

$$I_k = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\cancel{\dot{x}_k^T G_k^T R_k^{-1} \dot{x}_k} + \cancel{\dot{x}_k^T G_k^T R_k^{-1} \dot{y}_k} - \dot{y}_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k \dot{x}_k + \cancel{\dot{x}_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k \dot{x}_k} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_k^T \left(-G_k^T R_k^{-1} \dot{x}_k + G_k^T R_k^{-1} \dot{y}_k - G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k \dot{x}_k - P_k \dot{x}_k \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\dot{x}_k^T G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k \dot{x}_k + \dot{x}_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k \dot{x}_k - \dot{x}_k^T P_k \dot{x}_k \right) \dot{x}_k$$

$$\therefore I_k = I_k' \Rightarrow G_k^T R_k^{-1} (\dot{y}_k - \dot{x}_k) + (G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k + P_k) \dot{x}_k = \hat{P}_k^{-1} \hat{x}_k$$

$$(P_k - P_k G_k^T (R_k^{-1} + G_k P_k G_k^T)^{-1} G_k P_k) \dot{x}_k$$

$$\text{and let } k_k = \hat{P}_k^{-1} G_k^T (R_k^{-1} + G_k P_k G_k^T)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_k^T R_k^{-1} (\dot{y}_k - \dot{x}_k) + (P_k - k_k G_k P_k) \dot{x}_k = \hat{P}_k^{-1} \hat{x}_k \quad \textcircled{1}$$

(2) $\dot{x}_k = \dot{y}_k$:

$$\begin{aligned} J_k &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_k^T G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k \dot{x}_k + \dot{x}_k^T P_k \dot{x}_k \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_k^T (G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k + P_k) \dot{x}_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_k = J_k' \Rightarrow & G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k + P_k = \hat{P}_k^{-1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ & (P_k + G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k) \cdot G_k^T R_k^{-1} = \hat{P}_k G_k^T R_k^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SumG} \Rightarrow \hat{P}_k G_k^T R_k^{-1} = \hat{P}_k G_k^T (R_k^{-1} + G_k P_k G_k^T)^{-1} = k_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{from } \textcircled{2}: & \hat{P}_k^{-1} = \hat{P}_k^{-1} - G_k^T R_k^{-1} G_k \\ & = \hat{P}_k^{-1} \left(1 - \underbrace{P_k G_k^T}_{k_k} \hat{P}_k^{-1} G_k \right) \\ & = \hat{P}_k^{-1} \left(1 - k_k G_k \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{P}_k^{-1} = P_k \left(1 - k_k G_k \right)^{-1} = \left[\left(1 - k_k G_k \right) P_k \right]^{-1} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

\therefore plug $\textcircled{3}$ in $\textcircled{1}$:

$$G_k^T R_k^{-1} (\dot{y}_k - \dot{x}_k) + \hat{P}_k^{-1} \dot{x}_k = \hat{P}_k^{-1} \hat{x}_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_k = \dot{x}_k + \underbrace{\hat{P}_k G_k^T R_k^{-1}}_{k_k} (\dot{y}_k - \dot{x}_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_k = \dot{x}_k + k_k (\dot{y}_k - \dot{x}_k) \quad \textcircled{4}$$

\therefore EKF:

$$\text{Predict: } \hat{P}_k = F_{k-1} \hat{P}_{k-1} F_{k-1}^T + Q_k'$$

$$\dot{x}_k = f(\hat{x}_{k-1}, v_k, o)$$

$$k_k = \hat{P}_k G_k^T (G_k \hat{P}_k G_k^T + R_k')^{-1}$$

$$\text{Update: } \hat{P}_k = (1 - k_k G_k) \hat{P}_k$$

$$\hat{x}_k = \dot{x}_k + k_k (\dot{y}_k - g(\hat{x}_k, o))$$

2(P27) Sigma points (+.fa l. 2L+1.)

$$LL^T = \sum_{i=1}^{2L+1} L L^T L (e_i)$$

$$x_o = \mu_x$$

$$x_i = \mu_x + \sqrt{L+k} L (e_i) \quad i = 1, \dots, L$$

$$x_{i+L} = \mu_x - \sqrt{L+k} L (e_i)$$

$$\text{and } \mu_x = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} \alpha_i x_i \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$= -\sum_{i=0}^{2L} \alpha_i (x_i - \mu_x) (x_i - \mu_x)^T \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{where } \alpha_i = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{L+k} & i=0 \\ \frac{1}{2(L+k)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and $\mu_x = \sum_{i=0}^L 2_i x_i \quad \text{①}$ where $2_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L+k} & i \rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{2(L+k)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
 $\sum_{xx} = \sum_{i=0}^{2L} 2_i (x_i - \mu_x) (x_i - \mu_x)^T \quad \text{②}$

① plug in 2_i :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \frac{k}{L+k} \mu_x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{L+k} \sum_{i=1}^L (y_i + \sqrt{L+k} L(c_i)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{L+k} (\mu_x - \sqrt{L+k} L(c_i)) \\ &= \frac{k}{L+k} \mu_x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2L\mu_x}{L+k} + \frac{1}{2(L+k)} \sum_{i=1}^L (\sqrt{L+k} L(c_i) - \sqrt{L+k} L(c_i)) \\ &= \frac{k+L}{L+k} \mu_x = \mu_x = \text{LHS} \\ \therefore \quad \text{① proved.} \end{aligned}$$

② plug in 2_i :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \frac{k}{L+k} (\mu_x - \mu_x) (\mu_x - \mu_x)^T + \frac{1}{2(L+k)} \sum_{i=1}^L (\mu_x + \sqrt{L+k} L(c_i) - \mu_x) \cdot (\mu_x + \sqrt{L+k} L(c_i) - \mu_x)^T \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2(L+k)} \sum_{i=1}^L (\mu_x - \sqrt{L+k} L(c_i) - \mu_x) \cdot (\mu_x - \sqrt{L+k} L(c_i) - \mu_x)^T \\ &= \frac{L+k}{2(L+k)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^L L(c_i) L(c_i)^T + \sum_{i=1}^L L(c_i) L(c_i)^T \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^L L(c_i) L(c_i)^T \\ &= L \cdot L^T = \sum_{xx} = \text{LHS} \\ \therefore \quad \text{② proved.} \end{aligned}$$

3. (4.6.1) state $s_k = [\dot{x}_k \ \ddot{x}_k \ \theta_k]^T \quad y_k = [v_k \ \dot{\theta}_k]^T$

system: $s_k = s_{k-1} + T \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{k-1} & 0 \\ \sin \theta_{k-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} ([v_k] + w_k) \quad w_k \sim N(0, Q)$
 $\ddot{x}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x_k^2 + y_k^2} \\ \tan 2(-\dot{x}_k, -\dot{y}_k) - \theta_k \end{bmatrix} + n_k \quad n_k \sim N(0, R)$

Jacobians: $f_{k-1}, \quad g_k$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{k-1} &= \frac{\partial f(x_{k-1}, v_k, w_k)}{\partial x_{k-1}} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}, v_k, 0} \quad g_k = \frac{\partial g(x_k, n_k)}{\partial x_k} \Big|_{\hat{x}_k, 0} \quad \text{atan}(x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_{k-1}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v_{k-1}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_{k-1}} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_{k-1}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v_{k-1}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial w_{k-1}} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_{k-1}} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial v_{k-1}} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial w_{k-1}} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}, v_k, 0} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -T v_k \sin \theta_{k-1} \\ 0 & 1 & T v_k \cos \theta_{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}, v_k, 0} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -T v_k \sin \hat{\theta}_{k-1} \\ 0 & 1 & T v_k \cos \hat{\theta}_{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}, v_k, 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_k} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial \dot{x}_k} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial \theta_k} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_k} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial \dot{x}_k} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial \theta_k} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_k, 0} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_k (x_k^2 + y_k^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} & y_k (x_k^2 + y_k^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{\dot{x}_k}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} & \frac{x_k}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_k, 0} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_k (x_k^2 + y_k^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} & y_k (x_k^2 + y_k^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{\dot{x}_k}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} & \frac{x_k}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_k, 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$w'_k = \frac{\partial f(x_{k-1}, v_k, w_k)}{\partial w_k} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}, v_k, 0} \quad w_k \quad n'_k = \frac{\partial g(x_k, n_k)}{\partial n_k} \Big|_{\hat{x}_k, 0} \quad n_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} T \cos \theta_{k-1} & 0 \\ T \sin \theta_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}, v_k, 0} \cdot w_k \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} T \cos \hat{\theta}_{k-1} & 0 \\ T \sin \hat{\theta}_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} w_k \\ &= M \cdot w_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{\hat{x}_k, 0} n_k \\ &= n_k \\ \therefore \quad R'_k &= R_k \end{aligned}$$

2. $Q'_k = M Q_k M^T$
(from Lecture 1)