Robotics

Estimation and Learning with Dan Lee

Week 1. Gaussian Model Learning

1.2.1 1D Gaussian Distribution



Gaussian Distribution

Why Gaussian?

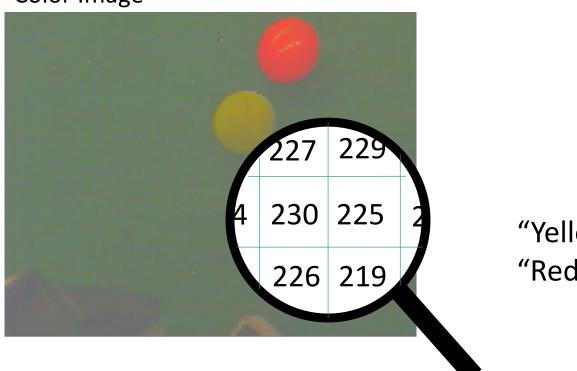
- The two parameters (mean and variance) are easy to compute and interpret.高斯分布是一种模型,只需要两个参数就可以控制其形状。 (类似三角函数 sine,有周期、相位、大小,可以组成其他函数/傅立叶)
- Good mathematical properties:
 e.g., product of Gaussian distributions forms Gaussian.
 高斯分布满足闭包性(这意味着有很多数学理论都可以用)
- Central limit theorem:
 Expectation of the mean of any random variables converges to Gaussian.

现实中很多事件属于高斯分布(神奇!)

Gaussian Distribution: Example

Ball color distribution

Color Image

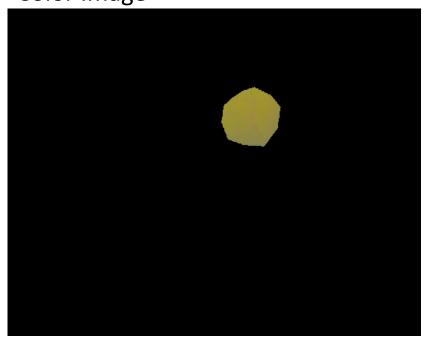


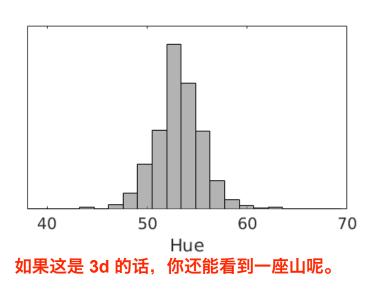
"Yellow"?
"Red"?

Gaussian Distribution: Example

Ball color distribution

Color Image





$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

这个不用担心, 因为你必须查公示表的。

x Variable 随机变量 μ Mean $^{
m m^{
m nm} m^{
m nm} m^{
m m^{
m m} m^{
m m^{
m m} m^{
m m} m^{
m m} m^{
m m}}}$ Variance σ Standard deviation

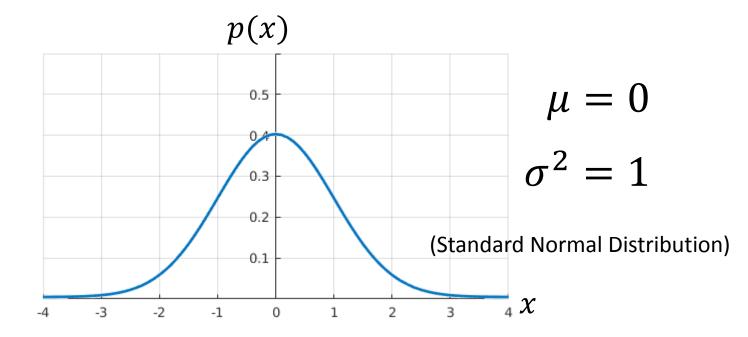
(这种是可以逆运算的

知道高斯模型,可算 mean, variance)

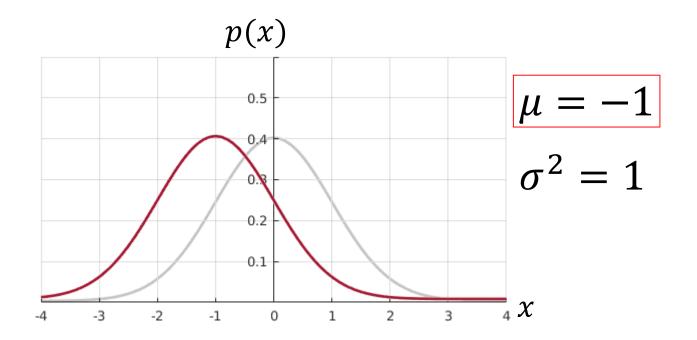
知道 mean 和 variance, 也可以反向描绘高斯分布(如果符合高斯分布的话, 这至少要用实验检验)

下面都是例子, 了解一下即可

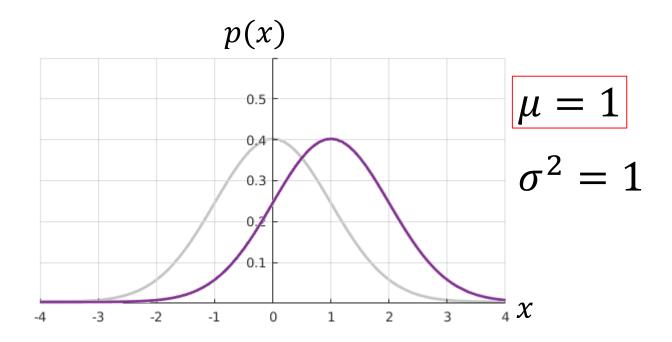
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$



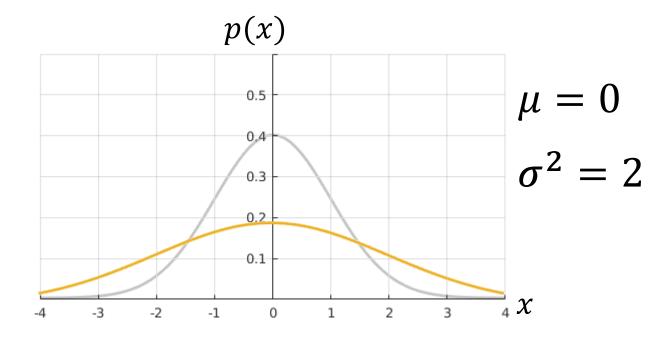
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}}$$



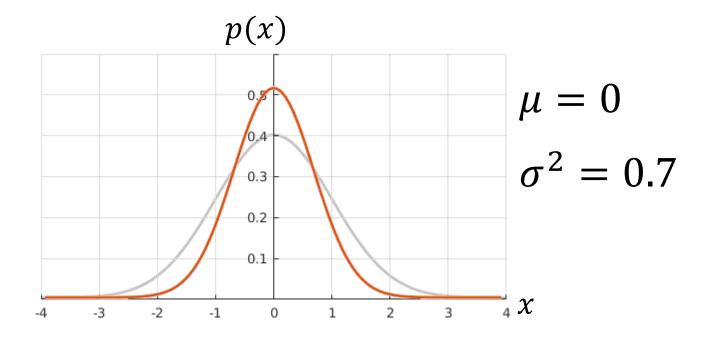
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}}$$



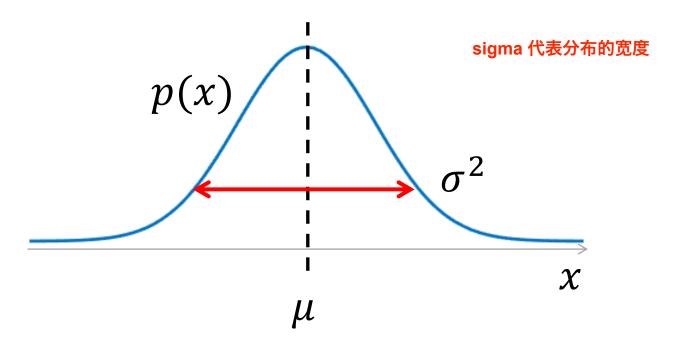
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$$



$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.4\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{1.4}}$$



$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

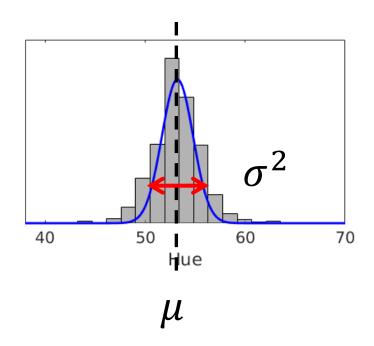


Gaussian Distribution: Example

Ball color distribution

Color Image





Acknowledgement

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