

Parameter Constraints

$$-Wv + A^T k = 0$$

$$B^T k + C^T k_c = 0$$

$$Av + Bb = f$$

$$c_D = g$$

elim. v & k

$$-N\Delta + C^T k_c = -t$$

$$c_D = g$$

assume N full rank

→ continue elimination

$$\Delta = \bar{N}^{-1}t + \bar{N}^{-1}C^T k_c$$

$$C[\bar{N}^{-1}t + \bar{N}^{-1}C^T k_c] = g$$

$$C\bar{N}^{-1}C^T k_c = g - C\bar{N}^{-1}t$$

Solve numerically for k_c

$$k_c = (C\bar{N}^{-1}C^T)^{-1}(g - C\bar{N}^{-1}t)$$

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$$\Delta = \bar{N}^{-1}t + \bar{N}^{-1}C^T k_c$$

$$k = W_e (f - Bb)$$

$$v = QA^T k$$

$$\Delta = \underbrace{\bar{N}^{-1}t}_{\Delta^0} + \bar{N}^{-1}C^T (C\bar{N}^{-1}C^T)^{-1} (g - \underbrace{C\bar{N}^{-1}t}_{\Delta^0})$$

Δ^0 : solution for unconstrained prob.

$$\Delta = \Delta^0 + \bar{N}^{-1}C^T (C\bar{N}^{-1}C^T)^{-1} (g - C\Delta^0)$$

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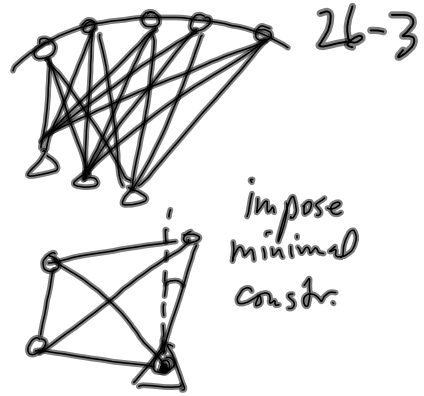
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We had assumption N : full rank

(1) if constraints augment a solvable system

(2) if constraints are necessary to solve the problem
(resolving detour defect)

if case 2: $-N\delta + C^T k_e = -t$
 $C\delta = g$



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$$\begin{bmatrix} N & C^T \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta \\ k_e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -t \\ g \end{bmatrix}$$

partially reduced normal equations

(1) if N full rank

$$Q_{\delta\delta} = N^{-1} (I - C^T (C N^{-1} C^T)^{-1} C N^{-1})$$

(2) if N not full rank

$$\begin{bmatrix} -N & C^T \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & B^T \\ B & \delta \end{bmatrix}; Q_{\delta\delta} = -\alpha$$

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derive $Q_{\delta\delta}$ for full rank case $\Delta = N^{-1}t + N^{-1}c^T k_c$ 26-5

$$A\hat{x} + Bx = d$$

$$A(x+r) + Bx = d$$

$$Av + Bx = \underbrace{d - Ar}_f$$

$$f = d - Ar$$

$$Q_{ff} = (-A) Q_{rr} (-A^T)$$

$$Q_{ff} = AQA^T = Q_e$$

$$\Delta = N^{-1}t + N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} (g - cN^{-1}t)$$

$$\Delta = \left[N^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \right] t + \square$$

$$t = B^T W_e f$$

$$\Delta = \left[N^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \right] B^T W_e f$$

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$$Q_{\delta\delta} = \left[N^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \right] B^T W_e Q_e W_e B \left[N^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \right]$$

$$Q_{\delta\delta} = \left[N^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \right] \left[I - \frac{N}{c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1}} \right]$$

$$Q_{\delta\delta} = N^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} +$$

$$N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1}$$

$$+ N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \quad \text{of 9/15a}$$

$$Q_{\delta\delta} = N^{-1} - N^{-1}c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{p. 216} \\ \text{OLS} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Q_{\delta\delta} = N^{-1} \left[I - c^T (cN^{-1}c^T)^{-1} cN^{-1} \right]$$

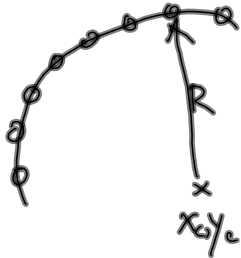
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2 approaches to write constraint equations

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(1) write constraints in terms of point coordinates
(determinant equations)

(2) introduce added parameter only in constr. equations



introduce 3 new parameters

x_c, y_c, R

$$[(x_i - x_c)^2 + (y_i - y_c)^2] - R^2 = 0$$

⋮

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with constraints \leq added parameters :

s' constr. equations

$$A v + B \Delta = f \quad \Delta: \text{regular params } (m)$$

let $s' =$

$$D_1 \Delta + D_2 \Delta' = h \quad \Delta': \text{added parameter } (q)$$

$r + m + q$

$$\Phi = v^T W v - 2 k^T (A v + B \Delta - f) - 2 k_c^T (D_1 \Delta + D_2 \Delta' - h)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -W & A^T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 0 & B & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B^T & 0 & D_1^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_1 & 0 & D_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_2^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ k \\ \Delta \\ k_c \\ \Delta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f \\ 0 \\ h \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$P = D_1 N^1 D_1^T$$

$$R = D_2^T P^{-1} D_2$$

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$$Q_{oo} = N^1 [I - D_1^T P^{-1} D_1 N^1 + D_1^T P^{-1} D_2 R^{-1} D_2^T P^{-1} D_1 N^1]$$

$$Q_{bb}^{-1} = R^{-1} \quad \text{chapter 9, OLS}$$

Other topics: Sequential LS ←
 Unified LS
 Blunder detection

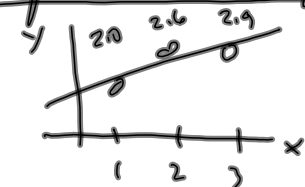
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Sequential LS

- Batch mode LS
- Sequential LS

Simplest application

Sequential formation of NE



$$l_1 + v_1 = m x_1 + s$$

i

$$v_1 - m x_1 - s = -l_1$$

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$$v_1 + \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ s \end{bmatrix} = -l_1$$

$$v + B \Delta = f$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2u \\ -2.1t \\ -2v \end{bmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+9 & 1+2+3 \\ 1+2+3 & 1+1+1 \end{bmatrix} = N$$

$$v + Bv = f$$

$$N = B^T W B, \quad t = B^T W f$$

$$d = N^{-1} t, \quad W = I$$

$$N = B^T B, \quad t = B^T f$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \dots$$

$N_1 \quad N_2 \quad N_3$

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$$v + Bv = f$$

$$v_1 + b_1 v = f_1, \quad N_1 = b_1^T b_1$$

$$v_2 + b_2 v = f_2, \quad N_2 = b_2^T b_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v_n + b_n v = f_n, \quad N_n = b_n^T b_n$$

$$t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = t$$

$$b_1^T f_1 \quad b_2^T f_2 \quad b_3^T f_3$$

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if W : diagonal

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$$N_1 = b_1^T w_1 b_1 \quad t_1 = b_1^T w_1 f_1$$

$$N_2 = b_2^T w_2 b_2 \quad t_2 = b_2^T w_2 f_2$$

if W : block diagonal



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