

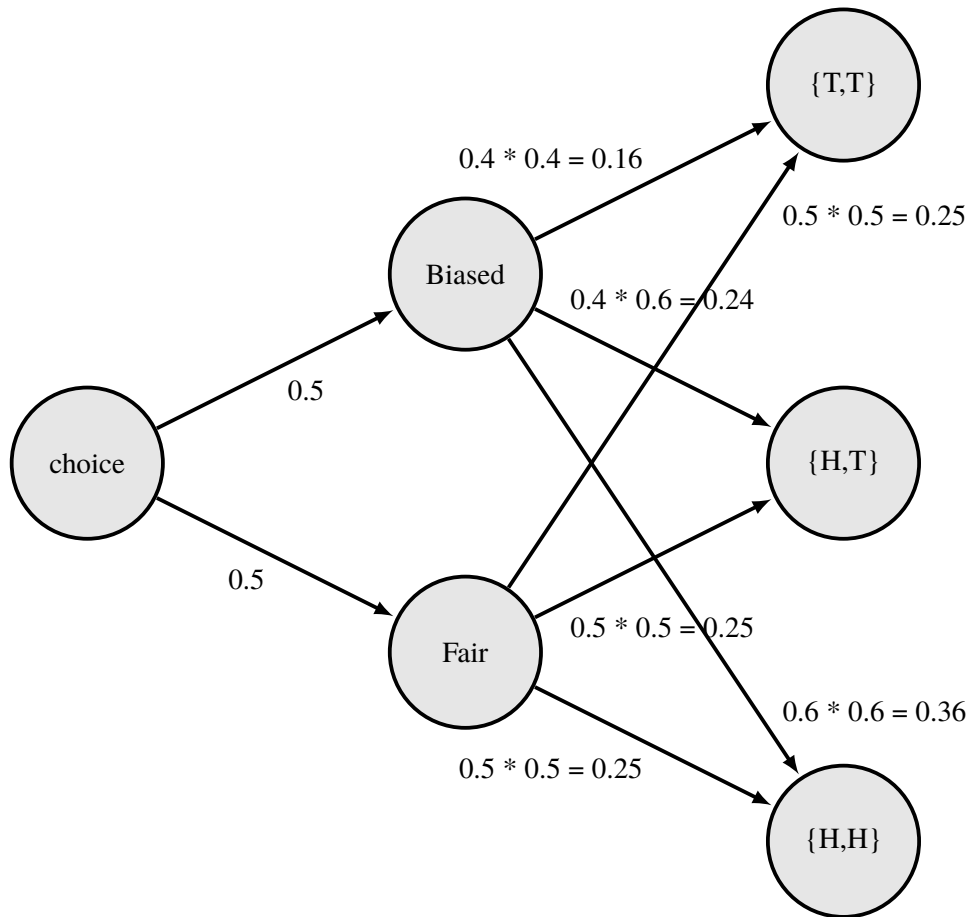
# EE698G – ASSIGNMENT 3

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Roll No. 14208

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1



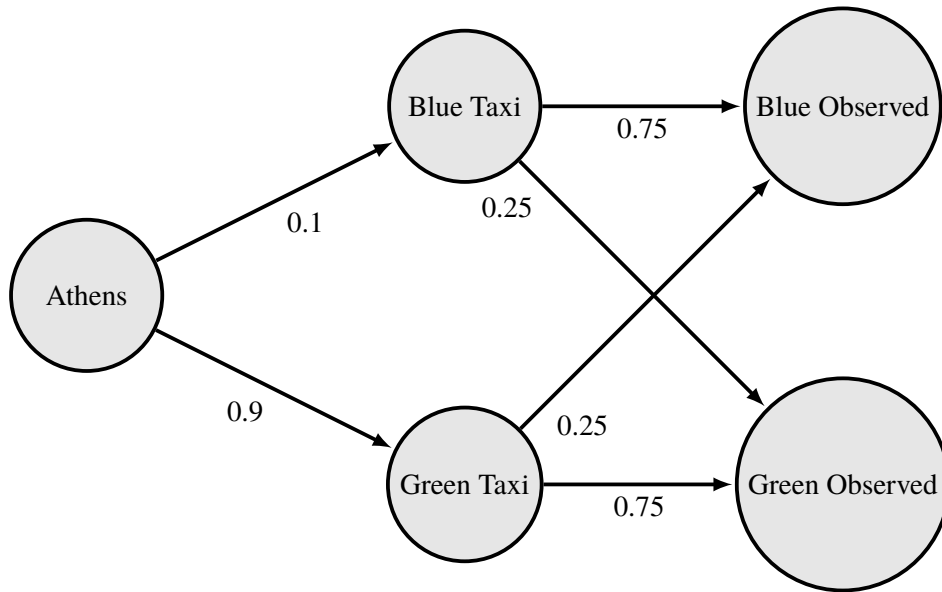
$$P(\text{Biased}|\text{HH}) = \frac{P(\text{HH}|\text{Biased}) * P(\text{Biased})}{P(\text{HH})}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{Biased}|\text{HH}) = \frac{0.36 * 0.5}{0.36 * 0.5 + 0.25 * 0.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{Biased}|\text{HH}) = \frac{36}{61} = \mathbf{0.59}$$

2

Yes, it is possible to calculate the most likely color for the taxi.



$$P(\text{BlueTaxi}|\text{BlueObserved}) = \frac{0.1 * 0.75}{0.1 * 0.75 + 0.9 * 0.25}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{BlueTaxi}|\text{BlueObserved}) = \mathbf{0.25}$$

$$P(\text{GreenTaxi}|\text{BlueObserved}) = \frac{0.9 * 0.25}{0.1 * 0.75 + 0.9 * 0.25}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{GreenTaxi}|\text{BlueObserved}) = \mathbf{0.75}$$

Probability of the taxi to be green is more likely.

3

$$P(X|Y = y) = \frac{P(X, y)}{P(y)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{|\Sigma|}{\sigma_Y^2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} X - \mu_X & y - \mu_Y \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_Y^2 \sigma_*^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_Y^2 & -\sigma_{XY} \\ -\sigma_{XY} & \sigma_X^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X - \mu_X \\ y - \mu_Y \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(y - \mu_Y)^2}{\sigma_Y^2} \right\}$$

Substitute  $\sigma_*^2 = \sigma_X^2 - \frac{\sigma_{XY}^2}{\sigma_Y^2}$

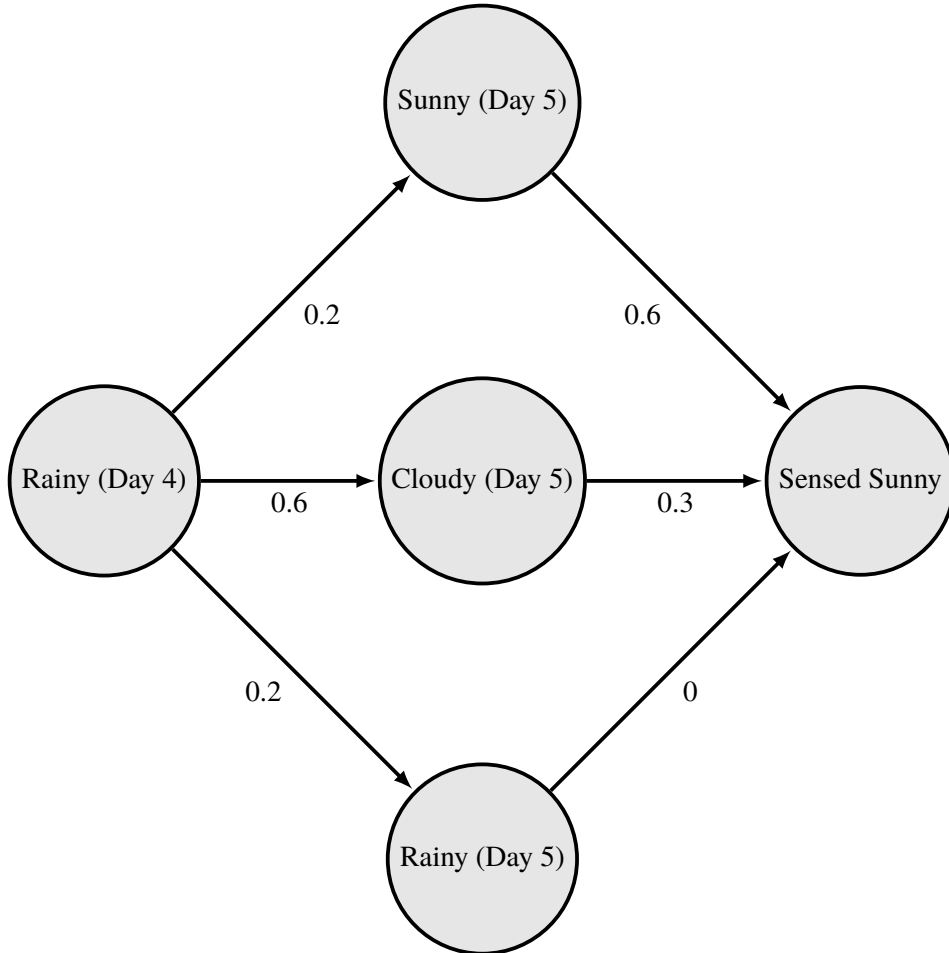
$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow P(X|Y = y) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_*^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\sigma_*^2} \left( (X - \mu_X)^2 + \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - \mu_Y)^2 - \frac{2\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_Y^2} (X - \mu_X)(y - \mu_Y) - \frac{\sigma_*^2}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - \mu_Y)^2 \right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_*^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\sigma_*^2} \left( (X - \mu_X)^2 - \frac{2\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_Y^2} (X - \mu_X)(y - \mu_Y) + \frac{\sigma_{XY}^2}{\sigma_Y^4} (y - \mu_Y)^2 \right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_*^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\sigma_*^2} \left( (X - \mu_X)^2 - 2(X - \mu_X) \left( \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - \mu_Y) \right) + \left( \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - \mu_Y) \right)^2 \right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_*^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\sigma_*^2} \left( (X - \mu_X) - \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - \mu_Y) \right)^2 \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_*^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\sigma_*^2} \left( X - \left( \mu_X + \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - \mu_Y) \right) \right)^2 \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

substitute  $\mu_* = \mu_X + \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - \mu_Y)$

$$\Rightarrow P(X|Y = y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_*^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\sigma_*^2} (X - \mu_*)^2 \right\}$$

#### 4

As the sensor senses rainy day with probability 1 and it never says rainy when it is not rainy. So the impact of days before the rainy day will be none on the day after rainy day.



$$P(Sunny_5 | SensedSunny_5) = \frac{0.6 * 0.2}{0.6 * 0.2 + 0.6 * 0.3 + 0 * 0.2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Sunny_5 | SensedSunny_5) = \frac{2}{5} = \mathbf{0.4}$$

## 5

Epipolar line on the Image 2 is shown in the figure.



## 6

### 6.1 Part a

$$H(t) = vt + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$\Rightarrow H(t + dt) = v * t + v * dt + \frac{1}{2} * g * t^2 + \frac{1}{2} * g * dt^2 + g * t * dt$$

$$\Rightarrow H(t + dt) = H(t) + v * dt + \frac{1}{2} * g * dt^2 + g * t * dt$$

Now,

$$H(t) = vt + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H(t)}{\partial t} = v + gt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H(t+dt)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H(t)}{\partial t} + g * dt$$

$$\text{Let state: } X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} H(t) \\ \frac{\partial H(t)}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix}$$

Control:  $u = g$

Measurement:  $Z$

⇒ Process Model,

$$X(t + dt) = A * X(t) + B * u + error_1$$

Measurement Model,

$$Z(t) = C * X(t) + error_2$$

Where,

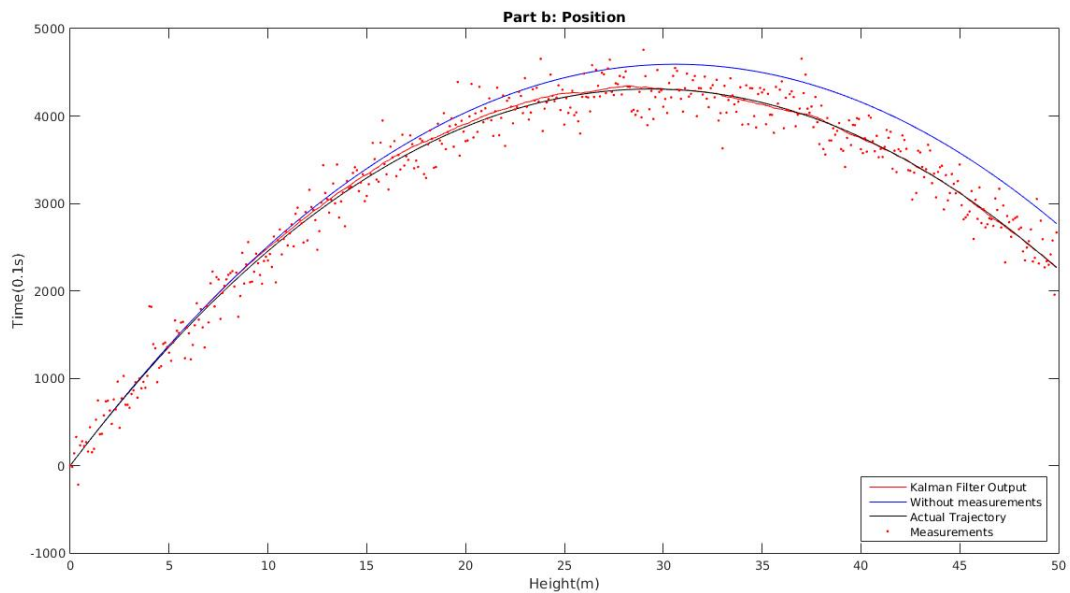
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & dt \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} * dt^2 \\ dt \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = g = -9.8$$

variance of  $error_1$  is  $Rt$  and variance of  $error_2$  is  $Qt$ .

## 6.2 Part b



## 6.3 Part c

