

《信号检测与估计》作业三 *

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一 第 4 章 估计的基本理论

1. 一随机参数 θ 通过对另一随机变量 z 来观测, 已知

$$p(z|\theta) = \begin{cases} \theta e^{-\theta z}, & z \geq 0, \theta > 0 \\ 0, & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

假定 θ 的先验密度为

$$p(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{l^n}{\Gamma(n)} e^{-\theta l} \theta^{n-1}, & \theta \geq 0 \\ 0, & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

试求 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}$ 与 $\hat{\theta}_{MS}$, 并求 $E\{[\theta - \hat{\theta}_{MS}]^2\}$ 。

解:

由题目可知:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln p(z|\theta) &= \ln \theta - \ln z \\ \ln p(\theta) &= \ln \left(\frac{l^n}{\Gamma(n)} \right) - \theta l + (n-1) \ln \theta \end{aligned}$$

因此, 有

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(z|\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \ln p(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} - z - l + \frac{n-1}{\theta}$$

令其结果为 0, 得 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}$, 其值为:

$$\hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \frac{n}{z+l}$$

同样, 对 $\hat{\theta}_{MS}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_{MS} &= \frac{\int_0^\infty \theta p(z|\theta) p(\theta) d\theta}{\int_0^\infty p(z|\theta) p(\theta) d\theta} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)!/(z+l)^{n+2}}{n!/(z+l)^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{n+1}{z+l} \end{aligned}$$

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接下来求解 $E\{[\theta - \hat{\theta}_{MS}]^2\}$

因为

$$p(\theta; z) = p(z|\theta)p(\theta) \\ = \begin{cases} \frac{l^n}{\Gamma(n)} \theta^n e^{-\theta(z+l)}, & z \geq 0, \theta > 0 \\ 0, & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

所以, 有

$$\begin{aligned} E\{[\theta - \hat{\theta}_{MS}]^2\} &= \iint \left[\theta^2 - 2\theta \frac{n+1}{z+l} + \left(\frac{n+1}{z+l} \right)^2 \right] p(\theta; z) d\theta dz \\ &= \frac{l^n}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{(n+2)!}{(z+l)^{n+3}} - 2 \frac{(n+1)! \times (n+1)}{(z+l)^{n+3}} + \frac{n! \times (n+1)^2}{(z+l)^{n+3}} \right] dz \\ &= l^n \int_0^\infty \frac{n(n+1)(n+2) - 2n(n+1)^2 + n(n+1)^2}{(z+l)^{n+3}} dz \\ &= l^n \int_0^\infty \frac{n(n+1)}{(z+l)^{n+3}} dz \\ &= \frac{l^n n(n+1)}{-(n+2)} (z+l)^{-(n+2)} \Big|_0^\infty \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{l^2(n+2)} \end{aligned}$$

2. 根据一次观测 z 来估计信号的参量 θ 。已知

$$p(\theta) = 2\exp(-2\theta), \quad \theta \geq 0 \\ p(z|\theta) = \theta \exp(-z\theta), \quad \theta \geq 0, z \geq 0$$

(1) 求估计量 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}(z)$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_{MS}(z)$

(2) 若 $z = 2$, 求对应的估计值; 若 $z = 4$, 求对应的估计值。

解:

(1) 对 $\hat{\theta}_{MS}(z)$, 根据定义计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_{MS} &= \frac{\int_0^\infty \theta p(z|\theta)p(\theta) d\theta}{\int_0^\infty p(z|\theta)p(\theta) d\theta} \\ &= \frac{\int_0^\infty 2\theta^2 e^{-\theta(z+2)} d\theta}{\int_0^\infty 2\theta e^{-\theta(z+2)} d\theta} \\ &= \frac{2/(z+2)^3}{1/(z+2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{z+2} \end{aligned}$$

对 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}(z)$, 因为

$$\ln p(z|\theta) = \ln \theta - z\theta$$

$$\ln p(\theta) = \ln 2 - 2\theta$$

所以, 有

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(z|\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \ln p(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} - z - 2$$

令其为 0, 可得:

$$\hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \frac{1}{z+2}$$

(2) 当 $z=2$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_{MS}(2) = 1/2$, $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}(2) = 1/4$

当 $z=4$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_{MS}(4) = 1/3$, $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}(4) = 1/6$

3. 给定独立观测序列 z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N , 具有均值 m , 方差 σ^2 。

(1) 问取样平均

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N z_i$$

是否为 m 的无偏估计? μ 的方差是什么?

(2) 可以找出方差的估计为

$$V = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [z_i - \mu]^2$$

问这是否是 σ^2 的无偏估计? 试求他的方差。

解:

(1) 因为

$$E[\mu] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E(z_i) = \frac{Nm}{N} = m$$

所以 μ 是 m 的无偏估计。

若取 $s_i = z_i - m$, 则 $E[s_i s_j] = 0$, $i \neq j$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(\mu) &= E[(\mu - m)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} E[(\sum_{i=1}^N s_i)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} E[\sum_{i=1}^N s_i^2] \\ &= \frac{N\sigma^2}{N^2} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \end{aligned}$$

即 μ 的方差为 $\frac{\sigma^2}{N}$

(2) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} E[V] &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E[(z_i - \mu)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E\{[(z_i - m) - (\mu - m)]^2\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \{E[(z_i - m)^2] - 2E[(z_i - m)(\mu - m)] + E[(\mu - m)^2]\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \sigma^2 - 2 \frac{1}{N} E[(z_i - m)^2] + \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\sigma^2 - \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \right) \\ &= \frac{N-1}{N} \sigma^2 \\ &\neq \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $V = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [z_i - \mu]^2$ 不是 σ^2 的无偏估计。

从样本的角度出发：

因为对于样本方差 S^2 ，有

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (z_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{N}{N-1} V$$

$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{1}{N} \left(m^4 - \frac{N-3}{N-1} \sigma^4 \right)$$

所以

$$E[V] = \frac{N-1}{N} E(S^2) = \frac{N-1}{N} \sigma^2$$

对于 $V = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [z_i - \mu]^2$ ，有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(V) &= \text{Var}(S^2) \frac{(N-1)^2}{N^2} \\ &= \frac{(N-1)^2}{N^2} \times \frac{1}{N} \left(m^4 - \frac{N-3}{N-1} \sigma^4 \right) \\ &= \frac{(N-1)^2}{N^3} \left(m^4 - \frac{N-3}{N-1} \sigma^4 \right) \end{aligned}$$

特殊的, 当 z_i 服从正态分布

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(V) &= \text{Var}(S^2) \frac{(N-1)^2}{N^2} \\ &= \frac{(N-1)^2}{N^2} \times \frac{2\sigma^4}{N-1} \\ &= \frac{2(N-1)\sigma^4}{N^2}\end{aligned}$$

4. 若观测方程为

$$z_k = h_k \theta + n_k \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

其中 θ 是方差为 σ_θ^2 的零均值高斯随机变量; n_k 是方差为 σ_n^2 的零均值高斯白噪声。

(1) 求 θ 的最小均方误差估计 $\hat{\theta}_{MS}(z)$ 和最大后验概率估计 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}(z)$, 并考察其主要性能。

(2) 如果 θ 具有瑞利分布, 即

$$p(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta}{\sigma_\theta^2} \exp\left(-\frac{\theta^2}{2\sigma_\theta^2}\right), & \theta \geq 0 \\ 0, & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

求 θ 的最大后验概率估计 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}(z)$

解:

(1) 由题目可知, $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{h}\theta + \mathbf{n}$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}p(\theta|z) &= \frac{p(z|\theta)p(\theta)}{p(z)} \\ p(z|\theta) &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(z_i - h_i\theta)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \\ p(\theta) &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_\theta^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\theta^2}{2\sigma_\theta^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

观测可知 $p(\theta|z)$ 也服从高斯分布, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\theta|z) &= K_1(z) \exp \left[-\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(z_i - h_i\theta)^2}{2\sigma_n^2} - \frac{\theta^2}{2\sigma_\theta^2} \right] \\
&= K_2(z) \exp \left[-\frac{\theta^2}{2\sigma_\theta^2} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (-2z_i h_i \theta + h_i^2 \theta^2)}{2\sigma_n^2} \right] \\
&= K_3(z) \exp \left[-\frac{\left(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2 \right) \theta^2 - 2\theta \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N z_i h_i}{2\sigma_n^2 \sigma_\theta^2} \right] \\
&= K_3(z) \exp \left[-\frac{\theta^2 - 2\theta \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N z_i h_i / \left(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2 \right)}{2\sigma_n^2 \sigma_\theta^2 / \left(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2 \right)} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $K_1(z)$ $K_2(z)$ $K_3(z)$ 均为与 θ 无关的系数。

因此, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\theta}_{MAP} &= \hat{\theta}_{MS} = \frac{\sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N z_i h_i}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2} \\
\text{var}(\hat{\theta}_{MAP}) &= \text{var}(\hat{\theta}_{MS}) = \frac{\sigma_n^2 \sigma_\theta^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2}
\end{aligned}$$

考察其无偏性, 因为

$$E[\hat{\theta}_{MAP}] = E[\hat{\theta}_{MS}] = \frac{\sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N E[z_i] h_i}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2} = 0 = E[\theta]$$

所以其估计是无偏的。考察其 Cramer-Rao 下界, 为

$$\left\{ -E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(z; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right] \right\}^{-1} = \frac{\sigma_n^2 \sigma_\theta^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2} = \text{var}(\hat{\theta}_{MAP})$$

所以其无偏估计是有效的。

(2) 当 θ 具有瑞利分布时, 显然 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP} > 0$, 因此

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(z|\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \ln p(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = -\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(\theta h_i - z_i) h_i}{\sigma_n^2} + \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{\theta}{\sigma_\theta^2}$$

令其为 0 可得 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP}$, 整理得

$$\hat{\theta}_{MAP}^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_\theta^2} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{h_i^2}{\sigma_n^2} \right) - \hat{\theta}_{MAP}^2 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{z_i h_i}{\sigma_n^2} - 1 = 0$$

因此可得：

$$\hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{z_i h_i}{\sigma_n^2} + \sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{z_i h_i}{\sigma_n^2}\right)^2 + 4 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_\theta^2} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{h_i^2}{\sigma_n^2}\right)}}{2 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_\theta^2} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{h_i^2}{\sigma_n^2}\right)}$$