

Discussion 13

Fall 2020

1. Balls in Bins Estimation

We throw $n \geq 1$ balls into $m \geq 2$ bins. Let X and Y represent the number of balls that land in bin 1 and 2 respectively.

- (a) Calculate $\mathbb{E}[Y | X]$.
- (b) What are $L[Y | X]$ and $Q[Y | X]$ (where $Q[Y | X]$ is the best quadratic estimator of Y given X)?
Hint: Your justification should be no more than two or three sentences, no calculations necessary! Think carefully about the meaning of the MMSE.
- (c) Unfortunately, your friend is not convinced by your answer to the previous part. Compute $\mathbb{E}[X]$ and $\mathbb{E}[Y]$.
- (d) Compute $\text{var}(X)$.
- (e) Compute $\text{cov}(X, Y)$.
- (f) Compute $L[Y | X]$ using the formula. Ensure that your answer is the same as your answer to part (b).

2. Gaussian Estimation

Let $Y = X + Z$ and $U = X - Z$, where X and Z are i.i.d. $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

- (a) Find the joint distribution of U and Y .
- (b) Find the MMSE of X given the observation Y , call this $\hat{X}(Y)$.
- (c) Let the estimation error $E = X - \hat{X}(Y)$. Find the conditional distribution of E given Y .

3. Forrest Gump

Forrest Gump is running across the United States, and we would like to track his progress. Assume that on day $n \in \mathbb{N}$ he runs $X(n)$ miles, and the amount he runs each day is determined by the amount he ran on the previous day with some random noise in the following manner: $X(n) = \alpha X(n-1) + V(n)$. Unfortunately, the measurements of the distance he traveled on each day are also subject to some noise. Assume that $Y(n)$ gives the measured number of miles Forrest Gump traveled on day n and that $Y(n) = \beta X(n) + W(n)$. For this problem, assume that $X(0) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_X^2)$, $W(n) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_W^2)$, $V(n) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_V^2)$ are independent.

- (a) Suppose that you observe $Y(0)$. Find the MMSE of $X(0)$ given this observation.
- (b) Express both $\mathbb{E}[Y(n) | Y(0), \dots, Y(n-1)]$ and $\mathbb{E}[X(n) | Y(0), \dots, Y(n-1)]$ in terms of $\hat{X}(n-1)$, where $\hat{X}(n-1)$ is the MMSE of $X(n-1)$ given the observations $Y(0), Y(1), \dots, Y(n-1)$.

(c) Show that:

$$\hat{X}(n) = \alpha\hat{X}(n-1) + k_n[Y(n) - \alpha\beta\hat{X}(n-1)]$$

where

$$k_n = \frac{\text{cov}(X(n), \tilde{Y}(n))}{\text{var } \tilde{Y}(n)}$$

and $\tilde{Y}(n) = Y(n) - L[Y(n) | Y(0), Y(1), \dots, Y(n-1)]$.