

机器人中的状态估计课后习题答案

完成人：高明

联系方式：

知乎：高明

微信：gaoming0901

2.5.1

假设 u, v 是相同维度向量, 请证明下面等式: $u^T v = \text{tr}(vu^T)$

solution:

$$u = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$v = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T$$

$$u^T v = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$uv^T = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y_1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & x_2 y_2 & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & x_n y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(uv^T) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = u^T v$$

2.5.2

如果有两个相互独立的随机变量 x, y , 它们的联合分布为 $p(x, y)$, 请证明它们概率的香浓信息等于各自独立香浓信息的和:

$$H(x, y) = H(x) + H(y)$$

solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
H(x, y) &= -E_{(x, y)}(\ln(f(x, y))) \\
&= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \ln(f(x, y)) dx dy
\end{aligned}$$

因为 x, y 独立

$$\begin{aligned}
H(x, y) &= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f(y) [\ln(f(x)) + \ln(f(y))] dx dy \\
&= -[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f(x) \ln(f(x))) dx] * \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) dy - [\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) \ln(f(y)) dy] * \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \\
&= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f(x) \ln(f(x))) dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) \ln(f(y)) dy \\
&= H(x) + H(y)
\end{aligned}$$

2.5.3

对于高斯分布的随机变量, $x \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, 请证明下面的等式:

$$\mu = E[xx^T] = \Sigma + \mu\mu^T$$

solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma &= E[(x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T] \\
&= E(xx^T - x\mu^T - \mu x^T + \mu\mu^T) \\
&= E(xx^T) - E(x)\mu^T - \mu E(x^T) + \mu\mu^T
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $E(x) = \mu$

$$\Sigma = E(xx^T) - \mu\mu^T$$

因此

$$E(xx^T) = \Sigma + \mu\mu^T$$

2.5.4

对于高斯分布的随机变量, $x \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, 请证明下面的等式:

$$\mu = E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xp(x)dx$$

solution:

$$E(x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) dx$$

做变换:

$$y = x - \mu$$

可得:

$$x = y + \mu$$

$$E(x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y + \mu}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) dy + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) dy$$

上式第一项由于奇函数在关于0对称空间积分为0

上式第二项扣除 μ 满足概率归一化条件

$$E(x) = \mu$$

2.5.5

对于高斯分布的随机变量, $x \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, 证明下式:

$$\Sigma = E[(x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T p(x) dx$$

solution:

$$E[(x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) dx$$

做代换 $y = x - \mu$

$$E[(x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{yy^T}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y^T \Sigma^{-1} y)) dy \dots\dots\dots < 0 >$$

下面参考文献【1】中公式(108)如下式：

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} (X^T B X) = B X + B^T X$$

上式中X是矩阵，向量算特殊矩阵，直接带入，向量表达式如下：

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^T B x) = B x + B^T x \dots\dots\dots < 1 >$$

由于协方差矩阵是对称矩阵，根据等式< 1 >：

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^T \Sigma^{-1} x) = \Sigma^{-1} * x + \Sigma^{-T} * x = 2 * \Sigma^{-1} * x \dots\dots < 2 >$$

对于<2>式变换：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (-\frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x) &= (-\frac{1}{2})(\Sigma^{-1} * x + \Sigma^{-T} * x) = \Sigma^{-1} * x \\ &= x^T \Sigma^{-1} \dots\dots\dots < 3 > \end{aligned}$$

将<3>式带入<0>式：

$$\begin{aligned} E[(x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-y * \Sigma}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y^T \Sigma^{-1} y)) d(-\frac{1}{2}(y^T \Sigma^{-1} y)) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-y * \Sigma}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} d(\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y^T \Sigma^{-1} y))) \end{aligned}$$

分步积分法：

$$\begin{aligned} E[(x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T] \\ &= \frac{y * \Sigma}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} * \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y^T \Sigma^{-1} y)) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Sigma}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det(\Sigma)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y^T \Sigma^{-1} y)) dy \\ &= 0 + \Sigma \\ &= \Sigma \end{aligned}$$

参考文献：

1.Matrix Cookbook---Kaare Brandt Petersen