

ELEC-E8104 Stochastic models and estimation (5 op)

Tentti/Exam 25.10.2016

Tentissä saa käyttää laskinta ja tentissä jaettua kaavakokoelmaa.

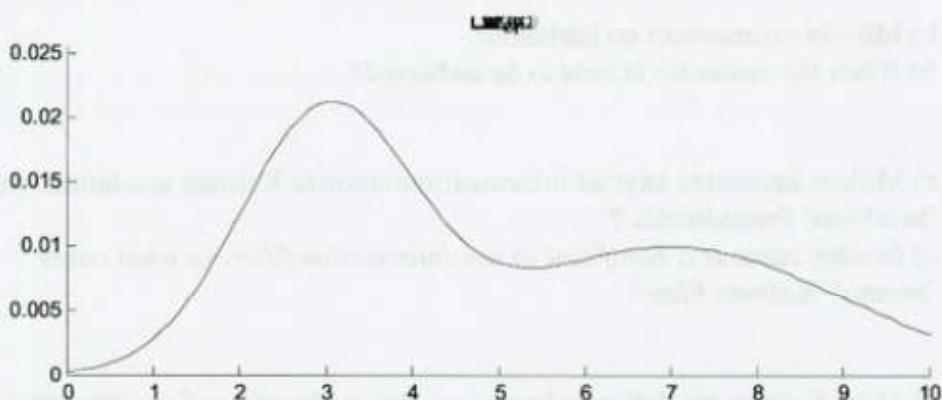
It is allowed to use the delivered Collection of important formulas for this course

1.
 - a) Mikä on ML ja MAP estimaattoreiden oleellisin ero?
a) What is the most significant difference between ML and MAP estimators?
(1 p)
 - b) Milloin estimaattori on harhaton?
b) When the estimator is said to be unbiased?
(1 p)
 - c) Milloin kannattaa käyttää informaatiomuotoista Kalman suodatinta, milloin 'tavallista' formulointia ?
c) In what cases it is beneficial to use Information filter, in what cases 'normal' Kalman filter?
(1 p)
 - d) Mikä Kalman suodattimen kaavoissa kuvaavat tilaestimaatin tarkkuutta?
d) In the Kalman filter equations, what describes the accuracy of state estimate?
(1 p)
 - e) Jos Kalman suodin toimii oikein, millaista jakaumaa mittausresiduaali noudattaa? Mitkä ovat jakauman parametrit? Tilan estimointi virheen kovarianssia on P, mittausvirheen kovarianssi on R ja mittausyhtälön kerroinmatriisi on H.
e) If the Kalman filter is working properly, what kind of distribution the measurement residual follows? What are the parameters of the distribution? State estimation error covariance is P, measurement error covariance is R and measurement equation coefficient is H.
(1 p)
 - f) Miten ensimmäisen ja toisen asteen laajennetut Kalman suotimet eroavat "tavallisesta" Kalman suotimesta? Mitä riskejä on ensimmäisen tai toisen asteen laajennetun Kalman suotimen käytössä? Mitä voit sanoa optimaalisuudesta?
f) What are the differences between the first and second order extended Kalman filter and "normal" Kalman filter? What risks there are using first or second order extended Kalman filter? Are these different versions of filter optimal?
(1 p)

2. Kuvassa on todennäköisyysjakauma, joka on kahden normaalijakauman summa. Parametrit on annettu alla.
In the figure, there is a probability density function of a distribution that is a weighted sum of two Gaussian densities. The parameters are given below.

$$p(x|z) = \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j \mathcal{N}(x; x_j, P_j)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} p_1 = 0.5 & x_1 = 3 & P_1 = 1 \\ p_2 = 0.5 & x_2 = 7 & P_2 = 2 \end{array}$$



Esitä kaavoja käyttäen MAP ja MMSE estimaattorit. Mitkä ovat estimaatit (estimaattorien arvot) tässä tapauksessa?

Present MAP and MMSE estimators using equations. What are the estimates (the values of the estimators) in this case?

(6 p)

3. Olkoon saatavissa kolme mittausnäytettä.

Let there be three measurements

	#1	#2	#3
input x	1	2	3
output y	3	5	6

Tunnetaan mallirakenne
The model structure is known

$$y = ax + b$$

Estimoi tuntemattomat parametrit a ja b pienimmän neliösumman ei-rekursiivisella menetelmällä. Kaikilla mittauksilla on sama painoarvo.

Estimate the unknown parameters a and b using least squares non-recursive algorithm. All measurements have the same weight.

(6 p)

4. Hissin paikka, nopeus ja kiihtyvyys voidaan mitata. Paikan mittausvirheen keskihajonta on 0.1 m, nopeuden mittausvirheen keskihajonta on 0.03 m/s ja kiihtyvyyden mittausvirheen keskihajonta 0.01 m/s². Kiihtyvyyden muutos nopeuden keskihajonta on 1 m/s³. Näytöväli on 0.01 s.
We can measure the position, velocity and acceleration of an elevator.
Standard deviation of position measurement error is 0.1 m. Standard deviation of velocity and acceleration measurement errors are 0.03 m/s and 0.01 m/s², respectively. The standard deviation of acceleration change is of 1 m/s³. The sample time is 0.01 s.
- a) Kirjoita jatkuva-aikainen tila yhtälö ja diskreetti mittaus yhtälö kaksitilaiselle Kalman suotimelle. Kirjoita myös kovarianssit tila- ja mittausyhtälöiden virheille.
Write the continuous time state and discrete time measurement equation for a two state Kalman filter. Write also equations for state and measurement error covariance. (3 p)
- b) Kirjoita jatkuva-aikainen tila ja diskreetti mittaus yhtälöt kolmitilaiselle Kalman suotimelle. Kirjoita myös kovarianssit tila ja mittausyhtälöiden virheille.
Write the continuous time state and discrete time measurement equation for a three state Kalman filter. Write also covariance equations for state and measurement error covariance. (3 p)
5. Suunnittele diskreetti laajennettu Kalmansuodin traktorille, jonka jatkuva-aikaisessa mallissa tiloina ovat 2D-paikka, ajosuunta ja nopeus.
Find a discrete extended Kalman filter for a tractor having the following continuous time model, in which 2D-position, heading angle and speed are the state variables

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_4 \cos(x_3) + w_1$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_4 \sin(x_3) + w_2$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = x_4 \frac{\tan \alpha}{a} + w_3$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = w_4$$

jossa α ohjauskulma. Paikka pystytään mittamaan tarkalla GPS-laitteella ja suunta sähkökompassilla, joiden mittausvirhe oletetaan nollakeskiarvoiseksi ja gaussiseksi. Kaikki mittaukset saadaan CAN-väylältä 100 ms välein. Sähkökompassin mittaus on kuitenkin viivästyntä yhden syklin verran.

As inputs, α is the steering angle. The position is measured with an accurate GPS and the heading with electric compass. The measurements are disturbed with Gaussian distributed noise. All measurements are read from a CAN-bus with 100 ms intervals. However, the compass measurement is one cycle delayed.

Diskretoinnin voi tehdä Eulerin menetelmällä, jonka voi johtaa suoraan derivaatan määritelmästä. *The system can be discretized with Euler method, which can be reasoned on the basis of definition of derivative.*

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, t) \approx \frac{x(k+1) - x(k)}{T}. \quad (6 \text{ p})$$

where x is the state vector, u is the control input, t is time, and T is the sampling period. This is a linear approximation of the system dynamics, which is often used in control theory.

Discrete-time state-space representation is often used in control theory because it is easier to implement than continuous-time representations. It also allows for more efficient computation, as it requires fewer calculations per step.

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