TD07: Estimation Theory

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EE21: Random Signal Processing

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#### Exercise 1

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## **Problem Description**

设有N次观测 $z_i = A + \nu_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ ,其中 $\nu_i$ 为高斯白噪声且 $\nu_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ ,并与A统计独立,A在 $(-A_0, A_0)$  上服从均匀分布,证明**A**的最大后验概率估计为:

$$\widehat{A}_{map} = \begin{cases} -A_0, & (\overline{z} < -A_0) \\ \overline{z}, & (-A_0 \le \overline{z} \le A_0) \\ A_0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

其中,

$$\overline{z} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} z_i$$

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#### **Solution**

证明:

求A的最大后验概率估计,即求使得(1)式最大的A值作为其估计值。由于f(z)与A无关,所以求(1)式的最大值即为求使得其分子最大的A 值。

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## **Solution**

$$f(z|A)f(A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (z_i - A)^2\} f(A)$$

$$\ln\{f(z|A)f(A)\} = \ln\{f(A)\} - \frac{N}{2}\ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(z_i - A)^2$$
$$= \ln\{f(A)\} - \frac{N}{2}\ln(2\pi\sigma^2)$$
$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(z_i^2 - 2Az_i + A^2)$$

当
$$\overline{z} < -A_0$$
时,取 $\widehat{A}_{map} = -A_0$ ;

当
$$\overline{z} > A_0$$
时,取 $\widehat{A}_{map} = A_0$ ;

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#### **Solution**

当 $|z| \le A_0$ 时,即为求使得

$$g(A) = NA^{2} - 2A \sum_{i=1}^{N} (z_{i})$$

最小的A值,求导使其导数为0,则

$$A = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} z_i = \overline{z}$$

综合以上,

$$\widehat{A}_{map} = \begin{cases} -A_0, & (\overline{z} < -A_0) \\ \overline{z}, & (-A_0 \le \overline{z} \le A_0) \\ A_0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

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## **Problem Description**

从有噪声的观测中估计天线方位角。在观测之前已知角度s在[-1,1](单位为mrad)上均匀分布,噪声 $n_i$ 是各自独立的且与s无关,噪声的分布密度为

$$f(n_i) = \begin{cases} 1 - |n_i|, & (-1 < n_i < 1) \\ 0, & (otherwise) \end{cases}$$

观测样本为 $z_i = s + n_i$ 。

- ① 求单次观测 $z_i = 1.5$ 时的均方估计;
- ② 求单次观测 $z_i = 1.5$ 时的最大后验概率估计。

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$$\hat{\theta}_{ms} = E[s|z] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} sf(s|z)ds$$

$$f(s|z) = \frac{f(z|s)f(s)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z|s)f(s)ds}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{ms} = E[s|z]$$

$$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} sf(z|s)f(s)ds}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z|s)f(s)ds}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(1 - |z - s|)f(s)ds}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - |z - s|)f(s)ds}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{0.5}^{1} s(s - 0.5)f(s)ds}{\int_{0.5}^{1} (s - 0.5)f(s)ds} = \frac{5}{6}$$

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#### **Solution**

(2)

$$f(z;s) = \begin{cases} 1 - |z - s|, & (-1 < z - s < 1) \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

由最大后验概率方程,当一次观测 $z_1 = 1.5$ 时,使得最大后验概率方程取最大值的s的值为1,所以:

$$\hat{s}_{map} = 1$$

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## **Problem Description**

给定 $z = \frac{s}{2} + n, n$ 是均值为零方差为1的高斯随机变量:

- ① 求s的最大似然估计 $\hat{s}_{ml}$ ;
- ② 对下列f(s)求最大后验估计 $\hat{s}_{map}$ .

$$f(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \exp(-\frac{s}{4}), & (s \ge 0) \\ 0, & (s < 0) \end{cases}$$

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#### **Solution**

(1)首先构建s的最大似然函数:

$$f(z;s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(z - \frac{s}{2})^2\}$$

则 $\hat{s}_{ml}$ 即为使上式取值最小的s值,所以:

$$\hat{s}_{ml} = 2z$$

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#### Solution

(2) s的后验概率为:

$$f(s|z) = \frac{f(z|s)f(s)}{f(z)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(z - \frac{s}{2})^2\}\frac{1}{4} \exp\{-\frac{s}{4}\}}{f(z)}$$

由于f(z)与s无关,所以求上式的极大值,即为求其分子的最大值。整理其分子得:

$$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\{-\frac{1}{8}(s+1-2z)^2 + \frac{1-4z}{8}\}$$

求得使上式最大的s作为 $\hat{s}_{map}$ ,则:

$$\widehat{s}_{map} = \begin{cases} 2z - 1, & (z \ge \frac{1}{2}) \\ 0, & (z < \frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$$

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## **Problem Description**

设观测信号 $z_i = A + \nu_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, N)$ ,已知 $\nu_i$ 是相互独立,具有相同分布的高斯白噪声,其均值为 $\mathbf{0}$ ,方差为 $\sigma^2$ ;信号A也是一零均值方差为 $\sigma^2$ 的高斯信号,且与噪声统计独立。通过 $\mathbf{N}$ 次观测对信号A进行估计,求信号A的最小均方估计 $\widehat{A}_{ms}$ ,最大后验概率估计 $\widehat{A}_{map}$ 和条件中位数估计 $\widehat{A}_{med}$ 。

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#### **Solution**

(1) 先求后验概率密度

$$f(A|z) = \frac{f(z|A)f(A)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z|A)f(A)dA}$$

$$f(z|A) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{N/2}} \exp[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (z_i - A)^2]$$

$$f(A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_A^2}} \exp[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_A^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (A - \mu_A)^2]$$

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则

# **Solution**

 $f(z|A)f(A) = K * \exp\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (z_i - A)^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma_A^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (A - \mu_A)^2\}$ 

其中,
$$K = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{N/2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}$$
,

$$f(z|A)f(A) = K \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^2} (NA^2 - 2NA\bar{z}) + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (A - \mu_A)^2\right]\}$$

$$2^{r}\sigma^{2}$$

式中,
$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} z_i$$
。定义:

式中,
$$ar{z}=rac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}z_{i}$$
。定义

$$z = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1} z_i$$
。 定义  $1$ 

$$1_{(NA^2)}$$

$$W(A) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (NA^2 - 2NA\bar{z}) + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2} (A - \mu_A)^2$$

$$-2NAz) + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}(A + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2})$$

 $f(z|A)f(A) = K \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}W(A)\}$ 

$$-2NAz) + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}(A)$$

$$\sigma_A^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(A-\mu_A)^2$$

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# **Solution**

$$f(A|z) = \frac{f(z|A)f(A)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z|A)f(A)dA}$$
$$= \frac{exp\{-\frac{1}{2}W(A)\}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} exp\{-\frac{1}{2}W(A)\}}$$

$$= \frac{exp\{-\frac{1}{2}W(A)\}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} exp\{-\frac{1}{2}W(A)\}dA}$$

上式的分母与
$$A$$
无关, $W(A)$ 是 $A$ 的二次型,经过配方可得:

$$W(A) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{A|x}^2} (A - \mu_{A|z}) - \frac{\mu_{A|z}^2}{\sigma_{A|x}^2} + \frac{\mu_A^2}{\sigma_A^2}$$

 $exp\{-\frac{1}{2}W(A)\}$ 

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{A|z}^2 &= (\frac{N}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2})^{-1} \\ \mu_{A|z} &= (\frac{N}{\sigma^2}\bar{z} + \frac{\mu_A}{\sigma_A^2})\sigma_{A|z}^2 \end{split}$$

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Exercise 1

#### **Solution**

将W(A)带入f(A|z)得

$$f(A|z) = \frac{\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{A|z}^{2}}(A - \mu_{A|z})^{2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\mu_{A}^{2}}{\sigma_{A}^{2}} - \frac{\mu_{A|z}}{\sigma_{A|z}^{2}}\right)\right]}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{A|z}^{2}}(A - \mu_{A|z})^{2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\mu_{A}^{2}}{\sigma_{A}^{2}} - \frac{\mu_{A|z}}{\sigma_{A|z}^{2}}\right)\right] dA}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{A|z}^{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{A|z}^{2}}(A - \mu_{A|z})^{2}\right\}$$

由上式可以看出,后验概率密度是高斯的。 最小均方估计为被估计量的条件均值,所以

$$\hat{A}_{ms} = \mu_{A|z} = \left(\frac{N}{\sigma^2}\bar{z} + \frac{\mu_A}{\sigma_A^2}\right)\sigma_{A|z}^2 = \frac{\frac{N}{\sigma^2}\bar{z} + \frac{\mu_A}{\sigma_A^2}}{\frac{N}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}} = \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_A^2 + \sigma^2/N}\bar{z}$$

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#### **Solution**



$$k = \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_A^2 + \sigma^2/N}$$

则:

$$\hat{A}_{ms} = k\bar{z}$$

由于最大后验概率估计是使后验概率密度最大所对应的**A**值且条件中位数是A的条件概率密度的中位数,因此可得

$$\hat{A}_{map} = \hat{A}_{med} = \mu_{A|z} = \hat{A}_{ms}$$

即最大后验概率估计、条件中位数估计和最小均方估计相等。

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