

应用信息论最小误差熵研究 卡尔曼滤波递推算法*

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A RECURRENCE ALGORITHM OF KALMAN FILTERING WITH LEAST ERROR ENTROPY

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Abstract

In this paper, the relation between entropy and variance is discussed. Then, according to the characteristics of least error entropy, a recurrence algorithm of kalman filtering is derived.

一、熵及与方差的关系

若 \mathbf{X} 为具有概率密度函数 $\rho(x)$ 的随机矢量, 则其熵的定义

$$H(X) = E[-\log \rho(x)] = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) \log \rho(x) dx. \quad (1-1)$$

已知随机矢量 \mathbf{X} 的观测矢量 \mathbf{Z} , 则其条件熵 $H(X/Z)$ 的定义

$$\begin{aligned} H(X/Z) &= E[-\log \rho(x/z)] = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x, z) \log \rho(x/z) dx dz \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(z) dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x/z) \log \rho(x/z) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (1-2)$$

X 与 Z 间的平均互信息量的定义

$$I(X; Z) = H(X) - H(X/Z) = H(Z) - H(Z/X). \quad (1-3)$$

具有某一概率分布的随机变量 X , 其熵与方差间存在一定的对应关系。下面讨论高斯分布下的熵与方差的关系。

一维随机变量 X 为高斯分布下的概率密度函数为

$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\},$$

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其中 m 是 X 的均值即 $m = E[x] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x\rho(x)dx$

σ^2 是 x 的方差即 $\sigma^2 = E[(X - m)^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - m)^2\rho(x)dx$ 由(1-1)式熵的定义可知

$$\begin{aligned} H(X) &= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) \log \rho(x) dx \\ &= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) \log \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left[-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] \right\} dx \\ &= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) \frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e\sigma^2. \end{aligned} \quad (1-4)$$

N 维高斯随机矢量 $\mathbf{X} = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_N$ 的概率密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\mathbf{X}) = \rho(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_N) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} |M|^{1/2}} \\ &\exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N r_{ik} (x_i - m_i)(x_k - m_k) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (1-5)$$

由 $r_{ik} (i, k = 1, 2, \cdots, N)$ 组成的矩阵 R 和由 $E[(X_i - m_i)(X_k - m_k)]$ 组成的协方差矩阵 M , 是两个互逆矩阵, 且都为对称矩阵, 亦有

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^N r_{ik} \mu_{ik} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^N r_{ik} \mu_{ki} \right) = N,$$

其中 $\mu_{ik} = E[(X_i - m_i)(X_k - m_k)]$ 则 N 维高斯随机矢量熵

$$\begin{aligned} H(\mathbf{X}) &= H(X_1 X_2 \cdots X_N) = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(\mathbf{x}) \log \rho(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \log \{ (2\pi)^{N/2} |M|^{1/2} \} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N r_{ik} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(\mathbf{x}) (x_i - m_i)(x_k - m_k) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \log \{ (2\pi)^{N/2} |M|^{1/2} \} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N r_{ik} \mu_{ik} \\ &= \log \{ (2\pi)^{N/2} |M|^{1/2} \} + \frac{1}{2} N \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log |M| + \frac{N}{2} \log (2\pi e), \end{aligned} \quad (1-6)$$

即高斯随机矢量的熵取决于协方差矩阵

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} E[(X_1 - m_1)(X_1 - m_1)] \cdots E[(X_1 - m_1)(X_N - m_N)] \\ E[(X_2 - m_2)(X_1 - m_1)] \cdots E[(X_2 - m_2)(X_N - m_N)] \\ \vdots \\ E[(X_N - m_N)(X_1 - m_1)] \cdots E[(X_N - m_N)(X_N - m_N)] \end{bmatrix}.$$

二、最小误差熵估计

令 N 维零均值随机矢量 \mathbf{X} 的估计误差为

$$\tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X} - \hat{\mathbf{X}}(z),$$

则由(1-6)式可知,其误差熵为

$$H(\tilde{\mathbf{X}}) = \frac{1}{2} \log |M| + \frac{N}{2} \log (2\pi e). \quad (2-1)$$

上式表明误差熵 $H(\tilde{\mathbf{X}})$ 与误差方差阵存在一定的对应关系。欲使误差熵作为估计准则,并与最小方差估计准则等效,则必须使最小误差熵 $\min H(\tilde{\mathbf{X}})$ 与最小方差阵 $\min M$ 相对应,即

$$\min H(\tilde{\mathbf{X}}) \Leftrightarrow \min M. \quad (2-2)$$

由(2-1)式得

$$\min H(\tilde{\mathbf{X}}) \Leftrightarrow \min |M|. \quad (2-3)$$

因此,式(2-2)变为求下列对应关系:

$$\min |M| \Leftrightarrow \min M. \quad (2-4)$$

对于对称矩阵 A 与 B ,若对任意非零矢量 \mathbf{X} ,恒有

$$\mathbf{X}^T A \mathbf{X} \geq \mathbf{X}^T B \mathbf{X},$$

则称 A 大于或等于 B 记作 $A \geq B$ 。因此式(2-4)对应关系,实际为下列求证问题:

若 $n \times n$ 阶正定对称矩阵 A 与 B ,对任意 $n \times 1$ 维非零矢量 \mathbf{X} ,恒有 $\mathbf{X}^T A \mathbf{X} \geq \mathbf{X}^T B \mathbf{X}$,则

$$|A| \geq |B|.$$

证。因 N 维正态分布的概率密度函数为

$$\rho(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} |M|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{X}^T M^{-1} \mathbf{X}\right).$$

由概率论知

$$\int_{R^N} \rho(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{R^N} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} |M|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{X}^T M^{-1} \mathbf{X}\right) d\mathbf{x} = 1. \quad (2-5)$$

由(2-5)式得

$$\int_{R^N} (2\pi)^{-N/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{X}^T M^{-1} \mathbf{X}\right) d\mathbf{x} = |M|^{1/2}. \quad (2-6)$$

令

$$Q = M^{-1},$$

由于 M 为正定对称矩阵,故 Q 存在,并仍为正定对称矩阵。这样(2-6)式可变为

$$\int_{R^N} (2\pi)^{-N/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T Q \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} = |Q|^{-1/2}.$$

利用上面关系,当 $\mathbf{X}^T A \mathbf{X} \geq \mathbf{X}^T B \mathbf{X}$ 时,必有

$$|A|^{-1/2} = \int_{R^N} (2\pi)^{-N/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \leq \int_{R^N} (2\pi)^{-N/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T B \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} = |B|^{-1/2},$$

所以

$$|A| \geq |B|.$$

由此可知最小误差熵估计与最小方差估计准则等价。

下面来研究误差熵的一些性质。由于估计误差 $\tilde{X} = X - \hat{X}(Z)$, 故根据熵的性质可得

$$H(X, Z) = H(\tilde{X}, Z).$$

由于

$$H(X, Z) = H(Z) + H(X/Z),$$

则由上式和熵的性质得

$$H(\tilde{X}, Z) = H(Z) + H(\tilde{X}) - I(\tilde{X}; Z).$$

由此误差熵可表示为

$$H(\tilde{X}) = H(X/Z) + I(\tilde{X}; Z).$$

由于条件熵与估计方法无关且 $I(\tilde{X}; Z) \geq 0$, 于是得误差熵的一些性质如下:

- (1) $H(\tilde{X}) \geq H(X/Z)$, 即条件熵 $H(X/Z)$ 为误差熵的下限;
- (2) $\min H(\tilde{X}) \Leftrightarrow \min I(\tilde{X}; Z)$, 即最小误差熵与 \tilde{X} 、 Z 间最小平均互信息量 $I(\tilde{X}; Z)$ 等效;

- (3) 当 $I(\tilde{X}; Z) = 0$ 时, 误差熵达其下限, 即

$$H(\tilde{X}) = H(X/Z);$$

- (4) $H(X/Z)$ 为 X 与 Z 间纯统计关系的函数。

三、卡尔曼滤波递推算法推导

卡尔曼滤波是线性无偏最小方差估计, 而最小误差熵与最小方差估计等价, 因此可以用最小误差熵来研究卡尔曼滤波。

设离散系统的 n 维状态方程与 m 维测量方程分别为

$$X_k = \Phi_{k,k-1} X_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1} W_{k-1},$$

$$Z_k = H_k X_k + V_k.$$

动态噪声 $\{W_k\}$ 与观测噪声 $\{V_k\}$ 的统计特性为

$$E[W_k] = 0, \text{cov}(W_k, W_j) = E[W_k W_j^T] = Q_k \delta_{kj}$$

$$E[V_k] = 0, \text{cov}(V_k, V_j) = E[V_k V_j^T] = R_k \delta_{kj},$$

$$\text{cov}(W_k, V_j) = E[W_k V_j^T] = 0.$$

系统初始状态的统计特性为

$$E(X_0) = \bar{X}_0, \text{var} X_0 = E[(X - \bar{X}_0)(X - \bar{X}_0)^T] = P_0,$$

$$\text{cov}(X_0, W_k) = E[X_0 W_k^T] = 0, \text{cov}(X_0, V_k) = E[X_0 V_k^T] = 0.$$

现根据观测矢量序列 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_k 用最小误差熵估计推演卡尔曼递推算法。

1. $k-1$ 时刻一步预测值 $\hat{X}_{k/k-1}$ 与滤波值 \hat{X}_{k-1} 间关系

设其关系为

$$\hat{X}_{k/k-1} = A_p \hat{X}_{k-1}, \quad (3-1)$$

式中矩阵 A_p 的选择应使一步预测误差

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}_{k/k-1} &= X_k - \hat{X}_{k/k-1} = \Phi_{k,k-1}X_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1} - A_p\hat{X}_{k-1} \\ &= \Phi_{k,k-1}\tilde{X}_{k-1} + \Phi_{k,k-1}\hat{X}_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1} - A_p\hat{X}_{k-1}\end{aligned}\quad (3-2)$$

的误差熵 $H(\hat{X}_{k/k-1})$ 为最小, 而误差熵 $H(\tilde{X}_{k/k-1})$ 为最小则一步预测误差 $\tilde{X}_{k/k-1}$ 的方差阵 $P_{k/k-1}$ 应该最小. 显然这时有

$$A_p = \Phi_{k,k-1}.\quad (3-3)$$

将(3-3)代入(3-2)式得最优一步预测误差

$$\tilde{X}_{k/k-1} = \Phi_{k,k-1}\tilde{X}_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1}.\quad (3-4)$$

由最小误差性质(3), 则最优一步预测有

$$H(\tilde{X}_{k/k-1}) = H(X_k/Z_k^{\dagger-1}),\quad (3-5)$$

其中 $Z_k^{\dagger-1} = \{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{k-1}\}$. 因 $\tilde{X}_{k/k-1}$ 与 $X_k/Z_k^{\dagger-1}$ 为正态分布, 故 $\tilde{X}_{k/k-1}$ 的方差阵 $P_{k/k-1}$ 应等于条件随机矢量 $X_k/Z_k^{\dagger-1}$ 的方差阵 $\text{var}(X_k/Z_k^{\dagger-1})$, 即

$$P_{k/k-1} = \text{var}(X_k/Z_k^{\dagger-1}),\quad (3-6)$$

得

$$\begin{aligned}P_{k/k-1} &= E[\tilde{X}_{k/k-1}\tilde{X}_{k/k-1}^T] = E[(\Phi_{k,k-1}\tilde{X}_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1})(\Phi_{k,k-1}\tilde{X}_{k-1} \\ &\quad + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1})^T] = \Phi_{k,k-1}P_{k-1}\Phi_{k,k-1}^T + \Gamma_{k-1}Q_{k-1}\Gamma_{k-1}^T.\end{aligned}\quad (3-7)$$

2. 卡尔曼滤波递推算算法

设

$$\hat{X}_k = A_k\hat{X}_{k-1} + B_kZ_k,\quad (3-8)$$

式中矩阵 A_k 与 B_k 的选择应使 k 时刻的滤波误差

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}_k &= X_k - \hat{X}_k = X_k - A_k\hat{X}_{k-1} - B_kZ_k = X_k - A_k\hat{X}_{k-1} - B_k(H_kX_k + V_k) \\ &= (I - B_kH_k)X_k - A_k\hat{X}_{k-1} - B_kV_k \\ &= (I - B_kH_k)(\Phi_{k,k-1}X_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1}) - A_k\hat{X}_{k-1} - BV_k \\ &= (I - B_kH_k)[\Phi_{k,k-1}(\hat{X}_{k-1} + \tilde{X}_{k-1}) + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1}] - A_k\hat{X}_{k-1} - B_kV_k \\ &= (I - B_kH_k)(\Phi_{k,k-1}\tilde{X}_{k-1} + \Gamma_{k-1}W_{k-1}) - B_kV_k \\ &\quad + [(I - B_kH_k)\Phi_{k,k-1} - A_k]\hat{X}_{k-1} \\ &= (I - B_kH_k)\tilde{X}_{k/k-1} - BV_k + [(I - B_kH_k)\Phi_{k,k-1} - A_k]\hat{X}_{k-1}\end{aligned}\quad (3-9)$$

的误差熵 $H(\tilde{X}_k)$ 为最小. 误差熵 $H(\tilde{X}_k)$ 为最小, 滤波误差 \tilde{X}_k 的方差阵 P_k 应该最小, 显然这时应选择

$$A_k = (I - B_kH_k)\Phi_{k,k-1}.\quad (3-10)$$

最优滤波误差为

$$\tilde{X}_k = (I - B_kH_k)\tilde{X}_{k/k-1} - B_kV_k.\quad (3-11)$$

将(3-10)代入(3-8)式, 得最优滤波值为

$$\hat{X}_k = \Phi_{k,k-1}\hat{X}_{k-1} + B_k(Z_k - H_k\Phi_{k,k-1}\hat{X}_{k-1}).\quad (3-12)$$

当误差熵 $H(\tilde{X}_k)$ 为最小时, 由误差熵性质得

$$I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_k^{\dagger}) = I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_k^{\dagger-1}, Z_k) = 0.\quad (3-13)$$

又因为 $I(X; Y, Z) = I(X; Y) + I(X; Z/Y)$,

故(3-13)式变为

$$I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_1^{k-1}, Z_k) = I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_1^{k-1}) + I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}) = 0. \quad (3-14)$$

由于 \hat{X}_{k-1} 满足最小误差熵估计准则, 则根据最小误差性质有

$$I(\tilde{X}_{k-1}; Z_1^{k-1}) = 0, \quad (3-15)$$

$$I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_1^{k-1}) \leq I(\tilde{X}_{k-1}; Z_1^{k-1}), \quad (3-16)$$

由式(3-15)、(3-16)可知 $I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_1^{k-1}) = 0$, 由(3-14)式最小误差熵估计满足下列条件:

$$I(\tilde{X}_k; Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}) = 0. \quad (3-17)$$

而

$$P_k = E[\tilde{X}_k \tilde{X}_k^T] = E\{[(I - B_k H_k) \tilde{X}_{k/k-1} - B_k V_k][[(I - B_k H_k) \tilde{X}_{k/k-1} - B_k V_k]^T] \\ - (I - B_k H_k) P_{k/k-1} (I - B_k H_k)^T + B_k R_k B_k^T\}. \quad (3-18)$$

因为 X_k 与 Z_1^k 是正态分布, 则条件方差阵

$$\text{var}(X_k / Z_1^k) = \text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1} / Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}).$$

可以表示为下式:

$$\text{var}(X_k / Z_1^k) = \text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1} / Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}) \\ = \text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}) - \text{cov}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}, Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}) \\ \cdot [\text{var}(Z_k / Z_1^{k-1})]^{-1} \text{cov}(Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}, X_k / Z_1^{k-1}). \quad (3-19)$$

利用测量方程, 则

$$\text{cov}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}, Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}) = \text{cov}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}, H_k X_k + V_k / Z_1^{k-1}) \\ = \text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}) H_k^T, \quad (3-20)$$

$$\text{var}(Z_k / Z_1^{k-1}) = E[(H_k X_k + V_k / Z_1^{k-1})(H_k X_k + V_k / Z_1^{k-1})^T] \\ = H_k \text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}) H_k^T + R_k. \quad (3-21)$$

由(3-20)、(3-21)得

$$\text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}) - \text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}) H_k^T [\text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}) H_k^T + R_k]^{-1} H_k \text{var}(X_k / Z_1^{k-1}) \\ = (I - B_k H_k) P_k (I - B_k H_k)^T + B_k R_k B_k^T. \quad (3-22)$$

将(3-6)代入(3-22)得

$$P_{k/k-1} H_k^T [B_k^T - (H_k P_{k/k-1} H_k^T + R_k)^{-1} H_k P_{k/k-1}] \\ = B_k [-H_k P_{k/k-1} + (H_k P_k H_k^T + R_k) B_k^T]. \quad (3-23)$$

由此得

$$B_k = P_{k/k-1} H_k^T (H_k P_{k/k-1} H_k^T + R_k)^{-1}. \quad (3-24)$$

由(3-7)、(3-12)、(3-18)、(3-24), 及所给的初始条件 $\hat{X}_0 = \bar{X}_0$ 与 P_0 , 得卡尔曼滤波递推算法为:

(1) 最优滤波值

$$\hat{X}_k = \Phi_{k,k-1} \hat{X}_{k-1} + B_k (Z_k - H_k \Phi_{k,k-1} \hat{X}_{k-1}) = \hat{X}_{k/k-1} + K_k (Z_k - H_k \hat{X}_{k-1}).$$

(2) 最优滤波增益

$$B_k = P_{k/k-1} H_k^T (H_k P_{k/k-1} H_k^T + R_k)^{-1}.$$

(3) 预测误差方差阵

$$P_{k/k-1} = \Phi_{k,k-1} P_{k-1} \Phi_{k,k-1}^T + \Gamma_{k-1} Q_{k-1} \Gamma_{k-1}^T.$$

(4) 滤波误差方差阵

$$P_k = (I - B_k H_k) P_{k/k-1} (I - B_k H_k)^T + B_k R_k B_k^T$$

$$= (I - B_k H_k) P_{k/k-1}.$$

四、算 例

设状态方程和观测方程为

$$\begin{cases} X_k = 0.5X_{k-1} + W_{k-1}, \\ L_k = X_k + V_k, \end{cases} \quad (4-1)$$

式(4-1)中 X 、 W 、 V 都是标量, 其随机模型是

$$\begin{aligned} E(W_k) &= 0, E(V_k) = 0, \\ E(X_0) &= \hat{X}(0/0) = 0, \text{cov}(V_k, V_j) = 0, \\ \text{cov}(W_k, W_j) &= 0, \text{cov}(W_k, V_k) = 0, \\ \text{cov}(X_0, V_k) &= 0, \text{cov}(X_0, W_k) = 0, \\ R_k &= 2, Q_k = 1, P_0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

已知两次观测数据 $L_1 = 4$, $L_2 = 2$, 则下面解算 $\hat{X}_{2/2}$ 和 $P_{2/2}$.

① 计算一步预测值

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{1/0} &= \Phi_{1,0} \hat{X}_{0/0} = 0.5 \times 0 = 0, \\ P_{1/0} &= \Phi_{1,0} P_0 \Phi_{1,0}^T + \Gamma_0 Q_0 \Gamma_0^T \\ &= 0.5^2 + 1 = 1.25. \end{aligned}$$

② 求增益矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= P_{1/0} H_1^T [H_1 P_{1/0} H_1^T + R_1]^{-1} \\ &= 1.25(1.25 + 2)^{-1} = 1.25/3.25 = 0.385. \end{aligned}$$

③ 计算新息 $\tau_{1/0}$

$$\tau_{1/0} = L_1 - H_1 \hat{X}_{1/0} = 4.$$

④ 计算 $\hat{X}_{1/1}$ 和 $P_{1/1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{1/1} &= \hat{X}_{1/0} + B_1 \tilde{L}_{1/0} = 0 + 0.385 \times 4 = 1.54, \\ P_{1/1} &= (1 - B_1 H_1) P_{1/0} = (1 - 0.385) \times 1.25 = 0.77. \end{aligned}$$

⑤ 依①—④的公式计算 $\hat{X}_{2/1}$, $P_{2/1}$, B_2 , $\tilde{L}_{2/1}$ 和 $\hat{X}_{2/2}$, $P_{2/2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_{2/1} &= \Phi_{2,1} \hat{X}_{1/1} = 0.5 \times 1.54 = 0.77, \\ P_{2/1} &= \Phi_{2,1} P_{1/1} \Phi_{2,1}^T + Q_1 = 0.5^2 \times 0.77 + 1 = 1.19, \\ B_2 &= P_{2/1} H_2^T (H_2 P_{2/1} H_2^T + R_2)^{-1} \\ &= 1.19(1.19 + 2)^{-1} = 0.373, \\ \tilde{L}_{2/1} &= L_2 - H_2 \hat{X}_{2/1} = 2 - 0.77 = 1.23, \\ \hat{X}_{2/2} &= \hat{X}_{2/1} + B_2 \tilde{L}_{2/1} = 0.77 + 0.373 \times 1.23 = 1.23, \\ P_{2/2} &= (1 - B_2 H_2) P_{2/1} = (1 - 0.373) \times 1.19 = 0.75. \end{aligned}$$

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