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

1) $dt = 1$
 $p = x \quad v = \dot{x} \quad a = \ddot{x}$

Gaussian Acceleration
 $\mu = 0 \quad \sigma^2 = 1.7$
 $p(\ddot{x}) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\ddot{x}^2}{2 \cdot 1.7}}}{\sqrt{3.4\pi}}$

Acceleration is changing instantaneously \therefore
 minimum state vector
 $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ \dot{x}_0 \end{bmatrix}$ $v = u + at$

Velocity = initial velocity + acceleration \cdot time
 $\dot{x}_t = \dot{x}_{t-1} + \ddot{x} \cdot dt$
 $\boxed{\dot{x}_t = \dot{x}_{t-1} + \ddot{x}}$

2) $p(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1})$
 eq 3.2: $\vec{x}_t = A \vec{x}_{t-1} + B u_t + \epsilon_t$

$p(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1}) = \det(2\pi R_t)^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_t - A x_{t-1} - B u_t)^T R_t^{-1} (x_t - A x_{t-1} - B u_t)}$

$\int \ddot{x} = \int \dot{x}_{t-1} + \ddot{x} = x_t = x_{t-1} + \dot{x}_{t-1} dt + \frac{\ddot{x}_t dt^2}{2}$

$x_t = x_{t-1} + \dot{x}_{t-1} + \frac{\ddot{x}}{2}$

we know $B_t = \emptyset$

$\ddot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = E_t \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_{t-1}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_{t-1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$E_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma^2 = 1.7$

$1 \cdot \sqrt{1.7} \cdot \sqrt{0.425} = 0.85$

$at \cdot \sigma^2 = \frac{1.7}{2} = 0.425$

$\text{Cov} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{Cov} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.7 & 0.85 \\ 0.85 & 0.425 \end{bmatrix} = R$

Fig. 1 Questions 1.1-1.3 Solving for Covariance and $p(x|z)$

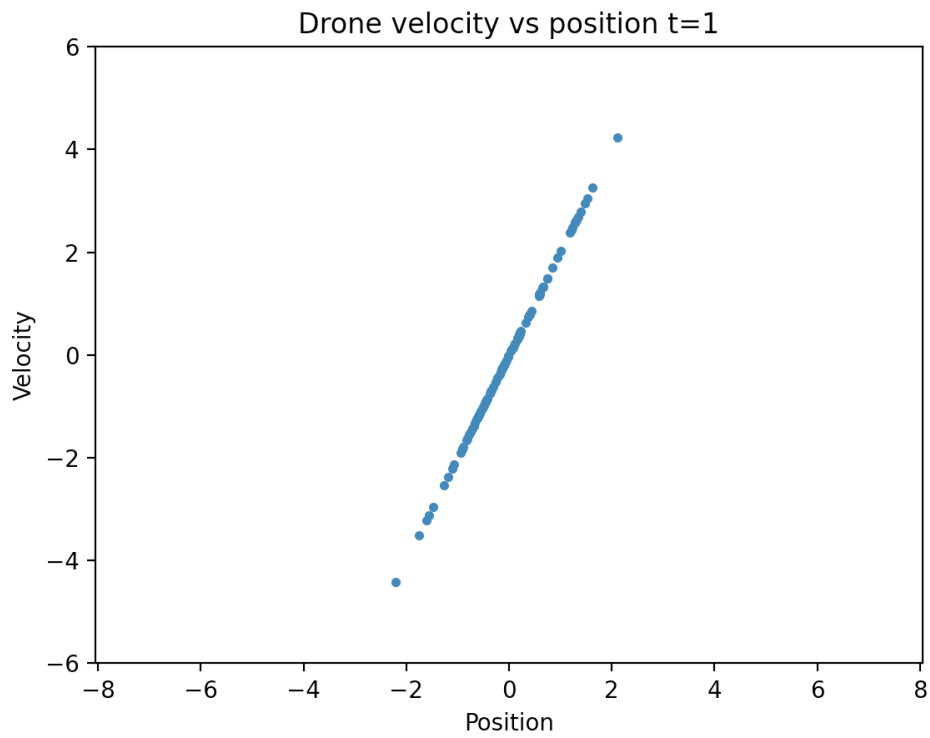


Fig. 2 Drone Velocity vs Position at $t=1$

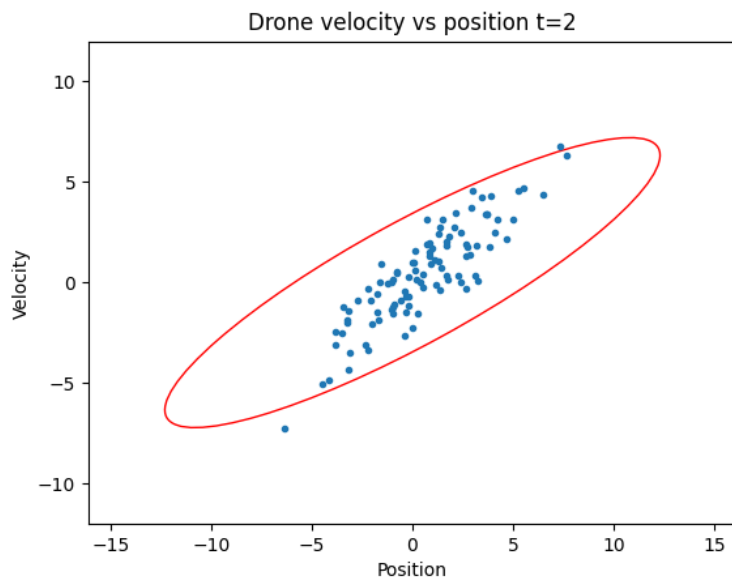


Fig. 3 Drone Velocity vs Position at $t=2$

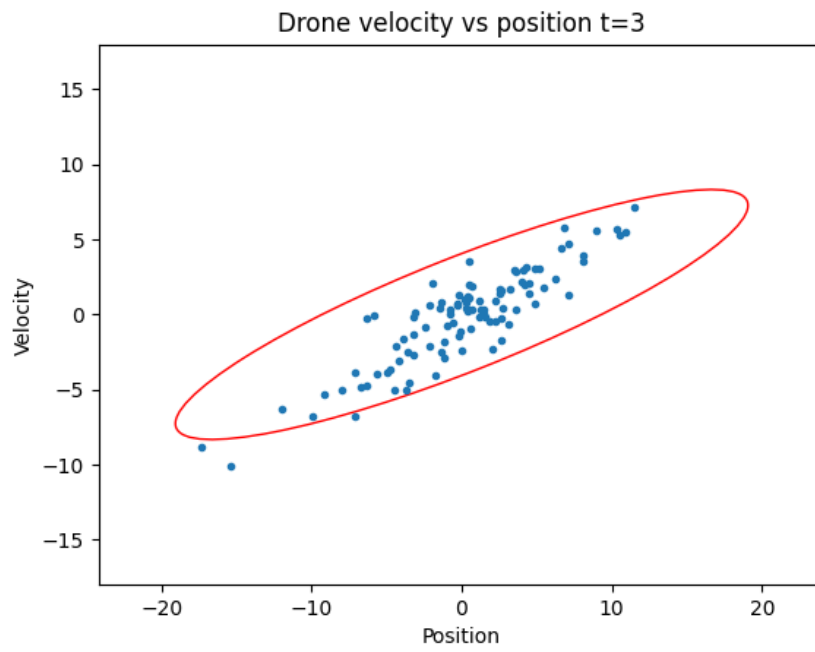


Fig. 4 Drone Velocity vs Position at t=4

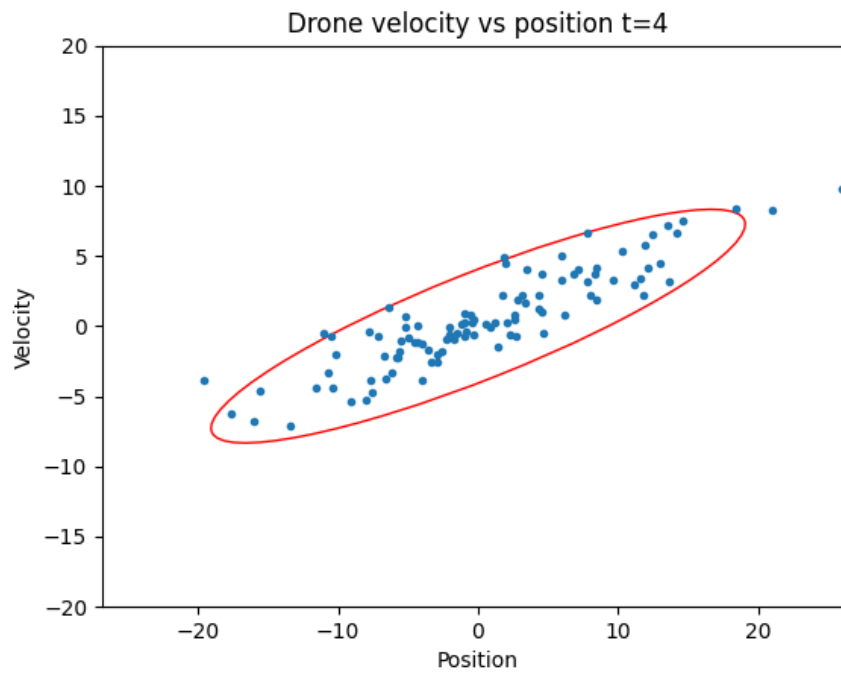
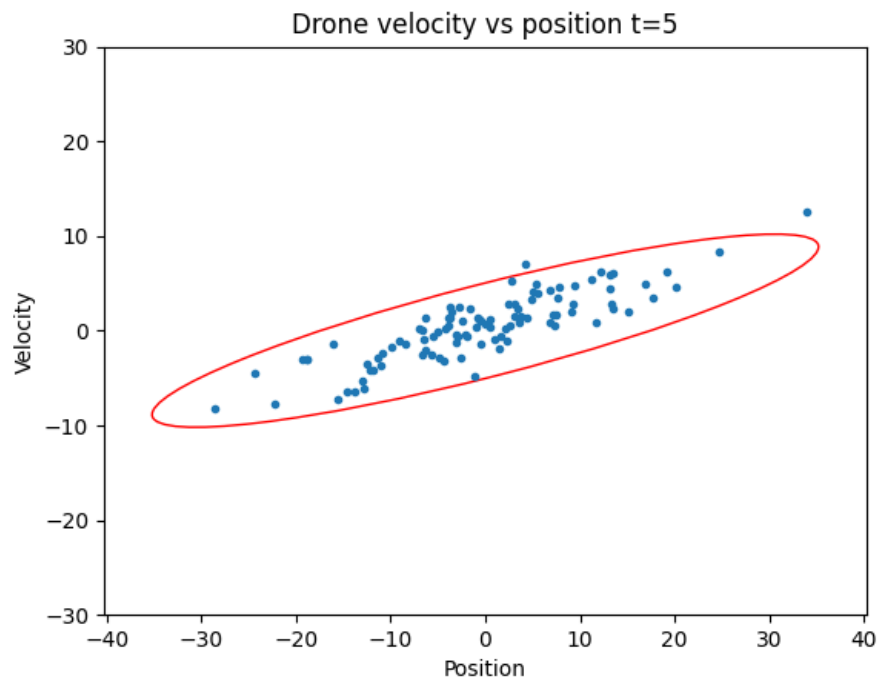


Fig. 5 Drone Velocity vs Position at t=4

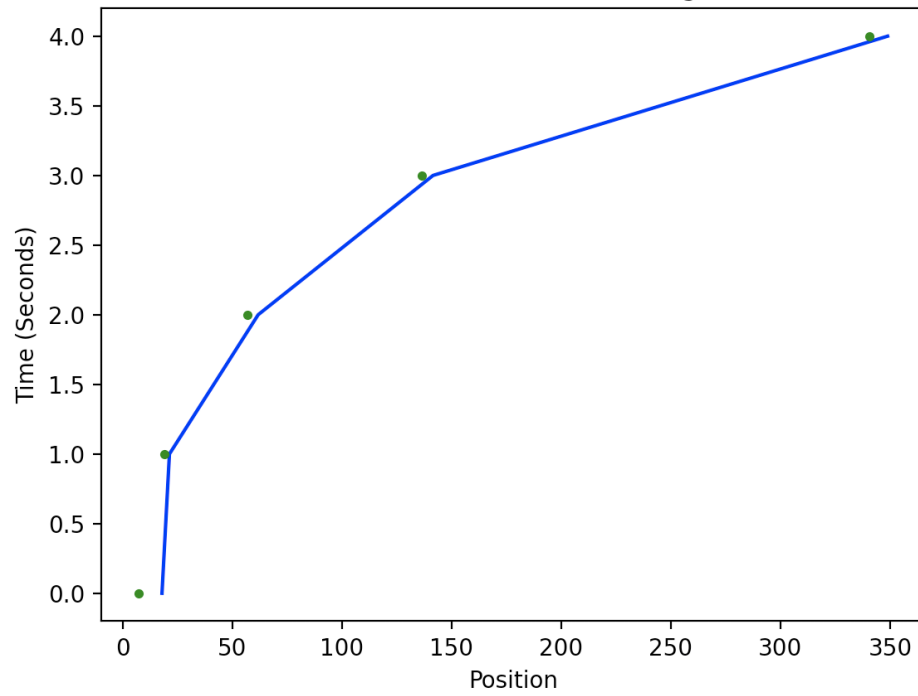


Fig, 6 Drone Velocity vs Position at $t=5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &X_0 = 5 \\
 &V_0 = 1 \\
 &B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \text{motor command of 1} \\
 \\
 &\dot{X}_t = \dot{X}_{t-1} + \ddot{X}_t \quad \rightarrow \quad \dot{X}_t = 1 + \ddot{X}_t \\
 &X_t = X_{t-1} + \dot{X}_{t-1} + \frac{\ddot{X}_t}{2} \quad \quad \quad X_t = 5 + 1 + \frac{\ddot{X}_t}{2} \\
 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \dot{X}_t = 1 + \ddot{X}_t \\
 &\quad \quad \quad X_t = 6 + \frac{\ddot{X}_t}{2} \quad \quad \quad X_t = \begin{bmatrix} X_t \\ \dot{X}_t \end{bmatrix} \\
 &B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} (u = 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

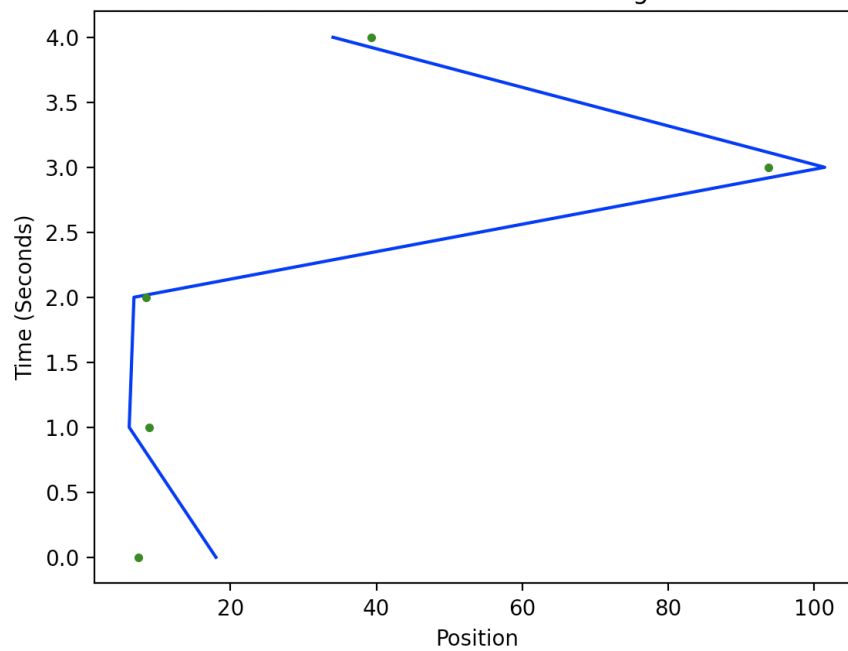
Fig, 7 Solving for B

Robot Position at Time $t = 4$ with chance of losing a measurement $p(0.1)$



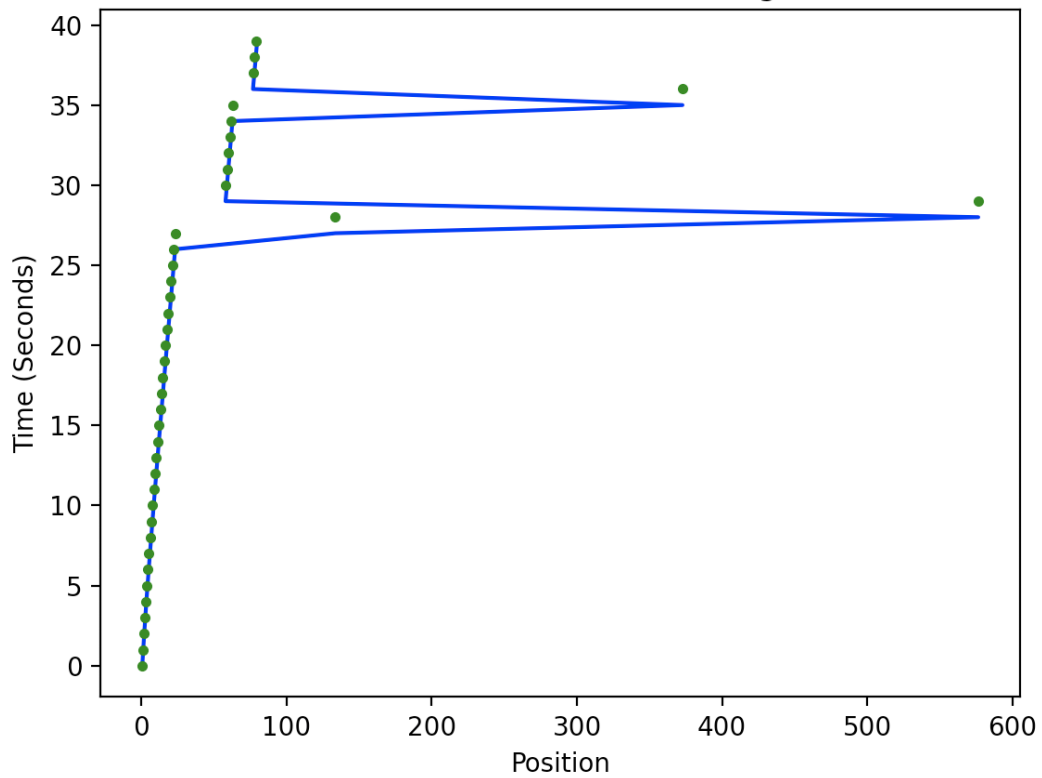
Fig, 8 Plotting the kalman filter with a prob of losing measurement $p(0.1)$

Robot Position at Time $t = 4$ with chance of losing a measurement $p(0.5)$



Fig, 8 Plotting the kalman filter with a prob of losing measurement $p(0.5)$

Robot Position at Time $t = 39$ with chance of losing a measurement $p(0.9)$



Fig, 10 Plotting the kalman filter with a prob of losing measurement $p(0.9)$