

①

Motion model and its Jacobian

Given: $X_{t-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ m_1 \\ m_2 \\ \vdots \\ m_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$U_t = \begin{bmatrix} \text{trans-}x \\ \text{trans-}y \\ \text{rot} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m_i = \begin{bmatrix} m_x \\ m_y \\ m_z \end{bmatrix}$$

To find: $P(x_t | U_t X_{t-1})$

→ We want this to be a gaussian
with $E[X_t] = \bar{M}_t$ and $\text{Var}(X_t) = \Sigma_t$

Deterministic Law

$$\begin{aligned} x_t &= x_{t-1} + \{ \text{trans-}x * \cos(\theta_{t-1}) \} - \{ \text{trans-}y * \sin(\theta_{t-1}) \} \\ y_t &= y_{t-1} + \{ \text{trans-}x * \sin(\theta_{t-1}) \} + \{ \text{trans-}y * \cos(\theta_{t-1}) \} \\ \theta_t &= \theta_{t-1} + \text{rot} \end{aligned}$$

→ Non Linear $\{g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3\}$

$$X_t = g(X_{t-1}, U_t)$$

$$\approx g(u_t, M_{t-1}) + \frac{\partial g(u_t, M_{t-1})}{\partial x_{t-1}} (X_{t-1} - M_{t-1})$$

{ First order Taylor
Expansion }

$$\frac{\partial g(u_t, \mu_{t-1})}{\partial x_{t-1}} \downarrow G \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_{t-1}} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_{t-1}} \\ \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x_{t-1}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_{t-1,x}} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_{t-1,y}} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_{t-1,0}} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_{t-1,x}} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_{t-1,y}} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_{t-1,0}} \\ \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x_{t-1,x}} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x_{t-1,y}} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x_{t-1,0}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_{11} = 1 \quad G_{12} = 0 \quad G_{13} = -\tan \alpha \sin(\mu - \theta_{t-1}) - \tan \gamma \cos(\mu - \theta_{t-1})$$

$$G_{21} = 0 \quad G_{22} = 1 \quad G_{23} = \tan \alpha \cos(\mu - \theta_{t-1}) - \tan \gamma \sin(\mu - \theta_{t-1})$$

$$G_{31} = 0 \quad G_{32} = 0 \quad G_{33} = 1$$

$$x_t = g(u_t, \mu_{t-1}) + G(u_t, \mu_{t-1}) (x_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1})$$

{ Deterministic motion model }
Linearized

(3)

\Rightarrow q_m full state space dimension;

$$x_t = x_{t-1} + \{ \text{trans}_x * \cos(\theta_{t-1}) \} - \{ \text{trans}_y * \sin(\theta_{t-1}) \}$$

$$y_t = y_{t-1} + \{ \text{trans}_x * \sin(\theta_{t-1}) \} + \{ \text{trans}_y * \cos(\theta_{t-1}) \}$$

$$\theta_t = \theta_{t-1} + \text{rot}$$

$$m_{1,x,t} = m_{1,x,t-1}$$

$$m_{1,y,t} = m_{1,y,t-1}$$

$$m_{1,z,t} = m_{1,z,t-1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$G_{11} = 1 \quad G_{12} = 0 \quad G_{13} = -(\text{trans}_x * \sin(\mu\theta_{t-1}) + \text{trans}_y * \cos(\mu\theta_{t-1}))$$

$$G_{14} = 0 \quad G_{15} = 0 \quad \dots \quad G_{1,3+3n} = 0$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & I & & \\ 0 & & I & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$\nearrow 3 \times 3$

$$x_t = g_t + G_t (x_{t-1} - \mu_{t-1})$$

⇒ For probabilistic motion model we add a zero mean ~~deterministic~~ random ~~vector~~ $\epsilon_t(u_t)$ to the deterministic model.

↳ This has a covariance of R_t distributed normally.

$$X_t = g(u_t, M_{t-1}) + G(u_t, M_{t-1})(X_{t-1} - M_{t-1}) + \epsilon(u_t)$$

{ Probabilistic motion model }

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - \\ 0 & \sigma_{yy} & 0 & 0 & 0 & - \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{\theta\theta} & 0 & 0 & - \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{yy} = \sigma_{\min} + \alpha_1 \sqrt{\tan^2 x^2 + \tan^2 y^2} + \alpha_2 |\sin t|$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = \sigma_{\min} + \alpha_3 \sqrt{\tan^2 x^2 + \tan^2 y^2} + \alpha_4 |\sin t|$$

Prediction Steps

$$1. \bar{\mu}_t = g(u_t, \mu_{t-1})$$

$$2. \bar{\Sigma}_t = G \Sigma_{t-1} G^T + R$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 3n} \\ 0_{3n \times 3} & I_{3n \times 3n} \end{bmatrix} \quad G^T = \begin{bmatrix} G_{3 \times 3}^T & 0_{3 \times 3n} \\ 0_{3n \times 3} & I_{3n \times 3n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{t-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{xm} \\ \Sigma_{mx} & \Sigma_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 3n} \\ 0_{3n \times 3} & 0_{3n \times 3n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_t = \begin{bmatrix} G_{3 \times 3} \Sigma_{xx} G_{3 \times 3}^T & G_{3 \times 3} \Sigma_{xm} \\ \Sigma_{mx} G_{3 \times 3}^T & \Sigma_{mm} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 3n} \\ 0_{3n \times 3} & 0_{3n \times 3n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{t-1} G^T = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} G_{3 \times 3}^T & \Sigma_{xm} \\ \Sigma_{mx} G_{3 \times 3}^T & \Sigma_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G \Sigma_{t-1} G^T = \begin{bmatrix} G_{3 \times 3} \Sigma_{xx} G_{3 \times 3}^T & G_{3 \times 3} \Sigma_{xm} \\ \Sigma_{mx} G_{3 \times 3}^T & \Sigma_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

