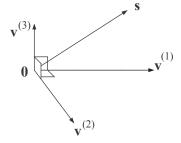
Lecture 11

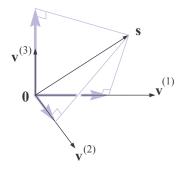
Lecture 11

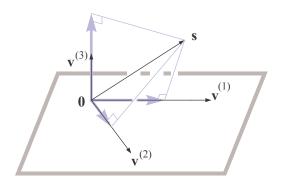
► Signal representation and approximation using orthogonal reference vectors

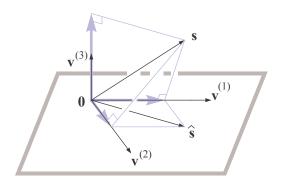
Lecture 11

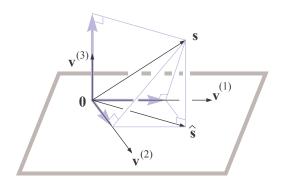
- ► Signal representation and approximation using orthogonal reference vectors
- Inner products and projections: extension to complex vectors











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$$\|\mathbf{v}\|^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^m |v_i|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m v_i^* v_i$$

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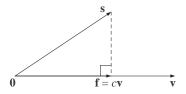
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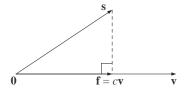
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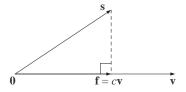
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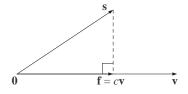




► As in the case with the real vectors,

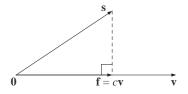


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$$\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s} - c\mathbf{v} \rangle = 0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad c = \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s} \rangle}{\|\mathbf{v}\|^2}$$