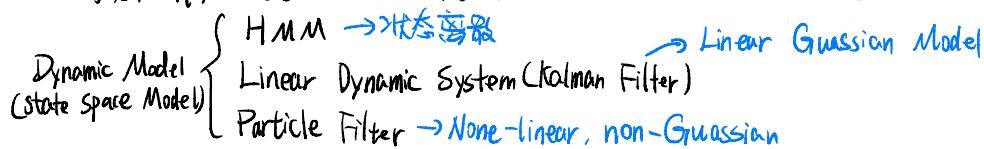


线性动态系统 (Linear Dynamic System)

一、背景

对于 Linear Dynamic System (Kalman Filter), 其状态变量和观测变量均服从高斯分布, 因此也叫做线性高斯模型 (Linear Gaussian Model)



Kalman Filter (Linear Gaussian Model)

Linear: 体现在两个方面:

$$z_t = A \cdot z_{t-1} + B + \epsilon$$

$$x_t = C \cdot z_t + D + \delta$$

Gaussian: 体现在噪声 ϵ 和 δ 上,

$$\epsilon \sim N(0, Q)$$

$$\delta \sim N(0, R)$$

在 HMM 中, $\lambda = (\pi, A, B)$, 其中转移矩阵 $A = [a_{ij}]$, $a_{ij} = P(i_{t+1} = q_j | i_t = q_i)$, 它描述了前一时刻状态和后一时刻状态的关系; $B = [b_j(k)]$, $b_j(k) = P(o_k = v_k | i_t = q_j)$, 它描述了 i_t 和 o_k 的关系。

对于 Kalman Filter, 其式子:

$$z_t = A \cdot z_{t-1} + B + \epsilon$$

$$x_t = C \cdot z_t + D + \delta$$

也可以写为:

$$P(z_t | z_{t-1}) \sim N(Az_{t-1} + B, Q)$$

$$P(x_t | z_t) \sim N(Cz_t + D, R)$$

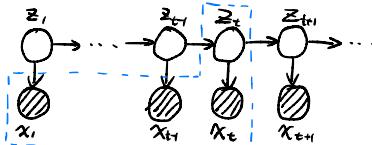
它们同样描述状态和状态之间的关系, x_t 和 z_t 的关系, 只不过不同点是它们是连乘的, 所以会满足一定的线性关系, 且是服从高斯分布的。

系统初始状态 $z_0 \sim N(\mu_0, \Sigma_0)$

综上, Kalman Filter 的参数 $\theta = (A, B, C, D, Q, R, \mu_0, \Sigma_0)$

二. Filtering 问题

Kalman Filter 模型如下：



$$\begin{cases} P(z_t | z_{t-1}) \sim N(Az_{t-1} + B, Q) \\ P(x_t | z_t) \sim N(Cz_t + D, R) \\ P(z_t) \sim N(\mu_t, \Sigma_t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_t = Az_{t-1} + B + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon \sim N(0, Q) \\ x_t = Cz_t + D + \delta, \quad \delta \sim N(0, R) \end{cases}$$

$$\theta = (A, B, C, D, Q, R, \mu_t, \Sigma_t)$$

Filtering (marginal posterior)

$$\begin{aligned} P(z_t | x_1, \dots, x_t) &= \frac{P(x_1, \dots, x_t, z_t)}{P(x_1, \dots, x_t)} \propto P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{t-1}, z_t) \\ &\quad \text{观测变量的联合概率, 可求出} \\ &= P(x_t | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{t-1}, z_t) \cdot P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{t-1}, z_t) \\ &= P(x_t | z_t) \cdot \underbrace{P(z_t | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{t-1})}_{\text{prediction}} \cdot \underbrace{P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{t-1})}_{\text{可求出}} \\ &\propto P(x_t | z_t) \cdot P(z_t | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{t-1}) \\ &= \int_{z_{t-1}} P(z_t, z_{t-1} | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}) dz_{t-1} \\ &= \int_{z_{t-1}} P(z_t | z_{t-1}, x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}) \cdot P(z_{t-1} | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}) dz_{t-1} \\ &= \int_{z_{t-1}} P(z_t | z_{t-1}) \cdot \boxed{P(z_{t-1} | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1})} dz_{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

步骤: $t=1$ 时, $\begin{cases} P(z_1 | x_1) \rightarrow \text{update} \\ P(z_1 | x_1) \rightarrow \text{prediction} \end{cases}$

很明顯這是 $t=2$ 时, $\begin{cases} P(z_2 | x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \text{update} \\ P(z_2 | x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \text{prediction} \end{cases}$ 由于 $t=2$ 时接收到观测变量再求 $P(z_2 | x_1, x_2)$, 是对上一时间步预测的一个修正, 因此 update 也叫 correction

Timeline 的过程:

⋮

Filtering 问题求解.

Filtering:

step 1: prediction

$$P(z_t | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}) = \int_{z_{t-1}} P(z_t | z_{t-1}) \cdot P(z_{t-1} | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}) dz_{t-1}$$

$$N(\mu_t^*, \Sigma_t^*) = N(z_t | Az_{t-1} + B, Q) \cdot N(\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1})$$

step 2: Update

$$P(x_t | x_1, \dots, x_t) \propto P(x_t | z_t) \cdot P(z_t | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1})$$

$$N(\mu_t, \Sigma_t) = N(x_t | Cz_t + D, R) \cdot N(\mu_t^*, \Sigma_t^*)$$

prediction:

由上可知, $P(x)$ 对应的是 $P(x_t | x_1, x_2)$, $P(y|x)$ 对应的 $P(z_t | z_{t-1})$, $P(y)$ 对应的是 $P(z_t | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1})$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \mu_t^* = A\mu_{t-1} + B \\ \Sigma_t^* = Q + A\Sigma_{t-1}A^T \end{cases}$$

update:

由红框知, 将 $P(z_t | x_1, \dots, x_{t-1})$ 看作 $p(x)$, 将 $P(x_t | z_t)$ 看作 $p(y|x)$, 将 x_1, \dots, x_{t-1} 为观测变量, 可看作常数忽略, 则 $P(z_t | x_1, \dots, x_t) \propto P(z_t | x_t)$, 即 y 其看作 $p(x|y)$

套用公式可得 μ_t 和 Σ_t

≥ 20	$\begin{cases} p(x) \sim N(x \mu, \Lambda^{-1}) \\ p(y x) \sim N(y Ax + b, L^{-1}) \end{cases}$
≥ 21	$\begin{cases} p(y) \sim N(y A\mu + b, L^{-1} + A\Lambda A^T) \\ p(x y) \sim N \end{cases}$