

## EE 613 Estimation Theory - HW 8

October 08, 2008

1. (8.3) For the signal model

$$s[n] = \begin{cases} A & 0 \leq n \leq M-1 \\ -A & M \leq n \leq N-1 \end{cases},$$

find the LSE of  $A$  and the minimum LS error. Assume that  $x[n] = s[n] + \omega[n]$  for  $n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$  are observed. If now  $\omega[n]$  is WGN with variance  $\sigma^2$ , find the PDF of LSE.

2. (8.4) Show that

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta})^T(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\theta}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})^T(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) + (\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^T \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

where

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{x}$$

Use this to argue that  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$  is the LSE.

3. (8.11) In this problem we prove that a projection matrix  $\mathbf{P}$  must be symmetric. Let  $\mathbf{x} = \boldsymbol{\xi} + \boldsymbol{\xi}^\perp$  where  $\boldsymbol{\xi}$  lies in a subspace which is the range of the projection matrix or  $\mathbf{P}\mathbf{x} = \boldsymbol{\xi}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\xi}^\perp$  lies in the orthogonal subspace of  $\mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{\xi}^\perp = \mathbf{0}$ . For arbitrary vectors,  $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2$  in  $R^N$  show that

$$\mathbf{x}_1^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_2^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}_1 = 0$$

by decomposing  $\mathbf{x}_1$  and  $\mathbf{x}_2$  as discussed above. Finally, prove the desired result.

4. (8.12) Prove the following properties of the projection matrix

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T$$

- (a)  $\mathbf{P}$  is idempotent.
  - (b)  $\mathbf{H}$  is positive semidefinite.
  - (c) The eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{H}$  are either 1 or 0.
5. (8.25) If the signal model is

$$s[n] = A + B(-1)^n \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

and  $N$  is even, find the LSE of  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [A \ B]^T$ . Now assume that  $A = B$  and repeat the problem using the constrained LS approach. Compare your results.

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