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EE501: An Introduction to the Theory of Statistical Communications

Tuesday, 22 November 2011

Fourth Quiz

REMARKS:

1. Hand held calculator is allowed,
2. Open book quiz, but problem solutions are not allowed,
3. A table of the $Q(\)$ and $\text{erf}(\)$ functions is attached,
4. Marks distribution:
 Question #1: 3 points
 Question #2: 7 points
5. Justify all your answers.

# 1	
# 2	

1. Let $z(t)$ be a wide-sense stationary random process with mean m_z , autocorrelation function $\mathcal{R}_z(\tau)$ and power spectral density $S_z(f)$:

$$m_z = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_z(\tau) = \frac{AW}{2} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{W\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$S_z(f) = \begin{cases} A + \frac{2Af}{W} & ; -\frac{W}{2} \leq f \leq 0 \\ A - \frac{2Af}{W} & ; 0 \leq f \leq \frac{W}{2} \\ 0 & ; \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

The power spectral density of $z(t)$ is sketched in figure 1. As shown in figure 2, $z(t)$ is fed through a linear invariant filter (ideal low-pass filter), the frequency response of which is given by:

$$H(f) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; |f| \leq \frac{W}{4} \\ 0 & ; \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

The filter's output is labelled $y(t)$.

- (a) Express or sketch on a labelled graph the mean function m_y and the power spectral density $S_y(f)$ of the wide-sense stationary random process $y(t)$ as functions of A

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and W .

Hint: Do not use the expression for $\mathcal{R}_z(\tau)$ and do not use any table of Fourier transform pairs.

- (b) Express the total average power of $y(t)$ as a function of A and W .

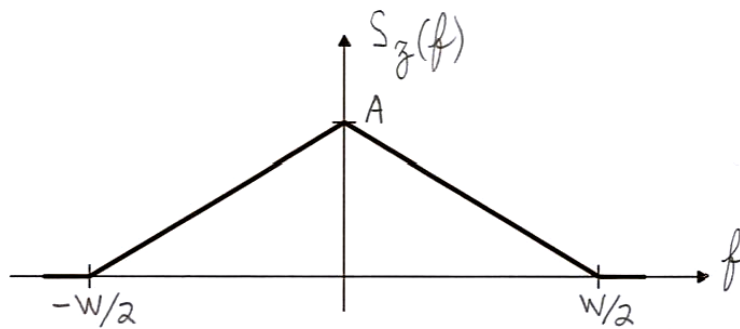


Figure 1:

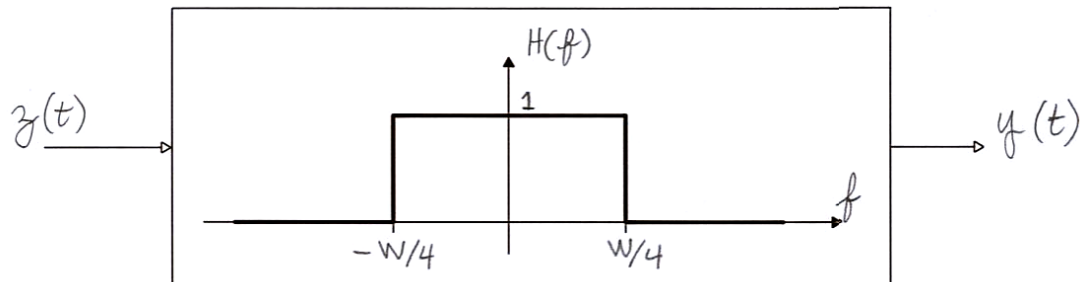


Figure 2:

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2. Let $n_w(t)$ be a 0-mean stationary white Gaussian process with power spectral density $S_{n_w}(f) = 12, \forall f$ and autocorrelation function $\mathcal{R}_{n_w}(\tau) = 12\delta(\tau)$. We define the random process

$$n(t) = n_1 s_1(t) + n_2 s_2(t)$$

where n_1, n_2 are the random variables given by:

$$n_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n_w(t) s_1(t) dt$$

$$n_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n_w(t) s_2(t) dt$$

and

$$s_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & ; 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & ; \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$s_2(t) = \begin{cases} t & ; 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & ; \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

as sketched in figure 3.

- (a) Calculate the mean vector \mathbf{m}_n and covariance matrix Λ_n of the random vector $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2)$.

Hint: You may interchange expectations and integrals.

- (b) Calculate the mean function $m_n(t)$ and the autocorrelation function $\mathcal{R}_n(t, s)$ of $n(t)$ and show that:

$$m_n(t) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_n(t, s) = \begin{cases} (3 + 6(s + t) + 16st)/4 & ; 0 \leq t, s \leq 1 \\ 0 & ; \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Is the process $n(t)$ wide sense stationary? Justify your answer.

- (c) Calculate the probability that the random process $n(t)$ be larger than 1 at $t = 1/2$, i.e. $P(n(1/2) > 1)$.

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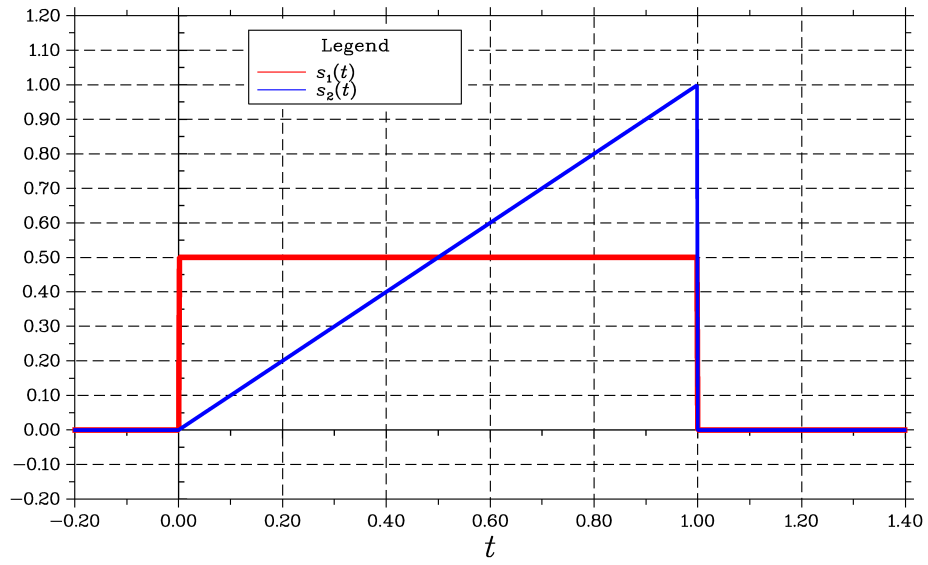


Figure 3:

END

Table of the $Q(x)$ and $\text{erf}(x)$ functions

The approximation $Q(x) \approx \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}}(1 - \frac{0.7}{x^2})e^{-x^2/2}$ may be used when $x > 2$.

x	$\text{erf}(x)$	$Q(x)$	x	$\text{erf}(x)$	$Q(x)$	x	$\text{erf}(x)$	$Q(x)$
0.00	0	0.5	1.70	0.9838	0.04457	3.40	1	0.0003369
0.10	0.1125	0.4602	1.80	0.9891	0.03593	3.50	1	0.0002326
0.20	0.2227	0.4207	1.90	0.9928	0.02872	3.60	1	0.0001591
0.30	0.3286	0.3821	2.00	0.9953	0.02275	3.70	1	0.0001078
0.40	0.4284	0.3446	2.10	0.997	0.01786	3.80	1	7.235×10^{-5}
0.50	0.5205	0.3085	2.20	0.9981	0.0139	3.90	1	4.810×10^{-5}
0.60	0.6039	0.2743	2.30	0.9989	0.01072	4.00	1	3.167×10^{-5}
0.70	0.6778	0.242	2.40	0.9993	0.008198	4.10	1	2.066×10^{-5}
0.80	0.7421	0.2119	2.50	0.9996	0.00621	4.20	1	1.335×10^{-5}
0.90	0.7969	0.1841	2.60	0.9998	0.004661	4.30	1	8.540×10^{-6}
1.00	0.8427	0.1587	2.70	0.9999	0.003467	4.40	1	5.413×10^{-6}
1.10	0.8802	0.1357	2.80	0.9999	0.002555	4.50	1	3.398×10^{-6}
1.20	0.9103	0.1151	2.90	1	0.001866	4.60	1	2.112×10^{-6}
1.30	0.934	0.0968	3.00	1	0.00135	4.70	1	1.301×10^{-6}
1.40	0.9523	0.08076	3.10	1	0.0009676	4.80	1	7.933×10^{-7}
1.50	0.9661	0.06681	3.20	1	0.0006871	4.90	1	4.792×10^{-7}
1.60	0.9763	0.0548	3.30	1	0.0004834	5.00	1	2.867×10^{-7}