

Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

WSS process

If $x[n]$ is WSS, then it holds that

$$E\{x[n]\} = \mu, \quad \forall n$$

$$E\{x[n]x[n+k]\} = \rho_k, \quad \forall n$$

If $x[n]$ is Gaussian WSS, then $x[n]$ is Gaussian

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Since $x[n]$ is Gaussian, we can write $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{C})$

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If $x[n]$ is Gaussian WSS, then $x[n]$ is Gaussian

Since $x[n]$ is Gaussian, we can write $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{C})$

But since it is WSS Gaussian, $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{C}_{\text{Tp}})$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\text{Tp}} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_0 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \rho_{-1} & \rho_0 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \rho_{-2} & \rho_{-1} & \rho_0 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \end{bmatrix}$$

↑ Toeplitz

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CRLB

If $x[n]$ is Gaussian WSS, then $x[n]$ is Gaussian

Since $x[n]$ is Gaussian, we can write

$$\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

$$[\mathbf{I}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \right]^T \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[\mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right]$$

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Depends only on ρ, μ, N
Simpler formula possible

$$\mathbf{C}_{\text{Tp}} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_0 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \rho_{-1} & \rho_0 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \rho_{-2} & \rho_{-1} & \rho_0 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \end{bmatrix}$$

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Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

WSS process

Section 3.10

Set $\mu = 0, N \rightarrow \infty$

If $x[n]$ is WSS, then it holds that

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Clearly, as $N \rightarrow \infty, \mathbf{I}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \rightarrow \infty, \text{CRLB} \rightarrow 0$

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Depends only on ρ, N
Simpler formula possible

Clearly, as $N \rightarrow \infty, \mathbf{I}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \rightarrow \infty, \text{CRLB} \rightarrow 0$

Makes sense to study $(1/N) \mathbf{I}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$

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CRLB

But since it is WSS Gaussian, $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_{\text{Tp}})$

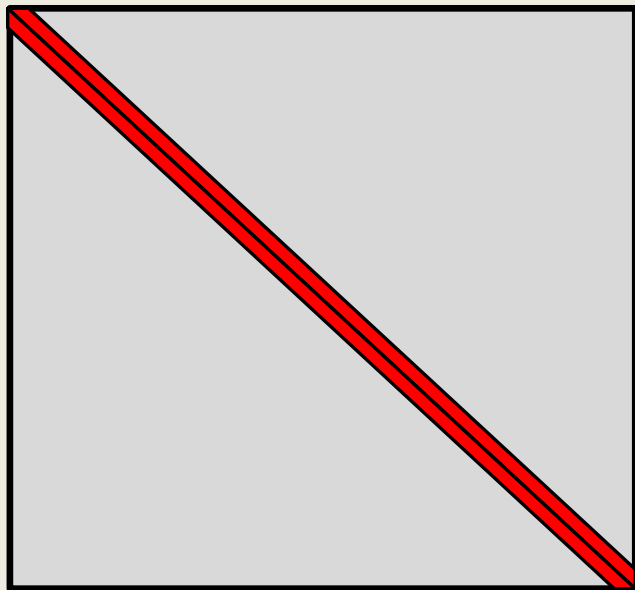
Depends only on ρ, N
Simpler formula possible

Problem formulation: *Simplify* the Fisher information formula for the case of a Toeplitz covariance matrix of very large size

Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

Loose Derivations

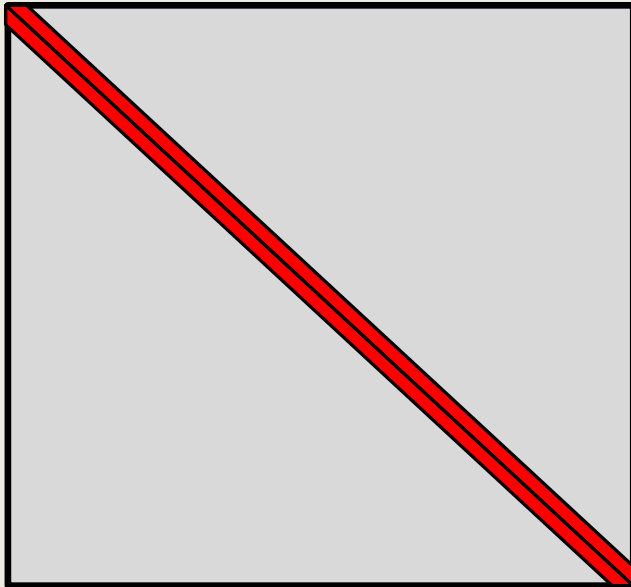
Consider a Toeplitz matrix of very large size



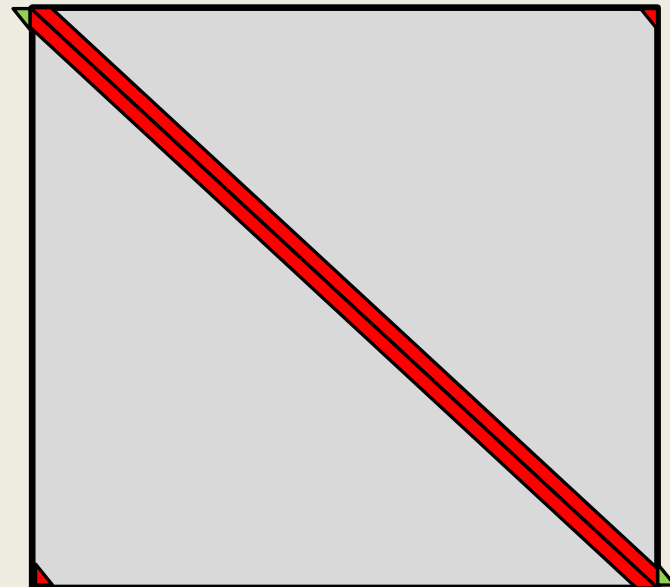
Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

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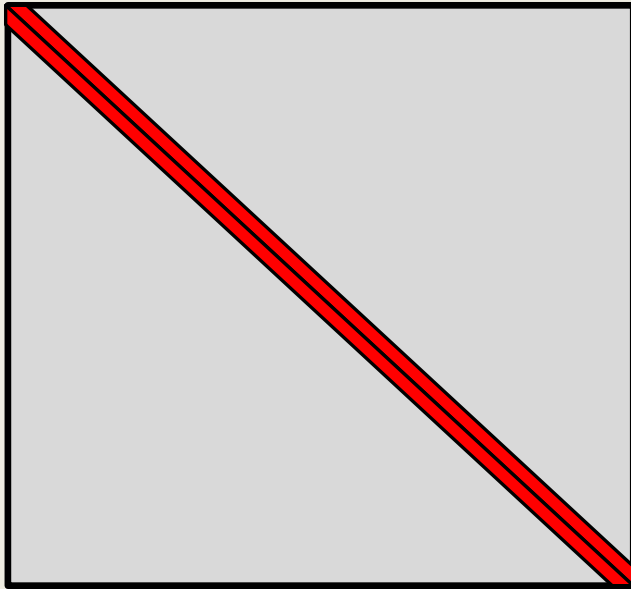
Add a tiny piece to it



Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

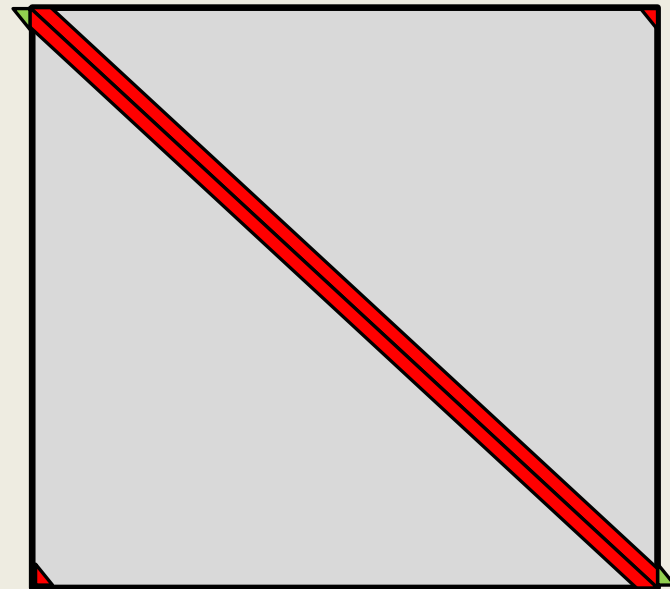
Loose Derivations

Consider a Toeplitz matrix of very large size



N

Add a tiny piece to it

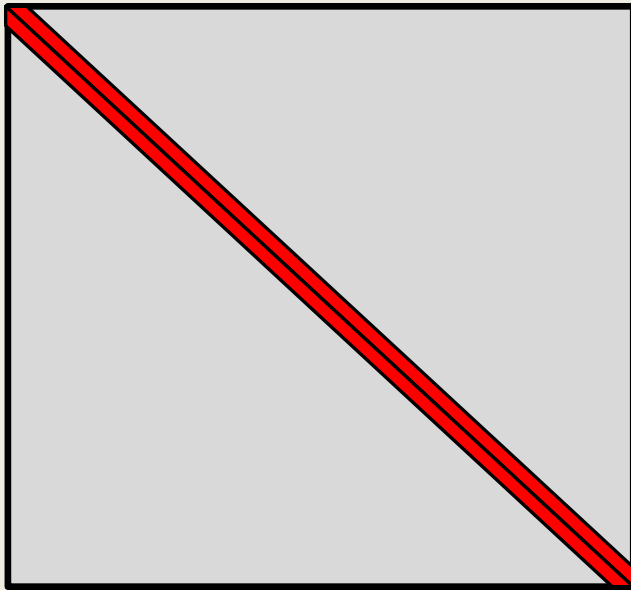


It is fairly clear that with large N, the difference between the two matrices is, in a relative sense, vanishing

Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

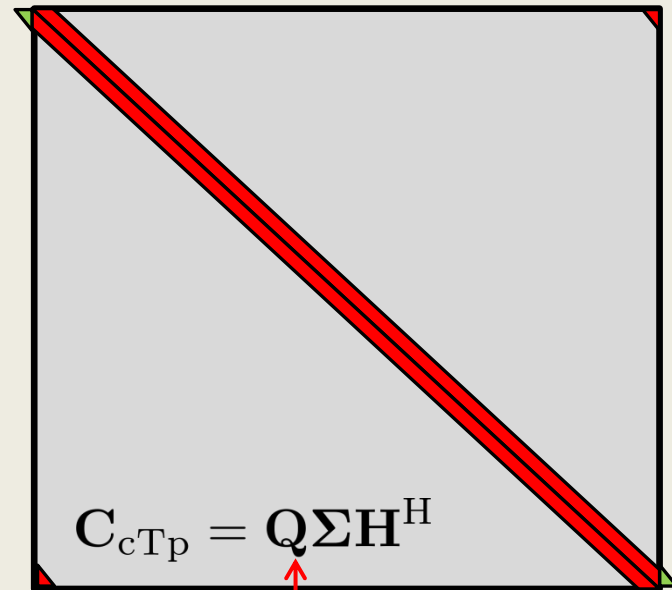
Loose Derivations

Consider a Toeplitz matrix of very large size



N

Add a tiny piece to it
Circulant Toeplitz



$$C_{cTp} = Q \Sigma H^H$$

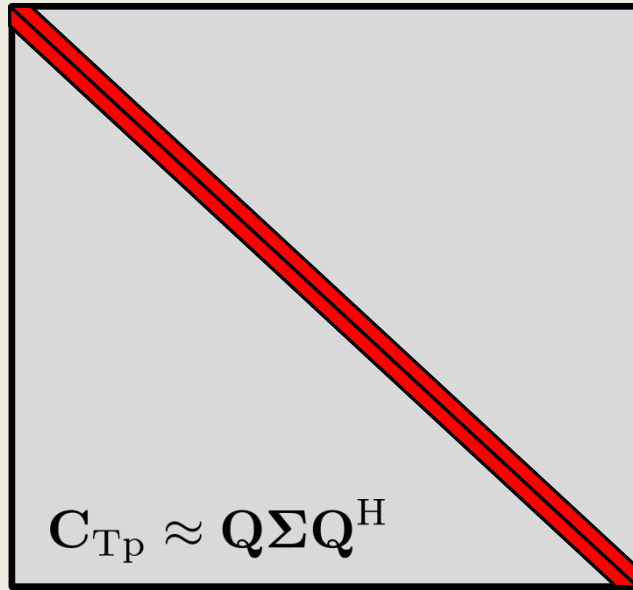
↑
IDFT

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Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

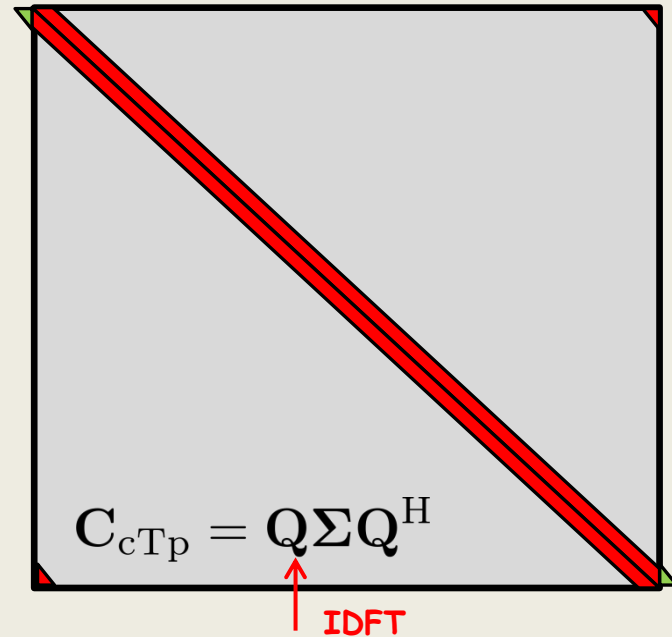
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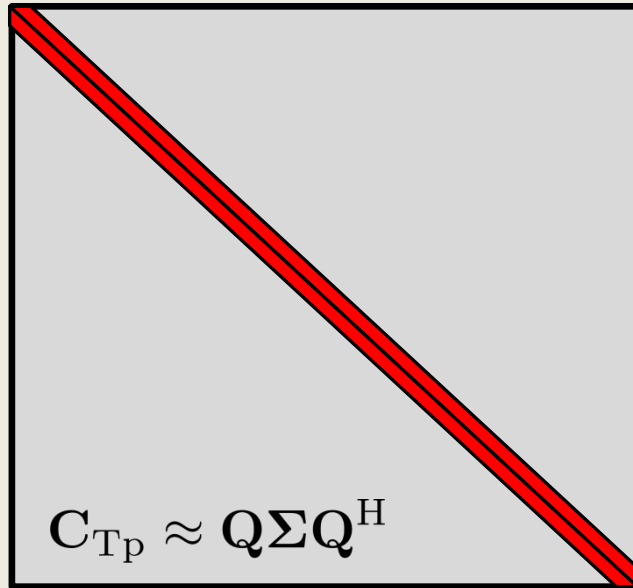


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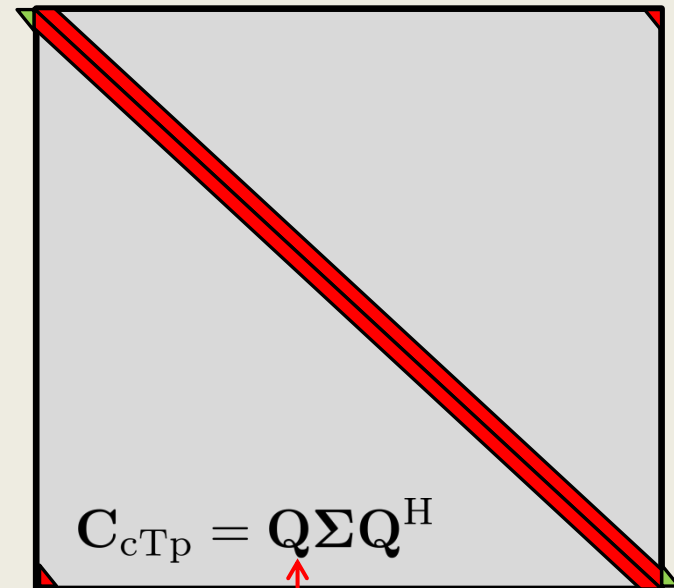
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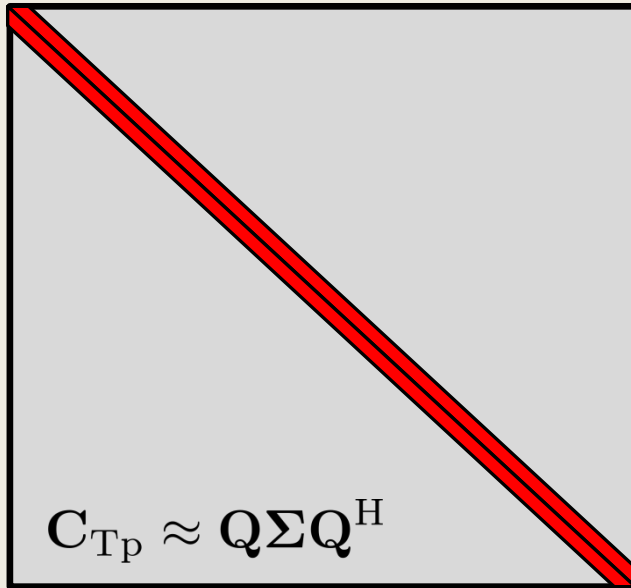
↑ IDFT

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \|C_{Tp} - Q \Sigma Q^H\|^2 = 0$$

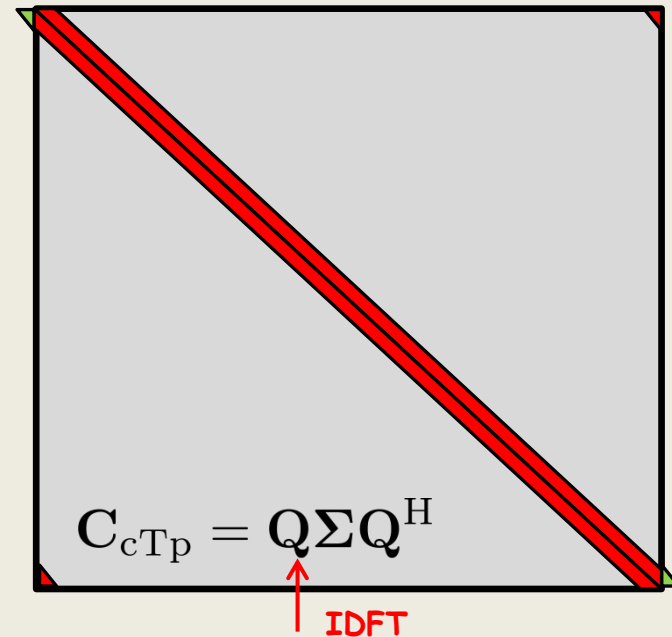
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Loose Derivations

Consider a Toeplitz matrix of very large size



Add a tiny piece to it
Circulant Toeplitz



Important: For a large Toeplitz, the matrix Q is always an IDFT, and *cannot depend on θ*

Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

Loose Derivations

We have $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$

We seek $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right]$

We know $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbf{Q}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{Q}^H$

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Argumentation

- $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$ **Linear in N**

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Argumentation

- $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$ **Linear in N**
- **Study** $\frac{1}{N} [I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$

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We have $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$

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Argumentation

- $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$ **Linear in N**
- **Study** $\frac{1}{N} [I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$
- **But** $\|\mathbf{C}_{\text{Tp}} - \mathbf{C}_{\text{cTp}}\|^2$ **is constant**

Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

Loose Derivations

We have $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$

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We know $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbf{Q}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{Q}^H$

- **So** $[I_{\text{cTp}}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} - [I_{\text{Tp}}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$
does not depend on N

Argumentation

- $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$ **Linear in N**
- **Study** $\frac{1}{N} [I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$
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- **So** $[I_{c\text{Tp}}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} - [I_{\text{Tp}}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$
does not depend on N

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} [[I_{c\text{Tp}}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} - [I_{\text{Tp}}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}] = 0$$

Argumentation

- $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$ **Linear in N**
- **Study** $\frac{1}{N} [I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij}$
- **But** $\|\mathbf{C}_{\text{Tp}} - \mathbf{C}_{c\text{Tp}}\|^2$ **is constant**

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We obtain $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right]$

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Manipulation $[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{\Sigma_n^2(\boldsymbol{\theta})} \frac{\partial \Sigma_n(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial \Sigma_n(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right]$

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Some function
↓

Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

Robert M. Gray: Toeplitz and circulant matrices: A review

Toeplitz and Circulant Matrices: A review

Robert M. Gray

*Department of Electrical Engineering
Stanford University
Stanford 94305, USA
rmgray@stanford.edu*

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Robert M. Gray: Toeplitz and circulant matrices: A review

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Toeplitz and Circulant
Matrices: A review

Robert M. Gray

Department of Electrical Engineering
Stanford University
Stanford 94305, USA
rgray@stanford.edu

Theorem 4.2. Let $T_n(f)$ be a sequence of Toeplitz matrices such that $f(\lambda)$ is in the Wiener class or, equivalently, that $\{t_k\}$ is absolutely summable. Let $\tau_{n,k}$ be the eigenvalues of $T_n(f)$ and s be any positive integer. Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \tau_{n,k}^s = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\lambda)^s d\lambda. \quad (4.46)$$

Furthermore, if $f(\lambda)$ is real or, equivalently, the matrices $T_n(f)$ are all Hermitian, then for any function $F(x)$ continuous on $[m_f, M_f]$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda. \quad (4.47)$$

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Furthermore, if $f(\lambda)$ is real or, equivalently, the matrices $T_n(f)$ are all Hermitian, then for any function $F(x)$ continuous on $[m_f, M_f]$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda. \quad (4.47)$$

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Robert M. Gray

Department of Electrical Engineering
Stanford University
Stanford 94305, USA
rmgray@stanford.edu

$$[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{\Sigma_n^2(\boldsymbol{\theta})} \frac{\partial \Sigma_n(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial \Sigma_n(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} \right] = \frac{N}{2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} F(\Sigma_n)$$

Fourier transform of first column of
circulant Toeplitz matrix

Theorem 4.2.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda.$$

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First column of $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$: $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1$

Fourier transform of first column of
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First column of $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$: $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1$

Take Fourier transform of the first column: $\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1$

Fourier transform of first column of
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First column of $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$: $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1$

Take Fourier transform of the first column: $\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{e}_1$

Fourier transform of first column of
circulant Toeplitz matrix

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda.$$

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First column of $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$: $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1$

Take Fourier transform of the first column: $\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1 = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{e}_1$

Fourier transform of first column of
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Take Fourier transform of the first column: $\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1 = \Sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{e}_1$

Fourier transform of impulse

Fourier transform of first column of
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda.$$

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Take Fourier transform of the first column: $\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1 = \Sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{1}$

Fourier transform of first column of
circulant Toeplitz matrix

Theorem 4.2.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda.$$

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First column of $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$: $\mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1$

Take Fourier transform of the first column: $\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{C}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{e}_1 = \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$

Fourier transform of first column of
circulant Toeplitz matrix = Eigenvalues

Theorem 4.2.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda.$$

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Eigenvalues of covariance = Fourier transform of first column = PSD of process

Fourier transform of first column of
circulant Toeplitz matrix = Eigenvalues

Theorem 4.2.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\tau_{n,k}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(f(\lambda)) d\lambda.$$

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Eigenvalues of covariance = Fourier transform of first column = PSD of process

$$[I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} = \frac{N}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{\text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})} \frac{\partial \text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{1}{\text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})} \frac{\partial \text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} df$$

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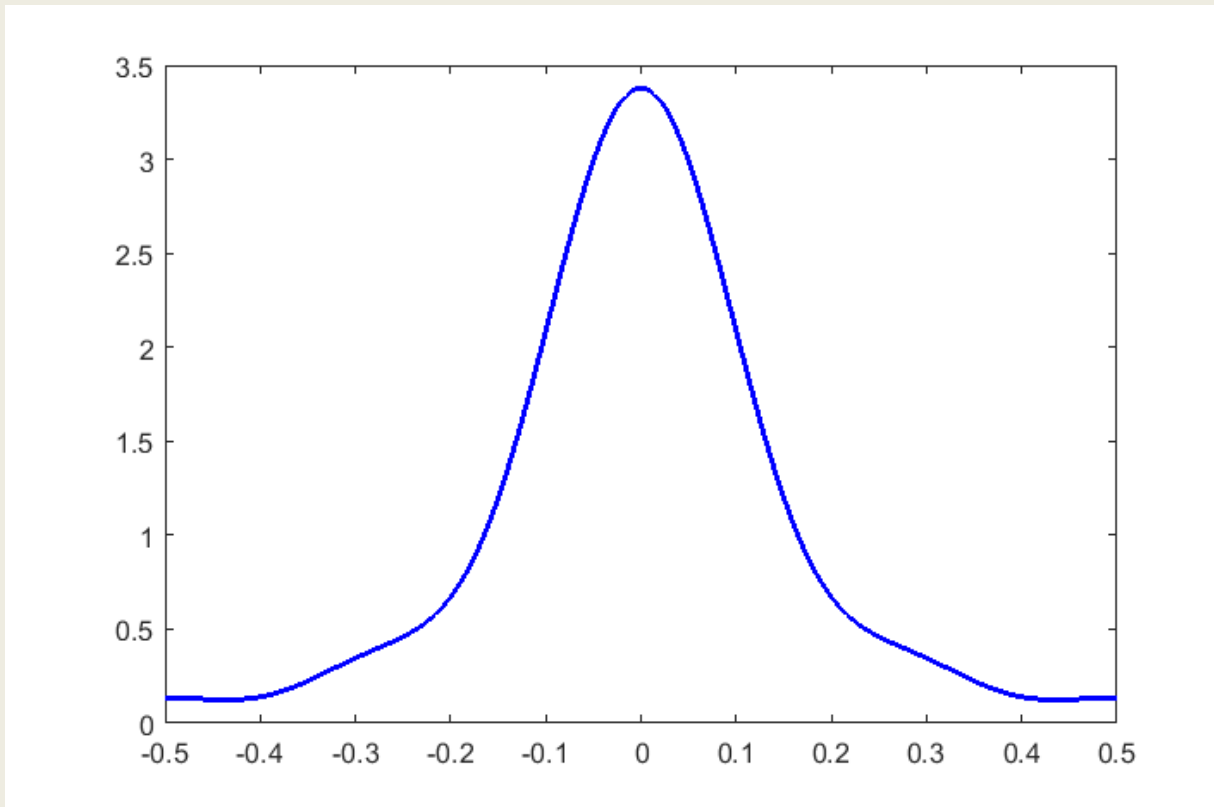
Eigenvalues of covariance = Fourier transform of first column = PSD of process

$$\begin{aligned} [I(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ij} &= \frac{N}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{\text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})} \frac{\partial \text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{1}{\text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})} \frac{\partial \text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} df \\ &= \frac{N}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{\partial \ln \text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial \ln \text{PSD}(f; \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_j} df \end{aligned}$$

Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

Illustration

Fourier transform of first column of circulant Toeplitz

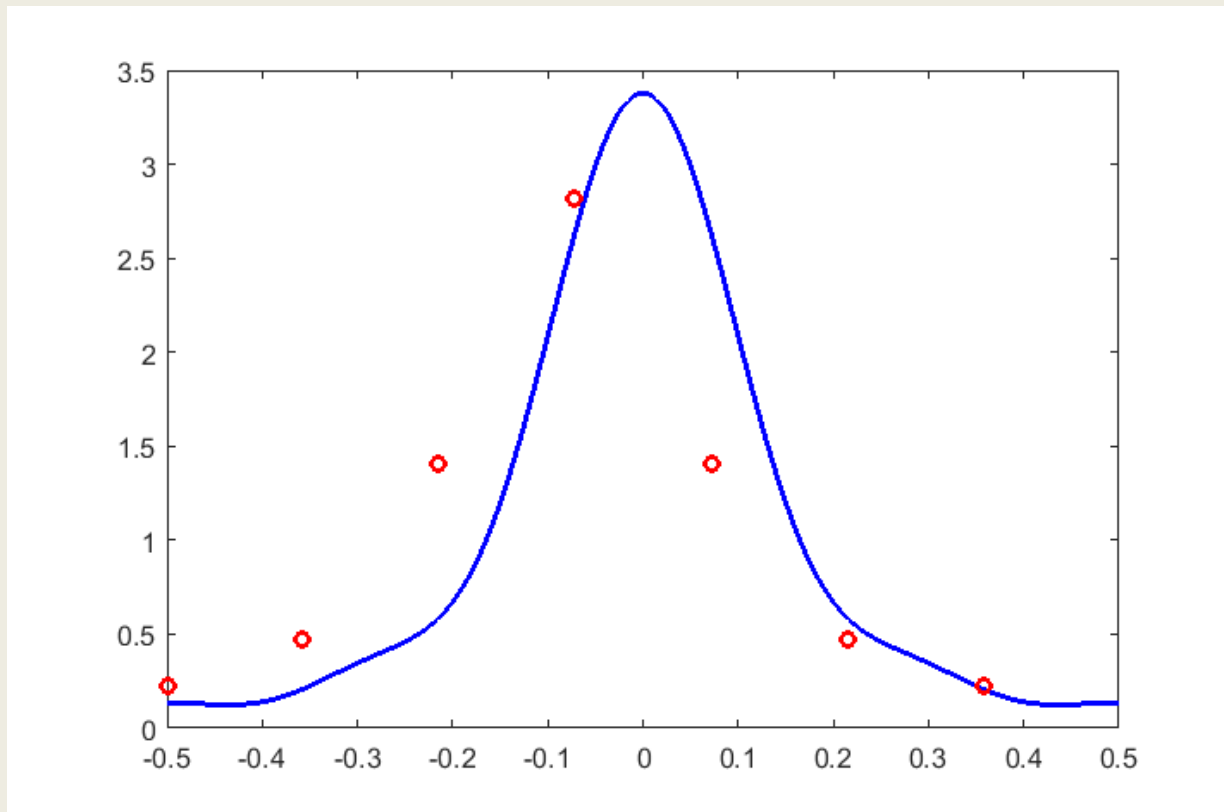


Asymptotic CRLB for Gaussian WSS processes

Illustration

Eigenvalues with size 7x7 Toeplitz

Fourier transform of first column of circulant Toeplitz



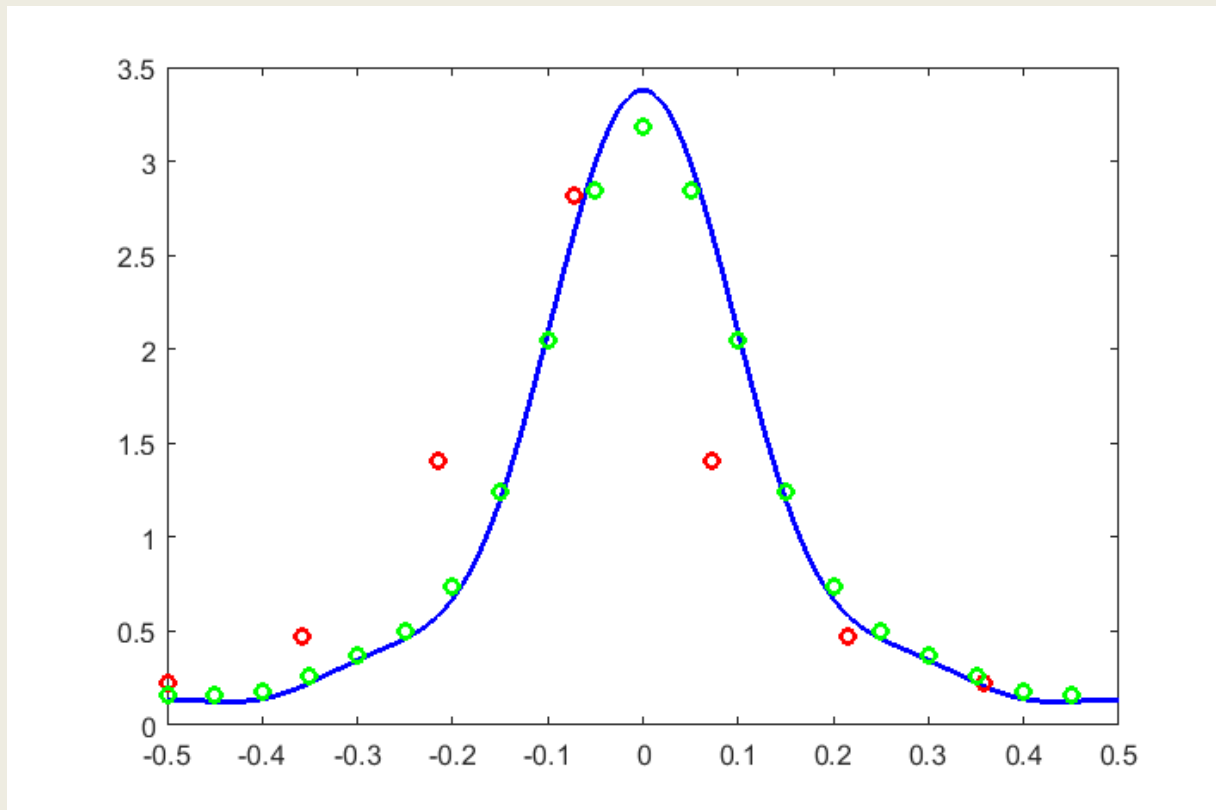
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Illustration

Eigenvalues with size 7x7 Toeplitz

Eigenvalues with size 20x20 Toeplitz

Fourier transform of first column of circulant Toeplitz



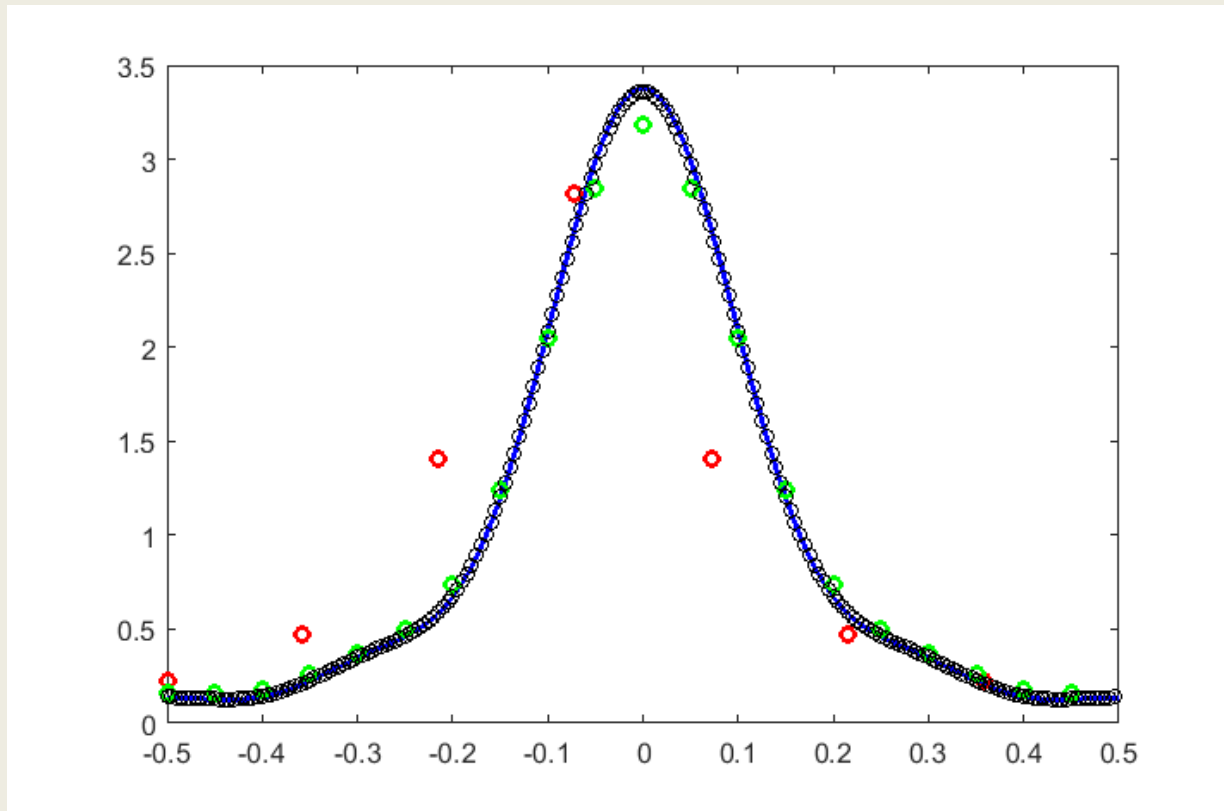
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Illustration

Eigenvalues with size 7x7 Toeplitz

Eigenvalues with size 20x20 Toeplitz

Fourier transform of first column of circulant Toeplitz



Eigenvalues with size 200x200 Toeplitz