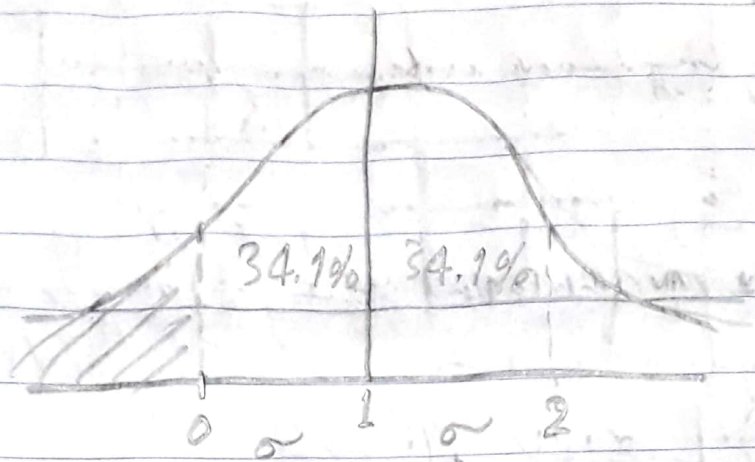


Task 1



$$1.B) 1 - CDF(0) = \underbrace{.5}_{\text{right}} + .341 \approx .851$$

$$\therefore CDF(0) \approx .159 \quad (\text{Analytically})$$

It has the same percentages as standard normal because they both share the same value of standard deviation $\sigma = 1$

$$1.C) P(x|z) = \frac{P(z|x)P(x) \leftarrow \text{Prior}}{P(z)}$$

$$P(x|z) \propto P(z|x)P(x)$$

↑
Likelihood

↑
Prior

Proportionality factor
doesn't depend on x

$$1.D) \text{ Joint Probability } P(x, z)$$



Task 2:

2.A) $y = Ax + b$

$$\Sigma_y = L \cdot L^T$$

get L from Cholesky decomposition

$$y(k) = (L \cdot x) * k + \textcircled{b} \rightarrow \mu$$

2.B) Sample mean: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

for a single random variable x with n observations

$$\text{Sample Covariance} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

\bar{x} is scalar

$$\bar{x} = \bar{x}^T$$

$$\sum x_i = n \bar{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i^T - \bar{x} x_i^T - x_i \bar{x}^T + \bar{x} \bar{x}^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \underbrace{2\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}_{2n\bar{x}^2} + n\bar{x}^2 \right]$$



$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right]$$

Generalizing for K random variables
where each x_i is a vector

x_i is a column vector of length K denoting
the i^{th} observation of all K variables

$$\bar{x}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, K \quad \text{denotes } j^{\text{th}} \text{ entry in } \bar{x}$$

\bar{x} is the sample mean vector

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_K \end{bmatrix}$$

*Covariance Matrix: $\Sigma_{K \times K} = [\sigma_{rc}]$

$$\sigma_{rc} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ir} - \bar{x}_r)(x_{ic} - \bar{x}_c)$$

σ_{rc} is the Covariance between r^{th} & c^{th} variables

x_r & x_c Vectors of points
& \bar{x}_r & \bar{x}_c from \bar{x} sample mean vector



Task 3:

$$3.A) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_t = I \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} + \Delta t \cdot I \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{bmatrix}_t + \begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{bmatrix}_t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{bmatrix}_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \quad \Delta t = 0.5$$

$$E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_t\right\} = E\left\{I \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} + \Delta t I \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{bmatrix}_t + \begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{bmatrix}_t\right\}$$

$$= E\left\{I \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1}\right\} + E\left\{\Delta t I \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{bmatrix}_t\right\} + E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{bmatrix}_t\right\}$$

let $A = I_{2 \times 2}$, $B = \Delta t I_{2 \times 2}$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_t = A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} + B \overset{\text{fixed}}{u_t} + \begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{bmatrix}_t$$

$$\therefore E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_t\right\} = A E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1}\right\} + B E\{u_t\}, \quad E\{u_t\} = u_t \text{ Const.}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{M_t = A M_{t-1} + B u_t} \quad (1)$$



$$\Sigma_t = E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_t - \mu_t \right\} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_t - \mu_t \right)^T$$

$$= E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} + B u_t + \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \end{bmatrix}_t - A \mu_{t-1} - B u_t \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} + B u_t + \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \end{bmatrix}_t - A \mu_{t-1} - B u_t \end{bmatrix}^T \right\}$$

$$= E \left\{ \left[A \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1} \right) + \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \end{bmatrix}_t \right] \cdot \left[A \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1} \right) + \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \end{bmatrix}_t \right]^T \right\}$$

$$= E \left\{ A \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1} \right) \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1} \right)^T A^T \right\} + E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \end{bmatrix}^T \right\}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ & η uncorrelated, $E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \end{bmatrix} \right\} = 0$, so other two terms $E = 0$

$$= A E \left\{ \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1} \right) \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1} \right)^T \right\} A^T + E \left\{ \eta \cdot \eta^T \right\}$$

$$\Sigma_t = A \Sigma_{t-1} A^T + R \quad (2)$$

$$R = \Sigma \eta_t = \begin{bmatrix} .1 & 0 \\ 0 & .1 \end{bmatrix} = .1 \times I_{2 \times 2}$$



$$\therefore \begin{cases} \mu_t = A \mu_{t-1} + B u_t \\ \Sigma_t = A \Sigma_{t-1} A^T + R \end{cases}$$

3.D)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}_{t-1} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \Delta t & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) \Delta t & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \\ \eta_\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \\ \eta_y \\ \eta_\theta \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \right), \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}_0 \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\therefore A = I, B = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \Delta t & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) \Delta t & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta t \end{bmatrix} \text{ non-linear}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Following the lecture

$$\text{* Linearization: } x_t = g(x_{t-1}, \mu_t) \approx g(\mu_{t-1}, \mu_t) + G_t (x_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1})$$

$$G_t = \frac{\partial g(x_{t-1}, \mu_t)}{\partial x_{t-1}} \bigg|_{\mu_{t-1}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin(\theta_{t-1}) \Delta t v_t \\ 0 & 1 & \cos(\theta_{t-1}) \Delta t v_t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$

* Covariance Propagation:

$$\therefore x_t \sim N(g(\mu_{t-1}, \mu_t), G_t \Sigma_{t-1} G_t^T + R)$$



$$F \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}_f \right\} = F \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}_{f-1} \right\} + F \left\{ B_f \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \right\} + F \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$M_f = M_{f-1} + E \left\{ B_f \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$P_f = P_{f-1} + B(M_{f-1}) \begin{bmatrix} v \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = I_{3 \times 3}$$

$$\Sigma_f = G_{f-1} \Sigma_{f-1} G_{f-1}^T + R$$

$$3.E) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}_f = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}_{f-1} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \Delta t & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) \Delta t & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v + \eta_v \\ w + \eta_w \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \eta_v \\ \eta_w \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \Delta t (v + \eta_v) \\ \sin(\theta) \Delta t (v + \eta_v) \\ \Delta t (w + \eta_w) \end{bmatrix}_f$$

$$G_f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin(\theta) \Delta t (v + \eta_v) \\ 0 & 1 & \cos(\theta) \Delta t (v + \eta_v) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_f$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$



$$= \text{Cov}(x_{t-1}) + B(\mu_{t-1}) E\{\eta\eta^T\} B^T(\mu_{t-1})$$

$$\Sigma_t = G \Sigma_{t-1} G^T + B(\mu_{t-1}) R B^T(\mu_{t-1})$$