

Discussion 13

Fall 2021

1. Orthogonal LLSE

- (a) Consider zero-mean random variables X, Y, Z such that Y, Z are orthogonal. Show that $L[X | Y, Z] = L[X | Y] + L[X | Z]$.
- (b) Explain why for any zero-mean random variables X, Y, Z it holds that:

$$L[X | Y, Z] = L[X | Y] + L[X | Z - L[Z | Y]]$$

2. MMSE for Jointly Gaussian Random Variables

Provide justification for each of the following steps (1 - 5) to prove that the LLSE is equal to the MMSE estimator for jointly Gaussian random variables X and Y .

Let $g(X) = L[Y | X]$.

$$E[(Y - g(X))X] = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\implies \text{cov}(Y - g(X), X) = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\implies Y - g(X) \text{ is independent of } X \tag{3}$$

$$\implies E[(Y - g(X))f(X)] = 0 \forall f(\cdot) \tag{4}$$

$$\implies g(X) = E[Y | X] \tag{5}$$

3. Stochastic Linear System MMSE

Let $(V_n, n \in \mathbb{N})$ be i.i.d. $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ and independent of $X_0 = \mathcal{N}(0, u^2)$. Let $|a| < 1$. Define

$$X_{n+1} = aX_n + V_n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

- (a) What is the distribution of X_n , where n is a positive integer?
- (b) Find $\mathbb{E}[X_{n+m} | X_n]$ for $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 1$.
- (c) Find u so that the distribution of X_n is the same for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

4. (Optional, included for practice) Random Walk with Unknown Drift

Consider a random walk with unknown drift. The dynamics are given, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, as

$$X_1(n+1) = X_1(n) + X_2(n) + V(n),$$

$$X_2(n+1) = X_2(n),$$

$$Y(n) = X_1(n) + W(n).$$

Here, X_1 represents the position of the particle and X_2 represents the velocity of the particle (which is unknown but constant throughout time). Y is the observation. V and W are independent Gaussian noise variables with mean zero and variance σ_V^2 and σ_W^2 respectively.

- (a) Write down the dynamics of the system in matrix-vector form and write down the Kalman filter recursive equations for this system.
- (b) Let k be a positive integer. Compute the prediction $\mathbb{E}(X(n+k) | Y^{(n)})$, where $Y^{(n)}$ is the history of the observations Y_0, \dots, Y_n , in terms of the estimate $\hat{X}(n) := \mathbb{E}(X(n) | Y^{(n)})$.
- (c) Now let $k = 1$ and compute the smoothing estimate $\mathbb{E}(X(n) | Y^{(n+1)})$ in terms of the quantities that appear in the Kalman filter equation.

Hint: Use the law of total expectation

$$\mathbb{E}(X(n) | Y^{(n+1)}) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}(X(n) | X(n+1), Y^{(n+1)}) | Y^{(n+1)}],$$

as well as the *innovation*

$$\tilde{X}(n+1) := X(n+1) - L[X(n+1) | Y^{(n)}].$$