

**ECE-597: Probability, Random Processes, and Estimation**  
*Homework # 2*

Due: Tuesday March 22, 2016

From the book: 5.19, 5.21, 5.24, 5.29, 5.30

*Hints and Answers:*

5.19, should be easy

5.21, expand out, look at cross terms, and use the uncorrelated property

5.24, there are many possible answers, you should check your  $C$  using Matlab

5.29, should be easy, remember  $\underline{a}^T \underline{x} = \underline{x}^T \underline{a}$  if  $\underline{a}^T \underline{x}$  is a scalar

5.30, use a whitening transform, even if the problem does not say to. Also try the second additional problem below before trying this problem.

**Additional Problems**

1) Assume

$$\mathbf{Y} = h\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{V}$$

where  $\mathbf{X}$  is a random variable with mean  $\mu_x$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_x^2$ ,  $\mathbf{V}$  is observation noise which is uncorrelated with  $\mathbf{X}$  and has mean  $\mu_v = 0$  and variance  $\sigma_v^2$ . We want to estimate  $\mathbf{X}$  from observing  $\mathbf{Y}$ . We showed in class that the optimal linear estimator is of the form

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}} = \mu_x + \frac{\text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})}{\sigma_y^2}(\mathbf{Y} - \mu_y)$$

Show that the optimal linear estimator for this problem is given by

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{Y}) = \mu_x + \frac{h\sigma_x^2}{h^2\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_v^2}(\mathbf{Y} - h\mu_x)$$

What happens if  $\sigma_v$  is zero? What happens if  $h$  is zero?

2) Consider Gaussian random vector  $\mathbf{X}$  with zero mean and covariance matrix

$$K_{XX} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Determine an expression for  $f_{\underline{X}}(\underline{x})$  using equation 5.6-2.

b) Assume we define  $\mathbf{Y} = A\mathbf{X}$  where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine  $K_{YY}$ , put this into equation 5.6-2 and determine  $f_{Y_1}(y_1)$  and  $f_{Y_2}(y_2)$

3) Assume  $\underline{\mathbf{X}}$  and  $\underline{\mathbf{Y}}$  are random vectors, not necessarily of the same size. Assume also that  $K_{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}}$ ,  $K_{\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}}$  and  $K_{\mathbf{W}\mathbf{X}}$  are known. Now we make a new random vector

$$\underline{\mathbf{Y}} = A\underline{\mathbf{X}} + B\underline{\mathbf{W}} + \underline{\mathbf{C}}$$

where  $A$  and  $B$  are constant matrices (not necessarily of the same size), and  $\underline{\mathbf{C}}$  is a constant vector. Determine an expression for  $K_{\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{Y}}$  in terms of these known quantities **ONLY**. Do **not** assume the means are zero.

*Hint:*  $(FG)^T = G^T F^T$