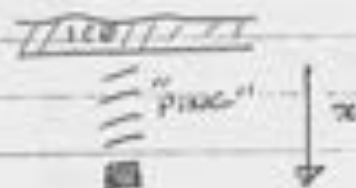


Mobile Robotics Q sheet 2

✓ BOOK WORK

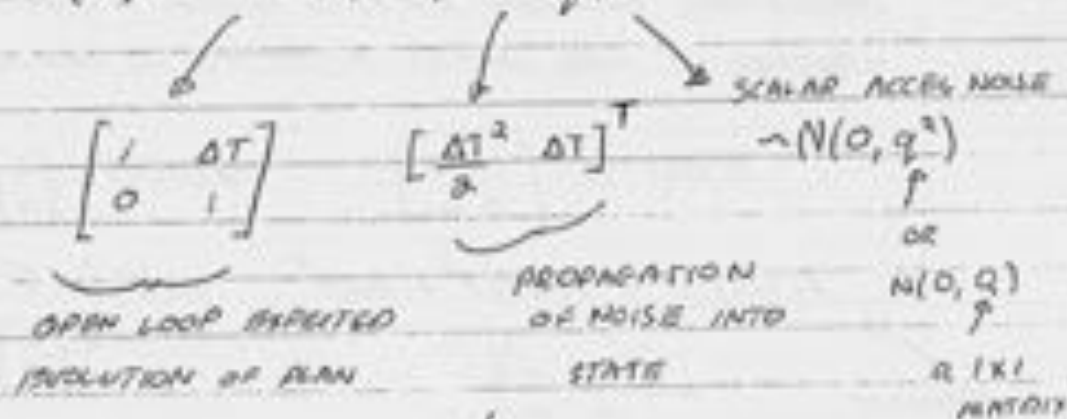
$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \end{pmatrix}$$

← position
← velocity

 $p(x)$ density

ASSUME CONSTANT VELOCITY MODEL - NOISE IS 1-D
ACCELERATION

$$\vec{x}(k) = F \vec{x}(k-1) + B \vec{q}(k)$$



N.B IN COVARIANCE EQUATION
WE WOULD HAVE A BQB^T TERM
WHICH EVALUATES TO

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta T^4}{4} & \frac{\Delta T^3}{2} \\ \frac{\Delta T^3}{2} & \Delta T^2 \end{bmatrix} q^2$$

$$\vec{z}(k) = H \vec{x}(k) + \vec{w}(k)$$

↑ EXPLAINS OBS
↑ NOISE IN SENSOR READING (TIME)

TWO WAY TRIP

IN TERM OF STATE

WE ONLY OBSERVE POSITION

$$H = \frac{z}{L} [1 \ 0]$$

SPEED OF SOUND

z IS A SCALAR (TIME)
w IS A SCALAR ~ N(0, R) A 1x1 MATRIX

d) THIS IS WHY WE HAVE COMPUTERS!

IMPORTANT POINT IS THAT BOTH STATE COMPONENTS x & \dot{x} ARE MENTIONED IN MODEL. ALTHOUGH WE ONLY OBSERVE POSITION (VIA T.O.F) THE PLANT MODEL PROPAGATES CORRELATIONS BETWEEN x & \dot{x} . SO WHEN A CHANGE IN x IS DETECTED IT ALSO CAUSES A CHANGE IN ESTIMATED \dot{x} .

$$P(0|0) = \begin{bmatrix} \infty & 0 \\ 0 & \infty \end{bmatrix} \quad x(0|0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(1|0) = F P(0|0) F^T + B Q B^T \quad x(1|0) = F x(0|0)$$

1st APPROX

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix} \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

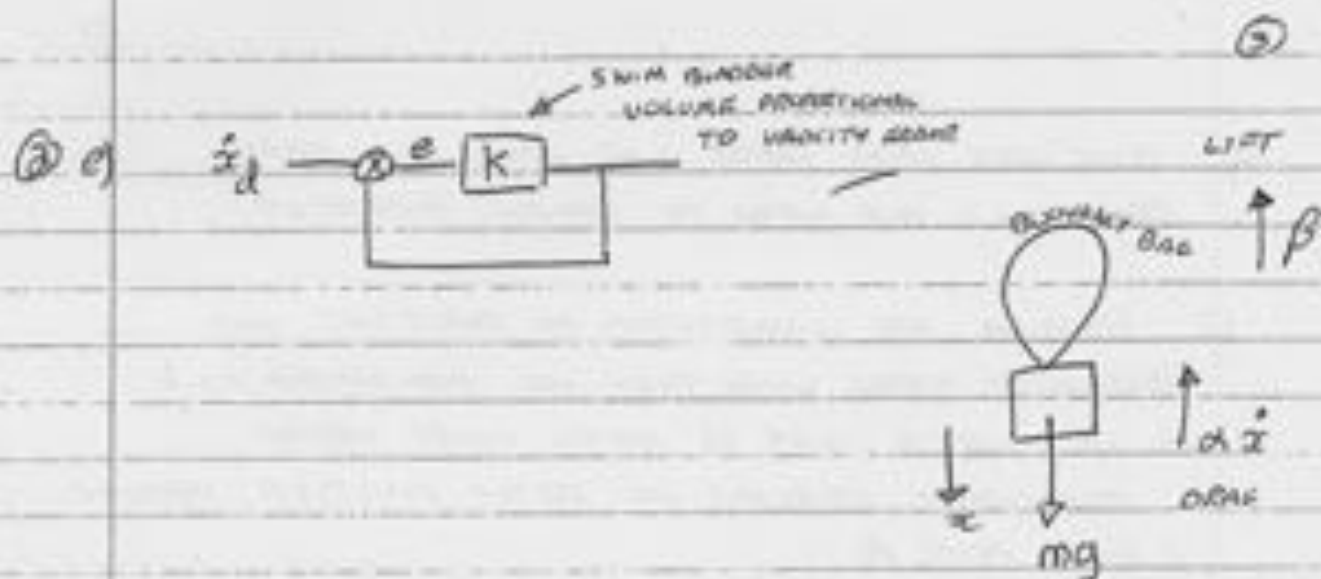
TAKEN THE MEASUREMENT AND UPDATE

SCALAR IN THIS POSITION

$$\vec{x}(k|k) = \vec{x}(k|k-1) + W (z(k) - H \vec{x}(k|k-1))$$

$$W = P H^T S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 0]^T \times \text{SCALAR}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \end{bmatrix}$$

ALL OF \vec{x} IS CORRECTED INCLUDING VELOCITY!
ALL COMPONENTS OF w & $v(k)$ ARE NOW ZERO



$$m\ddot{x} = -\alpha\dot{x} - \beta + mg$$

$$m\ddot{x} + \alpha\dot{x} = mg - \beta$$

\rightarrow WANT THIS TO BE ZERO
 $\rightarrow \dot{x}$ proportional β



3a) BOOK WORK FROM NOTES - NO NEED TO LEARN EQUATIONS - DO NEED TO LEARN ANNOTATIONS!

b) JACOBIANS ARE LINEARISATION OF PLANT (F) AND OBSERVATION MAPS, WHEN THEY ARE NON-LINEAR - I.E YOU CANT WRITE THEM AS MATRIX TIMES VECTOR. ESSENTIALLY GRADIENTS OF VECTOR FUNCTION AROUND A GIVEN POINT. \mathbb{R}

IF WE ASSUME TRP WILL ONLY MAKE SMALL CHANGES TO PREDICTIONS/~~ERRS~~^{ERRS}, WE COULD ASSUME A LINEAR SYSTEM AROUND A ~~BLBLY~~ GIVEN POINT USING ∇F & ∇H AS F & H MATRICES.

$$F \rightarrow \nabla F|_{x(k/k)}$$

\mathbb{R} EVALUATED AT OUR LAST ESTIMATE $(k-1/k-1)$

$$H \rightarrow \nabla H|_{x(k/k-1)}$$

EVALUATED AT OUR BEST GUESS WHICH IS NOW $x(k/k-1)$ WE USE

$f(x)$ to get $x(k/k-1)$ from $x(k-1/k-1)$

NOTE: ONLY USE THESE IN COVARIANCE CALCULATIONS

\rightarrow STATE & OBS PREDICTION USE MODELS THEMSELVES

$$x(k/k-1) = f(x(k-1/k-1), u(k), \theta(k))$$

$$z(k/k-1) = h(x(k/k-1), w(k))$$

- 3c) If you linearise around wrong place (i.e. estimates are wrong - all hell breaks loose - the linearisation does not explain the local trajectory of the plant/obs function around the true state / true measurement \rightarrow UNSTABLE



- d) Update of P : N^2 elements in P where $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$P^+ = \underbrace{M}_{N \times N} (I - WH) P^-$$

\rightarrow each element in P^+ involves N multiplications / additions

$$\rightarrow O(N^3)$$

(calculation of $S^{-1} = (HPH^T + R)$
 $= \text{LOOSELY } O(N^3)$; $z \in \mathbb{R}^M$)

usually $\dim(z) > \dim(x)$
 so P update dominates as $O(N^3)$

$$\begin{aligned} & (I - WH)P^-(I - WH)^T + W^T W \\ & P^- - WHP^- - PH^T W^T + \underbrace{WHP^- H^T W^T + W^T W}_{WSW^T \quad (S = HPH^T + R)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NOW } W &= P^- H^T S^{-1} \rightarrow WSW^T = P^- H^T W^T \\ &\rightarrow WS = P^- H^T \rightarrow WSW^T = P^- H^T W^T \\ SW^T &= HP^- \rightarrow WSW^T = WHP^- \end{aligned}$$

so,

$$P^- - \underbrace{WHP^-}_{WSW^T} - \underbrace{PH^T W^T}_{WSW^T} + WSW^T \rightarrow P^- - WSW^T$$

4b) Joseph form is more stable

→ no sub subtraction of matrices

ABA^T is PSD SYMMETRIC FOR ALL A → PSD MATRIX

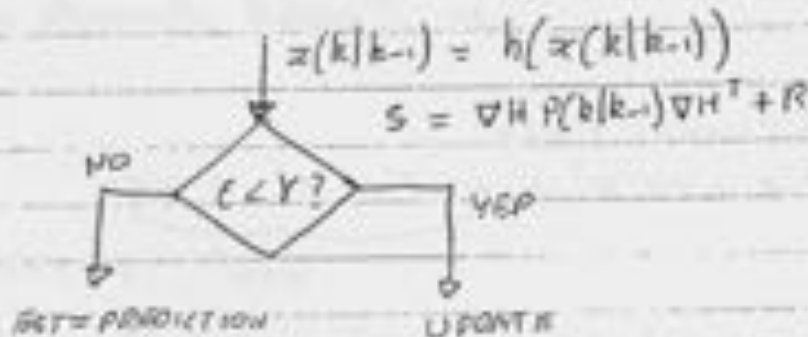
$PSD + PSD = PSD$

5) 6) 7) SEE EXAMPLE CODE

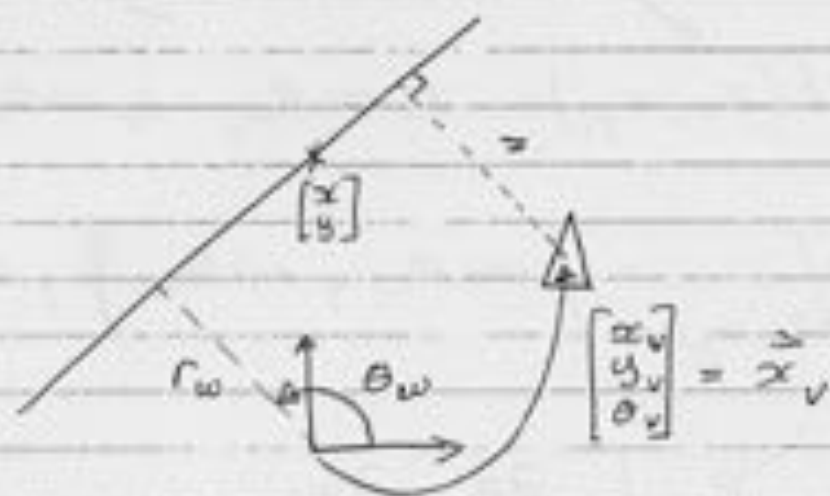
IMPORTANT POINTS :

- 5) IF ONLY 1 BRANCH OBSERVED BUT STILL WORKS - OBSERVABILITY (INTERNAL MODES) IS NOT A PROBLEM
- CAN FIND TRACE SINGULARITIES - SEE ABOVE

- 7) $V^T S^{-1} V$ IS A SCALAR
ACCEPT IF $V^T S^{-1} V < \gamma$ where
 $\gamma = \chi^2_{(95\%)} = 5.024$



5)



CONSIDER POINT ON LINE $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x - r_w \cos \theta_w \\ y - r_w \sin \theta_w \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} r_w \cos \theta_w \\ r_w \sin \theta_w \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x \cos \theta_w + y \sin \theta_w = r_w$$

c.f. $ax + by + c = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \cos \theta_w \\ b &= \sin \theta_w \end{aligned}$$

distance from $ax + by + c = 0$ to $\begin{bmatrix} x_v \\ y_v \end{bmatrix}$
is $\frac{ax_v + by_v + c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

$$x_v \cos \theta_w + y_v \sin \theta_w - r_w = \frac{ax_v + by_v + c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = n(\vec{x}_v, \vec{x}_c)$$

so

THIS PREDICTS OBSERVATION

$$h(x_v, x_f) = x_v \cos \theta_{w_i} + y_v \sin \theta_{w_i} - r_{w_i}$$

$$\nabla h|_{x_v, x_f} = \left[\cos \theta_{w_i}, \sin \theta_{w_i}, 0 \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots \\ \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x_1} & & \\ \vdots & & \\ \frac{\partial z_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

here z is $[1 \times 1]$ x is $[3 \times 1]$ so

∇h is $[1 \times 3]$