## 信号检测与估计 第四章作业



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1.设观测矢量 $\underline{x} = a\underline{s} + \underline{n}$ ,其中a为未知参量,噪声矢量 $\underline{n} \sim N(0,\underline{I})$ , $\underline{s}$ 为已知矢量,假定a与  $\underline{n}$  相互独立,如果 $\underline{a}$ 在[1,5]上均匀分布,即

$$p(a) = \frac{1}{4}, a \in [1, 5]$$

试求未知参量a的最大后验概率估计( $\hat{a}_{mxp}$ )和最小均方误差估计( $\hat{a}_{ms}$ ),及其均值与均方误差,并与克拉美-罗下限的值加以比较(**如果有可能的话**)。

解:由题意可知,观测矢量x的似然函数为:

$$p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]$$

其中N为观测矢量维数。

由 Bayes 公式可得:

$$P\Big[a\Big|\Big(\underline{x} \le \underline{X} \le \underline{x} + d\underline{x}\Big)\Big] = \frac{P\Big[\Big(\underline{x} \le \underline{X} \le \underline{x} + d\underline{x}\Big)\Big|a\Big]P(a)}{P\Big(\underline{x} \le \underline{X} \le \underline{x} + d\underline{x}\Big)}$$

对于观测矢量 $\underline{x}$ 的微小变化 $d\underline{x}$ ,有:

$$P(\underline{x} < \underline{X} < \underline{x} + d\underline{x} | a) = p(\underline{x} | a) d\underline{x}$$

$$P(\underline{x} < \underline{X} < \underline{x} + d\underline{x}) = p(\underline{x}) d\underline{x}$$

$$P[a|(\underline{x} \le \underline{X} \le \underline{x} + d\underline{x})] = P(a|\underline{x})$$

从而得:

$$P(a|\underline{x}) = \frac{p(\underline{x}|a)P(a)}{p(\underline{x})}$$

因此有:

$$P(a \le A \le a + da | \underline{x}) = \frac{p(\underline{x} | a \le A \le a + da) P(a \le A \le a + da)}{p(x)}$$

对于未知参量 a 的微小变化 da,有:

$$p(\underline{x}|a \le A \le a + da) = p(\underline{x}|a)$$

$$P(a \le A \le a + da) = p(a)da$$

$$P(a \le A \le a + da|\underline{x}) = p(a|\underline{x})da$$

从而得:

$$p(a|\underline{x}) = \frac{p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)}{p(\underline{x})}$$

因此,未知参量a的最大后验概率估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} p(a|\underline{x}) = \arg \max_{a} \frac{p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)}{p(\underline{x})}$$

由于 $p(\underline{x})$ 并没有提供任何待估计参数a的任何信息,故上式可变为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg\max_{a} p(\underline{x}|a) p(a)$$
又因为 $p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right], \quad p(a) = \frac{1}{4} \quad a \in [1,5],$  因

此:

$$p(\underline{x}|a)p(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right], & a \in [1,5] \\ 0 & \text{, else} \end{cases}$$

当 $a \in [1,5]$ 时, $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$ 是以 $\frac{\underline{s}^T\underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T\underline{s}}$ 为对称轴的钟型曲线,可得下图:

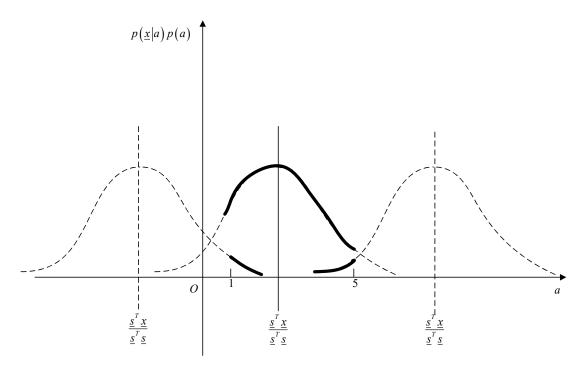


图 1.  $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$ 取值图

其中虚线表示  $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  的值没法取到,其真实值为 0。故未知参量 a 的最大后验估计  $\hat{a}_{map}$  为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \begin{cases} 1, & \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}} < 1\\ \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}, 1 \leq \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}} \leq 5\\ \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}} > 5 \end{cases}$$

由于
$$\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}} | a \sim N\left(a, \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}\right)$$
, 可令:  $\mu = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}$ ,  $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}$ , 故有: 
$$p(\mu | a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

因此有:

$$p(\mu) = \int_{a} p(\mu|a)p(a)da = \frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu-a)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] da = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}}^{\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right) dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right]$$

其中 $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布的 cdf。

所以有:

$$P(\mu<1) = \int_{-\infty}^{1} p(\mu)d\mu = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{1} \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right] d\mu$$

$$P(1 \le \mu \le 5) = \int_{1}^{5} p(\mu)d\mu = \frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{5} \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right] d\mu$$

$$P(\mu>5) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{5}^{+\infty} \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right] d\mu = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{1} \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right] d\mu$$
可令: 
$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{5}^{+\infty} \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right] d\mu = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{1} \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right] d\mu = c,$$
则 
$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{5} \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right] d\mu = 1 - 2c, \quad 故未知参量 a 的最大后验估计的 均值与均方误差为:$$

$$E(\hat{a}_{map}) = c + E(\mu)(1 - 2c) + 5c = 6c + E(a)(1 - 2c) = 3 = E(a)$$

$$E[(\hat{a}_{map} - a)(\hat{a}_{map} - a)^{T}] = E[(\hat{a}_{map} - a)^{2}] = E[(1 - a)^{2}c + (\mu - a)^{2}(1 - 2c) + (5 - a)^{2}c]$$

$$= \frac{32}{3}c + \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}(1 - 2c) = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}} + \left(\frac{32}{3} - 2\frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\right)c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{16}{3} - \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\right)\int_{-\infty}^{1} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{5 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)\right]d\mu$$

最小均方误差估计本质上属于一种加权最小二乘估计,加权系数为对应的概率,也称作后验均值估计,所以有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = \mathbf{E}\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{1}^{5} a \frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{p\left(\underline{x}\right)} da$$

$$= \int_{1}^{5} a \frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{\int_{1}^{5} p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right) da} da = \int_{1}^{5} a \frac{\frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})\right]}{\int_{1}^{5} \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})\right] da} da$$

$$= \int_{1}^{5} \frac{a \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(a^{2}\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}-2a\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}+\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}\underline{x}^{T}\underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\right)\right]}{\int_{1}^{5} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(a^{2}\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}-2a\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}+\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}\underline{x}^{T}\underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\right)\right] da} da$$

可利用  $\mu = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}, \quad$ 故有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = E\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{1}^{5} \frac{a \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(a-\mu\right)^{2}\right]}{\int_{1}^{5} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(a-\mu\right)^{2}\right] da} da$$

$$= \int_{1}^{5} \frac{a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(a-\mu\right)^{2}\right]}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \int_{1}^{5} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(a-\mu\right)^{2}\right] da} da$$

可令:  $m = \frac{1-\mu}{\sigma}$ ,  $n = \frac{5-\mu}{\sigma}$ 故可得:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = E\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{m}^{n} \frac{\left(\sigma y + \mu\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{m}^{n} \exp\left(-\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right) dy} dy$$

$$= \mu + \sigma \int_{m}^{n} \frac{y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right)}{\Phi(n) - \Phi(m)} dy = \mu - \sigma \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{n^{2}}{2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{m^{2}}{2}\right)\right]}{\Phi(n) - \Phi(m)}$$

未知参量 a 的最小均方误差估计的均值与均方误差为:

$$E(\hat{a}_{ms}) = E\left\{\mu - \sigma \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{n^2}{2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{m^2}{2}\right)\right]}{\Phi(n) - \Phi(m)}\right\} = 3 = E(a)$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{ms}-a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{ms}-a\right)^{T}\right]=E\left\{\mu-a-\sigma\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left[\exp\left(-\frac{n^{2}}{2}\right)-\exp\left(-\frac{m^{2}}{2}\right)\right]}{\Phi(n)-\Phi(m)}\right\}^{2}=\frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}$$

此题观测矢量 $\underline{x}$ 与随机参量 $\underline{a}$ 的联合 $\underline{pdf}$ 并不连续,故克拉美-罗下限(CRB)并不存在。

## 2.如果a的分布变为

$$p(a) = \frac{1}{3}\delta(a-1) + \frac{1}{3}\delta(a-2) + \frac{1}{3}\delta(a-3)$$

其它条件同习题 1, 试求未知参量a的最大后验概率估计( $\hat{a}_{map}$ )和最小均方误差估计( $\hat{a}_{ms}$ ),及其均值与均方误差,并与克拉美-罗下限的值加以比较(**如果有可能的话**)。

解:由题意可知,观测矢量x的似然函数为:

$$p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]$$

其中N为观测矢量维数。

未知参量a的最大后验概率估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} p(a|\underline{x}) = \arg \max_{a} \frac{p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)}{p(\underline{x})}$$

由于 $p(\underline{x})$ 并没有提供任何待估计参数a的任何信息,故上式可变为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} p(\underline{x}|a) p(a)$$

又因为

$$p(\underline{x}|a)p(a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right] \left[\frac{1}{3}\delta(a-1) + \frac{1}{3}\delta(a-2) + \frac{1}{3}\delta(a-3)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - \underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - \underline{s})\right] \delta(a-1) + \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - 2\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - 2\underline{s})\right] \delta(a-2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - 3\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - 3\underline{s})\right] \delta(a-3)$$

根据冲激函数的取样性质可知, $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  只在 a=1, a=2, a=3 时存在非零值。所以有:

$$p(\underline{x}|a)p(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})\right] \delta(a-1), & a=1\\ \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})\right] \delta(a-2), & a=2\\ \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})\right] \delta(a-3), & a=3\\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

由于  $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  取值存在冲激函数,所以不能直接比大小,可以认为  $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  在 a 的微小变化 da 上的概率近似  $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  的大小,这也符合最大后验估计的定义。将  $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  在 a=1 的微小变化 da 上的概率  $\frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})^T(\underline{x}-\underline{s})\right]$ 、 $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  在 a=2 的微小变化 da 上的概率  $\frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})^T(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})\right]$  与  $p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)$  在 a=3 的微小变化 da 上的概率  $\frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})^T(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})\right]$  相互作差,可得其相对大小的门限,故有:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \begin{cases} 1 & , & \frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}} < \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & , & \frac{3}{2} \le \frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}} \le \frac{5}{2} \\ 3 & , & \frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}} > \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

由于
$$\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}} | a \sim N\left(a, \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}\right)$$
, 可令:  $\mu = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}$ ,  $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}$ , 故有: 
$$p(\mu | a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

因此有:

$$p(\mu) = \int_{a} p(\mu|a)p(a)da = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu-1)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu-2)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu-3)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] \right\}$$

所以有:

$$P\left(\mu < \frac{3}{2}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{3}{2}} p(\mu) d\mu = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 1)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 2)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 3)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] \right\} d\mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[2 - \Phi\left(\frac{3}{2\sigma}\right)\right]$$

$$P\left(\frac{3}{2} \le \mu \le \frac{5}{2}\right) = \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} p(\mu) d\mu = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 1)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 2)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 3)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] \right\} d\mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ 2\Phi\left(\frac{3}{2\sigma}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$P\left(\mu > \frac{5}{2}\right) = \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{+\infty} p(\mu) d\mu = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^{+\infty} \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 1)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 2)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu - 3)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] \right\} d\mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[2 - \Phi\left(\frac{3}{2\sigma}\right)\right]$$

其中 $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布的 cdf。

可令: 
$$\frac{1}{3}\left[2-\Phi\left(\frac{3}{2\sigma}\right)\right]=c$$
,则 $\frac{1}{3}\left[2\Phi\left(\frac{3}{2\sigma}\right)-1\right]=1-2c$ ,故未知参量  $a$  的

最大后验估计的均值与均方误差为:

$$E(\hat{a}_{map}) = c + 2(1 - 2c) + 3c = 2 = E(a)$$

$$E[(\hat{a}_{map} - a)(\hat{a}_{map} - a)^{T}] = E[(\hat{a}_{map} - a)^{2}] = E[(1 - a)^{2}c + (2 - a)^{2}(1 - 2c) + (3 - a)^{2}c]$$

$$= 2c + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}[2 - \Phi(\frac{3}{2\sigma})] + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}[3 - \Phi(\frac{3}{2\sigma})]$$

最小均方误差估计本质上属于一种加权最小二乘估计,加权系数为对应的概率,也称作后验均值估计,所以有:

$$\begin{split} \hat{a}_{ms} &= \mathbb{E}\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{a}^{a} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right)da = \int_{a}^{a} a\frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{p\left(\underline{x}\right)}da \\ &= \int_{a}^{a} a\frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{\int_{a}^{p} p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)da} da \\ &= \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})\right] + 2\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})\right] + 3\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})\right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})\right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})\right] + 2\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})\right] + 3\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})\right]}{\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-2\underline{s})\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-3\underline{s})\right]} \\ &= \frac{1 + 2\exp\left(\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}-\frac{3}{2}\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}\right) + 3\exp\left(2\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}-4\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}\right)}{1 + \exp\left(\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}-\frac{3}{2}\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}\right) + \exp\left(2\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}-4\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}\right)} \end{split}$$

未知参量 a 的最小均方误差估计的均值与均方误差为:

$$E(\hat{a}_{ms}) = E \left[ \frac{1 + 2 \exp\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - \frac{3}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right) + 3 \exp\left(2\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - 4\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right)}{1 + \exp\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - \frac{3}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right) + \exp\left(2\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - 4\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2 \exp\left[E(a)\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s} - \frac{3}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right] + 3 \exp\left[2E(a)\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s} - 4\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right]}{1 + \exp\left[E(a)\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s} - \frac{3}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right] + \exp\left[2E(a)\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s} - 4\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right]}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right) + 3}{2 + \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right)} = 2 = E(a)$$

$$E\left[(\hat{a}_{ms} - a)(\hat{a}_{ms} - a)^{T}\right] = E\left\{\left[\frac{1 - a + (2 - a)\exp\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - \frac{3}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right) + (3 - a)\exp\left(2\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - 4\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right)}{1 + \exp\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - \frac{3}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right) + \exp\left(2\underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} - 4\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right)}\right]^{2}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \exp\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right)}{4 + 4 \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right) + \exp\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}\right)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

此题观测矢量 $\underline{x}$ 与随机参量a的联合pdf并不连续,故克拉美-罗下限(CRB)并不存在。

3.如果a是均值为 3,方差为 9 的高斯随机变量,即 $a \sim N(3,9)$ ,其它条件同习题 1,试求未知参量a 的线性最小均方误差估计( $\hat{a}_{lms}$ ),最大后验概率估计( $\hat{a}_{lmp}$ )和最小均方误差估计( $\hat{a}_{lms}$ ),及其均值与均方误差,并与克拉美-罗下限的值加以比较(如果有可能的话)。

解:由题意可得,未知参量 a 的 pdf 为:

$$p(a) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(a-3)^2}{18} \right]$$

观测矢量 x 的似然函数为:

$$p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]$$

其中N为观测矢量维数。

依此可求得:

$$E(a) = 3$$

$$E(\underline{x}) = E(a)\underline{s} = 3\underline{s}$$

$$Cov(a, \underline{x}) = Cov(a, a\underline{s} + \underline{n}) = Cov(a, a\underline{s}) = Var(a)\underline{s}^{T} = 9\underline{s}^{T}$$

$$Var(\underline{x}) = E\{[\underline{x} - E(\underline{x})][\underline{x} - E(\underline{x})]^{T}\} = E\{[\underline{x} - E(a)\underline{s}][\underline{x} - E(a)\underline{s}]^{T}\}$$

$$= Var(a)\underline{s}\underline{s}^{T} + \underline{I} = 9\underline{s}\underline{s}^{T} + \underline{I}$$

根据线性最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{lms}$ =E(a)+Cov $(a,\underline{x})$ Var $^{-1}(\underline{x})[\underline{x}$ -E $(\underline{x})]$ 可得:

$$\hat{a}_{lms} = 3 + 9\underline{s}^{T} \left( 9\underline{s}\underline{s}^{T} + \underline{I} \right)^{-1} \left( \underline{x} - 3\underline{s} \right) = \frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

未知参量a的最大后验概率估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} p(a|\underline{x}) = \arg \max_{a} \frac{p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)}{p(\underline{x})}$$

由于 $p(\underline{x})$ 并没有提供任何待估计参数a的任何信息,故上式可变为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} p(\underline{x}|a) p(a)$$

取对数,可得:

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a) p(a)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{map}} = 0, \quad \Box \stackrel{\text{日.}}{\exists} :$$

$$\left[\underline{s}^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s}) - \frac{a-3}{9}\right]_{\hat{a}_{map}} = 0$$

所以
$$\hat{a}_{map} = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}$$
。

最小均方误差估计本质上属于一种加权最小二乘估计,加权系数为对应的概率,也称作后验均值估计,所以有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = E(a|\underline{x}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap(a|\underline{x})da = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a\frac{p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)}{p(\underline{x})}da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a\frac{p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)da}da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a\frac{\frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s}) - \frac{(a-3)^{2}}{18}\right]}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s}) - \frac{(a-3)^{2}}{18}\right]da}da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}\right)a^{2} - 2\left(\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}\right)a\right]\right\}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}\right)a^{2} - 2\left(\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}\right)a\right]\right\}da}$$

可令:

$$\mu_{a|\underline{x}} = \frac{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{\underline{s}} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^2 = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{\underline{s}} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

故有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = \mathbf{E}\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right]}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right] da} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right] = \mu_{a|\underline{x}} = \frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

未知参量a的线性最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{lms}$ 的均值与均方误差为:

$$E(\hat{a}_{lms}) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}\right) = 3 = E(a)$$

$$E\left[(\hat{a}_{map} - a)(\hat{a}_{map} - a)^T\right] = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{n} - \frac{a - 3}{9}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

未知参量 a 的最大后验估计的均值与均方误差为:

$$E(\hat{a}_{map}) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}\right) = \frac{E(a)\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}} = 3 = E(a)$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{map} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{map} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{n} - \frac{a - 3}{9}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

未知参量a的最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{ms}$ 的均值与均方误差为:

$$E(\hat{a}_{ms}) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}\right) = 3 = E(a)$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{ms}-a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{ms}-a\right)^{T}\right]=E\left|\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{n}-\frac{a-3}{9}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}+\frac{1}{9}}\right)^{2}\right|=\frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}+\frac{1}{9}}$$

此题联合 pdf 满足正则条件  $E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \ln p(a)}{\partial a}\right] = 0$ ,且对随机

参量 *a* 的估计均为无偏估计,则克拉美-罗下限(对数联合 pdf 的二阶偏导的数学期望的负倒数)为:

$$CRB = \frac{1}{-E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(a)}{\partial a^2} \right]} = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

随机参量 a 的线性最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{lms}$ 、最大后验估计 $\hat{a}_{map}$ 与最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{ms}$  的均方误差达到 CRB,故 $\hat{a}_{lms}$ 、 $\hat{a}_{map}$ 与 $\hat{a}_{ms}$ 为 a 的有效估计。

- 4.设观测矢量 $\underline{x} = a\underline{s} + \underline{n}$ ,其中a为未知参量,噪声矢量 $\underline{n} \sim N(0, \sigma_n^2 \underline{I})$ , $\underline{s}$ 为已知矢量,求:
  - (1)未知参量a的最小二乘估计 $(\hat{a}_{rs})$ 和最大似然估计 $(\hat{a}_{rs})$ 。
- (2)如果还知道 a 是均值为 m,方差为  $\sigma^2$  的高斯随机变量,即  $a \sim N(m,\sigma^2)$ ,试求未知参量 a 的最大后验概率估计 $(\hat{a}_{map})$ 和最小均方误差估计 $(\hat{a}_{ms})$ 。
- (3)分别给出上述不同估计量的均值与均方误差,并与克拉美-罗下限的值加以比较(**如果有可能的话**)。

解:(1)最小二乘估计法,又称最小平方法,是一种数学优化技术。它通过最小化误差的平方和寻找数据的最佳函数匹配。利用最小二乘估计法可以简便地求得未知的数据,并使得这些求得的数据与实际数据之间误差的平方和为最小。则未知参数 *a* 的最小二乘估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{LS} = \arg\min_{a} J(a)$$

其中 $J(a)=(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{T}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})$ 为误差平方和函数。因此有:

$$\frac{\partial J(a)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{LS}} = \frac{\partial \left(a^2 \underline{s}^T \underline{s} - 2a\underline{s}^T \underline{x} + \underline{x}^T x\right)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{LS}} = \left(2a\underline{s}^T \underline{s} - 2\underline{s}^T \underline{x}\right)\Big|_{\hat{a}_{LS}} = 0$$

故
$$\hat{a}_{LS} = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}$$
。

最大似然估计是利用已知的观测结果,反推最大概率导致这样的观测结果的参数值,则未知参数a的最大似然估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{ml} = \arg\max_{a} p(\underline{x}|a)$$

令 $\underline{R} = \sigma_n^2 \underline{I}$ ,由题意可知,观测矢量 $\underline{x}$ 在未知参量 a 的条件下的条件 pdf 为:

$$p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]$$

其中N为观测矢量 $\underline{x}$ 的维数。取对数可得对数条件pdf为:

$$\ln p\left(\underline{x}|a\right) = -\frac{N}{2}\ln\left(2\pi\right) - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\underline{R}\right| - \frac{1}{2}\left(\underline{x} - a\underline{s}\right)^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\left(\underline{x} - a\underline{s}\right)$$

因此有:

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{ml}} = \left[\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} (\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]\Big|_{\hat{a}_{ml}} = 0$$

$$\pm \hat{x} \hat{a}_{ml} = \frac{\underline{\underline{S}}^T \underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{x}}}{\underline{\underline{S}}^T \underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{s}}} = \frac{\underline{\underline{S}}^T \underline{\underline{x}}}{\underline{\underline{S}}^T \underline{\underline{s}}} \circ$$

(2)由题意可知,未知参量 a 的 pdf 为:

$$p(a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{(a-m)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

令 $\underline{R} = \sigma_n^2 \underline{I}$ , 观测矢量 $\underline{x}$ 的似然函数为:

$$p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]$$

其中N为观测矢量 $\underline{x}$ 的维数。则未知参量a的最大后验概率估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} p(a|\underline{x}) = \arg \max_{a} \frac{p(\underline{x}|a)p(a)}{p(\underline{x})}$$

由于 $p(\underline{x})$ 并没有提供任何待估计参数a的任何信息,故上式可变为:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} p(\underline{x}|a) p(a)$$

取对数,可得:

$$\hat{a}_{map} = \arg \max_{a} \ln \left[ p(\underline{x}|a) p(a) \right]$$
由于  $p(\underline{x}|a) p(a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}} |\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} (\underline{x} - a\underline{s}) - \frac{(a - m)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} \right],$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \ln \left[ p(\underline{x}|a) p(a) \right]}{\partial a} \Big|_{\hat{a}_{map}} = 0, \quad \Box \Leftrightarrow \frac{s^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} (\underline{x} - a\underline{s}) - \frac{a - m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\left[ \underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} (\underline{x} - a\underline{s}) - \frac{a - m}{\sigma^{2}} \right]} \Big|_{\hat{a}_{map}} = 0$$

所以
$$\hat{a}_{map} = \frac{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{\underline{x}} + \frac{\underline{m}}{\underline{\sigma}^2}}{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{\underline{s}} + \frac{1}{\underline{\sigma}^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{\underline{x}} + \frac{\underline{m}}{\underline{\sigma}^2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{\underline{s}} + \frac{1}{\underline{\sigma}^2}} \circ$$

最小均方误差估计本质上属于一种加权最小二乘估计,加权系数为对应的概率,也称作后验均值估计,所以有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = \mathbf{E}\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{p\left(\underline{x}\right)} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right) da} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}}|\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s}) - \frac{(a-m)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right]}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}}|\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s}) - \frac{(a-m)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] da} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a^{2} - 2\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a\right]\right\} da}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a^{2} - 2\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a\right]\right\} da}$$

可令:

$$\mu_{a|\underline{x}} = \frac{\underline{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^2}}}{\underline{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}}}$$

$$\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^2 = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}}}$$

故有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = \mathbf{E}\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right]}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right] da} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right] = \mu_{a|\underline{x}} = \frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}$$

(3)未知参量 a 的最小二乘估计 $\hat{a}_{LS}$  的均值与均方误差为:

$$E\left(\hat{a}_{LS}\right) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}\right) = a$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{LS} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{LS} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{n}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\frac{\underline{n}^{T}\underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\right) = \frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}\underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}} = \frac{\sigma_{n}^{2}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}$$

未知参量 a 的最大似然估计 $\hat{a}_{m}$  的均值与均方误差为:

$$E\left(\hat{a}_{ml}\right) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{x}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\right) = a$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{ms} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{ms} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{n}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\frac{\underline{n}^{T}\underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}\right) = \frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}\underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}} = \frac{\sigma_{n}^{2}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s}}$$

未知参量 a 的最大后验估计 $\hat{a}_{map}$  的均值与均方误差为:

$$E(\hat{a}_{map}) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}\right) = \frac{E(a) \underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}} = m = E(a)$$

$$E\left[(\hat{a}_{map} - a)(\hat{a}_{map} - a)^{T}\right] = E\left[\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{n} - \frac{a - m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}\right)^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}$$

未知参量a的最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{ms}$ 的均值与均方误差为:

$$E\left(\hat{a}_{ms}\right) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}\right) = m = E\left(a\right)$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{ms} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{ms} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left[\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{n} - \frac{a - m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{n}^{2}}\underline{s}^{T}\underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}$$

当 a 为非随机参量时,此题对数似然函数满足正则条件  $E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a}\right] = 0$ ,且对非随机参量 a 的估计均为无偏估计,则克拉美-罗下限(对数似然函数的二阶偏导的数学期望的负倒数)为:

$$CRB = \frac{1}{-E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a^2} \right]} = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s}} = \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}$$

非随机参量 a 的最小二乘估计 $\hat{a}_{LS}$ 与最大似然估计 $\hat{a}_{ml}$  的均方误差 达到 CRB,故 $\hat{a}_{LS}$ 与 $\hat{a}_{ml}$ 为 a 的有效估计。

当 a 为 随 机 参 量 时 , 此 题 联 合 pdf 满 足 正 则 条 件  $E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \ln p(a)}{\partial a}\right] = 0$ ,且对随机参量 a 的估计均为无偏估计,则 克拉美-罗下限(对数联合 pdf 的二阶偏导的数学期望的负倒数)为:

$$CRB = \frac{1}{-E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(a)}{\partial a^2} \right]} = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \underline{s}^T \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}}$$

随机参量 a 的最大后验估计 $\hat{a}_{map}$ 与最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{ms}$  的均方误差达到 CRB,故 $\hat{a}_{map}$ 与 $\hat{a}_{ms}$ 为 a 的有效估计。

- 5.设观测矢量 $\underline{x} = a\underline{s} + \underline{n}$ ,其中a为未知参量,噪声矢量 $\underline{n} \sim N(0,\underline{R})$ , $\underline{s}$ 为已知矢量,求:
- (1)未知参量a的最小二乘估计( $\hat{a}_{us}$ ),最优加权矩阵相应的加权最小二乘估计( $\hat{a}_{ws}$ )和最大似然估计( $\hat{a}_{ul}$ )。
- (2)如果还知道a是均值为m,方差为 $\sigma^2$ 的高斯随机变量,即 $a \sim N(m, \sigma^2)$ ,试求未知参量a的最小均方误差估计 $(\hat{a}_m)$ 。
- (3)分别给出上述不同估计量的均值与均方误差,并与克拉美-罗下限的值加以比较(**如果有可能的话**)。

解:(1)最小二乘估计法,又称最小平方法,是一种数学优化技术。它通过最小化误差的平方和寻找数据的最佳函数匹配。利用最小二乘估计法可以简便地求得未知的数据,并使得这些求得的数据与实际数

据之间误差的平方和为最小,则未知参数a的最小二乘估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{LS} = \arg\min_{a} J(a)$$

其中 $J(a)=(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^T(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})$ 为误差平方和函数。因此有:

$$\frac{\partial J(a)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{LS}} = \frac{\partial \left(a^2 \underline{s}^T \underline{s} - 2a \underline{s}^T \underline{x} + \underline{x}^T \underline{x}\right)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{LS}} = \left(2a \underline{s}^T \underline{s} - 2\underline{s}^T \underline{x}\right)\Big|_{\hat{a}_{LS}} = 0$$

故
$$\hat{a}_{LS} = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}$$
。

最小二乘估计将误差矢量中的各分量同等看待,认为各分量对观测矢量的影响相同,但事实上,误差分量越大,对观测矢量的影响越大。加权最小二乘估计对于误差越大的分量赋予更小权重,对于误差较小的分量赋予更大的权重,然后采用普通最小二乘法估计其参数的一种数学优化技术。假设 $\underline{w}$ 为加权矩阵(是一正定阵),则未知参数 a的加权最小二乘估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{WLS} = \arg\min_{a} J(a)$$

其中 $J(a)=(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{\mathsf{T}}\underline{W}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})$ 为加权误差平方和函数。因此有:

$$\frac{\partial J(a)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{WLS}} = \frac{\partial \left(a^2 \underline{s}^T \underline{W} \underline{s} - 2a\underline{s}^T \underline{W} \underline{x} + \underline{x}^T \underline{W} \underline{x}\right)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{WLS}} = \left(2a\underline{s}^T \underline{W} \underline{s} - 2\underline{s}^T \underline{W} \underline{x}\right)\Big|_{\hat{a}_{WLS}} = 0$$

故
$$\hat{a}_{wLS} = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{W} \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{W} \underline{s}}$$
。

根据最小均方误差准则,利用矩阵柯西施瓦兹不等式可得,当加权矩阵 $\underline{W} = \underline{R}^{-1}$ 时,为最优加权最小二乘估计,此时有:

$$\hat{a}_{WLS} = \frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s}}$$

最大似然估计是利用已知的观测结果,反推最大概率导致这样的观测结果的参数值,则未知参数a的最大似然估计为:

$$\hat{a}_{ml} = \arg\max_{a} p(\underline{x}|a)$$

由题意可知,观测矢量x的似然函数为:

$$p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]$$

其中N为观测矢量x的维数。取对数可得对数似然函数为:

$$\ln p\left(\underline{x}|a\right) = -\frac{N}{2}\ln\left(2\pi\right) - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\underline{R}\right| - \frac{1}{2}\left(\underline{x} - a\underline{s}\right)^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\left(\underline{x} - a\underline{s}\right)$$

因此有:

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a}\Big|_{\hat{a}_{ml}} = \left[\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} (\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]\Big|_{\hat{a}_{ml}} = 0$$

故
$$\hat{a}_{ml} = \frac{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{x}}}{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{s}}}$$
。

(2)由题意可知,未知参量 a 的 pdf 为:

$$p(a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{(a-m)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

观测矢量x的似然函数为:

$$p(\underline{x}|a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x} - a\underline{s})\right]$$

其中N为观测矢量x的维数。

最小均方误差估计本质上属于一种加权最小二乘估计,加权系数为对应的概率,也称作后验均值估计,所以有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = \mathbb{E}\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{p\left(\underline{x}\right)} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p\left(\underline{x}|a\right)p\left(a\right) da} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}}|\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s}) - \frac{(a-m)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right]}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N+1}{2}}|\underline{R}|^{\frac{1}{2}}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s})^{T} \underline{R}^{-1}(\underline{x}-a\underline{s}) - \frac{(a-m)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] da} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a^{2} - 2\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a\right]\right\} da}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a^{2} - 2\left(\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}\right)a\right]\right\} da}$$

可令:

$$\mu_{a|\underline{x}} = \frac{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^2}}{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{\underline{s}} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}}$$

$$\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^2 = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{s}}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{\underline{s}} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}}$$

故有:

$$\hat{a}_{ms} = \mathbf{E}\left(a|\underline{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ap\left(a|\underline{x}\right) da = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right]}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right] da} da$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{a|\underline{x}}^{2}}\left(a - \mu_{a|\underline{x}}\right)^{2}\right] = \mu_{a|\underline{x}} = \frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}$$

(3)未知参量 a 的最小二乘估计 $\hat{a}_{LS}$  的均值与均方误差为:

$$E\left(\hat{a}_{LS}\right) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^T \underline{x}}{\underline{s}^T \underline{s}}\right) = a$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{LS} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{LS} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{n}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}} \frac{\underline{n}^{T} \underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}}\right) = \frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R} \underline{s}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{s} \underline{s}^{T} \underline{s}}$$

未知参量 a 的最优加权最小二乘估计 $\hat{a}_{ws}$  的均值与均方误差为:

$$E\left(\hat{a}_{WLS}\right) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{x}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s}}\right) = a$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{WLS} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{WLS} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{n}}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s}}\underline{n}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s}\right) = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s}}$$

未知参量 a 的最大似然估计 $\hat{a}_{m}$  的均值与均方误差为:

$$E\left(\hat{a}_{ml}\right) = E\left(\frac{\underline{\underline{s}^{T}}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{x}}{\underline{\underline{s}^{T}}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s}}\right) = a$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{ml} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{ml} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left(\frac{\underline{\underline{s}^{T}}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{n}}{\underline{\underline{s}^{T}}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s}}\underline{\underline{n}^{T}}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{\underline{s}}\right) = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{s}^{T}}\underline{R}^{-1}\underline{s}}$$

未知参量a的最小均方误差估计 $\hat{a}_{ms}$ 的均值与均方误差为:

$$E\left(\hat{a}_{ms}\right) = E\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{x} + \frac{m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}\right) = m = E(a)$$

$$E\left[\left(\hat{a}_{ms} - a\right)\left(\hat{a}_{ms} - a\right)^{T}\right] = E\left[\left(\frac{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{n} - \frac{a - m}{\sigma^{2}}}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\underline{s}^{T} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}$$

当 a 为非随机参量时,此题对数似然函数满足正则条件  $E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a}\right]=0$ ,且对非随机参量 a 的估计均为无偏估计,则克拉美

-罗下限(对数似然函数的二阶偏导的数学期望的负倒数)为:

$$CRB = \frac{1}{-E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a^2}\right]} = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s}}$$

非随机参量 a 的最优加权最小二乘估计 $\hat{a}_{mrs}$  与最大似然估计 $\hat{a}_{mn}$  的均方误差达到 CRB,故 $\hat{a}_{mrs}$  与 $\hat{a}_{mn}$  为 a 的有效估计。非随机参量 a 的最小二乘估计 $\hat{a}_{rs}$  未达到 CRB,故 $\hat{a}_{rs}$  为 a 的无效估计。

当 a 为 随 机 参 量 时 , 此 题 联 合 pdf 满 足 正 则 条 件  $E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \ln p(a)}{\partial a}\right] = 0$ ,且对随机参量 a 的估计均为无偏估计,则 克拉美-罗下限(对数联合 pdf 的二阶偏导的数学期望的负倒数)为:

$$CRB = \frac{1}{-E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\underline{x}|a)}{\partial a^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(a)}{\partial a^2} \right]} = \frac{1}{\underline{s}^T \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{s} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}}$$

随机参量 a 的最小均方误差估计  $\hat{a}_{ms}$  的均方误差达到 CRB,故  $\hat{a}_{ms}$  为 a 的有效估计。

## 参考文献

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