

3. LLMS estimation

Problem 3. LLMS estimation

3/3 points (graded)

Let $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{W}$ with $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{U}] = m$, $\mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{U}) = v$, $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{W}] = 0$, and $\mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{W}) = h$. Assume that \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{W} are independent.

1. The LLMS estimator of \mathbf{U} based on \mathbf{X} is of the form $\hat{\mathbf{U}} = a\mathbf{X} + b$. Find a and b . Express your answers in terms of m , v , and h using standard notation.

$a =$

 $v/(v+h)$

✓ Answer: $v/(v+h)$

 $\frac{v}{v+h}$

$b =$

 $m \cdot h/(v+h)$

✓ Answer: $m \cdot h/(v+h)$

 $\frac{m \cdot h}{v+h}$

2. We now further assume that \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{W} are normal random variables and then construct $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{LMS}$, the LMS estimator of \mathbf{U} based on \mathbf{X} , under this additional assumption. Would $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{LMS}$ be identical to $\hat{\mathbf{U}}$, the LLMS estimator developed without the additional normality assumption in Part 1?

Yes ▼

✓ Answer: Yes

STANDARD NOTATION

Solution:

1. In order to write the LLMS estimator we need to find $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{X}]$, $\mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{X})$, and $\mathbf{cov}(\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{X})$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{X}] &= \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{W}] = \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{U}] + \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{W}] = \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{U}] = m, \\
 \mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{X}) &= \mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{W}) \\
 &= \mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{U}) + \mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{W}) \quad \text{since } \mathbf{U} \text{ and } \mathbf{W} \text{ are independent} \\
 &= v + h, \\
 \mathbf{cov}(\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{X}) &= \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{UX}] - \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{U}]\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{X}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{E}[U(U + W)] - m^2 \\
&= \mathbf{E}[U^2] + \mathbf{E}[U]\mathbf{E}[W] - m^2 && \text{since } U \text{ and } W \text{ are independent} \\
&= \mathbf{E}[U^2] - m^2 \\
&= \mathbf{E}[U^2] - (\mathbf{E}[U])^2 \\
&= \text{Var}(U) = v.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting these results into the formula for the LLMS estimator yields

$$\hat{U} = m + \frac{v}{v + h}(X - m).$$

2. We know that the LMS estimator of U based on X , under the normality assumption we have introduced, is linear in X . Therefore, it coincides with the LLMS estimator.

提交

You have used 1 of 3 attempts

i Answers are displayed within the problem

讨论

显示讨论

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