

贝叶斯滤波三大概率

先验概率 后验概率

《概率机器人》 pdf 与 cdf 混用 独立, 无关, 没有影响

X, Y 随机变量 x, y 随机变量的取值, 代表随机实验一个可能的结果

例 1: 正 $X=1$ 做一次随机实验, 结果为正面朝上

离散 $P(X=x) = p_x$ 例 $P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

连续 $P(X < x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$

条件概率: 离散 $P(X=x | Y=y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)}$

连续 $P(X < x | Y=y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(x,y)}{f_y} dx$

温度: 今天多少度?

首先: 先验概率分布 $\begin{cases} P(T=10)=0.8 \\ P(T=11)=0.2 \end{cases}$

其次: 温度计 T_m (measure) $T_m = 10.3^\circ\text{C}$

最后: 后验概率分布 $P(9.9 < T_m < 10.1 | T=10) = 1$

$$\underbrace{P(T=10 | T_m=10.3)}_{\text{后验}} = \frac{P(T_m=10.3 | T=10) \underbrace{P(T=10)}_{\text{先验}}}{\underbrace{P(T_m=10.3)}_{\text{似然}}}$$

$$P(T=11 | T_m=10.3) = \frac{P(T_m=10.3 | T=11) P(T=11)}{P(T_m=10.3)}$$

$$P(T_m = 10.3)$$

似然概率：代表观测的准确度

$P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 10)$ 当真实温度 $T = 10$ 时，温度计测得温度为 10.3 的概率

$P(T_m = 10.3)$ 教程： $P(T_m = 10.3)$ 与 T 无关 $\therefore P(T = 10 | T_m = 10.3) = \eta P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 10) P(T = 10)$

why? $P(T_m = 10.3)$ 温度计测量值为 10.3 的概率

全概率公式

$$P(T_m = 10.3) = \underbrace{P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 10)}_{\text{似然概率}} \underbrace{P(T = 10)}_{\text{先验概率}} + \underbrace{P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 11)}_{\text{似然概率}} \underbrace{P(T = 11)}_{\text{先验概率}}$$

$P(T_m = 10.3)$ 与 T 的取值无关，与 T 的分布律有关

$T = 10$, $T = 11$ 代表随机试验一个结果，结果不会影响到分布律

$P(T_m = 10.3)$ 与 T 的取值无关

$$\underbrace{P(T = 10 | T_m = 10.3)}_{\text{后验}} = \frac{P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 10) P(T = 10)}{P(T_m = 10.3)} = \eta \underbrace{P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 10)}_{\text{似然}} \underbrace{P(T = 10)}_{\text{先验}}$$

$$P(T = 11 | T_m = 10.3) = \frac{P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 11) P(T = 11)}{P(T_m = 10.3)} = \eta P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 11) P(T = 11)$$

$$\int \text{后验} = \eta \times \text{似然} \times \text{先验} \quad \int f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\text{求 } \eta \quad \sum \text{后} = \eta \sum \text{似} \cdot \text{先} \quad \sum \text{后} = 1 \quad \therefore \eta = \frac{1}{\sum \text{似} \cdot \text{先}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 10) P(T = 10) + P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 11) P(T = 11)}$$

$$\text{先验} \quad P(T = 10) = 0.8 \quad P(T = 11) = 0.2$$

$$\text{似然} \quad \text{已知 } T_m = 10.3 \quad P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 10) = 0.7 \quad P(T_m = 10.3 | T = 11) = 0.3$$

$$\text{后验} \quad P(T = 10 | T_m = 10.3) = \eta \cdot 0.8 \cdot 0.7 = 0.56\eta$$

$$P(T = 11 | T_m = 10.3) = \eta \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.3 = 0.06\eta \quad \eta = \frac{1}{0.56 + 0.06} = 1.613$$

$$\therefore P(T = 10 | T_m = 10.3) = 0.90328 \quad P(T = 11 | T_m = 10.3) = 0.09672 \quad \text{后验分布}$$

今天气温是多少? 求期望 $\hat{T} = 10 \cdot (0.90328) + 11 \cdot 0.09672 = \underline{10.09672}$ ✓

先验期望 $T = 0.8 \times 10 + 0.2 \times 11 = 10.2$

先验分布

似然分布

后验分布

什么是最差的似然分布? $P(T=10) = 0.8$ $P(T=11) = 0.2$

$T_m = 10$ $P(T_m = 10 | T = 10) = 0?$ $P(T_m = 10 | T = 11) = 1$

后验 $P(T=10 | T_m=10) = \eta \cdot 0 = 0$ $P(T=11 | T_m=10) = \eta \cdot 1 \cdot 0.2 = 0.2\eta$

$\eta = \frac{1}{0.2 + 0} = 5$ $\therefore P(T=11 | T_m=10) = 1$ 准确

似然概率为 1 或为 0, 都能有效的减小不确定度

最差的似然分布 $P(T_m = x | T = y) = P(T_m = x)$ 测了等于没测

$$P(T = x | T_m = y) = \frac{P(T_m = y | T = x) P(T = x)}{P(T_m = y)} = \frac{P(T_m = y) P(T = x)}{P(T_m = y)} = P(T = x)$$

随机过程的贝叶斯滤波