

- $P_k = A P_{k-1} A^T + Q$ (Kalman filter update equation)

?? ?????? (Update)

- $K_k = P_k H^T (H P_k H^T + R)^{-1}$ (Kalman gain)
- $\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_{k-1} + K_k (z_k - H \hat{x}_{k-1})$ (state estimate update)
- $P_k = (I - K_k H) P_{k-1}$ (covariance matrix update)

4. MATLAB 1D ??????????????????

1D Kalman filter implementation

1.2V

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% 1. Initialization
N = 100; % 100 samples
true_voltage = 1.2; % true value (1.2V)
measured_v = true_voltage + 0.1 * randn(1, N); % noisy measurements

% 2. Initial state estimate
x_est = 0; % initial estimate (0)
P = 1; % initial covariance (1)

% Process noise Q and observation noise R
Q = 1e-5; % process noise (1e-5)
R = 0.01; % observation noise (0.01)

% Kalman filter result
kalman_result = zeros(1, N);

% 3. Kalman filter (Predict -> Update)
for k = 1:N

    % --- [Predict] ---
    % A=1, B=0
    x_pred = x_est; % predicted state
    P_pred = P + Q; % predicted covariance

```

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% --- [Kalman Update] ---
% 初始化 z_k
z_k = measured_v(k);

% 计算增益 (H=1)
K = P_pred / (P_pred + R);

% 更新估计值
x_est = x_pred + K * (z_k - x_pred);

% 更新协方差矩阵
P = (1 - K) * P_pred;

% 存储结果
kalman_result(k) = x_est;
end

% 4. 绘图
figure;
hold on;
plot(1:N, true_voltage * ones(1,N), 'g-', 'LineWidth', 2); % 真实电压 (V)
plot(1:N, measured_v, 'r.', 'MarkerSize', 10); % 测量电压 (V)
plot(1:N, kalman_result, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2); % 卡尔曼滤波结果 (V)
hold off;

title('1D 卡尔曼滤波');
xlabel('时间');
ylabel('电压 (V)');
legend('真实电压 (V)', '测量电压 (V)', '卡尔曼滤波结果 (V)');
grid on;

```

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