

“Space Data Processing:  
Making Sense of Experimental Data”

**Continuation of topic 2**  
**"Quasi-optimal approximation  
under uncertainty"**

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# Exponential smoothing

```
graph TD; A[Exponential smoothing] --> B["\hat{X}_i = \hat{X}_{i-1} + \alpha(z_i - \hat{X}_{i-1})"]; B --> C[Errors of exponential smoothing due to measurement errors]; C --> D["\sigma_{\hat{X}}^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2 - \alpha}"];
```

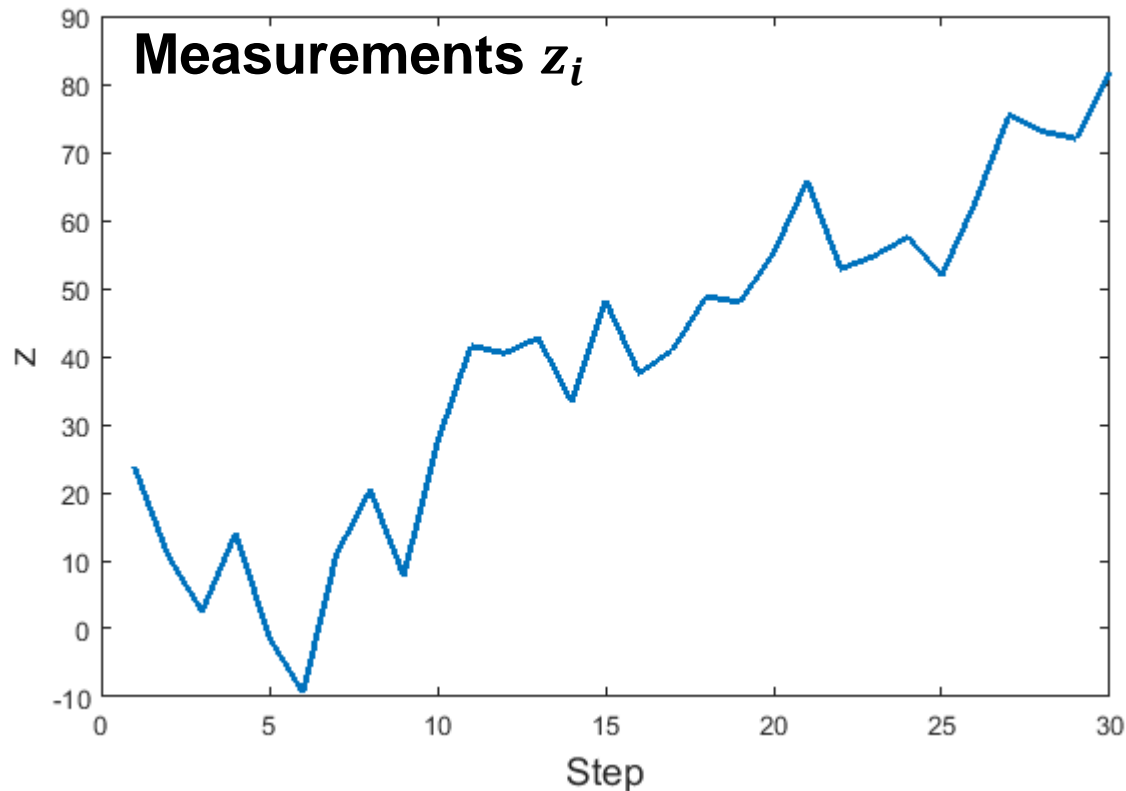
$$\hat{X}_i = \hat{X}_{i-1} + \alpha(z_i - \hat{X}_{i-1})$$

Errors of exponential smoothing  
due to measurement errors

$$\sigma_{\hat{X}}^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2 - \alpha}$$

# Optimal choice of smoothing constant $\alpha$

Process  $X$  is characterized by sudden and unpredictable changes



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Process  $X$  is characterized by sudden and unpredictable changes

$$X_i = X_{i-1} + w_i$$

$w_i$  - unbiased random noise with variance  $\sigma_w^2$

**Random walk model**

# Optimal choice of smoothing constant $\alpha$

Optimal  $\alpha$   
for random  
walk model

$$\alpha = \frac{-\chi + \sqrt{\chi^2 + 4\chi}}{2}$$

$$\chi = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{\sigma_\eta^2}$$

$\sigma_\eta^2$  - variance  
of measurement  
noise

Muth J.F. (1960), Optimal properties of exponentially weighted forecasts of time series with permanent and transitory components, J.Amer. Statist. Ass. 01960.-Vol.55.-p.299.

Full error  
of smoothing  
error

$$\sigma_\eta^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha \sigma_\eta^2 > \sigma_\eta^2 \frac{\alpha}{2 - \alpha}$$

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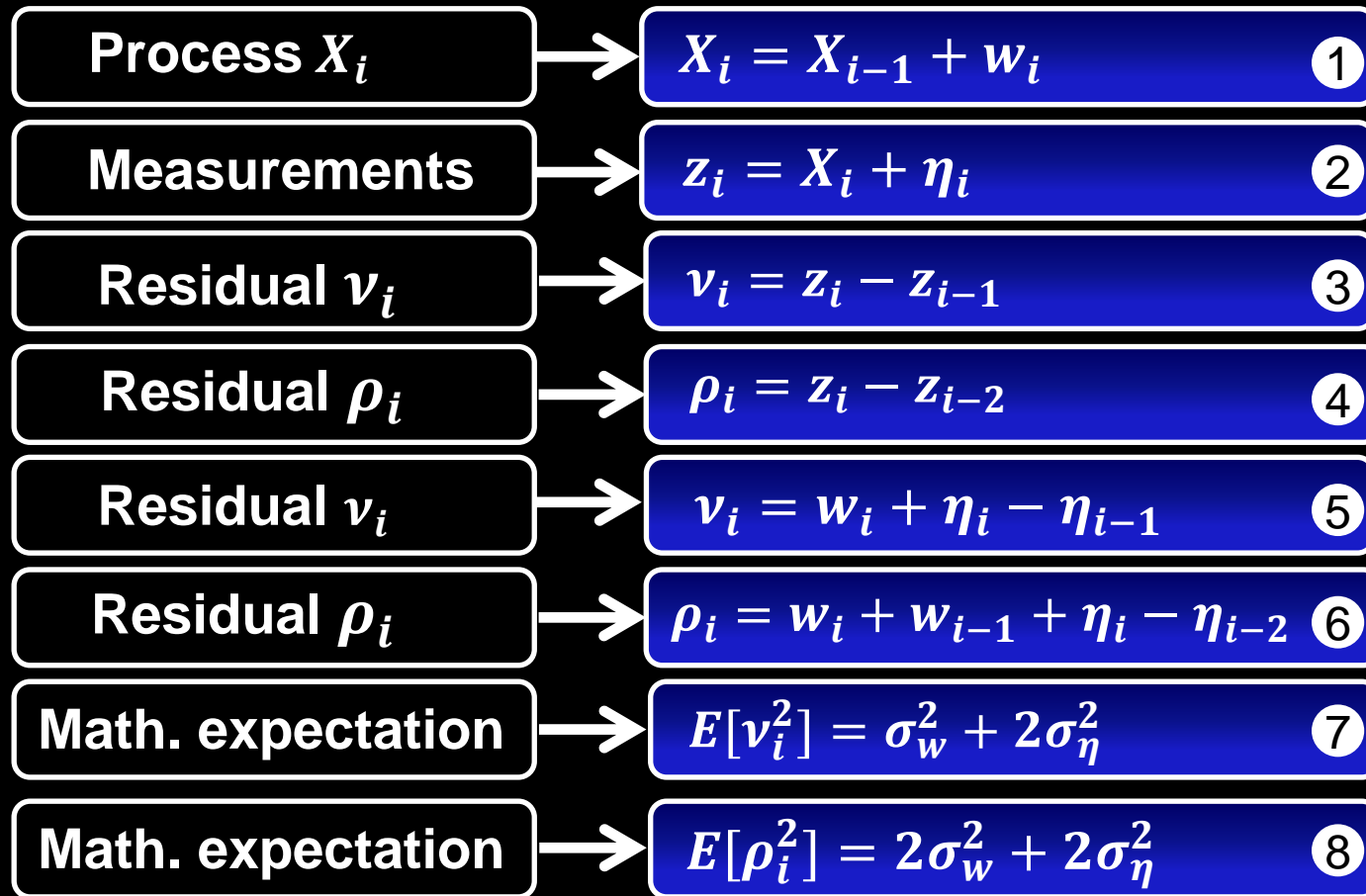
Full error  
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$$\sigma_\eta^2 \alpha$$

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Variances  
 $\sigma_w^2$   $\sigma_\eta^2$   
should be  
identified

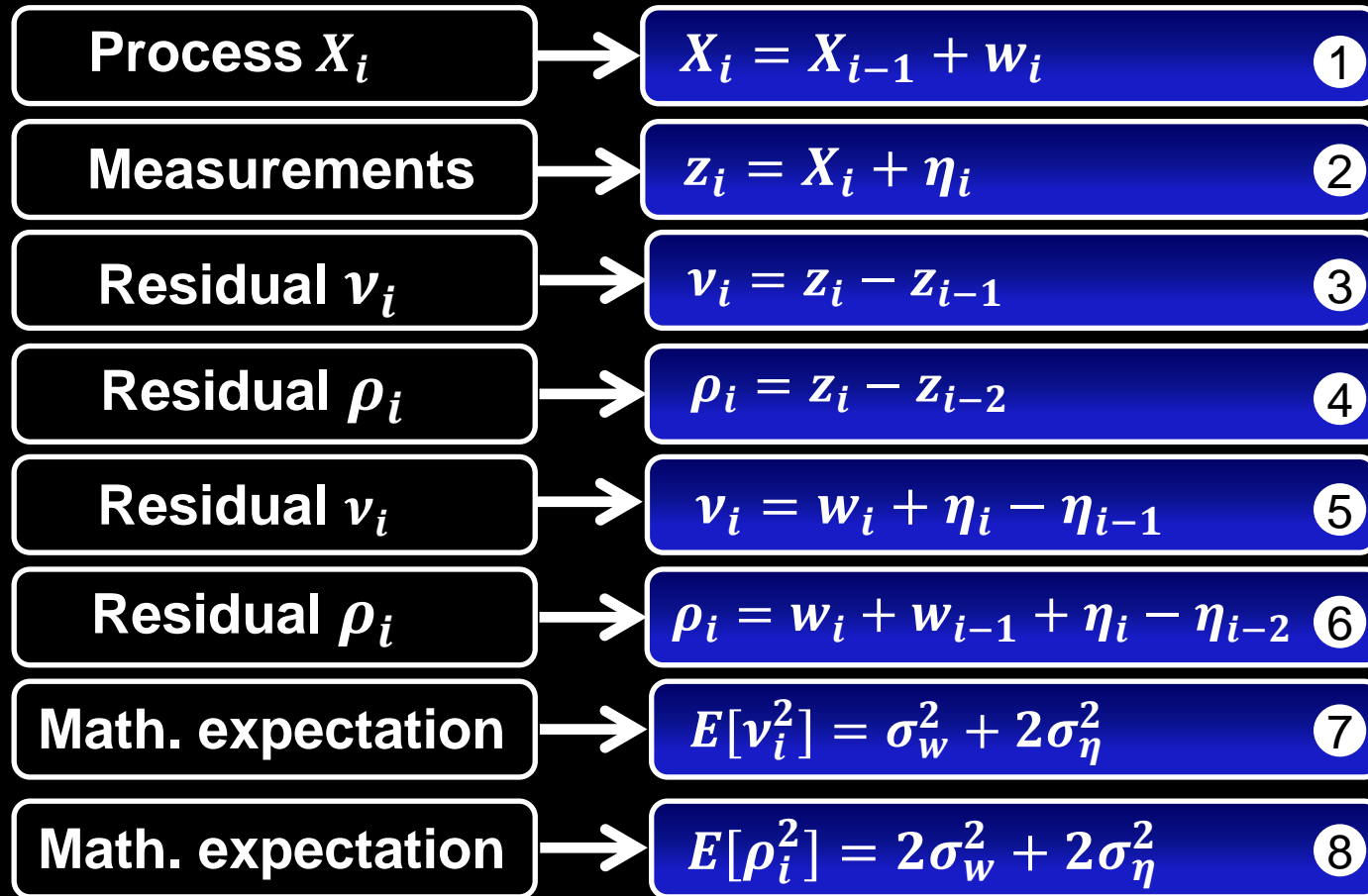
# Identification of noise statistics $\sigma_w^2$ and $\sigma_\eta^2$



Rewrite  
Eq. 3 using  
Eq. 1 and 2

Anderson, W. N., G. B. Kleindorfer, P. R. Kleindorfer,  
and M. B. Woodroffe (1969), Consistent estimates  
of the parameters of a linear system, Ann. Math. Stat., 40(3), 2064–2075.

# Identification of noise statistics $\sigma_w^2$ and $\sigma_\eta^2$



Rewrite  
Eq. 3 using  
Eq. 1 and 2

$$E[v_i^2] \approx \frac{1}{N-2} \sum_{k=2}^N v_k^2$$

$$E[\rho_i^2] \approx \frac{1}{N-3} \sum_{k=3}^N \rho_k^2$$

Consistent estimates  
 $\sigma_w^2$  and  $\sigma_\eta^2$  are obtained  
by solving system  
of equations (7,8)