LISTA 2 - PARTE ?

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AESP 20

EQUAÇÕES RELEVANTES P/ ALMISE E INFLEMENTAÇÃO OD FILTRO DE KNUM

$$X_{n} = A X_{n-1} + B U_{n-1} + W_{n-1} : cov(w) = R (1)$$

$$Z_n = H X_n + V_n ; cov(V) = Q$$
 (2)

$$e_n = x_n - x_n^{-1}$$

$$e_{n}^{+} = X_{n} - \hat{X}_{n}^{+}$$

$$p^- = E \left[e_n^- \left(e_n^- \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \tag{5}$$

$$p^{+} = E\left[e_{n}^{+}\left(e_{n}^{+}\right)^{T}\right] \tag{6}$$

PORTANTO

$$\dot{X_{n}^{+}} = \dot{X_{n}^{-}} + \dot{V_{n}} \left(z_{n} - H \dot{X_{n}^{+}} \right) \tag{7}$$

$$K_n = P_n - H^T (H P_n - H^T + R)^{-1}$$
 (8)

$$P_{n-1} = A P_{n-1}^{+} A^{T} + Q \qquad (P(N|N-1))$$
 (9)

$$P_{n}^{+} = (I - K_{n}H) P_{n}^{-} \qquad (P(K|K)) \qquad (10)$$

5-1 1. No STEADY STATE

$$P_{n}^{+} = P_{n-1}^{+} \xrightarrow{(3)} P_{n}^{-} = A \left[(I - N_{n} H) P_{n}^{-} \right] A^{T} + Q$$

$$\stackrel{(8)}{\longrightarrow} P_{n}^{-} = A P_{n}^{-}A^{T} - A P_{n}^{-}H^{T} (H P_{n}^{-}H^{T} + R)^{-} H P_{n}^{-}A^{T} + Q \qquad (11)$$

P/ o caso Escolar,

$$(1-a^2)n - qh^2 - qh^2 - nq = 0$$

$$P_n = \frac{-[(1-a^2)n - qh^2]^2 + \sqrt{[(1-a^2)n - qh^2]^2 + 4h^2nq}}{2h^2}$$

$$P_n^+ = \frac{p_n - q}{a^2}$$

ET QUE PT & DADO DOR (LZ). ESTA É A COVALIANCIA PO = lim p(4/h).

$$\frac{3.}{2} \hat{\chi}(0|0) = \frac{2(0)}{h} \rightarrow \hat{\chi}(0|0) = \frac{2(0) - 2(-1)}{h}$$

i)
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\hat{X}(0|0)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{4}(0)\right] = \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{E}\left[4\times(0)+w(0)\right] = \times(0)$$
, pois $\mathbb{E}\left[w(0)\right] = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{ii} \end{array}) \ E \left[\begin{array}{c} \dot{x}(0 \mid 0) \end{array} \right] = \ E \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2(0)} - \frac{1}{2(-1)} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2(0)} \ E \left[\begin{array}{c} \dot{x}(0) - x(-1) \end{array} \right] + \left(\omega(0) - \omega(-1) \right) \end{array} \right] = \left(\begin{array}{c} x(0) - x(-1) \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

iii)
$$VAR \left(\hat{x}(0|0)\right) = E\left[\left(\hat{x}(0|0) - E\left[\hat{x}(0|0)\right]\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\hat{x}(0|0) - x(0)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\frac{hx(0) + w(0)}{h} - x(0)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\frac{w(0)^{2}}{h^{2}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^{2}} \cdot VAR\left(w(0)\right) \qquad \left(E\left[w(0)\right] = 0\right)$$

LOGO, HÁ CONSISTENCIA DE RESULTADOS.

I. Temos our o ruser de aceitação basela-se en $\nabla = \sqrt{Lo^6} = Lo^3$ F + = LKF (desvio padrão). Logo, enê-se que o valor ren de variaver estimad está entre 95 kft e LOS kft can 99,9% de centre (5τ) . Controlo, sabe-se que vão está. Portanto, a cumbable de estimativa inicial está evin.

Z. Teros una incerteza muito Grande Ma estimação, ou una maniância muito pequena inicialmente auanto do range de estimativa que devenda ten p/ engloban a medida "renz". Logo, o enno de estimação medio deve diversia do enno ren.

3. Considerancia una variancia inicia de

5-12 + Orligium:

$$\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{c} x = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array}\right) & \left(\begin{array}{c}$$

2. Provavernente varies conseguin una estimação decente pos estabos, mesmo con um senson com Blas,

CONTUDO, NÃO SERT POSSÍVER ESTIMAR O BÍAS OD SENSOR. VEVOO A SUA MITRÍZ DE OBSERVASILIDADE $\begin{bmatrix} C ; CA; CA^2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ Theres Que o posto \bar{e} } 2, \text{ Indicavoo } A \text{ Observasilidade de Apenas } 2 \text{ estadas}, \\ SÃO ELES <math>\frac{7}{3} + \bar{w}$ \$\begin{array}{c} \frac{7}{4} \text{ Que \$\bar{w}\$} = 0. \end{array}.

$$\frac{01}{3}(010) = \frac{1}{3}(0) = \frac{1}{3}(0) + \frac{1}{3}(0) +$$

$$|i| \quad \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{5}(0|0)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{5}(0) - \frac{2}{5}(-1) + w(0) - w(-1)\right] = \frac{2}{5}(0) - \frac{2}{5}(-1)$$

(ii)
$$VAR \left[\frac{2}{5}(010) \right] = E \left[\left(\frac{2}{5}(010) - E \left[\frac{2}{5}(010) \right] \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$= E \left[\left(\frac{2}{5}(0) + w(0) - \frac{2}{5}(0) \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$= VAR \left(w(0) \right) = \ell$$

$$|\mathcal{V}| = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{2}{5}(0|0)\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{2}{5}(0|0)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{3}{5}(0|0) - \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{2}{5}(0|0)\right)^{2}\right]$$

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$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{3}{5}(0|0) - \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{2}{5}(0|0)\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{2}{5}(0|0)\right)\right]$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & (\frac{2}{3}(010), \frac{2}{3}(010)) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{2}{3}(010) - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]\right) \right] \\ & (110) + (111) \\ & = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{2}{3}(010)\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]\right] \\ & = \frac{1}{T} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010) - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]\right] \\ & = \frac{1}{T} \left(\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010) - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right] \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{T} \left(\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010) - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right] \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{T} \left(\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010) - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right] \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{T} \left(\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010) - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{3}(010)\right]$$

$$P(0|0) = \begin{bmatrix} R & R/+ \\ R/+ & RR/+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- OZ VIDE ANEXO BI
- O3) VIDE LUENO BZ.