

學年(一百)學期(上)「測量平差」期中考參考答案

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{一、期望值, } E(x_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 dx_1 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1 f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2 f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

方差的定義,

$$E((x_1 - E(x_1))^2) = \sigma_1^2$$

$$E((x_2 - E(x_2))^2) = \sigma_2^2 ; \text{ 和 協方差者,}$$

$$\sigma_{12} = E((x_1 - E(x_1))(x_2 - E(x_2)))$$

協方差矩陣為 $E((\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x}))(\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{x}))^T)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1n} \\ & \sigma_2^2 & \cdots & \sigma_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{symm.} & & & \sigma_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、首先，線性化換算式子，

$$dN = \cos\theta dr - r \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$dE = \sin\theta dr + r \cos\theta d\theta$$

藉誤差傳播 (Error propagation),

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_N^2 & \sigma_{NE} \\ \sigma_{EN} & \sigma_E^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_\theta^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -r \sin\theta & r \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r^2 \cos\theta & -r \sigma_\theta^2 \sin\theta \\ \sigma_r^2 \sin\theta & r \sigma_\theta^2 \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -r \sin\theta & r \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r^2 \cos^2\theta & (\sigma_r^2 - r^2 \sigma_\theta^2) \\ + r^2 \sigma_\theta^2 \sin^2\theta & \sin\theta \cos\theta \\ \text{Symm.} & \sigma_r^2 \sin^2\theta \\ & + r^2 \sigma_\theta^2 \cos^2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

尤其， $\sigma_{NE} = \sigma_{EN} = 0$ ，於 $\sigma_r = r \sigma_\theta$ 條件下。

三、(-)

$$\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 y_1 & y_1 y_2 & \dots & y_1 y_m \\ y_2 y_1 & y_2 y_2 & \dots & y_2 y_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_m y_1 & y_m y_2 & \dots & y_m y_m \end{pmatrix}$$

基於 $y_1 y_2 = y_2 y_1$, $y_1 y_m = y_m y_1$, $y_2 y_m = y_m y_2$, ...'

故外積成為一對稱方陣。

$$(\Rightarrow) \text{tr}(\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}^T) = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i y_i$$

$$\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_m^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i y_i$$

$$\text{故 } \text{tr}(\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}^T) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y}.$$

四、簡記 ϵ_i , $i=1, 2, \dots, 12$ 為獨立的測角誤差，

$$(1 + \epsilon_1) + (8 + \epsilon_8) + (9 + \epsilon_9) = \pi$$

$$(2 + \epsilon_2) + (3 + \epsilon_3) + (10 + \epsilon_{10}) = \pi$$

$$(4 + \epsilon_4) + (5 + \epsilon_5) + (11 + \epsilon_{11}) = \pi$$

$$(6 + \epsilon_6) + (7 + \epsilon_7) + (12 + \epsilon_{12}) = \pi$$

$$(9 + \epsilon_9) + (10 + \epsilon_{10}) + (11 + \epsilon_{11}) + (12 + \epsilon_{12}) = 2\pi$$

組合 \mathbf{B} 矩陣元素對應於殘差向量者，

$$\mathbf{v} = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \epsilon_4, \epsilon_5, \epsilon_6, \epsilon_7, \epsilon_8, \epsilon_9, \epsilon_{10}, \epsilon_{11}, \epsilon_{12})^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

閉合差向量, $\mathbf{l} = (\pi - \angle 1 - \angle 8 - \angle 9, \pi - \angle 2 - \angle 3 - \angle 10, \pi - \angle 4 - \angle 5 - \angle 11, \pi - \angle 6 - \angle 7 - \angle 12, 2\pi - \angle 9 - \angle 10 - \angle 11 - \angle 12)^T$.

五、按題旨, $y_i + v_i = a_0 + a_1 x_i, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

令 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T$ 和 $\mathbf{x} = (a_0, a_1)^T$,

設計矩陣為

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{matrix} n \times 2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -x_1 \\ -1 & -x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -x_n \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}; \quad \mathbf{l} = \begin{matrix} n \times 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} -y_1 \\ -y_2 \\ \vdots \\ -y_n \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}.$$

當目標 $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{v}$ 函數極小時, $\frac{\partial (\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{v})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = 0$;

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

$(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{l}$. 經誤差傳播, $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{x}} =$

$(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A})^{-1}$, 故 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{l}$. 再者,

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

於此 \mathbf{Q}_v 為 \mathbf{v} 後驗的協方差矩陣.