

# Bayesian Theory

$L_1$ -

2004 2

Bayesian Theory 를 적용한 손상 탐지에서의  $L_1$ -정규화기법

$L_1$ -Regularization Technique in System Identification

Based on Bayesian Theory

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이 논문을 공학석사학위논문으로 제출함

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SI

maximum likelihood

Bayesian Theory

가

SI

symmetric exponential

$L_2$ -

$L_1$ -

가

SI

SI

가

covariance

가

---

SI, Bayesian Theory,  $L_1$ - ,  $L_2$ - , symmetric exponential , , covariance .

**: 2002-21289**

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1.

가

SI (System Identification)

20

. SI

가

. SI

가

가

SI

SI

SI

SI

SI

(Regularity condition)

가

가

SI

Tikhonov

(Truncated Singular Value Decomposition Method; TSVD)

$L_2$ -norm

,  $L_2$ -norm

SI

$L_2$ -norm

가

가

SI

$L_2$ -norm

$L_1$ -norm

가 가 .

SI

SI

maximum likelihood

Bayesian Theory

가

가

가

가

maximum likelihood

가

가  $L_2$ -

Tikhonov

가 ,

symmetry exponential

$L_1$ -

SI

SI  
가

SI  
가

가 covariance

Bayesian Theory SI  $L_1$

**2. SI  $L_1$ -**

SI

norm

$$\text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \Pi_E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{nlc} \|\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_i(\mathbf{X}) - \bar{\mathbf{u}}_i\|_2^2 \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}) \leq 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_i, \bar{\mathbf{u}}_i, \mathbf{R}$   $nlc$   $i$

, , ,

$$\cdot \|\cdot\|_2 \quad \text{2-norm} \quad [11]. \quad (2.1) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \Pi_E = \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{X}) - \bar{\mathbf{U}}\|_2^2 \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}) \leq 0 \quad (2.2)$$

,  $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$   $\bar{\mathbf{U}}$

(2.3)

$$\mathbf{X}_l \leq \mathbf{X} \leq \mathbf{X}_u \quad (2.3)$$

$$\text{Min}_{\Delta \mathbf{X}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{H}_{k-1} \Delta \mathbf{X} - \Delta \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^T \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^r \right] \text{ subject to } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Delta \mathbf{X}) \leq 0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{k-1} \approx \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^T \mathbf{S}_{k-1} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{k-1}^r = \bar{\mathbf{U}} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_{k-1} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\text{Min}_{\Delta \mathbf{X}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{H}_{k-1} \Delta \mathbf{X} - \Delta \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^T \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^r \right] \text{ subject to } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Delta \mathbf{X}) \leq 0$$

Gauss-Newton

[12].

(k-1)

(2.4)

$$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \Delta \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{U}' = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

## 2.1 SI

(2.2)

SI

가

,

가

SI

### 2.1.1 (Singular Value Decomposition)

(2.7)

**S**

(Singular Value Decomposition)

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{\Omega} \mathbf{V}^T \quad (2.8)$$

가  $n$  ,

가  $m$  ,  $m \times n$

**S** SVD

$m \times n$

**Z**,  $n \times n$

**Ω**,  $n \times n$

**V**

$\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{\Omega}, \mathbf{V}$

$$\mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{I}_n, \quad \mathbf{V} \mathbf{V}^T = \mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{I}_n, \quad \mathbf{\Omega} = \text{diag}(\omega_j) \quad (2.9)$$

$\mathbf{I}_n$   $n$  ,  $\omega_j$   $\omega_{\max} = \omega_1 \geq \omega_2 \geq \dots \geq \omega_n = \omega_{\min} \geq 0$

$\mathbf{S}$  .  $n > m$  ,

$\mathbf{S}$  rank가 ,  $\omega_{m+1} = \dots = \omega_n = 0$  .

### 2.1.2

가 . 가

가

가 .

(2.8)

$\mathbf{S}$

rank

. rank 가 , (2.7) (2.8)

[6,13].

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = \sum_{j=1}^r \mathbf{v}_j \omega_j^{-1} \mathbf{z}_j^T \mathbf{U}^r + \sum_{j=r+1}^n \gamma_j \mathbf{v}_j \quad (2.10)$$

$\mathbf{v}_j, \mathbf{z}_j$   $j$   $\omega_j$  (RSV),

(LSV) ,  $\mathbf{U}^r, \gamma_j$

(2.10)  $\Delta \mathbf{X}$

rank 가 rank  $r$  .

(2.10) rank  $r$  ,

rank  $\mathbf{U}^r$

(null space)  $\gamma_j$

### 2.1.3

가 .

(2.7)

rank가

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{V} \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\omega_j}\right) \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{U}^r = \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{v}_j \omega_j^{-1} \mathbf{z}_j^T \mathbf{U}^r \quad (2.11)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{e} \quad (2.12)$$

(2.12)

(2.11)

(2.13)

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{V} \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\omega_j}\right) \mathbf{Z}^T (\mathbf{U} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}) + \mathbf{V} \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\omega_j}\right) \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{e} = \Delta \mathbf{X}^f + \Delta \mathbf{X}^e \quad (2.13)$$

,  $\Delta \mathbf{X}^f$   $\Delta \mathbf{X}^e$  가

. 가  $\mathbf{e}$  가  $\mathbf{Z}$

$\Delta \mathbf{X}^e$  0 ,  $\Delta \mathbf{X}$   $\Delta \mathbf{X}^e$

$\Delta \mathbf{X}^f$  .

rank

$\mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{e}$

가  $\Delta \mathbf{X}^f$

가

가

가

가

## 2.2

가

가

가

$L_p$ -norm

가

가

$L_p$ -

$L_p$ -

$$\|x - x_0\|_p = \left[ \int_V |x - x_0|^p dV \right]^{1/p} \quad (2.14)$$

,  $x$   $x_0$

$L_p$ -

가

[15].

$p$

(2.14)  $p = 2$  가  $x_0$  가

piecewise continuous

$L_2$   $L_2$

$$\Pi_R = \|x - x_0\|_2^2 = \int_V (x - x_0)^2 dV \quad (2.15)$$

(2.15)  $L_2$

$p = 1$   $L_1$

$$\Pi_R = \|x - x_0\|_1 = \int_V |x - x_0| dV \quad (2.16)$$

(2.16)  $L_1$  Dirac-delta

$L_1$

### 2.3

(2.2) 가 .

Tikhonov TSVD (Truncated Singular Value Decomposition) .

ill-posed SI 가

well-posed .

Tikhonov 가 가 가

TSVD 가 가 가

가 .  $L_2$ - Tikhonov

$L_1$ - TSVD .

### 2.3.1 Tikhonov

Tikhonov (2.2)

$L_2$ -

$$\Pi_R = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \int_V (x - x_0)^2 dV \quad (2.17)$$

,  $\lambda$

가 SI

가

가 .

SI

LCM (L-Curve Method)[16], GCV(Generalized Cross Validation)[13]

, SI GMS(Geometric Mean Scheme)[9]

VRFS(Variable Regularization Factor Scheme)[4,8,17] . (2.17)

$$\Pi_R = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0\|_2^2 \quad (2.18)$$

(2.2)

$$\text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \Pi = \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{X}) - \bar{\mathbf{U}}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0\|_2^2 \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}) \leq 0 \quad (2.19)$$

,  $\mathbf{X}$ ,  $\mathbf{X}_0$  .

(2.19)

$\mathbf{X}$  .

### 2.3.3 Truncated Singular Value Decomposition

Rank가 가 . TSVD

가

, ,

rank

.  $L_1$ -

TSVD

$$\text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \Pi = \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{X}) - \bar{\mathbf{U}}\|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}) \leq 0 \quad (2.20)$$

(2.20)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Delta\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0\|_1 \\ & \text{subject to} \quad \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \Pi = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{S}_{k-1} \Delta\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^r\|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Delta\mathbf{X}) \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

$$\Delta\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{S}_{k-1}, \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^r \quad k, \quad , \quad ,$$

(2.21)

(2.20)

(2.4)

(2.7)

가

가

(2.21)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Delta\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0\|_1 \\ & \text{subject to } \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \Pi = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{S}_{k-1} \Delta\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^r\|^2 \quad \text{and } \mathbf{X}_l \leq \mathbf{X}_{k-1} + \Delta\mathbf{X} \leq \mathbf{X}_u \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

$$\mathbf{X}_l \quad \mathbf{X}_u \quad . \quad (2.22)$$

$$\Delta\mathbf{X} = \sum_{j=1}^t \mathbf{v}_j \omega_j^{-1} \mathbf{z}_j^T \mathbf{U}^r + \sum_{j=t+1}^n \gamma_j \mathbf{v}_j = \Delta\mathbf{X}_t + \mathbf{z} \quad (2.23)$$

$t$  truncation number  $\Delta\mathbf{X}_t, \mathbf{z}$

(2.23) rank가  $\mathbf{z}$  가  
가  $L_1$ -

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{z} + (\mathbf{X}_{k-1} - \mathbf{X}_0 + \Delta\mathbf{X}_t)\|_1 \\ & \text{subject to } \mathbf{V}_t^T \mathbf{z} = 0 \quad \text{and } \mathbf{X}_l - \mathbf{X}_{k-1} - \Delta\mathbf{X}_t \leq \mathbf{z} \leq \mathbf{X}_u - \mathbf{X}_{k-1} - \Delta\mathbf{X}_t \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

$\mathbf{V}_t$  .

$$\mathbf{V}_t = (\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_t) \tag{2.22}$$

(2.21)

$\mathbf{z}$  가  $\mathbf{V}$

.

(2.21)

simplex

line search

.

### 3. SI

#### 3.1 Maximum likelihood estimation Bayesian Theory

가 가 .

, ,

가 .

SI  $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$  가  $\mathbf{X}$

maximum likelihood

$p(\mathbf{X} | \bar{\mathbf{u}})$  Bayesian Theory

$$p(\mathbf{X} | \bar{\mathbf{u}}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{X} \cap \bar{\mathbf{u}})}{p(\bar{\mathbf{u}})} = \frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{X})p(\mathbf{X})}{\int p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{X})p(\mathbf{X})d\mathbf{X}} = c p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{X})p(\mathbf{X}) \quad (3.1)$$

,  $c$  1 .  $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$  가

$\mathbf{X}$   $p(\mathbf{X} | \bar{\mathbf{u}})$  posterior ,  $\mathbf{X}$  가  $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$

$p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{X})$  prior . (3.1) prior

$p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{X})$

[21].

$$p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{X}) = \int_U p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{u}) p(\mathbf{u} | \mathbf{X}) d\mathbf{u} \quad (3.2)$$

$\mathbf{u}$  ,  $U$   
 (3.2) (3.1) posterior

$$p(\mathbf{X} | \bar{\mathbf{u}}) = c \left[ \int_U p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{u}) p(\mathbf{u} | \mathbf{X}) d\mathbf{u} \right] p(\mathbf{X}) \quad (3.3)$$

(3.3)  $p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{u})$   $\mathbf{u}$  가  
 $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$   
 $p(\mathbf{u} | \mathbf{X})$   $\mathbf{X}$  가  $\mathbf{u}$   
 $p(\mathbf{X})$   
 $\mathbf{X}$  ,  
 , posterior ,

SI

SI

SI

가

가

### 3.2 Bayesian Theory

posterior

가

$$p(\bar{\mathbf{u}} | \mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^m \det \mathbf{C}_d}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{C}_d^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u})\right] \quad (3.4)$$

,  $\mathbf{C}_d$  ( $\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}$ ) covariance  $m$

covariance

$\mathbf{u}$

$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}$

$(\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))$  ,

SI

가 가

$p(\mathbf{u} | \mathbf{X})$  Dirac-delta .

$$p(\mathbf{u} | \mathbf{X}) = \delta(\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) \quad (3.5)$$

가 가

가 .

$(\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))$  0 가

$$p(\mathbf{u} | \mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \mathbf{C}_m}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))^T \mathbf{C}_m^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) \right] \quad (3.6)$$

,  $\mathbf{C}_m$   $(\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))$  covariance .

가 .

symmetric exponential .

$p(\mathbf{X})$  가

$$p(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \mathbf{C}_X}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0)^T \mathbf{C}_X^{-1}(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0)\right] \quad (3.7)$$

,  $\mathbf{C}_X$                        $\mathbf{X}$                       covariance                      ,  $n$   
 ,  $\mathbf{X}_0$

$p(\mathbf{X})$  가 symmetric exponential

$$p(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{(2\sigma_X)^n} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\sigma_X} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - (x_0)_i|\right] \quad (3.8)$$

가

Bayesian Theory

가

posterior

$$p(\mathbf{X} | \bar{\mathbf{u}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^m \det \mathbf{C}_d} \sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \mathbf{C}_m} \sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \mathbf{C}_x}} \times \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) + (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0)^T \mathbf{C}_X^{-1} (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0) \right\} \right] \quad (3.9)$$

$$\mathbf{C}_D = \mathbf{C}_d + \mathbf{C}_m \quad . \quad (3.9)$$

$$(3.10)$$

$$\text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) + (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0)^T \mathbf{C}_X^{-1} (\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0) \right\} \quad (3.10)$$

SI Tikhonov  $L_2$ -

covariance

symmetric exponential 가

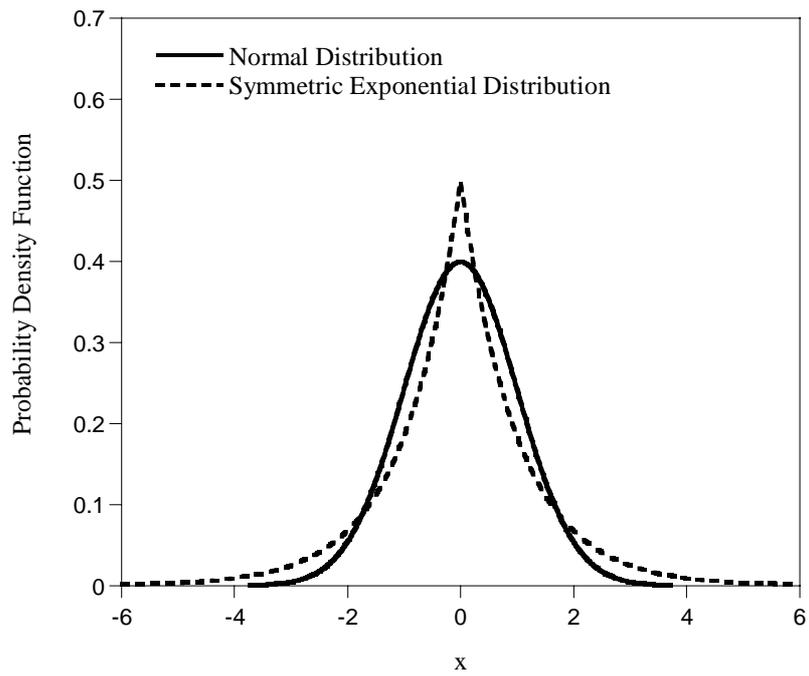
posterior

$$p(\mathbf{X} | \bar{\mathbf{u}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^m \det \mathbf{C}_d} \sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det \mathbf{C}_m} (2\sigma_x)^n} \times \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) - \frac{1}{\sigma_x} |\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0| \right] \quad (3.11)$$

$$\mathbf{C}_D = \mathbf{C}_d + \mathbf{C}_m \quad , \quad \text{maximum likelihood}$$

$$\text{Min}_x \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) + \frac{1}{\sigma_x} |\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0| \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

SI                      Tikhonov  $L_1$ -  
 covariance  
 가



< 3.1>                      가                      symmetry exponential

(3.10) (3.12) Bayesian Theory SI

$p(\mathbf{X})$  가 SI

. < 3.1> 가

symmetric exponential 가 .

symmetric exponential

가 .

$L_2$ -

symmetric exponential  $L_1$ - .

### 3.3 Covariance

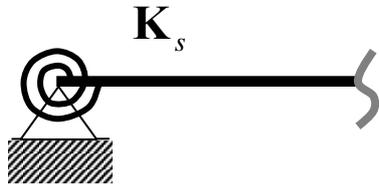
covariance .

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{P}_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, nlc \quad (3.13)$$

$$, \mathbf{K}, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{P}_i, nlc, , i, , i, , . \quad (3.13)$$

$\mathbf{K}$   $\mathbf{P}_i$  .

가



< 3.2 >

가

가

3.3.1

$\mathbf{K}$

< 3.2 >

$\mathbf{K}_s$

0

0

가

$$\mathbf{e}_m = \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{S}_s \Delta \mathbf{K}_s \tag{3.14}$$

$\mathbf{S}_s$  ,  $\mathbf{K}_s$  ,  
 $(\mathbf{K}_s)_m$  .  $\mathbf{e}_m$   
 covariance .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{C}_m &= E(\mathbf{e}_m \mathbf{e}_m^T) - E(\mathbf{e}_m) (E(\mathbf{e}))^T \\
 &= E(\mathbf{e}_m \mathbf{e}_m^T) \\
 &= E(\mathbf{S}_s \Delta \mathbf{K}_s \Delta \mathbf{K}_s^T \mathbf{S}_s^T) \\
 &= \mathbf{S}_s E(\Delta \mathbf{K}_s \Delta \mathbf{K}_s^T) \mathbf{S}_s^T
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

$\mathbf{K}_s$  가  $(\mathbf{K}_s)_m$  ,  $\Delta \mathbf{K}_s$   
 $0$  가 . ,  $\Delta \mathbf{K}_s$   $\mathbf{e}_m$   
 $0$  가  $E(\mathbf{e}_m) = 0$  . ,  $\Delta \mathbf{K}_s$   
 , (3.15) .

$$\mathbf{C}_m = \mathbf{S}_s \text{diag}(\text{Var}(\Delta k_{s,i})) \mathbf{S}_s^T \tag{3.16}$$

$\Delta k_{s,i}$   $\Delta \mathbf{K}_s$   $i$  .

### 3.3.2

**P**

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}_m + \mathbf{P}_e \quad (3.17)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_m \quad \mathbf{P}_e$$

$\mathbf{e}_m$

$$\mathbf{e}_m = \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{u} = -\mathbf{AK}^{-1}\mathbf{P}_e \quad (3.18)$$

$\mathbf{A}$

boolean

covariance

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_m &= E(\mathbf{e}_m \mathbf{e}_m^T) - E(\mathbf{e}_m) \{E(\mathbf{e}_m)\}^T \\ &= E(\mathbf{e}_m \mathbf{e}_m^T) \\ &= \mathbf{AK}^{-1} E(\mathbf{P}_e \mathbf{P}_e^T) (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \mathbf{A}^T \\ &= \mathbf{AK}^{-1} \text{diag}(\text{Var}(p_{e,i})) (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \mathbf{A}^T \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

$p_{e,i}$   $\mathbf{P}_e$   $i$  가

### 3.3.3

가 가 .  
 가 가  
 가 .

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{X})\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{P}_i + \mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, nlc \quad (3.20)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i} \quad i \quad \mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -\mathbf{K}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{K}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad (3.21)$$

(3.22)

$$\mathbf{e}_m = \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{u} = -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{K}^{-1}\mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i} \quad (3.22)$$

,  $\mathbf{A}$

boolean

covariance

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_m &= E(\mathbf{e}_m \mathbf{e}_m^T) - E(\mathbf{e}_m) \{E(\mathbf{e}_m)\}^T \\ &= E(\mathbf{e}_m \mathbf{e}_m^T) \\ &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{K}^{-1} E(\mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i} \mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i}^T) (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \mathbf{A}^T \end{aligned} \tag{3.23}$$

### 3.4 Covariance

$L_1$ -

(3.10)

(3.12)

covariance

3.4.1

가

(3.12) Tikhonov  $L_1$ - TSVD

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0\|_1 \\ & \text{subject to } \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}))^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) \right\} \text{ and } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

가

covariance  $\mathbf{C}_D^{-1}$   $\mathbf{X}$

가

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \cong 0 \quad (3.25)$$

(3.25) 가

(2.7) covariance

$$\mathbf{S}_{k-1}^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \mathbf{S}_{k-1} \Delta \mathbf{X} - \Delta \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^r = 0 \quad (3.26)$$

$\mathbf{C}_D^{-1}$  positive definite Cholesky Decomposition

$$\mathbf{C}_D^{-1} = \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{L} \quad (3.27)$$

(3.26)

$$(\mathbf{LS})^T (\mathbf{LS}) \Delta \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{LS})^T (\mathbf{LU}^r) \quad (3.28)$$

$$(\mathbf{S}^*)^T \mathbf{S}^* \Delta \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{S}^*)^T \mathbf{U}^{r*} \quad (3.29)$$

$$\mathbf{S}^* = \mathbf{LS}, \quad \mathbf{U}^{r*} = \mathbf{LU}^r \quad \mathbf{S}^*$$

TSVD

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = \sum_{j=1}^t \mathbf{v}_j^* (\omega_j^*)^{-1} \mathbf{z}_j^* \mathbf{U}^{r*} + \sum_{j=t+1}^n \gamma_j \mathbf{v}_j^* = \Delta \mathbf{X}_t + \mathbf{z} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{z} + (\mathbf{X}_{k-1} - \mathbf{X}_0 + \Delta \mathbf{X}_t)\|_1 \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{z} = 0 \quad \text{and } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}) \leq 0 \quad (3.31)$$

simplex method

line search

3.4.2

가

가

$$(3.25) \quad \text{가}$$

3.4.1

가

가

$$(3.27) \quad \text{가}$$

$$(3.24)$$

$$(3.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_0\|_1 \\ & \text{subject to } \text{Min}_{\mathbf{X}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\mathbf{u}}^* - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^*(\mathbf{X}))^T (\bar{\mathbf{u}}^* - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^*(\mathbf{X})) \right\} \text{ and } \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{X}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

$$, \quad \bar{\mathbf{u}}^* = \mathbf{L}\bar{\mathbf{u}}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^* = \mathbf{L}\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \quad .$$

$$\mathbf{u}^* \qquad \qquad \mathbf{X} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{S}^* \quad .$$

$$\mathbf{S}^* = \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^*(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}} (\mathbf{L}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}) + \mathbf{L} \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad (3.33)$$

$$, \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad .$$

$$\mathbf{S}^* \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad .$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad (3.27) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{X} \quad .$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}^T}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{L}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad (3.34)$$

$$(3.34) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}, \quad \mathbf{L} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}^T}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad \text{가}$$

indicial notation

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}^{-1}}{\partial X_l} = \frac{\partial L_{ki}}{\partial X_l} L_{kj} + L_{ki} \frac{\partial L_{kj}}{\partial X_l} \quad \text{where } i < j, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, i \quad (3.35)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

covariance (3.23)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} &= -\mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \\ &= -\mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_m}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \\ &= \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P} (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \\ &\quad + \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P} (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \\ &= \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{P} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right\} (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \\ &= \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P} + \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P} \right)^T \right\} (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (3.36)$$

$$, \quad \mathbf{C}_D = \mathbf{C}_m + \mathbf{C}_d \quad \mathbf{P} = \text{diag}(\text{Var}(\Delta p_i))$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad \text{가}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} + \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P} \right)^T \right\} (\mathbf{K}^{-1})^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{C}_D^{-1} \quad (3.37)$$

$$\text{, } \mathbf{C}_D = \mathbf{C}_m + \mathbf{C}_d \quad \mathbf{P} = E(\mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i} \mathbf{P}_{\Delta T, i}^T) \quad .$$

$$(3.36) \quad (3.37) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}_D^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad (3.35)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{matrix}(m \times m) \\ & = \mathbf{matrix}(m \times m) \times \mathbf{matrix}(m \times m) + \mathbf{matrix}(m \times m) \times \mathbf{matrix}(m \times m) \quad (3.38) \\ & \Rightarrow \mathbf{vector}(m^*) = \mathbf{matrix}(m^* \times m^*) \times \mathbf{vector}(m^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{, } m^* = \frac{m(m+1)}{2} \quad . < \quad 3.3 >$$

$$i > j \quad \text{가}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{ij} = \mathbf{V}_n \quad \text{where, } n = \frac{(i-1)(2m-i+2)}{2} + j - i + 1 \quad (3.39)$$

< 3.3 >

$$(3.38) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \quad (3.33) \quad \mathbf{S}^*$$

$$\text{Min}_{\Delta \mathbf{X}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^{*T} \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^* \Delta \mathbf{X} - \Delta \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^{*T} \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^{*r} \right\} \quad (3.40)$$

$$, \quad \mathbf{S}_{k-1}^* = \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^*(\mathbf{X}_{k-1})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}, \quad \mathbf{U}_{k-1}^{*r} = \bar{\mathbf{U}}^* - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}^*(\mathbf{X}_{k-1})$$

1

$$\mathbf{S}^{*T} \mathbf{S}^* \Delta \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{S}^{*T} \mathbf{U}^{*r} \quad (3.41)$$

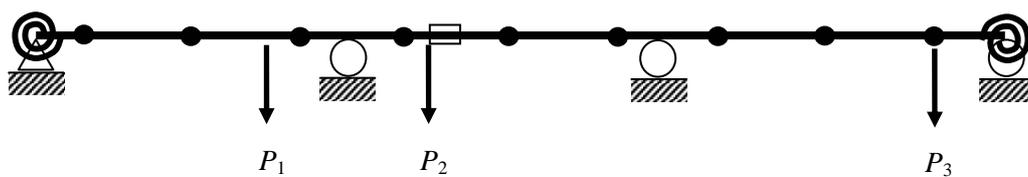
$L_1$

$\mathbf{S}^*$

4.

4.1

. < 4.1> 3 .  
 20m , 60m . 10 ,  
 30 . 3 9 .  
 EI .  
 $420 \times 10^6$  (kN m<sup>2</sup>) , 13  
 $140 \times 10^6$  (kN m<sup>2</sup>) .

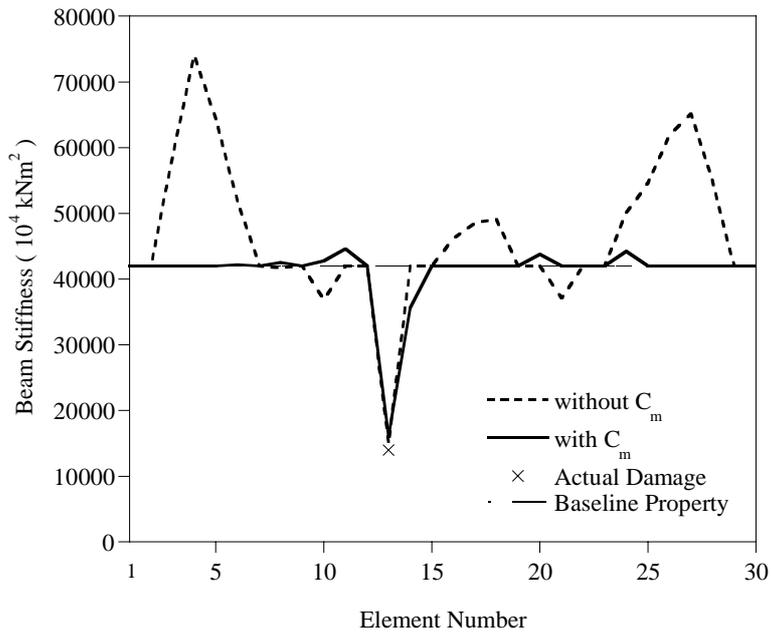


● :

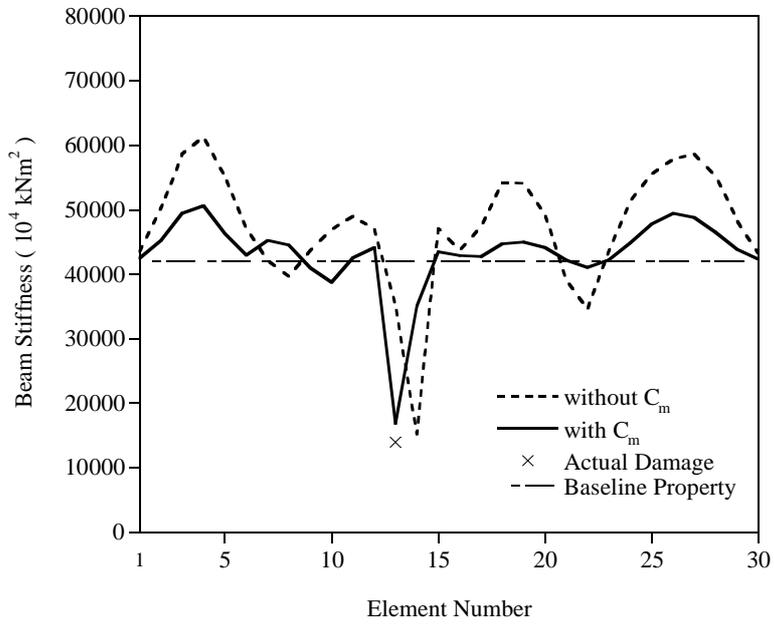
□ : (13 )

< 4.1>

$(\mathbf{K}_S)_m$   
 10%  $42 \times 10^6$  (kN m<sup>2</sup>) ,  $\sigma_S$  10%  
 $4.2 \times 10^6$  (kN m<sup>2</sup>) 가 .  
 $\sigma_S$   $(\mathbf{K}_S)_m - \sigma_S$  가 ,  
 1%, 5% 가 .



< 4.2 >  $L_1$  - ( 1% )  
 :



< 4.3>  $L_2$ - ( 1%)

:

< 4.2> < 4.3> 가 1%

가 .

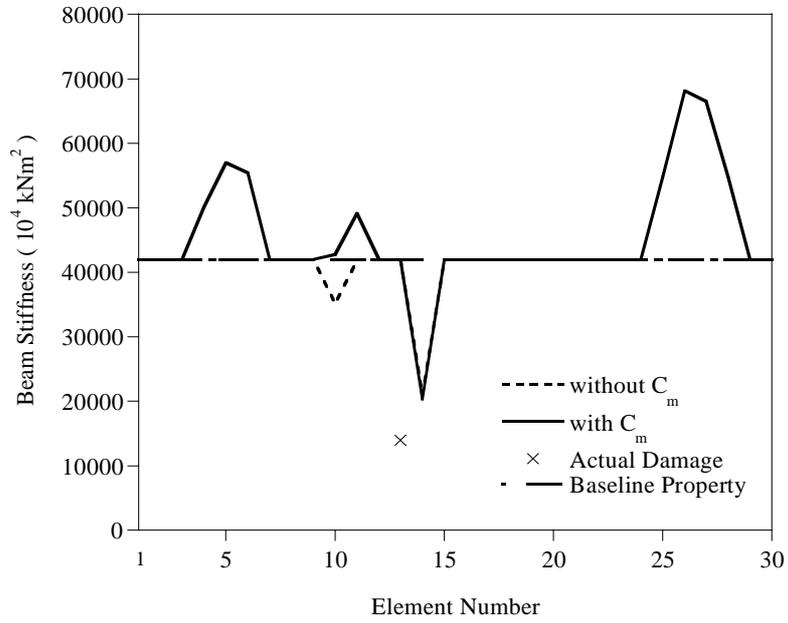
< 4.2>  $L_1$ - , < 4.3>  $L_2$ -

, covariance

.  $L_1$ -  $L_2$ -

.  $L_2$ -

$L_1$ -



< 4.4>  $L_1$ - ( 5%)  
 :

가 .

< 4.4> < 4.5> 5% 가

가

13

14

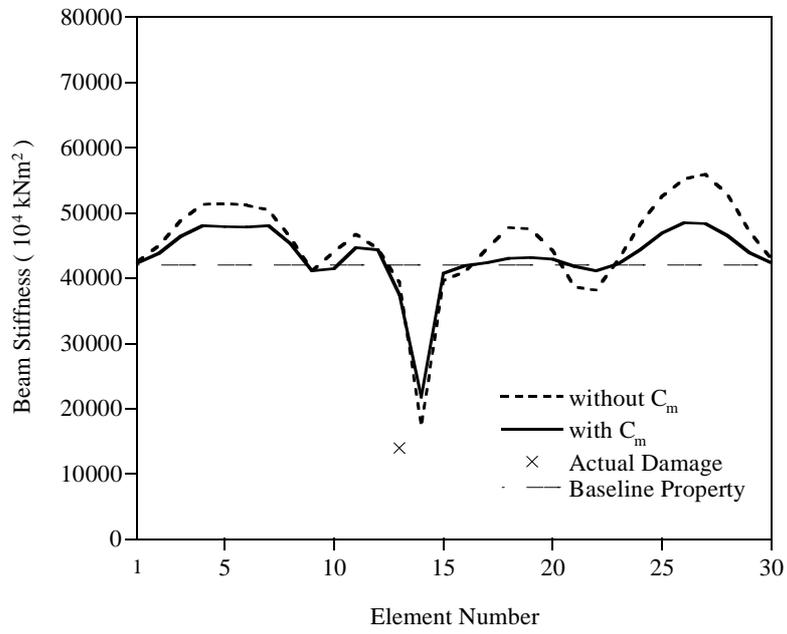
covariance

가 1%

가

$L_1$ -

$L_2$ -



< 4.5 >  $L_2$ - ( 5%)  
:

. 가

symmetric exponential

$L_1$ -

$C_m$

가 가

.  $L_1$ -

가

## 4.2

4.6>

3

. <

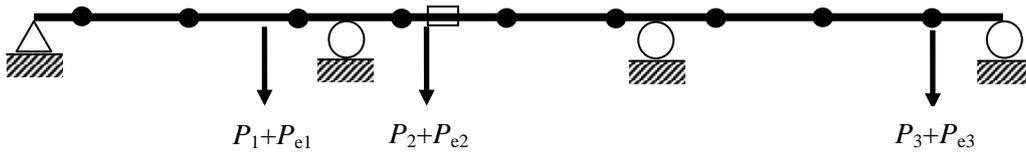
4.1

5kN,

10% 0.5kN

4.5kN

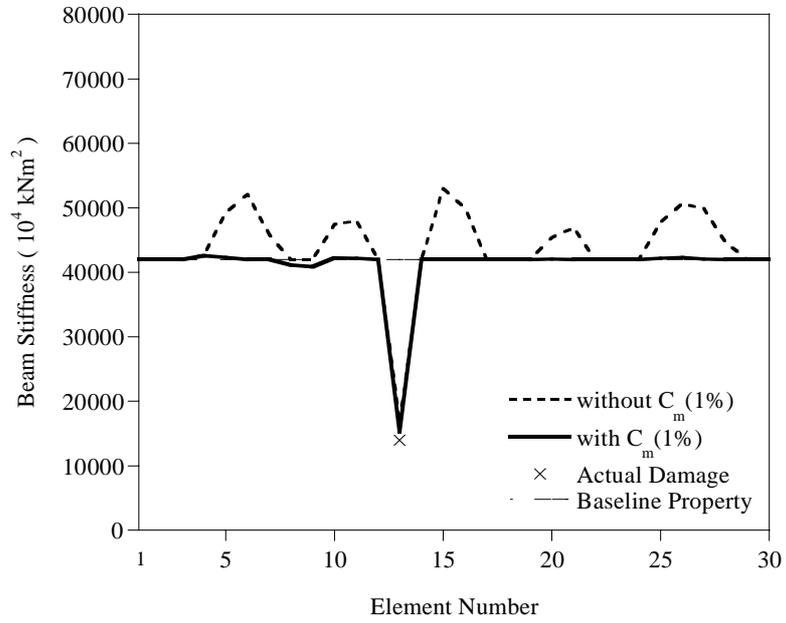
5kN



● :

□ : (13 )

< 4.6>



< 4.7>  $L_1$ - ( 1%)  
:

< 4.7> < 4.8> 가 1%

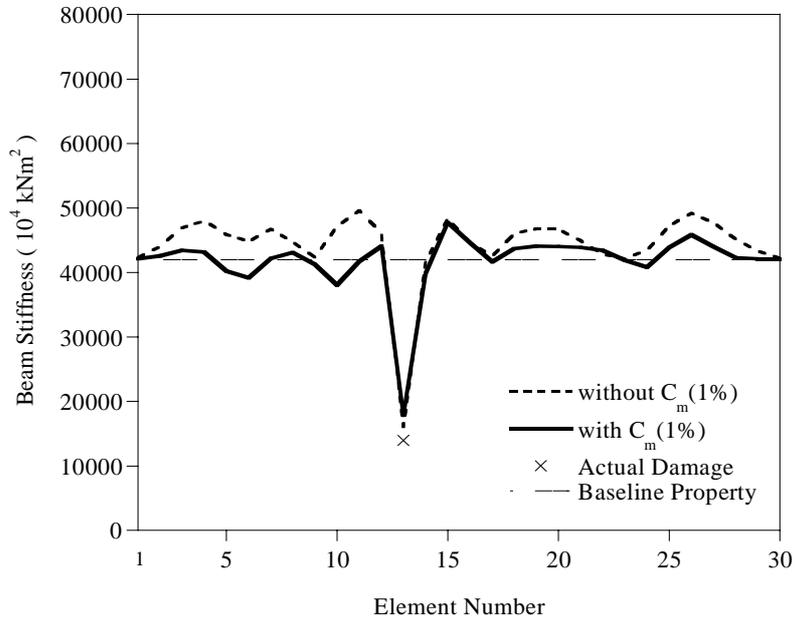
가 . <

4.7>  $L_1$ - , < 4.8>  $L_2$ -

, covariance

$L_1$ -

$L_2$ -



< 4.8>  $L_2$ - ( 1%)  
 :

.  $L_2$ -  $L_1$ -  
 가

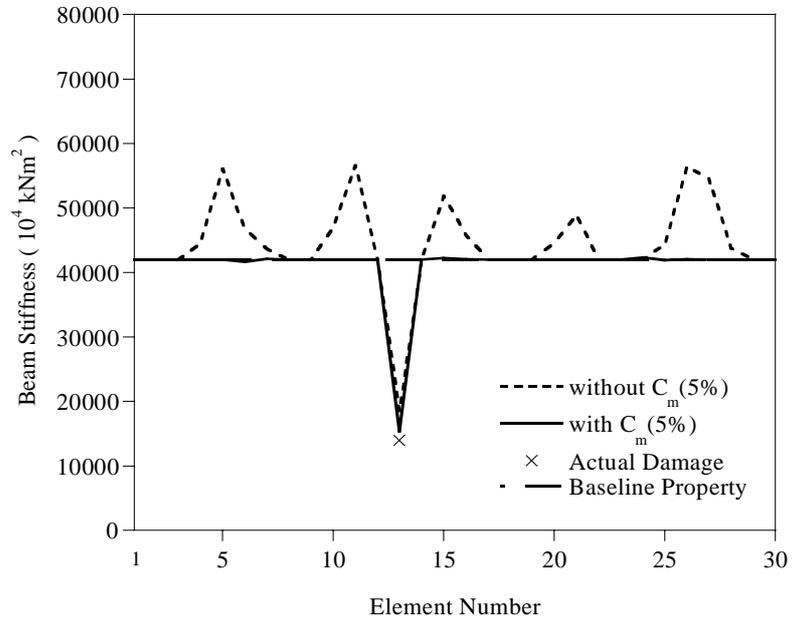
< 4.9> < 4.10> 5% 가

. < 4.9>  $L_1$ -

< 4.10>  $L_2$ -

$L_2$ - .  $C_m$

가 . 13 14



< 4.9>  $L_1$ - ( 5%)  
:

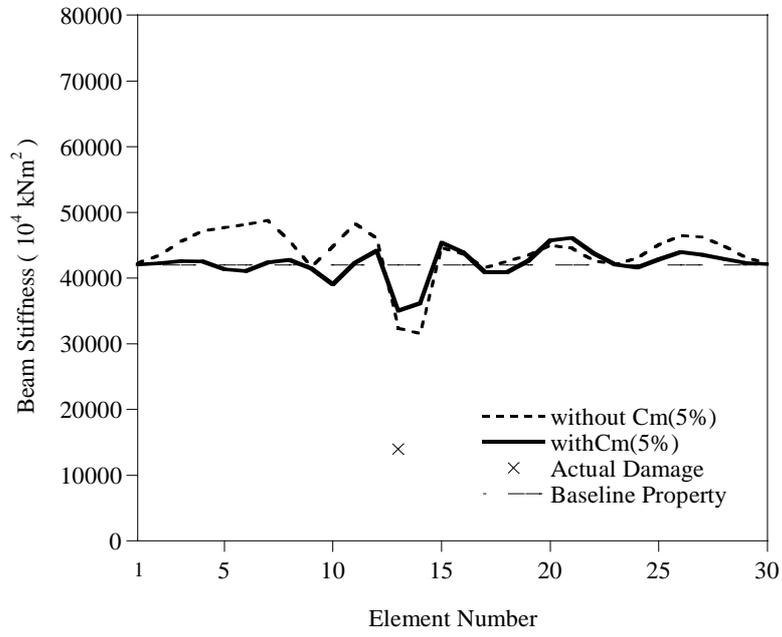
가

가

$C_m$

< 4.9>  $L_1$ -  $C_m$

$C_m$



< 4.10 >  $L_2$ - ( 5%)  
:

$C_m$

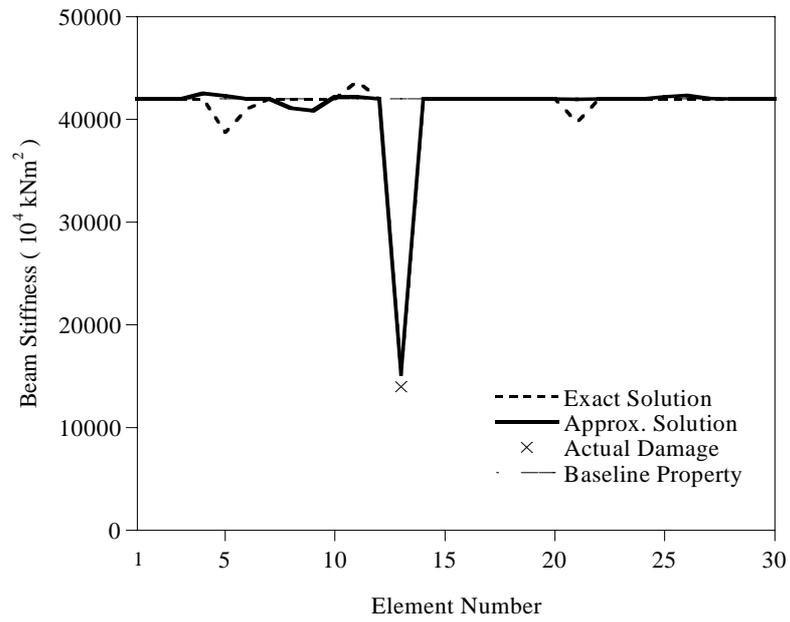
가  $L_1$ -  $C_m$  가

### 4.3

3.4.1

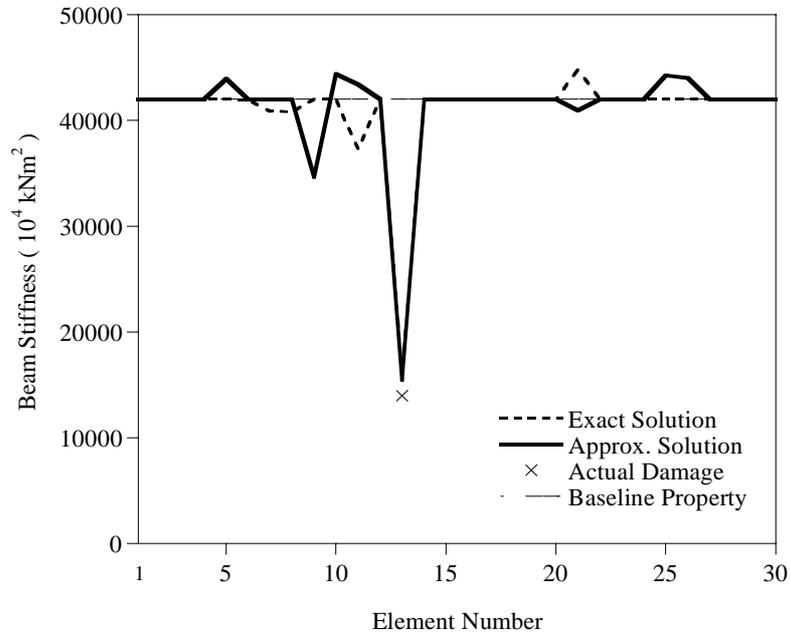
3.4.2

< 4.11> < 4.12> 가 1% 5%



< 4.11>  $L_1$ - ( 1%)

:



< 4.12>  $L_1$ - ( 5%)

:

가 5%

가

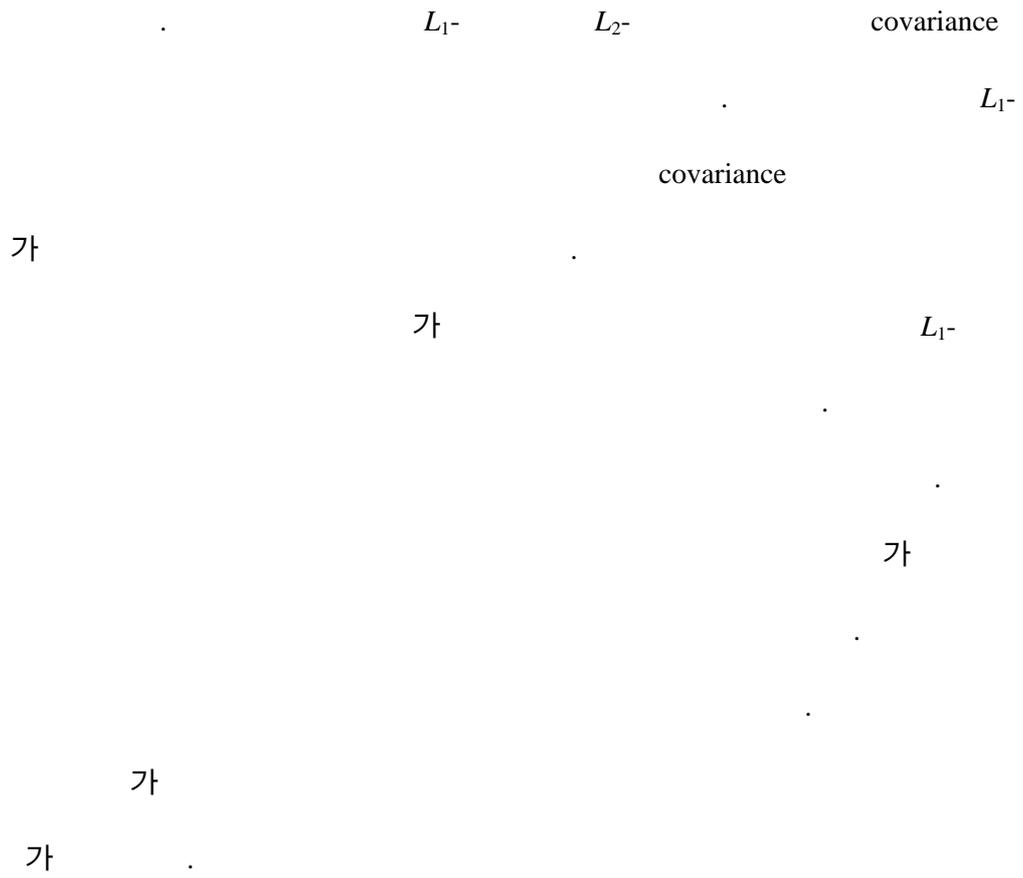
가

가

$L_1$ -

5.

SI  
 $L_1$ - . SI  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 SI  
 가 . SI  
 maximum likelihood  
 .  
 Bayesian Theory .  
 가  $L_2$ -  
 가, symmetric exponential 가  $L_1$ - 가  
 .  
 covariance  
 covariance 가 ,  
 covariance 가 .



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## ABSTRACT

This paper presents a new approach to eliminate effect of modeling errors in system identification scheme. It is well-known that SI problems are a type of ill-posed problems, which suffers from instabilities characterized by non-uniqueness and discontinuity of solutions. The instabilities become severe when measured responses of structures are noisy and incomplete. Regularization techniques have been proven to be very effective in stabilizing the ill-posedness of inverse problems such as SI problems of mechanical systems. Most previous works on the regularization of SI scheme have concerned on the measurement error rather than modeling error.

The modeling error represents the discrepancy between a real structure and its mathematical model employed in the SI. The modeling errors cannot be filtered with regularization techniques used before. Because the measurement errors are random while the modeling errors are systematic in nature. This paper proposes a new error function based on Bayesian theory to reduce the instability caused by modeling error. The  $L_1$ -regularization function is employed to filter out noise in measure responses. The optimization for SI is performed by the PP-TSVD.

The validity of the proposed method is demonstrated through numerical examples on discrete structures under various damage scenarios. The proposed method is able to control the modeling error and measurement error effectively by the combination of the new error function and  $L_1$ -regularization function.

**Key Word**

Statistical SI, Bayesian Theory,  $L_1$ -regularization,  $L_2$ -regularization, normal distribution, symmetric exponential distribution, measurement error, modeling error, covariance matrix.

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