

### Exercise 1.

Forward map:

$$Z^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} Z^n + 1 + \varepsilon^n$$

Where

$$\varepsilon^n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

Observation Operator:

$$Y^n = Z^n + \sqrt{2} \Sigma^n$$

where  $\Sigma^n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

Assume  $Z_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(-1, 2)$

(a)

Prediction: What is the distribution of  $Z_1$ ?

We have following rules for distributions.

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(a, b)$$

$$\alpha X \sim \mathcal{N}(\alpha a, \alpha^2 b)$$

$$\alpha + X \sim \mathcal{N}(\alpha + a, b)$$

$$X + Y \sim \mathcal{N}(a+c, b+d)$$

↳ when  $\text{cov}(b, d) = 0$

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{2} Z^0 + 1 + \varepsilon^0$$

$$Z_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(-1, 2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} Z_0 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} Z_0 + 1 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} Z_0 + 1 + \varepsilon^0 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$Z_1 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

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(ii)

Filtering: What is the distribution of  $Z_1$  conditioned on  $Y_1 = 2$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{forward mean} &= m^f = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{forward variance} &= V^f = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

We have to find Kalman Gain first:

$$\text{Kalman Gain} = K = \frac{\text{Var}[Z_1]}{\text{Var}[Z_1] + \text{Var}[\sqrt{2}\varepsilon^1]}$$

$\sqrt{2}\varepsilon^1$  is observation noise

$$\varepsilon^n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$\sqrt{2}\varepsilon^n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 2)$$

$$K = \frac{3/2}{3/2 + 2} = \frac{3}{7}$$

Now, we need to update our analysis mean and variance.

$$m^a = m^f - \frac{3}{7} (m^f - y_{obs})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{7} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{7}$$

$$V^a = V^f (1 - K)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{7} \right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{7}$$

$$Z' | Y'=2 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{8}{7}, \frac{6}{7}\right)$$


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(iii)

Smoothing: What is the distribution of  $Z_0$  conditioned on  $Y_1 = 2$ ?

We can use Bayes theorem to find  $P(Z^0 | Y^1)$

$$P(Z^0 | Y_1 = 2) = \frac{P(Y_1 = 2 | Z^0) P(Z^0)}{P(Y_1 = 2)}$$

$$Y_1 = Z_1 + \sqrt{2} Z^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Z_0 + 1 + E^0 + \sqrt{2} Z^1$$

let  $E = E^0 + \sqrt{2} Z^1$  as they both are constants and have Gaussian distribution.

$$E \sim N(0, 3)$$

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{2} Z_0 + 1 + E$$

As  $Y_1$  is Gaussian so  $Y_1 | Z_0$  is also Gaussian distributed.

$$Y_1 | Z_0 = z = \frac{1}{2}z + 1 + \epsilon \sim N\left(\frac{1}{2}z + 1, 3\right)$$

$$P(Y_1 = 2 | Z_0 = z) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1/2z + 1 - 2)^2}{3}\right)$$

$$P(Y_1 = 2 | Z_0 = z) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{(1/2z - 1)^2}{6}\right)$$

$$P(Y_1 = 2 | Z_0 = z) P(Z_0 = z) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{(1/2z - 1)^2}{6} - \frac{(z+1)^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{let } \phi(z) = \frac{(1/2z - 1)^2}{6} + \frac{(z+1)^2}{4} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$P(Y_1 = 2 | Z_0 = z) P(Z_0 = z) \propto \exp(-\phi(z))$$

As  $\exp(-\phi(z))$  <sup>is</sup> ~~follows~~ gaussian distribution so,

$$\phi(z) = \frac{(z-m)^2}{2V} + C$$

From above equation we can see that

$$\phi'(m) = 0$$

$$\phi''(z) = V^{-1} \quad \text{for any } z.$$

Equation ① after derivation

$$\phi'(z) = \frac{7z}{12} + \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{so}$$

$$z = -\frac{4}{7}$$

$$\phi'(m) = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-4}{7}$$

$$\phi''(z) = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$V = \frac{12}{7}$$

$$Z_0 | Y_1 = 2 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{-4}{7}, \frac{12}{7}\right)$$

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(iv)

$$Z^{n+1} = \alpha Z^n + \beta \epsilon^n$$

$$Z_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(m, 1), \quad Y_1 = y$$

Pseudocode:

For distribution of  $Z_1$

$$\text{mean-}Z_1 = \alpha * m$$

$$\text{var-}Z_1 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\text{return } (\text{mean-}Z_1, \text{var-}Z_1)$$

For distribution of  $Z_1 | Y_1 = y$

$$\text{var-obs-noise} = 2$$

$$K = (\text{var-}Z_1 / (\text{var-}Z_1 + \text{var-obs-noise}))$$



$$\text{mean-}z_1 - y_1 = \text{mean-}z_1 - k (\text{mean-}z_1 - y)$$

$$\text{var-}z_1 - y_1 = \text{var-}z_1 (1 - k)$$

return (mean- $z_1 - y_1$ , var- $z_1 - y_1$ )