Assignment 4

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Contents

Implementation of backward pass	2
Validation of backward pass	3
Result from the test run	9

Implementation of backward pass

The backward pass was implemented using the following code:

```
function betaHat=backward(mc,pX,c)
%______
%Code Authors:
% Albert Öst
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%-----
%Initialization step
T=size(pX,2);%Number of observations
betaHat = zeros(size(pX));
\% Depending on if the HMM is finite or not, we get different computations
isFinite = finiteDuration(mc);
if isFinite
   betaHat(:, end) = mc.TransitionProb(:, end)./(c(end-1)*c(end));
   A = mc.TransitionProb(:, 1:end - 1);
   betaHat(:, end) = ones(size(pX, 1), 1)./c(end);
   A = mc.TransitionProb;
end
% Backward step
for t = T-1:-1:1
   betaHat(:, t) = A * (pX(:, t + 1) .* betaHat(:, t + 1)) ./ c(t);
end
end
```

Validation of backward pass

The validation of the backward pass was implemented using the following code:

```
format long
clear

% Observations
x = [-0.2 2.6 1.3];

% Infinite
%mc = MarkovChain([0.75; 0.25], [0.99 0.01; 0.03 0.97]);
% Finite
mc = MarkovChain([1; 0], [0.9 0.1 0; 0 0.9 0.1]);
g1 = GaussD('Mean', 0, 'StDev', 1);
g2 = GaussD('Mean', 3, 'StDev', 2);

pX = prob([g1, g2], x);

[~, c] = mc.forward(pX);

betaHat = mc.backward(pX, c)
```

Result from the test run

The test run gave the following result:

betaHat =

```
1.0000000000000 1.038935709330079 0
8.415379245573641 9.350421383970712 2.081827732555444
```

Which was very close to the desired values in the lab instruction. Here c was calculated using the value returned from the forward algorithm. In the lab instruction c was rounded to 4 decimal points in each element. c had the following values from the forward pass:

c =

```
1.00000000000000
0.162523466100529
0.826580955035720
```

0.058112534334093

These values where rounded to 4 decimal points, and c was assignted them:

```
c = [1.0000, 0.1625, 0.8266, 0.0581];
```

And the same code was used again, this gave the following result:

betaHat =

Which are the exactly the values that where desired in the lab instruction!