机器人学中的状态估计-作业4

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1. 令 $s_k = \bar{v}_k - \bar{v}_{k-1}$,则系统方程可改写为:

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + v_k + \bar{v}_k = x_{k-1} + v_k + \bar{v}_{k-1} + s_k$$
 (1)

将方程写成增广形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ \bar{v}_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{k-1} \\ \bar{v}_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_k + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} s_k$$
 (2)

$$d_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ \bar{v}_k \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

因此增广形式下的系统状态转移矩阵和观测矩阵为:

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{5}$$

对应的能观性矩阵为:

$$O' = \begin{bmatrix} C' \\ C'A' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{6}$$

O' 是满秩的,所以增广后的系统是能观的.

2. 原始的状态转移方程和观测方程为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_{1,k} \\ d_{2,k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ v_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \bar{d}_k \end{bmatrix}$$
 (8)

令 $s_k = \bar{d}_k - \bar{d}_{k-1}$, 则可将方程写成增广形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ v_k \\ \bar{d}_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{k-1} \\ v_{k-1} \\ \bar{d}_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} a_k + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ s_k \end{bmatrix}$$
(9)

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_{1,k} \\ d_{2,k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ v_k \\ \bar{d}_k \end{bmatrix}$$
 (10)

对应的能观性矩阵为:

$$O' = \begin{bmatrix} C' \\ C'A' \\ C'A'^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(11)

O' 是满秩的, 所以增广后的系统是能观的.

3. 将参数 n=3, p=0.999, w=0.1 带人公式即可:

$$k = \frac{\ln(1-p)}{\ln(1-w^n)} = 6904.30 \tag{12}$$

因此最少需要 6,905 次迭代.