat{\mathbf{X}} - L_{ij})) \mathbf{a}_{ij} \mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} = 0 \quad [2] \quad (3)$$

式中,  $\Psi(x)$  是奇函数。根据 M 估计的线性表达式理论,可进一步表示为

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{X}}) = f(\mathbf{X}) + f'(\mathbf{X})(\hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{X}) + \dots = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \Psi(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} (\mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \mathbf{X} - L_{ij})) \mathbf{a}_{ij} \mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \Psi'(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} (\mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \mathbf{X} - L_{ij})) \mathbf{a}_{ij} \mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \mathbf{P}_{ij} (\hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{X}) + \dots = 0 \quad (4)$$

令  $\lambda_{i1} = E(\Psi'(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} (\mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \mathbf{X} - L_{ij}))) = E(\Psi'(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} \Delta_{ij})) \neq 0, j=1, 2, \dots, n_i$ , 是第  $i$  类观测的第一多余参数<sup>[3]</sup>, 与这里的下标  $j$  无关。将其代入(3)式,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \Psi(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} (\mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \mathbf{X} - L_{ij})) \mathbf{a}_{ij} \mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{i1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \mathbf{a}_{ij} \mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \mathbf{P}_{ij} (\hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{X}) + \dots = 0$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i^{1/2} \Psi_i + \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{i1} \mathbf{N}_i \right) (\hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{X}) + \dots = 0$$

假定样本足够大,忽略高阶无穷小,则

$$- \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i^{1/2} \Psi_i + \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{i1} \mathbf{N}_i \right) (\hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{X}) = 0 \quad [4]$$

令

$$L_{ij} = \mathbf{a}_{ij} \mathbf{X} + \Delta_{ij}$$

$$\mathbf{N}_i = \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \mathbf{a}_{ij}^T \mathbf{a}_{ij} \mathbf{P}_{ij}$$

$$\Psi = (\Psi_1^T, \Psi_2^T, \dots, \Psi_m^T)^T$$

$$\Psi_i^T = (\Psi(\sqrt{P_{i1}} \Delta_{i1}), \Psi(\sqrt{P_{i2}} \Delta_{i2}), \dots, \Psi(\sqrt{P_{in_i}} \Delta_{in_i}))^T$$

则

$$\mathbf{N}_\lambda = \lambda_{11} \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}_1 + \lambda_{12} \mathbf{A}_2^T \mathbf{P}_2 \mathbf{A}_2 + \dots + \lambda_{1m} \mathbf{A}_m^T \mathbf{P}_m \mathbf{A}_m =$$

$$\lambda_{11} \mathbf{N}_1 + \lambda_{12} \mathbf{N}_2 + \dots + \lambda_{1m} \mathbf{N}_m$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P}^{1/2} \Psi =$$

$$\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{P}_1^{1/2} \Psi_1 + \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}_2^T \mathbf{P}_2^{1/2} \Psi_2 + \dots +$$

$$\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}_m^T \mathbf{P}_m^{1/2} \Psi_m \quad (5)$$

式中  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P}^{1/2} \Psi = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{A}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i^{1/2} \Psi_i$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$  的渐近方差协方差矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{D}_{\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{X}}} = \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{P}_1^{1/2} \mathbf{D}_{\Psi_1} \mathbf{P}_1^{1/2} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} +$$

$$\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}_2^T \mathbf{P}_2^{1/2} \mathbf{D}_{\Psi_2} \mathbf{P}_2^{1/2} \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} +$$

$$\dots + \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}_m^T \mathbf{P}_m^{1/2} \mathbf{D}_{\Psi_m} \mathbf{P}_m^{1/2} \mathbf{A}_m \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} =$$

$$\lambda_{21} \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_1 \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} + \lambda_{22} \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_2 \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} +$$

$$\dots + \lambda_{2m} \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_m \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{2i} \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \quad (6)$$

式中  $\mathbf{D}_{\Psi_i} = \lambda_{2i} \mathbf{I}$ ,  $\lambda_{2i} = E(\Psi(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} \Delta_{ij})^2)$ , 是第  $i$  类观测的第二多余参数,与这里的下标  $j$  无关。 $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$  与第  $i$  类观测向量  $L_i$  的方差协方差矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{D}_{\hat{\mathbf{X}}L_i} = \lambda_{3i} \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{A}_i^T \quad (7)$$

式中  $\lambda_{3i} = E(\Psi(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} \Delta_{ij})(\mathbf{P}_{ij}^{1/2} \Delta_{ij}))$ ,  $j=1, 2, \dots, n_i$ , 是第  $i$  类观测的第三多余参数,与这里的下标  $j$  无关。

$$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{V}_i \mathbf{V}_i} = \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{D}_{\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{X}}} \mathbf{A}_i^T - \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{D}_{\hat{\mathbf{X}}L_i} - \mathbf{D}_{L_i \hat{\mathbf{X}}} \mathbf{A}_i^T + \mathbf{D}_{L_i L_i} \quad (8)$$

$$E(\mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{V}_i) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{V}_i \mathbf{V}_i}) =$$

$$\text{tr}(\mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{D}_{\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{X}}} \mathbf{A}_i^T) - 2\text{tr}(\mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{D}_{\hat{\mathbf{X}}L_i}) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{D}_{L_i L_i}) =$$

$$\text{tr}(\mathbf{D}_{\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{X}}} \mathbf{N}_i) - 2\lambda_{3i} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) + \sigma_i^2 n_i =$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_{2j} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_j \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) - 2\lambda_{3i} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) + \sigma_i^2 n_i =$$

$$\sum_{j \neq i}^m \lambda_{2j} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_j \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) + \lambda_{2i} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) -$$

$$2\lambda_{3i} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) + \sigma_i^2 n_i =$$

$$\lambda_{21} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_1 \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) + \lambda_{22} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_2 \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) + \dots +$$

$$\lambda_{2m} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_m \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) - 2\lambda_{3i} \text{tr}(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} \mathbf{N}_i) + \sigma_i^2 n_i \quad (9)$$

(9)式有如下特点:

(1) 由于所有的  $\lambda$  参数都依赖于误差分布,在误差分布已知的情况下,  $\lambda$  参数与方差分量有确定的关系,从而可以采用上式进行方差分量估计。因此,如果误差分布未知,与二次无偏估计不同,我们就无法用上式估计方差分量。

(2) 即使误差分布已知,方差分量在上式中不是像赫尔默特方法那样的线性形式。但我们注意到,在计算中,方差分量估计的初始值取相等,然后确定权阵,在迭代计算结束时,方差分量也是相等。因此从计算角度我们仍然可以将(9)式变换成线性形式。

当方差分量初值取相等时:  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \dots = \sigma_m^2$ , 各类观测的多余参数相等,即

$$\lambda_{11} = \lambda_{12} = \dots = \lambda_{1m}, \lambda_{21} = \lambda_{22} = \dots = \lambda_{2m}, \lambda_{31} = \lambda_{32} = \dots = \lambda_{3m}$$

有如下等价的矩阵:

$$\mathbf{N}_\lambda = \lambda_{11}\mathbf{N} = \lambda_{12}\mathbf{N} = \dots = \lambda_{1m}\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1} = \lambda_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{N}^{-1} = \lambda_{12}^{-1}\mathbf{N}^{-1} = \dots = \lambda_{1m}^{-1}\mathbf{N}^{-1}$$

所以

$$\lambda_{2j}tr(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) = \lambda_{1j}^{-2}\lambda_{2j}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i), j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\lambda_{3i}tr(\mathbf{N}_\lambda^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) = \lambda_{1i}^{-1}\lambda_{3i}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i)$$

式(9)可被进一步写为:

$$E(\mathbf{V}_i^T\mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{V}_i) = tr(\mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{D}_{V_iV_i}) = \sum_{j \neq i}^m \lambda_{1i}^{-2}\lambda_{2j}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) + \lambda_{1i}^{-2}\lambda_{2i}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) - 2\lambda_{1i}^{-1}\lambda_{3i}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) + n_i\sigma_i^2$$

对确定的误差分布式(9)还可被写为:

$$E(\mathbf{V}_i^T\mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{V}_i) = tr(\mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{D}_{V_iV_i}) = \sum_{j \neq i}^m \frac{\lambda_{1j}^{-2}\lambda_{2j}}{\sigma_j^2}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i)\sigma_j^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda_{1i}^{-2}\lambda_{2i}}{\sigma_i^2}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) - 2\frac{\lambda_{1i}^{-1}\lambda_{3i}}{\sigma_i^2}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) + n_i\right)\sigma_i^2$$

令

$$S_{ii} = \frac{\lambda_{1i}^{-2}\lambda_{2i}}{\sigma_i^2}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) - 2\frac{\lambda_{1i}^{-1}\lambda_{3i}}{\sigma_i^2}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) + n_i$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{\lambda_{1j}^{-2}\lambda_{2j}}{\sigma_j^2}tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_m^2)^T$$

$$\mathbf{W}_\theta = (\mathbf{V}_1^T\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{V}_1 \quad \mathbf{V}_2^T\mathbf{P}_2\mathbf{V}_2 \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{V}_m^T\mathbf{P}_m\mathbf{V}_m)^T$$

则

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{W}_\theta \tag{10}$$

对给定的 M 估计和误差分布, (10)式是显式。

### 2 基于 Lp 估计的方差分量估计公式

对 Lp 估计

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} |P_{ij}^{1/2}V_{ij}|^{p-1} \text{sign}(V_{ij})\mathbf{a}_{ij}P_{ij}^{1/2} = 0^{[5\sim 7]}$$

考虑正态分布,

$$f(\Delta_{ij}) = (\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i P_{ij}^{-1/2})^{-1} \exp(-\Delta_{ij}^2 / (2(\sigma_i^2 P_{ij}^{-1})))^{[5\sim 7]}$$

则  $P_{ij}^{1/2}\Delta_{ij}$  服从期望为零、方差为  $\sigma_i^2$  的正态分布。

令

$$f(\Delta_i) = (\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i)^{-1} \exp(-\Delta_i^2 / (2\sigma_i^2))$$

则

$$\lambda_{1i} = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}'(P_{ij}^{1/2}(a_{ij}X - L_{ij}))) = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}'(P_{ij}^{1/2}\Delta_{ij})) \neq 0, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_i$$

$$\lambda_{2i} = E((\boldsymbol{\Psi}(P_{ij}^{1/2}\Delta_{ij})\boldsymbol{\Psi}(P_{ij}^{1/2}\Delta_{ij}))) = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}^2(\Delta_i))$$

$$\lambda_{3i} = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}(P_{ij}^{1/2}\Delta_{ij})(P_{ij}^{1/2}\Delta_{ij})) = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}(\Delta_i)(\Delta_i))$$

而

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi}(\Delta) = |\Delta_i|^{p-1} \text{sign}(\Delta_i), \boldsymbol{\Psi}'(\Delta_i) = (p-1)|\Delta_i|^{p-2} + |\Delta_i|^{p-1} \text{sign}'(\Delta_i)$$

故

$$\lambda_{1i} = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}'(\Delta_i)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ((p-1)|\Delta_i|^{p-2} + |\Delta_i|^{p-1} \text{sign}'(\Delta_i))(2\pi)^{-1/2} \sigma_i \exp(-\Delta_i(2\sigma_i)^{-1})d\Delta_i = \sigma_i^{p-2} 2^{(p-2)/2} \pi^{-1/2} (p-1) \Gamma\left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right) + 2|0|^{p-1} (2\pi)^{-1/2} \sigma_i$$

$$\lambda_{2i} = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}^2(\Delta_i)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Delta_i|^{2(p-1)} (2\pi)^{-1/2} \sigma_i^{-1} \exp(-\Delta_i^2(2\sigma_i^2)^{-1})d\Delta_i = \sigma_i^{2(p-1)} 2^{p-1} \pi^{-1/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{2p-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\lambda_{3i} = E(\boldsymbol{\Psi}(\Delta_i)\Delta_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Delta_i|^{p-1} \text{sign}(\Delta_i)\Delta_i(2\pi)^{-1/2} \sigma_i^{-1} \exp(-\Delta_i^2(2\sigma_i^2)^{-1})d\Delta_i = \sigma_i^p 2^{p/2} \pi^{-1/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right)$$

当  $p=1$ , 则

$$S_{ii} = 2^{-1}\pi tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) - 2tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) + n_i$$

$$S_{ij} = 2^{-1}\pi tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j)$$

当  $p=2$ , 则

$$S_{ii} = tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) - 2tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) + n_i$$

$$S_{ij} = tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j)$$

当  $2 > p > 1$ , 则

$$S_{ii} = 2\pi^{1/2} (p-1)^{-2} \Gamma\left(\frac{2p-1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)^{-2} tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) - 2tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i) + n_i$$

$$S_{ij} = 2\pi^{1/2} (p-1)^{-2} \Gamma\left(\frac{2p-1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)^{-2} tr(\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_i\mathbf{N}^{-1}\mathbf{N}_j)$$

### 3 算例

图 1 是一边角网, A、B、C 是已知点,  $P_1, P_2$  是待定点, 网中 1~12 是观测角, 13~18 是观测边, 先验测角中误差为 1.5", 测边中误差为 2 cm<sup>[8]</sup>。表 1 中 A 为设计矩阵, L 为常数向量。取测角中误差为单位权中误差, 角度权  $P_L = 1.5^2 / 1.5^2 = 1$ , 边长权  $P_S = 1.5^2 / 2^2 = 0.560 2 (\text{cm})^2 / \text{cm}^2$ , 计算步骤为:

(1) 确定单位权观测(这里取角度观测为单位权方差 c), 对权进行预估计, 得初始权阵 P。

(2) 按最小二乘法进行预平差, 得初始残差向量。

(3) 按 Lp(这里 p 分别取 1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2) 方法进行迭代平差得残差向量, 迭代权为  $\omega(V_i) = \rho(P_{ij}^{1/2}V_i)/V_i^2$  或  $\boldsymbol{\Psi}(P_{ij}^{1/2}V_i)P_{ij}^{1/2}/V_i$ 。

(4) 将残差分类组成  $\mathbf{V}_i^T\mathbf{P}_i\mathbf{V}_i$ , 并构成  $\mathbf{W}_\theta$ ; 计算矩

阵  $S$  的系数  $S_{ii}, S_{ij}$ , 并求解方差分量  $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_m^2)^T$ , 如果  $\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = \hat{\sigma}_2^2 = \dots = \hat{\sigma}_m^2$ , 则结束。否则, 对单位权方差  $c$  赋予相应的方差分量估值, 重新定权:  $c\hat{\sigma}_i^{-2}P_i \rightarrow P_i$ , 重复(2)~(4)。

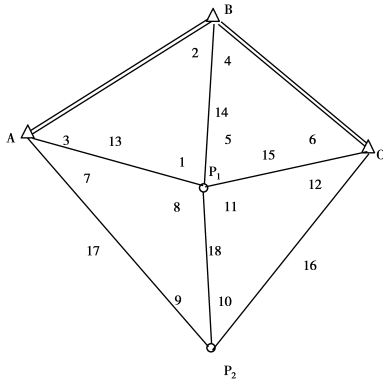


图 1 边角网

表 1 已知数据

				A	L/m	P
0.553 2	-0.810 0	0	0	0.18	1	
0.243 4	0.552 8	0	0	-0.53	1	
-0.796 6	0.257 2	0	0	3.15	1	
-0.243 4	-0.552 8	0	0	0.23	1	
0.629 8	0.636 8	0	0	-2.44	1	
-0.386 4	-0.084 0	0	0	1.01	1	
0.7966	-0.257 2	-0.224 4	-0.337 9	2.68	1	
-0.835 0	-0.152 3	0.038 4	0.409 5	-4.58	1	
0.038 4	0.409 5	0.186 0	-0.071 6	2.80	1	
-0.038 4	-0.409 5	0.299 8	0.190 1	-3.10	1	
-0.348 0	0.325 5	-0.038 4	-0.409 5	8.04	1	
0.386 4	0.084 0	-0.261 4	0.219 4	-1.14	1	
0.307 2	0.951 6	0	0	-0.84	0.560 2	
-0.915 2	0.403 0	0	0	1.54	0.560 2	
0.212 4	-0.977 2	0	0	-3.93	0.560 2	
0	0	-0.642 9	-0.766 0	2.15	0.560 2	
0	0	-0.833 0	0.553 2	-12.58	0.560 2	
0.995 6	-0.093 4	-0.995 6	0.093 4	-8.21	0.560 2	

表 2 残差

v/cm	p							LS
	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2		
1	1.987 0	1.867 1	1.697 9	1.615 8	1.644 7	1.757 8	1.647 3	
2	-0.054 2	-0.049 7	-0.135 7	-0.267 5	-0.447 5	-0.639 5	-0.526 8	
3	0.867 2	0.982 6	1.237 7	1.451 7	1.602 8	1.681 6	1.679 5	
4	-0.245 8	-0.250 3	-0.164 3	-0.032 5	0.147 5	0.339 5	0.226 8	
5	-0.930 1	-0.968 5	-1.180 9	-1.438 5	-1.736 1	-2.021 7	-1.871 0	
6	-0.024 0	0.018 8	0.145 2	0.271 0	0.388 6	0.482 3	0.444 2	
7	0.058 2	0.052 0	0.133 2	0.421 3	0.848 5	1.230 7	1.013 5	
8	0.004 9	0.000 0	-0.057 5	-0.308 7	-0.641 8	-0.892 5	-0.731 2	
9	0.836 9	0.848 0	0.824 3	0.787 4	0.693 3	0.561 8	0.617 7	
10	-0.960 9	-1.067 8	-1.296 9	-1.590 4	-1.908 1	-2.135 7	-2.066 8	
11	0.138 3	0.301 4	0.740 5	1.331 4	1.933 2	2.356 4	2.154 8	
12	4.622 6	4.566 4	4.356 4	4.059 0	3.774 9	3.579 3	3.712 0	
13	-0.328 6	-0.307 0	-0.418 7	-0.611 8	-0.892 9	-1.202 6	-1.015 3	
14	-1.120 4	-0.981 1	-0.689 3	-0.454 8	-0.304 0	-0.242 0	-0.225 4	
15	-3.002 3	-3.090 2	-3.146 8	-3.108 2	-2.955 8	-2.735 3	-2.895 9	
16	-8.459 5	-8.1931	-7.386 0	-6.197 1	-4.817 2	-3.7070	-4.220 1	
17	0.0022	-0.006 9	-0.160 1	-0.526 8	-0.857 5	-1.030 1	-0.812 0	
18	-0.070 1	-0.080 7	-0.145 2	-0.174 4	-0.028 6	0.197 8	0.177 3	

表 3 权和方差分量估计值

p	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	LS
$P_L$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$P_S/(c^2/cm^2)$	0.179 5	0.189 5	0.219 1	0.285 4	0.423 1	0.615 0	0.562 5
$\sigma_L^2/(c^2)$	2.662 4	2.850 0	2.901 9	3.001 1	3.283 6	3.640 6	3.548 6
$\sigma_S^2/cm^2$	14.832 3	15.071 2	13.244 6	10.515 4	7.760 8	5.919 7	6.308 6

表 4 坐标分量估计值

dx/cm	p						LS
	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	
1	2.752 4	2.627 8	2.303 4	2.000 8	1.742 7	1.557 9	1.588 1
2	-0.351 1	-0.288 2	-0.300 8	-0.406 1	-0.618 1	-0.883 9	-0.853 3
3	-3.792 6	-3.933 9	-4.265 1	-4.644 3	-5.157 5	-5.642 5	-5.517 8
4	17.033 6	16.804 4	16.028 7	14.794 9	13.424 3	12.381 9	12.505 5

表 5 剔除粗差后残差

v/cm	p						LS
	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	
1	1.982 1	2.006 4	2.036 2	2.006 7	1.935 9	1.859 2	2.030 2
2	0.034 5	0.033 9	0.037 7	0.064 4	0.098 3	0.129 5	-0.026 6
3	0.783 3	0.759 6	0.726 1	0.728 9	0.765 8	0.811 4	0.796 5
4	-0.334 5	-0.333 9	-0.337 7	-0.364 4	-0.398 3	-0.429 5	-0.273 4
5	-0.779 9	-0.771 6	-0.753 7	-0.719 3	-0.688 4	-0.664 4	-0.866 4
6	-0.085 5	-0.094 5	-0.108 6	-0.116 3	-0.113 3	-0.106 2	-0.060 3
7	0.003 5	0.003 3	0.000 1	-0.042 0	-0.127 3	-0.219 0	-0.129 2
8	0.000 4	0.002 5	0.006 9	0.031 2	0.092 8	0.164 9	0.182 0
9	0.896 1	0.894 2	0.893 0	0.910 8	0.934 5	0.954 1	0.847 2
10	-0.897 6	-0.874 6	-0.844 3	-0.834 7	-0.831 8	-0.832 7	-0.780 1
11	-0.002 6	-0.037 4	-0.089 4	-0.118 6	-0.140 3	-0.159 7	-0.145 8
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	-0.191 2	-0.195 2	-0.193 0	-0.148 3	-0.087 3	-0.029 8	-0.291 4
14	-1.206 0	-1.234 6	-1.274 3	-1.266 3	-1.216 2	-1.156 2	-1.200 7
15	-3.070 8	-3.053 1	-3.034 9	-3.075 3	-3.150 1	-3.227 1	-2.992 0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0.011 3	0.013 0	0.025 3	0.049 3	0.100 1	0.168 4	0.128 4
18	-0.096 2	-0.095 8	-0.088 2	-0.106 3	-0.147 8	-0.182 1	-0.169 4

表 6 剔除粗差后权与方差分量估计

p	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	LS
$P_L$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$P_S/(c^2/cm^2)$	0.288 0	0.290 5	0.291 6	0.282 9	0.269 9	0.258 4	0.562 5
$\sigma_L^2/(c^2)$	0.702 0	0.768 1	0.805 2	0.813 0	0.804 4	0.793 8	1.075 2
$\sigma_S^2/cm^2$	2.437 5	2.644 1	2.761 3	2.873 8	2.980 4	3.072 0	1.911 5

表 7 剔除粗差后坐标增量估计值

dx/cm	p						LS
	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	
1	2.889 9	2.915 6	2.954 4	2.964 9	2.941 7	2.907 6	2.844 1
2	-0.251 2	-0.263 6	-0.273 8	-0.230 2	-0.158 7	-0.087 3	-0.341 7
3	-3.611 1	-3.579 9	-3.540 0	-3.506 6	-3.482 9	-3.476 9	-3.545 6
4	17.323 3	17.373 3	17.455 6	17.549 4	17.676 8	17.809 5	17.633 6

在所有表格中,“LS”列意味着只进行参数的最小二乘平差,不进行方差分量估计;其余“1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2”对应的列意味着参数平差与方差分量估计同时进行;  $p=2$  时实际就是赫尔默特结果。  $P_L$  角度的权,  $P_S$  边长的权,  $\sigma_L^2$  角度的估计方差,  $\sigma_S^2$  边长的估计方差,  $dx$  坐标增量,  $v$  残差。

从表 2, 表 3, 表 4 看,“  $p=2$ ”列与“LS”列的残差、权和方差分量估计以及坐标增量估计相差甚微,但在表中从右向左  $p$  减少时结果有显著差异。从表 2 中的残差来看,第 16 个残差的最大值( $p=1$  时)是最小值( $p=$

2 时)的 2 倍,第 12 个残差的最大值与最小值之间相差也明显;从表 3 来看,角度为单位权时,边长的权  $P$ 。最大值( $p=2$  列)是最小值( $p=1$  列)的 3 倍,方差分量估计最大值( $p=1$  列)是最小值( $p=2$  列)的 2 倍;从坐标增量估计来看最大值与最小值相差了近 5 cm。

从理论上来看,不同的无偏方差分量估计方法所得到的结果不应该有如此显著差异,而实际结果并非如此,其原因在于第 12、第 16 观测含有中小粗差。从  $p=2$  列的相应残差数值(3.579 3, -3.307 0)来看,其绝对值仅是先验中误差(1.5, 2)的 2 倍左右,不看成粗差也是可以的,但我们知道,最小二乘法残差只是相应真误差的一部分,由此进行粗差判断会产生误判。从  $p=1$  列的残差(4.622 6, -8.459 5)来看,其绝对值超过了先验中误差(1.5, 2)的 3 倍,可以毫无疑问地看成粗差,这是因为最小绝对偏差估计是稳健的。

我们将被认为是含粗差的观测 12, 16 剔除,其残差、权与方差分量估计以及坐标增量估计结果分别列入表 5、表 6 和表 7。表 5 中,较大的残差列,其数值很接近;表 6 中, $p=1\sim 2$  时,权和方差估值相差甚微,但与先验权和先验方差比较,还是有差异;表 7 中,坐标增量最大差约 5 毫米,可以忽略。所以,无粗差时, $p=1\sim 2$  的估计结果都是可用的。

#### 4 结论

论文提出的方差分量估计方法是二次无偏估计的一种替代方法,不仅对混合平差模型权的调整是有意义的,还有如下作用:

(1)无粗差时,赫尔默特方法只是方差分量的局部最优估计,在本文提出的方差分量估计方法中有可能找到优于赫尔默特方法的估计;

(2)作为赫尔默特方法的检核。粗差发生时,特别是中小粗差,最小二乘法无法对其准确定位,从算例来看,本文提出的方法可以有效解决这类问题。

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