## ANR Report - Target registration error distribution

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## Ellipse de confiance

Afin de pouvoir tracer l'ellipse de confiance sur une image, j'ai repris les développements de Moghari en dimension 2. Nous avions la log-vraisemblance :

$$\log (P(Y|X, t, \theta)) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi |\Lambda_i|}} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\frac{\left[ y_i - Rx_i - t \right]^T \Lambda_i^{-1} \left[ y_i - Rx_i - t \right]}{2}$$

R est une matrice de rotation :

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[y_i - Rx_i - t] = \begin{bmatrix} y_i^x - x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta - t_x \\ y_i^y - x_i^x \sin \theta - x_i^y \cos \theta - t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log (P(Y|X, t, \theta))}{\partial t} = \sum_{i=1}^N \Lambda_i^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_i^x - x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta - t_x \\ y_i^y - x_i^x \sin \theta - x_i^y \cos \theta - t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log (P(Y|X, t, \theta))}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ x_i^x \sin \theta + x_i^y \cos \theta - x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta \right] \Lambda_i^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_i^x - x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta - t_x \\ y_i^y - x_i^x \sin \theta - x_i^y \cos \theta - t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log (P(Y|X, t, \theta))}{\partial t^2} = J_{tt} = \sum_{i=1}^N -\Lambda_i^{-1}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 \log \left(P(Y|X,t,\theta)\right)}{\partial \theta^2} &= J_{\theta\theta} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ x_i^x \sin \theta + x_i^y \cos \theta \right. \\ &- x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta \right] \Lambda_i^{-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_i^x \sin \theta + x_i^y \cos \theta \\ - x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta \end{array} \right] \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ x_i^x \cos \theta - x_i^y \sin \theta \right. \\ &- x_i^x \sin \theta + x_i^y \cos \theta \right] \Lambda_i^{-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} y_i^x - x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta - t_x \\ y_i^y - x_i^x \sin \theta - x_i^y \cos \theta - t_y \end{array} \right] \end{split}$$

 $\frac{\partial^2 \log \left( P(Y|X,t,\theta) \right)}{\partial t \partial \theta} = J_{t\theta} = J_{\theta t}^T = \sum_{i=1}^N \Lambda_i^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_i^x \sin \theta + x_i^y \cos \theta \\ -x_i^x \cos \theta + x_i^y \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$ 

L'inégalité de Cramer-Rao :

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{tt} & \Sigma_{t\theta} \\ \Sigma_{\theta t} & \Sigma_{\theta \theta} \end{bmatrix} \ge J^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -J_{tt} & -J_{t\theta} \\ -J_{\theta t} & -J_{\theta \theta} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

soit  $e(z) = Rz + t - (\hat{R}z + \hat{t})$  le vecteur erreur de recalage au point z.

$$e(z) = (R - \hat{R})z + (t - \hat{t})$$

$$= \Delta Rz + \Delta t$$

$$\sum_{e}(z) = E(e(z)e^{T}(z))$$

$$= E((\Delta Rz + \Delta t)(\Delta Rz + \Delta t)^{T})$$

$$= E(\Delta Rzz^{T}\Delta R^{T}) + E(\Delta Rz\Delta t^{T}) + E(\Delta tz^{T}\Delta R^{T}) + E(\Delta t\Delta t^{T})$$

$$\Delta R = R - \hat{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \\ (\theta - \hat{\theta}) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta t = t - \hat{t} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{x} - \hat{t}_{x} \\ t_{y} - \hat{t}_{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E(\Delta Rzz^{T}\Delta R^{T}) = E\left(\begin{bmatrix} z_{y}^{2}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^{2} & z_{x}z_{y}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\theta - \hat{\theta}) \\ z_{x}z_{y}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\theta - \hat{\theta}) & z_{x}^{2}(\theta - \hat{\theta})^{2} \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} E(z_{y}^{2}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^{2}) & E(-z_{x}z_{y}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^{2}) \\ E(-z_{x}z_{y}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^{2}) & E(z_{x}^{2}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Puisque  $\hat{\theta}$  est un estimateur sans biais nous avons  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$  et  $E((\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2) = Var(\hat{\theta})$ 

$$E(\Delta R z z^T \Delta R^T) = \begin{bmatrix} z_y^2 \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} & -z_x z_y \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} \\ -z_x z_y \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} & z_x^2 \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E(\Delta R z \Delta t^T) = \begin{bmatrix} -z_y \Sigma_{t\theta}^{11} & -z_y \Sigma_{t\theta}^{21} \\ z_x \Sigma_{t\theta}^{11} & z_x \Sigma_{t\theta}^{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E(\Delta t z^T \Delta R^T) = E(\Delta R z \Delta t^T)^T$$

$$E(\Delta t \Delta t^T) = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{tt}^{11} & \Sigma_{tt}^{12} \\ \Sigma_{tt}^{21} & \Sigma_{tt}^{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_e(z) = \begin{bmatrix} z_y^2 \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} - 2z_y \Sigma_{t\theta}^{11} + \Sigma_{tt}^{11} & -z_x z_y \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} - z_y \Sigma_{t\theta}^{21} + z_x \Sigma_{t\theta}^{11} + \Sigma_{tt}^{12} \\ -z_x z_y \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} - z_y \Sigma_{t\theta}^{21} + z_x \Sigma_{t\theta}^{11} + \Sigma_{tt}^{12} & z_x^2 \Sigma_{\theta\theta}^{11} + 2z_x \Sigma_{t\theta}^{21} + \Sigma_{tt}^{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Nous considérons que :

$$e(z) \sim \mathcal{N}_2(0, \Sigma_e(z))$$

Dans le cadre de la régression linéaire cela se traduit par :

$$e(z) = -(z\hat{\beta} - z\beta)$$

Donc

$$z\hat{\beta} \sim \mathcal{N}_2(z\beta, \Sigma_e(z))$$