

## Homework Assignment #6

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## Problem 1, a)

$$\begin{aligned}
E[||x - x^*||^2] &= E[(x - y^T \theta)^2] \\
&= E[x^2 - 2\theta^T yx + \theta^T y y^T \theta] \\
&= E[x^2] - 2\theta^T E[yx] + \theta^T E[yy^T] \theta \\
&= \sigma^2 - 2\theta^T r_{y,x} + \theta^T C_y \theta
\end{aligned}$$

## Problem 1, b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} E[||x - x^*||^2] &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} E[||x - x^*||^2] \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [\sigma^2 - 2\theta^T r_{y,x} + \theta^T C_y \theta] \\
&= -2r_{y,x} + 2C_y \theta \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\theta = C_y^{-1} r_{y,x}$$

## Problem 1, c)

$$\begin{aligned}
C_y &= E[yy^T] \\
&= E[(ax + n)(ax + n)^T] \\
&= E[x^2 aa^T + xan^T + xna^T + nn^T] \\
&= E[x^2] aa^T + E[xn^T] a + E[xn] a^T + E[nn^T]
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $n$  is independent,  $E[xn] = E[xn^T] = 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sigma^2 aa^T + 0 + 0 + C_n \\
&= \sigma^2 aa^T + C_n
\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1, d)

$$\begin{aligned}r_{y,x} &= E[yx] \\&= E[(ax + n)(x)] \\&= E[ax^2 + nx] \\&= aE[x^2] + E[n]E[x] \\&= \sigma^2 a + 0 \\&= \sigma^2 a\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1, e)

$$\begin{aligned}x^* &= y^T \theta \\&= y^T C_y^{-1} r_{y,x} \\&= (ax + n)^T (\sigma^2 aa^T + C_n)^{-1} \sigma^2 a\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 2, a)

$$\begin{aligned}E[MSE_2(\hat{\theta})] &= E\left[\frac{1}{M} \sum_{n \in S_2} \|x_n - f(y_n, \hat{\theta})\|_2^2\right] \\&= \frac{1}{M} E\left[\sum_{n \in S_2} \|x_n - f(y_n, \hat{\theta})\|_2^2\right] \\&= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n \in S_2} E[\|x_n - f(y_n, \hat{\theta})\|_2^2]\end{aligned}$$

Since when we know that  $\hat{\theta} > \theta^*$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{M} \sum_{n \in S_2} E[\|x_n - f(y_n, \hat{\theta})\|_2^2] &\geq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n \in S_2} E[\|x_n - f(y_n, \theta^*)\|_2^2] \\E[MSE_2(\hat{\theta})] &\geq E[MSE_2\theta^*]\end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $MSE_2(\theta^*)$  is smaller.

### Problem 2, b)

We will need to know the distribution of  $x_n$  and  $y_n$ . This values are usually not given/available.

### Problem 2, c)

I think  $L$  needs to be at least larger than  $p$ , where  $p$  is the dimension of  $\theta$  ( $\theta \in R^p$ ). Is also important to note that if  $L \Rightarrow \infty$ , the better  $\hat{\theta}$  becomes.

## Problem 2, d)

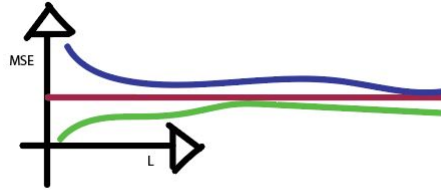


Figure 1: Problem 2-d

Blue Line (Top line) is  $MSE_2\hat{\theta}$

Purple Line (Middle Line) is  $MSE_2(\theta^*)$

Green Line (Bottom Line) is  $MSE_1(\hat{\theta})$

## Problem 3, e)

The PSNR for the moving average filter (22.8478) is worst than the learned filter (24.9928).