

## Lecture 13

### Predictor & Observer

- Use the prediction and observation to determine state
- $P(x_m|x_{m-1})$  = prediction
- $P(x_m|y_m)$  = measurement of state
- Gaussian assumption
- $E(x_m) = \tilde{x}_m$
- $VAR(x_m) = P_m$
- *Given*  $\tilde{x}_{m-1}P_{m-1}$
- *Predict*  $\tilde{x}_m^+P_m^+$
- *Observe*  $y_m$
- Update to get  $\tilde{x}_mP_m$

### Kalman Filter

- Scalar
  - $x_{m+1} = ax_m + v_m$
  - $y_m = cx_m + q_m$
  - $N(0, \sigma_v^2)$
  - $N(0, \sigma_q^2)$
  - $\tilde{x}_m = E(x_m)$
  - $P_m = VAR(x_m - \tilde{x}_m)$
1. Predict -> given  $\tilde{x}_{m-1}P_{m-1}$ 
    - $\tilde{x}_m^+ = A\tilde{x}_{m-1}$
    - $\tilde{P}_m^+ = VAR(x_m - \tilde{x}_m^+)$

- $= VAR(Ax_{m-1} + v_m - A\tilde{x}_{m-1})$
- $= a^2 VAR(x_{m-1} - \tilde{x}_{m-1}) + VAR(v_m) + 2COV(x_{m-1}, -\tilde{x}_{m-1}, v_m)$
- $= a^2 P_{,-1} + \sigma_v^2$
- $\tilde{x}_m^+ = a\tilde{x}_{m-1}$
- $P_m^+ = a^2 P_{m-1} + \sigma_v^2$

2. Observe  $y_m$

- $\tilde{x}_m = \tilde{x}_m^+ + k(y_m - \tilde{y}_m)$
- $\tilde{x}_m = \tilde{x}_m^+ + kcx_m - kc\tilde{x}_m^+ + kq_m$
- $P_m = VAR(x_m - \tilde{x}_m) = E((x_m - \tilde{x}_m)^2)$
- $x_m - \tilde{x}_m = x_m - \tilde{x}_m^+ - k(cx_m + q - \tilde{y}_m)$
- $x_m - \tilde{x}_m^+ - kcx_m - kc\tilde{x}_m^+ - kq_m$
- $(1 - kc)(x_m - \tilde{x}_m^+) - kq_m$
- $(ax + b)2$

$$- a = (1 - kc)$$

$$- a = (x_m - \tilde{x}_m^+)$$

$$- k = -kq_m$$

- $E((1 - kc)^2(x_m - \tilde{x}_m^+) + k^2q_m^2 + 2(a - kc)(x - \tilde{x}_m^+))$
- $(1 - kc)^2 E((x_m - \tilde{x}_m^+)^2) = k^2 E(q_m^2)$
- $(1 - 2kc + k^2c^2)P_m^+ + k^2\sigma_q^2$
- $\frac{d}{dk} = -2cP_m^+ + 2kc^2P_m^+ + 2k\sigma_q^2 = 0$
- $k = \frac{cP_m^+}{c^2P_m^+ + \sigma_q^2}$
- $\tilde{x}_m = \tilde{x}_m^+ + k(y_m - c\tilde{x}_m^+)$
- $P_m = (1 - kc)P_m^+$

## Scalar Kalman

- Given  $a, c, \sigma_v^2 = \text{model uncertainty}, \sigma_q^2 = \text{observation uncertainty}$
- Start at  $\tilde{x}_0$  with  $P_0$
- Predict

$$- \tilde{x}_m^+ = ax_{m-1}$$

$$- P_m^+ = a^2 P_{m-1} + \sigma_v^2$$

- Update  $y_m$

$$- \tilde{x}_m = \tilde{x}_m^+ + k(y_m - c\tilde{x}_m^+)$$

$$- P_m = (1 - kc)P_m^+$$

$$- k = \frac{cP_m^+}{c^2 P_m^+ + \sigma_q^2}$$