eMasters in Communication Systems Prof. Aditya Jagannatham

Elective Module: Estimation for Wireless Communication

Chapter 8 Minimum Mean Chapter 8 MMSE Estimation

• MMSE = Minimum Mean Squared Error.

ML = Maximum Likelihood.

NX1

Consider observation vector <u>vector</u>

Unknown parameter yector h

$$\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y(1) \\ y(z) \\ \vdots \\ y(N) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{h} = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_M \end{bmatrix}$$

 \bullet However, in this, $\overline{y},\overline{h}$ are random

in nature

ML: In Deterministic unknown

RANDOM.

Fundamental.

MMSE Estimation _ minimize .

• The cost-function for the MMSE estimate of \bar{h} is given as $\min \|\bar{y} - x\bar{h}\|^{\nu}$

LEAST SQUARES.

MMSE:

min [Suare Error

Square Error

Square Error

MEAN SQUARE EMTY

• The cost-function for the MMSE estimate of \bar{h} is given as

$$\min E \left\{ \left\| \mathbf{\hat{h}} - \mathbf{\bar{h}} \right\|^2 \right\}$$

Simple But challenging in practice!

• The expression for the MMSE estimate is

The expression for the MMSE estimate is

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}|\bar{\mathbf{y}}\}$$

zero mean Gaussian. Random Vectors.

• For h, \overline{y} , jointly Gaussian, zero-mean, this can be simplified as $\frac{zero mean}{\xi h \xi = 0} = \xi \overline{y} \xi = 0$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}|\bar{\mathbf{y}}\} = R_{hy}R_{yy}Y$$

Note: MMSE only

when h, \bar{y} are
jointly Gaussian

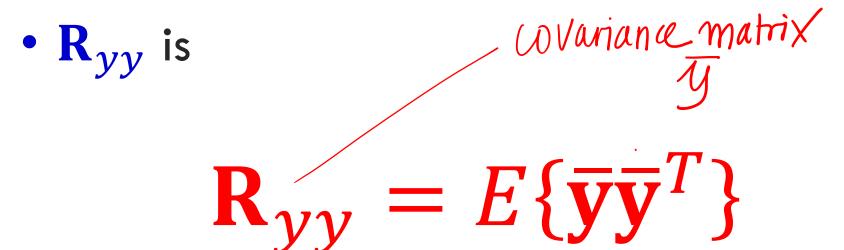
• For h, \overline{y} , jointly Gaussian, zero-mean, this can be simplified as MMSE Estimate

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}|\bar{\mathbf{y}}\} = \mathbf{R}_{hy}\mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} \text{ is} \qquad \text{of } \overline{y}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \overline{y} & \overline{y} \\ -1 & \overline{y} & \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(1) & y(2) & y(N) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} y(1) & \overline{y} & \overline{y} \\ \overline{y} & \overline{y} & \overline{y} \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\mathbf{R}_{hy} = \mathbb{E} \{ \overline{\mathbf{y}} \}$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \{ [\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{i}) \ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{z}) \cdots \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{N})] \}$$

$$\{ [\mathbf{y}_{m}] [\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{i}) \ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{z}) \cdots \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{N})] \}$$

• \mathbf{R}_{hy} is

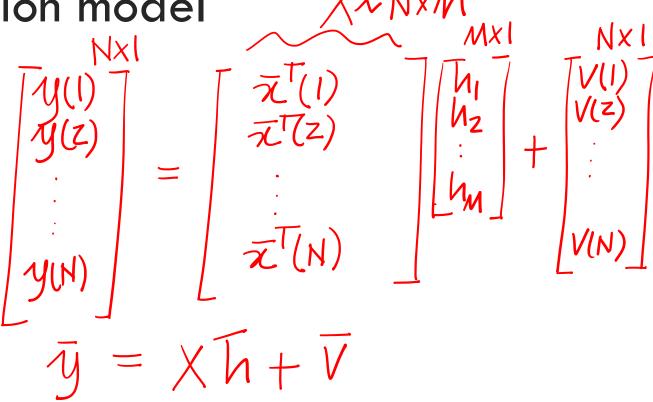
$$\mathbf{R}_{hy} = E\{\mathbf{\bar{h}}\mathbf{\bar{y}}^T\}$$

$$h = R_{hy} R_{yy} \mathcal{\bar{y}}$$

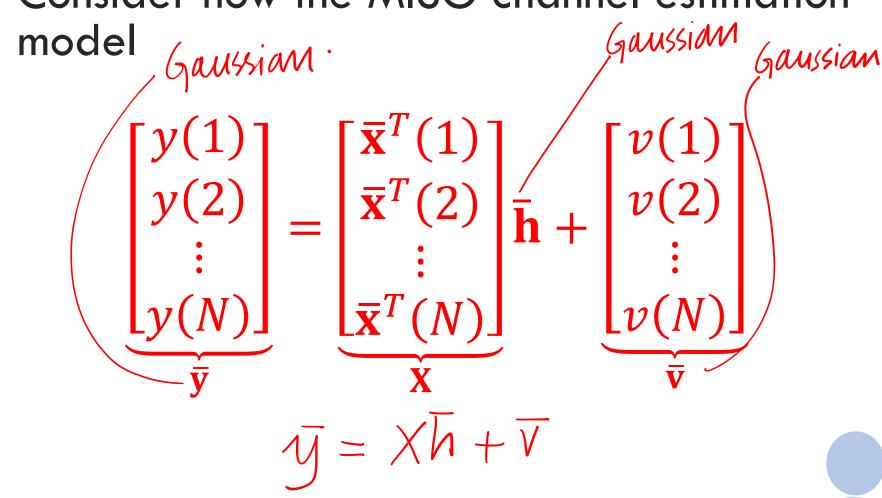
Multiple imput-Single output.

Consider now the MISO channel

estimation model

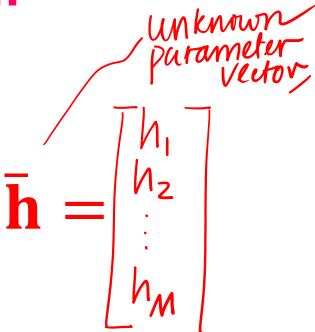


Consider now the MISO channel estimation



Gaussian MMSE Estimation - Gaussian Limear Estimation ? Model. Limoar-Combination
Of Gaussian Random Vectors. Mknown y is also-Gaussian.

We have



We have

$$ar{\mathbf{h}} = egin{bmatrix} h_1 \ h_2 \ dots \ h_M \end{bmatrix}$$

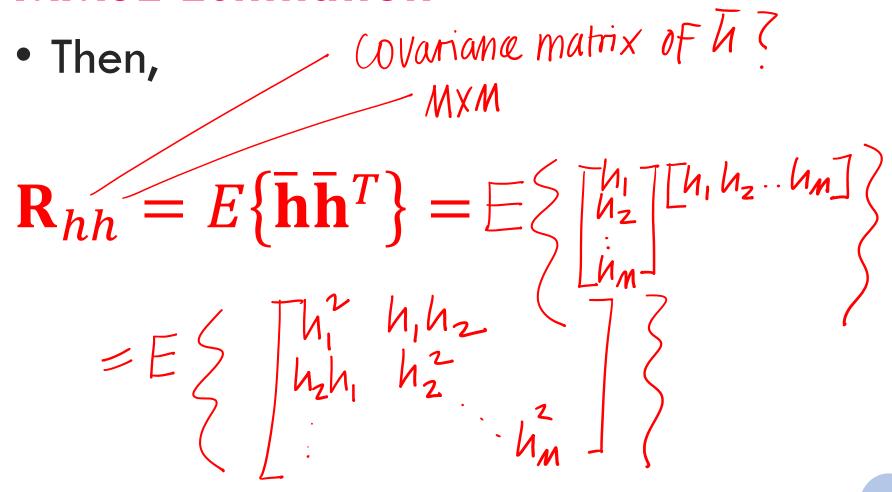
independentidentically butsed -

• Let the elements h_i be zero-mean i.i.d. Gaussian of variance σ_h^2

$$\begin{aligned} & = 0 \quad \text{Variance} \\ & = \xi h_i^2 = 0 \\ & = \xi h_i^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \xi h_i h_j^2 = \xi h_i^2 = 0$$

$$= \xi h_i h_j^2 = \xi h_j^2 = 0$$



W vanance matrix MXM

• Then,

$$\mathbf{R}_{hh} = E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{h}}^T\}$$

$$= E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & h_2 & \dots & h_M \end{bmatrix}\right\}$$

• Then,

$$\mathbf{R}_{hh} = E \begin{cases} h_1^2 & h_1h_2 \\ h_2h_1 & h_2^2 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{reff diagonal elements } h_ih_j$$

$$\text{E} \frac{1}{2}h_ih_j = 0.$$

Diagonal elements his

[E\{ hi}\} = \sigma_n^2

• Then,

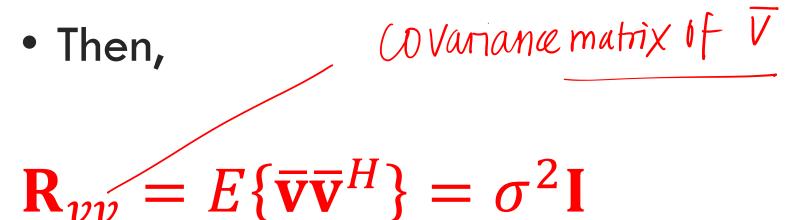
$$\mathbf{R}_{hh} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_h^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_h^2 \\ & \ddots \end{bmatrix} = \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I}$$

• Similarly, let the elements v(i) be zeromean i.i.d. Gaussian of variance σ^2

$$V = V(1)$$
 jid zeromean
Gaussian
Variance o

• Then,

$$\mathbf{R}_{vv} = E\{\overline{\mathbf{v}}\overline{\mathbf{v}}^T\} = \mathbf{v}^{-1}\mathbf{I}$$



Consider now the MISO channel estimation model

We need Ryy/Rhy?

How to evaluate?

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{h}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = \mathbf{E}\{\bar{\mathbf{y}}\bar{\mathbf{y}}^T\}$$

=
$$E\{(X \overline{h} + \overline{v})(X \overline{h} + \overline{v})^{T}\}$$

= $E\{(X \overline{h} + \overline{v})(X \overline{h} + \overline{v})^{T}\}$
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$$E \{ \overline{h} \overline{V}^{T} \} = ?$$

$$\overline{V}: \text{ Thermal noise @ Receiver}$$

$$\overline{h}: \text{ Random channel because}$$

$$OF \text{ Scattering environment}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{h}, \overline{V} \text{ are independent}$$

$$\Rightarrow E \{ \overline{h} \overline{V}^{T} \} = O$$

$$E \{ \overline{V} \overline{V} \} = O$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = \mathbf{E}\{\bar{\mathbf{y}}\bar{\mathbf{y}}^T\}$$

$$= X = \{ \overline{\Lambda} \overline{\Lambda} \} X^{T} + E \{ \overline{\nabla} \overline{\nabla} \}$$

$$= X \overline{\Lambda}^{2} \overline{\Gamma} X^{T} + \sigma^{2} \overline{\Gamma}$$

$$= \overline{\Lambda}^{2} X X^{T} + \sigma^{2} \overline{\Gamma}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = \mathbf{E}\{\bar{\mathbf{y}}\bar{\mathbf{y}}^T\}$$



$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = \mathbf{E}\{\bar{\mathbf{y}}\bar{\mathbf{y}}^T\}$$

$$= \mathbf{E}\{(\mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{h}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}})(\mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{h}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}})^T\}$$

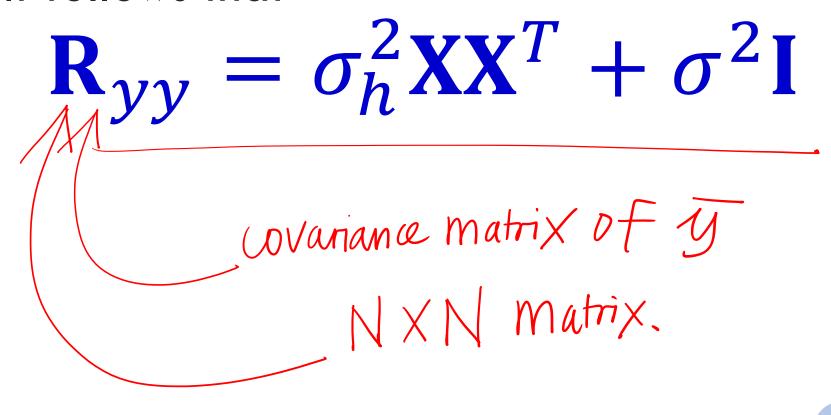
$$= E\{\mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{h}}^T\mathbf{X}^T\} + E\{\bar{\mathbf{v}}\bar{\mathbf{h}}^T\mathbf{X}^T\}$$

$$+ E\{\mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{v}}^T\} + E\{\bar{\mathbf{v}}\bar{\mathbf{v}}^T\}$$

It follows that

$$= \mathbf{X} E \{ \mathbf{\bar{h}} \mathbf{\bar{h}}^T \} \mathbf{X}^T + E \{ \mathbf{\bar{v}} \mathbf{\bar{h}}^T \} \mathbf{X}^T + \mathbf{X} E \{ \mathbf{\bar{h}} \mathbf{\bar{v}}^T \}^{v} + E \{ \mathbf{\bar{v}} \mathbf{\bar{v}}^T \}$$

It follows that



MMSE Estimation cross covariance matrix

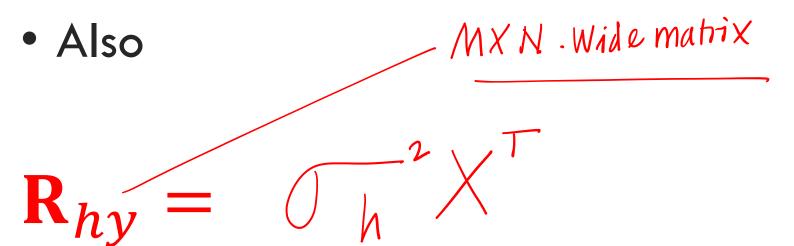
Also

$$\mathbf{R}_{hy} = \mathbf{E} \{ \mathbf{h} \mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}} \}$$

$$= E \{ \overline{h}(X\overline{h} + \overline{V})^{T} \}$$

$$= E \{ \overline{h}(\overline{h}^{T}X^{T} + \overline{V}^{T}) \}$$

$$= T^{2}X^{T}$$



Also

$$\mathbf{R}_{hy} = \mathbf{E}\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{y}}^T\}$$

$$= \mathbf{E}\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}(\mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{h}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}})^T\}$$

$$= \mathbf{E}\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{h}}^T\mathbf{X}^T\} + \{\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{v}}^T\}$$

Also

$$\mathbf{R}_{hy} = E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{h}}^T\}\mathbf{X}^T + \{\bar{\mathbf{h}}\bar{\mathbf{v}}^T\}$$
$$= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}|\bar{\mathbf{y}}\} = \mathbf{R}_{hy}\mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \int_{h}^{r} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^{T} + \sigma^{r} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{Y}^{T}$$

$$= MMSE \quad \text{Estimate} \quad .$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = E\{\bar{\mathbf{h}}|\bar{\mathbf{y}}\} = \mathbf{R}_{hy}\mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^{T} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T} = \sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^{T} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^{T}(\sigma_{h}^{*}\chi\chi^{T} + \sigma^{*}\Gamma) = (\sigma_{h}^{*}\chi^{T}\chi + \sigma^{*}\Gamma)\chi^{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma_{h}^{*}\chi^{T}\chi + \sigma^{*}\Gamma)^{T}\chi^{T} = \chi^{T}(\sigma_{h}^{*}\chi\chi^{T} + \sigma^{*}\Gamma)^{T}$$

$$Q_{1}$$

Note
$$\begin{pmatrix} \nabla_{h}^{2} \times \nabla X + \nabla^{2} \Sigma \end{pmatrix}^{T} \times \nabla X \\
= X^{T} \left(\nabla_{h}^{2} \times X \times \nabla + \nabla^{2} \Sigma \right)^{T}$$

$$Q_{2}$$

$$\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{X}^T = \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{X}^T$$

$$\mathbf{X}^{T} \left(\sigma_{h}^{2} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^{T} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I} \right) = \left(\sigma_{h}^{2} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I} \right) \mathbf{X}^{T}$$

$$\left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T = \mathbf{X}^T \left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{\bar{y}}$$

$$= \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{\bar{y}}$$

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$$= \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{\bar{y}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \mathcal{T}_{h}^{2} (\mathcal{T}_{h}^{2} \times \mathbf{X} + \mathcal{T}^{2} \mathbf{I})^{T} \times \mathcal{T}_{y}^{T} \leq_{NR} \mathcal{T}_{x}^{2}$$

$$= (X^{T}X + \mathcal{T}^{2} \mathbf{I})^{T} \times \mathcal{T}_{y}^{T}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_h^2} \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\uparrow = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}^{N\times N}$$

MMSE Estimate:

• At high
$$SNR \to \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{SNR} \to 0$$

$$\Lambda = \left(X^{T}X + \frac{1}{\mathsf{SNR}} \mathbf{I} \right)^{T}X^{T}\mathbf{J}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(X^{T}X\right)^{T}X^{T}\overline{y}$$

ML Estimate Maximum Likelihood Estimate

• At high
$$SNR \to \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{SNR} \to 0$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} \right) \mathbf{X}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\rightarrow (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \overline{\mathbf{y}}$$

• Therefore MMSE estimate approaches the ML Estimate.

Whigh SNR!!

 Therefore MMSE estimate approaches the ML Estimate.

at high SNR!!

Example:

Consider

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

What is
$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}$$
 when $SNR = -6dB = \frac{1}{4}$

The MMSE estimate can be calculated as follows

$$\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 4\mathbf{I}$$

The MMSE estimate can be calculated as follows

$$\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

•
$$SNR = -6 dB \approx \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} = 4\mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{\cancel{4}}\mathbf{I}$$

$$= 4\mathbf{I} + 4\mathbf{I}$$

$$= 8\mathbf{I}$$

•
$$SNR = -6 dB \approx \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = 8 \pm$$

•
$$SNR = -6 dB \approx \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR}\mathbf{I} = 8^{T} \qquad \frac{1}{8\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right]}$$
$$\left(\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} = 8^{T} \qquad = 8^{T}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{8}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{\mathsf{SNR}}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{T} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{\text{SNR}} \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \left(\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{\mathsf{SNR}}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{T}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{8}\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

MMSE Estimale

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{\text{SNR}} \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

MMSE Covariance $h - h = \bar{e}$ • For \bar{h} , \bar{y} , jointly Gaussian, zero-mean, the error covariance is

$$E\left\{\left(\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}}\right)\left(\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}}\right)^{T}\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\left(\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}}\right)\left(\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}}\right)^{T}\right\}$$

MMSE Covariance

• For \bar{h}, \bar{y} , jointly Gaussian, zero-mean, the error covariance is

$$E\left\{ (\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}})(\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}})^T \right\}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{hh} - \mathbf{R}_{hy} \mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{R}_{yh}$$

MMSE Covariance

• For \bar{h}, \bar{y} , jointly Gaussian, zero-mean, the error covariance is

$$E\left\{\left(\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}}\right)\left(\hat{\mathbf{h}} - \bar{\mathbf{h}}\right)^{T}\right\}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{hh} - \mathbf{R}_{hy}\mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1}\mathbf{R}_{yh}$$

Note that

$$R_{yh} = R_{hy}^{T}$$

$$= R_{yh} = E \{ \bar{y} \bar{h} \} = E \{ (\bar{h} \bar{y}) \}$$

$$= (E \{ \bar{h} \bar{y} \}) = R_{hy}^{T}$$

$$= (G_{h}^{2} X^{T})^{T} = G_{h}^{2} X$$

Note that

$$\mathbf{R}_{yh} = \mathbf{R}_{hy}^T = \left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T\right)^T = \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}$$

• Therefore, one obtains the error covariance Emer Covariance

covariance
$$R_{hh} - R_{hy}R_{yy}^{-1}R_{yh}$$

$$= \sigma_{h}^{2}I - \sigma_{h}^{2}X^{T}(\sigma_{h}^{2}XX^{T} + \sigma_{h}^{2}X^{T}X)$$

$$= \sigma_{h}^{2}I - \sigma_{h}^{2}(\sigma_{h}^{2}X^{T}X + \sigma_{h}^{2}X^{T}X)$$

$$= \sigma_{h}^{2}I - \sigma_{h}^{2}(\sigma_{h}^{2}X^{T}X + \sigma_{h}^{2}X^{T}X)$$

Therefore, one obtains the error covariance

$$\mathbf{R}_{hh} - \mathbf{R}_{hy} \mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{R}_{yh}$$

$$= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}$$

Note

Note
$$\mathbf{X}^{T} \left(\sigma_{h}^{2} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^{T} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\sigma_{h}^{2} \mathbf{X}^{T} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T}$$

$$= \left(\sigma_{h}^{2} \mathbf{X}^{T} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{T}$$

Note

$$\mathbf{X}^T \left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T$$

Therefore, one obtains the error covariance

$$\mathbf{R}_{hh} - \mathbf{R}_{hy} \mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{R}_{yh}$$

$$= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}$$

$$= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}^T$$

Therefore, one obtains the error covariance

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{hh} - \mathbf{R}_{hy} \mathbf{R}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{R}_{yh} \\ &= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X} \\ &= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma_h^2 \left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \end{aligned}$$

Add & Subtract

$$\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{I} - \sigma_{h}^{2}(\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X}$$

$$= \sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{I} - \sigma_{h}^{2}(\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}(\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}(\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{I} - \sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{I} + \sigma_{h}^{2}\sigma^{2}(\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma_{h}^{2}\sigma^{2}(\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma_{h}^{2}\sigma^{2}(\sigma_{h}^{2}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

 $SNR = \frac{\sigma_h^2}{\sigma^2}$

$$= \int_{h}^{r} \int_{h}^{r} \left(\int_{h}^{r} X^{T} X + \int_{h}^{r} I \right)^{-1}$$

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$$\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$$

$$= \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} - \sigma_h^2 \mathbf{I} + \sigma^2 \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^2 \sigma_h^2 (\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$\sigma^2 \sigma_h^2 \left(\sigma_h^2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{\sigma_h^2} \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}$$

• MSE is

Minimum Mean
Square Error?

$$= E \{ \| \hat{h} - \bar{h} \|^{2} \}$$

$$= Tr \{ \sigma^{2} (X^{T}X + J_{SNR}^{T}) \}$$

MSE is

$$Tr\left\{\sigma^2\left(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\right\}$$

MMSE Error Covariance Example

MSE is

$$Tr\left\{\sigma^2\left(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR}\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\right\}$$

MMSE Estimation Example

Example:

 $|0| \log_{10} \sigma^2 = 3$ $\Rightarrow \sigma^2 = 10^{0.3} \approx 2$

Consider

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}$$

What is Error cov and MSE when SNR = -6dB and $\sigma^2 = 3dB = 2$

$$\sigma^2 \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= 2\left(4I+4I\right)^{T} = 2 \cdot \times 4I = 4I$$

$$\sigma^{2} \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{X} + \frac{1}{SNR} \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= 2(4\mathbf{I} + 4\mathbf{I})^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{I}$$

MSE is

$$Tr \{ \{ \{ \} \} \}$$

$$= Tr \{ \{ \{ \{ \} \} \} \}$$

$$= Z \times \{ \{ \} \} = \{ \}.$$

MSE is

$$Tr\left\{\frac{1}{4}\mathbf{I}\right\} = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

Minimum mean Sanare Error Instructors may use this white area (14.5 cm / 25.4 cm) for the text. Three options provided below for the font size.

Font: Avenir (Book), Size: 32, Colour: Dark Grey

Font: Avenir (Book), Size: 28, Colour: Dark Grey

Font: Avenir (Book), Size: 24, Colour: Dark Grey

Do not use the space below.