

似然概率与狄拉克函数

X : 状态 Y : 观测

例: 测温度 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-10)^2}{2}}$ 倾向于认为 $X=10$

观测: $y=9$

$f_{Y|X}(y|x)$? $P(Y=y | X=x)$ 的 pdf

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_{-\infty}^y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy = 0$$

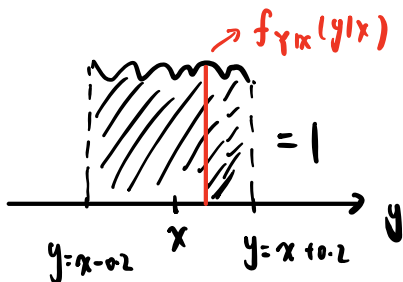
$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot \varepsilon = P(y < Y < y+\varepsilon | X=x)$$

$$\therefore f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(y < Y < y+\varepsilon | X=x)}{\varepsilon}$$

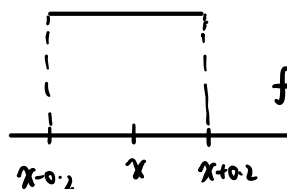
例: 温度计精度为 $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$, 当真实值 $= x$, $y = x \pm 0.2$

$P(x-0.2 < Y < x+0.2 | X=x)$ 较大, 以及 $P(Y < x-0.2 \text{ 或 } Y > x+0.2 | X=x)$ 较小,

$$P(x-0.2 < Y < x+0.2 | X=x) = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{y=x-0.2}^{y=x+0.2} f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy = 1$$



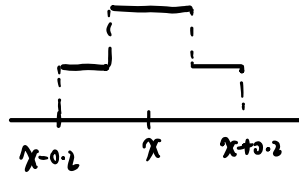
似然模型: (1) 等可能型



$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = C \quad \int_{y=x-0.2}^{y=x+0.2} f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy = 1 \quad C=2.5$$

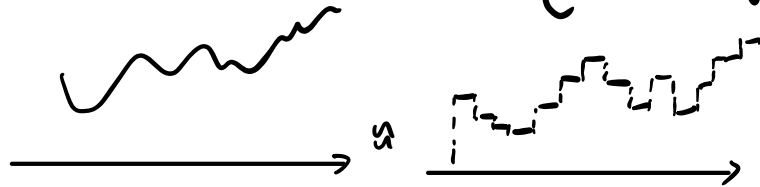
$$\therefore f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} 2.5 & |y-x| \leq 0.2 \\ 0 & |y-x| > 0.2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 阶梯型



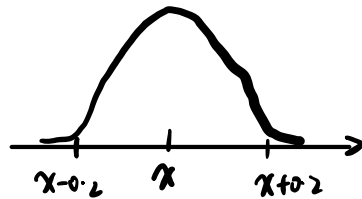
$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} C_1 & |y-x| < 0.1 \\ C_2 & 0.1 < |y-x| < 0.2 \\ 0 & |y-x| > 0.2 \end{cases}$$

推广: 直方图型



直方图滤波 (非线性卡尔曼滤波的一种, 与粒子滤波齐名)

(3) 正态分布型



$$P(x-0.2 < Y < x+0.2 | X=x) < 1 \quad \text{科学}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad E(Y|X) = x, \quad D(Y|X) = \sigma^2$$

σ - 一般取传感器的精度 ± 0.2 $\sigma^2 = 0.2^2$

正态分布, 均值与方差比较好控制 $X \sim U(a, b)$ $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$ $D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

$$a = x-0.2 \quad b = x+0.2 \quad E(X) = x \quad \checkmark \quad D(X) = \frac{0.4^2}{12} \neq 0.2^2$$

测温度, 先验 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-10)^2}{2}}$

观测: $y = 9$, 似然 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 0.2} e^{-\frac{(9-x)^2}{2 \cdot 0.2^2}}$

后验 $f(x|y) \propto f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-10)^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 0.2} e^{-\frac{(9-x)^2}{2 \cdot 0.2^2}}$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 0.2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[(x-10)^2 + \frac{(9-x)^2}{0.2^2} \right]}$$

$$\eta = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 0.2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[(x-10)^2 + \frac{(9-x)^2}{0.2^2} \right]} dx \right)^{-1}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 0.038} e^{-\frac{(x-9.0385)^2}{2 \cdot (0.038)^2}} \sim N(9.0385, 0.038^2)$$

先验 $N(10, 1)$ 似然 $N(9, 0.2^2)$ 后验 $N(9.0385, 0.038^2)$

方差显著降低, 不确定性减小 滤波

重要定理 若 $f_X(x) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ $f_{Y|X}(y|x) \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

$$\text{则 } f_{X|Y}(x|y) \sim N\left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \mu_2 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \mu_1, \frac{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right)$$

证: (暴力证明) Mathematica

$$\text{若 } \sigma_1^2 \gg \sigma_2^2 \quad \text{后验} \sim N\left(\frac{1}{1 + (\sigma_2^2/\sigma_1^2)} \mu_2 + \frac{\sigma_2^2/\sigma_1^2}{1 + (\sigma_2^2/\sigma_1^2)} \mu_1, \frac{\sigma_2^2}{1 + (\sigma_2^2/\sigma_1^2)}\right) \approx N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\text{若 } \sigma_1^2 \ll \sigma_2^2 \quad \text{后验} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$$

$\sigma_1^2 \gg \sigma_2^2$ 倾向于观测值 $\sigma_1^2 \ll \sigma_2^2$ 倾向于预测值

$$\text{且 } \frac{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} = \sigma_1^2 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2}} = \sigma_2^2 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}} > 0$$

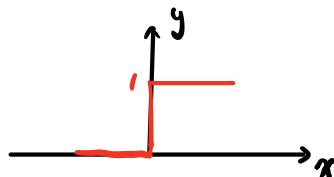
狄拉克函数 $\delta(x)$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad \text{当 } \sigma \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \delta(y-x)$$

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq 0 \\ \infty & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta(x) dx = f(0)$$

$\delta(x)$ 实质上为必然事件的概率密度

$$P(X=0)=1 \Rightarrow P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{设 } H(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } \delta(x) = \frac{d}{dx} H(x)$$

证明 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta(x) dx = f(0)$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dH(x) = f(x) H(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) H(x) dx$$

$$= f(+\infty) \cdot 1 - 0 - \left(\int_0^{+\infty} f'(x) dx \right)$$

$$= f(+\infty) - (f(+\infty) - f(0)) = f(0) \quad \underline{\underline{Q.E.D.}}$$

推论: 1. $\int_a^b \delta(x) dx = 1 \quad a < 0 < b$

2. $\int_a^b f(x) \delta(x) = f(0) \quad a < 0 < b$

3. $\int_c^d f(x) \delta(x-a) = f(a) \quad c < a < d$

例 先验 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

观测 $y=10$ 似然: $\delta(10-x)$

$$\text{后验 } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \eta \cdot \delta(10-x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$Z = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(10-x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(10-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f_{X|Y}(x|y) &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(10-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \delta(10-x) \\ &= e^{\frac{(10-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \delta(10-x) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X < x | Y=10) = \int_{-\infty}^x e^{\frac{(10-\mu)^2 - (x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \delta(10-x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 10 \\ 1 & x \geq 10 \end{cases}$$