

扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计的通用公式

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摘要: 基于概括函数模型, 从 Helmert 型方差分量估计原理导出处理同类观测值包含多个方差分量的估计公式, 即扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量通用公式, 并给出其简化通用公式及特殊情况。

关键词: 方差-协方差分量估计; 概括函数模型; 通用公式; Helmert 方差分量估计

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尽管目前方差-协方差分量估计的方法众多^[1-12], 但大多数方法都假定每类观测值仅含 1 个方差分量或仅估计单个方差分量。刘长建等^[4]提出扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计, 但其公式推导是基于间接平差的。本文基于概括函数模型, 从每类观测值仅含 1 个方差分量扩展到每类观测值含有多个方差分量出发, 推导出扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计的通用公式, 并给出其特殊情况和简化公式。

1 概括函数模型

概括平差函数模型是间接平差、附有限制条件的间接平差、条件平差和附有参数的条件平差的统一, 其一般的函数模型为^[3]:

$$\begin{cases} F(\hat{\mathbf{L}}, \hat{\mathbf{X}}) = 0 \\ \Phi(\hat{\mathbf{X}}) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中, \mathbf{L} 为观测值向量, \mathbf{X} 为参数向量, c 为一般条件方程个数, s 为限制条件方程个数。如果式(1)是非线性的, 按泰勒公式展开为线性形式, 则概括函数模型的线性形式为:

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{C} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{W}_x = \mathbf{0} \quad (3)$$

式中, n 为观测值个数, u 为参数个数, 且满足 $r+u=s+c$, r 为多余观测数, 系数矩阵的秩分别为 $R(\mathbf{A})=c$, $R(\mathbf{B})=u$, $R(\mathbf{C})=s$ 。设随机模型为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \sigma_0^2 \mathbf{Q} = \sigma_0^2 \mathbf{P}^{-1} \quad (4)$$

式中, σ_0^2 为单位权方差, \mathbf{Q} 和 \mathbf{P} 分别为观测值的协因数阵和权阵。根据最小二乘原理, 在 $\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{V}$

= min 的条件下构造条件极值方程为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi} = \mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{V} - 2\mathbf{K}^T (\mathbf{AV} + \mathbf{B}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{W}) - 2\mathbf{K}_s^T (\mathbf{Cx} + \mathbf{W}_x) \quad (5)$$

式中, \mathbf{K} 和 \mathbf{K}_s 分别对应于式(2)和式(3)的联系数。将式(5)分别对 \mathbf{V} 和 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ 取偏导并令其为 0, 再和式(2)及式(3)联立可得:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = -(\mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} - \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{N}_{CC}^{-1} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1}) \mathbf{W}_e - \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{N}_{CC}^{-1} \mathbf{W}_x \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{V} = -\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{N}_{AA}^{-1} (\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{B}\hat{\mathbf{x}}) \quad (7)$$

式中,

$$\mathbf{N}_{AA} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^T, \mathbf{N}_{BB} = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{N}_{AA}^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{W}_e = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{N}_{AA}^{-1} \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{N}_{CC} = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} \mathbf{C}^T \quad (8)$$

联系数 \mathbf{K} 的求解详见文献[13], 参数向量 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ 和常数项 \mathbf{W} 的协因数阵为:

$$\mathbf{Q}_K = \mathbf{N}_{AA}^{-1} - \mathbf{N}_{AA}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q}_{xx} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{N}_{AA}^{-1} \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{xx} = \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} - \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{N}_{CC}^{-1} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_W = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{N}_{AA} \quad (11)$$

应用协方差传播定律, 由式(7)可得 \mathbf{V} 的方差阵为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_V = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}_K \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} \quad (12)$$

式中, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W$ 为常数项 \mathbf{W} 的方差阵, 且由式(11)可知:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W = \sigma_0^2 \mathbf{Q}_W = \sigma_0^2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A} \sigma_0^2 \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{A}^T \quad (13)$$

根据文献[1]中二次型的期望公式 $E(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{xx}) + \boldsymbol{\mu}_x^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\mu}_x$, 顾及 $E(\mathbf{V}) = 0$ 可得:

$$E(\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{V}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_V) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{AA} \mathbf{Q}_K \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{AA} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{AA}) \sigma_0^2 \quad (14)$$

2 扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量通用公式

假设推导的函数模型和式(2)、(3)一致,但不同于式(4)的随机模型,将式(4)的随机模型根据文献[13]扩展到一般的随机模型:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 & & \\ & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

假设观测值向量 \mathbf{L} 含有 k 类独立的观测值 $\mathbf{L}_1, \mathbf{L}_2, \dots, \mathbf{L}_k$, 即

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{L}_k \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}_1 \\ \mathbf{V}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{V}_k \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}_k] \quad (16)$$

$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k$ 为各类观测值的方差阵,且假设每类观测值含有多个方差分量,即

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 = \sigma_{11}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{11} + \sigma_{12}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{12} + \dots + \sigma_{1n_1}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{1n_1} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 = \sigma_{21}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{21} + \sigma_{22}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{22} + \dots + \sigma_{2n_2}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{2n_2} \\ \cdots \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = \sigma_{k1}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{k1} + \sigma_{k2}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{k2} + \dots + \sigma_{kn_k}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{kn_k} \end{array} \right. \quad (17)$$

式中, σ_{ij}^2 为待求的方差分量, \mathbf{Q}_{ij} 为已知的协因数阵, σ_{ij}^2 和 \mathbf{Q}_{ij} 中 i 为第 i 类观测值, j 为第 i 类观测值中第 j 个方差分量, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k 为第 k 类观测值的方差分量的个数。则式(2)可写为:

$$\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{V}_1 + \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{V}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{V}_k + \hat{\mathbf{Bx}} + \mathbf{W} = 0 \quad (18)$$

令待求的 σ_{ij}^2 初值为 1,则式(15)可变为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{10} & & \\ & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{20} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k0} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_1 & & \\ & \mathbf{Q}_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \mathbf{Q}_k \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

式中,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Q}_1 = \mathbf{Q}_{11} + \mathbf{Q}_{12} + \dots + \mathbf{Q}_{1n_1} \\ \mathbf{Q}_2 = \mathbf{Q}_{21} + \mathbf{Q}_{22} + \dots + \mathbf{Q}_{2n_2} \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{Q}_k = \mathbf{Q}_{k1} + \mathbf{Q}_{k2} + \dots + \mathbf{Q}_{kn_k} \end{array} \right. \quad (20)$$

再令

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_1 & & & \\ & \mathbf{P}_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \mathbf{P}_k \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

式中, $\mathbf{P}_i = (\mathbf{Q}_{i1} + \mathbf{Q}_{i2} + \dots + \mathbf{Q}_{in_i})^{-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, \mathbf{P} 为已知的初始权阵。再令

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{P}_{i1} = \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{Q}_{i1} \mathbf{P}_i \\ \mathbf{P}_{i2} = \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{Q}_{i2} \mathbf{P}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{P}_{in_i} = \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{Q}_{in_i} \mathbf{P}_i \end{array} \right. \quad (22)$$

则有:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{P}_1 = \mathbf{P}_{11} + \mathbf{P}_{12} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{1n_1} \\ \mathbf{P}_2 = \mathbf{P}_{21} + \mathbf{P}_{22} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{2n_2} \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{P}_k = \mathbf{P}_{k1} + \mathbf{P}_{k2} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{kn_k} \end{array} \right. \quad (23)$$

将式(16)、(19)、(20)代入 $\mathbf{N}_{AA} = \mathbf{AQA}^T$ 可得:

$$\mathbf{N}_{AA} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{A}_1^T + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{Q}_{2j} \mathbf{A}_2^T + \dots + \sum_{h=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{Q}_{kh} \mathbf{A}_k^T \quad (24)$$

而 $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{A}^T$, 顾及式(16)、(17)有:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{A}_1 \sigma_{1i}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{A}_1^T + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{A}_2 \sigma_{2j}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{2j} \mathbf{A}_2^T + \dots + \sum_{h=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{A}_k \sigma_{kh}^2 \mathbf{Q}_{kh} \mathbf{A}_k^T \quad (25)$$

今

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{A}_1^T = \mathbf{N}_{1i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_1 \\ \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{Q}_{2j} \mathbf{A}_2^T = \mathbf{N}_{2j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n_2 \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{Q}_{kh} \mathbf{A}_k^T = \mathbf{N}_{kh}, h = 1, 2, \dots, n_k \end{array} \right. \quad (26)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{Q}_{1i} \mathbf{A}_1^T = \mathbf{N}_1, \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{Q}_{2j} \mathbf{A}_2^T = \mathbf{N}_2, \dots, \sum_{h=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{Q}_{kh} \mathbf{A}_k^T = \mathbf{N}_k \quad (27)$$

则式(24)、(25)可改写为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W = \sum_{m=1}^{n_1} \sigma_{1m}^2 \mathbf{N}_{1m} + \sum_{p=1}^{n_2} \sigma_{2p}^2 \mathbf{N}_{2p} + \dots + \sum_{q=1}^{n_k} \sigma_{qk}^2 \mathbf{N}_{qk} \quad (28)$$

$$\mathbf{N}_{AA} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{N}_{1i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{N}_{2j} + \dots + \sum_{h=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{N}_{kh} \quad (29)$$

式(16)、(21)、(22)代入式(14)左端 $\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{PV}$ 可得:

$$\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{PV} = \sum_{l=1}^k \mathbf{V}_l^T \mathbf{P}_l \mathbf{V}_l = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{P}_{1i} \mathbf{V}_1 +$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{V}_2^T \mathbf{P}_{2j} \mathbf{V}_2 + \cdots + \sum_{h=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{V}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{kh} \mathbf{V}_k \quad (30)$$

式(28)、(29)代入式(14)右端 $\text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{AA} \mathbf{Q}_K \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W)$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{AA} \mathbf{Q}_K \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_W) = \\ & \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{N}_{1i} + \cdots + \sum_{h=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{N}_{hi} \right) \mathbf{Q}_K \left(\sum_{m=1}^{n_1} \sigma_{1m}^2 \mathbf{N}_{1m} + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{p=1}^{n_2} \sigma_{2p}^2 \mathbf{N}_{2p} + \cdots + \sum_{q=1}^{n_k} \sigma_{qk}^2 \mathbf{N}_{qk} \right)) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

将式(14)展开,去掉数学期望并将 σ_{ij}^2 写成估值 $\hat{\sigma}_{ij}^2$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k, j = 1, 2, \dots, n_j$),并令

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\theta} = \\ & [\hat{\sigma}_{11}^2, \hat{\sigma}_{12}^2, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_{1n_1}^2, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_{k1}^2, \hat{\sigma}_{k2}^2, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_{kn_k}^2]^T \quad (32) \\ & f_{(n_1+n_2+\dots+n_k) \times 1} = [\mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{P}_{11} \mathbf{V}_1, \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{P}_{12} \mathbf{V}_1, \dots, \\ & \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{P}_{1n_1} \mathbf{V}_1, \dots, \mathbf{V}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{k1} \mathbf{V}_k, \mathbf{V}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{k2} \mathbf{V}_k, \dots, \mathbf{V}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{kn_k} \mathbf{V}_k]^T \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ij} &= \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{11}) \\ \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{12}) \\ \dots \\ \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{1n_1}) \\ \dots \\ \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{k1}) \\ \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{k2}) \\ \dots \\ \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{kn_k}) \end{bmatrix}, \\ H_{ij} &= \\ & \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{P}_{ij} \mathbf{V}_1 \\ \mathbf{V}_2^T \mathbf{P}_{ij} \mathbf{V}_2 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{V}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{ij} \mathbf{V}_k \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

将式(32)~(34)代入式(14)可得:

$$\hat{\theta} = f \quad (35)$$

式(35)即为扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计的通用公式。显然 \mathbf{H} 为对称阵,且当 \mathbf{H} 可逆时,式(35)的解为 $\hat{\theta} = \mathbf{H}^{-1} f$;当 \mathbf{H} 不可逆时,式(35)存在唯一的伪逆解 $\hat{\theta} = \mathbf{H}^+ f$ 。将式(35)的各行元素求和,顾及式(27)、(29)可得相应的简化公式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{ij}^2 &= \frac{\mathbf{V}_i^T \mathbf{P}_{ij} \mathbf{V}_i}{\text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{ij} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{N}_{AA})}, \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, k; j = 1, 2, \dots, n_j \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

若每类观测值仅含 1 个方差分量,则式(35)和(36)分别对应文献[5]中 Helmert 型方差分量估计通用公式的式(36)和(43)。

3 特殊情况

当式(2)、(3)中的系数阵 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$ 时,即为条件平差的函数模型;当系数阵 $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$ 时,即为附

有参数的条件平差的函数模型;当式(2)、(3)中的系数阵 $\mathbf{A} = -\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$ (\mathbf{I} 为单位阵)时,即为间接平差的函数模型;当系数阵 $\mathbf{A} = -\mathbf{I}$ 时,即为附有限制条件的间接平差的函数模型。对于不同的平差模型,式(35)、(36)的计算不同之处仅在于 \mathbf{Q}_K 而已。这里以 $\mathbf{A} = -\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$ 为例,推导间接平差扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计,其他平差方法扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计可类似得到,不再赘述。

当 $\mathbf{A} = -\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$ 时,式(2)、(3)可变为:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{V}_1 = \mathbf{B}_1 \hat{x} - \mathbf{W}_1 \\ \mathbf{V}_2 = \mathbf{B}_2 \hat{x} - \mathbf{W}_2 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{V}_{k-1} = \mathbf{B}_{k-1} \hat{x} - \mathbf{W}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{V}_k = \mathbf{B}_k \hat{x} - \mathbf{W}_k \end{array} \right. \quad (37)$$

而

$$\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}} = (\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{B})^{-1} = \mathbf{N}_{BB}^{-1} \quad (38)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_K = \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{P} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{P} \quad (39)$$

顾及 $\mathbf{N}_{AA} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{Q}$,此时式(14)变为:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{V}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{Q}) \sigma_0^2 \quad (40)$$

将式(38)、(39)代入式(40)得:

$$\mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Q}_K \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{Q} - 2 \mathbf{P} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}} \mathbf{B}^T + \mathbf{P} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}} \mathbf{B}^T \quad (41)$$

顾及 $\mathbf{N}_{ij} = \mathbf{Q}_{ij}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k; j = 1, 2, \dots, n_j$,并将式(20)、(22)代入式(41),考虑求迹运算的循环性质,再一起代入式(14),去掉期望便得到文献[4]中的式(15)和(16)。由此说明,文献[4]中基于间接平差推导扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计是本文中式(35)和(36)的特例。

4 结语

本文针对现行的方差分量估计方法大多假设每类观测值中仅含 1 个方差分量的情况,基于概括函数模型和 Helmert 型方差分量估计的原理,推导了估计每类观测值含有多个方差分量的通用公式、相应的简化公式及一些特殊情况。同时,随着观测手段的丰富与多样化,往往同类观测值受到多种因素影响,即同类观测值可含有多个方差分量,该公式必将得到越来越多的使用。通用公式的推导不仅可以提高数据处理的精度,也可以使扩展的 Helmert 型方差分量估计在其他平差方法中的使用得到统一,是对方差分量估计理论的又一补充。

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General Formulae of Extended Helmert Type for Estimating Variance Components

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Abstract: General formulae, based on a general function model and the theory of estimating variance components of Helmert type, are derived in this paper in order to estimate different variance components from same kind of observation. The simplified formulae from general formulae and some special cases are also given.

Key words: variance and co-variance components estimation; general function model; general formulae; Helmert variance components estimation

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