

## Notes on Kalman Filter

data:  $y_t, y_{t-1}, \dots, y_1$   
observed at time  
 $t, t-1, \dots, 1$

assume  $y_t$  depends on an unobservable  $\theta_t$  (state) =

$$y_t = F_t \theta_t + v_t$$

where  $F_t$  is known, but  $v_t$  is noise / unknown, and

$$v_t \sim N(0, V_t)$$

assume  $\theta_t = G_t \theta_{t-1} + w_t$  and

$$w_t \sim N(0, W_t)$$

$V_t, W_t, F_t, G_t$  are all known

at time 0:

$$\theta_0 \sim N(\hat{\theta}_0, \bar{\Sigma}_0)$$

at time  $t-1$ , given  $y_{t-1}, y_{t-2}, \dots, y_1$

$$\theta_{t-1} \sim N(\hat{\theta}_{t-1}, \bar{\Sigma}_{t-1})$$

assume we know  $\hat{\theta}_{t-1}$  and  $\bar{\Sigma}_{t-1}$

problem is to compute  $\hat{\theta}_t$  and  $\bar{\Sigma}_t$  i.e.

given  $y_t$  (observed) and distribution of  $\theta_{t-1} \sim N(\hat{\theta}_{t-1}, \bar{\Sigma}_{t-1})$

compute distribution of  $\theta_t | y_t \sim N(\hat{\theta}_t, \bar{\Sigma}_t)$



Answer:

at time  $t$ , before observe  $y_t$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mu_1 = G_t \hat{\theta}_{t-1}$$

$$\mu_2 = F_t G_t \hat{\theta}_{t-1}$$

$$\Sigma_{11} = \text{Cov}(\theta_t, \theta_t) = W_t + G_t \Sigma_{t-1} G_t' \triangleq R_t$$

$$\Sigma_{12} = \text{Cov}(\theta_t, y_t) = \text{Cov}(\theta_t, \theta_t) F_t' = R_t F_t'$$

$$\Sigma_{21} = \Sigma_{12}'$$

$$\Sigma_{22} = \text{Cov}(y_t, y_t) = V_t + F_t R_t F_t'$$

after observe  $y_t$

$$\theta_t | y_t \sim N(\hat{\theta}_t, \Sigma_t)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_t = \mu_1 + \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} (y_t - \mu_2)$$

$$\Sigma_t = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}$$

$$\text{Let } e_t = y_t - \mu_2 = y_t - F_t G_t \hat{\theta}_{t-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\theta}_t = G_t \hat{\theta}_{t-1} + R_t F_t' (V_t + F_t R_t F_t')^{-1} e_t \\ \Sigma_t = R_t - R_t F_t' (V_t + F_t R_t F_t')^{-1} F_t R_t \end{cases}$$