

علی فاسیم راد (۵) ۳۹ ۱۶۴۳

- می خواهیم برسی کنیم آیا \bar{X}_n تغییر نمی کند یا خیر

$$E\{\bar{X}_n\} = E\left\{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right\} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E\{X_i\}$$

این بایس دار بودن آنرا برسی می کنیم، داریم که،
بعون بایس است.

حالا سرطان regularity را برسی می کنیم داریم که،

$$f(n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{r + n_i - 1}{n_i} (1-\theta)^{n_i} \theta^r \rightarrow \ln f(n; \theta) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(n_i; \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \ln \binom{r + n_i - 1}{n_i} + n_i \ln(1-\theta) + r \ln \theta \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{-n_i}{1-\theta} + \frac{r}{\theta} \right\} = \frac{nr}{\theta} - \frac{\sum n_i}{1-\theta}$$

حالا لزاین عبارت E می کنیم،

$$E\left\{ \frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right\} = E\left\{ \frac{nr}{\theta} - \frac{\sum n_i}{1-\theta} \right\} = \frac{nr}{\theta} - \frac{1}{1-\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n E(n_i) =$$

میانگین توزیع دو بعدی امتحان

$$\frac{nr}{\theta} - \frac{n}{1-\theta} \cdot \frac{r(1-\theta)}{\theta} = \frac{nr}{\theta} - \frac{nr}{\theta} = 0 \rightarrow \text{بوقول است regularity}$$

بلایهونه

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(n; \theta) = \frac{r}{\theta} - \frac{n}{1-\theta} = \frac{r(1-\theta) - \theta n}{\theta(1-\theta)} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{1-\theta}\right)}_{\theta} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1-\theta}{\theta} r - n\right)}_{g(n)}$$

حالا داریم که آنکه بخواهیم

$$\rightarrow (1-\theta)r = \theta n \rightarrow \frac{1-\theta}{\theta} = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta} - 1 = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{n+r}{r} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{r}{n+r}$$

از آنچه θ به این صریح ظاهر نمی شود و متوجه شدم r در اینجا داریم، این تغییر کردن نیست و داشته باشد

هم تواند حالت باندگام را در اینجا بسیه می کند،

$$\text{var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{I(\theta)}, \quad I(\theta) = -E\left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(n; \theta) = \frac{r}{\theta} - \frac{n}{1-\theta} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^r \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} = -\frac{r}{\theta^r} - \frac{n}{(1-\theta)^r}$$

$$\rightarrow I(\theta) = E \left\{ -\frac{r}{\theta^r} - \frac{n}{(1-\theta)^r} \right\} = \frac{r}{\theta^r} + \frac{r(1-\theta)/\theta}{(1-\theta)^r} =$$

$$\frac{r}{\theta^r} + \frac{r}{(1-\theta)\theta} = \frac{r(1-\theta+\theta)}{\theta^r(1-\theta)} = \frac{r}{\theta^r(1-\theta)} \longrightarrow$$

$$CRLB(\theta) = \frac{\theta^r(1-\theta)}{r}, \quad \text{var}(\hat{\theta}) \geq \frac{\theta^r(1-\theta)}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \theta^r \left(\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{1-\theta} \right) + \left(\frac{-\ln \theta}{\theta^r} \right) \right\} \sum_{i=1}^n = (n \cdot \theta^r)^2 \sum_{i=1}^n$$

$$\frac{\sum_i \frac{1}{\theta-1}}{n} = \frac{m}{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{\ln \theta}{\theta-1} \right\} \sum_{i=1}^n = \frac{(n \cdot \theta^r)^2 \ln \theta}{n \cdot \theta}$$

$$\rightarrow (n^2) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta-1} = \frac{m}{n} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\sum_i \frac{1}{\theta-1}}{n} - \frac{m}{n} \right\} \exists! = \left\{ \frac{(n \cdot \theta^r)^2 \ln \theta}{n \cdot \theta} - \frac{m}{n} \right\} \exists!$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sum_i \frac{1}{\theta-1}}{n} - \frac{m}{n} = \frac{(n-1)}{n} \cdot \frac{m}{n-1} - \frac{m}{n}$$

alle durch Multiplizieren mit n^2

$$\frac{(n-1)}{n} \cdot \frac{m}{n-1} \cdot n^2 = \frac{\sum_i \frac{1}{\theta-1}}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{1}{\theta-1}}{n-1} \cdot \frac{m}{n} = (n \cdot \theta^r)^2$$

$$\frac{\sum_i \frac{1}{\theta-1}}{n-1} = \frac{m}{n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow n = m \cdot (n-1)$$

aus der Gleichung folgt $n = m \cdot (n-1)$

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۲- می‌خواهیم که اکثر رانو را به حالت بایس در تخمین بدستور

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(\theta) = E \{ S(\theta) S(\theta)^T \}$$

$$b(\theta) = E \{ \hat{\theta} \} - \theta$$

$$C_{\hat{\theta}} = E \{ (\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})) (\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^T \}$$

$$\rightarrow E \{ \hat{\theta} \} = \theta + b(\theta)$$

$$E_x \{ S(\theta) \} = 0$$

ملحق داریک:

$$E_x \{ \hat{\theta} \} = \theta + b(\theta) \xrightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int \hat{\theta} f(n; \theta) d_n = I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\int \hat{\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(n; \theta) d_n}_{f(n; \theta)} = I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \rightarrow$$

$$I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \int \hat{\theta} f(n; \theta) S(\theta) d_n = E_x \{ \hat{\theta} S(\theta) \} \rightarrow$$

$$E_x \{ \hat{\theta} S(\theta) \} = I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \quad \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} E_x \{ \hat{\theta} \}}$$

حالاً برای ماتریس $C_{\hat{\theta}}$ حالت مخصوص

$$E \{ (\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})) (\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^T \} = E \{ (\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta)) (\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta))^T \} =$$

$$E \{ \hat{\theta} (\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta))^T \} - \underbrace{E \{ \hat{\theta} \}}_{\text{از ملحق داریک}} E \{ \hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta) \} = E \{ \hat{\theta} (\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta))^T \}$$

$$\text{از ملحق داریک: } E [(\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta)) S(\theta)^T] = E \{ \hat{\theta} S(\theta)^T \} - (E \{ \hat{\theta} \}) \underbrace{E \{ S(\theta)^T \}}_{= 0} = E \{ \hat{\theta} S(\theta)^T \}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{E}\left\{(\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta)) s(\theta)^T\right\} = I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T}$$

: $s(\theta)$ نا در تابع $b(\theta)$ خواهد بود $\hat{\theta}$ سی cov ها

$$\text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, s(\theta)) = \mathbb{E}\left\{(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))(s(\theta) - \mathbb{E}(s(\theta)))^T\right\} =$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\hat{\theta}s(\theta)\right\} - \mathbb{E}\left\{\hat{\theta}\mathbb{E}(s(\theta))\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\hat{\theta}s(\theta)\right\} = I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, s(\theta)) = I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T}}_{s(\theta) \text{ معکار مجزا}} \rightarrow \text{cov}(\hat{\theta} - \theta, s(\theta)) = \text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, s(\theta))$$

با مقادیر زنده covariance خواهد بود

$$\text{cov}(U, U) = \text{cov}(U, V) \left(\text{cov}(V, V) \right)^{-1} \text{cov}(V, U)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta}) \geq \text{cov}(\hat{\theta} - \theta, s(\theta)) \left(\frac{\text{cov}(s(\theta), s(\theta))}{I(\theta)} \right)^{-1} \text{cov}(s(\theta), \hat{\theta} - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta}) \geq \left(I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T} \right) I(\theta)^{-1} \left(I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T} \right)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left\{(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}))^T\right\}}_{\text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta})} \geq \left(I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T} \right) I(\theta)^{-1} \left(I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T} \right)^T$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left\{(\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta))(\hat{\theta} - \theta - b(\theta))^T\right\}}_{\text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta})} \geq - - -$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left\{((\hat{\theta} - \theta) - b(\theta))((\hat{\theta} - \theta) - b(\theta))^T\right\}}_{\text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta})} \geq - - -$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left\{\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\theta}^T - \mathbb{E}\tilde{\theta}b(\theta)^T - b(\theta)\mathbb{E}\tilde{\theta}^T + b(\theta)b(\theta)^T\right\}}_{\text{cov}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta})} \geq - - -$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\theta}^T\right\} - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left\{\tilde{\theta}\right\} b(\theta)^T - b(\theta)\mathbb{E}\left\{\tilde{\theta}\right\}^T + b(\theta)b(\theta)^T}_{-2b(\theta)b(\theta)^T} \geq - - -$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{E}\left\{\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\theta}^T\right\} - b(\theta)b(\theta)^T \geq - - -$$

$$E\{(\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^T\} \geq \left(I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T} \right) I(\theta)^{-1} \left(I + \frac{\partial b(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T} \right)^T + b(\theta) b(\theta)^T$$

پس خواهیم داشت که

در اینجا درست است، ۳

$$f(\hat{\theta}) = 0, F(\theta) = \frac{\partial f(\theta)}{\partial \theta^T}, U^T U = I, F(\theta) U = 0$$

$$\text{جایگزینی می‌کنیم، خواهیم داشت که} \frac{\partial \ln P(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

$$J(\theta) = E_{\Delta} \{ \Delta \Delta^T \}$$

$$E\{\hat{\theta}\} = \theta \rightarrow E\{\hat{\theta} \Delta^T\} = I \quad (\text{جایگزینی می‌کنیم})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{from regularity: } E\{\theta \Delta^T\} = \theta E\{\Delta^T\} = \theta \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E\{(\hat{\theta} - \theta) \Delta^T\} = I \rightarrow E\{(\hat{\theta} - \theta)\} U U^T = U U^T$$

حالا مانند دلخواه $P_U = U U^T$, W را در نظر بگیریم، خواهیم داشت که

$$E\{(\tilde{\theta} - w P_U \Delta)(\tilde{\theta} - w P_U \Delta)^T\} = E\{\tilde{\theta} \tilde{\theta}^T\} - E\{\tilde{\theta} \Delta^{T W T}\} - E\{w P_U \Delta \tilde{\theta}^T\} + E\{w P_U \Delta \Delta^T P_U^T W^T\} \geq 0$$

$\tilde{\theta} - w P_U \Delta$ مانند مذکور است

$$\Rightarrow E\{\tilde{\theta} \tilde{\theta}^T\} - P_U W^T - W P_U + W P_U \Delta P_U W^T \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E\{\tilde{\theta} \tilde{\theta}^T\} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \underbrace{P_U W^T + W P_U - W P_U \Delta P_U W^T}_{P_U W^T}$$

حالا با فرض آنکه $U^T J U$ داروں بینه است و همچنین می دانیم که متقابل است، خواهیم داشت که

$$U^T J U = Q \Lambda Q^T$$

پس خواهیم داشت که

$$W P_U + P_U W^T - W U Q \Lambda Q^T U^T W^T$$

$$= U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T - (w U Q - U Q \Lambda^{-1}) \cdot \Lambda \cdot (w U Q - U Q \Lambda^{-1})^T$$

می دانیم که نامساوی ① حکومتی برقرار است، پس حواصیر دسته بزرگی هر w را
 $U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T$ انتخاب می کنیم، حواصیر
 طبق (این w را درست نامساوی ① را مانند می کند).

$$P_w^T w P_w - w P_w J P_w w^T =$$

$$U J^T U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T + U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T J^T U J^T - \underbrace{U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T}_{U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T} \cancel{U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T}$$

$$= U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T J^T + U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T - U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T =$$

$$U Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T U^T = U(Q \Lambda^{-1} Q^T) U^T =$$

$$U(Q \Lambda Q^T)^{-1} U^T = \underbrace{U(U^T J U)^{-1} U^T}_{J}$$

$$E\{(\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\theta - \hat{\theta})^T\} \geq U(U^T J U)^{-1} U^T$$

$$\rightarrow CRLB(\theta) = U(U^T J U)^{-1} U^T$$

مُعْنَى مُنْظَرِي وَعَقْدِي هُوَ تَالِسْ بِهِ سَيْفِي

$$J = J^{T/2} J^{1/2}, \quad FJ = 0 \rightarrow FJ^{-1/2} J^{1/2} U = 0 \Leftrightarrow P_{J^{1/2} U} = P_{J^{-1/2} F^T}^T$$

مُعْنَى دَسْتَرِي عَوْدَةِ مُعْنَى مُنْظَرِي وَعَقْدِي مُنْظَرِي (Projection)

$$U(U^T J U)^{-1} U^T = \underline{J^{-1/2} J^{1/2} U (U^T J U)^{-1} U^T J^{1/2} J^{-1/2}}$$

$$= J^{-1/2} P_{J^{1/2} U} J^{-1/2} = J^{-1/2} \left(\textcircled{P_{J^{-1/2} F^T}^T} \right) J^{-1/2} =$$

$$J^{-1/2} \left(I - J F^T ((J^{-1/2} F^T)^T (J^{-1/2} F^T))^{-1} F J^{-1/2} \right) J^{-1/2}$$

$$= J^{-1} - J^{-1} F^T (F J^{-1} F^T) F J^{-1} = J^{-1} - J^{-1} F^T (F J^{-1} F^T) F J^{-1}$$

أَبْلَغَ مُسْكُونَةَ درَاجَةَ حَارَقَ

$$U(U^T J U)^{-1} U^T = J^{-1} - J^{-1} F^T (F J^{-1} F^T) F J^{-1}$$

$$E_X(\hat{\theta}) = \theta \longrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\theta} f(n; \theta) d\bar{n} = \theta \xrightarrow{\partial/\partial \theta}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\theta} f(n; \theta) \frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} d\bar{n} = I$$

from regularity: $E \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(n; \theta) \right\} = 0$ عند كل اتجاه

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \underbrace{f(n; \theta)}_{g(n)} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)}_{w(n)} d\bar{n} = I$$

مطرد سعى $\xrightarrow{g(n) w(n)}$ بطر اتفاق $\xrightarrow{h(n)}$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(n) w(n) h(n) d\bar{n} = I \right)^2 \leq \int w(n) \underbrace{g(n)^T}_{g(n) g(n)^T} d\bar{n} \cdot \int w(n) \underbrace{h(n)^T}_{h(n)^T h(n)} d\bar{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\int g(n) w(n) h(n) d\bar{n}}_I \leq \underbrace{\int f(n; \theta) (\theta - \hat{\theta})(\theta - \hat{\theta})^T d\bar{n}}_{E_X \{ (\theta - \hat{\theta})(\theta - \hat{\theta})^T \}} \cdot \underbrace{\int f(n; \theta) \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^T d\bar{n}}_{\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^T d\bar{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I \leq \underbrace{E_X \{ (\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^T \}}_{\text{مطر اتفاق}} \underbrace{E_X \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) \right\}}_{\text{مطر اتفاق}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I \leq \text{cov}(\hat{\theta}) \quad E_X \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) \right\}$$

مطر اتفاق

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(\hat{\theta}) \geq \left(E_X \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^T \cdot \frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right\} \right)^{-1}$$

حالاً نحن قد وصلنا إلى نتائج اسفله ببرهان هام، حيث يكفي أن يعني
فقط أن $\hat{\theta}$ مطرد سعى

$$h(n)^T = k g(n) \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^T = I(\theta) (\hat{\theta} - \theta)$$

مسقط لازم

تابعی لازم

است

اینجا داریم جوں لازم اول فرض کر دیجئے Transpose

مسقط θ بردار سطحی جھاں میں عدد الگ فرض کر دیجئے سبقتی میں عدد

بے عبارت $I(\theta)$ دوں Transpose کو دیجئے

مطابق حالت قبلی دریک بعد کر کالس اثبات ہے، در این حالت θ

حالات سماںی در حالت ناممکن بہ طور صورت برقرار است و $I(\theta)$ ایسا

ماتریس فسیہ میں است، $\hat{\theta}$ تجویز کر رہا است، و برداری است.

این کالک بری حالت ناممکن است. حال بری ممکن میں رہیں ہیں لیں یعنی میں سے

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = CRLB(\theta)^{-1} (\hat{\theta} - \theta)$$

و مطابق میں میں

$$r_n = \|s_n - x\|_2 + w_n \quad \text{where } w_n \sim N(0, \sigma^2), n=0, \dots, N$$

$$\Rightarrow w_n = r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2 \Rightarrow f(r_n; \kappa) = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln f(r_n; \kappa) = -\frac{N}{\sigma^2} \log \pi \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln f(r_n; \kappa)}{\partial \kappa} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2) \left(-\frac{s_n - x}{\|s_n - x\|_2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln f(r_n; \kappa)}{\partial \kappa} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2) \left(\frac{s_n - x}{\|s_n - x\|_2} \right)$$

$$I(\kappa) = E \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \kappa} \right) \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \kappa} \right)^T \right\} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} E \left\{ \left(\underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2) \frac{s_n - x}{\|s_n - x\|_2}}_{w_n} \right) \times \left(\underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2) \frac{s_n - x}{\|s_n - x\|_2}}_{w_n} \right)^T \right\}$$

برای محاسبه جمله از مجموع مستقل آن دو حرف کدام عبارت است

سی فقط برای حالات صافی $n=n'$ عبارت تابع حواهید است

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma^2} E \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2)^2 \frac{(s_n - x)(s_n - x)^T}{\|s_n - x\|_2^2} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \underbrace{E \left\{ (r_n - \|s_n - x\|_2)^2 \right\}}_{\sigma^2} \frac{(s_n - x)(s_n - x)^T}{\|s_n - x\|_2^2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(s_n - x)(s_n - x)^T}{\|s_n - x\|_2^2} = I(n)$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{n}) \geq I^{-1}(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{n}) \geq \sigma^2 \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(s_n - x)(s_n - x)^T}{\|s_n - x\|_2^2} \right)^{-1} \rightarrow$$

۱-۴. تعریف می‌کنند

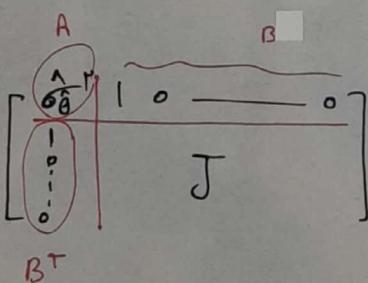
$$S_i(\theta, \alpha) = \frac{1}{f(\alpha; \theta)} \frac{\partial^i f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta} - \theta \\ \frac{1}{f(\alpha; \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{f(\alpha; \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial^n f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta^n} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow E((\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\hat{\theta} - \theta)) = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta})$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Z Z^T) = E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{\theta} - \theta)(\hat{\theta} - \theta) & \cdots & (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \frac{\partial^i f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} \\ | & \ddots & | \\ | & \cdots & | \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$E \left\{ (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \frac{1}{f(\alpha; \theta)} \frac{\partial^i f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} \right\} = \int_{\theta} \frac{\partial^i f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} d\alpha - \underbrace{\int_{\theta} \frac{\partial^i f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} d\alpha}_{\text{رکه اولیه}} \xrightarrow{\text{چندین بار دلخواه مسأله معرفت شود}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{i-1}}{\partial \theta^{i-1}} \int_{\theta} \underbrace{\frac{\partial f(\alpha; \theta)}{\partial \theta} d\alpha}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{اگر ادعا باشد این همارت صفر است}} \text{و ممکن است این است.}$$



$$\text{where } J_{ij} = E \left\{ \frac{1}{f(\alpha; \theta)} \frac{\partial^i}{\partial \theta^i} f(\alpha; \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{f(\alpha; \theta)} \frac{\partial^j}{\partial \theta^j} f(\alpha; \theta) \right\}$$

از ماید PD می‌شود که J مثبت معنی باشد و $\hat{\theta}^T \hat{\theta}$ وارونه مکمل سور $\hat{\theta}$ نسبت

بـ J مثبت معنی باشد پس باشد ماتریس باشید.

$$\textcircled{*} \quad J - B^T A^{-1} B > 0 \rightarrow J - \frac{1}{\sigma_B^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} J_{11} - \frac{1}{\sigma_B^2} J_{12} & \cdots \\ J_{11} & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{J اگر این ماتریس PD باشد آنچه}}$$

J' اگر این ماتریس PD باشد آنچه

۲-۳. می دایسیره صفر مولک سور دا سینه جول،

$$\Lambda \geq 0 \rightarrow \sigma_{\theta}^2 [10 \dots] J^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_{\theta}^2 \geq [10 \dots] J^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\theta}^2 & B \\ B^T & J \end{bmatrix}$$

می دایسیره آنکه با سطح ساوى خواهی داشت \geq / \geq باشد بجای $>$.

برقرار تحویل دهنده در صورت Λ PSD، Λ باشد، همچنین باشد داشته باشند و وجود عبارت دیگر: آنکه $\tilde{J}_{11} = J_{11}^{-1}$ درد J ای.

$$V^T \Lambda V = 0 \rightarrow V_0^T \sigma_{\theta}^2 + 2V_0 V_1 + \tilde{V}^T J \tilde{V}$$

\downarrow

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ V_1 \\ \vdots \\ V_N \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{we call this } \tilde{V}$$

حال آنکه داشته باشند، $\tilde{V} = k J^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ، آنکه خواهی داشت که $\sigma_{\theta}^2 = k^2 J_{11}^{-1}$.

$$V_0^T \sigma_{\theta}^2 + 2V_0 k J_{11}^{-1} + k^2 J_{11}^{-1} = 0 \rightarrow$$

\sqrt{k} آنکه خواهی داشت $V_0 = -k \sqrt{k}$

$$k^2 \left(\sigma_{\theta}^2 - J_{11}^{-1} \right) = 0 \rightarrow \sigma_{\theta}^2 = J_{11}^{-1}$$

پس آنکه بردار: $k \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ J \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$ عفو (نال اسیس Λ) باشد

برای حالات $N=1$ دریابی $-\Delta$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) & 1 \\ 1 & I(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) - I(\theta)^{-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \geq \frac{1}{I(\theta)}$$

کامپلیکس را بگیرید

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & J_{11} & J_{12} \\ 0 & J_{21} & J_{22} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sigma_{\hat{\theta}}^2 \geq [1 \ 0] J^{-1} [1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\hat{\theta}}^2 \geq [1 \ 0] \frac{1}{J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12} J_{21}} \begin{bmatrix} J_{22} & -J_{12} \\ -J_{21} & J_{11} \end{bmatrix} [1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\hat{\theta}}^2 \geq \frac{1}{J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12} J_{21}} J_{22} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{J_{22}}{J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12} J_{21}} = \frac{J_{11} J_{22}}{J_{11} (J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12}^2)} = \frac{J_{12}^2 + (J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12}^2)}{J_{11} (J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12}^2)} = \frac{1}{J_{11}} + \frac{J_{12}^2}{J_{11} (J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12}^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\hat{\theta}}^2 \geq \frac{1}{J_{11}} + \frac{J_{12}^2}{J_{11} (J_{11} J_{22} - J_{12}^2)}$$

$$f_M(n_1, \dots, n_M; \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^M f_i(n_k; \theta)$$

$$J_{ij}(M) = E \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{f_M(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial^i f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i} \right) \left(\frac{1}{f_M(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial^j f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^j} \right) \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow J_{ii}(M) = E \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{f_M(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) \left(\frac{1}{f_M(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) \right\}$$

$\frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^M f_i(n_k; \theta)} \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{\partial f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \prod_{l \neq k} f_i(n_l; \theta) \rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow J_{ii}(M) = E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=1}^M \underbrace{\frac{1}{f_i(n_k; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta}}_{\alpha_k} \right)^2 \right\} =$$

$$E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^M \sum_{L=1}^M \alpha_k \alpha_L \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^M \sum_{L=1}^M E\{\alpha_k \alpha_L\}$$

از طرفی دوسره و می دانیم regularity از $E\{\alpha_k\} = 0$
 حداکثر مسئله اندولنیت توزیع آن \leftarrow

$$\text{if } k \neq L \rightarrow E\{\alpha_k \alpha_L\} = E\{\alpha_k\} \otimes E\{\alpha_L\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{ii}(M) = \sum_{k=1}^M E\{\alpha_k\} \Rightarrow J_{ii}(M) = M J_{ii}(1)$$

حال برای سایر موارد نویسید خواهیم داشت

$$\beta_k = \frac{1}{f_i(n_k; \theta)} \frac{\partial^i f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta^i}$$

$$E\{\alpha_k\} = 0 \quad \text{from regularity}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \xrightarrow{\text{جدا منطقاً}} \alpha_k = \frac{1}{f_i(n_k; \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

، \sqrt{n} بحسب معايير از طرفی داشت، regularity وار

$$E\{\beta_k\} = \int f_i(n_k; \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{f_i(n_k; \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial^r f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial^r f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} d\theta = \frac{\partial^r}{\partial \theta^r} \underbrace{\int f_i(n_k; \theta) d\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$\forall k : E\{\alpha_k\} = E\{\beta_k\} = 0 : \text{ومن}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_M(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k$$

حال دوباره میخواهیم از f_M حمله کنیم

$$\frac{\partial^r f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(f_M(n; \theta) \sum \alpha_k \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sum_{k=1}^M \frac{\partial f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \prod_{l \neq k}^M f_l(n_l; \theta) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{\partial^r f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} \prod_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq k}}^M f_l(n_l; \theta) + \sum_{k \neq l}^M \frac{\partial f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial f_l(n_l; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \prod_{m \neq k}^M f_m(n_m; \theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_M(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial^r f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} = \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{1}{f_i(n_k; \theta)} \frac{\partial^r f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} +$$

$$\sum_{k \neq l}^M \frac{1}{f_i(n_k; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_i(n_k; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{f_l(n_l; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_l(n_l; \theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{k \neq l}^M \alpha_k \alpha_l}_{\beta_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f_m(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_m(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} = \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l$$

$$J_{IR}(M) = E \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{f_m(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_m(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) \left(\frac{1}{f_m(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_m(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r} \right) \right\}$$

$$= E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l \right) \right\} =$$

$$E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k \right) \right\} + E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \right) \left(\sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l \right) \right\}$$

أولاً عبارت مصفرة اتساع زيراً بغير اتساع

$$E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l \right) \right\} + E \left\{ \sum_{k \neq l \neq m} \alpha_k \alpha_l \alpha_m \right\} =$$

$$\sum_{k \neq l} E \left\{ \alpha_k \alpha_l \right\} + \sum_{k \neq l \neq m} E \left\{ \alpha_k \alpha_l \alpha_m \right\} =$$

$$\sum_{k \neq l} \underbrace{E(\alpha_k)}_{\circ} \underbrace{E(\alpha_l)}_{\circ} + \sum_{k \neq l \neq m} E(\alpha_k) E(\alpha_l) \underbrace{E(\alpha_m)}_{\circ} = 0$$

، حساب

$$J_{IR}(M) = E \left\{ \left(\sum \alpha_k \right) \left(\sum \beta_k \right) \right\} =$$

، حساب (كتاب)

$$E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \beta_k \right\} + \underbrace{E \left\{ \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \beta_l \right\}}_{\circ}$$

، حساب $E\{\beta_l\}$, $E\{\alpha_k\}$, حساب عادي

$$\Rightarrow J_{IR}(M) = E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \beta_k \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^m E(\alpha_k \beta_k) = M J_{IR}(1)$$

$$J_{22}(M) = E \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{f_M(n; \theta)} \frac{\partial f_M(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^r \right\}$$

$$= E \left\{ \left(\underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k}_{A} + \underbrace{\sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l}_{B} \right)^r \right\} = E \{ A^r \} + E \{ B^r \} + r E \{ AB \}$$

$$\star E \{ A^r \} = E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k^r + \sum_{k \neq l} \beta_k \beta_l \right\} = E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k^r \right\} + \underbrace{\sum_{k \neq l} E(\beta_k) E(\beta_l)}_0$$

$$= E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k^r \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^m E \{ \beta_k^r \} = M J_{22}(1)$$

$$\star E \{ AB \} = E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k \right) \left(\sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l \right) \right\}$$

جمله انتسابی برای β ، α_k و α_l مخصوص داشت که حداقل بی ازندیس

Expected \rightarrow فرق در در با سایر $B_m \cdot \alpha_k \alpha_l / 4$

خواهد شد خواص داشت $E \{ \alpha_i \}$ در عبارت ضرب می شود که این

$$E \{ AB \} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{عبارت محض از مجموع} E \{ B^r \} \text{ و } E \{ A^r \}$$

$$E \{ B^r \} = E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l \right)^r \right\} = E \left\{ \left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k \right)^r - \sum \alpha_k^r \right)^r \right\} =$$

$$E \left\{ \left(S_\alpha^r - \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k^r \right)^r \right\} = E \left\{ S_\alpha^r - r S_\alpha^{r-1} \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k^r + \left(\sum \alpha_k^r \right)^r \right\}$$

$$= E(S_\alpha^r) - r E(S_\alpha^{r-1} R) + E(R^r)$$

حالت

$$* E(S_{\alpha}^r) = E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k^r + r \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k^r \alpha_l^r + \underbrace{c_m \times \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k^r \alpha_l^r}_{+ c_m \times \sum \alpha_k \alpha_l \alpha_m \alpha_n} \right\}$$

E دو عبارت آفری ممکن است که صدای هم باشد فقط دو تا تنوع اول باشند

$$\begin{aligned} E \{ S_{\alpha}^r \} &= M E \{ \alpha_k^r \} + r M(M-1) \underbrace{\overline{E(\alpha_k^r) E(\alpha_l^r)}}_{= M \mu_r^r + r M(M-1) \mu_r^r} \\ &= M \mu_r^r + r M(M-1) \mu_r^r \end{aligned}$$

$$* E(S_{\alpha}^r R) = E \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k^r \right)^2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k^r \right) \right\} =$$

$$E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^M \sum_{p,q=1}^M \alpha_k^r \alpha_p^r \alpha_q^r \right\} =$$

نهاد فی بازیگر ناچار میگیرد $P=q \neq k \leq P=q=k$ قبل

$$E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k^r \right\} + E \left\{ \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k^r \alpha_l^r \right\} =$$

$$M \mu_r^r + M(M-1) \mu_r^r$$

$$* E \{ R^r \} = E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k^r + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k^r \alpha_l^r \right\} =$$

$$M \mu_r^r + M(M-1) \mu_r^r$$

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$$E\{B^r\} = E\{S_\alpha^r\} - r E\{S_\alpha^r R\} + E\{R^r\} =$$

$$M\mu_e + rM(M-1)\mu_r^r - rM\mu_e - rM(M-1)\mu_r^r + M\mu_e + M(M-1)\mu_r^r =$$

$$rM(M-1)\mu_r^r \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_r^r = E(\alpha^r) \xrightarrow{=} (\bar{J}_{11}(1))^r$$

$$E(B^r) = rM(M-1)[\bar{J}_{11}(1)]^r$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{rr}(M) = E\left\{\left(\frac{1}{f_M(m; \theta)} \frac{\partial^r f_M(m; \theta)}{\partial \theta^r}\right)^r\right\} = E(A+B)^r =$$

$$E(B^r) + \underbrace{E(AB)}_0 + E(B^r) = M J_{rr}(1) + rM(M-1) \bar{J}_{11}(1)^r$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_\theta^r \geq \frac{1}{J_{rr}(M)} + \frac{\bar{J}_{11}(M)^r}{\bar{J}_{11}(M)(\bar{J}_{11}(M) J_{rr}(M) - \bar{J}_{11}(M)^r)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{M \bar{J}_{11}(1)} + \frac{M^r \bar{J}_{11}(1)^r}{M \bar{J}_{11}(1)(M \bar{J}_{11}(1) J_{rr}(M) - M^r \bar{J}_{11}(1)^r)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{M \bar{J}_{11}(1)} + \frac{\bar{J}_{11}(1)^r}{\bar{J}_{11}(1)(\bar{J}_{11}(1) M \bar{J}_{rr}(1) + \bar{J}_{11}(1) rM(M-1) \bar{J}_{11}(1)^r - M \bar{J}_{rr}(1)^r)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{M \bar{J}_{11}(1)} + \frac{\bar{J}_{11}(1)^r}{M \bar{J}_{11}(1)(\bar{J}_{11}(1) \bar{J}_{rr}(1) + \bar{J}_{11}(1)^r - \bar{J}_{11}(1)^r)} =$$

$$\frac{M\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)}{M\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\left(\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\bar{\delta}_{22}(1) + (M-1)\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r - \bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r\right)}$$

$$M\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\left(M\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r + \bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\bar{\delta}_{22}(1) - \bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r - \bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r\right) =$$

$$M^r\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r + M\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\left(\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\bar{\delta}_{22}(1) - \bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r - \bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{\delta}_{12}(1)}{M^r\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{M}\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^{-r}\left(\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\bar{\delta}_{22}(1) - \bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r - \bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r\right)}$$

$O(\frac{1}{M})$

از طریق می داشته باشیم

$$\frac{1}{1+u} = 1-u+u^2-u^3+\dots \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{M}\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^{-r}\left(\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\bar{\delta}_{22}(1) - \bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r - \bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r\right)}$$

$O(\frac{1}{M})$

$$\approx 1 - O(\frac{1}{M}) + O(\frac{1}{M^r}) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r}{M^r\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{M}\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^{-r}\left(\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)\bar{\delta}_{22}(1) - \bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r - \bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r\right)} \approx$$

$$\frac{\bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r}{M^r\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r} - \underbrace{\frac{\bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r}{M^r\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r} \cdot O(\frac{1}{M})}_{+ O(\frac{1}{M^r})} + \dots \in O(\frac{1}{M^r})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\theta}^2 \geq \frac{1}{M\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)} + \frac{\bar{\delta}_{12}(1)^r}{M^r\bar{\delta}_{11}(1)^r} + O(\frac{1}{M^r})$$

$$P(n; \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |C(\theta)|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu(\theta))^T C(\theta)^{-1} (x - \mu(\theta))\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\ln P(n; \theta)}_{L(\theta)} = -\frac{n}{2} \ln (2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \det(C(\theta)) - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu(\theta))^T C(\theta)^{-1} (x - \mu(\theta))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \ln \det C(\theta) = \text{tr}\left(C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i}\right) \longrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\left(C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu(\theta))^T C(\theta)^{-1} (x - \mu(\theta)) \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right)^T C(\theta)^{-1} (x - \mu(\theta))$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu(\theta))^T \frac{\partial C(\theta)^{-1}}{\partial \theta_i} (x - \mu(\theta)) - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu(\theta))^T C(\theta)^{-1} \left(-\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right) =$$

$$(x - \mu(\theta))^T C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu(\theta))^T \left[-C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} C(\theta)^{-1} \right] (x - \mu(\theta))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_i} = \left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right] C(\theta)^{-1} \left(\frac{x - \mu(\theta)}{y} \right) + \frac{1}{2} [x - \mu(\theta)] C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} C(\theta)^{-1} [x - \mu(\theta)]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\left(C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i}\right)$$

$$I(\theta)_{ij} = E \left\{ \frac{\partial \ln P(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial \ln P(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\left(C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i}\right) \text{tr}\left(C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\left(C^{-1}(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i}\right) E \left\{ y^T \frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} y \right\} +$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)^T}{\partial \theta_i} C^{-1}(\theta) E \left\{ y y^T \right\} C(\theta) \frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} E \left\{ y^T \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} y y^T \frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} y \right\}$$

سایر عبارت های صفر (ند)

حالا خواهیم داشت

$$[I(\theta)]_{ij} = \frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr} \left(C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \operatorname{tr} \left(C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right) - \frac{1}{F} - -$$

*** $\frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr} \left(C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \operatorname{tr} \left(C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right)$

$$+ \frac{\partial \mu(\theta)^T}{\partial \theta_i} C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} + \frac{1}{F} E \left\{ Y^T \frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} Y Y^T \frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} Y \right\}$$

حال بیان کنید از خواهیم داشت Porat and Friend Lander

$$E \left\{ Y^T A Y Y^T B Y \right\} = \operatorname{tr}(AC) \operatorname{tr}(BC) + 2 \operatorname{tr}(ACBC) \quad \text{where } C = E \left\{ Y Y^T \right\}$$

باید ماتریس های مستعار A, B, C خواهیم داشت

* $\frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} C(\theta) = C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \quad C^{-1}(\theta) C(\theta) = C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i}$

حال می توانیم $B = \frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j}, A = \frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i}$ خواهیم داشت

*** $- \frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr} \left(C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \operatorname{tr} \left(C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right) = - \frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} C(\theta) \right) \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} C(\theta) \right) E \left\{ Y Y^T \right\}$

$$= - \frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr}(AC) \operatorname{tr}(BC) = \frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr}(ACBC) - \frac{1}{F} E \left\{ Y^T A Y Y^T B Y \right\}$$

خطای خود

$$\frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr} \left(\left(\frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} C(\theta) \right) \left(\frac{\partial C^{-1}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} C(\theta) \right) \right) + \left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right]^T C^{-1}(\theta) \left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right]$$

پس خواهیم داشت

$$[I(\theta)]_{ij} = \left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right]^T C^{-1}(\theta) \left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right] + \frac{1}{F} \operatorname{tr} \left(C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} C^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right)$$

برای حالت کاوسی خواهیم داشت اما مفهوم

$X \sim CN(\mu(\theta), C(\theta))$, $X, \mu(\theta) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $C(\theta) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ is Hermitian PD for θ

$$\Rightarrow I(\theta)_{ij} = E \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial \ln P(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \ln P(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right)^T \right\}$$

نکری حالت کامپلکس

$$P(n; \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi^n \det(C(\theta))} \exp \left(-[n - \mu(\theta)]^T C(\theta)^{-1} [n - \mu(\theta)] \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \ln P(n; \theta) = -n \log \pi - \log \det(C(\theta)) - \underbrace{[n - \mu(\theta)]^T C(\theta)^{-1} [n - \mu(\theta)]}_{\downarrow}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln P(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta_i} = -\frac{\partial \ln \det(C(\theta))}{\partial \theta_i} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} (-\ln \det(C(\theta))) = -\text{tr}(C(\theta)^{-1} \frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \left(-[n - \mu(\theta)]^T C(\theta)^{-1} [n - \mu(\theta)] \right) =$$

$$\underbrace{\left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right]^T C(\theta)^{-1} [n - \mu(\theta)]}_{\text{since } \mu \text{ is conjugate}} + \underbrace{[n - \mu(\theta)]^T C(\theta)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right]}_{\text{since } \mu \text{ is conjugate}} +$$

$$[n - \mu(\theta)]^T C(\theta)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right] C(\theta)^{-1} [n - \mu(\theta)] =$$

$$\text{Re} \left\{ [n - \mu(\theta)]^T C(\theta)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial \mu(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right] \right\} + [n - \mu(\theta)]^T C(\theta)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right] C(\theta)^{-1} [n - \mu(\theta)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{n}; \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} = -\text{tr} \left[\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \right] + \text{Re} \left\{ (\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))^\top \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \right] \right\}$$

$$+ [\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]^\top \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} [\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]$$

اس مرتبه ستم را $S_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ می‌نامیم خواهیم داشت،

$$[\mathbf{I}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \text{E} \{ S_{i(\boldsymbol{\theta})} S_{j(\boldsymbol{\theta})} \}$$

$$\text{از آنجایی که } \text{E} \{ \mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \} = 0 \text{ است پس ترم هایی که می‌مانند عبارتند از:$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \right\} \cdot \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right\}$$

\textcircled{2} \quad \text{در خود } \text{Re} \{ \dots \} \text{ ضریب}

\textcircled{3} \quad \text{عبارت آفرینش بر حواس که می‌سوند}

$$\text{E} \left\{ \underbrace{[\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]^\top \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} [\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]}_A \right\} [\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]^\top \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} [\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]$$

$$= \text{tr}(ACBC) + \text{tr}(AC) \text{tr}(BC) \quad \text{where } C \in \text{E} \{ (\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})) (\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))^\top \}$$

$$C \text{ is } \text{E} \{ [\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})] [\mathbf{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]^\top \}$$

\textcircled{4} \quad \text{Re} \rightarrow \text{tr} \rightarrow \text{ضریب} \rightarrow \text{E} (\dots) = 0

\textcircled{5} \quad \text{ضریب} \rightarrow \text{Re} \rightarrow \text{ضریب}

$$[\mathbf{I}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right\} + \text{tr} \left(\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right)$$

$$r[n] = s[n] \mu[n] + w[n] \rightarrow$$

$$r = \text{diag}(s) \mu(\eta) + w \rightarrow$$

$$e(\eta) = r - \text{diag}(s) \mu(\eta) = w \rightarrow e(\eta) \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma^2 I) \rightarrow$$

$$P(r; \eta) = \frac{1}{(\pi \sigma^2)^{N+1}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} e(\eta)^T e(\eta)\right) \rightarrow$$

$$\ln P(r; \eta) = -(N+1) \ln(\pi \sigma^2) - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} e(\eta)^T e(\eta) \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_i} \ln P(r; \eta) = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_i} [e(\eta)^T e(\eta)] , \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_i} e(\eta) = -\text{diag}(s) \frac{\partial \mu(\eta)}{\partial \eta_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_i} \ln P(r; \eta) = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(-e(\eta)^T \text{diag}(s) \frac{\partial \mu(\eta)}{\partial \eta_i} - \left(\frac{\partial \mu(\eta)}{\partial \eta_i} \right)^T \text{diag}(s)^T e(\eta) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(e(\eta)^T \text{diag}(s) \frac{\partial \mu(\eta)}{\partial \eta_i} + \left(\frac{\partial \mu(\eta)}{\partial \eta_i} \right)^T \text{diag}(s)^T e(\eta) \right)$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\eta) = E \left\{ \left(\nabla_{\eta} \ln P(r; \eta) \right) \left(\nabla_{\eta} \ln P(r; \eta) \right)^T \right\} = \underbrace{\mathcal{R} \left(e(\eta)^T \text{diag}(s) \frac{\partial \mu(\eta)}{\partial \eta_i} \right)}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=-N/2}^{N/2} \mathcal{R} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \eta^H} \frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \eta} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\tau\tau} & J_{\tau\alpha} \\ J_{\alpha\tau} & J_{\alpha\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$

جواب مختصر داشته باشید

$$\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \tau_k} = \alpha_k (-j\gamma_{kn} \Delta f) \exp(-j\gamma_{kn} \Delta f \tau_k)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \alpha_k} = \exp(-j\gamma_{kn} \Delta f \tau_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \tau_k} \right)^* \left(\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \tau_l} \right) = \alpha_k^* \alpha_l (\gamma_{kn} \Delta f)^r \exp(j\gamma_{kn} \Delta f (\tau_k - \tau_l)) \xrightarrow{A[n]_{KL}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \tau_k} \right)^* \left(\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \alpha_l} \right) = -j\gamma_{kn} \Delta f \alpha_k^* \exp(j\gamma_{kn} \Delta f (\tau_k - \tau_l)) \xrightarrow{B[n]_{KL}}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \alpha_k} \right]^* \left[\frac{\partial \mu[n]}{\partial \alpha_l} \right] = e^{j\gamma_{kn} \Delta f (\tau_k - \tau_l)} \xrightarrow{C[n]_{KL}}$$

$$\Rightarrow [J_{\tau\tau}]_{KL} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=-N/2}^{N/2} R \{ A[n]_{KL} \}$$

$$[J_{\tau\alpha}]_{KL} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=-N/2}^{N/2} R \{ B[n]_{KL} \}, \quad \cancel{J_{\tau\alpha} = J_{\alpha\tau}^*} \quad J_{\alpha\tau} = J_{\tau\alpha}^*$$

$$[J_{\alpha\alpha}]_{KL} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=-N/2}^{N/2} R \{ C[n]_{KL} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(\eta) = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\tau\tau} & J_{\tau\alpha} \\ J_{\alpha\tau} & J_{\alpha\alpha} \end{bmatrix}, \quad J(\theta) = \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \theta} \right)^* J(\eta) \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial n} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{we call } D} J(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} D^* J_{\tau\tau} D & D^* J_{\tau\alpha} \\ J_{\alpha\tau} D & J_{\alpha\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{n} \xrightarrow{\text{as } n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\|D\|_2} \quad D_K = \frac{\partial \tau_k}{\partial n} = \frac{n - u_k}{\|n - u_k\|_2} \quad \sqrt{\|D\|_2},$$

$$\text{cov}(\hat{n}) \geq (D^* J_{\tau\tau} D - D^* J_{\tau\alpha} J_{\alpha\alpha}^{-1} J_{\alpha\tau} D)^{-1} \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(\hat{n}) \geq (D^* (J_{\tau\tau} - J_{\tau\alpha} J_{\alpha\alpha}^{-1} J_{\alpha\tau}) D)^{-1}$$

یعنی رسانه بزرگتر W یعنی δf بینتر \rightarrow سیکلکل بیسته به دلیل مسافت خواهد بود

جولان ناکاریست هم \rightarrow subcarrier

و n DFT \rightarrow مرتبه n مربوط \rightarrow Fisher Information

هر صفحه یعنی رسانه بزرگتر \rightarrow CRLB \rightarrow بیشتری کافی باشد

SNR \rightarrow توان سیکلکل \rightarrow از آن باید است مکلفتی بخواهد یعنی رسانه

باشد پس $\frac{P}{W}$ معمولاً این تفاوت می‌افتد، خواصی درست که جملاتی مذکون توانند

$$SNR \propto \frac{P}{\sigma^2 W} \quad ,$$

این افراد SNR یعنی وقایت توان نویز را که توان سیکلکل بیسته داشته باشند
خواهند داشت این افراد \rightarrow Fisher Information \rightarrow تغییر موقعیت
دعیت ترمیم کردن \rightarrow SNR بالاتر باعث کاهش CRLB می‌شود باعث بصیرت
عملکرد مکانیابی ممکن شود

$$\tilde{\tau}_k = \tau_k + b$$

ما بين بعض قبل خواص $\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}$. ٣ - ٤

$$J(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=-N/2}^{N/2} R \left\{ (\nabla_\eta \mu[n])^\dagger (\nabla_\eta \mu[n]) \right\}$$

$$\mu[n] = \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k e^{-j \tilde{\tau}_k n \Delta f \tilde{T}_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(\eta) = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}} & J_{\bar{\tau}\alpha} \\ J_{\alpha\bar{\tau}} & J_{\alpha\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$

طبق ماتریس راکوین خواص $\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}$

$$J(0) = \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \theta} \right)^\dagger J(\eta) \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \theta} \right), \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_k}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \tau_k}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_k}{\partial b} = 1 \quad \text{for all } k \\ \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial b} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} D & & & \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}}{\partial b} & \dots & \\ 0 & 0 & I & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D & 1 & \overset{(K+1) \times 2}{\dots} & \overset{(K+1) \times 1}{\dots} \\ 0 & 0 & I & \\ & & & \rightarrow (K+1)(K+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(0) = \begin{pmatrix} D^\dagger & & \\ 1 & 0 & \\ & \ddots & \end{pmatrix} J(\eta) \begin{pmatrix} D & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(0) = \begin{pmatrix} D^\dagger J_{\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}} D & D^\dagger J_{\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}} 1 & D^\dagger J_{\bar{\tau}\alpha} \\ 1 J_{\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}} D & 1 J_{\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}} 1 & 1 J_{\bar{\tau}\alpha} \\ J_{\alpha\bar{\tau}} D & J_{\alpha\bar{\tau}} 1 & J_{\alpha\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

فرازی می دهیم که زیر نتایج می دوییم و $P_{XX}(f)$ را فرمودیم

$$X[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h[k] u[n-k] \quad \text{where } h[0]=1, u[n] \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2)$$

$$P_{XX}(f) = |H(f)|^2 \sigma_u^2, \quad H(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h[k] \exp(-j\omega k)$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u[0] \\ \vdots \\ u[N-1] \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} X[0] \\ \vdots \\ X[N-1] \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{حالاً خواهیم داشت}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} h[0] & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h[1] & h[0] & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ h[N-1] & \cdots & \cdots & h[0] \end{bmatrix} u, \quad u \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2 I) \quad \text{می داشتیم}$$

$$P(n; \theta) = \frac{1}{(\pi)^{N/2} \det^{1/2} (\sigma_u^2 H H^T)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma_u^2} X^T (\sigma_u^2 H H^T)^{-1} X\right)$$

$$\underbrace{((\sigma_u^2)^N \det(H H^T))^{1/2}}$$

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n h[k] u[n-k] + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} h[k] u[n-k] \approx \sum_{k=0}^n h[k] u[n-k] \quad \text{از طرف داریم}$$

$$\rightarrow \Theta X(f) = H(f)U(f) \Leftrightarrow \Theta X(f) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} u[n] \exp(-j\omega_n f n)$$

$$U(f) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} u[n] \exp(-j\omega_n f n)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_u^2} U^T U = \frac{1}{\sigma_u^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} U^T[n] = \frac{1}{\sigma_u^2} \int_{-\frac{1}{\Delta f}}^{\frac{1}{\Delta f}} |U(f)|^2 df \approx \int_{-\frac{1}{\Delta f}}^{\frac{1}{\Delta f}} \frac{|X(f)|^2}{P_{XX}(f)} df \quad \text{طبقاً بر اساس خواص داریم}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{\Delta f}}^{\frac{1}{\Delta f}} \frac{|X(f)|^2}{P_{XX}(f)} df$$

$$\ln \sigma_u^2 = \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \ln P_{xx}(f) df = \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \left(\frac{P_{xx}(f)}{|H(f)|^2} \right) df = \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \ln |H(f)|^2 df -$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \ln P_{xx}(f) df$$

وکی برای مسأله دوم درست برابر است با

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \ln H(f) + \ln |H^*(f)| df = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \ln H(f) df =$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_C \ln H(z) \frac{dz}{2\pi j z} = \operatorname{Re} \underbrace{\left(z^{-1} \{ \ln H(z) \} \Big|_{z=0} \right)}_{\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \ln H(z) = \ln h[0] = \ln 1} =$$

$$\ln \sigma_u^2 = \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \ln P_{xx}(f) df$$

مسأله حواصیر

$$\rightarrow \ln p(n; \theta) = -N \ln r_n - N \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \ln P_{xx}(f) df - \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \frac{|X(f)|^2}{P_{xx}(f)} df$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln p(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta_i} = -\frac{N}{T} \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \left(\frac{1}{P_{xx}(f)} - \frac{\frac{1}{T} |X(f)|^2}{P_{xx}(f)^2} \right) \frac{\partial P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_i} df$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(n; \theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} = -\frac{N}{T} \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \left(\frac{1}{P_{xx}(f)} - \frac{\frac{1}{T} |X(f)|^2}{P_{xx}(f)^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} +$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{P_{xx}(f)} + \frac{\frac{2}{T} |X(f)|^2}{P_{xx}(f)^3} \right) \frac{\partial P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

حالا باید معنی این را پیدا کرد که $I(\theta)$ بمعنی $\ln p(n; \theta)$ است

$$E \left\{ \frac{\partial \ln P(m; \theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} \right\} \rightarrow \text{می خواهیم کرد } E \left\{ \frac{1}{N} |X(f)|^2 \right\} \text{ باشیم:}$$

$$E \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X[m] X[n] \exp(-j 2\pi f(m-n)) \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} E \left\{ X[m] X[n] \exp(-j 2\pi f(m-n)) \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} E \left\{ X[m] X[n] \right\} \exp(-j 2\pi f(m-n))$$

$$r_{xx}[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h[n] h[n+k]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} r_{xx}[m-n] \exp(-j 2\pi f(m-n)) =$$

$$\sum_{k=-(N-1)}^{N-1} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{|k|}{N}\right) r_{xx}[k]}_{\text{As } N \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-j 2\pi f k) \rightarrow r_{xx}[k]$$

we use $\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g[m-n] = \sum_{k=-(N-1)}^{N-1} (N-|k|) g(k)$

$$\Rightarrow E \left\{ \frac{1}{N} |X(f)|^2 \right\} \approx P_{xx}(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow [I(\theta)]_{ij} = \frac{N}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{P_{xx}(f)^2} \frac{\partial P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_j} df$$

$$= \frac{N}{\pi} \int \frac{\partial \ln P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial \ln P_{xx}(f)}{\partial \theta_j} df$$

١٦ . ٢٩
حراصي دايمه لر بصع ١-٤

$$[I(\theta)]_{mn} = \frac{N}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{1}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{1}{|A(f)|^2} \left\{ A(f) \exp(j\pi f m) + A(f)^* \exp(-j\pi f m) \right\} df$$

$$\left\{ A(f) \exp(j\pi f m) + A(f)^* \exp(-j\pi f m) \right\} df$$

$$= \frac{N}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{1}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{1}{(A(f)A(f)^*)^*} \left(A(f)^* \exp(j\pi f(m+n)) + A(f)A(f)^* \exp(j\pi f^{(m+n)}) \right. \\ \left. + A(f)^* A(f) \exp(j\pi f(n-m)) + A(f)^* A(f)^* \exp(-j\pi f(n-m)) \right) df$$

$$= \frac{N}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{1}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{1}{A(f)^*} \exp(j\pi f(m+n)) + \frac{1}{|A(f)|^2} \underbrace{\left(\exp(j\pi f(m-n)) + \exp(j\pi f(n-m)) \right)}_{+} \\ + \frac{1}{A(f)} \exp(-j\pi f(m+n)) df$$

ان د عبارت انتگرال سمع بود

$$= N \int_{-\frac{1}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{1}{A(f)^*} \exp(j\pi f(m+n)) df + \int_{-\frac{1}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{1}{|A(f)|^2} \left(\right) df$$

خاص کنولوژی دار / غير على است ← صفر است

$$\Rightarrow [I(\theta)]_{mn} = \frac{N}{\pi} r_{xx}[m-n] \quad \text{if } mn \in \{0, \dots, p\}$$

و n ≠ p+1 , m ∈ {0, ..., p}

$$[I(\theta)]_{mn} = -N/\pi \int_{-\frac{1}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{1}{|A(f)|^2} (A(f) \exp(j\pi f m) + A^*(f) \exp(-j\pi f m)) df$$

$$= -N/\pi \int_{-\frac{1}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{1}{A^*(f)} \exp(j\pi f m) df = 0$$

ملاعی کنولوژی بالا نه صفر است

$$\left[I(\theta) \right]_{mn} = \frac{N}{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma_u^2} d\theta = \frac{N}{\tau \sigma_u^2} \Rightarrow$$

نحوه می باشد $m=p+1, m=p+1$ $\sqrt{\tau \sigma_u^2}$

$$I(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{N}{\sigma_u^2} P_{xx} & 0 \\ 0 & \dots N/\sigma_u^2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

لهم الله يعلم

$$\left\{ \text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}[k]) \geq \left(\frac{N}{\sigma_u^2} P_{xx} \right)^{-1}_{kk} \rightarrow \right.$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}[k]) \geq \frac{\sigma_u^2}{N} (P_{xx})^{-1}_{kk}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}_u^2) \geq \left(\frac{N}{\tau \sigma_u^2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\tau \sigma_u^2}{N}$$