

Linear Estimator.

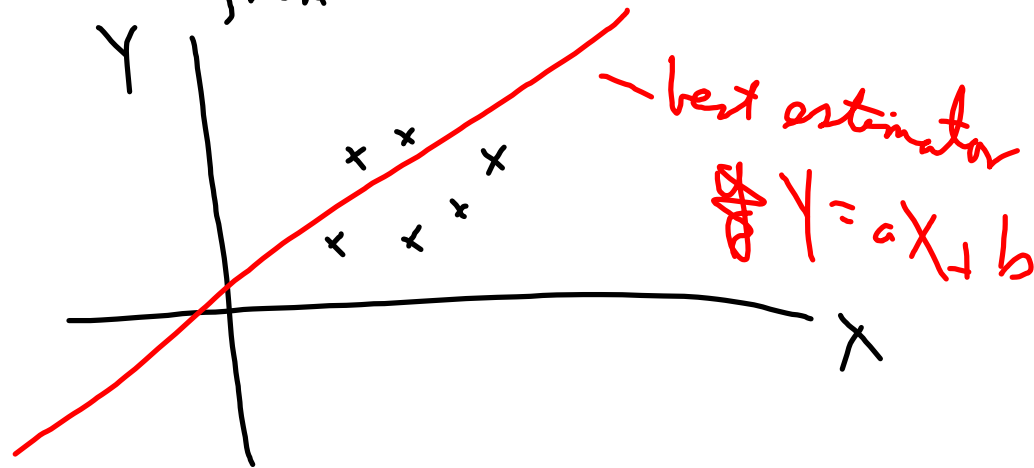
Have 2 random processes:

$$X(n), Y(n).$$

Suspect they are linearly related

$$Y = aX + b, \text{ except for randomness.}$$

Scatter diagram



$$Y = aX + b \quad \text{What are } a, b?$$

error $Y - [aX + b]$

Minimize $E[\text{error}] = E[Y - (aX + b)]$

ho: never minimize an unsigned number.

We will minimize $E[\text{error}^2]$.

Least Mean Square LMS

LMS procedure for finding best linear estimator.

$$\text{minimize } E[(Y - aX - b)^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(Y - aX - b)^2] &= E[Y^2 + a^2 X^2 + b^2 - 2aYX - 2bY \\ &\quad + 2abX] \\ &= E[Y^2] + a^2 E[X^2] + b^2 - 2a E[XY] \\ &\quad - 2b E[Y] + 2ab E[X] \end{aligned}$$

At minimum:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} E[(Y - aX - b)^2] = 0 = 2a E[X^2] - 2 E[XY] + 2b E[X]$$

$$E[X^2] a + E[X] b = E[XY]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b} E[(Y - aX - b)^2] = 0 = 2b + 2a E[X] - 2 E[Y]$$

$$E[Y] a + b = E[Y]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E[X^2] & E[X] \\ E[X] & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E[XY] \\ E[Y] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = \frac{E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]}{E[X^2] - E[X]^2} = \frac{E[XY] - \mu_x \mu_y}{\sigma_x^2}$$

$$= \frac{E[(Y - \mu_y)(X - \mu_x)]}{\sigma_x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{cov}[Y, X]}{\sigma_x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\rho \sigma_x \sigma_y}{\sigma_x^2}$$

$$a = \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E[X^2] & E[X] \\ E[X] & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E[XY] \\ E[Y] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \frac{E[X^2]E[Y] - E[X]E[XY]}{\sigma_x^2}$$

$$= \frac{[\mu_x^2 + \sigma_x^2]\mu_y - \mu_x[\rho\sigma_y\sigma_x + \mu_x\mu_y]}{\sigma_x^2}$$

$$b = \mu_y - \mu_x \rho \sigma_y / \sigma_x$$

Finally: best ~~est~~ mean-square linear estimator is

$$Y = \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} X + \mu_Y - \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} \mu_X$$

Unbiased? (left-hand mean = right-hand mean?)
YES: $\mu_Y = \mu_Y$.

Quadratic estimator:

Random processes $X(n)$, $Y(n)$:

Estimate $Y = aX^2 + bX + c$

same procedure: $\frac{\partial}{\partial a, b, c} \mathcal{E}[(Y - aX^2 - bX - c)^2] = 0$

Estimator $Y = a \sin X + b \cos X$

same procedure.

Estimator $Y = a \sin \omega X + b \cos \omega X$
(find a, b, ω)

very difficult: equations are
nonlinear in ω .

Estimator: $Y = a e^{bX}$

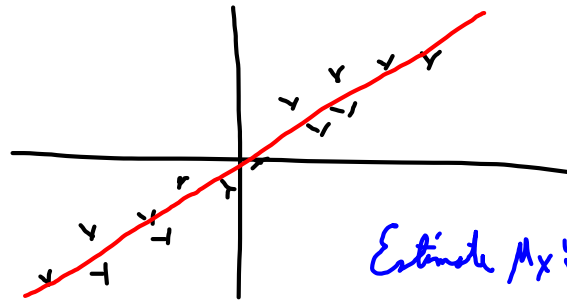
nonlinear; but $\ln Y = \ln a + bX$
 $\ln a$

Estimator $Y = a e^{-bX} + d e^{-cX}$

Use special methods (Prony)

Back to $Y = aX + b$.

have data $X(1) \dots X(N)$
 $Y(1) \dots Y(N)$



$$\text{Estimate } \mu_X \approx \frac{\sum X(j)}{N} \quad \mu_Y \approx \frac{\sum Y(j)}{N}$$

$$\sigma_X^2 \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum X(j)^2 - \mu_X^2$$

$$\sigma_Y^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum Y(j)^2 - \mu_Y^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sum X(j)Y(j) - \mu_X \mu_Y}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

Wiener filtering

measurements of $X(n)$

contains noise $v(n)$

want to extract $d(n)$

$$\text{Estimator } d(n) = \underline{w(-1)}X(n+1) + \underline{w(0)}X(n) + \underline{w(1)}X(n-1) + \underline{w(2)}X(n-2)$$

Task: what values should the

w 's take to minimize the expected

value of the squared error in the estimate?

~~Est. of~~

First Application: extract a signal from noise.

$d(n)$ desired signal.

$$x(n) = d(n) + v(n)$$

Estimate $d(n)$ from the measurements:

$$d(n) = w(0)x(n) + w(1)x(n-1)$$

Procedure:

1. Write formula for error (LHS - RHS)

2. Square " " "

3. Take $E[\text{squared error}] = \dots w(0) \dots w(1) \dots$

4. Minimize $\frac{\partial}{\partial w(0)} = 0$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial w(1)} = 0$

5. Solve for $w(0), w(1)$.