

1). $K(k) = P(k|k-1) C^T [C P(k|k-1) C^T + R]^{-1}$

$R = 0 \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$K(k) = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}(k|k-1) & P_{12}(k|k-1) \\ P_{12}(k|k-1) & P_{22}(k|k-1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}(k|k-1) & P_{12}(k|k-1) \\ P_{12}(k|k-1) & P_{22}(k|k-1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1}$

$K(k) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{P_{11}(k|k-1) + P_{12}(k|k-1)}{P_{11}(k|k-1) + 2P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)} \\ \frac{P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)}{P_{11}(k|k-1) + 2P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)} \end{pmatrix}$

2). $P(k|k-1) = F P(k-1|k-1) F^T + Q$

$P(k|k-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}(k-1|k-1) & P_{12}(k-1|k-1) \\ P_{12}(k-1|k-1) & P_{22}(k-1|k-1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$P(k|k-1) = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}(k-1|k-1) & P_{12}(k-1|k-1) \\ P_{12}(k-1|k-1) & P_{22}(k-1|k-1) + 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3). $P(k|k) = (I - KC) P(k|k-1)$

$$P(k|k) = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} K_1 \\ K_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}(k|k-1) & P_{12}(k|k-1) \\ P_{21}(k|k-1) & P_{22}(k|k-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(k|k) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{P_{22}(k|k-1)P_{11}(k|k-1) - P_{12}^2(k|k-1)}{P_{11}(k|k-1) + 2P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)} & \frac{P_{12}^2(k|k-1) - P_{11}(k|k-1)P_{22}(k|k-1)}{P_{11}(k|k-1) + 2P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)} \\ \frac{P_{12}^2(k|k-1) - P_{11}(k|k-1)P_{22}(k|k-1)}{P_{11}(k|k-1) + 2P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)} & \frac{P_{11}(k|k-1)P_{22}(k|k-1) - P_{12}^2(k|k-1)}{P_{11}(k|k-1) + 2P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(k|k) = P_{11}(k|k) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

over $P_{11}(k|k) = \frac{P_{22}(k|k-1)P_{11}(k|k-1) - P_{12}^2(k|k-1)}{P_{11}(k|k-1) + 2P_{12}(k|k-1) + P_{22}(k|k-1)}$

4). $P_{11}(k|k) = \frac{[\lambda^2 P_{22}(k-1|k-1) + 1] P_{11}(k-1|k-1) - \lambda^2 P_{12}^2(k-1|k-1)}{P_{11}(k-1|k-1) + 2\lambda P_{12}(k-1|k-1) + \lambda^2 P_{22}(k-1|k-1) + 1}$

D'après la forme de $P(k|k)$, on sait que :

$$P_{22}(k-1|k-1) = P_{11}(k-1|k-1) \quad P_{12}(k-1|k-1) = -P_{11}(k-1|k-1)$$

Donc : $P_{11}(k|k) = \frac{P_{11}(k-1|k-1)}{(\lambda-1)^2 P_{11}(k-1|k-1) + 1}$

Si la limite de $P_{11}(k|k)$ existe, elle vérifie $P_{11} = \frac{P_{11}}{(\lambda-1)^2 P_{11} + 1}$ ($k \rightarrow \infty$)

c'est-à-dire $P_{11}(\lambda-1)^2 = 0$. Si $\lambda \neq 1$, $P_{11} = 0$ et la suite converge.