

Assignment 13

Challa Akshay Santoshi - CS21BTECH11012

June 20, 2022

Outline

1 Question

2 Solution

Question

Exercise 11 Question 12

Show that, if the process $X(\omega)$ is white noise with zero mean and autocovariance $Q(u)\delta(u - v)$, then its inverse Fourier transform, $x(t)$ is WSS with power spectrum $\frac{Q(\omega)}{2\pi}$.

Definitions

Inverse Fourier transform of $X(\omega)$ is given by

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \quad (1)$$

From the Fourier-inversion formula, it follows that

$$R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(\omega) e^{j\omega \tau} d\omega \quad (2)$$

The process $x(t)$ is WSS iff $E\{X(\omega)\} = 0$ for $\omega \neq 0$ and

$$E\{X(u)X^*(v)\} = Q(u)\delta(u - v) \quad (3)$$

Proof

Let $x(t_1)$ and $x(t_2)$ be the inverse Fourier transform of $X(u)$ and $X(v)$ respectively.

$$E\{x(t_1)x^*(t_2)\} = E\left\{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(u)e^{jut_1} du\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^*(v)e^{-jvt_2} dv\right)\right\} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E\{X(u)X^*(v)\} e^{j(ut_1 - vt_2)} du dv \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q(u)\delta(u - v) e^{j(ut_1 - vt_2)} dv \right) du \quad (6)$$

Proof

$$E\{x(t_1)x^*(t_2)\} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q(u) e^{ju(t_1-t_2)} du \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q(u) e^{ju\tau} du \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{Q(u)}{2\pi} e^{ju\tau} du \quad (9)$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{Q(\omega)}{2\pi} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega \quad (10)$$

Finding Power Spectrum

To find the Power Spectrum, we compare the equations given below,

$$R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega \quad (11)$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{Q(\omega)}{2\pi} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega \quad (12)$$

Therefore the Power Spectrum is

$$S_{xx}(\omega) = \frac{Q(\omega)}{2\pi} \quad (13)$$