

#### MITx: 6.041x Introduction to Probability - The Science of Uncertainty

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# Exercise: Multiple observations and unknowns

(4/4 points)

Let  $\Theta_1$ ,  $\Theta_2$ ,  $W_1$ , and  $W_2$  be independent standard normal random variables. We obtain two observations,

$$X_1=\Theta_1+W_1, \qquad X_2=\Theta_1+\Theta_2+W_2.$$

Find the MAP estimate  $\hat{\theta}=(\hat{\theta}_1,\hat{\theta}_2)$  of  $(\Theta_1,\Theta_2)$  if we observe that  $X_1=1$ ,  $X_2=3$ . (You will have to solve a system of two linear equations.)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_1 = \boxed{1}$$
 Answer: 1

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\mathbf{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \checkmark & \text{Answer: 1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Answer

As usual, we focus on the exponential term in the numerator of the expression given by Bayes' rule. The prior contributes a term of the form

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\theta_1^2+\theta_2^2)}$$

Conditioned on  $(\Theta_1,\Theta_2)=(\theta_1,\theta_2)$ , the measurements are independent. In the conditional universe,  $X_1$  is normal with mean  $\theta_1$ ,  $X_2$  is normal with mean  $\theta_1+\theta_2$ , and both variances are 1. Thus, the term  $f_{X_1,X_2|\Theta_1,\Theta_2}$  makes a contribution of the form

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_1-\theta_1)^2}\cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_2-\theta_1-\theta_2)^2}$$
.

#### Unit overview

Lec. 14: Introduction to Bayesian inference Exercises 14 due Apr

Exercises 14 due Apr 06, 2016 at 23:59 UT

# Lec. 15: Linear models with normal noise

Exercises 15 due Apr 06, 2016 at 23:59 UT

#### Problem Set 7a

Problem Set 7a due Apr 06, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

## Lec. 16: Least mean squares (LMS) estimation

Exercises 16 due Apr 13, 2016 at 23:59 UT

## Lec. 17: Linear least mean squares (LLMS) estimation

Exercises 17 due Apr 13, 2016 at 23:59 UT

#### Problem Set 7b

Problem Set 7b due Apr 13, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

#### Solved problems

Additional theoretical material

**Unit summary** 

We substitute  $x_1 = 1$  and  $x_2 = 3$ , and in order to find the MAP estimate, we minimize the expression

$$rac{1}{2}ig( heta_1^2+ heta_2^2+( heta_1-1)^2+( heta_1+ heta_2-3)^2ig)\,.$$

Setting the derivatives (with respect to  $heta_1$  and  $heta_2$ ) to zero, we obtain:

$$\hat{ heta}_1 + (\hat{ heta}_1 - 1) + (\hat{ heta}_1 + \hat{ heta}_2 - 3) = 0, \qquad \hat{ heta}_2 + (\hat{ heta}_1 + \hat{ heta}_2 - 3) = 0,$$

or

$$3\hat{ heta}_1 + \hat{ heta}_2 = 4, \qquad \hat{ heta}_1 + 2\hat{ heta}_2 = 3.$$

Either by inspection, or by substitution, we obtain the solution  $\hat{m{ heta}}_1=1$  ,  $\hat{m{ heta}}_2=1$ .

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

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