

#### **DelftX:** OT.1x Observation theory: Estimating the Unknown

Help



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- 1. Introduction to Observation Theory
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Warming up

# 3.1 Least Squares Estimation

3.2 Weighted Least Squares Estimation

#### Assessment

Graded Assignment due Feb 8, 2017 17:30 IST

**Q&A Forum** 

3.@ Geometry of Least Squares (optional topic)

3. Least Squares Estimation (LSE) > 3.1 Least Squares Estimation > Exercises: Least Squares Estimation

# **Exercises: Least Squares Estimation**

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# Truth about least squares

2/2 points (ungraded)

Which of the following statements is correct? Select all correct statements

- Least squares Estimation takes the minimum of the squared observations.
- Least squares Estimation takes the minimum of the unknowns.
- The least squares solution of a system of observation equations minimizes the differences between the observations and the unknowns.
- extstyle ext
- lacktriangledown The adjusted observations  $\hat{m{y}}$  always fit perfectly to the  $m{y}=m{A}m{x}$  model.



Which of the following statements is correct? Select all correct statements

#### Mid-survey

#### **Feedback**

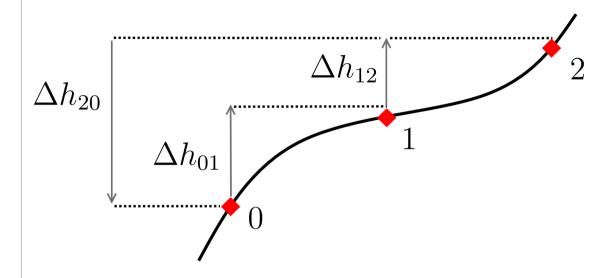
- 4. Best Linear Unbiased Estimation (BLUE)
- ▶ 5. How precise is the estimate?
- Pre-knowledgeMathematics
- MATLAB Learning Content

- $extbf{ extit{ extit{\extit{\extit{\extit{ extit{ extit{\teit}}}}}} \extit{\t$
- ☑ The norm of a vector represents the length of that vector.
- The norm of a vector is the squared length of that vector.
- ☑ The normal matrix is always a square matrix.



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Correct (2/2 points)



The above figure shows the scheme of a leveling campaign. The observed height difference between locations  $m{i}$  and  $m{j}$  is given by:

$$h_{ij} = h_j - h_i$$

In this case assume that  $h_0$  is known and equal to zero ( $h_0=0$ ).

## **Design matrix**

1/1 point (ungraded)

For the given observation vector  $y = [h_{01} \quad h_{12} \quad h_{20}]^T$ , which of the following matrices is the correct design matrix?

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

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

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

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✓ Correct (1/1 point)

# Least square solution

4/4 points (ungraded)

For the same leveling campaign the following observation vector is given:  $m{y} = \left[ \, m{2.2} \, \, \, m{4.3} \, - m{6.7} \, \right]^T$ 

Is the system of equations consistent?

#### **Explanation**

No, we cannot find a solution for  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  such that all 3 observed height differences are obtained. For that we would need e.g. that  $y_1=2.2=h_1$  and  $y_3=-6.7=-h_2$ . But then  $h_2-h_1=6.7-2.2=4.5 \neq y_2=4.3$ .

Apply least squares estimation to estimate the two unknown heights,  $\hat{x}=[\hat{h}_1 \ \hat{h}_2]^T$ . [Give your answer to 2 decimal places, e.g. 1.00]

$$\hat{h}_1 =$$

2.27 **✓ Answer:** 2.27

2.27

 $\hat{h}_2 =$ 

6.63 **✓ Answer:** 6.63

6.63

Which of the following is the correct vector with residuals?

 $\hat{e} = [-0.07 \ -0.07 \ -0.07]^T \checkmark$ 

- $\hat{e} = [2.27 \ 4.37 \ -6.63]^T$
- $\hat{e} = [-0.20 \ -0.20 \ -0.20]^T$
- $\hat{e} = [0.33 \ 0.33 \ -0.67]^T$

### **Explanation**

We have that  $\hat{x}=[2.27 \;\; 6.63]^T$  ,  $\hat{y}=A\hat{x}=[2.27 \;\; 4.37 \;\; -6.63]^T$  , and  $\hat{e}=y-\hat{y}=y-A\hat{x}=[-0.07 \;\; -0.07 \;\; -0.07]^T$  .

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✓ Correct (4/4 points)

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