

Appendix :

1. The normal density for a vector \vec{x} of dimension N is given by

$$p(\vec{x}/\theta) = (2\pi)^{-N/2} |\Sigma|^{-1/2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}) \right]$$

where the parameters are $\theta = \{\vec{\mu}, \Sigma\}$. In the BLUE explanation on the next page the symbol \mathbf{C}_x is used instead of Σ for the covariance matrix.

2. The Cramer Rao Lower Bound (CRLB) is a lower bound for the variance of an estimator $\hat{\theta}$ based on N observations $\vec{x} = [x(0), x(1), \dots, x(N-1)]$. The distribution $p(\vec{x}/\theta)$ must be known in order to find the bound. The CRLB is only valid if the following condition applies :

$$E \left[\frac{\delta \log[p(\vec{x}/\theta)]}{\delta \theta} \right] = 0$$

Then the CRLB is given by

$$\text{var}[\hat{\theta}] \geq CRLB = \frac{-1}{E \left[\frac{\delta^2 \log[p(\vec{x}/\theta)]}{\delta^2 \theta} \right]}$$

3. The Minimum Variance Unbiased (MVU) estimator fulfills

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$$

$$\text{var}[\hat{\theta}] = CRLB$$

Further, the following applies :

$$\frac{\delta \log[p(\vec{x}/\theta)]}{\delta \theta} = I(\theta)(\hat{\theta} - \theta)$$

where

$$I(\theta) = \frac{1}{\text{var}[\hat{\theta}]}$$

4. The Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) is given by the following where \vec{s} and the covariance matrix \mathbf{C}_x are assumed known:

$$\hat{\theta} = \vec{a}^T \vec{x} = \sum_n a_n x(n)$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$$

$$E[\vec{x}] = \vec{s}\theta$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = E[\vec{a}^T \vec{x}] = \vec{a}^T \vec{s}\theta \Rightarrow \vec{a}^T \vec{s} = 1$$

$$\text{var}[\hat{\theta}] = \vec{a}^T \mathbf{C}_x \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\mathbf{C}_x^{-1} \vec{s}}{\vec{s}^T \mathbf{C}_x^{-1} \vec{s}}$$

5. The Likelihood Ratio Test (LRT) for binary detection is given by

$$LR = \frac{p(\vec{x}/H_1)}{p(\vec{x}/H_0)} \leq \lambda$$

where $\vec{x} = [x(0), \dots, x(N-1)]$

6. The Bayes Rule is given by

$$P(\omega/x) = \frac{p(x/\omega)P(\omega)}{p(x)}$$