



$\text{Var}(\theta) \geq \frac{\sigma^2}{98}$   
 $\frac{d^2 \ln p(n; \theta)}{d\theta^2}$

## 521348S STATISTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING I

### First Midterm Exam

7 – Oct – 2019

Solve all three (3) problems. Mark on the top of each paper to which problem your answer belongs to, if it continues from a different paper.

Use of function calculator is allowed, but programmable calculators not.

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1. The observed data samples follow the model

$$x[n] = Ar^{n+4} + w[n]$$

for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$  where  $r > 0$  is a known constant and additive noise  $w[n]$  is zero-mean white Gaussian random process with variance  $\sigma^2$ . Deterministic amplitude  $A$  is an unknown parameter to be estimated.

- (a) Write the log likelihood function for the observed vector  $x$ . Write all terms exactly and simplify.
- (b) Derive the Cramer-Rao Lower Bound (CRLB) for the estimate of parameter  $A$ .
- (c) Derive the MVU estimator for  $A$ .

**Hint:** You can solve (b) and (a) either using the standard approach or more easily using a linear model approach. Final answer must be simplified anyways (do not present just a matrix operation without situation). Remember to clearly write limits for the sums.

The probability density function (PDF) of the real valued normal or Gaussian distribution with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$  is

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

2. We observe two samples of an unknown DC level  $A$  in correlated Gaussian noise:

$$x[0] = A + w[0]$$

$$x[1] = A + w[1]$$

where  $\mathbf{w} = [w[0] \ w[1]]^T$  is zero mean Gaussian random vector with known covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{C} = \sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assume  $C$  is the positive definite and the parameter  $-1 < \rho < 1$  is the correlation coefficient between  $w[0]$  and  $w[1]$ . Find the MVU estimator of  $A$  and its variance (using linear model theory). Does the estimator depend on  $\rho$ ?

**Hint:** The inverse matrix of  $[AB; CD]$  with  $A, B, C, D$  scalars is

$$\begin{bmatrix} -D/(BC - AD) & B/(BC - AD) \\ C/(BC - AD) & -A/(BC - AD) \end{bmatrix}$$

The PDF of a multivariate real valued normal or Gaussian distribution with mean  $\mu$  and covariance matrix  $\sigma^2$  is

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(\Sigma)} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right]$$

3. For IID samples  $x[n] \sim U[0, A]$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$ ,  $A$  is unknown deterministic parameter to be estimated and  $U$  denotes the uniform distribution.

- (a) Find the maximum likelihood estimator of  $A$ .
- (b) Assume we use the estimator  $\hat{A} = 2\bar{x}$ , where  $\bar{x}$  is the sample mean. Is estimator  $\hat{A} = 2\bar{x}$  unbiased?
- (c) Find the distribution of the estimator  $\hat{A} = 2\bar{x}$ .