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ให้หา $\{s_i(t)\}_{i=1}^M$ มาเป็น $\{\phi_i(t)\}_{i=1}^N$ ง่ายขึ้น

หามาได้ 1 ขั้นตอนเดียว มีชื่อว่า **Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization**

Procedure

สมมติ เรามี M signals มาเป็น $\{s_1(t), s_2(t), \dots, s_M(t)\}$
ขั้นตอนที่ 1 หา $\phi_1(t)$

$$\phi_1(t) = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_1}} \quad : \phi_1(t) \text{ มี energy เป็น } 1 \quad (5.19)$$

ให้ E_1 เป็น พลังงาน ของ signal $s_1(t)$ นั่นเอง

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(t) &= \sqrt{E_1} \phi_1(t) \\ &= s_{11} \phi_1(t) \end{aligned} \quad (5.20)$$

ต่อไป ให้ $s_2(t)$ มาเป็น s_{21}

$$s_{21} = \int_0^T s_2(t) \phi_1(t) dt \quad (5.21)$$

หา s_{21} แล้วลบ

$$g_2(t) = s_2(t) - s_{21} \phi_1(t) \quad (5.22)$$

ให้

$$\phi_2(t) = \frac{g_2(t)}{\sqrt{\int_0^T g_2^2(t) dt}} \quad (5.23)$$

ഇന്നി (5.22) እና (5.23) ന് തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുക

$$\phi_2(t) = \frac{g_2(t)}{\sqrt{E_2 - s_{21}^2}} \quad (5.24)$$

ഇവിടെ E_2 is energy of signal $s_2(t)$

നോട്ട്

$$s_i(t) = s_i(t) - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} s_{ij} \phi_j(t) \quad (5.25)$$

ഇവിടെ

$$s_{ij} = \int_0^T s_i(t) \phi_j(t) dt, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, i-1 \quad (5.26)$$

അതുകൊണ്ട്

$$\phi_i(t) = \frac{g_i(t)}{\sqrt{\int_0^T g_i^2(t) dt}} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, N \quad (5.27)$$

* ന് $s_1(t), s_2(t), \dots, s_N(t)$ ഓരോന്നും **orthogonal**

11.11 $N=M$

* 11.12 $s_1(t), s_2(t), \dots, s_M(t)$ 72128 8ar: 103 har mic 124

11.13 $N < M$

5.3 Multiple Continuous AWGN channel into a Vector channel

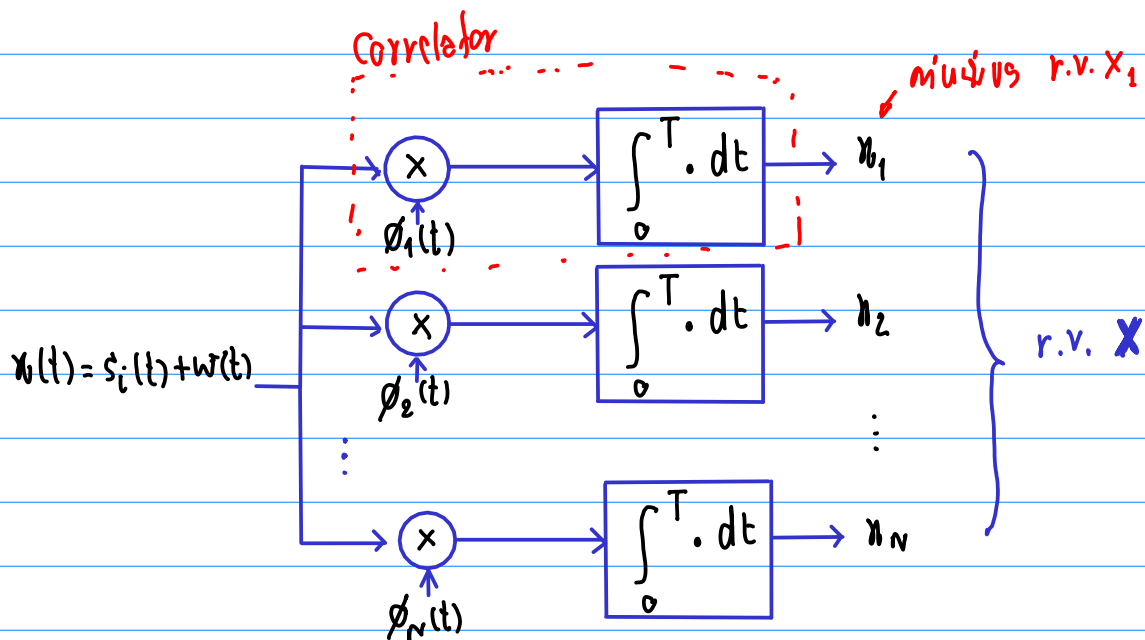


Fig: Correlators o/r

11.14 11.15

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noise v.s. r.v. X_1

$$x(t) = s_i(t) + w(t) = s_i(t) + w'(t) + \sum_{j=1}^N w_j \phi_j(t) \quad (5.28)$$

11.16 $0 \leq t \leq T, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$

11.17 $w(t)$ is sample f2 is AWGN and mean of 458 124

power spectral density $N_0/2$

משפט 7A

$$w_j = \int_0^T x(t) \phi_j(t) dt \quad (5.29)$$

$$= s_{ij} + w_j, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, N$$

משפט: $s_{ij} = \int_0^T s_i(t) \phi_j(t) dt$ משפט: (5.30)

$$w_j = \int_0^T w(t) \phi_j(t) dt \quad (5.31)$$

נתון a non random process $X'(t)$ to sample for w_j $x'(t)$

לא תוכלו למצוא

$$\underline{x'(t)} = x(t) - \sum_{j=1}^N w_j \phi_j(t) \quad (5.32)$$

המשפט $x(t)$ של
span הוא $\phi_j(t)$

המשפט (5.28) הוא: (5.29) וגם (5.32) הוא: תוכלו למצוא

$$x'(t) = s_i(t) + w(t) - \sum_{j=1}^N (s_{ij} + w_j) \phi_j(t)$$

$$= s_i(t) + w(t) - \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N s_{ij} \phi_j(t)}_{s_i(t)} - \sum_{j=1}^N w_j \phi_j(t)$$

$$= w(t) - \sum_{j=1}^N w_j \phi_j(t) \quad \underbrace{s_i(t)}_{(5.28)} = w'(t) \quad (5.33)$$

in (5.32) into (5.33) in order

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^N x_j \phi_j(t) + w'(t) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^N x_j \phi_j(t) + w'(t) \end{aligned} \quad (5.34)$$

Now (5.34) shows that $x(t)$ is a function of N random variables

that span $x(t)$ and $w'(t)$ is a noise term

that is not spanned by $\phi_j(t)$ and $w'(t)$

statistical characterization is Correlator of

If X_j are r.v. that form a/c of correlator for $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$

if $x(t)$ is a Gaussian process then X_j are Gaussian

r.v

If w_j is a r.v. that forms a/c of correlator that is

white Gaussian noise and sample $w(t)$

in order

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{X_j} &= E[X_j] \\ &= E[s_{ij} + w_j] \end{aligned}$$

$$= s_{ij} + E[\cancel{w_j}^0]$$

(5.15)

$$= s_{ij}$$

110: Variance of X_j

$$\sigma_{X_j}^2 = E[(X_j - s_{ij})^2]$$

(5.16)

$$= E[w_j^2]$$

145m

$$w_j = \int_0^T w(t) \phi_j(t) dt$$

110m 14 (5.16) 14

$$\sigma_{X_j}^2 = E \left[\int_0^T w(t) \phi_j(t) dt \int_0^T w(u) \phi_j(u) du \right]$$

(5.17)

$$= E \left[\int_0^T \int_0^T \phi_j(t) \phi_j(u) w(t) w(u) dt du \right]$$

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$$\sigma_{X_j}^2 = \int_0^T \int_0^T \phi_j(t) \phi_j(u) E[w(t) w(u)] dt du$$

Stationary process

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(5.40)

ပုံစံ

(S. 41)

ក្នុងករណីនេះ ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងធនធាន រ៉ាំ X_j ឬ X_k នឹងឈប់ បើ $j \neq k$ លើសពី៖

ג'ל רזין. מו

$$\begin{aligned} \text{COV}[X_j, X_k] &= E[(X_j - \mu_{X_j})(X_k - \mu_{X_k})] \\ &= E[W_j W_k] \\ &= E\left[\int_0^T w(t) \phi_j(t) dt \int_0^T w(u) \phi_k(u) du\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^T \int_0^T \phi_j(t) \phi_k(u) R_w(t, u) dt du \\
&= \frac{N_0}{2} \int_0^T \int_0^T \phi_j(t) \phi_k(u) \delta(t-u) dt du \\
&= \frac{N_0}{2} \int_0^T \underbrace{\phi_j(t) \phi_k(t)}_0 dt \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

hence $\text{cov}(X_j, X_k) = 0$ is Gaussian random statistically independent

hence

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_N \end{bmatrix}$$

Since X_i and X_j are uncorrelated for $i \neq j$ is obvious