



状态估计第二讲线性系统中的状态估计 作业讲评



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题目1

3.6.1 考虑离散时间系统：

$$\begin{aligned}x_k &= x_{k-1} + v_k + w_k, & w &\sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q) \\ y_k &= x_k + n_k, & n_k &\sim \mathcal{N}(0, R)\end{aligned}$$

这可以表达一辆沿 x 轴前进或后退的汽车。初始状态 \tilde{x}_0 未知。请建立批量最小二乘的状态估计方程：

$$(H^T W^{-1} H) \hat{x} = H^T W^{-1} z$$

即，推导 H, W, z 和 \hat{x} 的详细形式。令最大时间步数为 $K = 5$ ，并假设所有噪声相互无关。该问题存在唯一的解吗？

解题过程(基于MAP)

$$\hat{x} = \arg \max_x p(x|v, y)$$

$$\hat{x} = \arg \max_x p(x|v, y) = \arg \max_x \frac{p(y|x, v) p(x|v)}{p(y|v)} = \arg \max_x p(y|x) p(x|v)$$

$$p(y|x) = \prod_{k=0}^K p(y_k|x_k)$$

$$p(x|v) = \prod_{k=1}^K p(x_k|x_{k-1}, v_k)$$

$$p(x_k|x_{k-1}, v_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^N \det Q_k}} \times \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (x_k - A_{k-1}x_{k-1} - v_k)^T Q_k^{-1} (x_k - A_{k-1}x_{k-1} - v_k) \right)$$

$$p(y_k|x_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^M \det R_k}} \times \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (y_k - C_k x_k)^T R_k^{-1} (y_k - C_k x_k) \right)$$

$$\ln(p(y|x)p(x|v)) = \sum_{k=1}^K \ln p(x_k|x_{k-1}, v_k) + \sum_{k=0}^K \ln p(y_k|x_k)$$

$$\ln p(x_k|x_{k-1}, v_k) = -\frac{1}{2}(x_k - A_{k-1}x_{k-1} - v_k)^T Q_k^{-1} (x_k - A_{k-1}x_{k-1} - v_k) - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \ln((2\pi)^N \det(Q_k))}_{\text{与 } x \text{ 无关}}$$

$$\ln p(y_k|x_k) = -\frac{1}{2}(y_k - C_k x_k)^T R_k^{-1} (y_k - C_k x_k) - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \ln((2\pi)^M \det(R_k))}_{\text{与 } x \text{ 无关}}$$

$$J_{v,k}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x_k - A_{k-1}x_{k-1} - v_k)^T Q_k^{-1} (x_k - A_{k-1}x_{k-1} - v_k)$$

$$J_{y,k}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(y_k - C_k x_k)^T R_k^{-1} (y_k - C_k x_k)$$

$$J(x) = \sum_{k=0}^K (J_{v,k}(x) + J_{y,k}(x)) \quad \text{红色箭头} \quad \hat{x} = \arg \min_x J(x)$$

解题过程(提升形式)

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_K \\ y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_K \end{bmatrix} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_K \end{bmatrix} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} -A_0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & -A_{K-1} & 1 & \\ C_0 & & & & \\ & C_1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & C_K & \end{bmatrix} \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & Q_K & & \\ \hline & & & R_0 & \\ & & & & R_1 \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & R_K \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(x) = \frac{1}{2}(z - Hx)^T W^{-1}(z - Hx) \quad \left. \frac{\partial J(x)}{\partial x^T} \right|_{\hat{x}} = -H^T W^{-1}(z - H\hat{x}) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (H^T W^{-1} H) \hat{x} = H^T W^{-1} z$$

解题过程(具体形式K=5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 z = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \\ y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} \\
 H = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & Q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R \end{bmatrix} \\
 O = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ CA^3 \\ CA^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{R(O)=1=N} \\
 Q_k > 0, \quad R_k > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

所以该问题存在唯一解

题目2

3.6.2 使用第一问的系统，令 $Q = R = 1$ ，证明：

$$H^T W^{-1} H = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

此时 Cholesky 因子 L 是什么，才能满足 $LL^T = H^T W^{-1} H$?

解题过程

$$H^T W^- H = \begin{bmatrix} Q^- + R^- & -Q^- & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -Q^- & 2Q^- + R^- & -Q^- & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -Q^- & 2Q^- + R^- & -Q^- & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -Q^- & 2Q^- + R^- & -Q^- \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -Q^- & Q^- + R^- \end{bmatrix}$$



Q=1, R=1

$$H^T W^- H = \begin{bmatrix} 1+1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2*1+1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2*1+1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2*1+1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解题过程

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} L_0 & & & & \\ L_{10} & L_1 & & & \\ & L_{21} & L_2 & & \\ & & L_{32} & L_3 & \\ & & & L_{43} & L_4 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$LL^T = \begin{bmatrix} L_0^2 & L_0 L_{10} & & & \\ L_{10} L_0 & L_{10}^2 + L_1^2 & L_1 L_{21} & & \\ & L_{21} L_1 & L_{21}^2 + L_2^2 & L_2 L_{32} & \\ & & L_{32} L_2 & L_{32}^2 + L_3^2 & L_3 L_{43} \\ & & & L_{43} L_3 & L_{43}^2 + L_4^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解题过程

$$\begin{array}{ll} L_0^2 = 2 & L_0 L_{10} = -1 \\ L_{10}^2 + L_1^2 = 3 & L_1 L_{21} = -1 \\ L_{21}^2 + L_2^2 = 3 & L_2 L_{32} = -1 \\ L_{32}^2 + L_3^2 = 3 & L_3 L_{43} = -1 \\ & L_{43}^2 + L_4^2 = 2 \end{array}$$



$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & & & & \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} & & & \\ & -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} & \frac{\sqrt{65}}{5} & & \\ & & -\frac{\sqrt{65}}{13} & \frac{\sqrt{442}}{13} & \\ & & & -\frac{\sqrt{442}}{34} & \frac{\sqrt{1870}}{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

解题过程(k=5)

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & & & & & & \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} & & & & & \\ & -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} & \frac{\sqrt{65}}{5} & & & & \\ & & -\frac{\sqrt{65}}{13} & \frac{\sqrt{442}}{13} & & & \\ & & & -\frac{\sqrt{442}}{34} & \frac{\sqrt{3026}}{34} & & \\ & & & & -\frac{\sqrt{3026}}{89} & \frac{12\sqrt{89}}{89} & \\ & & & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

题目3

3.6.6 证明:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ A & 1 & & & & \\ A^2 & A & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ A^{K-1} & A^{K-2} & A^{K-3} & \dots & 1 & \\ A^K & A^{K-1} & A^{K-2} & \dots & A & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ -A & 1 & & & & \\ & -A & 1 & & & \\ & & -A & \ddots & & \\ & & & -A & \ddots & \\ & & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & & -A & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解题过程

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ A & 1 & & & & \\ A^2 & A & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ A^{K-1} & A^{K-2} & A^{K-3} & \dots & 1 & \\ A^K & A^{K-1} & A^{K-2} & \dots & A & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ -A & 1 & & & & \\ & -A & 1 & & & \\ & & -A & \ddots & & \\ & & & -A & \ddots & \\ & & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & & -A & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$AA^{-1}=I$$

感谢各位聆听
Thanks for Listening!

