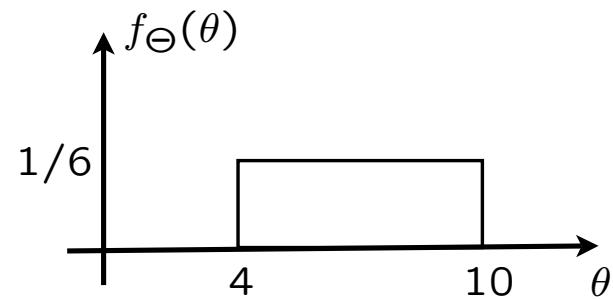


## LECTURE 16: Least mean squares (LMS) estimation

- minimize (conditional) mean squared error  $E[(\Theta - \hat{\theta})^2 | X = x]$ 
  - solution:  $\hat{\theta} = E[\Theta | X = x]$
  - general estimation method
- Mathematical properties
- Example

## LMS estimation in the absence of observations

- unknown  $\Theta$ ; prior  $p_\Theta(\theta)$ 
  - interested in a point estimate  $\hat{\theta}$
  - no observations available
  - MAP rule:
  - (Conditional) expectation:
- Criterion: Mean Squared Error (MSE):  $E[(\Theta - \hat{\theta})^2]$   
minimize mean squared error



## LMS estimation in the absence of observations

- Least mean squares formulation:

minimize mean squared error (MSE),  $E[(\Theta - \hat{\theta})^2]$ :  $\hat{\theta} = E[\Theta]$

- Optimal mean squared error:  $E[(\Theta - E[\Theta])^2] = \text{var}(\Theta)$

## LMS estimation of $\Theta$ based on $X$

- unknown  $\Theta$ ; prior  $p_\Theta(\theta)$ 
  - interested in a point estimate  $\hat{\theta}$
- observation  $X$ ; model  $p_{X|\Theta}(x | \theta)$ 
  - observe that  $X = x$

minimize mean squared error (MSE),  $E[(\Theta - \hat{\theta})^2]$ :  $\hat{\theta} = E[\Theta]$

minimize conditional mean squared error,  $E[(\Theta - \hat{\theta})^2 | X = x]$ :  $\hat{\theta} = E[\Theta | X = x]$

- LMS estimate:  $\hat{\theta} = E[\Theta | X = x]$

estimator:  $\widehat{\Theta} = E[\Theta | X]$

## LMS estimation of $\Theta$ based on $X$

- $E[\Theta]$  minimizes  $E[(\Theta - \hat{\theta})^2]$
- $E[\Theta | X = x]$  minimizes  $E[(\Theta - \hat{\theta})^2 | X = x]$

$\widehat{\Theta}_{\text{LMS}} = E[\Theta | X]$  minimizes  $E[(\Theta - g(X))^2]$ , over all estimators  $\widehat{\Theta} = g(X)$

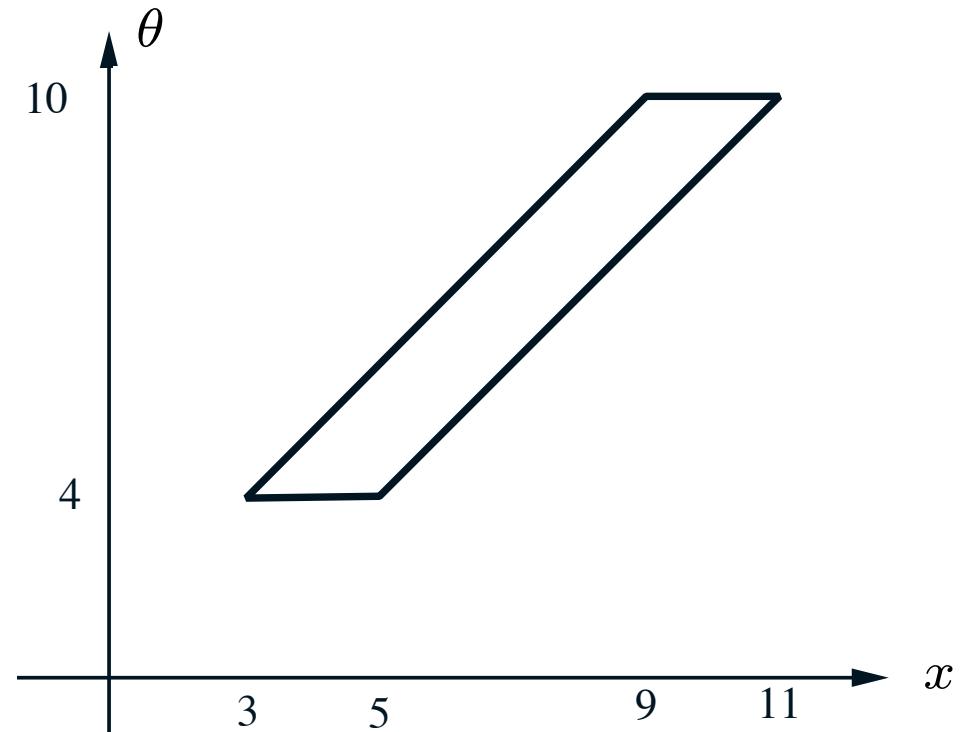
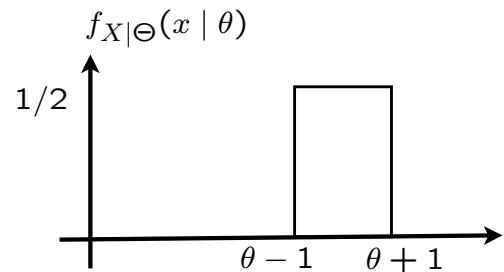
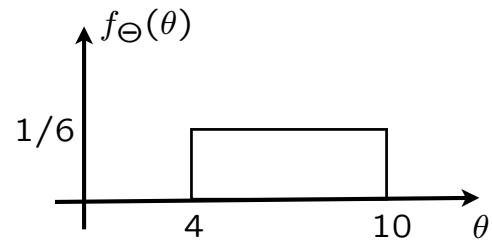
## LMS performance evaluation

- LMS estimate:  $\hat{\theta} = E[\Theta | X = x]$   
estimator:  $\widehat{\Theta} = E[\Theta | X]$
- Expected performance, once we have a measurement:  
 $MSE = E[(\Theta - E[\Theta | X = x])^2 | X = x] = \text{var}(\Theta | X = x)$
- Expected performance of the design:  
 $MSE = E[(\Theta - E[\Theta | X])^2] = E[\text{var}(\Theta | X)]$

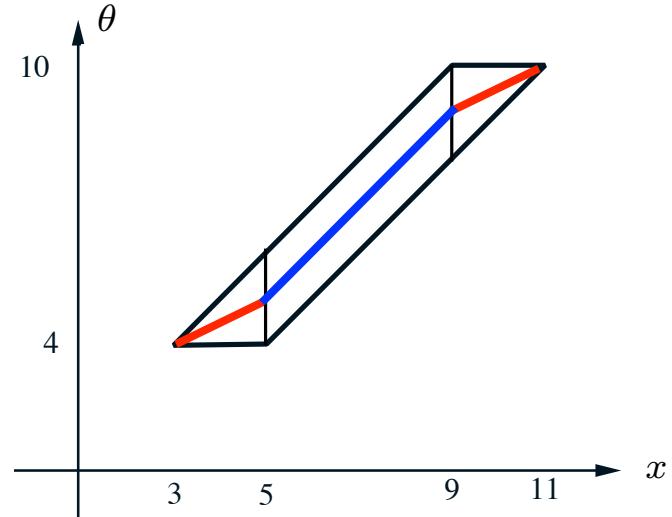
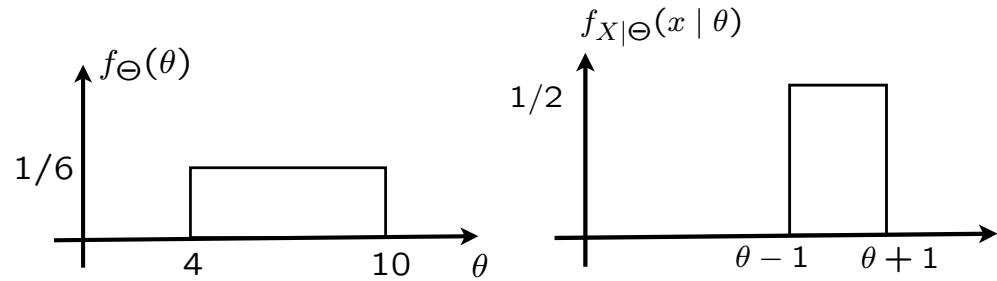
## **LMS estimation of $\Theta$ based on $X$**

- LMS relevant to estimation (not hypothesis testing)
- Same as MAP if the posterior is unimodal and symmetric around the mean
  - e.g., when posterior is normal (the case in “linear–normal” models)

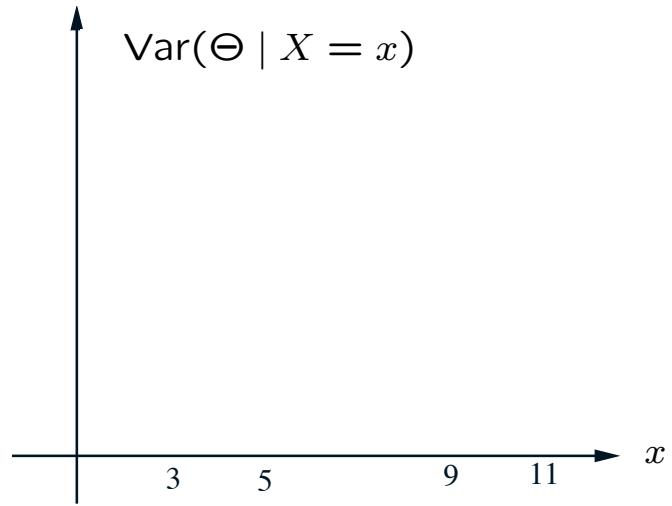
## Example



## Conditional mean squared error



- $E[(\Theta - E[\Theta | X = x])^2 | X = x]$ 
  - same as  $\text{Var}(\Theta | X = x)$ : variance of conditional distribution of  $\Theta$



## LMS estimation with multiple observations or unknowns

- unknown  $\Theta$ ; prior  $p_\Theta(\theta)$ 
  - interested in a point estimate  $\hat{\theta}$
- observations  $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ ; model  $p_{X|\Theta}(x | \theta)$ 
  - observe that  $X = x$
  - new universe: condition on  $X = x$
- LMS estimate:  $E[\Theta | X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n]$
- If  $\Theta$  is a vector, apply to each component separately

## Some challenges in LMS estimation

$$f_{\Theta|X}(\theta | x) = \frac{f_{\Theta}(\theta) f_{X|\Theta}(x | \theta)}{f_X(x)}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int f_{\Theta}(\theta') f_{X|\Theta}(x | \theta') d\theta'$$

- Full correct model,  $f_{X|\Theta}(x | \theta)$ , may not be available
- Can be hard to compute/implement/analyze

## Properties of the estimation error in LMS estimation

- Estimator:  $\widehat{\Theta} = \mathbf{E}[\Theta | X]$
- Error:  $\widetilde{\Theta} = \widehat{\Theta} - \Theta$

$$\mathbf{E}[\widetilde{\Theta} | X = x] = 0$$

$$\text{cov}(\widetilde{\Theta}, \widehat{\Theta}) = 0$$

$$\text{var}(\Theta) = \text{var}(\widehat{\Theta}) + \text{var}(\widetilde{\Theta})$$