

- ergodic processes ✓
- RP to LTI filter
- Power Spectral Density
- Gaussian Process
- Noise

distribution f_x Ergodic Process

(1)

expectation μ (2)

ค่าเฉลี่ย 1 Sample f_x = ensemble average ?
 DC value

พหุ: 1. ค่าเฉลี่ย หรือค่าเฉลี่ยของสัญญาณ

(1) พหุ: 1. Sample function $x(t)$ to stationary process

$X(t)$ ช่วงเวลาสั้นๆ $-T \leq t \leq T$ ในหน่วย time average

$$\mu_x(T) = \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t) dt \quad (1.29)$$

a r.v. stationary process

1.2:

$$E[\mu_x(T)] = \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T E[x(t)] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \mu_x dt$$

$$= \mu_x \cdot \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T 1 dt = \mu_x \quad (1.25)$$

400004 $E[X(t)] = \mu_x$
 ensemble average

100000 process $x(t)$ เป็น ergodic in the mean
 100000 หมายความว่า สอดคล้องกับ ensemble average

• $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \mu_x(T) = \mu_x$
 time average ensemble average

• $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{var}[\mu_x(T)] = 0$

100000 100000 time-averaged autocorrelation function

$$R_x(T, T) = \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t+\tau)x(t)dt \quad (1.16)$$

100000 $x(t)$ เป็น ergodic in the autocorrelation function

100000 100000 100000 100000 100000

- $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} R_X(\tau, T) = R_X(\tau)$

- $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{var}[R_X(\tau, T)] = 0$

Transmission var $X(t)$ and LTI



If $x(t)$ is a stationary process

then

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1) X(t - \tau_1) d\tau_1$$

we:

$$\mu_y(t) = E[y(t)]$$

$$= E\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1) \underline{X(t - \tau_1)} d\tau_1\right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1) E[\cancel{X(t - \tau_1)}] d\tau_1$$

μ_x

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \mu_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1) d\tau_1 \quad \mu_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1) e^{-j2\pi f \tau_1} d\tau_1 \\
 &= \mu_x H(0) \quad ; \quad H(0) = \mathcal{F}\{h(\tau_1)\} \Big|_{f=0} \\
 &\quad (1.29)
 \end{aligned}$$

νόσην

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_Y(t, u) &= E[Y(t)Y(u)] \\
 &= E\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1)X(t-\tau_1)d\tau_1 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_2)X(u-\tau_2)d\tau_2\right] \\
 &\stackrel{\tau = t-u}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1)h(\tau_2) \underline{R_X(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2)} d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
 &\quad (1.32)
 \end{aligned}$$

νόσην (1.32) von νόσην $R_Y(t, u)$ νόσην time differ-
ence

νόσην (on 1.29 na: 1.32) νόσην

$Y(t)$ is a stationary process

νόσην $R_Y(0) = E[Y^2(t)]$ mean-square value

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau_1) h(\tau_2) R_x(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \quad (1.33)$$

= $\dot{\text{พิกัด}}$

Power Spectral Density $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bandwidth} \\ \text{พิกัด} \\ \text{pdf} \end{array} \right.$

ข้อ 1/10: พิกัด frequency-domain ของ (1.33)

นั่นคือ
$$h(\tau_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{H(f)}_{\text{freq. response vs LTI}} e^{j2\pi f \tau_1} df$$

นั่นคือ (1.33)

$$E[Y^2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(f) e^{j2\pi f \tau_1} df \right] h(\tau_2) R_x(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

$\underbrace{\text{or } \{R_x(\tau)\}}$

$$\stackrel{\tau = \tau_2 - \tau_1}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} df |H(f)|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_x(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau \quad (1.37)$$

นั่นคือ $|H(f)|$ = magnitude response of filter

นั่นคือ

$$S_X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_X(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \quad (1.37)$$

in $S_X(f)$ is called **Power Spectral Density**

in (1.37) is: (1.38) is

$$\star E[Y^2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(f)|^2 S_X(f) df \quad (\text{Watt/Hz}) \quad (1.39)$$

Properties of Power Spectral Density

if $X(t)$ is stationary process is

$$S_X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_X(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \quad (1.40)$$

$$R_X(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_X(f) e^{j2\pi f\tau} df \quad (1.41)$$

in the analysis

Einstein - Wiener - Khintchine relations

is the inverse of $R_X(\tau)$

Property 1

$$S_X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_X(\tau) d\tau \quad (1.44)$$

Property 2

Wichtig! Minimum von $S_X(f)$

$$E[X^2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_X(f) df \quad (1.45)$$

Property 3

$$S_X(f) \geq 0, \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1.46)$$

Property 4

$$S_X(-f) = S_X(f) \quad (1.47)$$

UNO: $S_X(f)$ ist even fn

Property 5

probability density fn for r.v. X

$$p_X(f) = \frac{S_X(f)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_X(f) df} \quad (1.48)$$