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11. Exercise: The effect of a stronger signal

Exercises due Apr 8, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

Exercise: The effect of a stronger signal

1/1 point (graded)

For the model $X=\Theta+W$, and under the usual independence and normality assumptions for Θ and W, the mean squared error of the LMS estimator is

$$\frac{1}{(1/\sigma_0^2) + (1/\sigma_1^2)},$$

where σ_0^2 and σ_1^2 are the variances of Θ and W, respectively.

Suppose now that we change the observation model to $Y=3\Theta+W$. In some sense the "signal" Θ has a stronger presence, relative to the noise term W, and we should expect to obtain a smaller mean squared error. Suppose $\sigma_0^2=\sigma_1^2=1$. The mean squared error of the original model $X=\Theta+W$ is then 1/2. In contrast, the mean squared error of the new model $Y=3\Theta+W$ is

Hint: Do not solve the problem from scratch. Think of an alternative observation model in which you observe $Y'=\Theta+(W/3)$.

Solution:

Since Y' is just Y scaled by a factor of 1/3, Y' carries the same information as Y, so that $\mathbf{E}\left[\Theta\mid Y\right]=\mathbf{E}\left[\Theta\mid Y'\right]$. Thus, the alternative observation model $Y'=\Theta+(W/3)$ will lead to the same estimates and will have the same mean squared error as the unscalar

model $Y=3\Theta+W.$ In the equivalent Y' model, we have a noise variance of 1/9 and therefore the mean squared error is

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1/9}} = \frac{1}{10}.$$

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You have used 3 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

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Topic: Unit 7: Bayesian inference:Lec. 15: Linear models with normal noise / 11. Exercise: The effect of a stronger signal

Sho	w all posts	∨ by recen	t activity 🗸
∀		stronger signal kind of problem is seen in Ex. 8 - Multiple observations, more general model, where X=2*	<u>T</u>
?	How do we	get Y' from Y	1
?	Clarification Are we to ass	<u>n</u> Sume that the prior on theta in the Y model is normal with 0 mean and variance 1?	2
?	•	erior variances? eed to re-learn this material The hint is: $Y'=\Theta+(W/3)$, which I understand. In this situation,	<u>l</u>
2	$\underline{Y'} = \underline{h}(\underline{Y})\underline{?}$	Y' model relate in the same way to the Y model for any invertible function h w	ith 1
∀	Why is it wr	$\frac{1}{1}$ cong to apply the formula on Y with $\frac{1}{1}$ var($\frac{1}{1}$)=9?	new_ 7
?	variance of why is the var		2
2		ch approach y done the question with the hint approach, and I understand why they are equivalent. Ho	2

I suppose is due to a lack of understanding or skills on my part, but every time it says, "don't do it from s...

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