Assignment

EE23010: Probability and Random Processes Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad

Aman Kumar **EE22BTECH11006**

Question: For a real signal, which of the following is/are valid power spectral density/densities?

1)
$$S_X(\omega) = \frac{2}{9+\omega^2}$$

2)
$$S_X(\omega) = e^{-\omega^2} cos^2 \omega$$

3) See Fig. 3

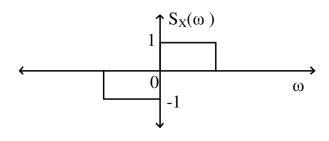


Fig. 3. Figure1

4) See Fig. 4

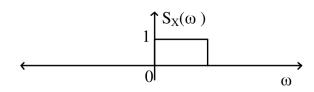


Fig. 4. Figure2

(GATE EC 2023)

The S_X and $R(\tau)$ of a power signal form a Fourier transform pair, i.e.,

$$R(\tau) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\rightleftharpoons} S_X$$
 (1)

1

which gives:

$$S_X = \int R_X(\tau)e^{(-j\omega\tau)}d\tau$$

$$= \int [R_X(\tau)cos(\omega\tau)] - j[R_X(\tau)sin(\omega\tau)]d\tau$$
(3)

Now,For a real signal,the $R_X(\tau)$ is real and even the fourier transform of $R_X(\tau)$ will also exhibits the same properties:

$$\operatorname{Im}(S_X(\omega)) = -\int j \left[R_X(\tau) \sin(\omega \tau) d\tau \right] \tag{4}$$

$$\implies 0 \tag{5}$$
and, $S_X(-\omega) = S_X(\omega) \tag{6}$

$$\Longrightarrow 0$$
 (5)

$$S_X(-\omega) = S_X(\omega) \tag{6}$$

$$\int R_X(\tau)e^{j\omega\tau}d\tau = \int R_X(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau \tag{7}$$

So, the properties of S_X are:

(a)
$$\text{Im}S_X(\omega) = 0$$

(b)
$$S_X(-\omega) = S_X(\omega)$$

Now,

1) Plot for
$$S_X(\omega) = \frac{2}{9+\omega^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{2}{9+\omega^2}\right) = 0\tag{8}$$

Also,

$$\frac{2}{9+\omega^2} = \frac{2}{9+(-\omega)^2}$$
 (9)

Solution:

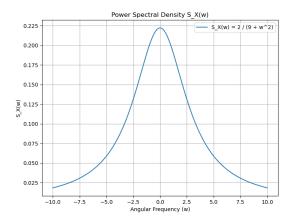


Fig. 1. plot1

So, S_X is valid.

2) Using ((a)) & ((b))

$$Im(e^{-\omega^2}cos^2\omega) = 0 \qquad (10)$$

$$e^{-\omega^2}\cos^2\omega = e^{-(-\omega)^2}\cos^2(-\omega)$$
 (11)

It is also a valid S_X .

3) Using ((a)) & ((b))

$$S_X(-\omega) = -S_X(\omega) \tag{12}$$

As, It is real but odd function. So, it is not a valid S_X .

4)

$$S_X = \begin{cases} 1, 0 < \omega < \omega_o \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (13)

Here, S_X is neither odd nor even. So, it is not valid.

.. Option (1) and (2) are correct.