
Kalman Filter Theory and Applications

Heuristic Overview

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Part I

The Basic Kalman Equations

Topics

Part I

The Basic Kalman Equations

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- Understanding the Equations: Heuristic Introduction

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- Understanding the Equations: Heuristic Introduction
- Equation Drilldown: Taking the Equations Apart

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- State Space Concepts

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The Basic Kalman Equations

Understanding the Equations: Heuristic Introduction

Subtopics

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Subtopics

- Recursive Predictor-Corrector Algorithms

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Understanding the Equations: Heuristic Introduction

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- Recursive Predictor-Corrector Algorithms
- **Running Averages (Part A)**

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- Recursive Predictor-Corrector Algorithms
- **Running Averages (Part A)**
- Prediction (Extrapolation)

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Understanding the Equations: Heuristic Introduction

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- Correction (Measurement Update)
- Gain Computation

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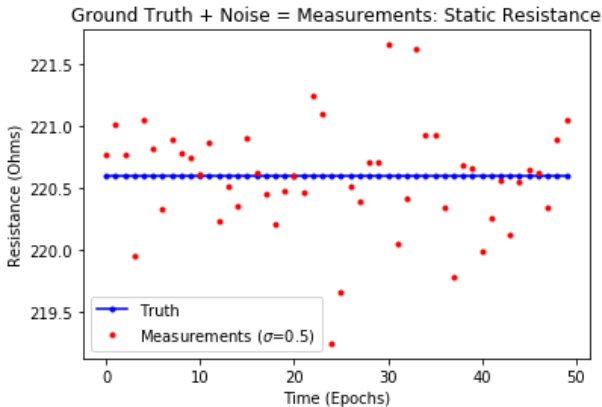
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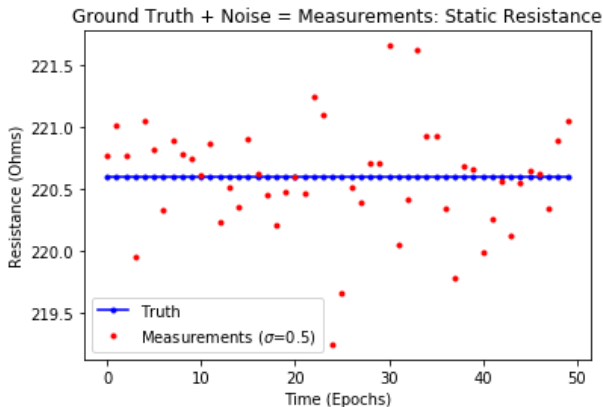
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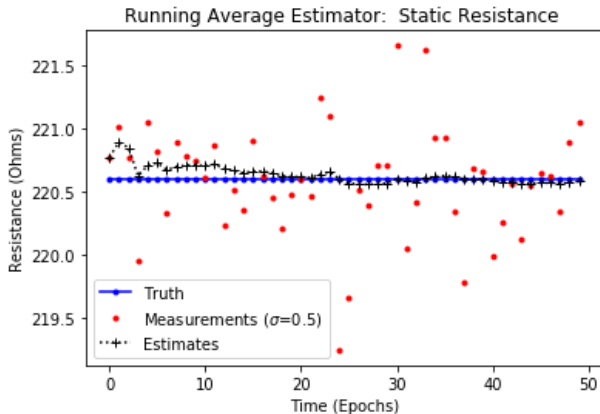
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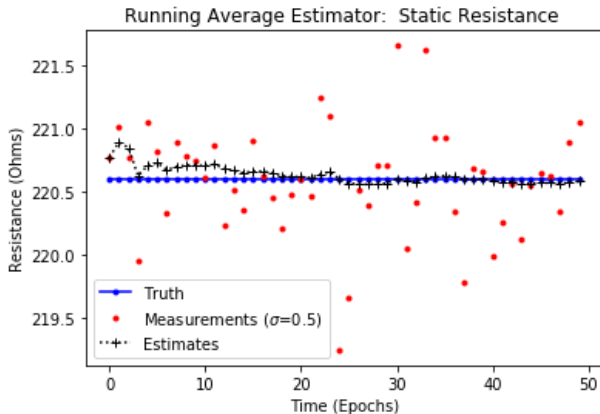
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 - When non-constant state dynamics come into play, the predicted measurement will certainly differ from the previous updated estimate, but we expect this predicted measurement to be fairly close to the actual measurement (if our dynamic model is any good)

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The Measurement Residual

- The quantity in brackets, $z(k) - \hat{x}^-(k)$, is called the **measurement residual**, **pre-fit residual** or the **innovation**
- It is the difference between the actual new measurement and the predicted new measurement
- Q: Why is $\hat{x}^-(k)$ our predicted measurement?
- A: We have assumed that the state in this case is not changing with time. Therefore, in the absence of new information the previous estimate is the best answer thus far!
 - When non-constant state dynamics come into play, the predicted measurement will certainly differ from the previous updated estimate, but we expect this predicted measurement to be fairly close to the actual measurement (if our dynamic model is any good)

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