



NYU

# Introduction to Robot Intelligence

## [Spring 2023]

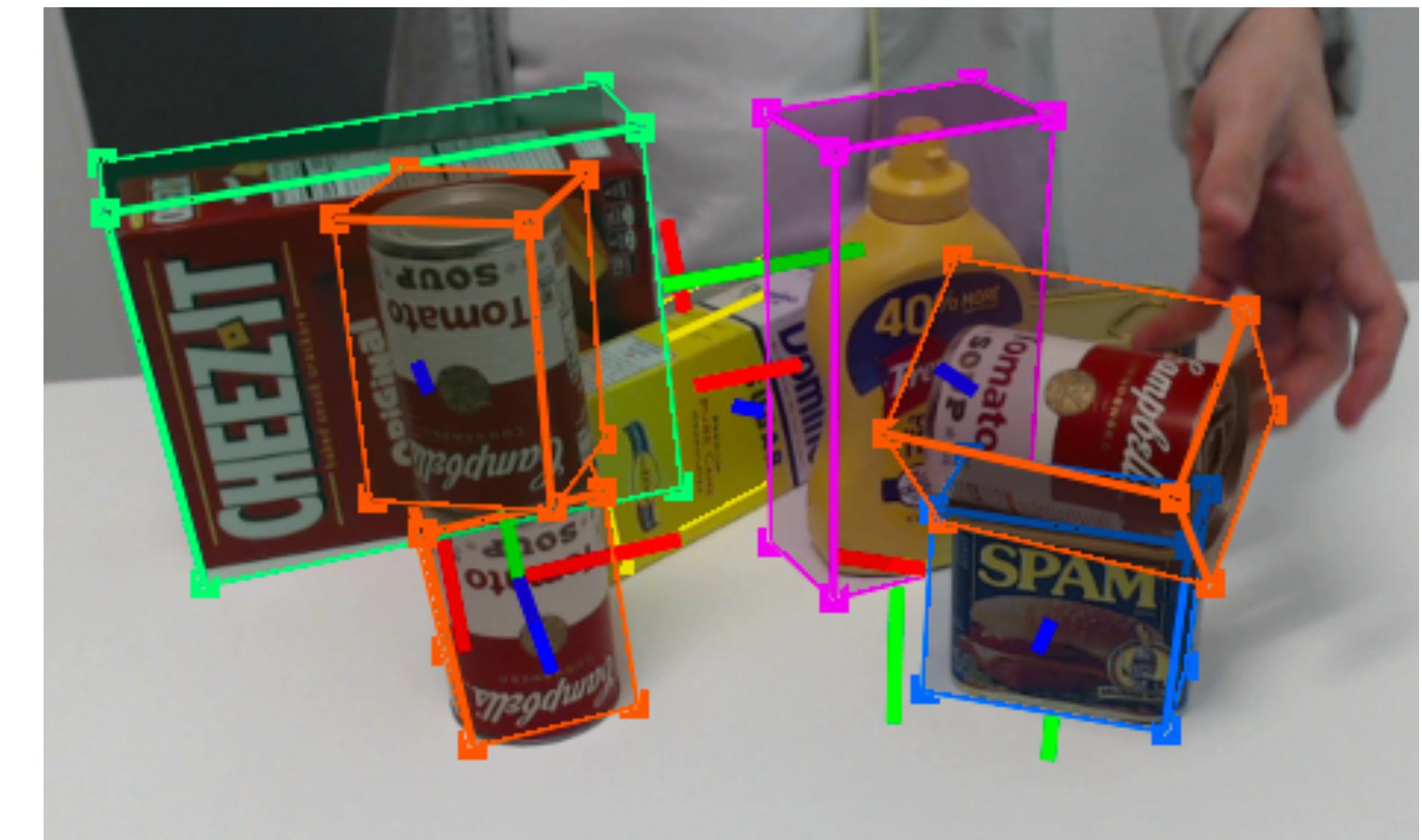
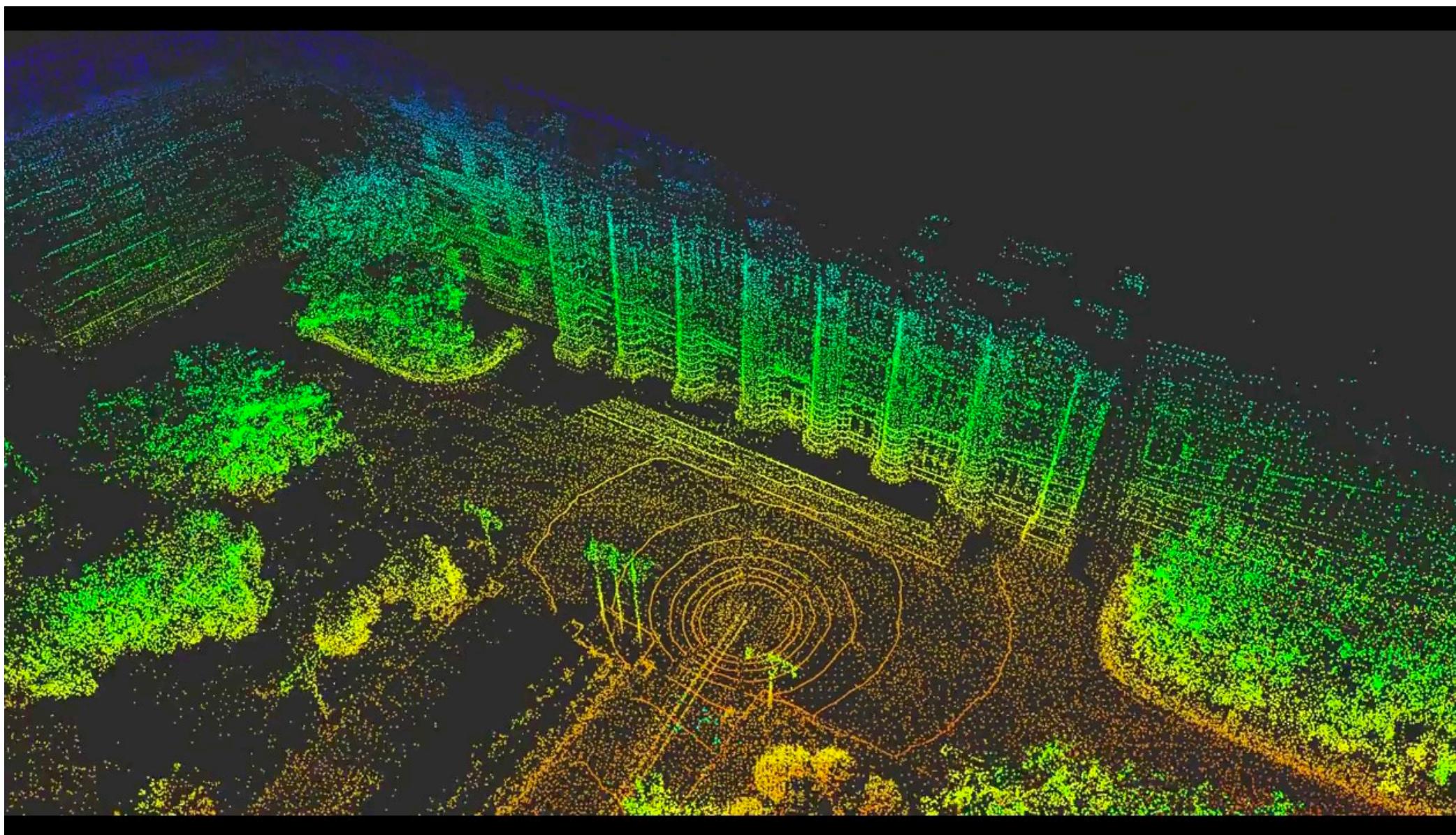
# Probabilistic Robotics

April 6, 2023

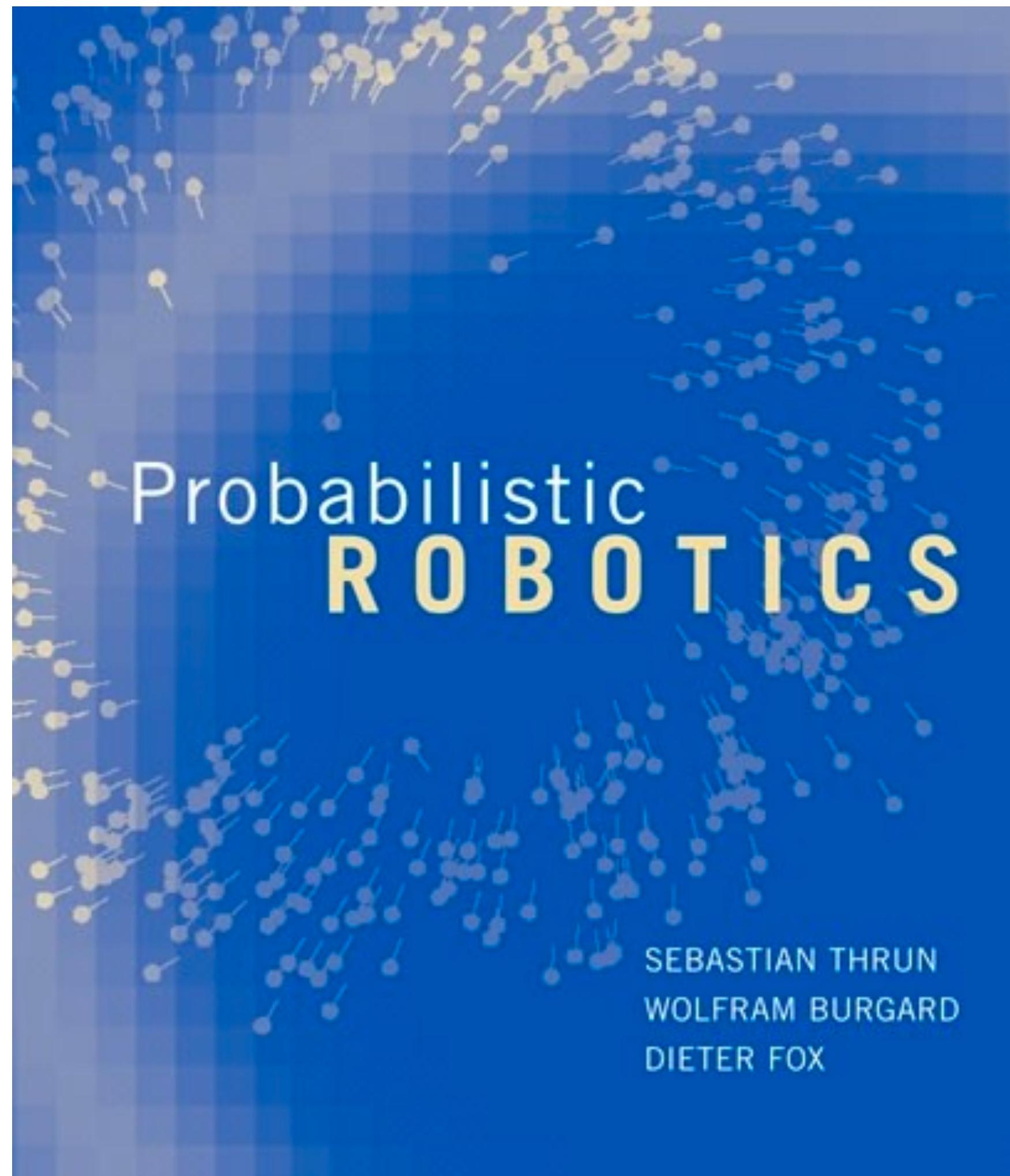
Lerrel Pinto

# Challenges with sensing

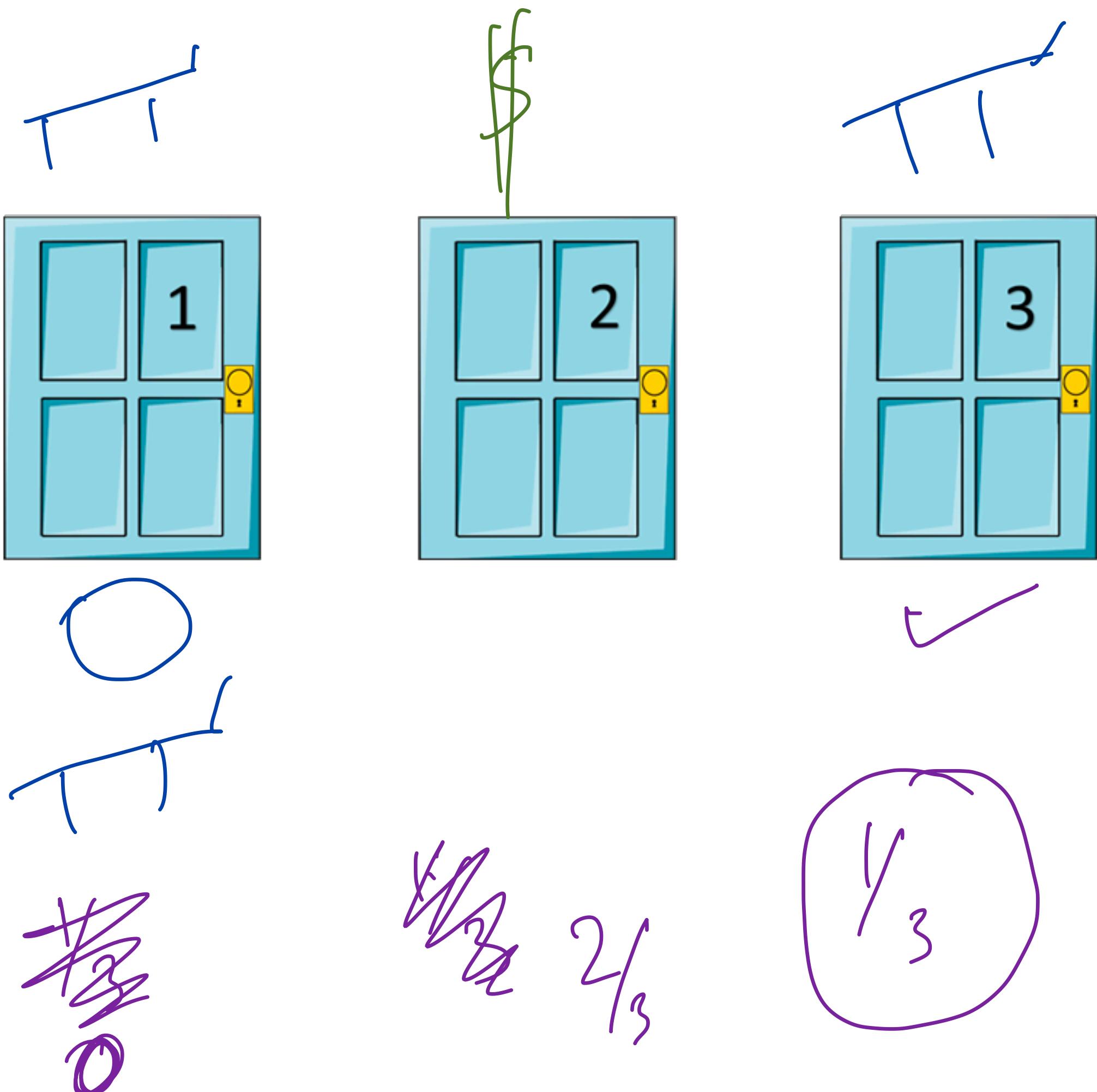
- Dealing with inaccuracies/ noise in the sensor
- Integrating multiple sensors
- Modeling and mapping the environment



Key difference from previous portions:  
Dealing with Stochasticity



# Probability exercises



switch vs. not switch

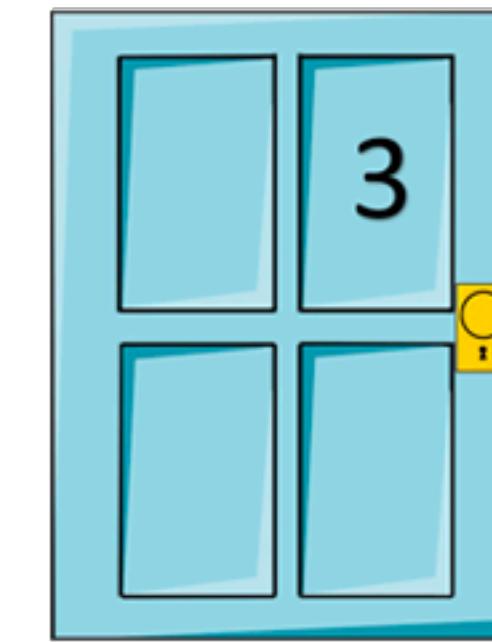
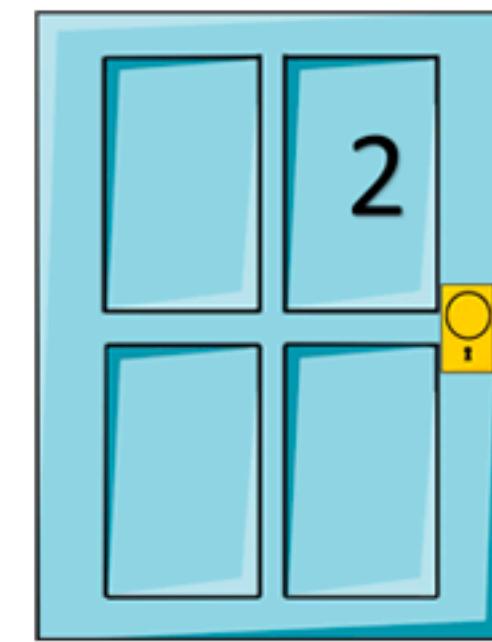
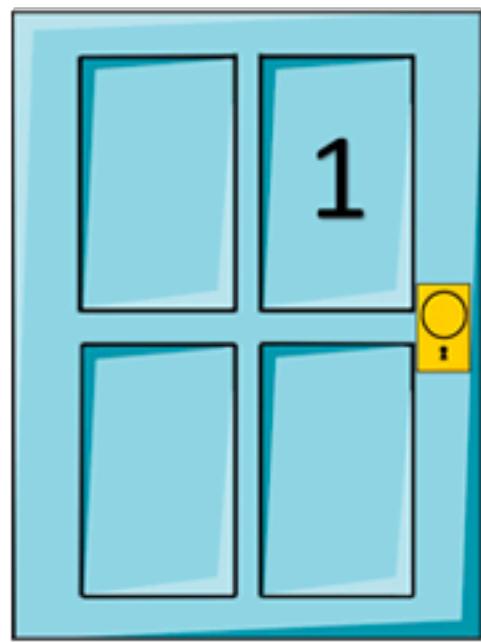
?  $\frac{2}{3}$  ↪  $P(\text{winning} \mid \text{switch})$

? ↪  $P(\text{winning} \mid \text{don't switch})$

$\sum p = 1$

$\frac{1}{3}$

# Monty Hall Problem



Suppose you're on a game show, and you're given the choice of three doors: Behind one door is a car; behind the others, goats. You pick a door, say No. 1, and the host, who knows what's behind the doors, opens another door, say No. 3, which has a goat. He then says to you, "Do you want to pick door No. 2?" Is it to your advantage to switch your choice?



# Does a positive test mean I am positive?

$$P(\text{a person having covid}) = 0.1$$

$$P(\text{testing positive } | \text{ person has covid}) = 0.8$$

$$P(\text{testing negative } | \text{ person has covid}) = 0.2$$

$$P(\text{testing positive } | \text{ person doesn't have covid}) = 0.1 \rightarrow P(Y=1 | X=0) = 0.1$$

$$P(\text{testing negative } | \text{ " " " " }) = 0.9 \quad P(Y=0 | X=0) = 0.9$$

$$\text{Q: } P(\text{person has covid} | \text{ testing positive}) \\ = 8/17$$

$$P(X=0) = 0.9 \quad P(X=1) = 0.1$$

$$\rightarrow P(Y=1 | X=1) = 0.8$$

$$P(Y=0 | X=1) = 0.2$$

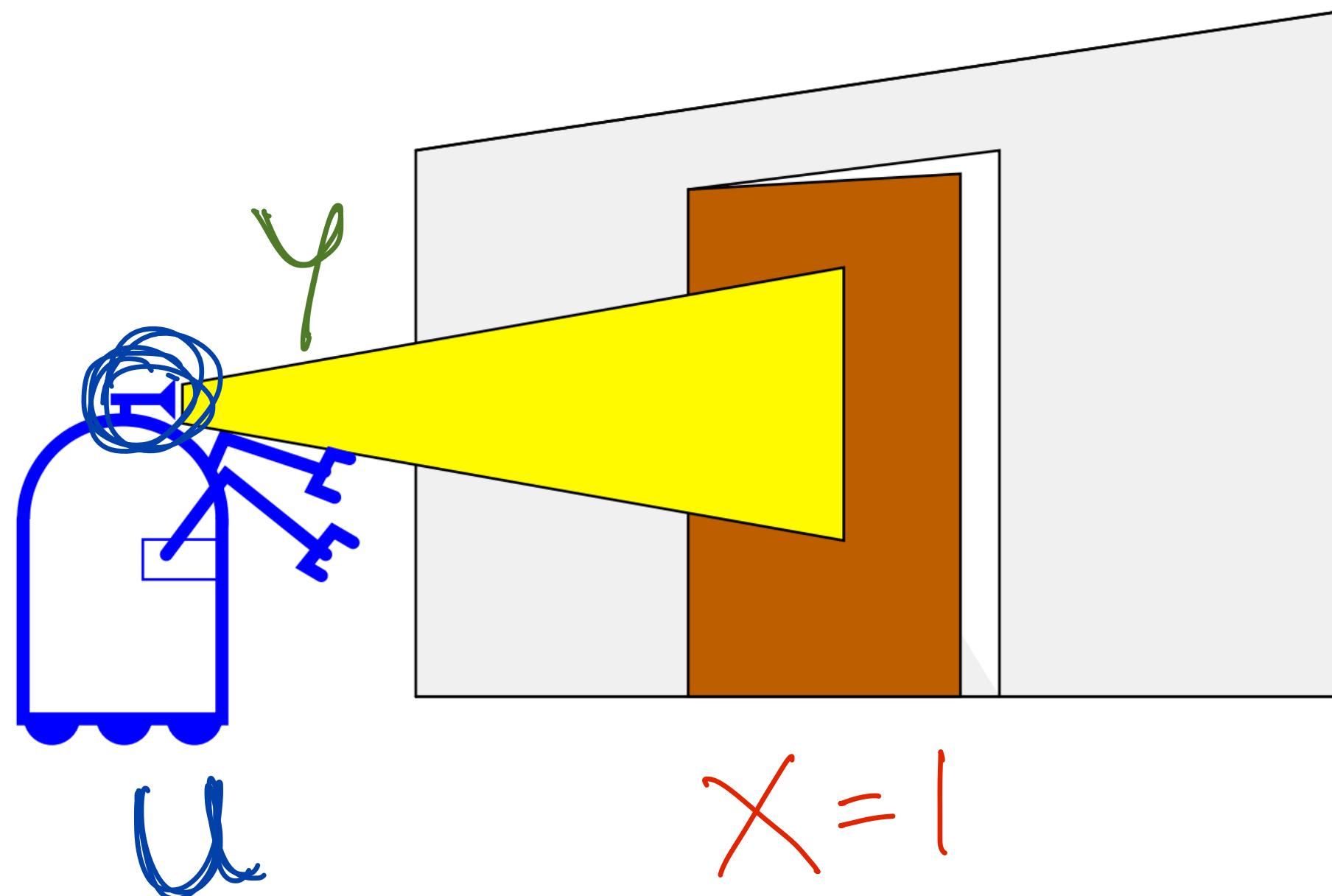
$$P(Y=1 | X=0) = 0.1$$

$$P(Y=0 | X=0) = 0.9$$

?  $P(X=1 | Y=1) = P(Y=1 | X=1) \cdot P(X=1)$

$$P(Y=1 | X=1) \cdot P(X=1) + \\ P(Y=1 | X=0) \cdot P(X=0) = 0.8 \times 0.1 + 0.1 \times 0.9 \\ = 0.17$$

# Is the door open?



$$P(X=1) = 0.9$$

$$P(Y=1 | X=1) = 0.8$$

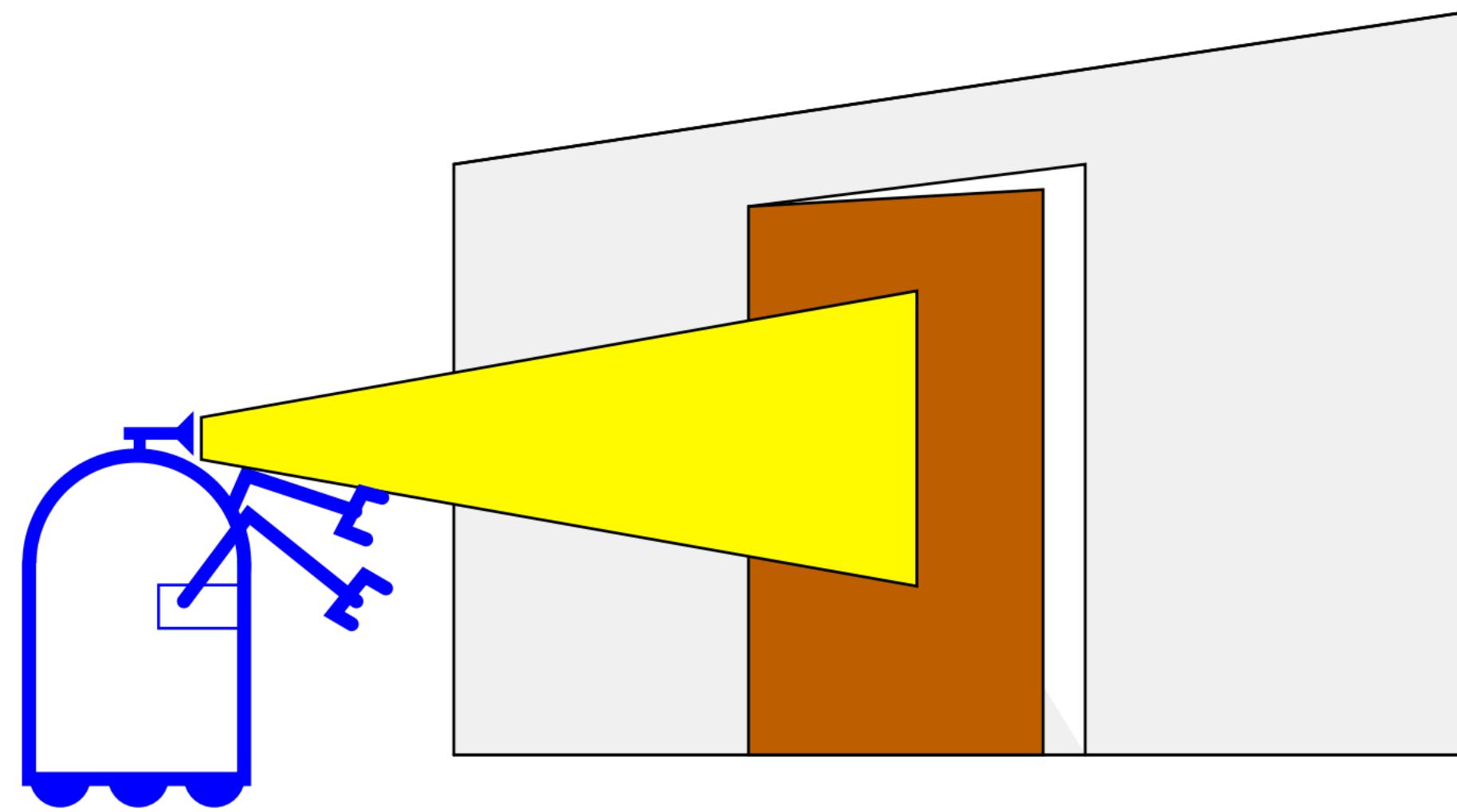
⋮

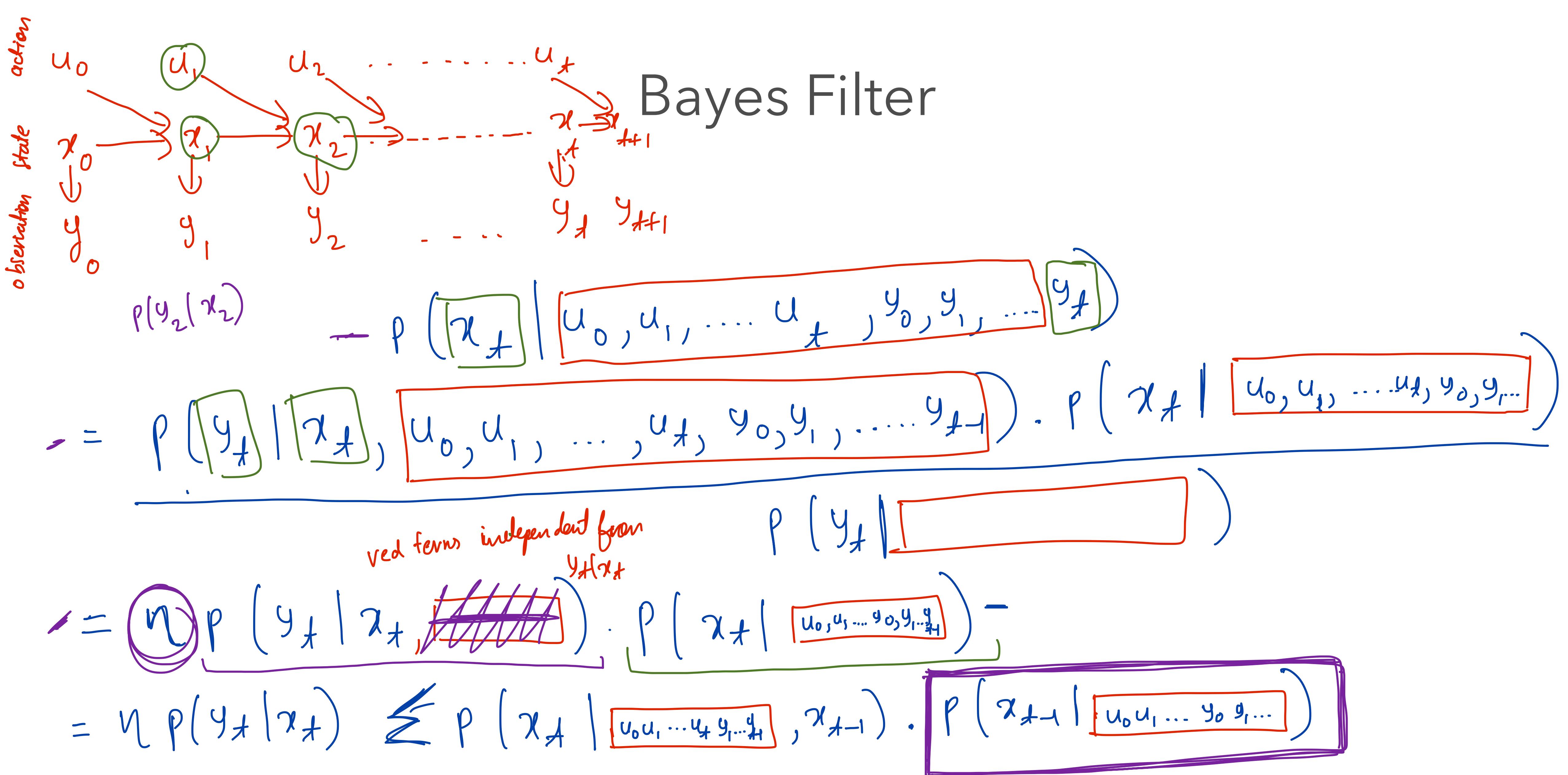
$$P(X=1 | Y=1) = \frac{8}{17}$$

$$P(X=1 | Y=1, U=1)$$

$$P(X=1 | Y=1, U=0)$$

# Is the door open?





# Bayes Filter

Belief ( $x_t$ )

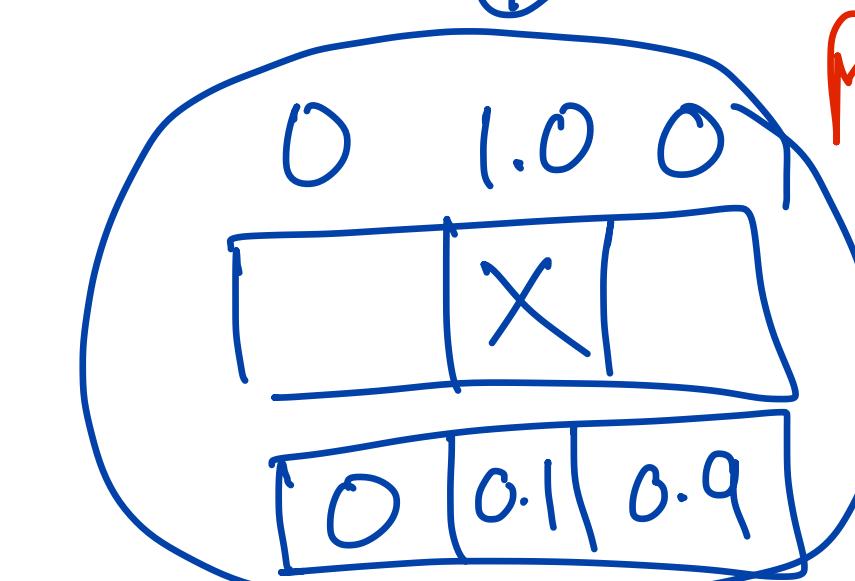
$$p(x_t | u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{t-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_t)$$

$$= \eta p(y_t | x_t) \cdot \sum p(x_t | u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{t-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{t-1})$$

$$\text{Bel}(x_t) = \eta p(y_t | x_t)$$

$$\sum_{\text{states}} p(x_t | u_{t-1}, x_{t-1}) \cdot \text{Bel}(x_{t-1})$$

Measurement



Prediction

$\downarrow$

$\text{Bel}(x_{t-1})$

0.1 0.9 0.0 0.1 0.0

$\downarrow$

$\text{Bel}(x_t)$

0.01	0.18	0.81	0.01	0.09
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# Bayes Filter

<http://ais.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/teaching/ss14/robotics/slides/22-summary.pdf>

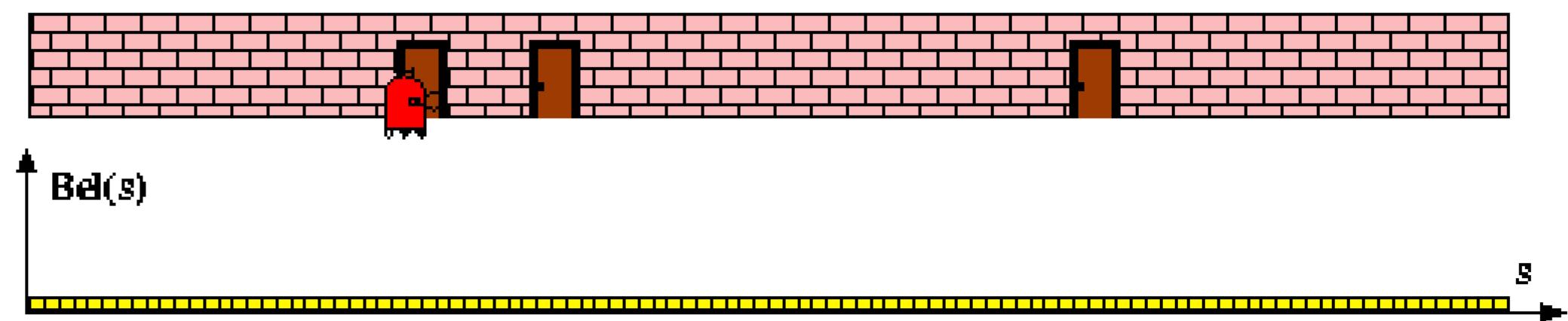
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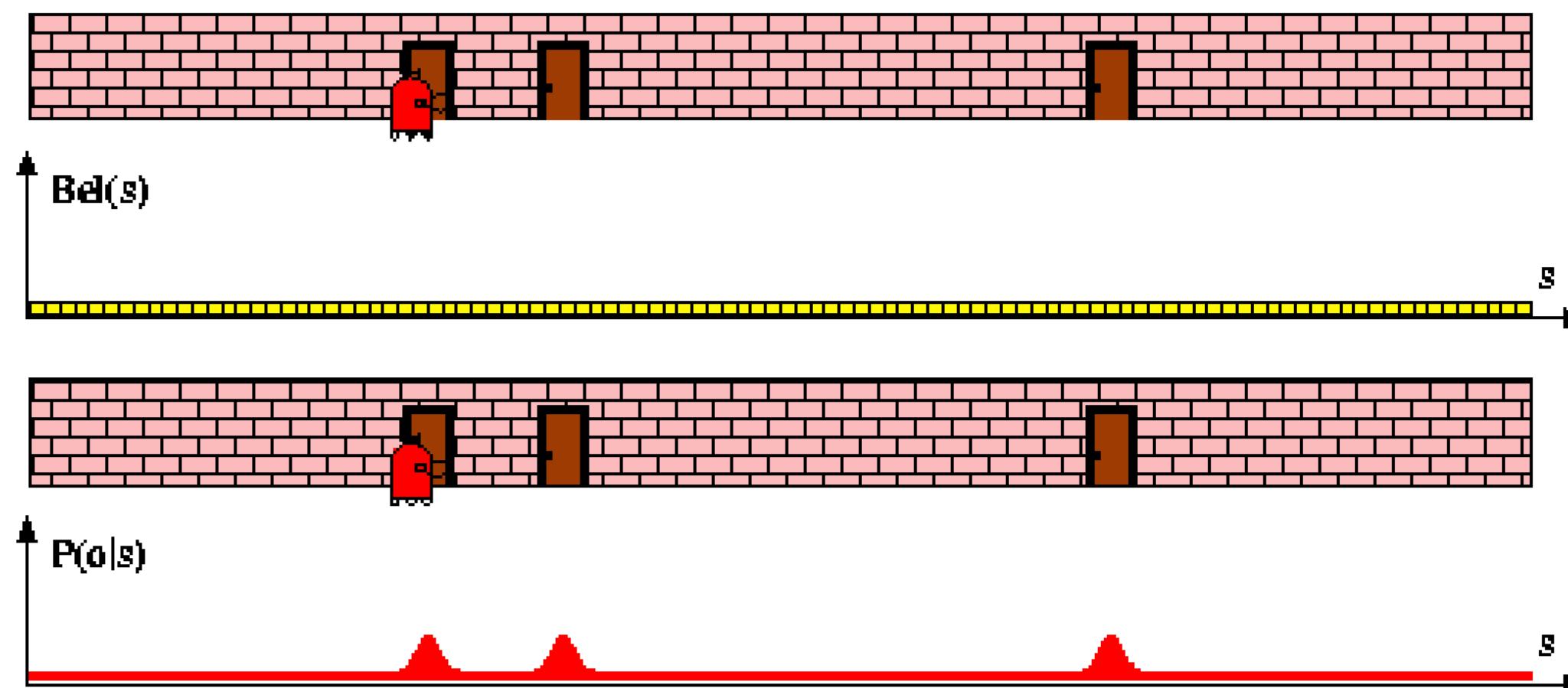
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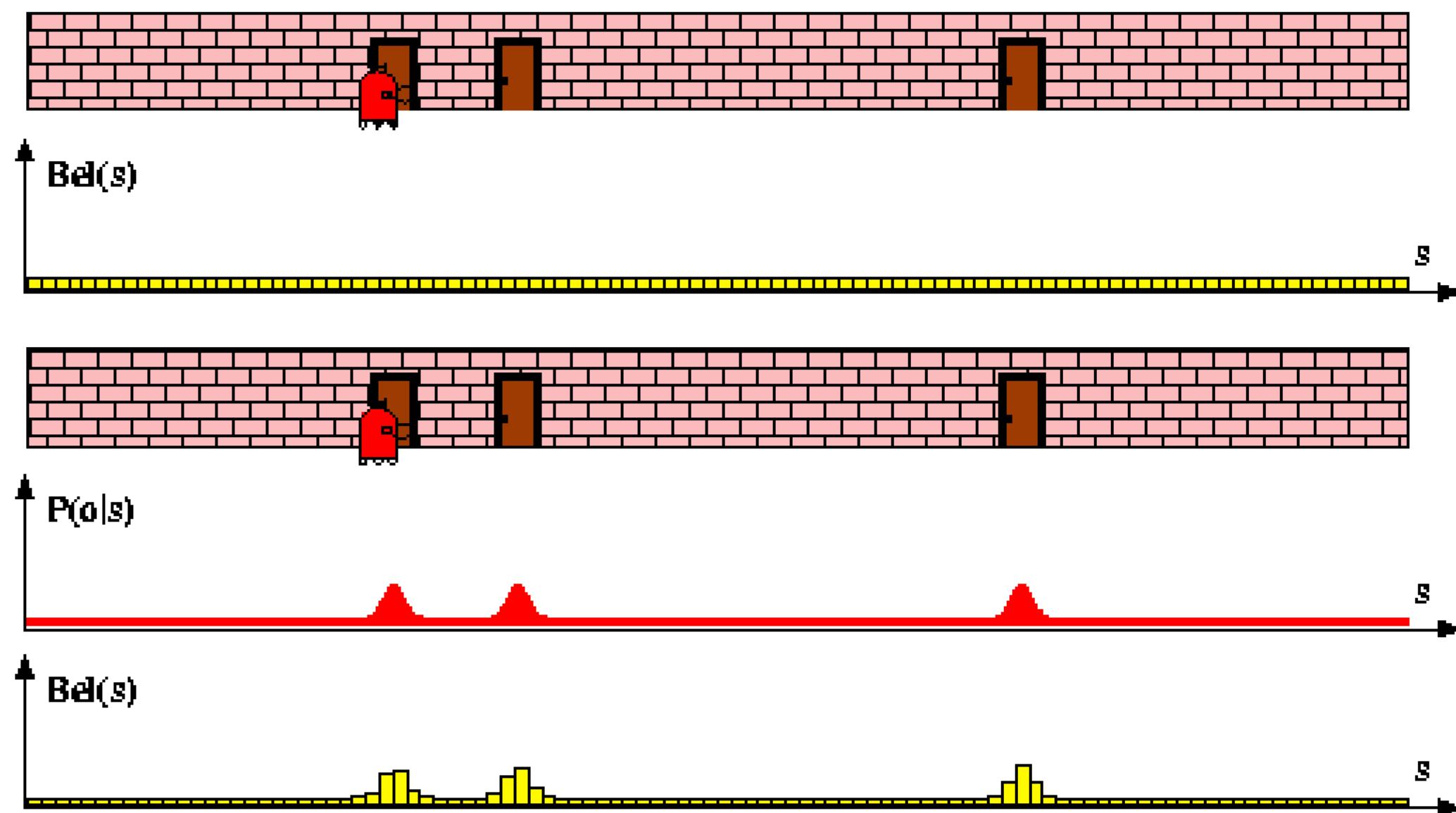
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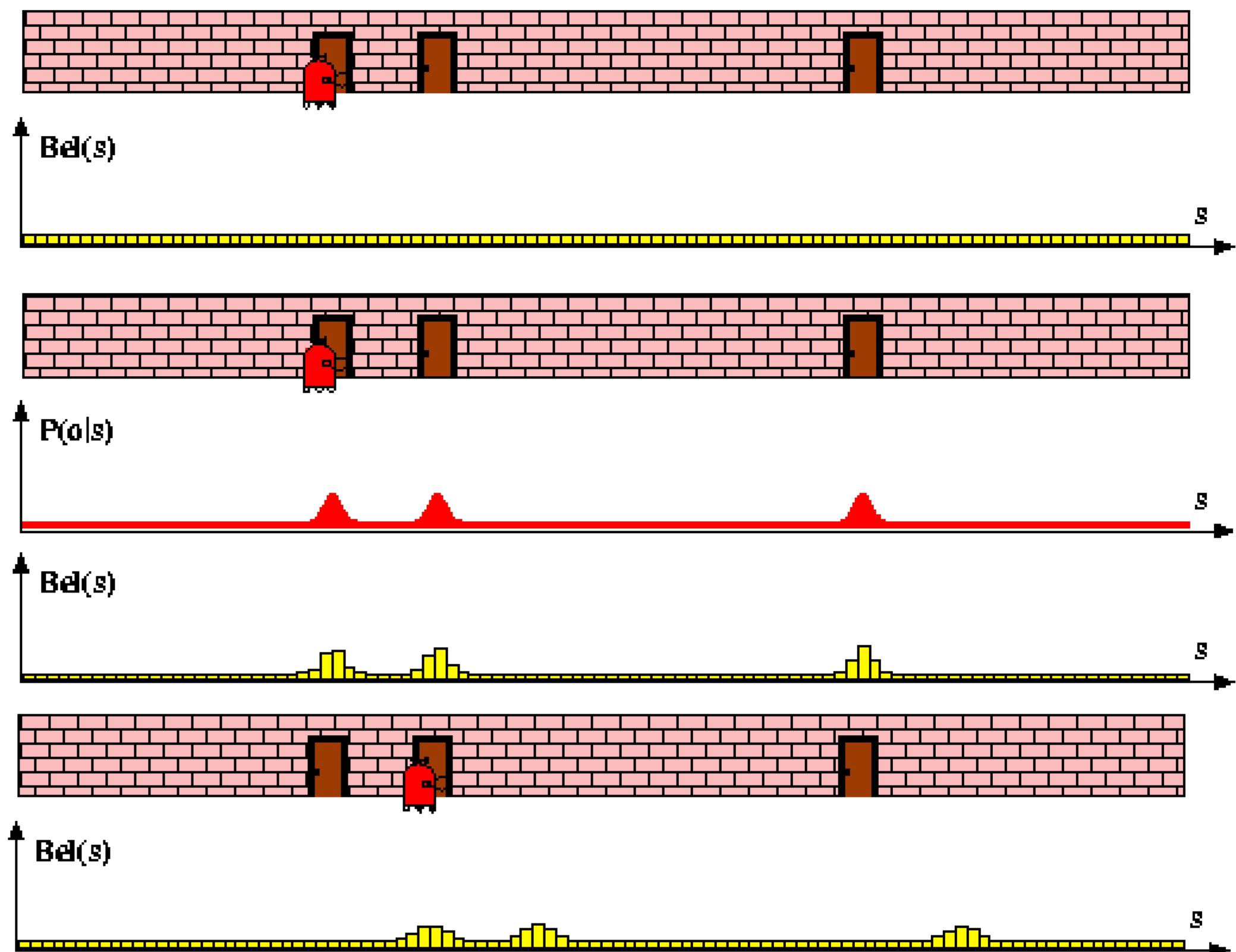
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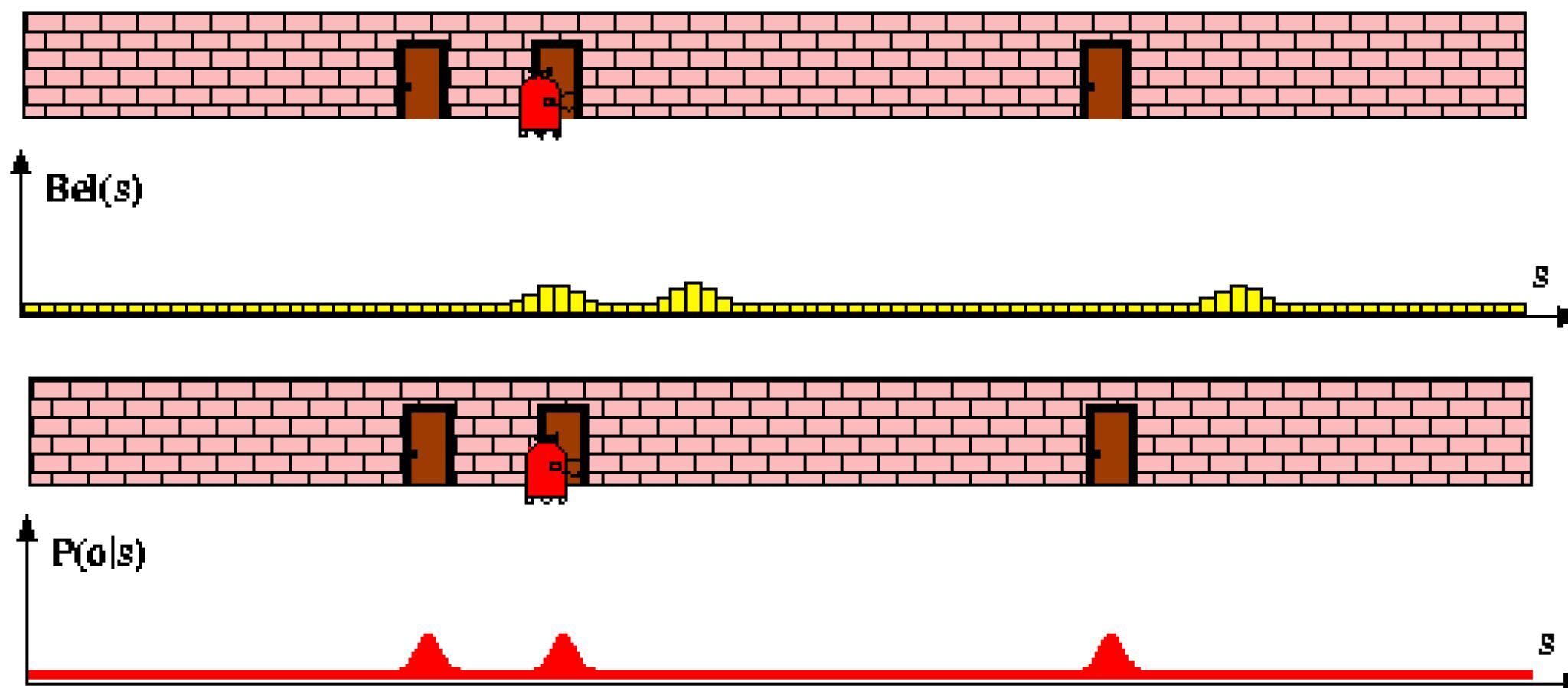
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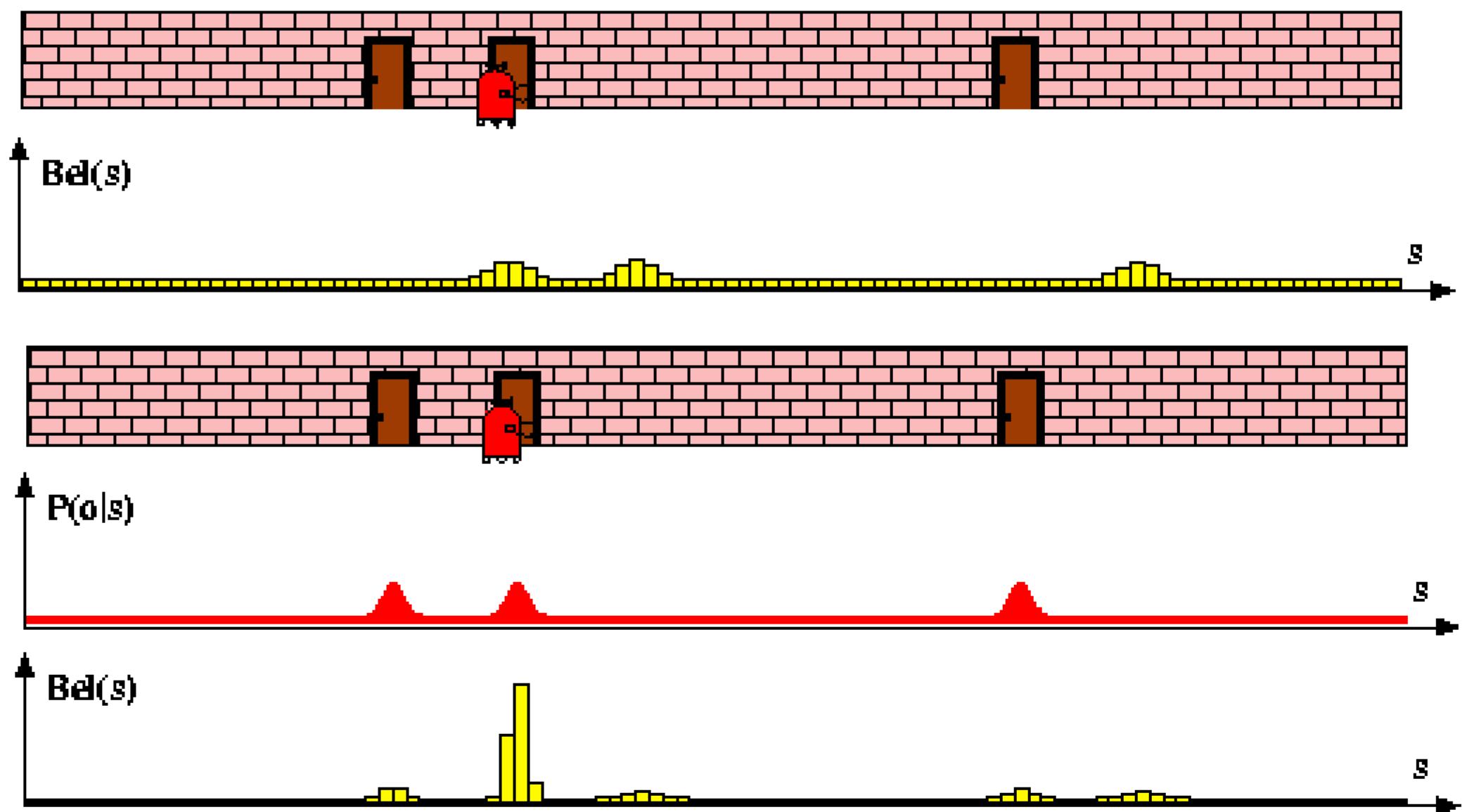
# Bayes Filter



# Bayes Filter



# Bayes Filter



# Bayes Filter

