

现代信号处理: Homework 3

Due on Nov.30, 2025

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要求:latex

DDL:2025/11/30 下午 23: 59 分前提交 pdf 电子版

电子版以”homework3-姓名-学号”形式发送到 12332151@mail.sustech.edu.cn 邮箱

Problem 1

An unknown parameter θ influences the outcome of an experiment which is modeled by the random variable x . The PDF of x is

$$p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x - \theta)^2\right]$$

A series of experiments is performed, and x is found to always be in the interval [97, 103]. As a result, the investigator concludes that θ must have been 100. Is this assertion correct?

不正确。虽然 $\theta = 100$ 是给定观测区间 [97, 103] 下的最大似然估计，但其他 θ 值也可能小概率产生全部样本落在该区间的结果。因此 θ 必须为 100 不正确。

Problem 2

It is desired to estimate the value of a DC level A in WGN or

$$x[n] = A + w[n] \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

where $w[n]$ is zero mean and uncorrelated, and each sample has variance $\sigma^2 = 1$. Consider the two estimators

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \\ \check{A} &= \frac{1}{N+2} \left(2x[0] + \sum_{n=1}^{N-2} x[n] + 2x[N-1] \right). \end{aligned}$$

Which one is better? Does it depend on the value of A ?

对于 \hat{A} :

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{A}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathbb{E}[x[n]] = \frac{1}{N} \cdot N \cdot A = A.$$

对于 \check{A} :

$$\mathbb{E}[\check{A}] = \frac{1}{N+2} (2A + (N-2)A + 2A) = \frac{N+2}{N+2} A = A.$$

两者均为无偏估计。

\hat{A} 的方差:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{A}) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \text{Var}(x[n]) = \frac{1}{N^2} \cdot N \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{N}.$$

\check{A} 的方差:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(\check{A}) &= \left(\frac{2}{N+2}\right)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + \left(\frac{1}{N+2}\right)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot (N-2) \\ &= \frac{8}{(N+2)^2} + \frac{N-2}{(N+2)^2} = \frac{N+6}{(N+2)^2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{A}) - \text{Var}(\check{A}) = \frac{1}{N} - \frac{N+6}{(N+2)^2} = \frac{4-2N}{N(N+2)^2}.$$

两个估计量均无偏, 且与 A 的真实值无关, 对于 N 较大时, \hat{A} 方差小更优, 且不依赖于 A 的值。

Problem 3

The data $\{x[0], x[1], \dots, x[N-1]\}$ are observed where the $x[n]$'s are independent and identically distributed (IID) as $N(0, \sigma^2)$. We wish to estimate the variance σ^2 as

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^2[n]$$

Is this an unbiased estimator? Find the variance of $\hat{\sigma}^2$ and examine what happens as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

由于 $x[n] \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 有 $\mathbb{E}[x[n]] = 0$, $\text{Var}(x[n]) = \sigma^2$ 。

利用关系 $\text{Var}(x[n]) = \mathbb{E}[x^2[n]] - (\mathbb{E}[x[n]])^2$, 可得:

$$\mathbb{E}[x^2[n]] = \sigma^2.$$

因此:

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\sigma}^2] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathbb{E}[x^2[n]] = \frac{1}{N} \cdot N \cdot \sigma^2 = \sigma^2.$$

该估计量是无偏的。

对于 $x[n] \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 有 $y = \frac{x[n]}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, 于是 $\frac{x^2[n]}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_1^2$ 。

已知 χ_1^2 分布的方差为 2, 即:

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{x^2[n]}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2.$$

所以:

$$\text{Var}(x^2[n]) = \sigma^4 \cdot 2 = 2\sigma^4.$$

由于 $x[n]$ 独立, 有:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^2[n]\right) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \text{Var}(x^2[n]) = \frac{1}{N^2} \cdot N \cdot 2\sigma^4 = \frac{2\sigma^4}{N}.$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sigma^4}{N} = 0.$$

因此当 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 的方差趋于零, 估计量是一致的。

Problem 4

Two samples $\{x[0], x[1]\}$ are independently observed from a $N(0, \sigma^2)$ distribution. The estimator

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x^2[0] + x^2[1])$$

is unbiased. Find the PDF of $\hat{\sigma}^2$ to determine if it is symmetric about σ^2 .

由于 $x[0], x[1] \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 且独立, 令 $y_i = \frac{x[i]}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, 则:

$$\frac{x^2[i]}{\sigma^2} = y_i^2 \sim \chi_1^2.$$

因此:

$$\frac{x^2[0] + x^2[1]}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_2^2.$$

χ_2^2 分布是指数分布, 其概率密度函数为:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-z/2}, \quad z > 0.$$

令 $z = \frac{x^2[0]+x^2[1]}{\sigma^2}$, 则 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2}z$ 。

通过变量变换, $z = \frac{2\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2}$, Jacobian 为 $\frac{2}{\sigma^2}$ 。

因此:

$$f_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(u) = f_z\left(\frac{2u}{\sigma^2}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-u/\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}e^{-u/\sigma^2}, \quad u > 0.$$

即 $\hat{\sigma}^2 \sim \text{Exponential}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)$, 或者说是尺度参数为 σ^2 的指数分布。

概率密度函数 $f_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(u) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}e^{-u/\sigma^2}$ 定义在 $u > 0$ 。

检验关于 σ^2 的对称性: 需要检查是否 $f_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\sigma^2 + \delta) = f_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\sigma^2 - \delta)$ 对所有 δ 成立。

当 $\delta > \sigma^2$ 时, $\sigma^2 - \delta < 0$, 不在分布支撑集上, 因此不对称。

即使只考虑 $\delta < \sigma^2$, 比较:

$$f_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\sigma^2 + \delta) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}e^{-(\sigma^2+\delta)/\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}e^{-1}e^{-\delta/\sigma^2},$$

$$f_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\sigma^2 - \delta) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}e^{-(\sigma^2-\delta)/\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}e^{-1}e^{\delta/\sigma^2}.$$

显然 $e^{-\delta/\sigma^2} \neq e^{\delta/\sigma^2}$ (除非 $\delta = 0$), 因此不对称。

Problem 5

Independent bivariate Gaussian samples $\{x[0], x[1], \dots, x[N-1]\}$ are observed. Each observation is a 2×1 vector which is distributed as $x[n] \sim \mathcal{N}(0, C)$ and

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the CRLB for the correlation coefficient ρ .

对于单个观测 $x[n] = [x_1[n], x_2[n]]^T$, 其概率密度函数为:

$$p(x[n]; \rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi|C|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x[n]^T C^{-1} x[n]\right).$$

由于样本独立, N 个观测的联合似然函数为:

$$p(X; \rho) = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} p(x[n]; \rho) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N |C|^{N/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]^T C^{-1} x[n]\right).$$

对数似然函数为:

$$\ln p(X; \rho) = -\frac{N}{2} \ln |C| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]^T C^{-1} x[n] - N \ln(2\pi).$$

协方差矩阵行列式:

$$|C| = 1 \cdot 1 - \rho \cdot \rho = 1 - \rho^2.$$

协方差矩阵的逆:

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\rho \\ -\rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

得分函数是对数似然函数关于 ρ 的一阶导数:

$$s(\rho) = \frac{\partial \ln p(X; \rho)}{\partial \rho}.$$

计算第一项:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[-\frac{N}{2} \ln(1 - \rho^2) \right] = -\frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{-2\rho}{1 - \rho^2} = \frac{N\rho}{1 - \rho^2}.$$

计算第二项:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]^T C^{-1} x[n] \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]^T \frac{\partial C^{-1}}{\partial \rho} x[n].$$

需要计算 $\frac{\partial C^{-1}}{\partial \rho}$:

$$\frac{\partial C^{-1}}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\rho \\ -\rho & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right].$$

使用商法则:

$$\frac{\partial C^{-1}}{\partial \rho} = \frac{2\rho}{(1 - \rho^2)^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\rho \\ -\rho & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

简化后:

$$\frac{\partial C^{-1}}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{(1 - \rho^2)^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2\rho & -(1 + \rho^2) \\ -(1 + \rho^2) & 2\rho \end{bmatrix}.$$

因此第二项为:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(1 - \rho^2)^2} [2\rho(x_1^2[n] + x_2^2[n]) - 2(1 + \rho^2)x_1[n]x_2[n]].$$

Fisher 信息为:

$$I(\rho) = -\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(X; \rho)}{\partial \rho^2} \right].$$

利用得分函数的性质，也可计算：

$$I(\rho) = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln p(X; \rho)}{\partial \rho} \right)^2 \right].$$

经过计算，对于二元高斯分布，单个观测的 Fisher 信息为：

$$I_1(\rho) = \frac{1 + \rho^2}{(1 - \rho^2)^2}.$$

由于 N 个观测独立，总 Fisher 信息为：

$$I_N(\rho) = N \cdot I_1(\rho) = \frac{N(1 + \rho^2)}{(1 - \rho^2)^2}.$$

ρ 的任何无偏估计的方差满足：

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\rho}) \geq \frac{1}{I_N(\rho)} = \frac{(1 - \rho^2)^2}{N(1 + \rho^2)}.$$

Problem 6

If $x[n] = r^n + w[n]$ for $n = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$ are observed, where $w[n]$ is WGN with variance σ^2 and r is to be estimated, find the CRLB. Does an efficient estimator exist and if so find its variance?

由于 $w[n] \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ 且独立，观测 $x[n]$ 相互独立且：

$$x[n] \sim \mathcal{N}(r^n, \sigma^2).$$

联合概率密度函数为：

$$p(\mathbf{x}; r) = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x[n] - r^n)^2 \right).$$

对数似然函数为：

$$\ln p(\mathbf{x}; r) = -\frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] - r^n)^2.$$

得分函数是对数似然函数关于 r 的一阶导数：

$$s(r) = \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; r)}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2(x[n] - r^n)(-nr^{n-1}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} nr^{n-1}(x[n] - r^n).$$

Fisher 信息为：

$$I(r) = -\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\mathbf{x}; r)}{\partial r^2} \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; r)}{\partial r} \right)^2 \right].$$

使用第二种方法：

$$I(r) = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} nr^{n-1}(x[n] - r^n) \right)^2 \right].$$

由于 $x[n]$ 独立，交叉项期望为零：

$$I(r) = \frac{1}{\sigma^4} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n^2 r^{2n-2} \mathbb{E}[(x[n] - r^n)^2] = \frac{1}{\sigma^4} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n^2 r^{2n-2} \sigma^2.$$

简化得:

$$I(r) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n^2 r^{2n-2}.$$

注意当 $n = 0$ 时, $n^2 r^{2n-2} = 0$, 因此求和可从 $n = 1$ 开始:

$$I(r) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} n^2 r^{2n-2}.$$

参数 r 的克拉美-罗下界为:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{r}) \geq \frac{1}{I(r)} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} n^2 r^{2n-2}}.$$

检查得分函数形式:

$$s(r) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n r^{n-1} (x[n] - r^n) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n r^{n-1} x[n] - \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n r^{2n-1} \right).$$

得分函数不能表示为 $K(r)(\hat{r} - r)$ 的形式, 其中 \hat{r} 是某个统计量且 $K(r)$ 只依赖于 r 而不依赖于数据。因此, 有效估计量不存在。

Problem 7

Using the results of Example 3.13, determine the best range estimation accuracy of sonar if

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - 100|t - 0.01| & 0 \leq t \leq 0.02 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let $N_0/2 = 10^{-6}$ and $c = 1500m/s$.

给定信号:

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - 100|t - 0.01| & 0 \leq t \leq 0.02 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

这是一个三角脉冲, 中心在 $t_0 = 0.01$ 秒, 宽度 $T = 0.02$ 秒, 峰值高度为 1。
在区间 $0 \leq t < 0.01$ 时:

$$s(t) = 1 - 100(0.01 - t) = 1 - 1 + 100t = 100t$$

$$\frac{ds(t)}{dt} = 100$$

在区间 $0.01 < t \leq 0.02$ 时:

$$s(t) = 1 - 100(t - 0.01) = 1 - 100t + 1 = 2 - 100t$$

$$\frac{ds(t)}{dt} = -100$$

在 $t = 0.01$ 处导数不连续。

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{ds(t)}{dt} \right)^2 dt = \int_0^{0.01} (100)^2 dt + \int_{0.01}^{0.02} (-100)^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^{0.01} 10000 dt + \int_{0.01}^{0.02} 10000 dt = 10000 \times 0.01 + 10000 \times 0.01 = 100 + 100 = 200$$

给定 $N_0/2 = 10^{-6}$:

$$\text{var}(\hat{\tau}) \geq \frac{10^{-6}}{200} = 5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ 秒}^2$$

标准差:

$$\sigma_\tau \geq \sqrt{5 \times 10^{-9}} \approx 7.07 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

距离 $R = c \cdot \tau/2$, 因此:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(\hat{R}) &= \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 \text{var}(\hat{\tau}) = \left(\frac{1500}{2}\right)^2 \times 5 \times 10^{-9} = (750)^2 \times 5 \times 10^{-9} \\ &= 562500 \times 5 \times 10^{-9} = 2.8125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

距离估计的标准差:

$$\sigma_R \geq \sqrt{2.8125 \times 10^{-3}} \approx 0.0530 \text{ m}$$

Problem 8

功率信号自相关函数的性质:

1. 若 $x(n)$ 是周期的, 周期是 N , 则

$$r_x(m) = r_x(m+N)$$

2. 若 $x(n)$ 是实的, 则 $r_x(m) = r_x(-m)$

**HW: 证明
该4点性质**

3. $r_x(0)$ 取最大值, $r_x(0) = P_x$ 为信号能量

4. 若 $x(n)$ 是复信号, 则 $r_x(m) = r_x^*(-m)$

1

若 $x(n)$ 周期为 N , 则

$$r_x(m) = \mathbb{E}[x(n)x^*(n-m)].$$

由于 $x(n) = x(n+N)$, 有

$$r_x(m+N) = \mathbb{E}[x(n)x^*(n-m-N)] = \mathbb{E}[x(n)x^*(n-m)] = r_x(m).$$

2

若 $x(n)$ 是实的, 则 $x^* = x$,

$$r_x(m) = \mathbb{E}[x(n)x(n-m)].$$

令 $k = n - m$, 则

$$r_x(m) = \mathbb{E}[x(k+m)x(k)] = \mathbb{E}[x(k)x(k+m)] = r_x(-m).$$

3

$$r_x(0) = \mathbb{E}[|x(n)|^2] = P_x.$$

由柯西-施瓦茨不等式:

$$|\mathbb{E}[XY^*]|^2 \leq \mathbb{E}[|X|^2]\mathbb{E}[|Y|^2],$$

取 $X = x(n)$, $Y = x(n-m)$, 得

$$|r_x(m)|^2 \leq P_x^2 \Rightarrow |r_x(m)| \leq r_x(0).$$

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$$r_x(m) = \mathbb{E}[x(n)x^*(n-m)], \quad r_x(-m) = \mathbb{E}[x(n)x^*(n+m)].$$

取复共轭:

$$r_x^*(-m) = \mathbb{E}[x^*(n)x(n+m)].$$

令 $n \rightarrow n - m$ (期望与时间起点无关):

$$r_x^*(-m) = \mathbb{E}[x^*(n-m)x(n)] = \mathbb{E}[x(n)x^*(n-m)] = r_x(m).$$

因此 $r_x(m) = r_x^*(-m)$ 。