

Question #1

I spent 2 hours.

Question #2

$$(a) S = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] y[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cdot x[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[n]|^2 = E_x$$

(b) $S = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] y[n]$. Based on Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have:

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] y[n] \leq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{|x[n]|^2}{2} + \frac{|y[n]|^2}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{|x[n]|^2}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{|y[n]|^2}{2} = 1.$$

The equality holds if and only if $x[n] = y[n]$.

$\therefore S$ is maximized when $x[n] = y[n]$. The maximum value of S is 1.

(c)

$$C = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] y[n]}{\sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[n]|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[n]|^2}}$$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[n]|^2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[n]|^2} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] y[n] \leq \sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[n]|^2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[n]|^2}$$

$$\therefore -1 \leq C \leq 1$$

\therefore The maximum value of C is 1. The minimum value of C is -1.

$$(d) x[n] = \alpha y[n], C = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \alpha |y[n]|^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[n]|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[n]|^2}} = 1$$

$$y[n] = -\alpha x[n], C = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} -\alpha |x[n]|^2}{\sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[n]|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \alpha^2 |x[n]|^2}} = -1$$

(e) C is positive when two vectors are positively related, C is negative when they are negatively related.

The numerator of C gets large when the values at same positions are large, it gets small when the peak values for two vectors are totally different.

The denominator of C is the ~~L2~~ L2 norm of 2 vectors. It is a kind of normalization, which exclude the case when the magnitude of the vectors are big, C gets big even if they are less similar.