

## 九十九(上)土木三「測量平差」參考解答

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$$一、 E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$V(x) = \sigma_x^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E(x))^2 f(x) dx$$

此外,

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy, \text{ etc.}$$

$$V(x) = \sigma_x^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E(x))^2 f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$V(y) = \sigma_y^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y - E(y))^2 f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$C(x, y) = \sigma_{xy} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E(x))(y - E(y)) f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$r = \frac{C(x, y)}{\sqrt{V(x)} \sqrt{V(y)}} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$二、 經寫成向量及矩陣, \quad \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

應用誤差傳播定律，

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_u^2 & \sigma_{uv} \\ \sigma_{vu} & \sigma_v^2 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 \cos\alpha & -\sigma_x^2 \sin\alpha \\ \sigma_y^2 \sin\alpha & \sigma_y^2 \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 \cos^2\alpha & (-\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2) \sin\alpha \cos\alpha \\ +\sigma_y^2 \sin^2\alpha & \sigma_x^2 \sin^2\alpha \\ (-\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2) \sin\alpha \cos\alpha & +\sigma_y^2 \cos^2\alpha \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_v^2 &= \sigma_x^2 (\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha) + \sigma_y^2 (\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha) \\
 &= \sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2
 \end{aligned}$$

三、(-)  $\sigma_0^2$  : 尺度變量; 首趟演算時, 令  $\sigma_0^2 = 1$

$\mathbf{v}$  : 觀測殘差  $n \times 1$  向量

$\mathbf{x}$  : 參數(改正量)  $u \times 1$  向量

$\mathbf{A}$  :  $n \times u$  設計矩陣,  $\text{rank} \mathbf{A} = u$

$\mathbf{l}$  : 約化觀測  $n \times 1$  向量

$Q$  :  $n \times n$  先驗量測誤差協方差矩陣

$$(二) \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{0}^T = 2 \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} (-\mathbf{A})$$

取上式的轉置,  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{v} = 0$

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} (\mathbf{l} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{l}$$

經誤差傳播

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Q}_x &= (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A})^{-1} \\ &= (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

故得估計式  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}_x \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{l}$

四、共兩個水準閉合圈條件,

$$\begin{aligned} (h_1 + v_1) + (h_2 + v_2) + (h_3 + v_3) + (h_4 + v_4) + (h_5 + v_5) \\ + (h_6 + v_6) + (h_7 + v_7) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h_5 + v_5) + (h_6 + v_6) + (h_7 + v_7) + (h_8 + v_8) + (h_9 + v_9) \\ + (h_{10} + v_{10}) + (h_{11} + v_{11}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{11})^T$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{l} = \begin{pmatrix} -h_1 - h_2 - h_3 - h_4 - h_5 - h_6 - h_7 \\ -h_5 - h_6 - h_7 - h_8 - h_9 - h_{10} - h_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

誤差方程組為  $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{l}$ 。經引入關聯向量(含 Lagrange 乘子)  $\mathbf{k}$  後, 極小化  $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{v} - 2\mathbf{k}^T (\mathbf{B}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{l})$ 。依序地,

$$\mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{k}; \text{ 按誤差傳播, } \mathbf{Q}_v = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{l}$$

$$\mathbf{k} = (\mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{l} = \mathbf{Q}_l^{-1} \mathbf{l}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_k = \mathbf{Q}_l^{-1} \mathbf{Q}_l \mathbf{Q}_l^{-1} = \mathbf{Q}_l^{-1}$$

$$\text{變通地, } \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{l}$$