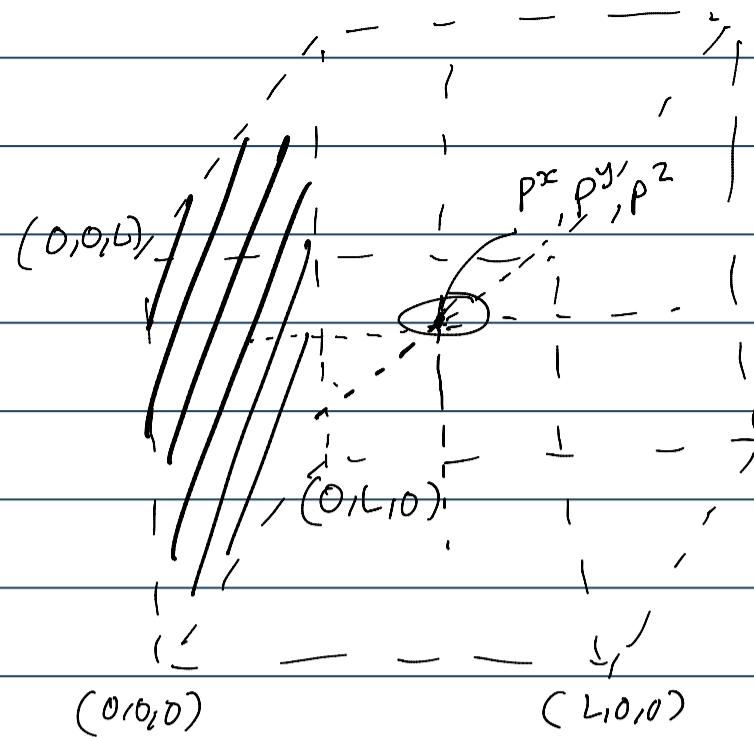


Session 1

Tuesday 15. September 2020 11.59

1.

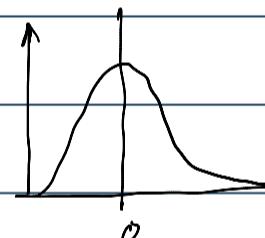


a)

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \\ y_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p^x \\ p^y \\ p^z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ L \\ L \\ L \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \\ r_4 \\ r_5 \\ r_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

y G b r

$$r_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_i^2)$$



b). $y = Gx + b + r$

$\frac{6 \text{ equation}}{=}$
 $\frac{3 \text{ unknown}}{=}$

$$(G) \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 3}$$

$$\text{rank}(G) = 3,$$

c). $y = \underline{Gx} + \underline{b} + \underline{r}$; $r = y - (Gx + b)$

$$r \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times 1}$$

$$\underline{r^T r}$$

$$\sum \underline{|r_i|}$$

$$r^T r \leftarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} = G'$$

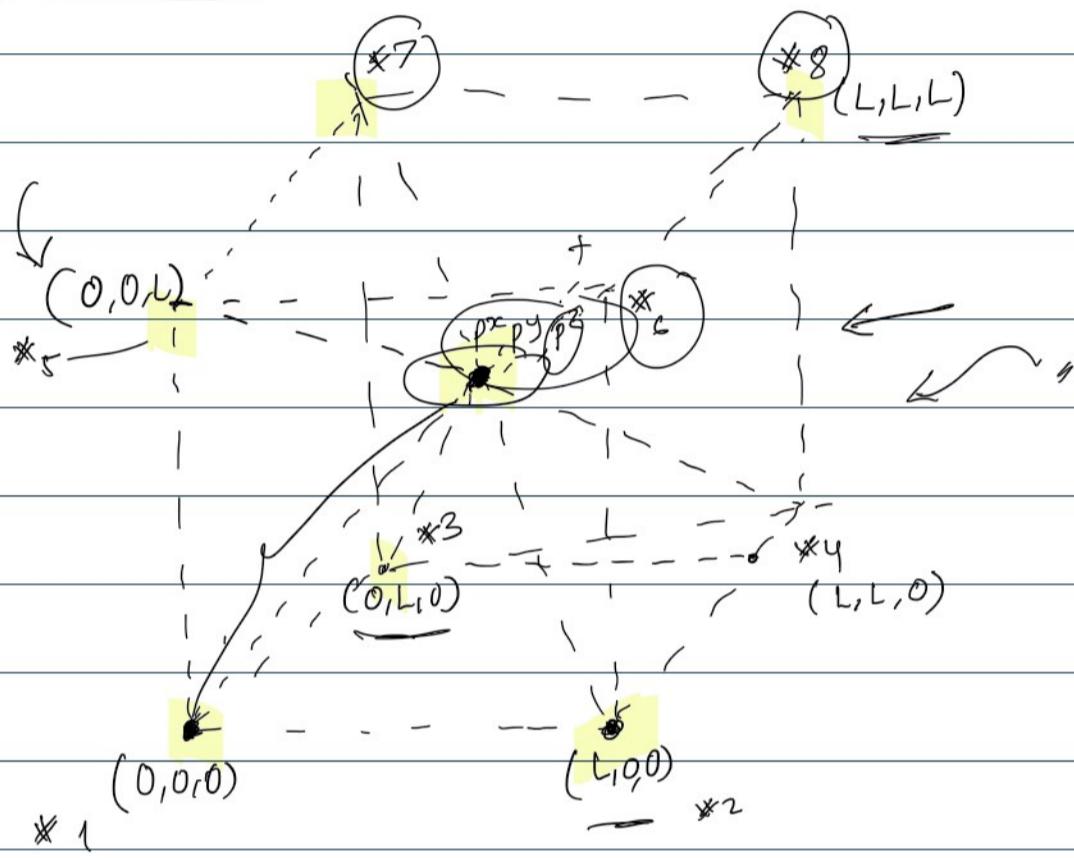
$$\text{rank}(G) = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_4 \\ y_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ L \\ L \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_4 \\ r_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{rank } R(G) \leq 3} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{f=3}$

$$r_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{r}_i, \sigma_i^2)$$

Exercise 2.



a).

$$y_1 = \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2} + r_1$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt{(p_x - L)^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2} + r_2$$

$$y_i = \sqrt{(p_x - s_x)^2 + (p_y - s_y)^2 + (p_z - s_z)^2} + r_i$$

$$(s_x - p_x)^2$$

$$(s_x, s_y, s_z) =$$

$$y_8 = \sqrt{\quad} + r_8$$

$$b) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{P_x^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(P_x - L)^2 + (P_y - L)^2 + (P_z - L)^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\frac{g(x)}{r}$

c). y_1, y_2, y_3 .

$$(y_1 - r_1)^2 = P_x^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2 \quad (1)$$

$$(y_2 - r_2)^2 = (P_x - L)^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2 \quad (2)$$

$$(y_3 - r_3)^2 = P_x^2 + (P_y - L)^2 + P_z^2 \quad (3)$$

assume all $r_i = 0$

$$(1) \quad P_z^2 = (y_1^2 - (P_x^2 + P_y^2)) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\approx P_z = \pm \sqrt{(\quad)} \quad \leftarrow +$$

$$(2) \quad y_2^2 = (P_x - L)^2 + P_y^2 + (y_1^2 - (P_x^2 + P_y^2))$$

$$= -2P_xL + L^2 + y_1^2$$

$$\boxed{P_x^*} = \frac{1}{2L} (L^2 + y_1^2 - y_2^2) \approx$$

$$(3) \quad y_3^2 = P_x^2 + (P_y - L)^2 + P_z^2$$

$$= P_x^2 + (P_y - L)^2 + (y_1^2 - (P_x^2 + P_y^2))$$

$$= -2P_yL + L^2 + y_1^2$$

$$\boxed{P_y^*} = \frac{1}{2L} (L^2 + y_1^2 - y_3^2)$$

$$(4) \quad \boxed{P_z^*} = \frac{1}{2L} (L^2 + y_1^2 - y_5^2) \leftarrow$$

3. (1.17) & (1.18), (1.16)

$\overbrace{\text{the course}}$
book

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} p^x & p^y & v^x & v^y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{1,n} = p^x(t_n)$$

(1.16)

$$\begin{bmatrix} p^x(t_n) \\ p^y(t_n) \\ v^x(t_n) \\ v^y(t_n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p^x(t_{n-1}) + \underline{v^x} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_n = \begin{bmatrix} p^x_n & p^y_n & p^z_n & (v^x_n & v^y_n & v^z_n) \\ \underbrace{x_{1,n}}_{\mathbf{x}_n} & \underbrace{x_{2,n}}_{\mathbf{x}_n} & \underbrace{x_{3,n}}_{\mathbf{x}_n} & \underbrace{x_{4,n}}_{\mathbf{x}_n} & \underbrace{x_{5,n}}_{\mathbf{x}_n} & \underbrace{x_{6,n}}_{\mathbf{x}_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ x_{1,n} \\ \vdots \\ x_{6,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{6,n-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} q_{1,n} \\ \vdots \\ q_{6,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{x}_n

\mathbf{F}

$$\underline{q} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q)$$