

Smoother

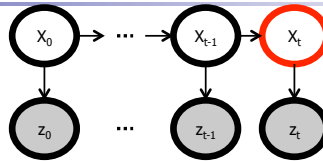
Pieter Abbeel
UC Berkeley EECS

Many slides adapted from Thrun, Burgard and Fox, Probabilistic Robotics

Overview

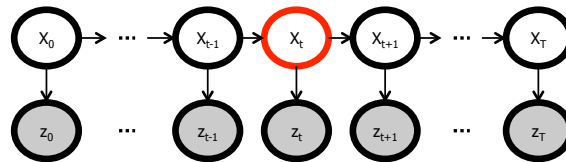
■ Filtering:

$$P(x_t | z_0, z_1, \dots, z_t)$$



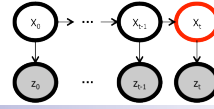
■ Smoothing:

$$P(x_t | z_0, z_1, \dots, z_T)$$



- Note: by now it should be clear that the “u” variables don’t really change anything conceptually, and going to leave them out to have less symbols appear in our equations.

Filtering

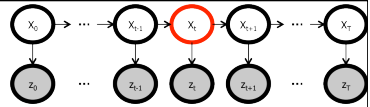


$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x_2|z_0, z_1, z_2) &\propto P(x_2, z_0, z_1, z_2) \\
 &= \sum_{x_0, x_1} P(z_2|x_2)P(x_2|x_1)P(z_1|x_1)P(x_1|x_0)P(z_0|x_0)P(x_0) \\
 &= P(z_2|x_2) \sum_{x_1} P(x_2|x_1)P(z_1|x_1) \sum_{x_0} P(x_1|x_0)P(z_0|x_0)P(x_0) \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x_0, z_0)} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x_1, z_0)} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x_1, z_0, z_1)} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x_2, z_0, z_1)} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x_2, z_0, z_1, z_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

■ Generally, recursively compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_t) &= \sum_{x_t} P(x_{t+1}|x_t)P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_t) \\
 P(x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_t, z_{t+1}) &= p(z_{t+1}|x_{t+1})P(x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Smoothing



$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(x_2|z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \\
 \propto &P(x_2, z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \\
 = &\sum_{x_0, x_1, x_3, x_4} P(z_4|x_4)P(x_4|x_3)P(z_3|x_3)P(x_3|x_2)P(z_2|x_2)P(x_2|x_1)P(z_1|x_1)P(x_1|x_0)P(z_0|x_0)P(x_0) \\
 = &\sum_{x_3, x_4} P(z_4|x_4)P(x_4|x_3)P(z_3|x_3)P(x_3|x_2)P(z_2|x_2) \left(\sum_{x_1} P(x_2|x_1)P(z_1|x_1) \left(\sum_{x_0} P(x_1|x_0)P(z_0|x_0)P(x_0) \right) \right) \\
 = &\left(\sum_{x_3} P(z_3|x_3)P(x_3|x_2) \left(\sum_{x_4} P(z_4|x_4)P(x_4|x_3) \right) \right) \underbrace{P(z_2|x_2) \left(\sum_{x_1} P(x_2|x_1)P(z_1|x_1) \left(\sum_{x_0} P(x_1|x_0)P(z_0|x_0)P(x_0) \right) \right)}_{P(x_1, z_0, z_1)} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{b(x_3) = P(z_4|x_3)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x_1, z_0, z_1)} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{b(x_2) = P(z_3, z_4|x_2)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x_2, z_0, z_1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

■ Generally, recursively compute:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Forward: (same as filter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Backward:
$ \begin{aligned} P(x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_t) &= \sum_{x_t} P(x_{t+1} x_t)P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_t) \\ P(x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_t, z_{t+1}) &= p(z_{t+1} x_{t+1})P(x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_t) \end{aligned} $	$ \begin{aligned} P(z_{t+1}, \dots, z_T x_{t+1}) &= P(z_{t+1} x_{t+1})P(z_{t+2}, \dots, z_T x_{t+1}) \\ P(z_{t+1}, \dots, z_T x_t) &= \sum_{x_{t+1}} P(x_{t+1} x_t)P(z_{t+1}, \dots, z_T x_{t+1}) \end{aligned} $
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Combine: $P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_T) = P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_t)P(z_t, \dots, z_T x_t)$ 	

Complete Smoother Algorithm

- Forward pass (= filter):

1. Init: $a_0(x_0) = P(z_0|x_0)P(x_0)$

2. For $t = 0, \dots, T - 1$

- $a_{t+1}(x_{t+1}) = P(z_{t+1}|x_{t+1}) \sum_{x_t} P(x_{t+1}|x_t) a_t(x_t)$

- Backward pass:

1. Init: $b_T(x_T) = 1$

2. For $t = T - 1, \dots, 0$

- $b_t(x_t) = \sum_{x_{t+1}} P(x_{t+1}|x_t) P(z_{t+1}|x_{t+1}) b_{t+1}(x_{t+1})$

- Combine:

1. For $t = 0, \dots, T$

- $P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_T) = a_t(x_t) b_t(x_t)$

Note 1: computes for all times t in one forward+backward pass

Note 2: can find $P(x_t | z_0, \dots, z_T)$ by simply renormalizing

Important Variation

- Find $P(x_t, x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_T)$

- Recall:

$$a_t(x_t) = P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_T)$$

$$b_t(x_t) = P(z_{t+1}, \dots, z_T | x_t)$$

- So we can readily compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(x_t, x_{t+1}, z_0, \dots, z_T) \\
 &= P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_t) P(x_{t+1} | x_t, z_0, \dots, z_t) P(z_{t+1}, \dots, z_T | x_{t+1}, x_t, z_0, \dots, z_t) \quad (\text{Law of total probability}) \\
 &= P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_t) P(x_{t+1} | x_t) P(z_{t+1}, \dots, z_T | x_{t+1}) \quad (\text{Markov assumptions}) \\
 &= a_t(x_t) P(x_{t+1} | x_t) b_{t+1}(x_{t+1}) \quad (\text{definitions a, b})
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise

- Find $P(x_t, x_{t+k}, z_0, \dots, z_T)$

Kalman Smoother

- = smoother we just covered instantiated for the particular case when $P(x_{t+1} | x_t)$ and $P(z_t | x_t)$ are linear Gaussians
- We already know how to compute the forward pass (=Kalman filtering)
- Backward pass:

$$b_t(x_t) = \int_{x_{t+1}} P(x_{t+1}|x_t)P(z_{t+1}|x_{t+1})b_{t+1}(x_{t+1})dx_{t+1}$$

- Combination:

$$P(x_t, z_0, \dots, z_T) = a_t(x_t)b_t(x_t)$$

Kalman Smoother Backward Pass

- TODO: work out integral for b_t
- TODO: insert backward pass update equations

- TODO: insert combination \rightarrow bring renormalization constant up front so it's easy to read off $P(x_t | z_0, \dots, z_T)$

Matlab code data generation example

- $A = [0.99 \quad 0.0074; -0.0136 \quad 0.99]; C = [1 \ 1; -1 \ 1];$
- $x(:,1) = [-3; 2];$
- $\text{Sigma}_w = \text{diag}([.3 \ .7]); \text{Sigma}_v = [2 \ .05; .05 \ 1.5];$
- $w = \text{randn}(2,T); w = \text{sqrtm}(\text{Sigma}_w)*w; v = \text{randn}(2,T); v = \text{sqrtm}(\text{Sigma}_v)*v;$
- for $t=1:T-1$
 - $x(:,t+1) = A * x(:,t) + w(:,t);$
 - $y(:,t) = C*x(:,t) + v(:,t);$
- end
- % now recover the state from the measurements
- $P_0 = \text{diag}([100 \ 100]); x_0 = [0; 0];$
- % run Kalman filter and smoother here
- % + plot

Kalman filter/smoothing example

