

EE 562

Homework 2

Due Wednesday, February 1, 2017 at 6:40 p.m.

Work all 5 problems.

Problem 1. Are there any real values of β that would permit the following matrix to be a correlation matrix? If so, find them. If not, show why not.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \beta & 2 \\ 2 & 1 + \beta \end{bmatrix}.$$

Problem 2. Let $\mathbf{W}(u)$ be a white random vector with

$$\mu_W = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^t, \quad \mathbf{K}_W = \mathbf{I}.$$

Let

$$\mathbf{X}(u) = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{W}(u) + \mathbf{c}.$$

Find \mathbf{c} and a causal matrix \mathbf{H} using the direct method that produces

$$\mu_X = [1 \ 2 \ 3]^T, \quad \mathbf{K}_X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Problem 3. Stark and Woods 5.29.

Problem 4. Stark and Woods 5.34.

Problem 5. Let $\mathbf{X}(u)$ be an n -dimensional random vector with covariance matrix \mathbf{K}_X and correlation matrix \mathbf{R}_X . Let $(\lambda_i, \mathbf{e}_i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ denote the eigenvalue and eigenvector pairs of the covariance matrix \mathbf{K}_X , with the eigenvectors chosen to form an orthonormal set.

- If \mathbf{K}_X is non-singular, can \mathbf{R}_X be singular? Why or why not?
- Show \mathbf{K}_X can be written in the form

$$\mathbf{K}_X = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_i^\dagger.$$

- c. Construct an example in which \mathbf{R}_X is non-singular but \mathbf{K}_X is singular.
- d. Construct an example in which \mathbf{K}_X and \mathbf{R}_X are both singular but $\mu_X \neq 0$.
- e. Verify that

$$\mathbf{R}_X^{-1} = \mathbf{K}_X^{-1} - \frac{\mathbf{K}_X^{-1} \mu_X \mu_X^\dagger \mathbf{K}_X^{-1}}{1 + \mu_X^\dagger \mathbf{K}_X^{-1} \mu_X}.$$