1 构建模型

过程模型:

$$\mathbf{x}_{k} = \mathbf{F}_{k} \mathbf{x}_{k-1} + B_{k} \mathbf{u}_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1} \mathbf{w}_{k-1}, \quad \mathbf{w}_{k} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_{n \times 1}, \mathbf{Q}_{k})$$
(1)

观测模型:

$$\mathbf{z}_k = \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_k \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_{m \times 1}, \mathbf{R}_k)$$
 (2)

其中, w_k 和 v_k 是互不相关的高斯白噪声,他们的噪声方差矩阵分别为 Q_k 和 R_k 。

2 状态初始化

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 = \mathrm{E}\left(\mathbf{x}_0\right) \\ \mathbf{P}_0 = \mathrm{E}\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathrm{E}\left(\mathbf{x}_0\right)\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathrm{E}\left(\mathbf{x}_0\right)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \end{cases}$$
(3)

当k=0时,取 $\mathbf{P}_{0|0}=\mathbf{P}_{0},\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{0|0}=\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{0}$ 。

3 状态估计预测

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{F}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1|k-1} + B_k \mathbf{u}_{k-1} \tag{4}$$

4 误差协方差预测

$$\mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} = F_k \mathbf{P}_{k-1|k-1} \mathbf{F}_k^T + \Gamma_{k-1} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T$$

$$\tag{5}$$

5 卡尔曼增益更新

$$\mathbf{K}_{k} = \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \left(\mathbf{H}_{k} \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} + \mathbf{R}_{k} \right)^{-1}$$

$$(6)$$

6 状态估计更新

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} + \mathbf{K}_k \left(\mathbf{z}_k - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k|k-1} \right) \tag{7}$$

其中, $\mathbf{z}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{H}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1}$ 。

7 协方差矩阵更新

$$\mathbf{P}_{k|k} = (\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{H}_k) \, \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \tag{8}$$