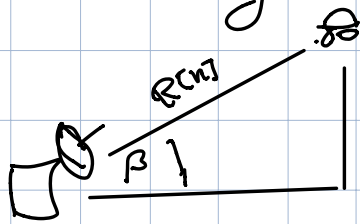


Vehicle Tracking



$$\underline{x}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} R[n] \\ \beta[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

treating
non-linear
dependencies

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{v_x^2[n] + v_y^2[n]} \\ \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{v_y[n]}{v_x[n]} \right) \end{bmatrix} + \underline{v}[n]$$

$$\underline{U} \underline{s}[n] \longleftarrow \underline{h}(\underline{s}[n])$$

Modify the following steps:

1) Estimator Update

$A \cdot \hat{s}[n-1]$ (reg. Kalman)

$$\hat{s}[n] = \hat{s}[n|n-1] + \underline{K}[n] (\underline{x}[n] - \underline{U} \hat{s}[n|n-1])$$

Our case:

i) $\underline{s}[n] = A \underline{s}[n-1] + B \underline{u}[n]$

ii) $\underline{x}[n] = h(\underline{s}[n]) + \underline{w}[n]$

① $\hat{s}[n] = \hat{s}[n|n-1] + \underline{K}[n] (\underline{x}[n] - \underline{h}(\hat{s}[n|n-1]))$

2) Error Variance Update:

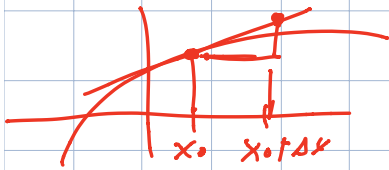
② $M[n] = E[(\underline{s}[n] - \hat{s}[n])(\underline{s}[n] - \hat{s}[n])^T]$

$$= E[(s[n] - \hat{s}[n|n-1]) - k[n] (x[n] - h(\hat{s}[n|n-1])) \\ \times (s[n] - \hat{s}[n|n-1] - k[n] (x[n] - h(\hat{s}[n|n-1])))^T]$$

$$E[a+b] = E[a] + E[b]$$

Now we use

$$x[n] - h(\hat{s}[n|n-1]) = h(s[n]) + w[n] - h(\hat{s}[n|n-1])$$



$$f(x_0 + dx) - f(x_0) \\ \approx \left. \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} \cdot dx$$

$$= h(s[n]) - h(\hat{s}[n|n-1]) + w[n]$$

$$= J_h(\hat{s}[n|n-1]) (s[n] - \hat{s}[n|n-1]) + w[n]$$

$$M[n] = M[n|n-1] - E[(s[n] - \hat{s}[n|n-1]) (s[n] - \hat{s}[n|n-1])^T]$$

$$J_h^T[n] - k^T[n]$$

②

$$M[n] = (I - k[n] J_h[n]) M[n|n-1]$$

$$J_{\underline{h}}(\underline{s}^T[h(n-1)]) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial s_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial s_p} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial s_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_n}{\partial s_p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{h}(\underline{s}) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1(s_1, \dots, s_p) \\ \vdots \\ h_n(s_1, \dots, s_p) \end{bmatrix}$$

$n \times p$

Example: Vehicle tracking

$$J_{\underline{h}}[h] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R[h]}{\partial v_x} & \frac{\partial R[h]}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial R[h]}{\partial v_x} & \frac{\partial R[h]}{\partial v_y} \\ \frac{\partial \beta[h]}{\partial v_x} & \frac{\partial \beta[h]}{\partial v_y} & \frac{\partial \beta[h]}{\partial v_x} & \frac{\partial \beta[h]}{\partial v_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{s} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ v_x \\ v_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$p = 4$
 $n = 2$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_x[h]}{R[h]} & \frac{v_y[h]}{R[h]} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v_x[h]}{R^2[h]} & -\frac{v_y[h]}{R^2[h]} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = J_{\underline{h}}[h]$$

$$R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dx} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\beta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

measure
 $R[h], \beta[h]$

all parameters
are now known

$$v_x[h] = R[h] \cos[\beta[h]]$$

$$v_y[h] = R[h] \sin[\beta[h]]$$

Importance Sampling

Monte Carlo (MC) Simulation

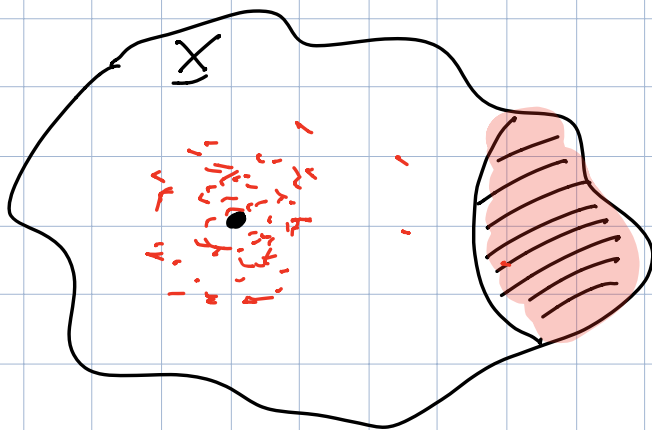
$$E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_x(x) dx$$

$X \sim f_x(x)$

Ex: error probabilities

$$P_e = \int_{\text{error region}} f_x(x) dx$$

$$\approx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} I(x) f_x(x) dx$$



$$I(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is in error region} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P_e = E[I(x)] \quad \underline{g(x) = I(x)}$$

$$E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot f_x(x) dx$$

• computationally difficult

• no closed form

↓

$$\hat{g} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N g(x_i)$$

x_i are generated $\sim f_x(x)$

$$E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \underbrace{\frac{f_x(x)}{p_x(x)}} \cdot p_x(x) dx$$

↓
choose this as a PDF

$$E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot w(x) \cdot p_x(x) dx$$

↑
PDF

1 1 $\xrightarrow{N_S}$

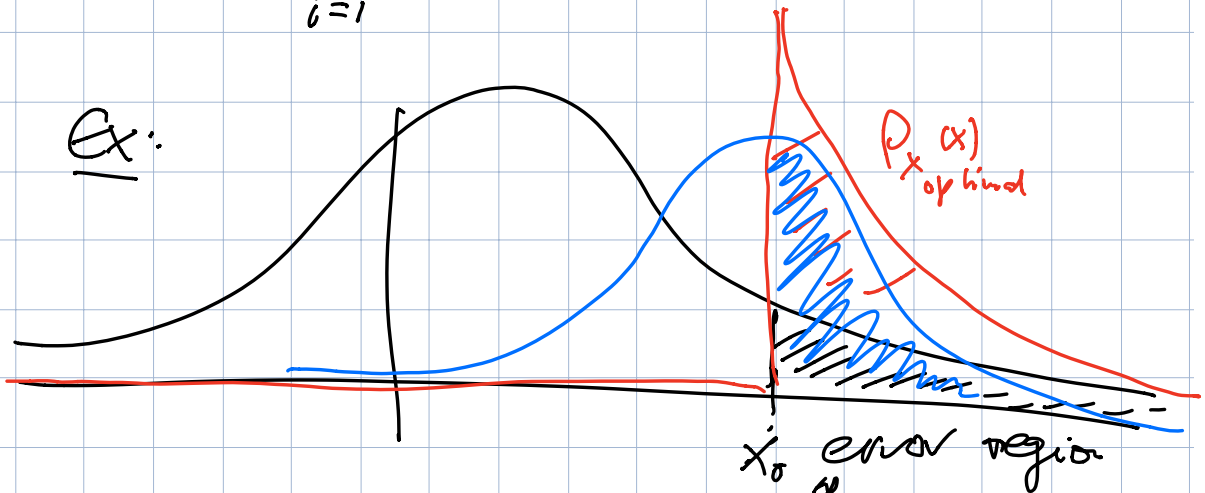
$$\hat{g} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N g(x_i) \cdot w(x_i)$$

$x_i \sim$ chosen following $P_x(x)$

importance sampling

increase errors

$$\hat{P}_e = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} I(x_i) \cdot w(x_i)$$



$$P_e = \int_{x_0}^{\infty} f_x(x) dx$$

$$P_x^{\text{opt}}(x) = ?$$

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{\text{OPTIMA}}(x) = 1$$

i. nat

to

$$\rho_{OPTIMA} = \frac{f_X(x)}{\int_{\text{ansv region}} f_X(x) dx}$$

we want?

$$\frac{f_X(x_i)}{f_X(x_i)} \sim f_X(x)$$

$$\hat{P}_e = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} w(x_i) I(x_i)$$

unbiased

$$E[\hat{P}_e] = P_e = \int f_X(x) dx$$

$$\sigma_s^2 = E[(\hat{P}_e - P_e)^2]$$

$$= E[\hat{P}_e^2] + P_e^2$$

$I(x_i, x_i)$

$$= E\left[\frac{1}{N_s^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \sum_{j=1}^{N_s} w(x_i) w(x_j) I(x_i) I(x_j) \right] + P_e^2$$

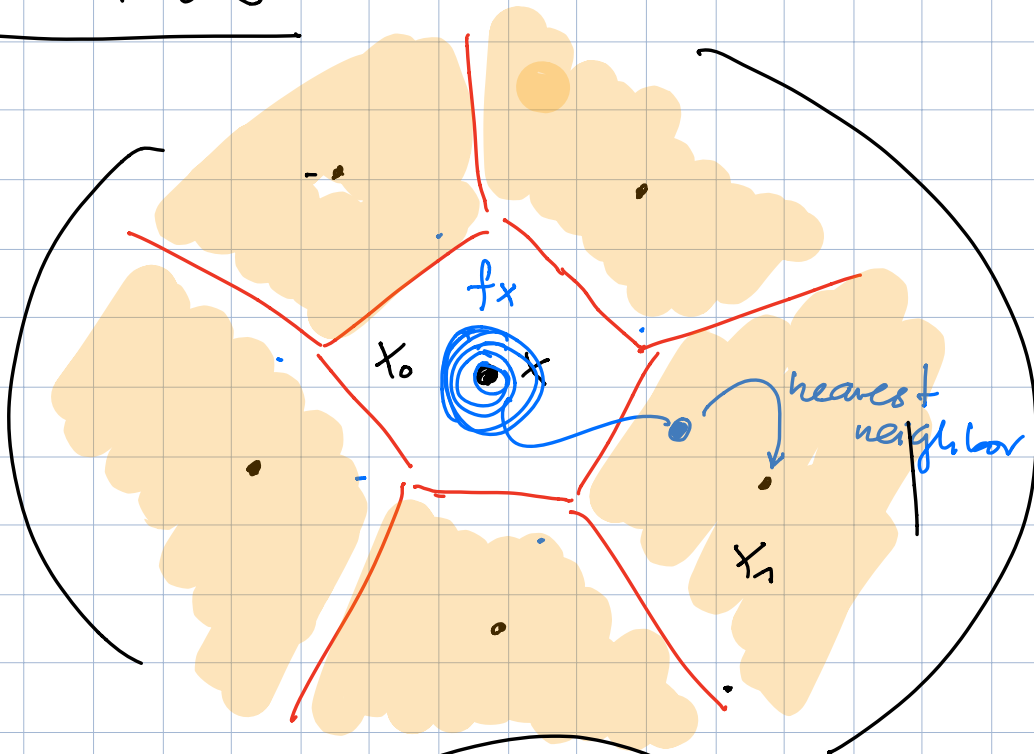
$$\hat{\sigma}_{1s}^2 \sim \frac{1}{N_s^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w(x_i) I(x_i) \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^N w(x_i) I(x_i) \right)^2$$

σ_{MC}^2

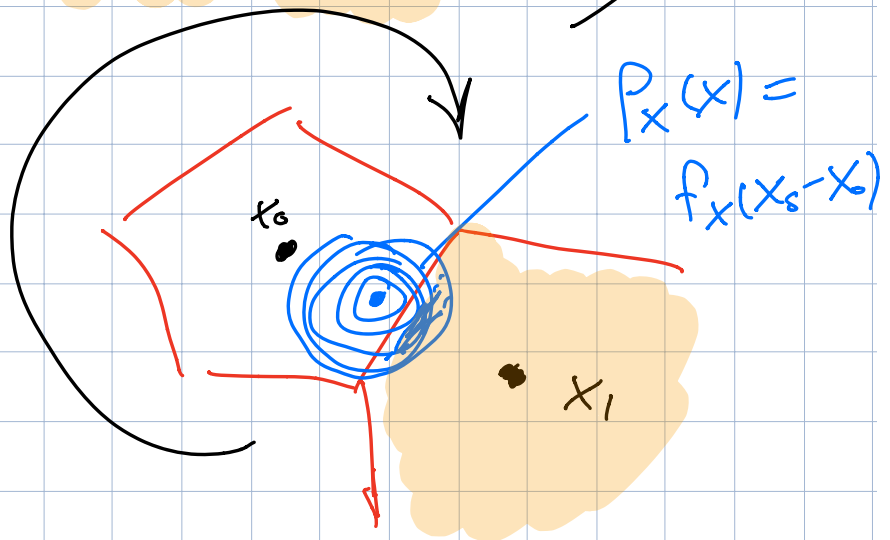
Gain of IS: $G_S = \frac{1}{\sigma_{IS}^2} \gg 1$

$$\sigma_{IS}^2 = \frac{P_e(1-P_e)}{N_S}$$

Error Rates

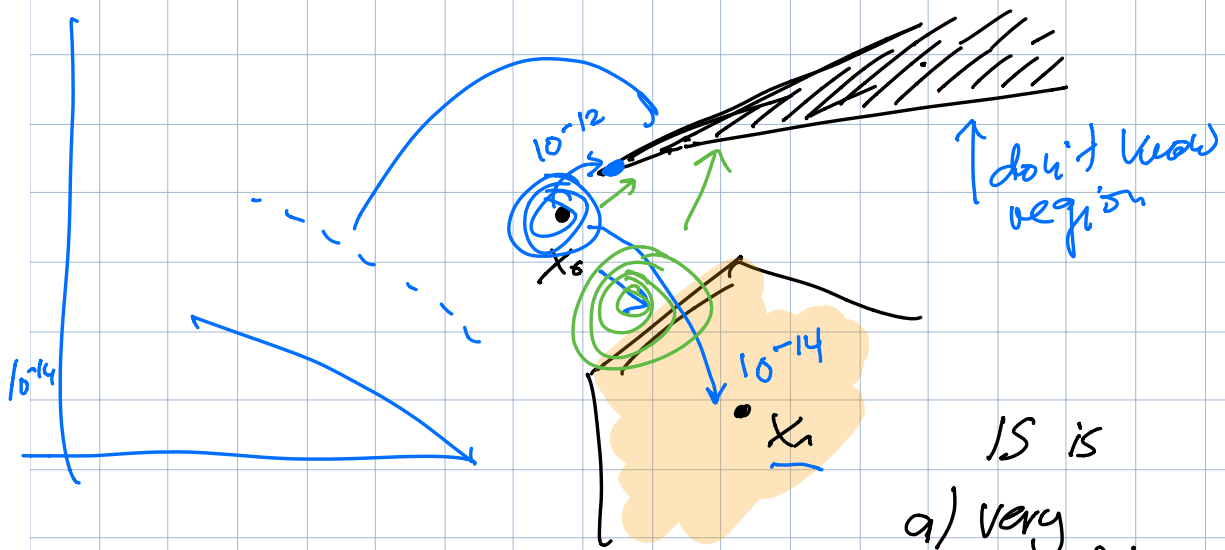


5(?) cases



$$P_X(x) = f_X(x_s - x_0)$$

[7, 4]
Hamming



IS is
 a) very powerful
 b) very treacherous