

PM

haast, de elözetelt zält pl +1 -1
szajos megfigyelo → gamma foglalom
milyen elözetelt?

$$\begin{aligned} -a &= -1 \\ a &= 1 \\ \sigma_m &= 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

H_0 : a jel negativ elözetelt

$$P_0 = 0.9$$

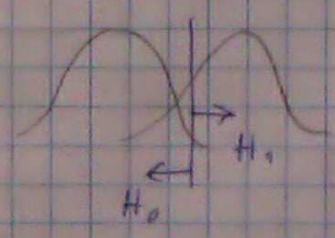
H_1 : a jel poz. - " -

$$P_1 = 0.1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_m} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(z+a)^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right) \quad \text{ill.} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_m} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right)$$

↓
 $a = -1$
 H_0

↓
 $a = 1$
 H_1



$$C_{10} = C_{01} = 1;$$

$$C_{00} = C_{11} = 0$$

Szűrő, z = ?

mi a feltétele h a z=0 legyen

likelihood arány

$$\frac{H_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_m} \exp\left(-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right)}{H_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_m} \exp\left(-\frac{(z+a)^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right)} > \frac{P_0 (C_{00} - C_{01})}{P_1 (C_{01} - C_{00})} = \eta$$

↓
ln

$$-\frac{(2+a)}{20a^2} + \frac{(2+a)}{20a^2} \leq \ln \eta$$

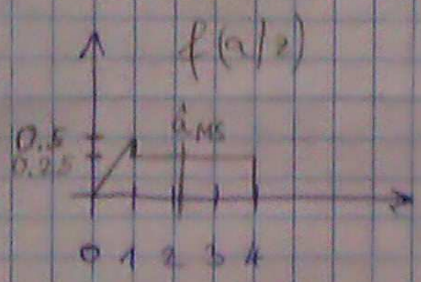
$$-\frac{(2+2a+a^2)}{20a} + \frac{(2+2a+a^2)}{20a} \leq \ln \eta$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \geq \frac{0a^2}{20} \ln \eta - \frac{0a^2}{2} \ln \frac{0}{0} \\ & \text{ln } 0.5 \text{ pos} \\ & \text{ln } \text{negativ} \end{aligned}$$

alternativt för $a=0$ har vi $\ln \eta = 0$

\Downarrow
 $P_0 = P_1$ samma sannolikhetsfördelning

②



större av de två integralerna

\Downarrow
 1.25 < 2
 a medelvärdet 0.25

- $\hat{a}_{MS} = ?$
- $\hat{a}_{ABS} = ?$
- $\hat{a}_{MAP} = 1$

$$\hat{a}_{MS} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a f(a/2) da = \int_0^2 0.5a \cdot a da + \int_2^4 0.25a \cdot a da = \left[\frac{0.5a^3}{3} \right]_0^2 + \left[\frac{0.25a^3}{3} \right]_2^4 = \frac{1}{6} + 2 - 0.425 = 2 \frac{1}{24}$$

$\hat{a}_{ABS} = f(a/2)$ medelvärde = 2

$\hat{a}_{MAP} = f(a/2)$ max värde = 1

→ 1.25 < 2
 → 0.25 a per
 för utvärdering
 korrekt

$$\hat{y} = a_1 + a_2 u^2 \quad \text{paraboloidat allaslanal}$$

n es y mely momentumra utoljohat a megfigyelés?

$$(y - a_1 - a_2 u^2)^2 = y^2 + \underline{a_1^2} + \underline{a_2^2} u^4 - 2 \underline{a_1 y} + 2 \underline{a_2 u^2 y} - 2 \underline{a_1 a_2} u^2 y$$

$$E(u^4), E(y); E(u^2), E(u^2 y)$$

$$\hat{x}(n+1) = \hat{x}(n) + \frac{1}{n+1} [y(n) - \hat{x}(n)] \rightarrow \text{egyszerű adaptív visszacsatolás}$$

$$y_1 = u^4(n)$$

$$y_2 = y(n)$$

$$y_3 = u^2(n)$$

$$y_4 = u^2(n) y(n)$$

a várható értékek
Set out some
adaptív algoritmusok

4 Gauss-Markov becslés

- Gauss-eloszlású zaj/osztama
- lineáris modell ($z = Ua$)

$$5) A = \text{diag}\langle 1, -1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \text{diag}\langle 0.1, 0.1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = I$$

$$A - GC = 0 \rightarrow G = AC^{-1}$$

$$C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 lépéses konvergencia

(6) univariates lineares Parameter

$$\hat{x}(m) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=m-N}^{m-1} y(k)$$

$$\hat{x}(k+1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=m-N}^{m-1} y(k) = \hat{x}(m) + \frac{1}{N} [y(m) - y(m-N)]$$

die 2. Term exp. diff. mit dem fugs. m. d. d. 2. Term

$$2 \hat{x}(z) = \hat{x}(z) + \frac{1}{N} (Y(z) - Y(z)z^{-N})$$

$$\frac{\hat{x}(z)}{Y(z)} = \frac{1}{z-1} \frac{1}{N} (1 - z^{-N})$$

$$= \frac{z^{-N}}{N} \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

polynom division

$$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + \dots$$

~~$$\frac{z^{-N}}{N} (1 - z^{-N}) (1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + \dots)$$~~

$$\frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - z^{-1}} = 1 + z^{-1} + \dots + z^{-(N-1)}$$

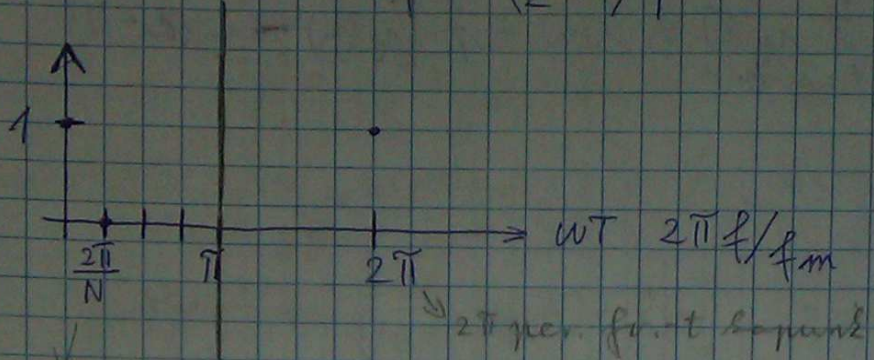
ampl. is fürierbar

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z^{-N}}{N} \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - z^{-1}} &\xrightarrow{z = e^{j\omega T}} \frac{e^{-j\omega T N}}{N} \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega T N}}{1 - e^{-j\omega T}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-j\omega T N}}{N} \frac{e^{-j\frac{N}{2}\omega T} (e^{j\frac{N}{2}\omega T} - e^{-j\frac{N}{2}\omega T}) / 2j}{e^{j\frac{\omega T}{2}} (e^{j\omega T/2} - e^{-j\omega T/2}) / 2j} \\ &= \frac{e^{-j\omega T \frac{N+1}{2}}}{N} \frac{\sin \frac{N}{2} \omega T}{\sin \frac{1}{2} \omega T} \end{aligned}$$



↓ ABS

$$\frac{1}{N} \left| \frac{\sin\left(\frac{N}{2} \omega T\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \omega T\right)} \right|$$



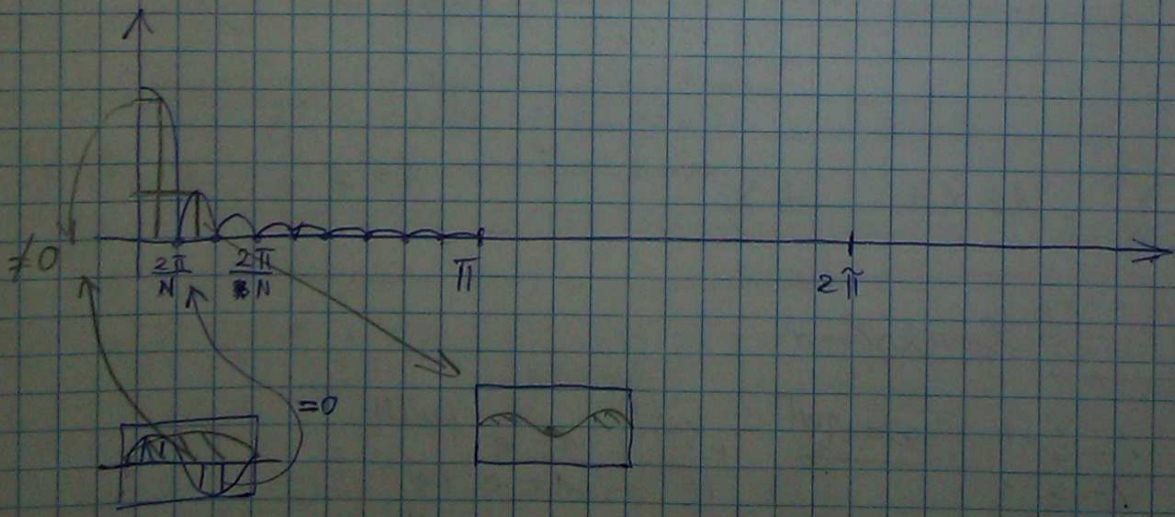
$$\sin\left(\frac{N}{2} \frac{2\pi}{N}\right) = 0$$

mintavétel total miatt csak $\cos(\omega T)$ lehet felírás \rightarrow 1PF

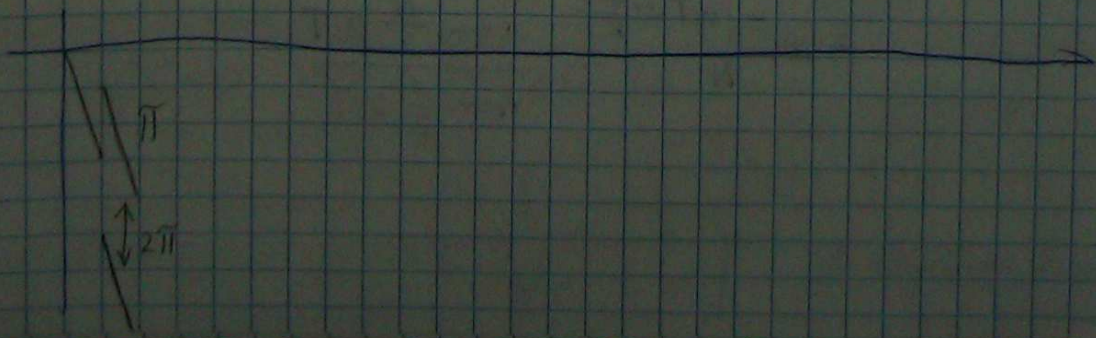
const jel \rightarrow 0 phas. az átviteli egyenlet Σ CC le legyen

$$1, 1, 1, 1 \rightarrow \hat{x} = 1$$

ha $\omega T \rightarrow 0$ akkor $\sin(\omega T) \sim \omega T$

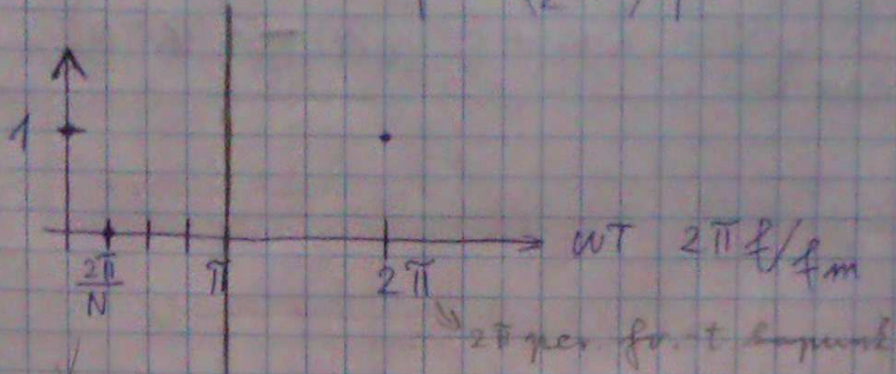


fürs bar. $-\omega T \frac{N+1}{2}$ meredékséget indúl a 0-ból



↓ ABS

$$\frac{1}{N} \left| \frac{\sin(\frac{N}{2} \omega T)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2} \omega T)} \right|$$



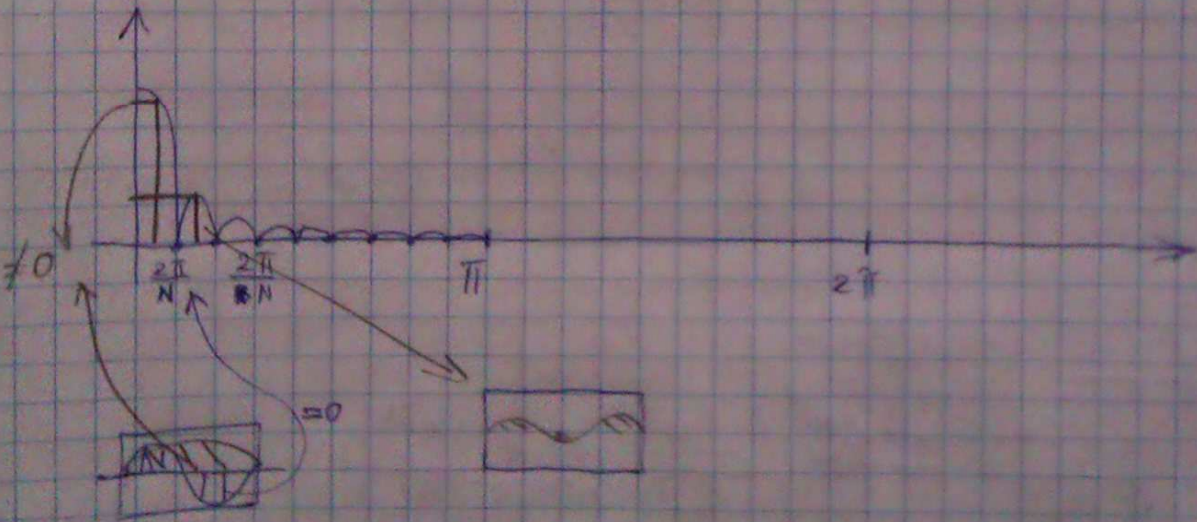
$$\sin\left(\frac{N}{2} \frac{2\pi}{N}\right) = 0$$

mintavétel teljes miatt csak az első lehet felvétel → LPF

const jel → 0 frekv. az átviteli függvénye
 1, 1, 1, 1 → $\hat{x} = 1$

$$1, 1, 1, 1 \rightarrow \hat{x} = 1$$

ha $\omega T \rightarrow 0$ akkor $\sin(\omega T) \sim \omega T$



fázisban $-\omega T \frac{N+1}{2}$ meredekségét indokl a 0-ból



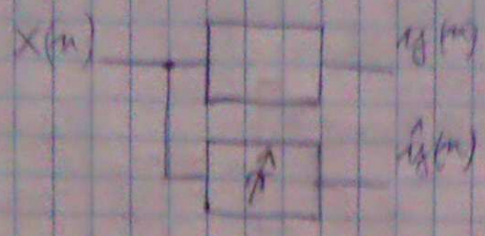
(7) IIR \rightarrow FIR EQUATION ERROR

$$H(z) = \frac{(1-r)z^{-1}}{1-rz^{-2}}$$

lim $z \rightarrow 1$ $H(z) = 1$

$z = -1$ $H(z) = \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0$

$\frac{1}{1/2} = \frac{1-r}{1}$



$$\frac{\hat{Y}(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{(1-r)z^{-1}}{1-rz^{-2}}$$

$$(1-rz^{-2})\hat{Y}(z) = (1-r)z^{-1}X(z)$$

\downarrow implement directly
to locate trade-offs

$$e = y[n] - \hat{y}[n]$$

$$Y(z) - \hat{Y}(z)$$

$$E(z) = (Y(z) - \hat{Y}(z)) (1-rz^{-2}) = Y(z)(1-rz^{-2}) - (1-r)z^{-1}X(z)$$

$$e_e[n] = y[n] - r y[n-2] - x[n-1] + r x[n-1]$$

$$= \underbrace{y[n] - x[n-1]}_{u[n]} + \underbrace{r[y[n-2] - x[n-1]]}_{v[n]}$$

$$e_e[n] = u[n] + r v[n]$$

$$E(e_e^2[n]) = E[(u[n] + r v[n])^2]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} 2 E[(u[n] + r v[n]) v[n]] = 0$$

$$r = -\frac{E[u[n] v[n]]}{E[v^2[n]]}$$

$$(8) P^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.5 \sin \frac{6\pi}{N} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \cos \frac{6\pi}{N} \\ 0.5 \cos \frac{6\pi}{N} & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = R^{-1} P \quad N=16$$

$$R^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det R} R^*$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.5^2 - 0.5^2 \cos^2 \frac{6\pi}{N}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \cos \frac{6\pi}{N} \\ -0.5 \cos \frac{6\pi}{N} & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \frac{6\pi}{N}} \begin{bmatrix} 1, & -\cos \frac{6\pi}{N} \\ -\cos \frac{6\pi}{N}, & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = R^{-1} P = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\tan \pi/3 \\ -1/\sin \pi/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ -2/\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

sin- + cos-tétel a lin. kombinációra
egyszerűsítve:

a fázishelyzet a kérdés a 2 sin-ra

$$\left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n + \varphi\right) \right] \text{ a kérdéses fázismérésre használható}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

R-ben?

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{6\pi}{N}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n + \varphi\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-3)\right)$$

~ 3 késleltetés

$$\sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{N}n - \text{vél}\right) \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{N}(n-1)\right) \rightarrow \frac{-6\pi}{N} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{\tan \pi/3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n\right) + \frac{1}{\sin \pi/3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n + \varphi\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n\right) \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{N}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}n\right) \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{N}\right)$$

9) Állítsa stabil esetben (örvönvelővel)

10) geom. interpretáció a végtérképben
pl. Kálmán-módszer és az az ortogonális
vill. és numerikus vetítés (az
minimális hiba)

11) Megfigyelés!

$$A = \text{diag}\langle -1, -1 \rangle$$

$$C = [0.1 \quad 0.1] \quad \text{megfigyelési mátr.}$$

$$G = ?$$

$$(A - GC)^N = 0 \quad \text{vagy} \quad \forall x \cdot x = 0$$

↓

$$F = A - GC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ g_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 0.1g_0 & -0.1g_0 \\ -0.1g_1 & -1 - 0.1g_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - F) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 + 0.1g_0 & +0.1g_0 \\ +0.1g_1 & \lambda + 1 + 0.1g_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda + 0.1g_0\lambda - \lambda - 1 - 0.1g_1 + 0.1g_0\lambda + 0.1g_0 + 0.01g_0g_1 - 0.01g_0g_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda (0.1g_0 + 0.1g_0) - 1 - 0.1g_1 + 0.1g_0 = 0$$

$$g_0 + g_1 = 0$$

$$-1 + 0.1(g_0 - g_1) = 1$$

$$g_0 = 5$$

$$g_1 = -5$$