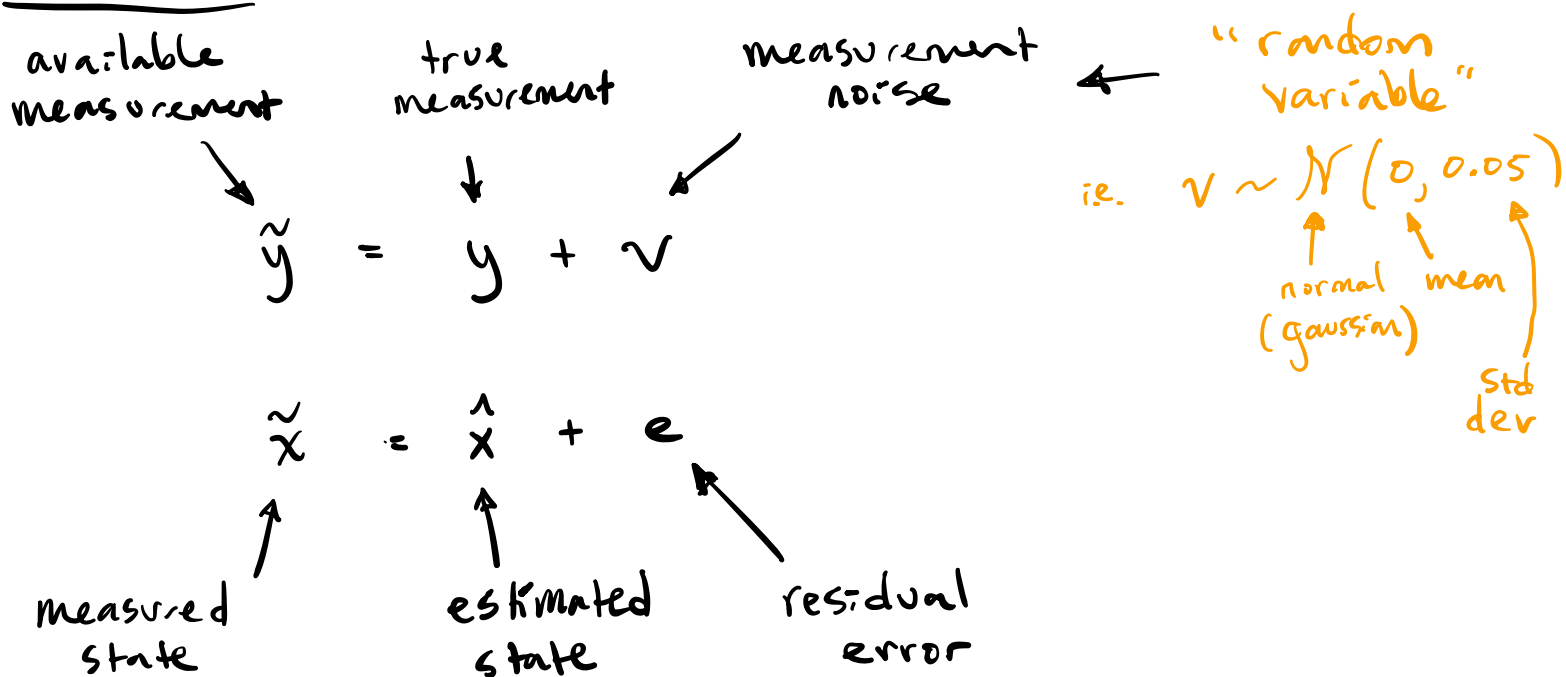


## Notation



We can represent time series as:

$$y(t) = \underline{y} = \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y(t_0) \\ y(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ y(t_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

By default, vectors will always be columns.

Capital letters will always be matrices, ie  $A$

mean residual error:  $\mu = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [\tilde{y}(t_i) - \hat{y}(t_i)]$

Variance residual error:  $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \{ [\tilde{y}(t_i) - \hat{y}(t_i)] - \mu \}^2$

std dev residual error:  $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$

## Motivating Example: Static Parameters

Static Parameter Estimation [continuous time, discrete meas.]

Given noisy measurements  $\tilde{y}(t)$ , estimate static parameters  $\underline{x}$ .

$$\tilde{y}(t) = t + \sin(t) + 2\cos(2t) - \frac{0.4 e^t}{10^{-4}} + v(t)$$

We can write 1.1 compactly as:

$$\tilde{\underline{y}} = \underline{H} \underline{x} + \underline{v}$$

coefficients for  
basis functions



Measurements  
in time

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{y}(t_0) \\ \tilde{y}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{y}(t_m) \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} h_1(t_0) & h_2(t_0) & \cdots & h_n(t_0) \\ h_1(t_1) & h_2(t_1) & \cdots & h_n(t_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_1(t_m) & \cdots & & h_n(t_m) \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} v(t_0) \\ v(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ v(t_m) \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

↑                    ↑                    ↑

basis functions

↑  
noise

Specific example:

$$\tilde{y}(t) = t + \sin(t) + 2\cos(2t) - \frac{0.4e^t}{1 \times 10^4} + v(t)$$

Compact form:

$$\tilde{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t & \sin(t) & \cos(2t) & e^t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -0.4 \times 10^{-4} \end{bmatrix} + \underline{v}(t)$$

all rows are identical  
1 row for each measurement

We will use this example for the first 2 weeks. Let's practice building this example in python & set standards for plotting.