

Introduction



Yuxin Chen

Princeton University, Fall 2018

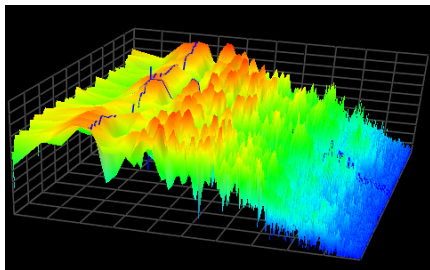
Statistical signal processing

Statistical signal processing

..., and more generally, statistical information and data processing?

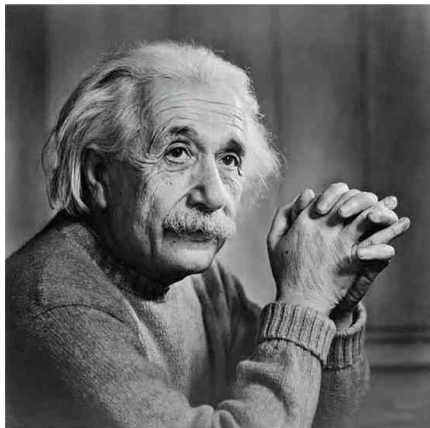
Statistical signal processing

..., and more generally, statistical information and data processing?



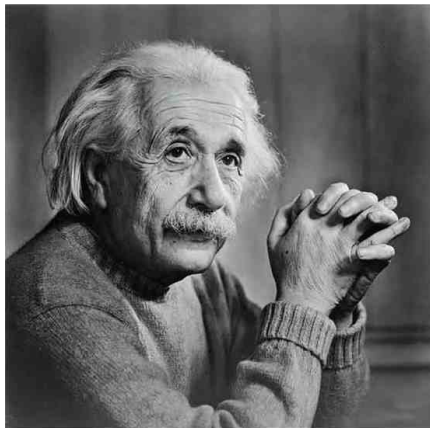
- Essence: extracting information from noisy data / observations
modeled via randomness

Why study randomness?



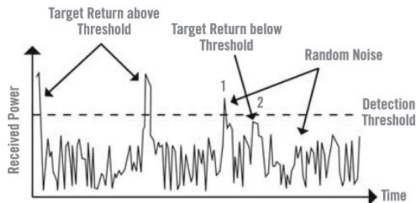
Does God play dice with the universe?

Why study randomness?



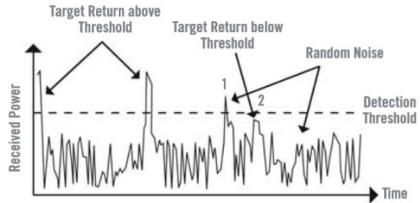
Does God play dice with the universe? **Probably yes!**

Why study randomness?



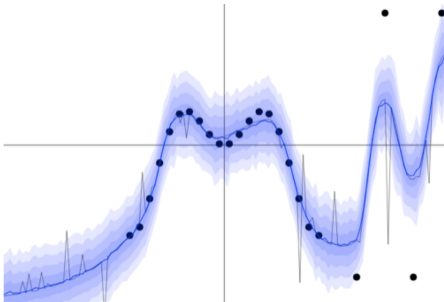
- An essential component in modeling and analyzing nature
 - random signals are all around us (e.g. audio, image, video, geophysical, medical, financial, ...)

Why study randomness?



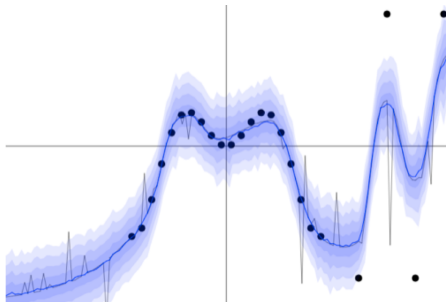
- An essential component in modeling and analyzing nature
 - many scientific experiments are similar to games of chance, since multiple trials of the same procedure lead to results that vary from one trial to another

Why study randomness?



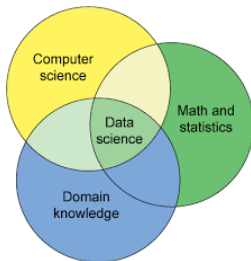
- Plays a key role in almost every field of modern science and engineering (EE, CS, physics, biology, finance, ...)
 - use probabilistic models (for the given area) to characterize randomness of data

Why study randomness?



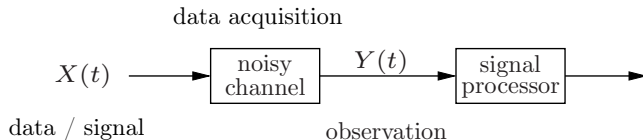
- Plays a key role in almost every field of modern science and engineering (EE, CS, physics, biology, finance, ...)
 - The models might or might not correspond to reality very well, but when they do, the situation might be completely understood while still being random

Why study randomness?



- Backbone of numerous important concepts in ***data science***
 - statistical inference
 - classification
 - statistical machine learning
 - ...

Statistical signal / information processing



Generic statistical information processing problems, which deal with

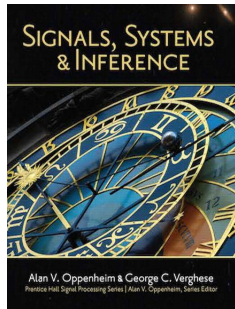
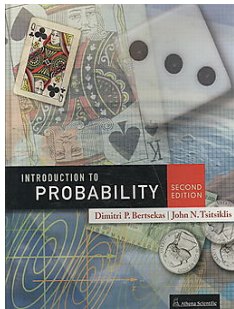
- modeling of data (signal)
- modeling of data acquisition process (channels)
- design of “optimal” information processing algorithms

We will *probably* cover these topics ...

- Review of basic probability
- Hypothesis testing / detection / classification
 - decide which hypothesis out of a finite number of possible alternatives corresponds to the truth
- Random processes
 - probabilistic models that evolve in time
- Estimation and regression
 - find an estimate that is close to true signal
- Estimation for random processes
 - Kalman filter

Textbooks

We recommend these two books, and will also provide our own notes



Prerequisites

- basic linear algebra
- calculus
- a little about Fourier transform
- a programming language (e.g. Python, Matlab, ...)
- **basic probability** (e.g. ORF 245, ORF 309)

Prerequisites

What you need to know about probability

- sample space, events, and probability functions
- cumulative distribution function, probability mass function, probability density function
- expectation, variance, covariance, and moments
- independence, and conditional independence
- Bayes' rule
- Bernoulli, binomial, geometric, uniform, exponential, and Gaussian distributions
- conditional probability, and conditional expectation
- moment generating functions

Prerequisites

What you don't need to know

- measure theory
- convergence of random variables
- random processes (which we will teach from scratch in this class)
- Brownian motion
- random walks
- branching process
- Markov chain
- Markov's inequality, Chebyshev's inequality, Chernoff bound
- law of large numbers
- central limit theorem
- . . .

Grading

- Homeworks (40%): *(probably)* 8 problem sets
 - Typically due before Monday lecture
 - Use **Piazza** as the main mode of electronic communication; please post (and answer) questions there!
- Midterm and final exams (60%)
 - Your score for this part is determined by

$$\max \left\{ \frac{\text{midterm} + \text{final}}{2}, \text{final} \right\}$$

Office hours

- Instructor: Yuxin Chen, B316 Equad, Mon / Wed 11am - 12pm
- TA: Qingcan Wang, 218 Fine hall, Thu 2-3pm