

5.1

$$y[n] = Q[x[n]] = x[n] + e[n]$$

$x[n]$: white zero-mean. $\text{Var}(x) = \sigma_x^2$

$$\Delta_k \leq \sigma_x^2$$

$e[n]$: white. $e[n] \sim U[-\frac{\Delta}{2}, \frac{\Delta}{2}]$ $\text{cov}(e, x) = 0$

a). $E[e]$ $\text{Var}[e]$ $r_{ee}[k]$

$$E[e] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e \cdot p(e[n]) de[n] = \int_{-\frac{\Delta}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta}{2}} e \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} de$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{e^2}{2} \Big|_{-\frac{\Delta}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta}{2}} = \frac{\Delta^2}{8\Delta} - \frac{\Delta^2}{8\Delta} = 0$$

$$\sigma_e^2 = E[(e - E[e])^2] = E[e^2] = \int_{-\frac{\Delta}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta}{2}} e^2 \frac{1}{\Delta} de$$

$$= \frac{e^3}{3\Delta} \Big|_{-\frac{\Delta}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta}{2}} = \frac{\Delta^3}{24\Delta} + \frac{\Delta^3}{24\Delta} = \frac{\Delta^2}{12}$$

$$r_{ee}[k] = E\{e[n]e[n-k]\} = \begin{cases} \sigma_e^2 & k=0 \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

(1) definition of white noise

(2). PSD

$$b) \cdot S N R \quad y[n] = Q[x[n]] = \underbrace{x[n]}_{\text{energy}} + \underbrace{e[n]}_{y_e}$$

$$SNR = \frac{\text{Power}[x]}{\text{Power}[e]} = \frac{\left\{ \frac{1}{T} \int_T [x]^2 \right\} \text{power}}{\left\{ \frac{1}{T} \int_T [e]^2 \right\}}$$

$$\approx \frac{E[x^2]}{E[e^2]} = \frac{6_x^2}{6_e^2}$$

c). $y[n] * h[n]$: $h[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & n < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a^n + (-a)^n) & n \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ odd} \\ a^n & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$y_x = x * h, \quad y_e = e * h$$

$$\overline{E[y_x^2]} \quad \overline{E[y_e^2]} \quad \overline{E[y_e]}$$

$$\overline{E[y_x^2]} = \overline{E[(x * h)^2]} = \overline{E_n \left[\left(\sum_m h[m] \cdot x[n-m] \right)^2 \right]}$$

$$= \overline{E \left[\left(\sum_m h[m] \cdot \underbrace{x[n-m]}_{=} \right) \left(\sum_k h[k] \cdot \underbrace{x[n-k]}_{=} \right) \right]}$$

$$= E \left\{ \sum_m \sum_k h[m] h[k] x[n-m] x[n-k] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_m \sum_k h[m] h[k] \overbrace{E \left\{ x[n-m] x[n-k] \right\}}^{R_x[m-k]}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_n h[n]}_n \underbrace{6_x^2}_n$$

$$= \begin{cases} 6_x^2 & m=k \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$E\{y_e^2\} = \sum_n h^2[n] b_e^2$$

$$SNR = \frac{E\{y_x^2\}}{E\{y_e^2\}} = \frac{b_x^2}{b_e^2}$$

$$E\{y_e\} = E\left\{\underbrace{h[n]*e[n]}_{\Delta}\right\} = h E\{e[n]\} = 0$$

$$E\{x*y\} = E\{x\} + E\{y\}$$

↑ ↑
random variables.

$$5.2.1: y[n] = y_x + y_{e_1} + y_{e_2} + y_{e_3}$$

$$y_{e_2} = e_2, \quad y_{e_3} = e_2$$

$$y_{e_1} = h[n] * e_1[n]$$

$E\{y_{e_1}^2\}$
 $= \sum h^2[n] b_e^2$

$\rightarrow h[n]:$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.3 + 0.2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

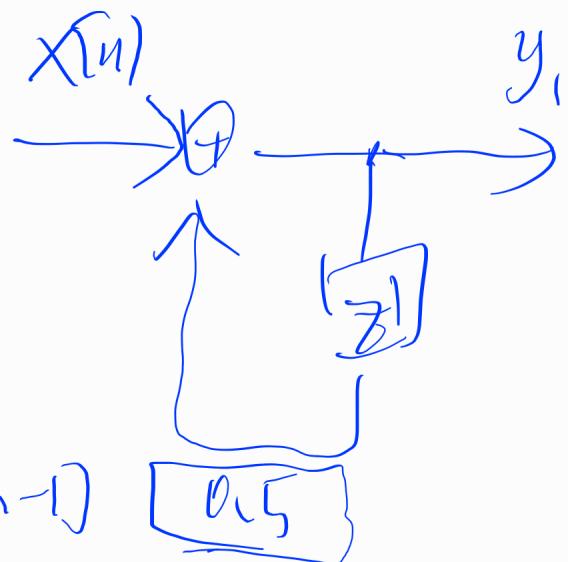


$$H = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1}}{1 - a_1 z^{-1}}$$

$$I: y[n] = 0.3(x[n] + \frac{0.5}{0.3}y[n-1]) \\ + 0.2x[n-1]$$

$$y_1[n] = X[n] + 0.5y_1[n-1]$$

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$



$$y_2[n] = X[n-1] + 0.5y_2[n-1]$$

$$H_2 = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$H = 0.3H_1 + 0.2H_2$$

$$= \frac{0.3 + 0.2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

or by define $y[n] = 0.3y_1 + 0.2y_2$

$$y[n] = 0.3y_1[n] + 0.2y_2[n]$$

$$= 0.3X[n] + 0.2X[n-1] + 0.5[0.3y_1[n] + 0.2y_2[n]] \\ = 0.3X[n] + 0.2X[n-1] + 0.5y[n-1]$$

Z -transform for pair $= \frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}} \xrightarrow{Z} A^n u[n]$

$$H = \frac{0.3 + 0.2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} = \frac{0.3}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} + \frac{0.2}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} z^{-1}$$

$\downarrow Z\text{-trans}$ \downarrow
 $0.3(0.5)^n u[n]$ $0.2(0.5)^{n-1} u[n-1]$

$$h[n] = \underbrace{0.3(0.5)^n u[n]}_{n \geq 1} + \underbrace{0.2(0.5)^{n-1} u[n-1]}_{n=1, 2, 3, 4}, \quad n=0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h[n] = 0.3^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\underbrace{0.3(0.5)^n}_{n=1, 2, 3, 4} + \underbrace{0.2(0.5)^{n-1}}_{} \right)^2$$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n = \frac{1}{1-a}$

$$= 0.3^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(0.3(0.5)^n + \frac{0.2}{0.5}(0.5)^n \right)^2$$

$$= 0.3^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0.7(0.5)^n)^2$$

$$= 0.3^2 + 0.49 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0.5)^{2n}$$

$$= 0.3^2 - \underbrace{0.49}_1 + 0.49 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (0.25)^n$$

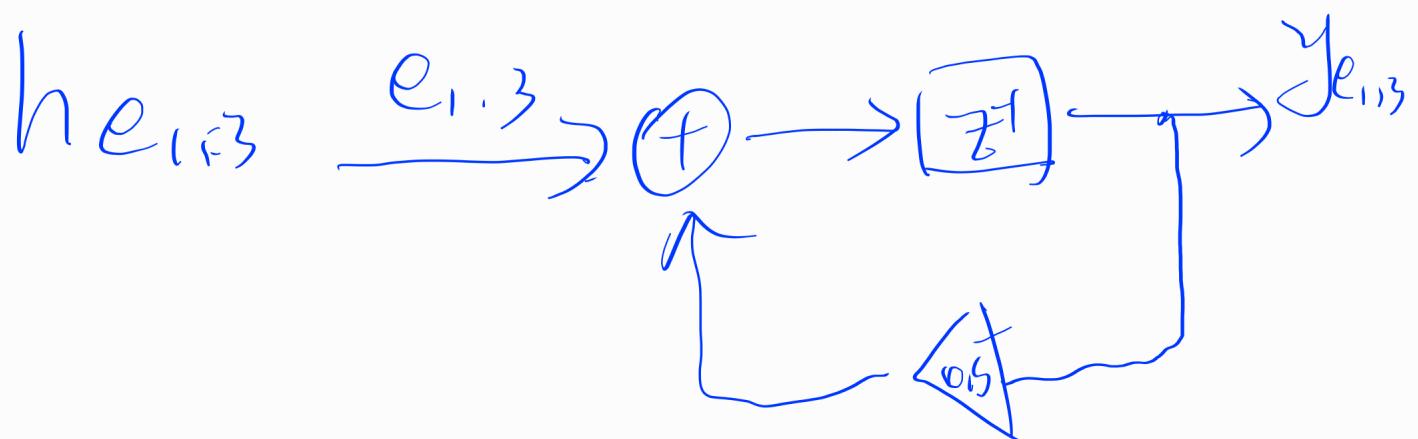
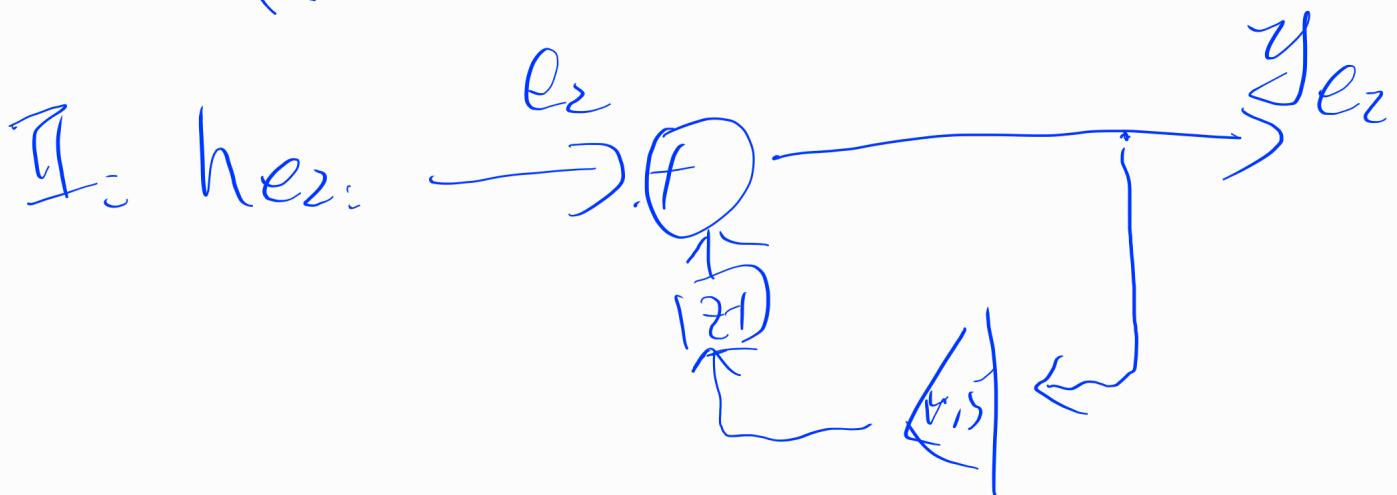
$$= 0.4 + 0.49 \frac{1}{1-0.25}$$

$$\approx 0.25333$$

$$E[y_{e_1}^2] = \sum h[n] b_{e_1}^2 = 0.25333 b_{e_1}^2$$

$$E[y_e^2] + E[y_{e2}] + E[y_{e3}]$$

$$\approx (1+1+\alpha_2 \cdot 3) \cdot b_e^2$$



$$E[y_e^2] = 4 \cdot b_e^2$$