

3.6.1

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ -A_0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & -A_{k-1} & 1 & \\ C_0 & C_1 & \dots & & C_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \check{p}_0 & & & & \\ & Q_1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & Q_k & \\ \hline & & & & R_0 \\ & & & & R_1 \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & R_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} \check{x}_0 \\ v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_k \\ \hline y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_k \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \end{bmatrix}$$

k=5 (有先验时)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ -1 & 1 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & 1 & \\ & & & -1 & 1 \\ C_0 & 1 & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A=I$$

$$C=I$$

$$W = 12 \times 12$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} Q & & & & \\ & Q & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & Q & \\ \hline & & & & R \\ & & & & R \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & R \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(H^T W^T H) \hat{X} = H^T W^T Z$$

\check{x}_0 初始状态未知, 可以有两种

处理方式:

1. 去掉含有初始状态的行/列.

2. 如果存在观测信息 y_0 , 所以可以近似的给出一个 \check{x}_0 , 如果认为可信度不高, 可以给一个较大的 \check{p}_0 , 认为可信度高, 可以给 Q_1 的值作为 \check{p}_0 .

k=5 没有先验

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & 1 & \\ & & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} Q & & & & \\ & Q & & & \\ & & Q & & \\ & & & Q & \\ \hline & & & & R \\ & & & & R \\ & & & & R \\ & & & & R \\ & & & & R \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_5 \\ \hline y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_5 \end{bmatrix} \quad 9 \times 1$$

是否存在唯一解:

$$\hat{X} = (H^T W^T H)^{-1} H^T W^T Z$$

是否满秩, 满秩则有唯一解.

这里关于 H 的维度, 如果状态转移方程是写到 A_{k-1} , 那么 H 就应该是 12×6 维.

如果要去掉初始状态的行/列, 即行去掉 $[1 \dots]$ 这三行.

列去掉 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -A_0 \\ \vdots \\ C_0 \end{bmatrix}$ 这一列, 就变成了

9×5 的矩阵.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -A_0 & 1 & \dots \\ C_0 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

状态转移. 如果是写到 A_k , 那么会变成 10×6 的矩阵, 所以下题会有

5×5 两种写法?
 6×6

3.6.2, 令 $Q=R=I$, 证明

$$H^T W^{-1} H, W^{-1} = I, \text{ 故 } H^T W^{-1} H = H^T H$$

5×9 9×5

$$H^T H = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & -1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 1 & -1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 1 & -1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

5×5

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

可以设 $L = \begin{bmatrix} L_0 & & & & \\ L_{10} & L_1 & & & \\ & L_{21} & L_2 & & \\ & & L_{32} & L_3 & \\ & & & L_{43} & L_4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$L L^T = \begin{bmatrix} L_0 L_0 & L_0 L_{10} & & & \\ L_0 L_{10} & L_0 L_{10} + L_1 L_1 & L_{21} L_1 & & \\ & L_{21} L_1 & L_{21} L_{21} + L_2 L_2 & L_{32} L_2 & \\ & & L_{32} L_2 & L_{32} L_{32} + L_3 L_3 & L_{43} L_3 \\ & & & L_{43} L_3 & L_{43} L_{43} + L_4 L_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & & \\ & -1 & 3 & -1 & \\ & & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ & & & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

对应项相等:

$$L_0^2 = 2, L_0 L_{10} = -1 \Rightarrow L_0 = \sqrt{2}, L_{10} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$L_{10}^2 + L_1^2 = 3, L_{21} L_1 = -1 \Rightarrow L_1 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}, L_{21} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

$$L_{21}^2 + L_2^2 = 3, L_{32} L_2 = -1 \Rightarrow L_2 = \sqrt{\frac{13}{5}}, L_{32} = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{13}}$$

$$L_{32}^2 + L_3^2 = 3, L_{43} L_3 = -1 \Rightarrow L_3 = \sqrt{\frac{34}{13}}, L_{43} = -\sqrt{\frac{13}{34}}$$

$$L_{43}^2 + L_4^2 = 2 \Rightarrow L_4 = \sqrt{\frac{55}{34}}$$

3.6.6

答案参考某乎.

设辅助矩阵 H :

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & & \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$H^k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$, \text{ 则 } C = E + AH + A^2 H^2 + A^3 H^3 + \cdots + A^k H^k$$

$$C(E - AH) = E - A^{k+1} H^{k+1}$$

$$= (E + AH + A^2 H^2 + A^3 H^3 + \cdots + A^k H^k)(E - AH)$$

$$= E - AH + AH - A^2 H^2 + A^2 H^2 - \cdots - A^{k+1} H^{k+1}$$

$$= E - A^{k+1} H^{k+1}$$

$$H^{k+1} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } C(E - AH) = E - A^{k+1} H^{k+1} = E$$

$$C^{-1} = E - AH = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ -A & 1 & & & \\ & -A & \ddots & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & -A & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$