### ● 概述

□ 贝叶斯滤波特点

▶ 状态方程:  $X_k = f(X_{k-1}) + Q_k$ 

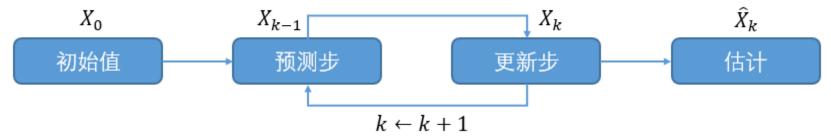
 $\triangleright$  观测方程:  $Y_k = h(X_k) + R_k$ 

其中 $Q_k$ ,  $R_k$ 与 $X_0$ 相互独立, 其分布分别为 $p_Q(x)$ ,  $p_R(x)$ 和 $p_0(x)$ 

- □卡尔曼滤波假设
- $ightharpoonup f与h均为线性,状态方程: X_k = FX_{k-1} + Q_k, 观测方程: Y_k = HX_k + R_k$
- $p_{Q}(x), p_{R}(x)$  为均值为0的正态分布, $p_{0}(x)$  为正态分布

状态方程维度	观测方程维度	卡尔曼滤波形式
1	1	一维卡尔曼滤波
N	1	多维卡尔曼滤波
N	M	卡尔曼信息融合

### ● 贝叶斯滤波与高斯过程两大分布



预测步:  $p_k^-(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{Q_k}(x - f(v)) p_{f_{k-1}}(v) dv$ 

更新步:  $p_k^+(x) = \eta * p_{R_k}(y_k - h(x)) * p_k^-(x), \quad \eta^{-1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{R_k}(y_k - h(x)) * p_k^-(x) dx$ 

#### ■ 卷积分布

- ightharpoonup 相互独立的随机变量 $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_1), X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$
- $\triangleright$  叠加变换 $y = x_1 + x_2$
- $\blacktriangleright$  随机变量 $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)$
- 乘积分布
- ightharpoonup X 
  ightharpoonup M 作为p 维高斯分布,Y | X 
  ightharpoonup M  $(Ax + b, \Sigma_2)$
- $\blacktriangleright$  条件分布 $X|Y\sim\mathcal{N}\left(\mu_{X|Y}, \Sigma_{X|Y}\right)$
- ho  $\sharp + \Sigma_{X|Y}^{-1} = \Sigma_1^{-1} + A^{\mathrm{T}}\Sigma_2^{-1}A, \ \mu_{X|Y} = \Sigma_{X|Y} \left(\Sigma_1^{-1}\mu_1 + A^{\mathrm{T}}\Sigma_2^{-1}(y-b)\right)$

### ● 从贝叶斯滤波到卡尔曼滤波1

- □ 一维卡尔曼滤波
- $\triangleright Q_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q^2), R_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R^2), x_{k-1}^+ \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{k-1}^+, \sigma_{k-1}^{2+})$

#### 预测步

$$\begin{split} p_k^-(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{Q_k} \big( x - f(v) \big) p_{f_{k-1}}(v) dv \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} Q} \exp \left( -\frac{(x - Fv)^2}{2Q^2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_{k-1}^+} \exp \left( -\frac{(v - \mu_{k-1}^+)^2}{2\sigma_{k-1}^{2+}} \right) dv \\ &= \mathcal{N} \big( F \mu_{k-1}^+, F^2 \sigma_{k-1}^{2+} + Q^2 \big) \end{split}$$

#### 预测步结论

- $> x_k^- \sim \mathcal{N}(F\mu_{k-1}^+, F^2\sigma_{k-1}^{2+} + Q^2)$
- $\triangleright$  (1)  $\mu_k^- = F \mu_{k-1}^+$
- $\triangleright$  (2)  $\sigma_k^{2-} = F^2 \sigma_{k-1}^{2+} + Q^2$

### ● 从贝叶斯滤波到卡尔曼滤波2

- □ 一维卡尔曼滤波
- $\triangleright Q_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q^2), R_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R^2), x_{k-1}^+ \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{k-1}^+, \sigma_{k-1}^{2+})$

### 更新步

$$p_{k}^{+}(x) = \eta * p_{R_{k}}(y_{k} - h(x)) * p_{k}^{-}(x)$$

$$= \eta * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}R} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_{k} - Hx)^{2}}{2R^{2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{k}^{-}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \mu_{k}^{-})^{2}}{2\sigma_{k}^{2-}}\right)$$

$$= \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{H\sigma_{k}^{2-}y_{k} + R^{2}\mu_{k}^{-}}{H^{2}\sigma_{k}^{2-} + R^{2}}, \frac{\sigma_{k}^{2-}R^{2}}{H^{2}\sigma_{k}^{2-} + R^{2}}\right)$$

### 更新步结论

$$\succ \chi_k^+ \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{H\sigma_k^{2-}y_k + R^2\mu_k^-}{H^2\sigma_k^{2-} + R^2}, \frac{\sigma_k^{2-}R^2}{H^2\sigma_k^{2-} + R^2}\right)$$

$$\triangleright$$
 (4)  $\mu_k^+ = \mu_k^- + K_k(y_k - H\mu_k^-)$ 

$$\triangleright$$
 (5)  $\sigma_k^{2+} = (1 - K_k H) \sigma_k^{2-}$ 

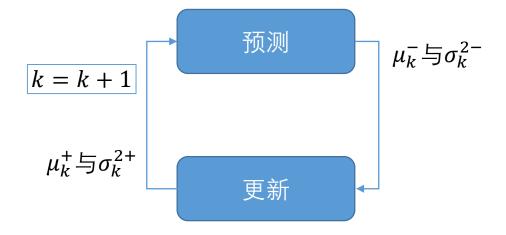
(3) 卡尔曼增益
$$K_k = \frac{H\sigma_k^{2-}}{H^2\sigma_k^{2-} + R^2}$$

### ● 从贝叶斯滤波到卡尔曼滤波3

- □ 一维卡尔曼滤波
- $\triangleright Q_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q^2), R_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R^2), x_{k-1}^+ \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{k-1}^+, \sigma_{k-1}^{2+})$
- $\triangleright$  状态方程:  $X_k = FX_{k-1} + Q_k$
- $\triangleright$  观测方程:  $Y_k = HX_k + R_k$

### 卡尔曼滤波

- $\triangleright$  (1) 一步预测状态:  $\mu_k^- = F \mu_{k-1}^+$
- $\triangleright$  (2) 一步预测方差:  $\sigma_k^{2-} = F^2 \sigma_{k-1}^{2+} + Q^2$
- $\triangleright$  (3) 更新卡尔曼增益:  $K_k = \frac{H\sigma_k^{2-}}{H^2\sigma_k^{2-} + R^2}$
- $\blacktriangleright$  (4) 更新状态:  $\mu_k^+ = \mu_k^- + K_k(y_k H\mu_k^-)$
- ► (5) 更新方差:  $\sigma_k^{2+} = (1 K_k H) \sigma_k^{2-}$



### ● 从贝叶斯滤波到卡尔曼滤波4

- □ 多维卡尔曼滤波
- $\triangleright Q_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_{Q_k}), R_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_{R_k}), x_{k-1}^+ \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{k-1}^+, \Sigma_{k-1}^+)$

### 预测步

$$p_k^-(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{Q_k}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{v})) p_{f_{k-1}}(\mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2\pi \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{Q}_k})^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F}\mathbf{v})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{Q}_k}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F}\mathbf{v})\right) (2\pi \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k-1}^+)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{v} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k-1}^+)^T (\mathbf{\Sigma}_{k-1}^+)^{-1} (\mathbf{v} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k-1}^+)\right) d\mathbf{v}$$

$$= \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k-1}^+, \mathbf{F} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k-1}^+ \mathbf{F}^T + \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{Q}_k}\right)$$

#### 预测步结论

- $\succ x_k^- \sim \mathcal{N} ig( m{F} m{\mu}_{k-1}^+, m{F} m{\Sigma}_{k-1}^+ m{F}^T + m{\Sigma}_{m{Q}_k} ig)$
- $\triangleright$  (1)  $\mu_k^- = \mathbf{F} \mu_{k-1}^+$
- $\triangleright$  (2)  $\Sigma_k^- = F \Sigma_{k-1}^+ F^T + \Sigma_{Q_k}$

### ● 从贝叶斯滤波到卡尔曼滤波5

- □ 多维卡尔曼滤波
- $\triangleright Q_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_{Q_k}), R_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_{R_k}), x_{k-1}^+ \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{k-1}^+, \Sigma_{k-1}^+)$

#### 更新步

$$p_k^+(\mathbf{x}) = \eta * p_{\mathbf{R}_k}(\mathbf{y}_k - \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})) * p_k^-(\mathbf{x})$$

$$= \eta * \left(2\pi \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{R}_k}\right)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y}_k - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{R}_k}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}_k - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})\right) (2\pi \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^-)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{\mu}_k^-)^T (\mathbf{\Sigma}_k^-)^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{\mu}_k^-)\right)$$

$$= \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_k^+, \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^+)$$

更新步结论(高斯分布的乘积分布)

(3) 卡尔曼增益
$$\mathbf{K}_k = \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^- \mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^- \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{R}_k})^{-1}$$

$$> x_k^+ \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^+ \left( (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^-)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^- + \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{R}_k}^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}_k \right), \left( (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^-)^{-1} + \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{R}_k}^{-1} \boldsymbol{H} \right)^{-1} \right)$$

$$(4) \mu_k^+ = \Sigma_k^+ \left( (\Sigma_k^-)^{-1} \mu_k^- + H^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma_{R_k}^{-1} y_k \right) = \mu_k^- + K_k (y_k - H \mu_k^-)$$

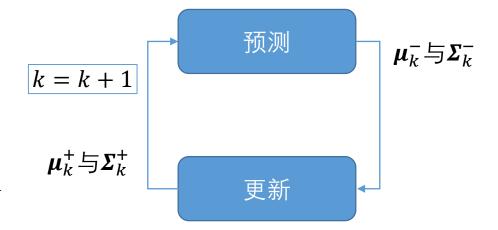
$$\triangleright$$
 (5)  $(\Sigma_k^+)^{-1} = (\Sigma_k^-)^{-1} + H^T \Sigma_{R_k}^{-1} H, \quad \Sigma_k^+ = (I - K_k H) \Sigma_k^-$ 

### ● 从贝叶斯滤波到卡尔曼滤波6

- □ 多维卡尔曼滤波
- $\triangleright Q_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_{Q_k}), R_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_{R_k}), x_{k-1}^+ \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{k-1}^+, \Sigma_{k-1}^+)$
- $\triangleright$  状态方程:  $X_k = FX_{k-1} + Q_k$
- ▶ 观测方程:  $Y_k = HX_k + R_k$

#### 卡尔曼滤波

- $\triangleright$  (1) 一步预测状态:  $\mu_k^- = F \mu_{k-1}^+$
- $\triangleright$  (2) 一步预测方差:  $\Sigma_k^- = F \Sigma_{k-1}^+ F^T + \Sigma_{Q_k}$
- $\triangleright$  (3) 更新卡尔曼增益:  $\mathbf{K}_k = \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^- \mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^- \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{R}_k})^{-1}$
- $\triangleright$  (4) 更新状态:  $\mu_k^+ = \mu_k^- + K_k(y_k H\mu_k^-)$
- $\triangleright$  (5) 更新方差:  $\Sigma_k^+ = (I K_k H) \Sigma_k^-$



### ● 卡尔曼信息融合

- ▶ 信息融合: 针对估计问题的数据融合, 利用多个信息源(多传感器)集合中所包含的有用信息进行估计
- ▶ 韩崇昭 《多源信息融合》
- ➤ 本部分仅仅介绍观测扩维(并行滤波)
  - $\rightarrow$  状态方程:  $X_k = FX_{k-1} + Q_k$
  - $\triangleright$  观测方程:  $Y_{1k} = H_1 X_{1k} + R_{1k}$ ,  $Y_{2k} = H_2 X_{2k} + R_{2k}$ , 假设传感器相互独立

处理方式: 观测方程扩展维度

$$Y_k = HX_k + R_k \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} Y_{1k} \\ Y_{2k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix} X_k + \begin{bmatrix} R_{1k} \\ R_{2k} \end{bmatrix}$$