1 Spectral Devity approach

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{|\omega|} \iff \Gamma(\tau) = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \chi(\varepsilon) \chi(\varepsilon) \tau d\varepsilon$$

$$X(m) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) e^{-imt} dt \iff x(m) = \frac{\pi}{1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) e^{-imt} dm$$

$$S(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} L(s) e^{-sws} ds = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x(t+\tau) e^{-sws} dt ds = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t+\tau) e^{-sws} d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t+\tau)$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{2} \times (\omega) \times (\omega) = \frac{1}{2} |\chi(\omega)|^{2} \Rightarrow \chi(\omega) \propto \frac{1}{100}$$

2 tourier Jeries Method

for long time T, about on the
$$\gamma(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k (\omega) 2 \overline{\alpha} f_k c + b_k \overline{c} N 2 \overline{a} f_k t$$

$$J((t) = \Lambda(t) \times P(t) \quad \text{Mor} \quad H(n) = \frac{1}{1m!} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(n) = \int_{-1}^{\infty} (n) H(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi(\xi) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}}}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \int_{$$

=
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_k}{||\mathbf{k}||} SU(2\pi k \in t \oplus k)$$
 when $\chi_k = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_k}{||\mathbf{k}||} \sim \chi(2)$, $\psi_k \sim U(0,2\pi)$

White when they county

$$|K(4)| = 4 \left(\sum_{c} \frac{1}{N^{\epsilon}} |W(x)|^{2} |W(c)|^{2} \right) + |W(c)|^{2} + |W(c)|^{2}$$

Power Spectron of chen evenle average / XCE) trace evante awasz time endullar.