

- Power Spectral Density
- Gaussian Process
- Noise
- Narrowband noise

Ex random process  $X(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \Theta)$

where  $\Theta$  is a r.v. which is uniformly distributed over

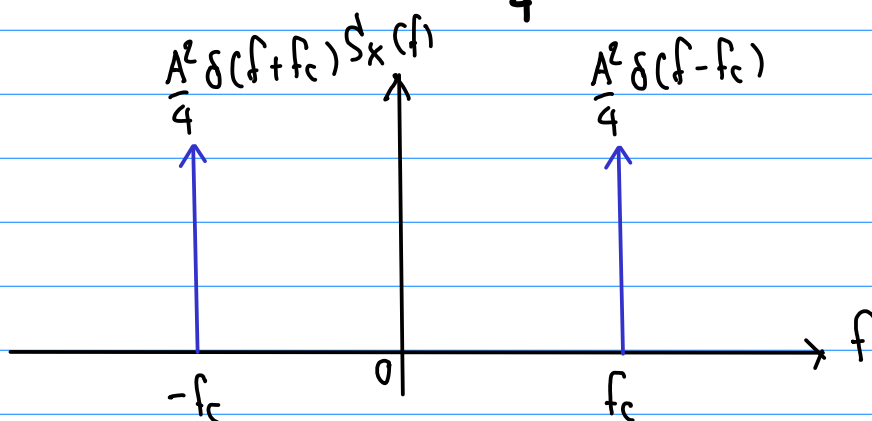
$[-\pi, \pi]$  (see Lecture #08) and

$$R_X(\tau) = \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(2\pi f_c \tau)$$

if  $X(t) = X(t)$  is a stationary process

$$S_X(f) = \mathcal{F}\{R_X(\tau)\}$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{4} [\delta(f - f_c) + \delta(f + f_c)]$$



#

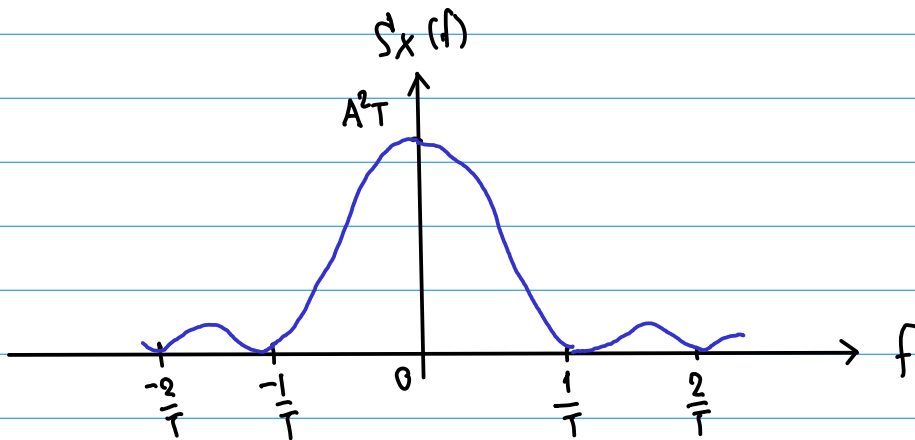
Ex  $n_n$  (Lecture # 08 Ex 2 in v 2)

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$$R_x(\tau) = \begin{cases} A^2 \left(1 - \frac{|\tau|}{T}\right), & |\tau| < T \\ 0, & |\tau| \geq T \end{cases}$$

Let  $x(t)$  be a stationary process and

$$S_x(f) \stackrel{\text{min,ho}}{=} \int_{-T}^T A^2 \left(1 - \frac{|T|}{T}\right) e^{-j2\pi fT} d\tau$$
$$= A^2 T \operatorname{sinc}^2(fT) \quad (1.50)$$



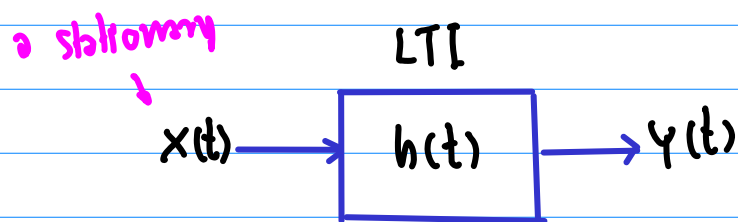
nn (1.50) 1n2m1n 1144  $S_K(f)$  785! energy spectral

density

$$|G_g(f)| = A^2 T^2 \text{sinc}^2(fT) \quad (1.51)$$

$$\text{hmmmm} \quad S_x(f) \triangleq \frac{G_g(f)}{T} \quad (1.52)$$

ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာ power spectral densities ၏  
i/o random process



၇၇  $S_y(f)$  ၏ power spectral density ၏  $y(t)$

၇၇

$$S_y(f) = |H(f)|^2 S_x(f) \quad (1.53)$$

ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာ: ၇၇, power spectral density ၏:

Magnitude spectrum ၏ a sample f

၇၇  $x(t)$  ၏ a stationary process ၏ power spectral density f  $S_x(f)$  ၏: ၇၇  $x(t)$  ၏ ergodic

၇၇: ၇၇ Sample f ၏  $x(t)$  ၏  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty$  ၏  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty$  ၏ Fourier

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty \quad \text{၇၇  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty$  ၏ Fourier}$$

transform  $\gamma_n$

តាមលេខ ៥ ទី ២២៨ គត ថ្ងៃ ០២ កក្កដា ២០១៧

114  $-T \leq t \leq T$

11.6. ใช้ Process นี้ หา  $X(t, T)$

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## Fourier transform

In Sample fn

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 $x(t, \tau)$ 

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$$X(f, T) = \int_{-T}^T x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

၂၄၅၁၈

 $x(t)$ 

- ergodic

אלו

auto correlation

fs

 $R_x(\tau)$  von  $X(t)$ 

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time-average

## formulas

$$R_x(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t+\tau) x(t) dt$$

אל רתו גבול

$$\frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t+T)x(t) dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2T} |X(f, T)|^2$$

## time average autocorrelation

## function

## periodogram

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$$R_X(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} E \left[ |X(f, T)|^2 \right] \right\} e^{j2\pi f \tau} df \quad (1.66)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} S_X(f) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} E \left[ |X(f, T)|^2 \right] \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} E \left[ \left| \int_{-T}^T x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \right|^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (1.67)$$

### Cross - Spectral Densities

Let  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  be jointly stationary process

then  $S_X(f)$ ,  $S_Y(f)$  and  $S_{XY}(f)$  are real and even functions of  $f$

Let us cross-spectral densities of two random processes  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$

Let us define  $S_{XY}(f)$  and  $S_{YX}(f)$  as cross-spectral densities

իյն

$$S_{xy}(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{xy}(\tau) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \quad (1.68)$$

ևս:

$$S_{yx}(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{yx}(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \quad (1.69)$$

Վնում

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = R_{yx}(-\tau)$$

իյն

$$\begin{aligned} \star S_{xy}(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{yx}(-\tau) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \\ &= \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{yx}(-\tau) e^{-j2\pi(-f)\tau} d\tau \right]^* \\ &= S_{yx}(-f) = S_{yx}^*(f) \quad (1.70) \end{aligned}$$

Ex Դն  $X(t)$  և  $Y(t)$  ինքնահարմար ռանդոմ պրոցեսներ

Դնում ենք, որ  $X(t)$  և  $Y(t)$  ինքնահարմար և անկախ ռանդոմ պրոցեսներ են

$$\text{Դն } Z(t) = X(t) + Y(t)$$

Find the power spectral density of  $Z(t)$

Soln The autocorrelation function of  $Z(t)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} R_Z(t, u) &= E[Z(t)Z(u)] \\ &= E[(X(t) + Y(t))(X(u) + Y(u))] \\ &= E[X(t)X(u)] + E[X(t)Y(u)] + E[Y(t)X(u)] \\ &\quad + E[Y(t)Y(u)] \\ &\stackrel{\tau=t-u}{=} R_X(\tau) + R_{XY}(\tau) + R_{YX}(\tau) + R_Y(\tau) \quad (1.73) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$S_Z(f) = S_X(f) + S_{XY}(f) + S_{YX}(f) + S_Y(f) \quad (1.74)$$

Since  $X(t)$  and  $Y(t)$  are uncorrelated we

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = R_{YX}(\tau) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad S_{XY}(f) = S_{YX}(f) = 0$$

Using (1.74) we

$$S_Z(f) = S_X(f) + S_Y(f)$$

## 1.8 Gaussian Process

၇၆  $X(t)$  သည် a random process ကို observe  
 ၇၆ ကာ  $t=0$  မှ  $t=T$

၇၆  $g(t)$  သည် ပုံသေ

၇၆

$$Y = \underbrace{\int_0^T g(t) X(t) dt}_{\text{a. r. v.}} \quad (1.79)$$

၇၆  $X(t)$  သည် Gaussian Process ကို

$Y$  သည် Gaussian-distributed random variable

၇၆  $X(t)$  သည် Gaussian Process ကို  $Y$  သည်

a Gaussian distribution ကို pdf

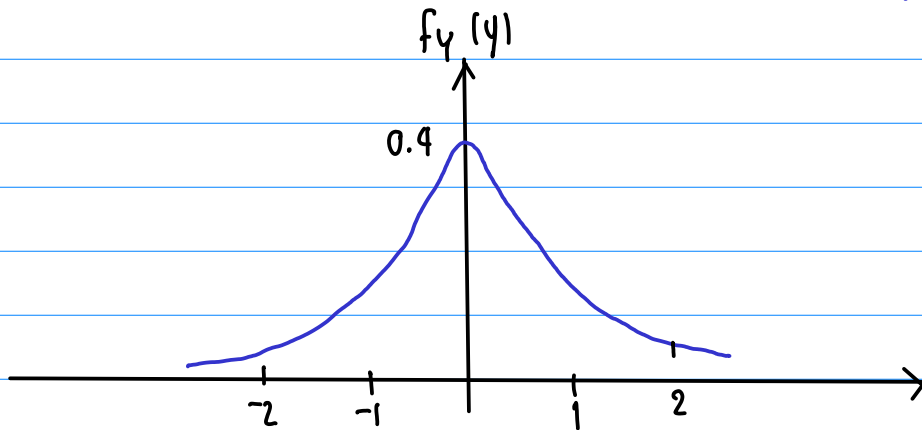
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_Y} \exp \left[ -\frac{(y - \mu_Y)^2}{2\sigma_Y^2} \right] \quad (1.80)$$

၇၆  $\mu_Y = 0$  ,  $\sigma_Y^2 = 1$  ကို



$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2}\right)$$

normalize Gaussian distribution,  $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$



Gaussian process គឺជាចំណុចកំណត់នៃ លំហ

1 គឺជា Analytic

2 ជាការកំណត់ លំហ Gaussian ប្រើប្រាស់