

# Bayes Filtering

Ethan Chun

September 27, 2024

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Sources

- <https://medium.com/@vikramsetty169/the-bayes-filter-71f8b61afc1c>
- [https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~16831-f14/notes/F14/16831\\_lecture02\\_prayana\\_tdecker\\_humphreh.pdf](https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~16831-f14/notes/F14/16831_lecture02_prayana_tdecker_humphreh.pdf)

## 3 Derivation of Update Rule

As shown in Fig 1, we assume a Hidden Markov Model for the problem.

Let the action be  $U_i$ , the hidden state be  $X_i$ , and the observation as  $Z$ . Define a belief as

$$B(X_t) = \Pr(X_t | Z_1 \dots Z_t, U_1 \dots U_t)$$

In English, this is the probability of a particular hidden state given a set of observations and actions.

Use Bayes Rule

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(X_t | Z_1 \dots Z_t, U_1 \dots U_t) \cdot \Pr(Z_t | Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_t) \\ &= \Pr(Z_t | X_t, Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_t) \cdot \Pr(X_t | Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_t) \end{aligned}$$

This is easier to see if we hide the remaining variables with  $\dots := Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(X_t | Z_t, \dots) \cdot \Pr(Z_t | \dots) \\ &= \Pr(Z_t | X_t, \dots) \cdot \Pr(X_t | \dots) \quad \Pr(X_t | Z_t, \dots) = B(X_t) \end{aligned}$$

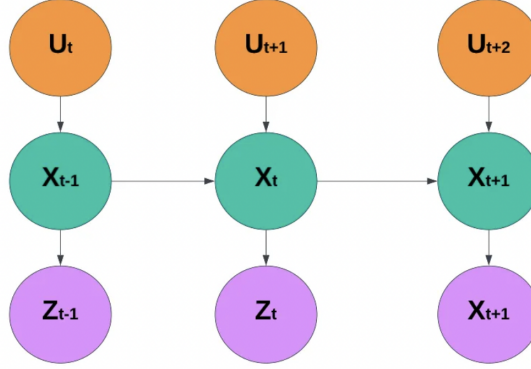


Figure 1: Setup of Problem, from <https://medium.com/@vikramsetty169/the-bayes-filter-71f8b61afc1c>

So then, the belief is:

$$B(X_t) = \frac{Z_t | X_t, \dots \cdot \Pr(X_t | \dots)}{\Pr(Z_t | \dots)}$$

We can use the Markov assumption that  $Z_t$  is independent of  $Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_t$  (i.e. observations are independent of past observations and actions). so  $\frac{1}{\Pr(Z_t | Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_t)} = \eta$  is constant.

Then,

$$B(X_t) = \eta \Pr(Z_t | X_t) \cdot \Pr(X_t | \dots)$$

From the law of total probability,

$$\Pr(A|C) = \sum_B (\Pr(A|B, C) \Pr(B|C))$$

or for continuous distributions:

$$\Pr(A|C) = \int (\Pr(A|B, C) \Pr(B|C)) dB$$

So we can expand  $B(X_t)$  to:

$$B(X_t) = \eta \Pr(Z_t | X_t) \cdot \int \Pr(X_t | X_{t-1}, \dots) \Pr(X_{t-1} | \dots) dX_{t-1}$$

Recall that  $\dots := Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_t$ . By the Markov assumption,  $X_{t-1}$  does not depend on  $U_t$  and  $X_t$  only depends on  $U_t$  and  $X_{t-1}$ .

$$B(X_t) = \eta \Pr(Z_t|X_t) \cdot \int \Pr(X_t|X_{t-1}, U_t) \Pr(X_{t-1}|(Z_1 \dots Z_{t-1}, U_1 \dots U_{t-1})) dX_{t-1}$$

Finally, using the definition of the belief for  $B(X_{t-1})$ :

$$B(X_t) = \eta \Pr(Z_t|X_t) \cdot \int \Pr(X_t|X_{t-1}, U_t) B(X_{t-1}) dX_{t-1} \quad \square$$

This is the Bayes filter.