Exercises for Lecture Course on Modeling and System Identification (MSI) Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg – Winter Term 2021-2022

Exercise 3: Optimality Conditions and Linear Least Squares (to be returned on November 15th, 10:00 a.m.)

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The aim of this sheet is to strengthen your knowledge in least squares estimation, optimality conditions and convexity.

Please hand in the MATLAB tasks through Grader (http://grader.mathworks.com). Penand-paper exercises can be uploaded on the Ilias course page as a pdf or handed in during the lecture.

Exercise Tasks

- 1. On Paper: Given the function $f(x): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ with $f(x) = x^\top Q x + c^\top x$ and fixed $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
 - (a) Consider the not necessarily symmetric matrix $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and compute the gradient $\nabla f(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and the Hessian $\nabla^2 f(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ of this function for any x.
 - (b) If Q is symmetric, what properties does it have to fulfil such that the unique minimizer x^* can be computed?
 - (c) Compute the unique minimizer and the minimum function value $f(x^*)$ under the correct assumptions. (3 points)

Hint: You can re-write a matrix-vector product b = Qx as $b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n Q_{ij} x_j$, for i = 1, ..., n.

2. On Paper: Consider the function $f(x): \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ with

$$f(x) = x^{\top} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x + x^{\top} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 7.$$

(a) Find all points that satisfy the first order necessary conditions (FONC). Which of them is the global minimizer and why?

(1 points)

3. On Paper: In the lecture notes, the sample variance S^2 is defined as

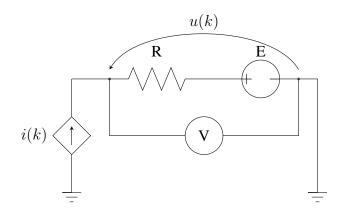
$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (Y(n) - M(Y_{N}))^{2},$$

where $M(Y_N)$ is the sample mean (see lecture notes ch. 2.4 p. 19). Explain, why the division by N-1 is preferable over N. (2 points)

Hint: Calculate the expected value of the sample variance and compare it to the expected value of the mean squared deviations estimator. Also remember that for independent measurements x_j and x_k the following holds:

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{x_{j}x_{k}\right\} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{E}\left\{x_{j}\right\} \mathbb{E}\left\{x_{k}\right\} = \mu^{2}, & \text{if } j \neq k \\ \mathbb{E}\left\{x_{j}^{2}\right\} = \sigma^{2} + \mu^{2}, & \text{if } j = k \end{cases}$$

4. Consider the following experimental set up to estimate the values of E and R.



You obtain two datasets each containing N measurements of the voltage u(k) for different values of i(k). The first dataset contains $\{u_1(k)\}_{k=1}^N$ and $\{i_1(k)\}_{k=1}^N$ and the second dataset contains $\{u_2(k)\}_{k=1}^N$ and $\{i_2(k)\}_{k=1}^N$. For cleaner and simpler notation, we omit the dataset indices, e.g. instead of $u_1(k)$ and $u_2(k)$ we write u(k) but mean both.

We assume that the input measurement i(k) is not affected by noise, but that the measurements u(k) are affected by i.i.d. additive noise $n_{\rm u}(k)$. Under these assumptions the measurement model is given by:

$$u(k) = m(k) + n_{\mathrm{u}}(k)$$
 where $m(k) = E + R \cdot i(k)$.

Tasks: (4 points)

- (a) MATLAB: Load the datasets provided on the website containing the measurements into MATLAB. Plot each dataset in a corresponding plot using the subplot command.
- (b) On PAPER: Formulate the problem as a least squares problem where $\theta = \begin{bmatrix} E \\ R \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and define $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 2}$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that the optimizer is given by $\theta^* = \arg\min_{\theta} \|y \Phi\theta\|_2^2$.
- (c) MATLAB: Use the least squares estimator formulated in the previous subtask to find the experimental values of R and E for each of the two datasets individually. Plot the linear fits through the respective measurement data.
- (d) MATLAB: For each dataset plot a histogram of the residuals defined as r(k) = u(k) m(k), where $m(k) = E + R \cdot i(k)$ is the voltage determined by the model, and u(k) are the obtained measurements.
- (e) ON PAPER: Which dataset is noisier? Give an educated guess of the type of noise.