

The background of the slide features a series of thin, dark grey lines forming overlapping circles and ellipses, creating a geometric pattern that frames the central text area.

线性最优平滑算法

Prof. Yuan-Li Cai

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简单地讲, 平滑是指利用 $(0, N]$ 区间的量测数据对 $t \in [0, N]$ 时刻动态系统的状态进行估计。与滤波算法相比, 平滑估计是非实时的。

平滑问题可以分为三类:

1. 固定区间平滑;
2. 固定点平滑;
3. 固定延迟平滑。

以上三类平滑问题分别具有不同的应用背景, 后面两类具有建立递推算法的可能, 即 N 可以不断增长。

1. 最优平滑器的一般形式

我们仍然考虑如下线性动态系统：

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}x_k + \Gamma_k w_k \quad (1)$$

$$y_{k+1} = H_{k+1}x_{k+1} + v_{k+1} \quad (2)$$

其中, $w_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Q_k)$ 与 $v_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, R_k)$ 是不相关的独立噪声序列, 它们与初始状态 $x_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{x}_0, P_0)$ 不相关。另外, 设 $Q_k \geq 0, R_k > 0$ 。

如图1所示, 记基于量测信息 $y_j (0 < j \leq t)$ 的状态最优估计为 $\hat{x}_{t|t}^F$ 、基于量测信息 $y_j (t < j \leq N)$ 的状态最优估计为 $\hat{x}_{t|t+1}^B$ 。 $\hat{x}_{t|t}^F$ 称为前向滤波估

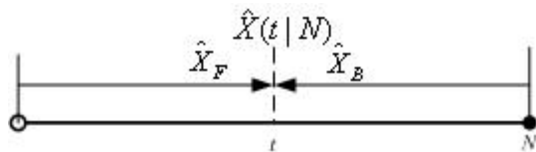


Figure 1: 最优平滑器

计, $\hat{x}_{t|t+1}^B$ 称为反向滤波估计 (一步预测)。另外, 设它们的估计误差协方差分别为 $P_t^F = P_{t|t}^F$ 和 $P_t^B = P_{t|t+1}^B$ 。

根据最小方差估计理论或融合估计原理, 我们可以直接导出 t 时刻的

最优平滑估计为

$$\hat{x}_{t|N} = P_{t|N}[(P_t^F)^{-1}\hat{x}_{t|t}^F + (P_t^B)^{-1}\hat{x}_{t|t+1}^B] \quad (3)$$

$$P_{t|N}^{-1} = (P_t^F)^{-1} + (P_t^B)^{-1} \quad (4)$$

由平滑估计误差协方差矩阵公式可以发现，平滑估计精度总要优于滤波估计（前向滤波估计）精度。

2. 最优固定区间平滑

为了形成完整的平滑算法，我们需要建立最优平滑估计一般公式 (3) 和 (2) 中前向滤波和反向滤波的具体公式。

前向滤波算法部分非常简单，前面已经解决。反向滤波算法相对不太一样，需要仔细研究。

2.1 前向滤波器

基于量测信息 $y_j (0 < j \leq t)$ 的状态估计 $\hat{x}_{t|t}^F$ 显然就是标准卡尔曼滤波器的输出。所以，可以直接建立如下前向滤波器：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k} \hat{x}_{k|k}^F \\ P_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T \\ K_{k+1}^F = P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1} \\ \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}^F = \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F + K_{k+1}^F [y_{k+1} - H_{k+1} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F] \\ P_{k+1|k+1}^F = [I - K_{k+1}^F H_{k+1}] P_{k+1|k}^F \\ \hat{x}_{0|0}^F = \bar{x}_0, P_{0|0}^F = P_0 \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

2.2 反向滤波器

在反向滤波器中, 起始时刻是 N , 终了时刻是 t (平滑计算时刻), 平滑计算需要的最终输出是 $\hat{x}_{t|t+1}^B$ 。下面为简单方便, (本小节) 忽略了上标“ B ”。

类似于 (1), 我们可以将状态反向传播方程表达为

$$x_k = \Phi_{k,k+1}x_{k+1} + \Phi_{k,k+1}\Gamma_k w_k \quad (6)$$

假设已经获得了 $(\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}, P_{k+1|k+1})$, 由上式可以直接获得

$$\hat{x}_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k,k+1}\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} \quad (7)$$

$$P_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k,k+1}[P_{k+1|k+1} + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T]\Phi_{k,k+1}^T \quad (8)$$

反向滤波对应的量测方程和 (2) 类似, 即

$$y_k = H_k x_k + v_k \quad (9)$$

始于时刻 N , 从时刻 $N - 1$ 开始反向滤波。根据融合估计原理, 可以导出时刻 k 的反向滤波及其误差协方差矩阵如下:

$$\hat{x}_{k|k} = P_{k|k} [P_{k|k+1}^{-1} \hat{x}_{k|k+1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} y_k] \quad (10)$$

$$P_{k|k}^{-1} = P_{k|k+1}^{-1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} H_k \quad (11)$$

理论上, (7)、(8)、(10) 和 (11) 已经构成我们需要的反向滤波算法。为了提高计算效率和数值稳定性, 下面提高引入反向滤波信息矩阵及信息加权估计等概念。

定义 2.1 (反向滤波及预测信息矩阵)

$$S_{k|k} = P_{k|k}^{-1}$$

$$S_{k|k+1} = P_{k|k+1}^{-1}$$

由此, (8)、(11) 可以表达为

$$S_{k|k} = S_{k|k+1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} H_k \quad (12)$$

$$S_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [P_{k+1|k+1} + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T]^{-1} \Phi_{k+1,k} \quad (13)$$

由矩阵求逆引理

$$(A_{11} - A_{12} A_{22}^{-1} A_{21})^{-1} = A_{11}^{-1} + A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} (A_{22} - A_{21} A_{11}^{-1} A_{12})^{-1} A_{21} A_{11}^{-1}$$

反向一步预测信息矩阵 (13) 可化为

$$S_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T \{ S_{k+1|k+1} - S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k [\Gamma_k^T S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k + Q_k^{-1}]^{-1} \\ \times \Gamma_k^T S_{k+1|k+1} \} \Phi_{k+1,k}$$

定义增益矩阵

$$K_k = S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k [\Gamma_k^T S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k + Q_k^{-1}]^{-1} \quad (14)$$

那么反向一步预测信息矩阵可以写为

$$S_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] S_{k+1|k+1} \Phi_{k+1,k} \quad (15)$$

等价地

$$\begin{aligned} S_{k|k+1} = & \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] S_{k+1|k+1} [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T]^T \Phi_{k+1,k} + \\ & + \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k K_k^T \Phi_{k+1,k} \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k = \\ K_k \{ [\Gamma_k^T S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k + Q_k^{-1}] [S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k]^{-1} - \Gamma_k^T \} S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k \\ = K_k Q_k^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$S_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] S_{k+1|k+1} [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T]^T \Phi_{k+1,k} + \Phi_{k+1,k}^T K_k Q_k^{-1} K_k^T \Phi_{k+1,k} \quad (16)$$

引入反向滤波信息加权估计:

$$\hat{z}_{k|k} = P_{k|k}^{-1} \hat{x}_{k|k} = S_{k|k} \hat{x}_{k|k} \quad (17)$$

$$\hat{z}_{k|k+1} = P_{k|k+1}^{-1} \hat{x}_{k|k+1} = S_{k|k+1} \hat{x}_{k|k+1} \quad (18)$$

式 (10) 化为

$$\hat{z}_{k|k} = \hat{z}_{k|k+1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} y_k \quad (19)$$

式 (7) 化为

$$\hat{z}_{k|k+1} = S_{k|k+1} \Phi_{k,k+1} S_{k+1|k+1}^{-1} \hat{z}_{k+1|k+1} \quad (20)$$

考虑到 (15), 上式可写为

$$\hat{z}_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] \hat{z}_{k+1|k+1} \quad (21)$$

从最优平滑估计的一般公式 (3) 可知, 最优平滑计算中只要知道 $(P_{k|k+1}^B)^{-1} \hat{x}_{t|t+1}^B$ 就可以了。所以, (21)、(16)、(19)、(12) 与 (14) 构成了我

们需要的反向滤波算法。汇总起来，固定区间平滑核心公式如下：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{z}_{k|k} = \hat{z}_{k|k+1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} y_k \\ S_{k|k} = S_{k|k+1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} H_k \\ K_k = S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k [\Gamma_k^T S_{k+1|k+1} \Gamma_k + Q_k^{-1}]^{-1} \\ \hat{z}_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] \hat{z}_{k+1|k+1} \\ S_{k|k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T [I - K_k \Gamma_k^T] S_{k+1|k+1} \{*\}^T + \Phi_{k+1,k}^T K_k Q_k^{-1} K_k^T \Phi_{k+1,k} \end{array} \right.$$

另外，反向滤波增益还可以表达为

$$K_k = [\Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k+1} \Phi_{k+1,k}^T]^{-1} \Gamma_k Q_k \quad (22)$$

由于在 N 时刻, 正向滤波器和平滑器将给出同样的估计值, 即 $\hat{x}_{N|N}^F = \hat{x}_{N|N}$, $P_{N|N}^F = P_{N|N}$ 。所以, 反向滤波器的初值为 $S_{N|N+1} = 0$ 、 $\hat{z}_{N|N+1} = 0$ 。

最优平滑算法总结于表1。

Table 1: 最优固定期间平滑算法

状态方程与量测方程

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}x_k + \Gamma_k w_k$$

$$y_{k+1} = H_{k+1}x_{k+1} + v_{k+1}$$

$$w_k \sim (0, Q_k), \quad v_k \sim (0, R_k), \quad x(0) \sim (\bar{x}_0, P_0), \quad \text{三者互不相关}$$

前向滤波器($k = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$)

$$\hat{x}_{0|0}^F = \bar{x}_0, \quad P_{0|0}^F = P_0$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k} \hat{x}_k^F$$

$$P_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T$$

$$K_{k+1}^F = P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1}$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}^F = \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F + K_{k+1}^F [y_{k+1} - H_{k+1} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F]$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^F = [I - K_{k+1}^F H_{k+1}] P_{k+1|k}^F$$

反向滤波器($k = N, N - 1, \dots, 1$)

$$S_{N|N+1} = 0, \quad \hat{z}_{N|N+1} = 0$$

$$S_{k|k} = S_{k|k+1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} H_k$$

$$\hat{z}_{k|k} = \hat{z}_{k|k+1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} y_k$$

$$K_{k-1} = S_{k|k} \Gamma_{k-1} [\Gamma_{k-1}^T S_{k|k} \Gamma_{k-1} + Q_{k-1}^{-1}]^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{k-1|k} = & \Phi_{k,k-1}^T [I - K_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T] S_{k|k} [I - K_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T]^T \Phi_{k,k-1} \\ & + \Phi_{k,k-1}^T K_{k-1} Q_{k-1}^{-1} K_{k-1}^T \Phi_{k,k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{z}_{k-1|k} = \Phi_{k,k-1}^T [I - K_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T] \hat{z}_{k|k}$$

最优平滑器 ($k = N, N-1, \dots, 0$)

$$P_{k|N} = [(P_{k|k}^F)^{-1} + S_{k|k+1}]^{-1}, \quad P_{N|N} = P_{N|N}^F$$

$$\hat{x}_{k|N} = P_{k|N} [(P_{k|k}^F)^{-1} \hat{x}_{k|k}^F + \hat{z}_{k|k+1}], \quad \hat{x}_{N|N} = x_{N|N}^F$$

2.3 RTS 平滑器

上述固定区间平滑算法还可以进一步简化, 从而得到所谓的劳契-邓-斯特利布尔固定期间平滑器 (Rauch-Tung-Striebel Smoother)。

由固定区间最优平滑一般公式 (4) 可知:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{k|N} &= [(P_{k|k}^F)^{-1} + (P_{k|k+1}^B)^{-1}]^{-1} \\ &= P_{k|k}^F - P_{k|k}^F [P_{k|k}^F + P_{k|k+1}^B]^{-1} P_{k|k}^F \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

下面研究 $[P_{k|k}^F + P_{k|k+1}^B]^{-1}$ 的简化, 想办法将反向滤波的相关计算整合到最后的平滑计算环节。

根据反向滤波和前向滤波的信息矩阵计算公式：

$$(P_{k|k}^B)^{-1} = (P_{k|k+1}^B)^{-1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} H_k \quad (24)$$

$$(P_{k|k}^F)^{-1} = (P_{k|k-1}^F)^{-1} + H_k^T R_k^{-1} H_k \quad (25)$$

可易导出

$$\begin{aligned} P_{k|k}^B &= [(P_{k|k+1}^B)^{-1} + (P_{k|k}^F)^{-1} - (P_{k|k-1}^F)^{-1}]^{-1} \\ &= [P_{k|N}^{-1} - (P_{k|k-1}^F)^{-1}]^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

根据反向滤波和前向滤波协方差公式, 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [P_{k|k+1}^B + P_{k|k}^F]^{-1} \\
 &= \{P_{k|k}^F + \Phi_{k,k+1}[P_{k+1|k+1}^B + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T] \Phi_{k,k+1}^T\}^{-1} \\
 &= \Phi_{k+1,k}^T \{\Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T + P_{k+1|k+1}^B + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T\}^{-1} \Phi_{k+1,k} \\
 &= \Phi_{k+1,k}^T \{P_{k+1|k}^F + P_{k+1|k+1}^B\}^{-1} \Phi_{k+1,k}
 \end{aligned}$$

代入 (26), 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [P_{k|k+1}^B + P_{k|k}^F]^{-1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}^T \{P_{k+1|k}^F + [P_{k+1|N}^{-1} - (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1}]^{-1}\}^{-1} \Phi_{k+1,k} \\
 &= \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} \{(P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} + \\
 &+ (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} [P_{k+1|N}^{-1} - (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1}]^{-1} (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1}\}^{-1} (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} \Phi_{k+1,k}
 \end{aligned}$$

应用矩阵求逆引理，上式可简化为

$$\begin{aligned} & [P_{k|k+1}^B + P_{k|k}^F]^{-1} \\ &= \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} [P_{k+1|k}^F - P_{k+1|N}] (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} \Phi_{k+1,k} \end{aligned}$$

将上式代入公式 (23), 于是有

$$P_{k|N} = P_{k|k}^F - P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} [P_{k+1|k}^F - P_{k+1|N}] (* * *)^T \quad (27)$$

记

$$F_k = P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1} \quad (28)$$

那么 (27) 可表达为

$$P_{k|N} = P_{k|k}^F - F_k [P_{k+1|k}^F - P_{k+1|N}] F_k^T \quad (29)$$

上式是平滑估计的误差协方差矩阵，它仅和前向滤波器有关。同样地，我们还可以导出基于前向滤波器的平滑估计递推算法

$$\hat{x}_{k|N} = \hat{x}_{k|k}^F + F_k(\hat{x}_{k+1|N} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F) \quad (30)$$

(28)~(30) 与前向滤波器一起构成了劳契-邓-斯特利布尔固定期间平滑器（见表2），其初始值为 $\hat{x}_{N|N} = \hat{x}_{N|N}^F$ ， $P_{N|N} = P_{N|N}^F$ 。

Table 2: RTS 固定期间平滑算法

状态方程与量测方程

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}x_k + \Gamma_k w_k$$

$$y_{k+1} = H_{k+1}x_{k+1} + v_{k+1}$$

$$w_k \sim (0, Q_k), \quad v_k \sim (0, R_k), \quad x(0) \sim (\bar{x}_0, P_0), \quad \text{三者互不相关}$$

前向滤波器($k = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$)

$$\hat{x}_{0|0}^F = \bar{x}_0, \quad P_{0|0}^F = P_0$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k}\hat{x}_k^F$$

$$P_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k}P_{k|k}^F\Phi_{k+1,k}^T + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T$$

$$K_{k+1}^F = P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1}$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}^F = \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F + K_{k+1}^F [y_{k+1} - H_{k+1} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F]$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^F = [I - K_{k+1}^F H_{k+1}] P_{k+1|k}^F$$

RTS 最优平滑器 ($k = N, N-1, \dots, 0$)

$$\hat{x}_{N|N} = \hat{x}_{N|N}^F, \quad P_{N|N} = P_{N|N}^F$$

$$F_k = P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1}$$

$$P_{k|N} = P_{k|k}^F - F_k [P_{k+1|k}^F - P_{k+1|N}] F_k^T$$

$$\hat{x}_{k|N} = \hat{x}_{k|k}^F + F_k (\hat{x}_{k+1|N} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F)$$

3. 最优固定点平滑

这里介绍两套固定点平滑算法，算法 A 基于状态扩维的思想，算法 B 基于固定区间 RTS 算法。

3.1 固定点平滑算法 A

考虑如下离散时间随机系统：

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}x_k + \Gamma_k w_k \quad (31)$$

$$y_{k+1} = H_{k+1}x_{k+1} + v_{k+1} \quad (32)$$

其中, $w_k \sim (0, Q_k)$ 与 $v_k \sim (0, R_k)$ 是相互独立的不相关噪声, 它们与初始状态 $x(0) \sim (\bar{x}_0, P_0)$ 不相关。另外, 设 $Q_k \geq 0, R_k > 0$ 。固定点平滑就是求 $\hat{x}_{j|k}(k \geq j)$, 其中 j 是一固定值。

增加一个新的状态向量 x_k^A , 它的递推方程为

$$x_{k+1}^A = x_k^A, \quad k \geq j \quad (33)$$

初值为 $x_j^A = x_j$, 因此 $x_{k+1}^A = x_j$ 。新增状态向量 x_k^A 的滤波值即为固定点平滑 $\hat{x}_{k|k}^A = \hat{x}_{j|k} (k \geq j)$ 。

扩展状态后的状态方程和量测方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{k+1} \\ x_{k+1}^A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{k+1,k} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ x_k^A \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_k \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} w_k \quad (34)$$

$$y_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{k+1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{k+1} \\ x_{k+1}^A \end{bmatrix} + v_{k+1} \quad (35)$$

在 j 时刻, 状态矢量有如下关系:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ x_j^A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ x_j \end{bmatrix} \quad (36)$$

应用标准卡尔曼滤波算法，即可解决上述固定点平滑问题。算法汇总于表3。

Table 3: 最优固定点平滑算法

状态方程与量测方程

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k}x_k + \Gamma_k w_k$$

$$y_{k+1} = H_{k+1}x_{k+1} + v_{k+1}$$

$$w_k \sim (0, Q_k), \quad v_k \sim (0, R_k), \quad x(0) \sim (\bar{x}_0, P_0), \quad \text{三者互不相关}$$

卡尔曼滤波器($k = 1, 2, \dots, j, j+1, \dots$)

$$\hat{x}_{0|0} = Ex_0 = m_0, \quad P_{0|0} = \text{var}[x_0] = P_0$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k} = \Phi_{k+1,k}\hat{x}_{k|k} + \Psi_{k+1,k}u_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{k+1|k} &= \Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k} \Phi_{k+1,k}^T + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T \\
K_{k+1} &= P_{k+1|k} H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k} H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1} \\
\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} &= \hat{x}_{k+1|k} + K_{k+1} [y_{k+1} - H_{k+1} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}] \\
P_{k+1|k+1} &= [I - K_{k+1} H_{k+1}] P_{k+1|k}
\end{aligned}$$

平滑器 ($k = j, j+1, \dots$)

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{j|j-1}^* &= P_{j|j-1} \\
K_k^* &= P_{k|k-1}^* H_k^T [H_k P_{k|k-1}^* H_k^T + R_k]^{-1} \\
P_{k+1|k}^* &= P_{k|k-1}^* [\Phi_{k+1,k} - K_k^* H_k]^T \\
\hat{x}_{j|k} &= \hat{x}_{j|k-1} + K_k^* [y_k - H_k \hat{x}_{j|k-1}] \\
P_{j|k} &= P_{j|k-1} - P_{k|k-1}^* H_k^T [K_k^*]^T
\end{aligned}$$

3.2 固定点平滑算法 B

由固定区间平滑算法有

$$\hat{x}_{k|N} = \hat{x}_{k|k}^F + F_k(\hat{x}_{k+1|N} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F) \quad (37)$$

$$\hat{x}_{k|N-1} = \hat{x}_{k|k}^F + F_k(\hat{x}_{k+1|N-1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^F) \quad (38)$$

两式相减

$$\hat{x}_{k|N} - \hat{x}_{k|N-1} = F_k(\hat{x}_{k+1|N} - \hat{x}_{k+1|N-1})$$

考虑 $k = j$ 固定

$$\hat{x}_{j|N} - \hat{x}_{j|N-1} = F_j(\hat{x}_{j+1|N} - \hat{x}_{j+1|N-1})$$

$$\hat{x}_{j|N} - \hat{x}_{j|N-1} = F_j F_{j+1} (\hat{x}_{j+2|N} - \hat{x}_{j+2|N-1})$$

$$\hat{x}_{j|N} - \hat{x}_{j|N-1} = F_j F_{j+1} F_{j+2} (\hat{x}_{j+3|N} - \hat{x}_{j+3|N-1})$$

...

$$\hat{x}_{j|N} - \hat{x}_{j|N-1} = B_{j,N} (\hat{x}_{N|N} - \hat{x}_{N|N-1})$$

$$B_{j,N} = F_j F_{j+1} \cdots F_{N-1} = \prod_{i=j}^{N-1} F_i$$

换言之

$$\hat{x}_{j|k} = \hat{x}_{j|k-1} + B_{j,k} (\hat{x}_{k|k} - \hat{x}_{k|k-1}) \quad (39)$$

$$B_{j,k} = F_j F_{j+1} \cdots F_{k-1} = \prod_{i=j}^{k-1} F_i \quad (40)$$

或表示为

$$\hat{x}_{j|k} = \hat{x}_{j|k-1} + B_{j,k}K_k(y_k - H_k\hat{x}_{k|k-1})$$

注意

$$F_k = P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1}$$

$$P_{j|k} = P_{j|k-1} + B_{j,k}(P_{k|k} - P_{k|k-1})B_{j,k}^T \quad (41)$$

$$P_{j|k} = P_{j|k-1} - B_{j,k}K_kH_kP_{k|k-1}B_{j,k}^T, \quad k = j+1, j+2, \dots \quad (42)$$

4. 最优固定延迟平滑

4.1 最优一步延迟平滑

根据 [引理 4-4], 我们知道

$$\hat{x}_{k|k+1} = E[x_k | y_1, \dots, y_k, y_{k+1}] = E[x_k | \mathbf{y}_k] + E[x_k | \tilde{y}_{k+1|k}] - \bar{x}_k$$

注意到

$$\hat{x}_{k|k} = E[x_k | \mathbf{y}_k,]$$

$$\tilde{y}_{k+1|k} = y_{k+1} - E[y_{k+1} | \mathbf{y}_k]$$

可以导出

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}_{k|k+1} &= \hat{x}_{k|k} + M_{k|k+1}[y_{k+1} - H_{k+1}\hat{x}_{k+1|k}] \\ M_{k|k+1} &= P_{k|k}\Phi_{k+1,k}^T H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1}P_{k+1|k}H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

考虑到

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k} &= K_{k+1}[y_{k+1} - H_{k+1}\hat{x}_{k+1|k}] \\ K_{k+1} &= P_{k+1|k}H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1}P_{k+1|k}H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

当 $P_{k+1|k}$ 非奇异时, 可以化为

$$\hat{x}_{k|k+1} = \hat{x}_{k|k} + A_k[\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}] \quad (43)$$

$$A_k = P_{k|k}\Phi_{k+1,k}^T P_{k+1|k}^{-1} \quad (44)$$

4.2 最优二步延迟平滑

类似地，我们有

$$\hat{x}_{k|k+2} = E[x_k | \mathbf{y}_{k+1}, y_{k+2}] = E[x_k | \mathbf{y}_{k+1}] + E[x_k | \tilde{y}_{k+2|k+1}] - \bar{x}_k$$

经过一些推导，最后得

$$\hat{x}_{k|k+2} = \hat{x}_{k|k+1} + M_{k|k+2}[y_{k+2} - H_{k+2}\hat{x}_{k+2|k+1}] \quad (45)$$

$$M_{k|k+2} = A_k A_{k+1} K_{k+2} \quad (46)$$

式中， A_k 是一步延迟平滑增益， K_k 是标准卡尔曼增益。

同样地, (45)、(46) 也可以进一步化为

$$\hat{x}_{k|k+2} = \hat{x}_{k|k} + A_k[\hat{x}_{k+1|k+2} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}] \quad (47)$$

$$A_k = P_{k|k} \Phi_{k+1,k}^T P_{k+1|k}^{-1} \quad (48)$$

同样的思想, 我们可以导出另一种固定区间平滑算法

$$\hat{x}_{k|N} = \hat{x}_{k|k} + A_k[\hat{x}_{k+1|N} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}] \quad (49)$$

$$A_k = P_{k|k} \Phi_{k+1,k}^T P_{k+1|k}^{-1} \quad (50)$$

另外, 平滑的误差协方差矩阵为

$$P_{k|N} = P_{k|k} + A_k[P_{k+1|N} - P_{k+1|k}]A_k^T \quad (51)$$

这里我们没有给出最优固定延迟平滑的估计误差协方差计算公式，留作大家练习。注意有两个解决思路，一个是直接由估计误差协方差的定义结合对应的最优固定延迟平滑公式，另外一个应用静态估计理论相关结果。

5. 计算示例

【例 1】固定期间平滑

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + w_k$$

$$y_{k+1} = x_{k+1} + v_{k+1}$$

$$Q_k = 25, \quad R_{k+1} = 15, \quad P_0 = 100$$

前向滤波计算

$$P_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T$$

$$K_{k+1}^F = P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1}$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^F = [I - K_{k+1}^F H_{k+1}] P_{k+1|k}^F$$

平滑计算

$$F_k = P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1}$$

$$P_{k|N} = P_{k|k}^F - F_k [P_{k+1|k}^F - P_{k+1|N}] F_k^T$$

$$P_{N|N} = P_{N|N}^F$$

部分计算结果 ($N = 4$)

k	$P_{k k-1}$	$P_{k k}$	$P_{k 4}$	K_k	F_k
0		100	26.2274		0.8000
1	125.000	13.3929	9.7303	0.8929	0.3488
2	38.3929	10.7860	8.2945	0.7191	0.3014
3	35.7860	10.5696	8.3605	0.7046	0.2972
4	35.5696	10.5507	10.5507	0.7034	

【例 2】 固定点平滑

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + w_k$$

$$y_{k+1} = x_{k+1} + v_{k+1}$$

$$Q_k = 25, \quad R_{k+1} = 15, \quad P_0 = 100$$

前向滤波计算

$$P_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T$$

$$K_{k+1}^F = P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1}$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^F = [I - K_{k+1}^F H_{k+1}] P_{k+1|k}^F$$

平滑计算

$$P_{j|k} = P_{j|k-1} + B_{j,k}(P_{k|k} - P_{k|k-1})B_{j,k}^T$$

$$B_{j,k} = \prod_{i=j}^{k-1} F_i, \quad k = j+1, j+2, \dots$$

$$F_k = P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T (P_{k+1|k}^F)^{-1}$$

部分计算结果 ($N = 4$)

k	$P_{k k-1}$	$P_{k k}$	$P_{0 k}$	F_k	$B_{0,k}$
0		100	100	0.8	1
1	125.000	13.3929	28.5714	0.34884	0.8
2	38.3929	10.7860	26.4214	0.30140	0.27907
3	35.7860	10.5696	26.2430	0.29715	0.08411
4	35.5696	10.5507	26.2274		0.02499

【例 3】 固定延迟平滑

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + w_k$$

$$y_{k+1} = x_{k+1} + v_{k+1}$$

$$Q_k = 25, \quad R_{k+1} = 15, \quad P_0 = 100$$

前向滤波计算

$$P_{k+1|k}^F = \Phi_{k+1,k} P_{k|k}^F \Phi_{k+1,k}^T + \Gamma_k Q_k \Gamma_k^T$$

$$K_{k+1}^F = P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T [H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k}^F H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1}]^{-1}$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^F = [I - K_{k+1}^F H_{k+1}] P_{k+1|k}^F$$

平滑计算

$$A_k = P_{k|k} \Phi_{k+1,k}^T P_{k+1|k}^{-1}$$

$$P_{k|k+1} = P_{k|k} + A_k [P_{k+1|k+1} - P_{k+1|k}] A_k^T$$

部分计算结果 ($N = 4$)

k	$P_{k k-1}$	$P_{k k}$	$P_{k k+1}$	A_k	$P_{k 4}$
0		100	28.5714	0.8000	26.2274
1	125.000	13.3929	10.0334	0.3488	9.7303
2	38.3929	10.7860	8.4952	0.3014	8.2945
3	35.7860	10.5696	8.3605	0.2972	8.3605
4	35.5696	10.5507			10.5507

Questions?