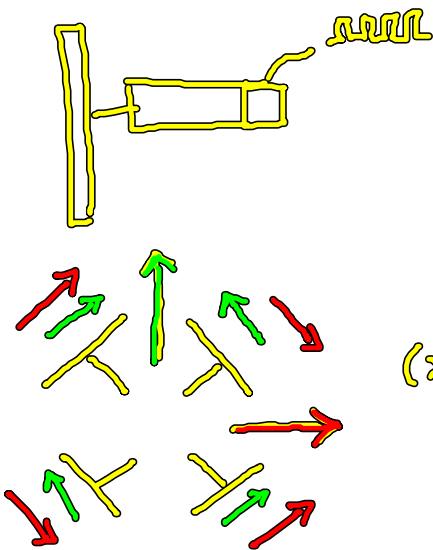
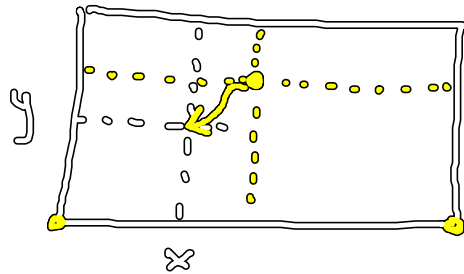
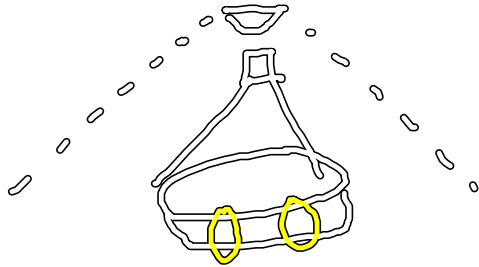
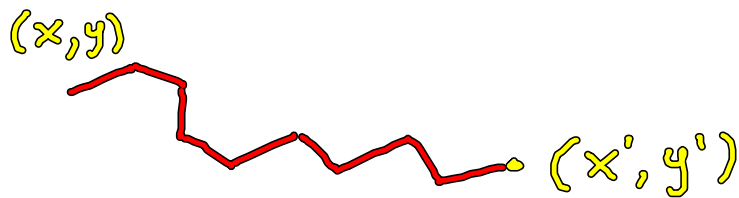


Kalman Filter



(x, y) Messung (Vision)
 (x', y') " (Odometrie)
 \vdots

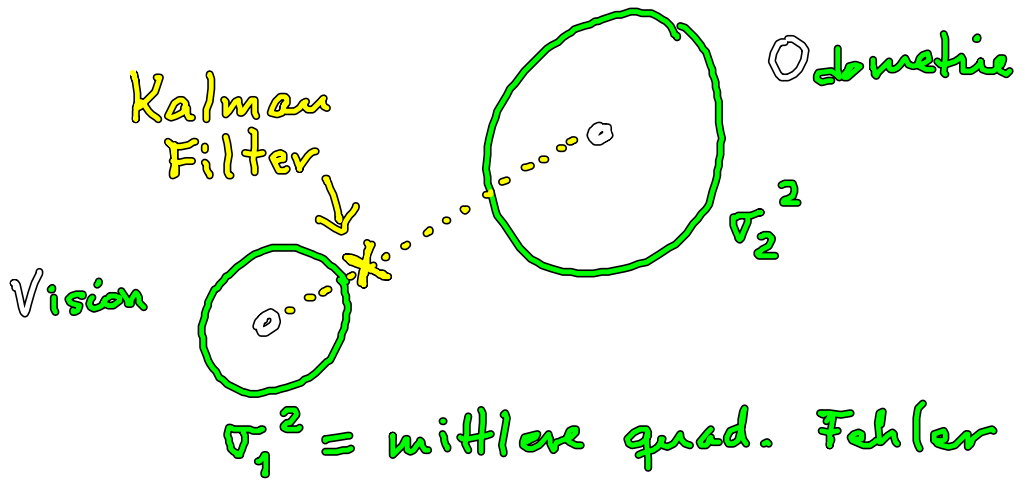
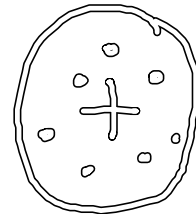
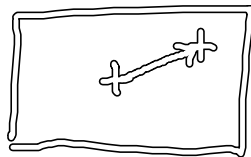
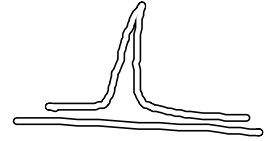
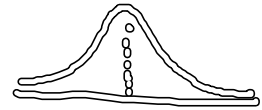
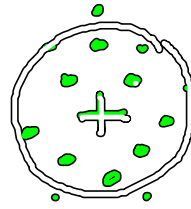
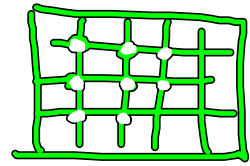


$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1 &= (x, y) \\ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2 &= (x', y') \end{aligned}$$

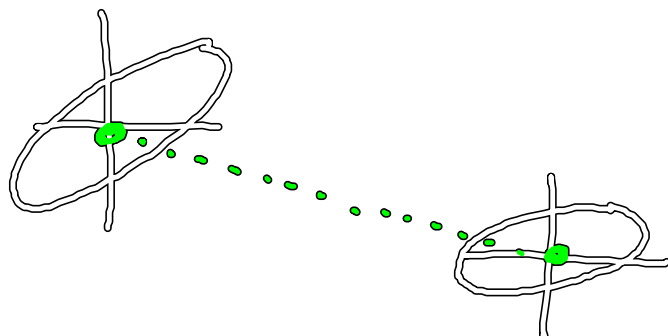
(x', y')
○

(x, y)
○

Fehler



— . —



Motivation

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$

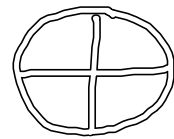
$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

New Messung x_{n+1}

$$\mu_{n+1} \quad ?$$

$$\mu_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i$$

$$\mu_{n+1} = f \left(\underbrace{\mu_n}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{1. Mess.}}}, \underbrace{x_{n+1}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{2. Mess.}}} \right)$$



$$\mu_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}_{\text{1. Mess.}} + \frac{1}{n} x_{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n}{n+1} \mu_n + \frac{1}{n+1} x_{n+1}$$

$$= \mu_n + k (x_{n+1} - \mu_n)$$

$$k = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

Kalman Filter

$$\mu_{n+1} = \mu_n + k (x_{n+1} - \mu_n)$$

\uparrow \uparrow $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}$
 Neu 1. Messung Kalman gain Diff

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_n)^2$$

.....

$$\sigma_{n+1}^2 ?$$

$$\sigma_{n+1}^2 = g(\sigma_n^2, x_{n+1})$$

$$\sigma_{n+1}^2 = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (x_i - \mu_{n+1})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \left(x_i - \mu_n - k(x_{n+1} - \mu_n) \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_n)^2 + (x_{n+1} - \mu_n)^2 \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{i=1}^n \cancel{2k(x_i - \mu_n)(x_{n+1} - \mu_n)} \right. \\ \left. - 2k(x_{n+1} - \mu_n)(x_{n+1} - \mu_n) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{i=1}^n k^2(x_{n+1} - \mu_n)^2 + k^2(x_{n+1} - \mu_n)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left[n \sigma_n^2 + (x_{n+1} - \mu_n)^2 (1 - 2k + n k^2 + k^2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\sigma_n^2 + k(x_{n+1} - \mu_n)^2 \right)$$

$$k = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

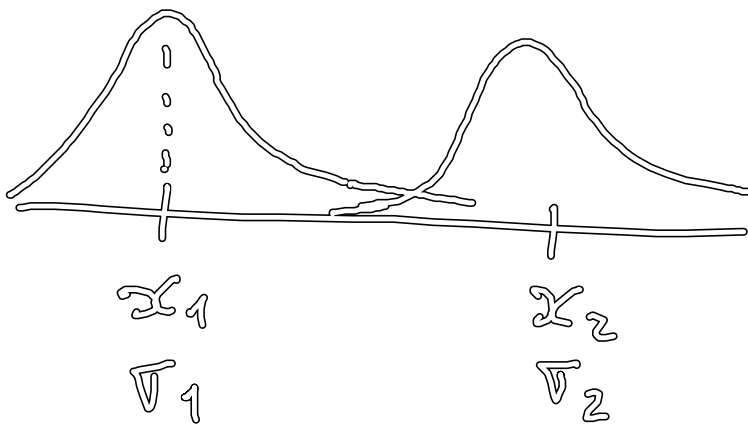
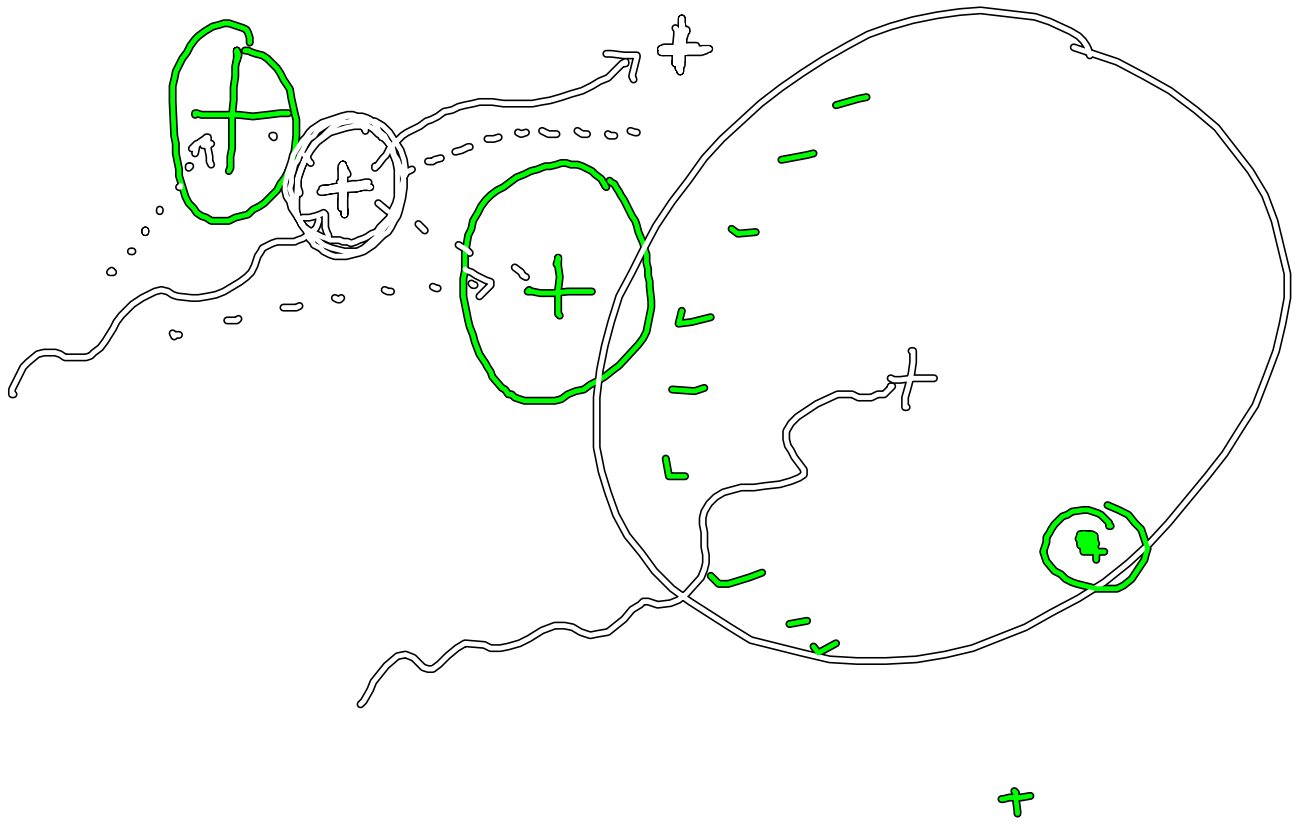
$$\begin{aligned}
(1-k)^2 + nk^2 &= nk \\
&= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2 + n \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2 \\
&= \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2 + \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n^2 + n}{(n+1)^2} \\
&= \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n}{n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{n+1}^2 = (1-k) \left(\sigma_n^2 + k (x_{n+1} - \mu)^2 \right)$$

$$1 - k = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} < 1$$

Kalman Filter

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
&\underline{\mu_{n+1} = \mu_n + k (x_{n+1} - \mu)} \\
&\sigma_{n+1}'^2 = \sigma_n^2 + k (x_{n+1} - \mu)^2 \\
&\underline{\sigma_{n+1}^2 = (1-k) \sigma_{n+1}'^2}
\end{aligned} \right.$$



$$\hat{x} = \frac{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2}{a_1 + a_2}$$

Falls $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{1}{2} x_1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} x_1 + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} x_2}{\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{x} = \frac{\sigma_2^2 x_1 + \sigma_1^2 x_2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

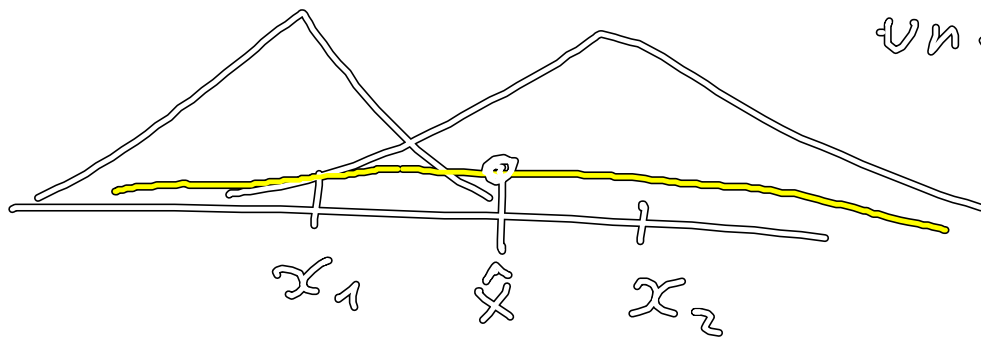
$$\rightarrow \hat{x} = x_1 + k(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$k = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

$$= x_1 + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$= \frac{x_1(\cancel{\sigma_1^2} + \sigma_2^2 - \cancel{\sigma_1^2}) + x_2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

unabhängig



$$P(x) = P(x|x_1) P(x|x_2)$$

$$P_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_1} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (x-x_1)^2}$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (x-x_2)^2}$$

$$P_1(x) P_2(x) = C e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (x-x_1)^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (x-x_2)^2}$$

Exponent

$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (x^2 - 2xx_1 + x_1^2)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (x^2 - 2xx_2 + x_2^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \underbrace{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \right)}_{\text{var}} - \underbrace{2x \left(\frac{x_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{x_2}{\sigma_2^2} \right)}_{\text{ct}} + \text{cts} \right\}$$

$$e^{A+B} = e^A \cdot e^B = \dots e^A$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \left(x - \frac{x_1 \sigma_2^2 + x_2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \right)^2 + \text{cts}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}$$

$$- 2x \frac{(x_1 \sigma_2^2 + x_2 \sigma_1^2)}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}$$

Exponent

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \left(x - \frac{x_1 \sigma_2^2 + x_2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \right)^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{x} &= \frac{x_1 \sigma_2^2 + x_2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 &= \frac{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

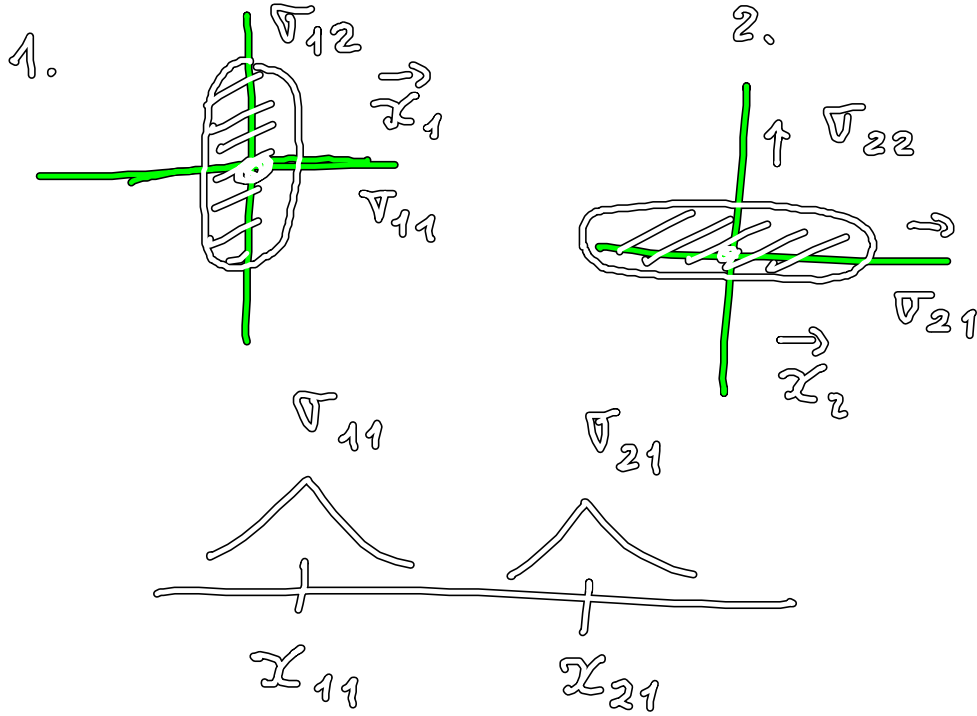
$$K = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{x} &= x_1 + K(x_2 - x_1) \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 &= (1 - K) \sigma_1^2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\sigma_2^2 \ll \sigma_1^2 \quad K \approx 1$$

$$\sigma_1^2 \ll \sigma_2^2 \quad K \approx 0$$

n-Dimensionen (unkorreliert)



n-Dim

$$\Sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{12}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Kovarianz?

$$\Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{21}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_{11}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma_{12}^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_{21}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma_{22}^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\vec{x}} = \frac{\Sigma_2 \vec{x}_1 + \Sigma_1 \vec{x}_2}{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} \quad ||$$

$$= (\Sigma_2 \vec{x}_1 + \Sigma_1 \vec{x}_2) (\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)^{-1}$$

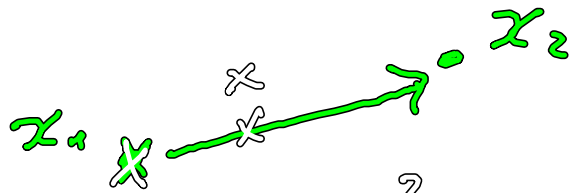
$$\hat{\vec{x}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{21}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{12} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{12}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{21} \\ x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{21}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma_{21}^2 + \sigma_{22}^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

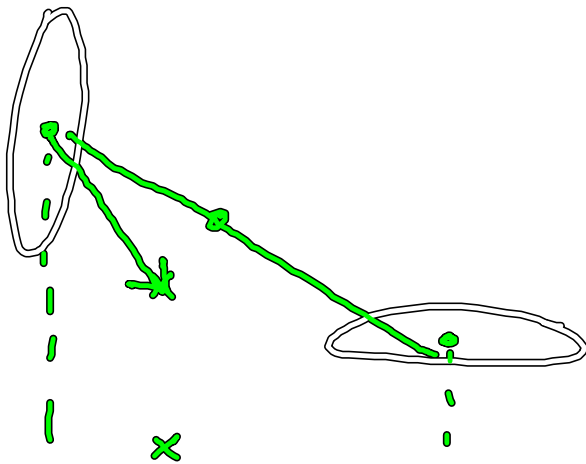
$$\hat{x}_1 = \frac{x_{11} \sigma_{21}^2 + x_{21} \sigma_{11}^2}{\sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{21}^2}$$

Kalman Filter n-dim

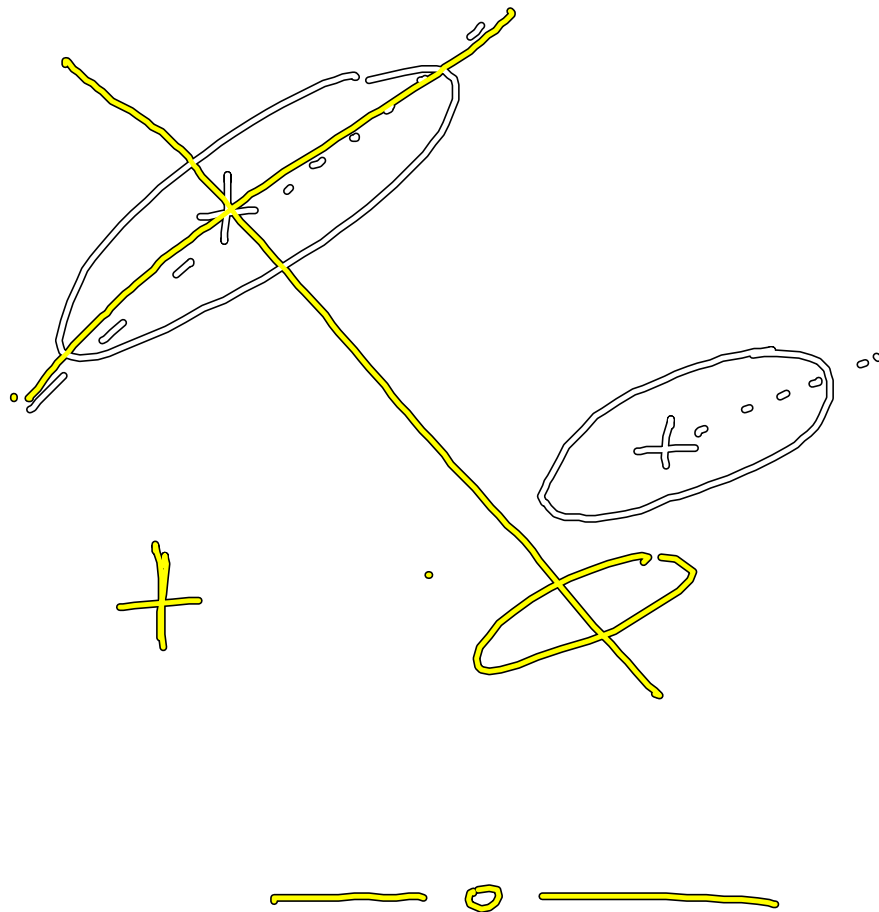
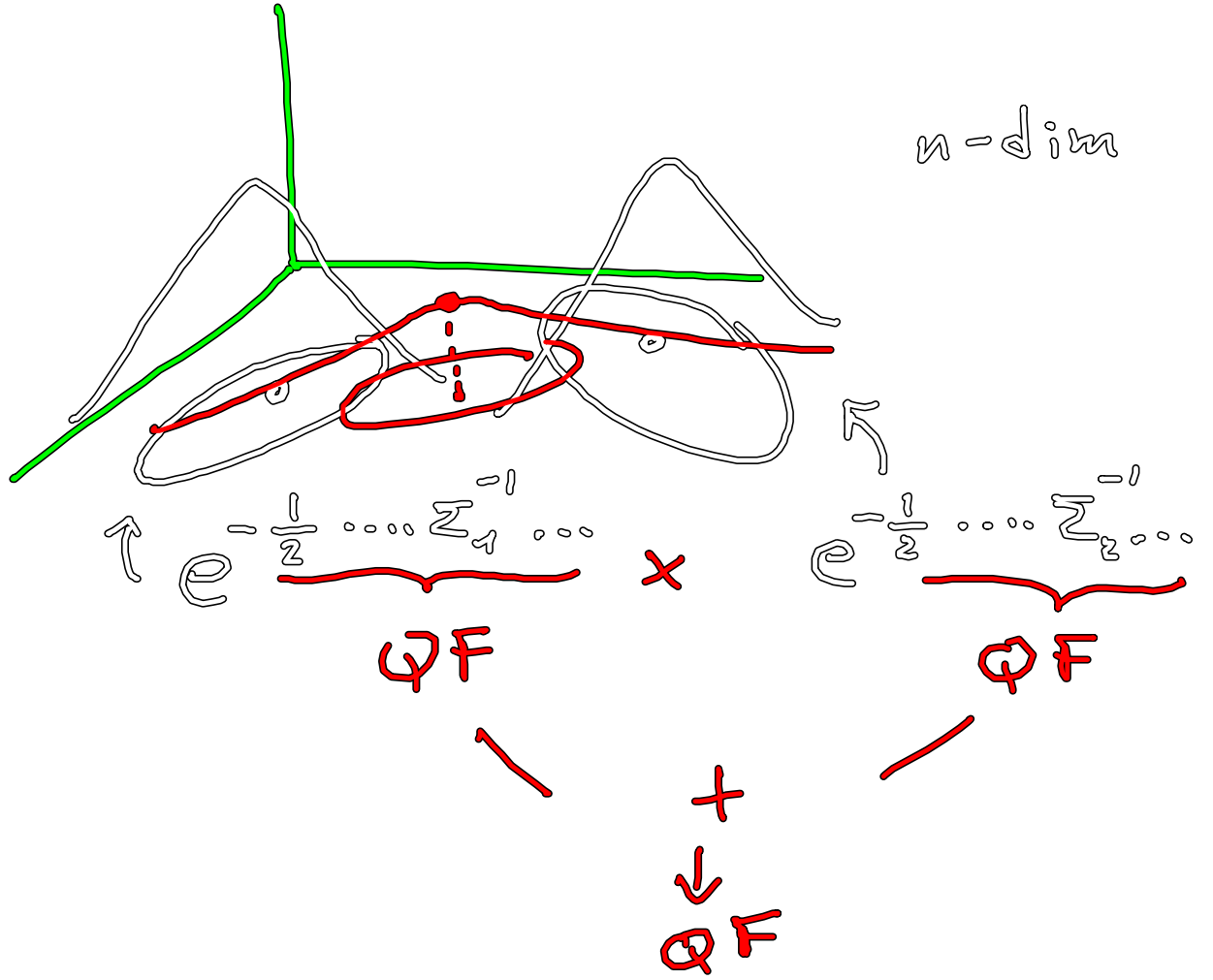
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{x} &= \underline{x_1} + \underbrace{K}_{\text{c}} (\underline{x_2} - x_1) \\ \hat{\Sigma} &= (\mathbb{I} - K) \Sigma_1 \\ K &= \Sigma_1 (\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)^{-1} \\ &\quad \dots \quad \dots \end{aligned} \right.$$



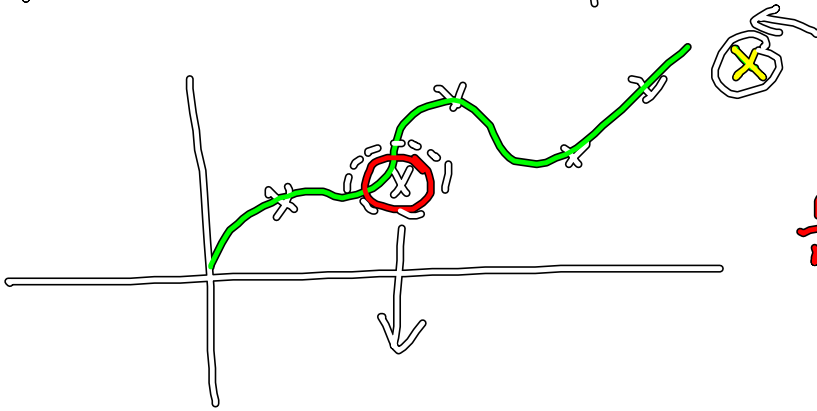
$$K = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_{11}^2}{\sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{21}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sigma_{21}^2}{\sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{21}^2} \end{pmatrix}$$



n-dim



Rekursive Min. Sq. \rightarrow Kalman



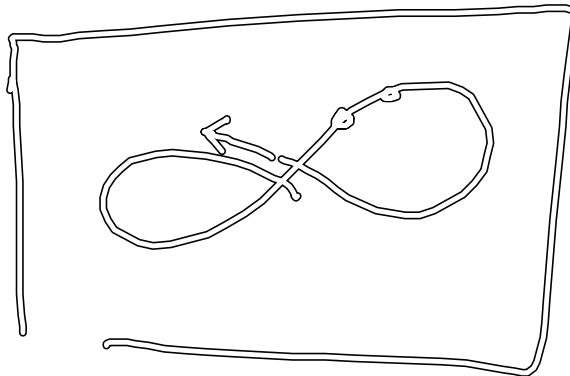
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$$

$$a_0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + \dots$$

K



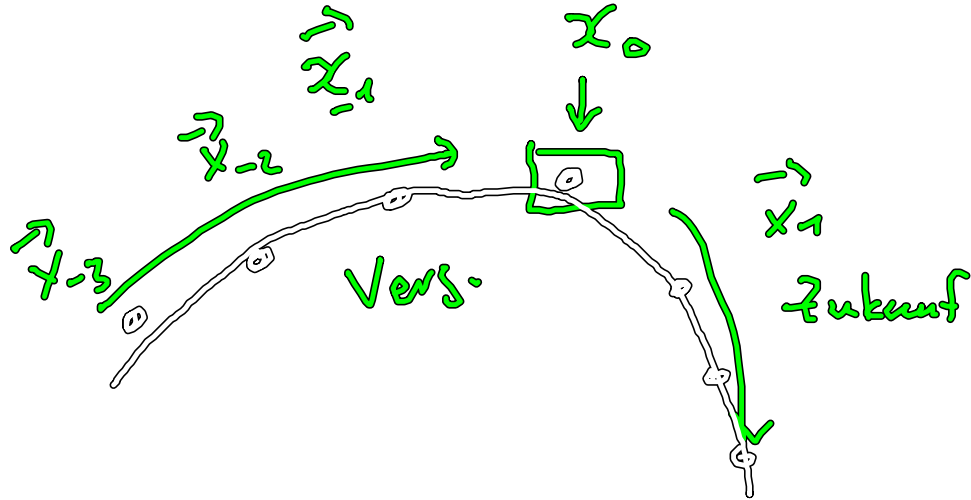
Übung



Abschätzen

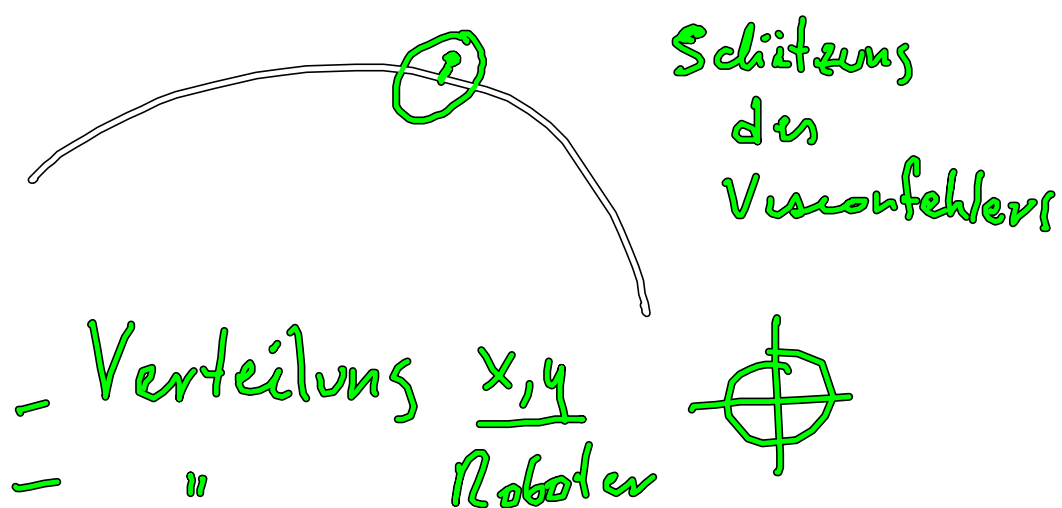
Verteilung
des
Fehlers

$$\begin{matrix} x, y \\ x', y' \\ x'', y'' \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \quad - \quad x_r, y_r$$



$$\vec{x}_0 = \underline{a_3} \vec{x}_{-3} + \dots + \underline{a_{-1}} \vec{x}_{-1} + \underline{a_1} \vec{x}_1 + \dots + \underline{a_3} \vec{x}_3$$

Min. Q.



Kalman Filter

