

正态逼近、若干矩公式及其在非线 性系统状态估计中的应用

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提 要 本文首先推导了若干矩阵函数对向量变量的求导公式,并以此为基础对任意的随机向量,给出其分布密度函数的正态逼近表示。其次,文中给出了关于正态随机向量的若干矩公式。作为上述结果的应用,文中讨论了非线性系统状态估计的一种逼近方法。

一、问题的提出

设 $f(x)$ 为任意 n 维随机向量 $X = (X_1 \cdots X_n)^T$ 的分布密度函数,则我们可以对 $f(x)$ 在任意均值向量 \hat{X} 和方差矩阵 P 处做正态逼近^[1]:

$$f(x) = N_n(x; \hat{X}, P) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1 + i_2 + \cdots + i_n = k} \frac{1}{i_1! i_2! \cdots i_n!} H_{i_1 \cdots i_n}(x - \hat{X}) b_{i_1 \cdots i_n} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $N_n(x; \hat{X}, P)$ 表示均值为 \hat{X} 、方差阵为 P 的 n 维正态分布密度函数,而 $H_{i_1 \cdots i_n}(x)$ 为 n 维变量的 Hermite 多项式:

$$H_{i_1 \cdots i_n}(x) = (-1)^{i_1 + \cdots + i_n} e^{\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1}x} \frac{\partial^{i_1 + \cdots + i_n}}{\partial x_1^{i_1} \cdots \partial x_n^{i_n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1}x} \quad (1.2)$$

$x = (x_1 \cdots x_n)^T$, 此外,若记

$$G_{i_1 \cdots i_n}(x) = (-1)^{i_1 + \cdots + i_n} e^{\frac{1}{2}z^T P z} \frac{\partial^{i_1 + i_2 + \cdots + i_n}}{\partial z_1^{i_1} \cdots \partial z_n^{i_n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^T P z} \quad (1.3)$$

$z = P^{-1}x$, 则

$$b_{i_1 \cdots i_n} = \int G_{i_1 \cdots i_n}(x) f(x) dx \quad (1.4)$$

显然,由于上述逼近公式在结构上比较松散,使用起来是很不方便的。本文将用矩阵形式给出 $k=4$ 时的正态逼近表示,更高阶的形式也可以类似推出。然后,利用正态

逼近讨论非线性系统状态估计的一种方法。

二、有关的导数公式及正态逼近表示

首先研究一下有关向量、矩阵函数对向量变量的求导公式。为叙述方便,记任意 $n \times m$ 矩阵 A 的第 i 列元素为 $A_{i\cdot}$, 第 j 行元素为 $A_{\cdot j}$, ($i=1, \dots, m, j=1, \dots, n$); A 的列条 (column string) 为

$$cs(A) = (A_{\cdot 1}^T, \dots, A_{\cdot m}^T)^T \quad (2.1)$$

A 的行条 (row string) 为

$$rs(A) = (A_{1\cdot}, \dots, A_{n\cdot}) \quad (2.2)$$

它们分别为 nm 维列向量和 nm 维行向量。此外记 \otimes 为矩阵的 Kronecker 积。

假设 $P_{n \times n}$ 为对称矩阵, 则我们知道如下事实

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^T P x) = 2Px \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} (x^T P x) = 2x^T P \quad (2.4)$$

其中 x 为 n 维列向量。此外可推得以下几个求导公式 (证明见附录)

1° 对于任意矩阵 $A_{n \times m}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) = - (Px) \otimes Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} (Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) = - (Px)^T \otimes Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} \quad (2.6)$$

$$2^\circ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Pxx^T P) = cs(P) (Px)^T + P \otimes (Px) \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} (Pxx^T P) = rs(P) \otimes (Px) + P \otimes (Px)^T \quad (2.8)$$

$$3^\circ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [(Px) \otimes P] = P \otimes P \quad (2.9)$$

$$4^\circ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [cs(P) (Px)^T] = cs(P) rs(P) \quad (2.10)$$

$$5^\circ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [P \otimes (Px)] = (P \otimes P_{\cdot 1}, \dots, P \otimes P_{\cdot n}) \quad (2.11)$$

6° 设 $Y(x)$ 为 n 维列向量函数, $A(x)$ 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵函数, 则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [Y(x) \otimes A(x)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [Y(x)] \otimes A(x) + Y(x) \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [A(x)] \quad (2.12)$$

利用上述公式可方便地得到标量函数

$$f_1(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}$$

关于 n 维向量 x 的各阶偏导数, 其中 $P_{n \times n}$ 为对称矩阵。例如:

$$1^\circ \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) = -P x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} \quad (2.13)$$

$$2^\circ \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) \right] = (-P + P x x^T P) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} \quad (2.14)$$

$$3^\circ \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) \right) \right] = [(P x) \otimes P + P \otimes (P x) + c_s(P) (P x)^T - (P x) \otimes (P x x^T P)] e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} \quad (2.15)$$

$$4^\circ \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) \right) \right) \right] = [P \otimes P - (P x x^T P) \otimes P + c_s(P) r_s(P) + (P \otimes P_{,1} \dots P \otimes P_{,n}) - (P x)^T \otimes P \otimes (P x) - (P x)^T \otimes c_s(P) (P x)^T + (P x x^T P) \otimes (P x x^T P) - P \otimes (P x x^T P) - (P x) r_s(P) \otimes (P x) - (P x) \otimes P \otimes (P x)^T] e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} \quad (2.16)$$

根据上述偏导数公式, 下面着手将(1.1)式写成紧凑的形式:

(1) 零阶项 ($k=0$), $b_0 = H_0 = 1$;

(2) 一阶项 ($k=1$), 记

$$H_1(x) = [H_{1,0,\dots,0}(x), H_{0,1,0,\dots,0}(x), \dots, H_{0,\dots,0,1}(x)]^T$$

则有

$$H_1(x) = (-1)^1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1} x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1} x}) = P^{-1} x \quad (2.17)$$

另记

$$b_1 = [b_{1,0,\dots,0} \dots b_{0,\dots,0,1}]^T, \quad G_1(x) = [G_{1,0,\dots,0}(x), \dots, G_{0,\dots,0,1}(x)]^T$$

则

$$G_1(x) = (-1)^1 e^{\frac{1}{2}z^T P z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^T P z}) = P z = x$$

$$b_1 = \int G_1(x) f(x) dx = E[X] \quad (2.18)$$

(3) 二阶项 ($k=2$), 记

$$H_2(x) = \begin{bmatrix} H_{2,0,\dots,0}(x) & H_{1,1,0,\dots,0}(x) & \dots & H_{1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ H_{1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & H_{0,1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & \dots & H_{0,\dots,0,1,2}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_2(x) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{2,0,\dots,0}(x) & G_{1,1,0,\dots,0}(x) & \dots & G_{1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_{1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & G_{0,1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & \dots & G_{0,\dots,0,1,2}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

则有

$$H_2(x) = (-1)^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1} x}) \right] = P^{-1} x x^T P^{-1} - P^{-1} \quad (2.19)$$

$$G_2(x) = (-1)^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}z^T P z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^T} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^T P z}) \right] = P z z^T P - P = x x^T - P$$

即有

$$b_2 = \int G_2(x) f(x) dx = \int (x x^T - P) f(x) dx = E[X] E^T[X] \quad (2.20)$$

(4) 三阶项 ($k=3$), 记

$$H_3(x) = \begin{pmatrix} H_{3,0,\dots,0}(x) & H_{2,1,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & H_{2,0,\dots,0,1}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ H_{2,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & H_{1,1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & \cdots & H_{1,0,\dots,0,2}(x) \\ H_{2,1,0,\dots,0}(x) & H_{1,2,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & H_{1,1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ H_{1,0,\dots,0,2}(x) & H_{0,1,0,\dots,0,2}(x) & \cdots & H_{0,\dots,0,3}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_3(x) = \begin{pmatrix} G_{3,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & G_{2,0,\dots,0,1}(x) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_{2,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & \cdots & G_{1,0,\dots,0,2}(x) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_{1,0,\dots,0,2}(x) & \cdots & G_{0,\dots,0,3}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} H_3(x) &= (-1)^3 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1} x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1} x}) \right) \right] \\ &= (P^{-1}x) \otimes (P^{-1}x x^T P^{-1}) - (P^{-1} \otimes (P^{-1}x)) \\ &\quad + c_s(P^{-1}) x^T P^{-1} + (P^{-1}x) \otimes P^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_3(x) &= (-1)^3 e^{\frac{1}{2}z^T P z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^T} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^T P z}) \right) \right] \\ &= x \otimes (x x^T) - P \otimes x - x \otimes P - c_s(P) x^T \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$b_3 = \int G_3(x) f(x) dx = \int [x \otimes (x x^T) - P \otimes x - x \otimes P - c_s(P) x^T] f(x) dx \quad (2.22)$$

(5) 四阶项 ($k=4$), 记

$$H_4(x) = \begin{pmatrix} H_{4,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & H_{3,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & H_{3,1,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & H_{2,0,\dots,0,2}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ H_{3,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & \cdots & H_{2,0,\dots,0,2}(x) & H_{2,1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & \cdots & H_{1,0,\dots,0,3}(x) \\ H_{3,1,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & H_{2,1,0,\dots,0,1}(x) & H_{2,2,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & H_{1,1,0,\dots,0,2}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ H_{2,0,\dots,0,2}(x) & \cdots & H_{1,0,\dots,0,3}(x) & H_{1,1,0,\dots,0,2}(x) & \cdots & H_{0,\dots,0,4}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_4(x) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{4,0,\dots,0}(x) & \cdots & G_{2,0,\dots,0,2}(x) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_{2,0,\dots,0,2}(x) & \cdots & G_{0,\dots,0,4}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $G_4(x)$ 中各元素 $G_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n}(x)$ 的排列与 $H_4(x)$ 的排列相同。则有

$$\begin{aligned} H_4(x) &= (-1)^4 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1}x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P^{-1}x} \right) \right) \right) \right] \\ &= (P^{-1}xx^T P^{-1}) \otimes (P^{-1}xx^T P^{-1}) - P^{-1} \otimes (P^{-1}xx^T P^{-1}) \\ &\quad - (P^{-1}x)rs(P^{-1}) \otimes (P^{-1}x) - (P^{-1}x) \otimes P^{-1} \otimes (P^{-1}x)^T \\ &\quad + (P^{-1} \otimes P^{-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes P^{-1} \otimes P^{-1}) - (P^{-1}x)^T \otimes P^{-1} \otimes (P^{-1}x) \\ &\quad + c_S(P^{-1})rs(P^{-1}) - (P^{-1}x)^T \otimes c_S(P^{-1}) (P^{-1}x)^T + P^{-1} \otimes P^{-1} \\ &\quad - (P^{-1}xx^T P^{-1}) \otimes P^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} b_4 &= \int G_4(x) f(x) dx = \int [(xx^T) \otimes (xx^T) - P \otimes (xx^T) - xrs(P) \otimes x \\ &\quad - x \otimes P \otimes x^T - x^T \otimes P \otimes x + (P \otimes P_{,1} \cdots P \otimes P_{,n}) + c_S(P)rs(P) \\ &\quad - x^T \otimes (c_S(P)x^T) + P \otimes P - (xx^T) \otimes P] f(x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

于是, 在略去 5 阶以上项后, 关于 $f(x)$ 的正态逼近公式为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= N_n(x; \hat{X}, P) \left[1 + H_1^T(x - \hat{X}) b_1 + \frac{1}{2} t_r(H_2(x - \hat{X}) b_2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{3!} t_r(H_3(x - \hat{X}) b_3^T) + \frac{1}{4!} t_r(H_4(x - \hat{X}) b_4) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

特别, 若 $X \sim N_n(x; \hat{X}, P)$, 则易推得 $b_i = 0, i=1, \dots, 4$.

关于上述公式的逼近精度, 当 \hat{X} 和 P 接近于 X 的真实均值 $E[X]$ 和真实方差 $V_{ar}[X]$ 时, b_i 将很小。当然, 我们可类似定义 $b_j (j>4)$, 此时它们可略去不计。另外, 关于 $b_i (i=1, \dots, 4)$ 的计算问题, 实际上是计算 X 的各阶矩。在真实分布未知的场合, 这些矩可以通过近似的方法估计出。

三、随机向量的若干矩公式及利用正态逼近的非线性滤波方法

考虑如下非线性系统

$$X_{k+1} = f(X_k, k) + W_k \quad (3.1)$$

$$Z_k = h(X_k, k) + V_k \quad (3.2)$$

其中 X_k 和 Z_k 分别为 n 维状态向量和 m 维观测向量, $\{W_k\}$ 、 $\{V_k\}$ 为互相独立的正态白噪声序列, $E[W_k] = 0, V_{ar}[W_k] = Q_k, E[V_k] = 0, V_{ar}[V_k] = R_k$. 现要在给定观测集 $Z^K = (Z_1, \dots, Z_K)$ 的条件下, 求状态向量 X_k 的条件均值估计

$$\hat{X}_{k/K} = E[X_k | Z^K], \quad (3.3)$$

解决上述问题的途径有许多, 下面讨论利用正态逼近的方法。

首先我们给出有关正态随机向量的若干矩公式。设 $X \sim N_n(x; 0, P)$, 则有 (证明见

附录)

$$1^\circ E[(X \otimes X)(X \otimes X)^T] = P \otimes P + cs(P)rs(P) + (P \otimes P_{.1} \cdots P \otimes P_{.n}) \quad (3.4)$$

$$2^\circ \text{对任意的 } n \times n^2 \text{ 矩阵 } A = (a_{ij}) \\ E[XX^T A(X \otimes X)] = E[X(X \otimes X)^T A^T X] \\ = P A cs(P) + (P \otimes rs(P))cs(A) + (rs(P) \otimes P)rs^T(A) \quad (3.5)$$

特别, 若 A 的元素满足

$$a_{i, kn+j} = a_{i, (j-1)n+k-1}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n-2, i=1, \dots, n, j=k+2, \dots, n \quad (3.6)$$

则

$$E[XX^T A(X \otimes X)] = P A cs(P) + 2(P \otimes rs(P))cs(A) \quad (3.7)$$

$$3^\circ \text{对于 } n \times n \text{ 对称阵 } A \\ E[XX^T(X^T A X)] = tr(AP)P + 2PAP \quad (3.8)$$

$$4^\circ \text{对于任意 } n^2 \text{ 维列向量 } Y = (y_j) \\ E[XX^T(X \otimes X)^T Y] = Y^T cs(P)P + (I_n \otimes Y^T)(cs(P) \otimes P_{.1} \cdots cs(P) \otimes P_{.n}) \\ + \begin{pmatrix} rs(P) \otimes P_{.1} \\ \vdots \\ rs(P) \otimes P_{.n} \end{pmatrix} (I_n \otimes Y) \quad (3.9)$$

特别, 若 Y 的元素满足

$$y_{kn+j} = y_{(j-1)n+k+1}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n-2, j=k+2, \dots, n \quad (3.10)$$

则

$$E[XX^T(X \otimes X)^T Y] = Y^T cs(P)P + 2(I_n \otimes Y^T)(cs(P) \otimes P_{.1} \cdots cs(P) \otimes P_{.n}) \quad (3.11)$$

$$5^\circ \text{对于任意的 } n \text{ 维行向量 } Y \\ E[XYX] = PY^T \quad (3.12)$$

利用上述结果来解决非线性系统状态估计的正态逼近问题。设 $p(\cdot)$ 为分布密度函数, 则由 Bayes 公式

$$p(x_k | Z^k) = p(x_k | Z^{k-1}) p(Z_k | x_k) / p(Z_k | Z^{k-1}) \quad (3.13)$$

其中 $Z^{k-1} = (Z_1, \dots, Z_{k-1})$, $Z^k = (Z_1, \dots, Z_{k-1}, Z_k)$ 。下面分别对上式右端各项进行研究:

(1) $p(x_k | Z^{k-1})$: 在 $\hat{X}_{k/k-1}$ 和 $P_{k/k-1}$ 处对 $p(x_k | Z^{k-1})$ 做正态逼近并略去三阶以上项, 则有

$$p(x_k | Z^{k-1}) = N_n(x_k; \hat{X}_{k/k-1}, P_{k/k-1}) [1 + H_1^T(x_k - \hat{X}_{k/k-1})b_1 \\ + \frac{1}{2}tr(H_2(x_k - \hat{X}_{k/k-1})b_2)]$$

其中系数

$$b_1 = \int (x_k - \hat{X}_{k/k-1}) p(x_k | Z^{k-1}) dx_k$$

$$b_2 = \int [(x_K - \hat{X}_{K/K-1})(x_K - \hat{X}_{K/K-1})^T - P_{K/K-1}] p(x_K | Z^{K-1}) dx_K$$

选择适当的 $\hat{X}_{K/K-1}$ 和 $P_{K/K-1}$, 使 b_1 和 b_2 为零, 则有

$$\hat{X}_{K/K-1} = \int x_K p(x_K | Z^{K-1}) dx_K = \int f(x_{K-1}) p(x_{K-1} | Z^{K-1}) dx_{K-1} \quad (3.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{K/K-1} &= \int (x_K - \hat{X}_{K/K-1})(x_K - \hat{X}_{K/K-1})^T p(x_K | Z^{K-1}) dx_K \\ &= Q_{K-1} + \int (f(x_{K-1}) - \hat{X}_{K/K-1})(f(x_{K-1}) - \hat{X}_{K/K-1})^T p(x_{K-1} | Z^{K-1}) dx_{K-1} \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

则此时有

$$p(x_K | Z^{K-1}) = N_n(x_K; \hat{X}_{K/K-1}, P_{K/K-1}) \quad (3.16)$$

其中 $\hat{X}_{K/K-1}$ 和 $P_{K/K-1}$ 分别由 (3.14) 和 (3.15) 确定。

(2) $p(Z_K | Z^{K-1})$: 同样, 将 $p(Z_K | Z^{K-1})$ 在 $\hat{Z}_{K/K-1}$ 和 $C_{K/K-1}$ 处做正态逼近并略去三阶以上项, 并适当选择 $\hat{Z}_{K/K-1}$ 和 $C_{K/K-1}$ 使系数 b_1 和 b_2 为零。则有

$$p(Z_K | Z^{K-1}) = N_m(Z_K; \hat{Z}_{K/K-1}, C_{K/K-1}) \quad (3.17)$$

其中

$$\hat{Z}_{K/K-1} = \int h(x_K) p(x_K | Z^{K-1}) dx_K \quad (3.18)$$

$$C_{K/K-1} = \int (h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})(h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})^T p(x_K | Z^{K-1}) dx_K + R_K \quad (3.19)$$

(3) $p(Z_K | x_K)$: 将 $p(Z_K | x_K)$ 在 $\hat{Z}_{K/K-1}$ 和 $C_{K/K-1}$ 做正态逼近并略去三阶以上项, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} p(Z_K | x_K) &= N_m(Z_K; \hat{Z}_{K/K-1}, C_{K/K-1}) [1 + H_1^T(Z_K - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1}) b_1 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(H_2(Z_K - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1}) b_2)] \end{aligned}$$

其中, 若记 $\nu_K = Z_K - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(\nu_K) &= C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K \\ H_2(\nu_K) &= -C_{K/K-1}^{-1} + C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K \nu_K^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_1 = \int \nu_K p(Z_K | x_K) dZ_K = h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_2 &= \int [-C_{K/K-1} + (\nu_K \nu_K^T)] p(Z_K | x_K) \\ &= -C_{K/K-1} + R_K + (h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})(h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})^T \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} p(Z_K | x_K) &= N_m(Z_K; \hat{Z}_{K/K-1}, C_{K/K-1}) [1 + (h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} [(-C_{K/K-1} + R_K + (h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})(h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})^T) A(\nu_K)]] \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

其中

$$A(\nu_K) = -C_{K/K-1}^{-1} + C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K \nu_K^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \quad (3.21)$$

综上所述, 我们得到关于 $p(x_K | Z^K)$ 的正态逼近公式

$$p(x_K | Z^K) = N_n(x_K; \hat{X}_{K/K-1}, P_{K/K-1}) \rho \quad (3.22)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \rho = & 1 + (h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} [(-C_{K/K-1} + R_K \\ & + (h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})(h(x_K) - \hat{Z}_{K/K-1})^T) A(\nu_K)] \end{aligned} \quad (3.23)$$

下面具体推导 $\hat{X}_{K/K}$ 的递推计算公式。首先将非线性函数 $h(X_K)$ 在 $\hat{X}_{K/K-1}$ 处展开至二阶项

$$h(X_K) = h(\hat{X}_{K/K-1}) + h_X \bar{X}_{K/K-1} + \frac{1}{2} h_{XX} (\bar{X}_{K/K-1} \otimes \bar{X}_{K/K-1})$$

其中 h_X 为 Jacobi 阵, h_{XX} 为 Hesse 阵, $\bar{X}_{K/K-1} = X_K - \hat{X}_{K/K-1}$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Z}_{K/K-1} &= \int h(x_K) p(x_K | Z^{K-1}) dx_K \\ &= \int h(x_K) N_n(x_K; \hat{X}_{K/K-1}, P_{K/K-1}) dx_K \\ &= h(\hat{X}_{K/K-1}) + \frac{1}{2} h_{XX} CS(P_{K/K-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{K/K-1} &= \int [h_X \bar{x}_{K/K-1} + \frac{1}{2} h_{XX} (\bar{x}_{K/K-1} \otimes \bar{x}_{K/K-1} - CS(P_{K/K-1})) + V_K] \\ &\quad \cdot \left[h_X \bar{x}_{K/K-1} + \frac{1}{2} h_{XX} (\bar{x}_{K/K-1} \otimes \bar{x}_{K/K-1} - CS(P_{K/K-1})) + V_K \right]^T \\ &\quad \cdot N_n(\bar{x}_{K/K-1}; 0, P_{K/K-1}) d\bar{x}_{K/K-1} + R_K \\ &= h_X P_{K/K-1} h_X^T + \frac{1}{4} h_{XX} [P_{K/K-1} \otimes P_{K/K-1} + (P_{K/K-1} \otimes P_{i1}(K/K-1) \dots \\ &\quad P_{K/K-1} \otimes P_{in}(K/K-1))] h_X^T + R_K \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

其中 $P_{i1}(K/K-1)$, $i=1, \dots, n$ 为 $P_{K/K-1}$ 的第 i 列元素。于是

$$\begin{aligned} \rho = & 1 - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} [(C_{K/K-1}^* + h_X P_{K/K-1} h_X^T) A(\nu_K)] + \bar{x}_{K/K-1}^T h_X^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K \\ & + \frac{1}{2} B^T (\bar{x}_{K/K-1}) h_{XX}^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K + \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}_{K/K-1}^T h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_X \bar{x}_{K/K-1} \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \bar{x}_{K/K-1}^T h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_{XX} B (\bar{x}_{K/K-1}) + \frac{1}{4} B^T (\bar{x}_{K/K-1}) h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_X \bar{x}_{K/K-1} \\ & + \frac{1}{8} B^T (\bar{x}_{K/K-1}) h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_{XX} B (\bar{x}_{K/K-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

其中

$$C_{K/K-1}^* = \frac{1}{4} h_{XX} [P_{K/K-1} \otimes P_{K/K-1} + (P_{K/K-1} \otimes P_{\cdot,1}(K/K-1) \dots \\ P_{K/K-1} \otimes P_{\cdot,n}(K/K-1))] h_X^T X \quad (3.27)$$

$$B(\tilde{x}_{K/K-1}) = \tilde{x}_{K/K-1} \otimes \tilde{x}_{K/K-1} - cs(P_{K/K-1}) \quad (3.28)$$

若记

$$\alpha_K = \int (x_K - \hat{X}_{K/K-1}) p(x_K | Z^K) dx_K$$

考虑到奇次项积分为零, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_K &= \int \tilde{x}_{K/K-1} N_n(\tilde{x}_{K/K-1}; 0, P_{K/K-1}) \rho d\tilde{x}_{K/K-1} \\ &= \int \tilde{x}_{K/K-1} (\tilde{x}_{K/K-1} h_X^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{x}_{K/K-1}^T h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_{XX} B(\tilde{x}_{K/K-1}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} B(\tilde{x}_{K/K-1}) h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_X \tilde{x}_{K/K-1}) N_n(\tilde{x}_{K/K-1}; 0, P_{K/K-1}) d\tilde{x}_{K/K-1} \end{aligned}$$

利用本节给出的矩公式, 并注意到 $h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_{XX}$ 满足条件 (3.6), 则

$$\alpha_K = P_{K/K-1} h_X^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K + (P_{K/K-1} \otimes rs(P_{K/K-1})) cs(h_X^T A(\nu_K)) h_{XX}$$

而由 α_K 的定义, 显然

$$\alpha_K = \hat{X}_{K/K} - \hat{X}_{K/K-1}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{K/K} &= \hat{X}_{K/K-1} + P_{K/K-1} h_X^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K + (P_{K/K-1} \otimes rs(P_{K/K-1})) \\ &\quad \cdot cs(h_X^T A(\nu_K) h_{XX}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

在另一方面, 估值误差方差阵为

$$\begin{aligned} P_{K/K} &= \int (x_K - \hat{X}_{K/K})(x_K - \hat{X}_{K/K})^T p(x_K | Z^K) dx_K \\ &= \int \tilde{x}_{K/K-1} \tilde{x}_{K/K-1}^T p(x_K | Z^K) dx_K - \alpha_K \alpha_K^T \end{aligned}$$

同样注意到关于 $\tilde{x}_{K/K-1}$ 的奇数项积分为零并略去六阶以上项可得

$$P_{K/K} = P_{K/K-1} - P_{K/K-1} h_X^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} h_X P_{K/K-1} + D(P_{K/K-1}) \quad (3.30)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D(P_{K/K-1}) &= [I_n \otimes (h_X^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K)^T] [cs(P_{K/K-1}) \otimes P_{\cdot,1}(K/K-1) \dots \\ &\quad cs(P_{K/K-1}) \otimes P_{\cdot,n}(K/K-1)] - \frac{1}{2} tr[C_{K/K-1}^* A(\nu_K)] \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

以上我们已经得到了 $\hat{X}_{K/K}$ 和 $P_{K/K}$ 的计算公式, 特别若观测方程是线性的, 即

$$h(x_K) = H_K x_K$$

则易推得此时

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{K/K} &= \hat{X}_{K/K-1} + P_{K/K-1} H_K^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} \nu_K \\ P_{K/K} &= P_{K/K-1} - P_{K/K-1} H_K^T C_{K/K-1}^{-1} H_K P_{K/K-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{K/K-1} = H_K P_{K/K-1} H_K^T + R_K$$

这正是最佳线性滤波的结论。

为了完成滤波的递推运算，剩下的工作是求出 $\hat{X}_{K+1/K}$ 和 $P_{K+1/K}$ 。同样，将非线性函数 $f(X_K)$ 在 $\hat{X}_{K/K}$ 处展开并取二阶项

$$f(X_K) = f(\hat{X}_{K/K}) + f_X \bar{X}_{K/K} + \frac{1}{2} f_{XX} (\bar{X}_{K/K} \otimes \bar{X}_{K/K})$$

其中 f_X 和 f_{XX} 分别是 Jacobi 阵和 Hesse 阵， $\bar{X}_{K/K} = X_K - \hat{X}_{K/K}$ 。则由 (3.14)、(3.15)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{K+1/K} &= \int f(x_K) p(x_K | Z^K) dx_K \\ &= f(\hat{X}_{K/K}) + \frac{1}{2} f_{XX} cs(P_{K/K}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{K+1/K} &= \int (f(x_K) - \hat{X}_{K+1/K}) (f(x_K) - \hat{X}_{K+1/K})^T p(x_K | Z^K) dx_K + Q_K \\ &= f_X P_{K/K} f_X^T + Q_K + U_K \end{aligned} \quad (3.33)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} U_K &= \iint \left[\frac{1}{2} f_{XX} B(\bar{x}_{K/K}) \bar{x}_{K/K}^T f_X^T + \frac{1}{2} f_X \bar{x}_{K/K} B^T(\bar{x}_{K/K}) f_{XX}^T \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} f_{XX} B(\bar{x}_{K/K}) B^T(\bar{x}_{K/K}) f_{XX}^T \right] p(x_K | Z^K) dx_K \end{aligned}$$

$$B(\bar{x}_{K/K}) = \bar{x}_{K/K} \otimes \bar{x}_{K/K} - cs(P_{K/K})$$

可以把 U_K 化成关于 $\bar{x}_{K/K}$ 的积分而求出其具体形式，但这样做结果比较复杂。为简单起见，认为 $p(x_K | Z^K) \doteq N_n(x_K; \hat{X}_{K/K}, P_{K/K})$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} U_K &\doteq \frac{1}{4} \int f_{XX} B(\bar{x}_{K/K}) B^T(\bar{x}_{K/K}) f_{XX}^T N_n(\bar{x}_{K/K}; 0, P_{K/K}) d\bar{x}_{K/K} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} f_{XX} [P_{K/K} \otimes P_{K/K} + (P_{K/K} \otimes P_{.1}(K/K) \cdots P_{K/K} \otimes P_{.n}(K/K))] f_{XX}^T \end{aligned} \quad (3.34)$$

其中 $P_{.i}(K/K)$ 为 $P_{K/K}$ 的第 i 列元素， $i=1, \dots, n$ 。显然，若状态方程是线性的，即

$$f(X_K) = \phi_{K+1,K} X_K$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{K+1/K} &= \phi_{K+1,K} \hat{X}_{K/K} \\ P_{K+1/K} &= \phi_{K+1,K} P_{K/K} \phi_{K+1,K}^T + Q_K \end{aligned}$$

这也是我们所熟悉的最佳线性滤波公式。

上述关于非线性滤波的逼近公式归纳如下：

$$\hat{X}_{K+1/K} = f(\hat{X}_{K/K}) + \frac{1}{2} f_{XX} cs(P_{K/K}) \quad (I)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{K+1/K+1} &= \hat{X}_{K+1/K} + P_{K+1/K} h_X^T C_{K+1/K}^{-1} v_{K+1} + (P_{K+1/K} \\ &\quad \otimes rs(P_{K+1/K})) cs(h_X^T A(v_{K+1}) h_{XX}) \end{aligned} \quad (II)$$

$$P_{K+1/K} = f_x P_{K/K} f_x^T + Q_K + U_K \quad (\text{I})$$

$$P_{K+1/K+1} = P_{K+1/K} - P_{K+1/K} h_x^T C_{K+1/K}^{-1} h_x P_{K+1/K} + D(P_{K+1/K}) \quad (\text{IV})$$

其中 $C_{K+1/K}$, $A(v_{K+1})$, U_K , $D(P_{K+1/K})$ 分别由 (3.25)、(3.21)、(3.34) 和 (3.31) 所决定。

本文仅从理论上对非线性滤波的正态逼近方法进行了探讨。由于结果中考虑到了 $P_{K/K}$ 和 $P_{K+1/K}$ 的平方项, 增加了计算量, 但这些计算 (如矩阵的拉直、Kronecker 积等) 在计算机上是很容易实现的。虽然本文没有涉及具体的计算, 但正如其它非线性滤波方法一样, 本文提出的算法不可能一致地优于其它方法, 其适用性是有一定条件的。

附 录

一、若干导数公式的证明

1° 注意到

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}] = - \sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} x_j e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x} = - (Px)_i e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} (Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}) \end{pmatrix} = - (Px) \otimes Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x^T P x}$$

同理可证 (2.6)。

2° 注意到 $Pxx^T P$ 的第 i 行 ($i=1, \dots, n$) 为 $\sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} x_j x^T P$, 则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} x_j x^T P \right] = P_{ik} x^T P + (Px)_i P_k, \quad k=1, \dots, n$$

即有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (Pxx^T P) = P_{.k} x^T P + P_{.k} \otimes (Px)$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Pxx^T P) = \begin{pmatrix} P_{.1} x^T P \\ \vdots \\ P_{.n} x^T P \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} P_{.1} \otimes (Px) \\ \vdots \\ P_{.n} \otimes (Px) \end{pmatrix} = cs(P) (Px)^T + P \otimes (Px)$$

同理可证 (2.8)。

3° 因为 $(Px) \otimes P$ 的第 i 块元素 ($i=1, \dots, n$) 为 $\sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} x_j P$, 而

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n P_{kj} x_j P \right) = P_{k\cdot} P \quad k=1, \dots, n$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [(Px) \otimes P] = (P_{\cdot 1} \otimes P \dots P_{\cdot n} \otimes P) = P \otimes P$$

4° 由于

$$cs(P) (Px)^T = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n P_{\cdot 1} x_j (P_{1j} \dots P_{nj}) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n P_{\cdot n} x_j (P_{1j} \dots P_{nj}) \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [cs(P) (Px)^T] = \begin{pmatrix} P_{\cdot 1} P_{i\cdot} \\ \vdots \\ P_{\cdot n} P_{i\cdot} \end{pmatrix} = cs(P) P_{i\cdot}$$

故

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [cs(P) (Px)^T] = (cs(P) P_{1\cdot} \dots cs(P) P_{n\cdot}) = cs(P) rs(P)$$

5° 因为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [P \otimes (Px)] = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} P_{i\cdot} & \dots & P_{1n} P_{i\cdot} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{n1} P_{i\cdot} & \dots & P_{nn} P_{i\cdot} \end{pmatrix} = P \otimes P_{i\cdot}$$

故

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [P \otimes (Px)] = (P \otimes P_{\cdot 1} \dots P \otimes P_{\cdot n})$$

$$6^\circ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^T} [Y \otimes A] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} A + y_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} \dots \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} A + y_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} A + y_n \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1} \dots \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_n} A + y_n \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x^T} \otimes A + Y \otimes \frac{\partial A}{\partial x^T}$$

二、若干矩公式的证明

1° 注意到 $(X \otimes X)(X \otimes X)^T$ 的第 ij 块元素 ($i, j=1, \dots, n$) 为 $X_i X_j X X^T$, 而 $E[X_i X_j X X^T] = P_{ij} P + P_{i\cdot} P_{j\cdot} + P_{\cdot j} P_{i\cdot}$.

则

$$\begin{aligned}
E[(X \otimes X)(X \otimes X)^T] &= \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}P & \cdots & P_{1n}P \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{1n}P & \cdots & P_{nn}P \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} P_{\cdot 1}P_{\cdot 1} & \cdots & P_{\cdot 1}P_{\cdot n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{\cdot n}P_{\cdot 1} & \cdots & P_{\cdot n}P_{\cdot n} \end{pmatrix} \\
&\quad + \begin{pmatrix} P_{\cdot 1}P_{\cdot 1} & \cdots & P_{\cdot n}P_{\cdot 1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{\cdot 1}P_{\cdot n} & \cdots & P_{\cdot n}P_{\cdot n} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= P \otimes P + cs(P)rs(P) + (P \otimes P_{\cdot 1} \cdots P \otimes P_{\cdot n})
\end{aligned}$$

2° 注意到 $XX^T A(X \otimes X)$ 的第 i 行元素 ($i=1, \dots, n$) 为 $X_i X_i^T A(X \otimes X)$, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
E[X_i X_i^T A(X \otimes X)] &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_j E[X_i X_j (X \otimes X)] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n a_j [P_{i,j} cs(P) + P_{i,i} \otimes P_{j,j} + P_{j,j} \otimes P_{i,i}]
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=1}^n a_j P_{i,j} cs(P) &= \sum_{j=1}^n (P_{i,j} a_{j1} \cdots P_{i,j} a_{jn}) cs(P) = \{P A cs(P)\}_i \\
\sum_{j=1}^n a_j (P_{j,j} \otimes P_{i,i}) &= \sum_{j=1}^n (P_{j,j} \otimes P_{i,i}) a_j^T = \{(rs(P) \otimes P) rs^T(A)\}_i \\
\sum_{j=1}^n a_j (P_{i,i} \otimes P_{j,j}) &= \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{1j} P_{i1} P_{j1} + \cdots + a_{1,n^2-n+j} P_{in} P_{j1}) \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{2j} P_{i1} P_{j2} + \cdots + a_{2,n^2-n+j} P_{in} P_{j2}) + \cdots \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{nj} P_{i1} P_{jn} + \cdots + a_{n,n^2-n+j} P_{in} P_{jn}) \\
&= (P_{i,i} \otimes rs(P)) cs(A) = \{(P \otimes rs(P)) cs(A)\}_i
\end{aligned}$$

故 (3.5) 成立。特别若 A 满足 (3.6), 则

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_j (P_{j,j} \otimes P_{i,i}) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j (P_{i,i} \otimes P_{j,j}) \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

也即有

$$(P \otimes rs(P)) cs(A) = (rs(P) \otimes P) rs^T(A).$$

3° 对于任意 i, j ($i, j=1, \dots, n$)

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\{X X^T (X^T A X)\}_{ij}] &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n E[X_k X_i X_l X_j] a_{kl} \\
&= \sum_{k,l=1}^n a_{kl} (P_{k1} P_{i,j} + P_{k,i} P_{l,j} + P_{k,j} P_{l,i}) \\
&= \sum_{k,l=1}^n a_{kl} P_{k,i} P_{l,j} + 2 \sum_{k,l=1}^n P_{k,i} P_{l,j} \\
&= tr(AP) P_{i,j} + 2 P_{i,i} (a_{\cdot 1} \cdots a_{\cdot n}) \begin{pmatrix} P_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ P_{nj} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= tr(AP) P_{i,j} + 2(PAP)_{ij}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4^\circ \quad E[XX^T(X \otimes X)^T Y] &= E[Y^T(X \otimes X)XX^T] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n E[(y_j X_1 X_j + \cdots + y_{n^2-n+j} X_n X_j)XX^T] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n [(y_j P_{1j} + \cdots + y_{n^2-n+j} P_{nj})P + (y_j P_{\cdot 1} P_j + \cdots + y_{n^2-n+j} P_{\cdot n} P_j) \\
&\quad + (y_j P_{j1} + \cdots + y_{n^2-n+j} P_{jn} P_n)] \\
&= Y^T cs(P)P + \sum_{i=1}^n (Y^T(cs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot i})) + \sum_{i=1}^n (rs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot i})Y \\
&= Y^T cs(P)P + (I_n \otimes Y^T)(cs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot 1} \cdots cs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot n}) \\
&\quad + \begin{pmatrix} rs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot 1} \\ \vdots \\ rs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot n} \end{pmatrix} (I_n \otimes Y)
\end{aligned}$$

特别若 Y 满足条件 (3.10), 则此时

$$y_j(P_{\cdot j} \otimes P_{\cdot i}) = y_j(P_{\cdot i} \otimes P_{\cdot j})$$

即

$$(I_n \otimes Y^T)(cs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot 1} \cdots cs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot n}) = \begin{pmatrix} rs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot 1} \\ \vdots \\ rs(P) \otimes P_{\cdot n} \end{pmatrix} (I_n \otimes Y)$$

5° 事实上

$$E[XYX] = E \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n y_j X_1 X_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n y_j X_n X_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{\cdot 1} Y^T \\ \vdots \\ P_{\cdot n} Y^T \end{bmatrix} = P Y^T$$

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Normal Approximation, Moment Formulas with Application to Nonlinear Filtering

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Abstract

In this paper some partial derivatives of a matrix function with respect to a vector variable are derived first. By using of these derivatives, the representation of the normal approximation for any distribution density function of a random vector is given. Next some moment formulas of normal random vector are developed. An approximation method of state estimation for a nonlinear system is discussed as an application of the above results.