

### **DelftX:** OT.1x Observation theory: Estimating the Unknown

Help

■ Bookmarks

- 0. Getting Started
- 1. Introduction to Observation Theory
- ▶ 2. Mathematical model
- 3. Least Squares Estimation (LSE)
- 4. Best Linear Unbiased Estimation (BLUE)
- ▼ 5. How precise is the estimate?

Warming up

- 5.1. Error Propagation
- 5.2. Confidence Intervals

Assessment

5. How precise is the estimate? > 5.2. Confidence Intervals > Exercises: Estimator Precision and Confidence Interval (2)

# **Exercises: Estimator Precision and Confidence Interval (2)**

☐ Bookmark this page

Assume we have an estimate of an two-dimensional  $m{x}$  vector as  $m{\hat{x}} = egin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 100 \end{bmatrix}$  . In the following

question, there are five covariance matrices ( $Q_{\hat{x}\hat{x}}$ ) corresponding to five different estimators of x. In addition to the covariance matrices, six different two-dimensional confidence intervals (or confidence regions/ellipse) are provided. In these plots, the corresponding 68.3%, 95.4%, and 99.7% confidence regions are denoted as blue, red, and green ellipses, respectively. Drag each covariance matrix and drop it to its associating confidence-region plot.

## **Covariance matrix and Confidence region**

1/1 point (ungraded)

Keyboard Help

#### **PROBLEM**

Drag the correct covariance matrix to the corresponding confidence region (ellipse) plots

2/2/2017

Graded Assignment due Feb 8, 2017 17:30 IST

**B** 

**Q&A Forum** 

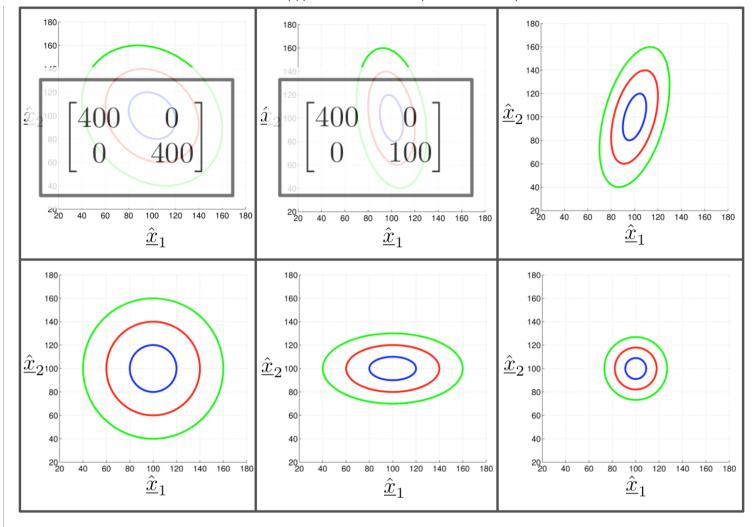
Feedback

- 6. Does the estimate make sense?
- Pre-knowledgeMathematics
- MATLAB Learning Content

$$\begin{bmatrix} 400 & -80 \\ -80 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 & -50 \\ -50 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 & 90 \\ 90 & 400 \end{bmatrix}$$



**€** Reset

### **Feedback**

**i** Good work! You have completed this drag and drop problem.

### Error propagation for average (2)

1/1 point (ungraded)

An unknown parameter x is estimated by taking the average of m observations:  $\hat{\underline{x}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \underline{y}_i$  where  $\underline{y}_i$  are independent and  $\underline{y}_i \sim \mathrm{N}(0, \sigma_y^2)$ .

What will be the 95 percent confidence interval of  $\hat{x}$ ?

$$\hat{x}\pmrac{1.96}{m}\sigma_y^2$$

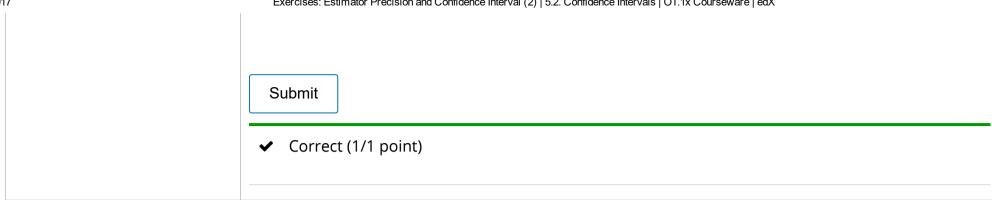
$$\hat{x}\pmrac{1.96}{\sqrt{m}}\sigma_y$$

$$\hat{x} \pm \frac{1.96}{m} \sigma_{z}$$

$$\hat{x}\pmrac{2}{\sqrt{m}}\sigma_y$$

Feedback

$$egin{aligned} \hat{\underline{x}} = [rac{1}{m} \ ra$$



© All Rights Reserved



© 2012-2017 edX Inc. All rights reserved except where noted. EdX, Open edX and the edX and Open EdX logos are registered trademarks or trademarks of edX Inc.















