统计信号处理基础 第 05 次作业

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1. 电平估计问题

接收信号的N次独立观测为 r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_N ,其中

$$r_i = A + n_i \qquad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, N)$$

每个噪声样本都是独立同分布的高斯噪声 $n_i\sim N(0,\sigma_n^2)$,噪声与信号样本统计独立。A为有用信号,即待估计参量。试给出待估计量A在不同先验概率分布情况下的 MAP 估计量:

- (1) 均匀分布 $A \sim U(-A_0, A_0)$
- (2) 高斯分布 $A \sim N(\mu_A, \sigma_A^2)$

【解答】

(1) 均匀分布 $A \sim U(-A_0, A_0)$

$$P(A) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2A_0} &, |A| \leq A_0 \\ 0 &, |A| > A_0 \end{cases} \label{eq:parameters}$$

先验概率为

$$P(r|A) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_n^2)^{N/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (r_i - A)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right)$$

由于

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \ (r_i - A)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ r_i^2 + NA^2 - 2N\bar{r}A = N(A - \bar{r})^2 - Nr^2 + NA^2 = N(A - \bar{r})^2 + K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + K_4 + K_4 + K_4 + K_5 +$$

$$\bar{r} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} r_i$$

因此先验概率可化简为

$$P({\pmb r}|A) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_{p}^{2})^{N/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{N(A-\bar{r})^{2} + K_{1}}{2\sigma_{p}^{2}}\right) = K_{2} \exp\left(-\frac{N(A-\bar{r})^{2}}{2\sigma_{p}^{2}}\right)$$

再求后验概率,当 $|A| \leq A_0$ 时

$$P(A|\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{P(\boldsymbol{r}|A)P(A)}{\int_{\mathbb{R}} P(\boldsymbol{r}|A)P(A)dA} = \frac{K_2 \mathrm{exp}\left(-\frac{N(A-\bar{r})^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2A_0}}{\int_{-A_0}^{A_0} K_2 \mathrm{exp}\left(-\frac{N(A-\bar{r})^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2A_0}dA} = K_3 \mathrm{exp}\left(-\frac{N(A-\bar{r})^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right)$$

当 $|A| > A_0$ 时,有P(A|r) = 0,因此

$$P(A|\boldsymbol{r}) = \begin{cases} K_3 \mathrm{exp}\left(-\frac{N(A-\bar{r})^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) &, |A| \leq A_0 \\ 0 &, |A| > A_0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $K_3 > 0$ 。

因此 MAP 估计量为

$$\hat{A} = \underset{A}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A|r) = \underset{A \text{ s.t.}|A| \leq A_0}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{N(A-\bar{r})^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \right\} = \underset{A \text{ s.t.}|A| \leq A_0}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ (A-\bar{r})^2 \right\}$$

可得

$$\hat{A} = \begin{cases} -A_0 &, \bar{r} < A_0 \\ \bar{r} &, |\bar{r}| \le A_0 \\ A_0 &, \bar{r} > A_0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 高斯分布 $A \sim N(\mu_A, \sigma_A^2)$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_A} \exp\left(-\frac{(A-\mu_A)^2}{2\sigma_A^2}\right)$$

先验概率为

$$P(\boldsymbol{r}|A) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_n^2)^{N/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (r_i - A)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right)$$

则后验概率仍为高斯分布

$$\begin{split} P(A|\boldsymbol{r}) &= \frac{P(\boldsymbol{r}|A)P(A)}{\int_{\mathbb{R}} P(\boldsymbol{r}|A)P(A)dA} = K_1 \mathrm{exp}\left(-\frac{(A-\mu_A)^2}{2\sigma_A^2} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (r_i-A)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \\ &= K_1 \mathrm{exp}\left(-\frac{\sigma_n^2(A-\mu_A)^2 + \sigma_A^2 \sum_{i=1}^N (r_i-A)^2}{2\sigma_n^2\sigma_A^2}\right) \end{split}$$

其中

分子 =
$$(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_A^2 N)A^2 - (2\sigma_n^2 \mu_A + 2\sigma_A^2 N \bar{r})A$$
 + 不含 A 的常数
$$= (\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_A^2 N) \left(A - \frac{\sigma_n^2 \mu_A + N\sigma_A^2 \bar{r}}{\sigma_n^2 + N\sigma_A^2}\right)^2 +$$
 不含 A 的常数

因此

$$P(A|\boldsymbol{r}) = K_2 \mathrm{exp}\left(-\frac{(A-\mu_{A|r})^2}{2\sigma_{A|r}^2}\right)$$

其中

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{A|r}^2 &= \frac{\sigma_A^2 \sigma_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_A^2 N} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_A^2} + \frac{N}{\sigma_n^2}} \\ \mu_{A|r} &= \frac{\sigma_n^2 \mu_A + N \sigma_A^2 \bar{r}}{\sigma_n^2 + N \sigma_A^2} = \frac{\frac{\sigma_n^2}{N}}{\frac{\sigma_n^2}{N} + \sigma_A^2} \mu_A + \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\frac{\sigma_n^2}{N} + \sigma_A^2} \bar{r} \end{split}$$

因此 MAP 估计量为

$$\hat{A} = \underset{A}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(A|r) = \underset{A}{\operatorname{argmin}} \big\{ \big(A - \mu_{A|r}\big)^2 \big\} = \mu_{A|r} = \frac{\sigma_n^2 \mu_A + N \sigma_A^2 \bar{r}}{\sigma_n^2 + N \sigma_A^2}$$