

EN 2040

Random Signals and Processes

Simulation Assignment
Report

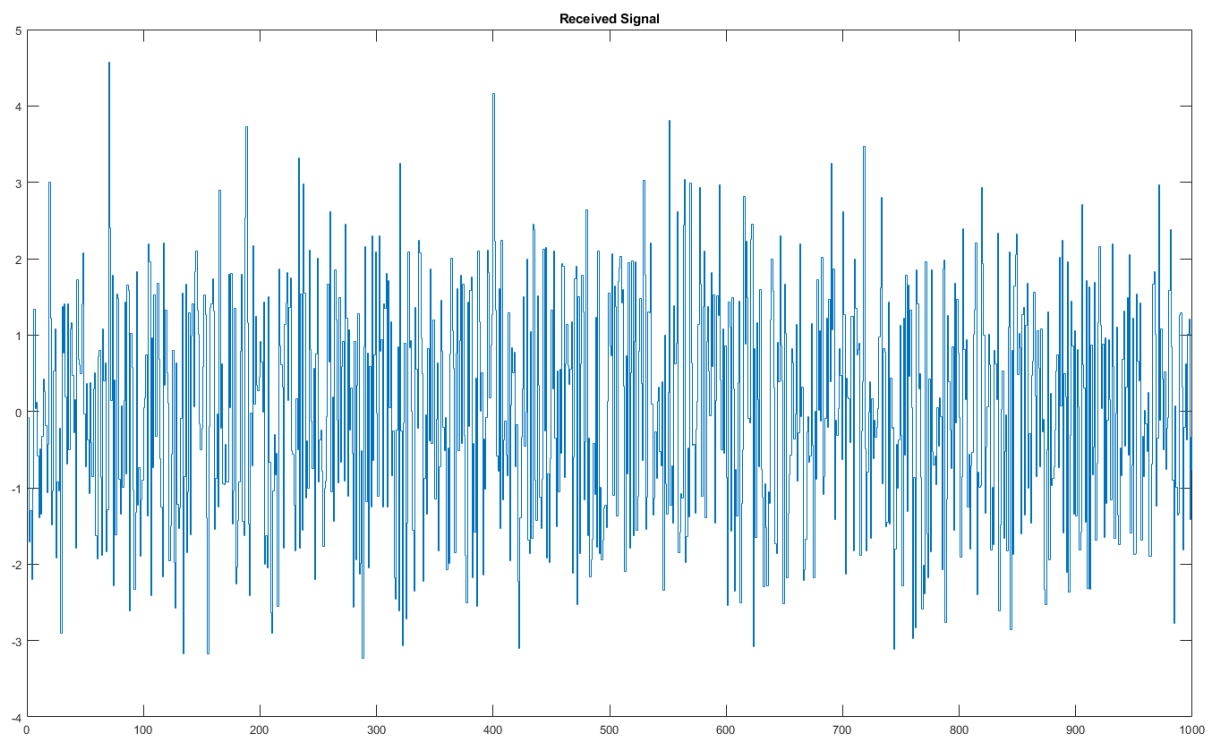


H.K.R.L. GUNASEKARA

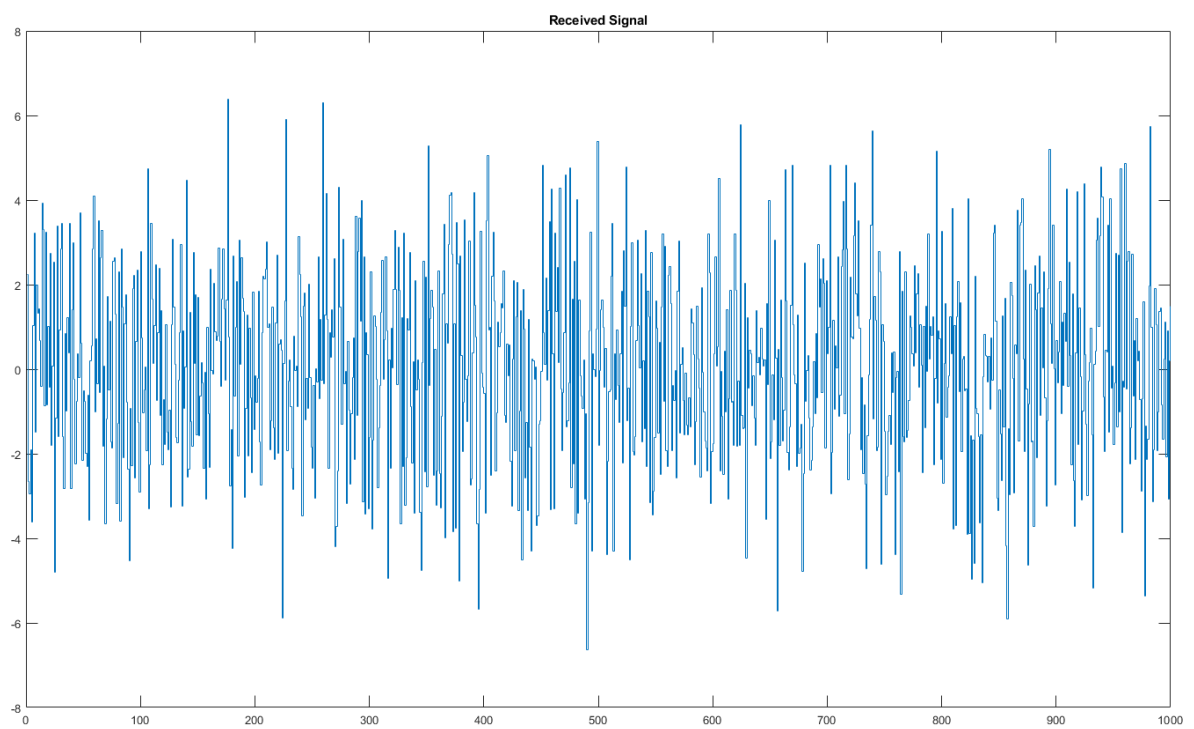
180205H

Q3)

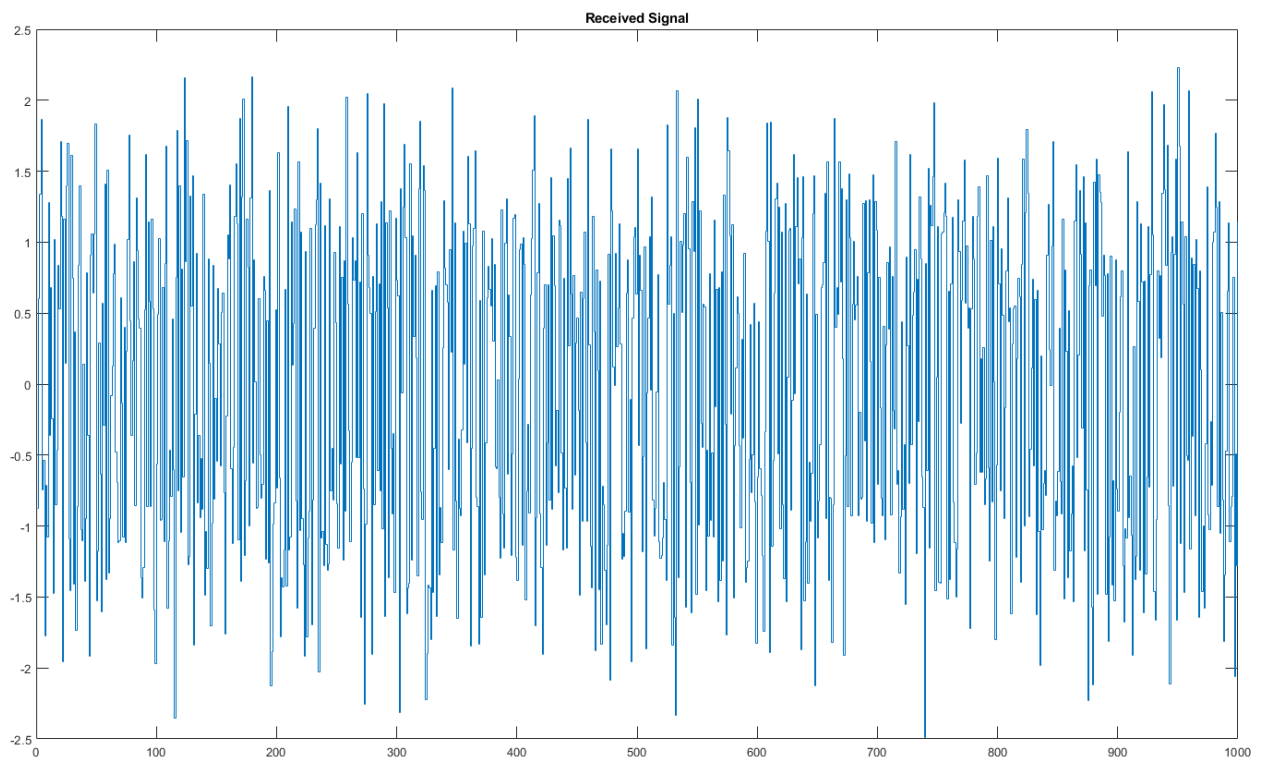
$$\sigma^2 = 1, \mu = 0$$



$$\sigma^2 = 4, \mu = 0$$

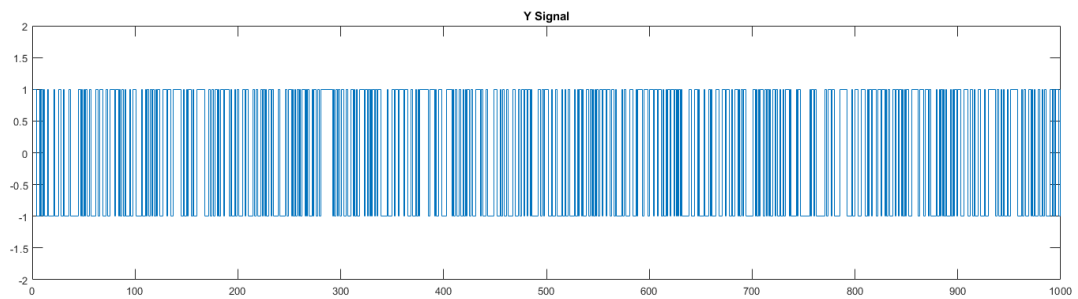
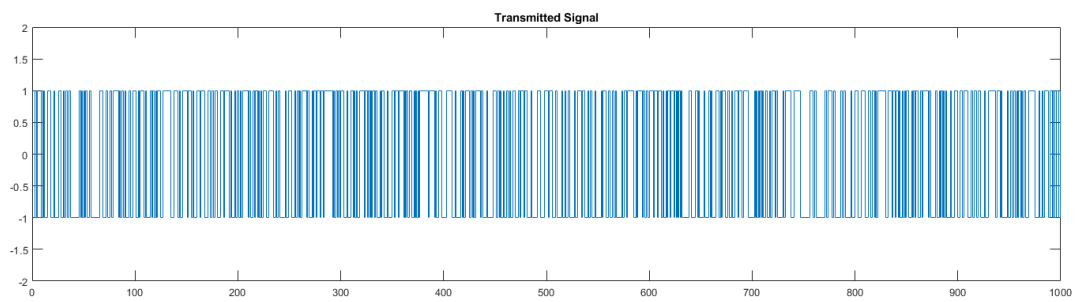


$$\sigma^2 = 0.5^2, \mu = 0$$

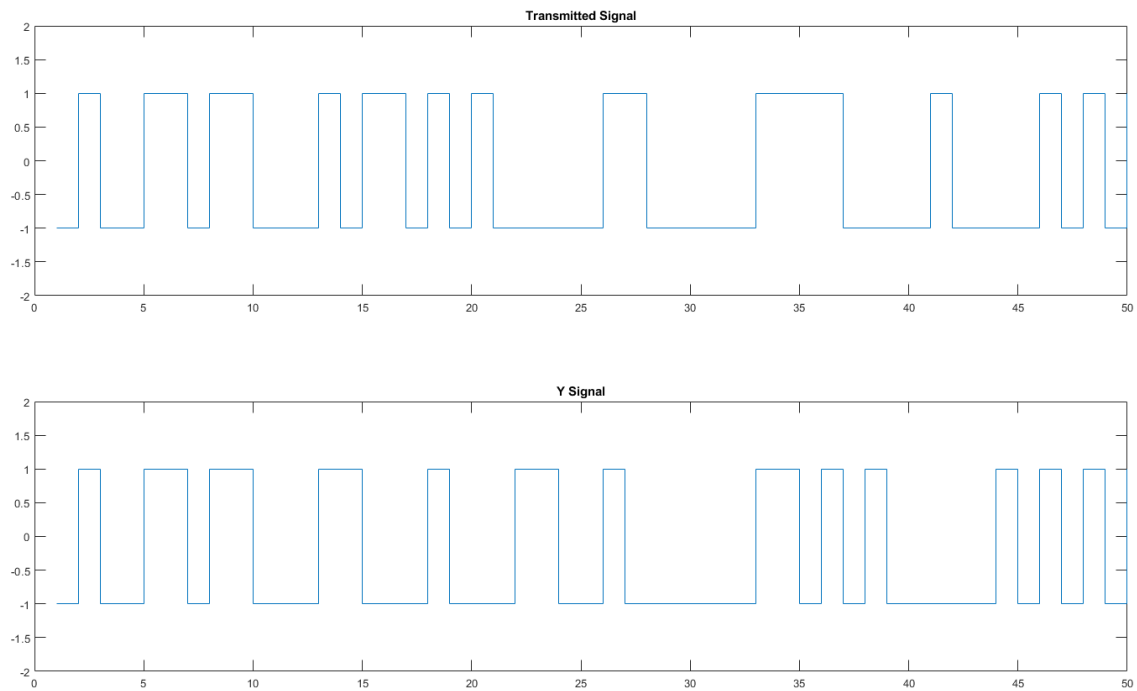


When σ increases the deviation from the original signal value increases

Q4)

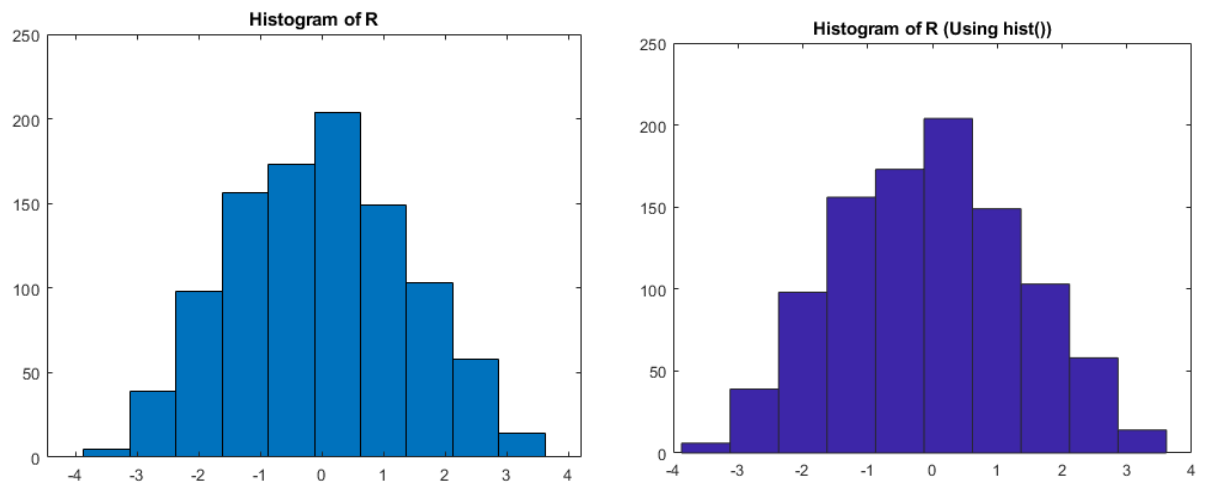


There can be errors in decoding, as shown below



Q5)

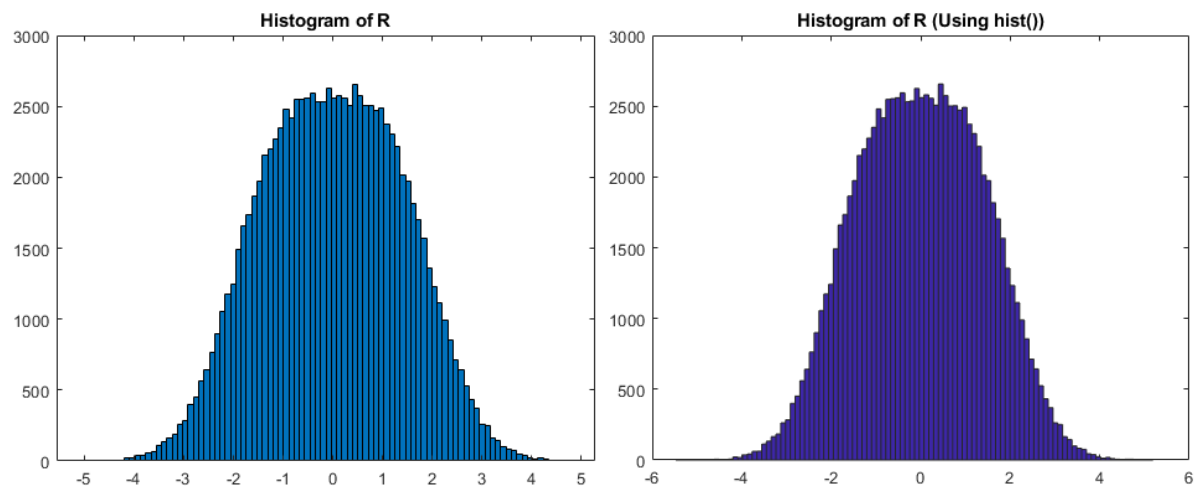
Comparison between builtin function and written function (no of bins = 10)



The histograms have a distant appearance of Gaussian distribution.

a)

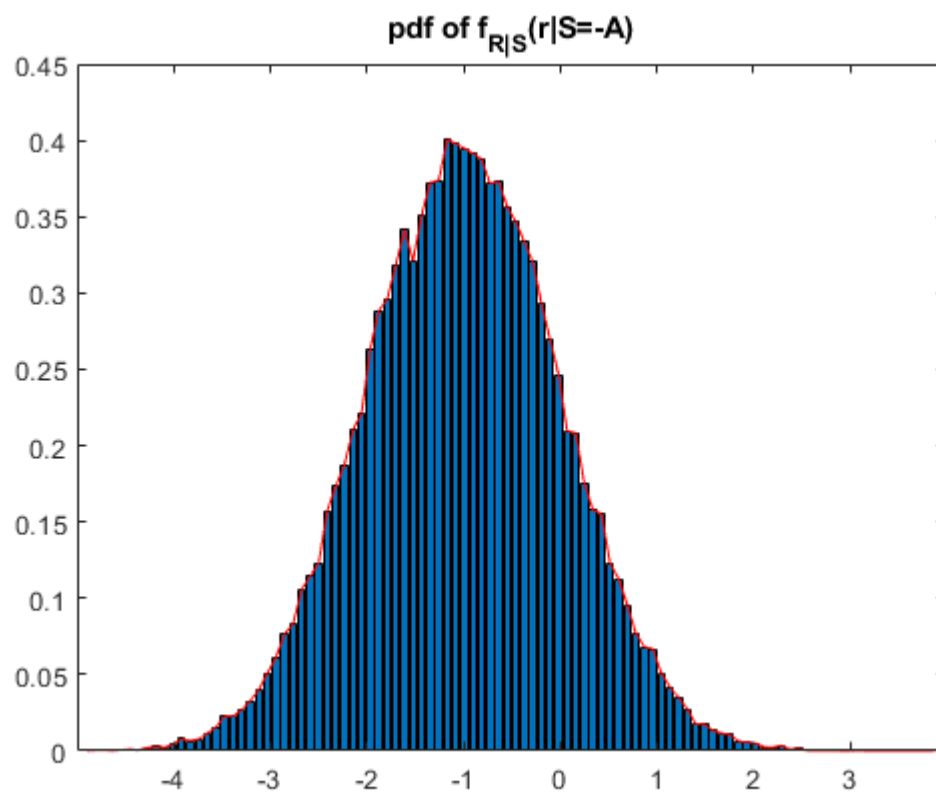
Comparison between builtin function and written function (no of bins = 100)



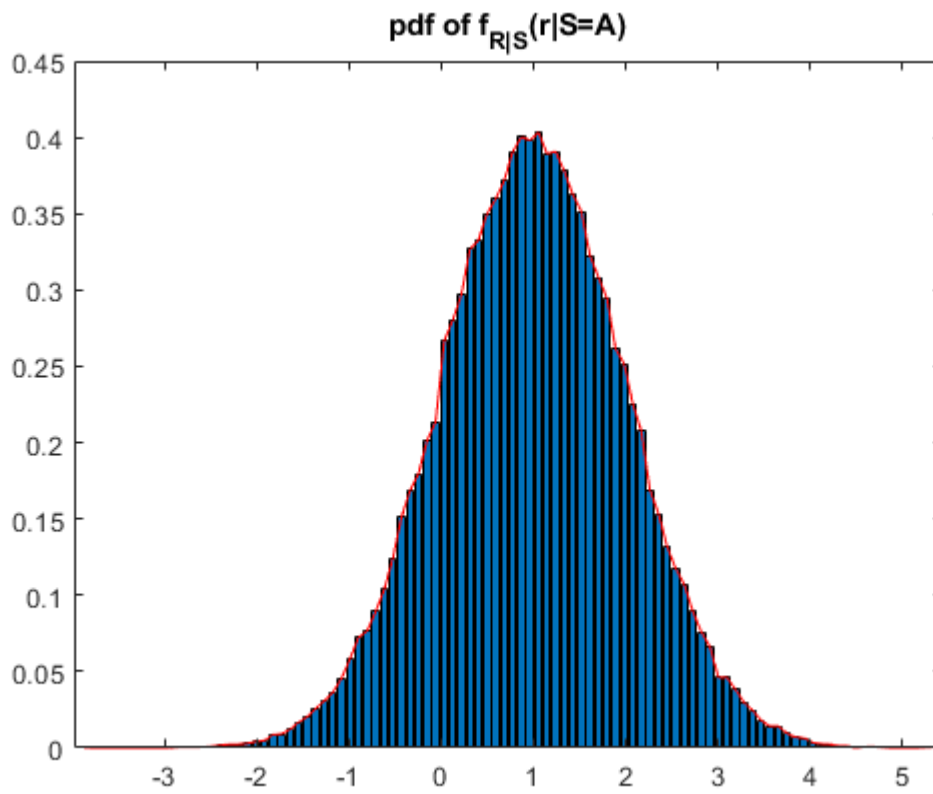
Upon increasing the no of bins, histograms have obtained a close look of Gaussian distribution.

b)

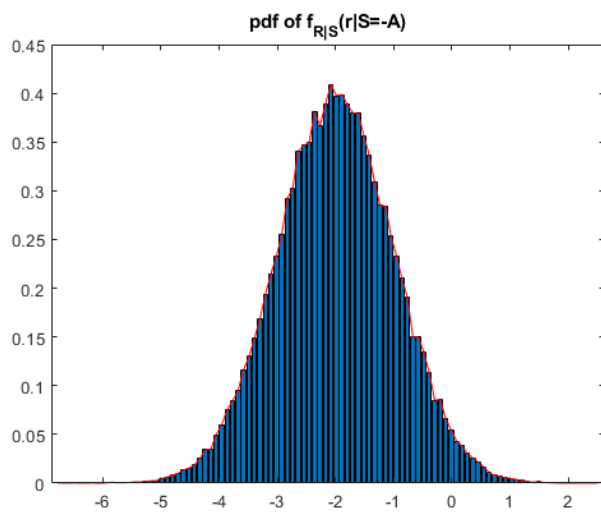
$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A), A = 1$$



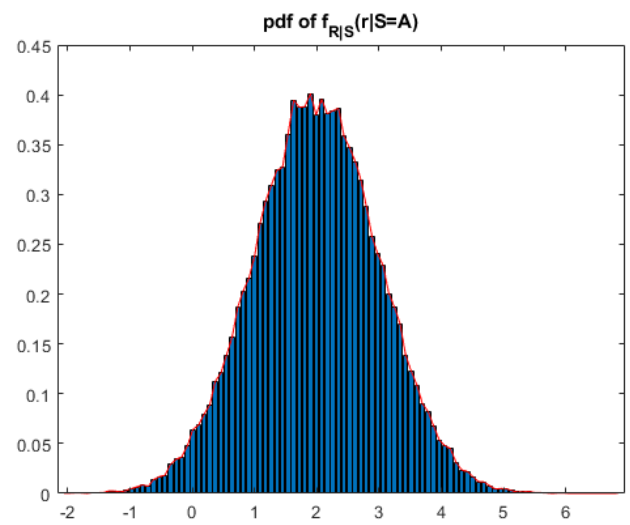
$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A), A = 1$$

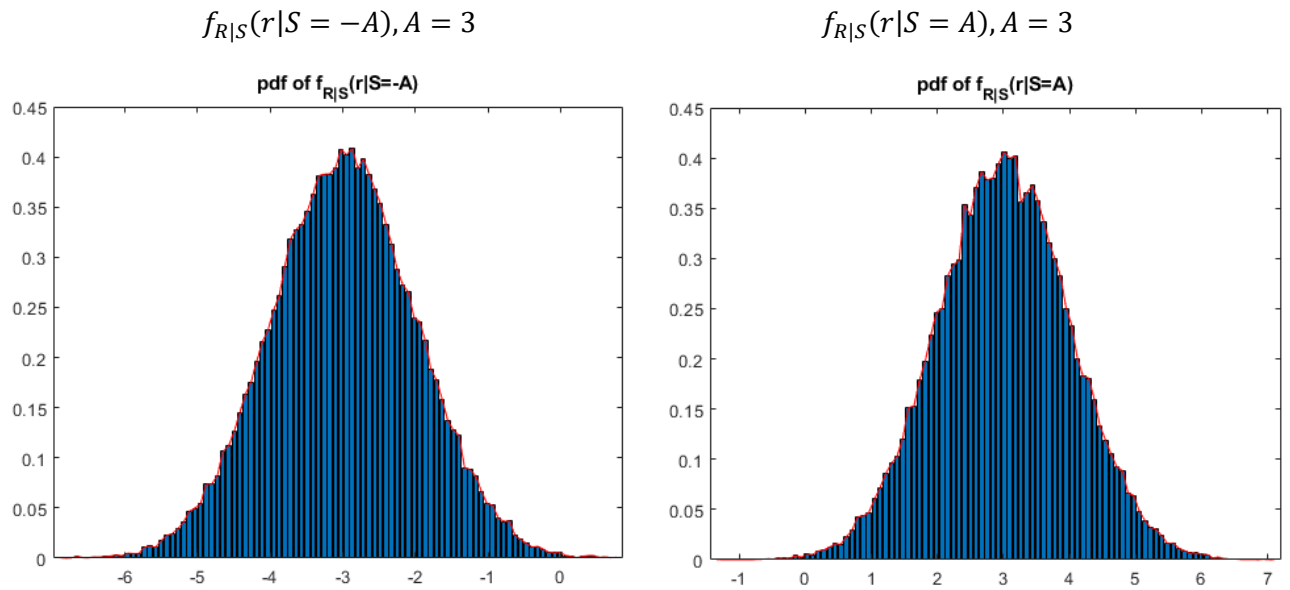


$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A), A = 2$$



$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A), A = 2$$





When A increases the pdfs deviates from its initial positions when A=1.

This is due to mean values of the pdfs is -A for $f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$ and A for $f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$

c)

For the expected value,

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i f_{x_i} \Delta x_i$$

Where,

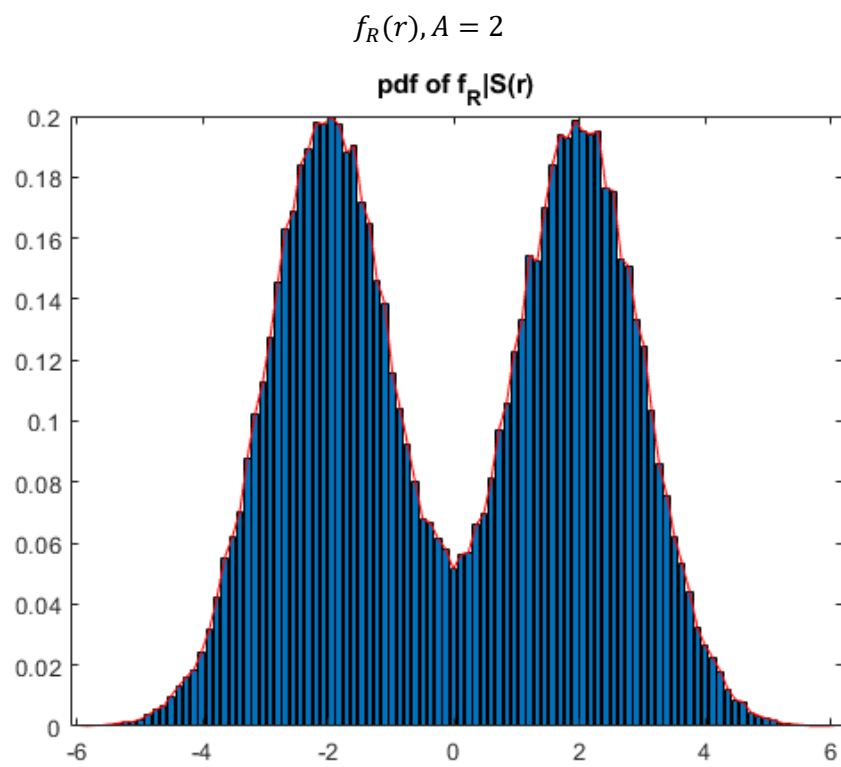
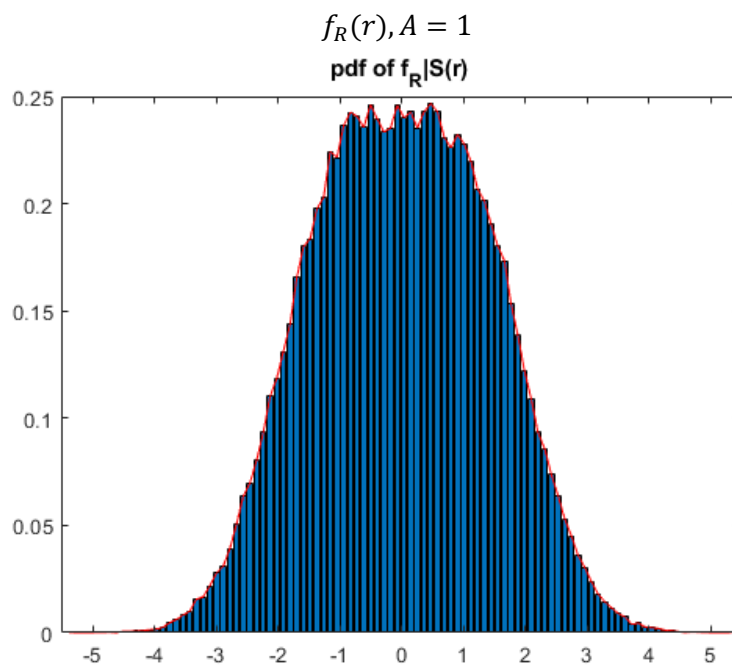
f_{x_i} = frequency of each bin

x_i = mid value of bin

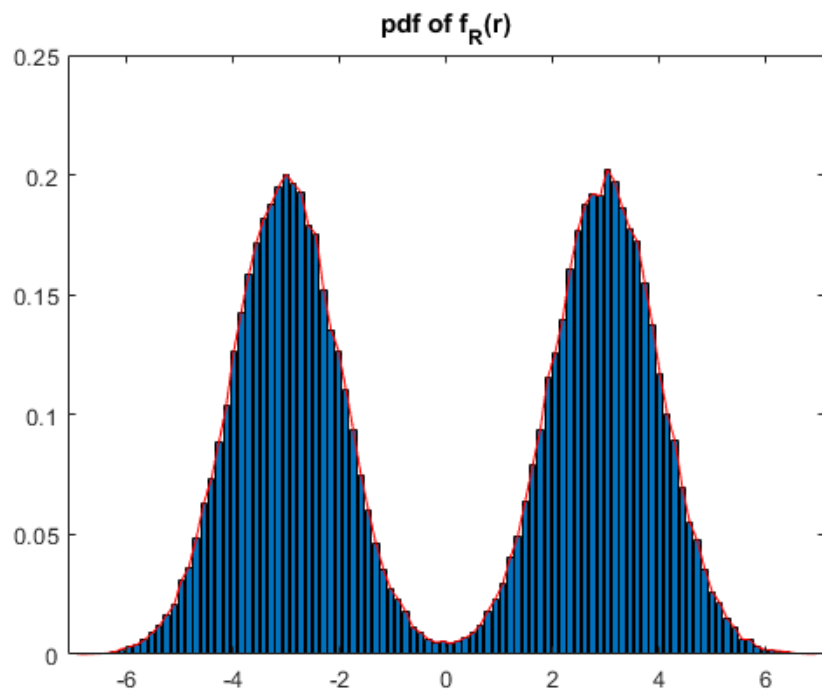
Δx_i = width of bin

A	E [R S = A]	E [R S = -A]	E [R]
1	1.0025	-1.0017	0.003864
2	1.9976	-2.0006	-0.0012
3	3.0006	-3.0068	-0.0029

d)



$$f_R(r), A = 3$$

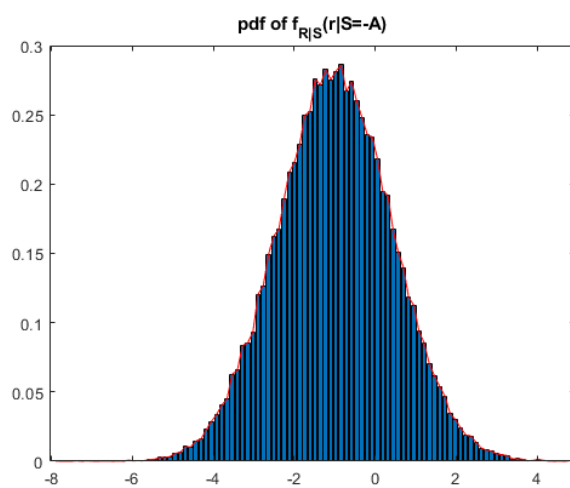


Q6)

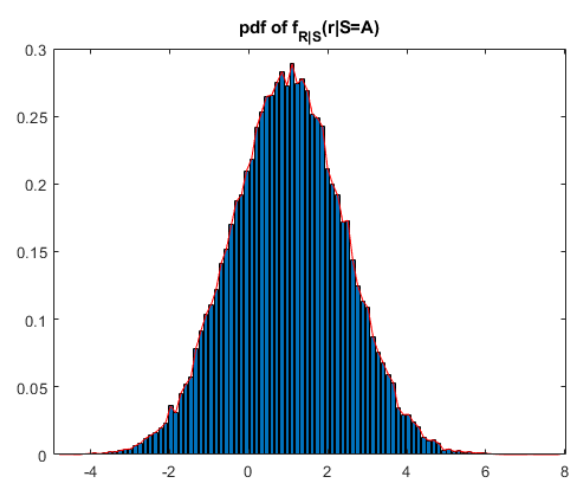
b)

$$A = 1$$

$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$$

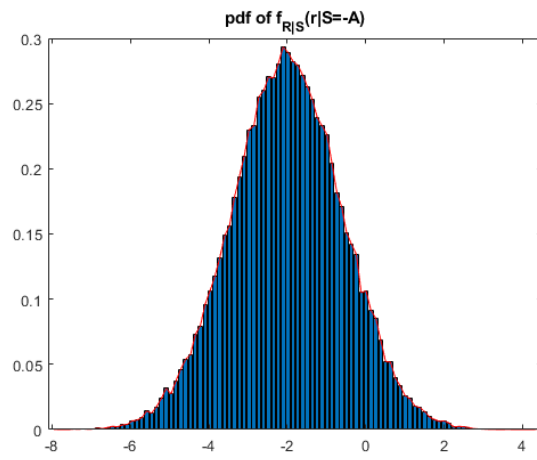


$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$$

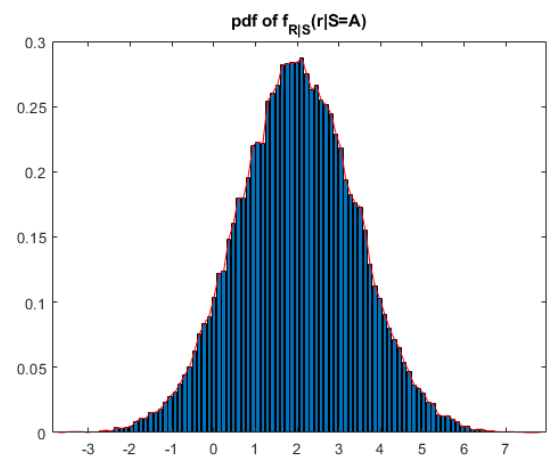


$$A = 2$$

$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$$

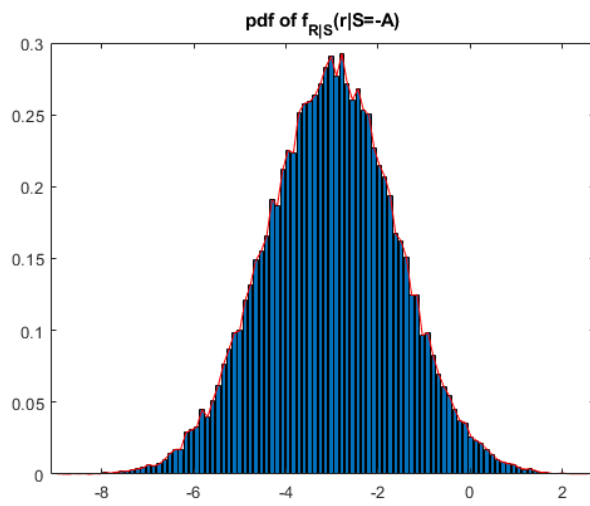


$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$$

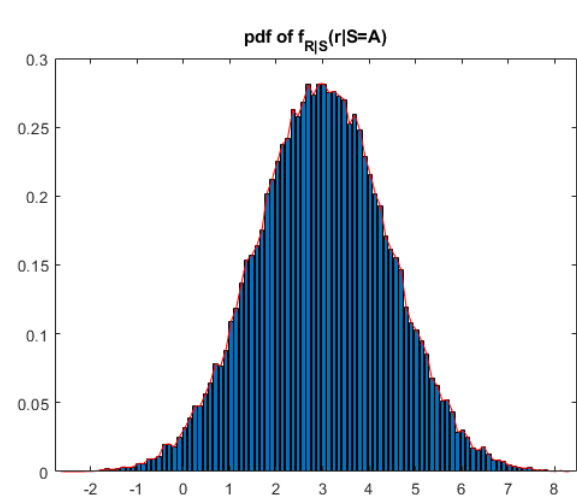


$$A = 3$$

$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$$



$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$$

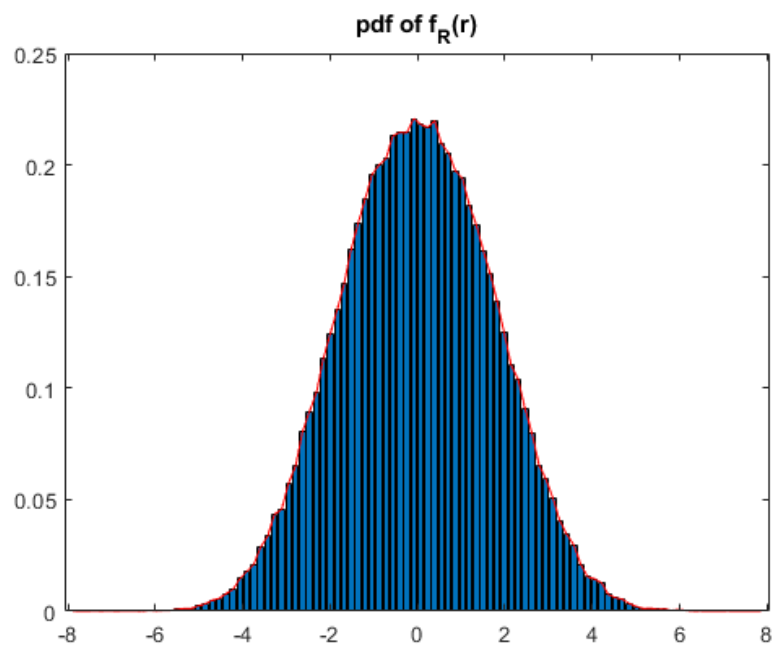


c)

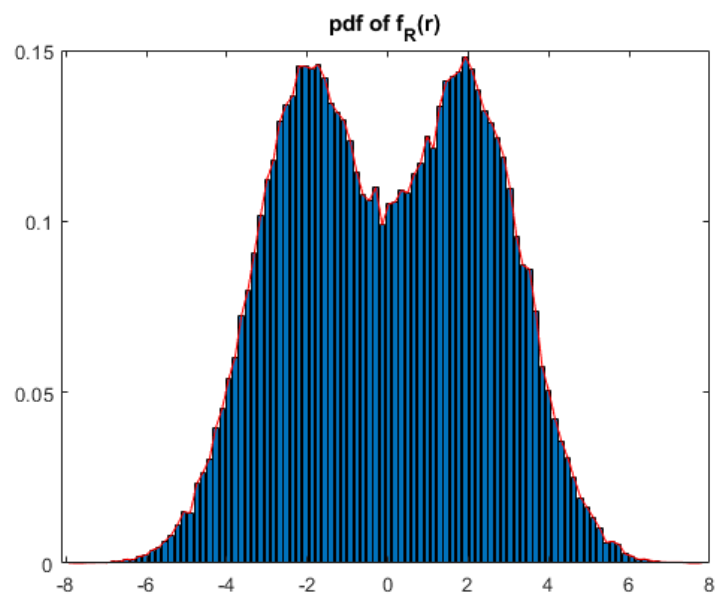
A	$E[R S = A]$	$E[R S = -A]$	$E[R]$
1	0.9965	-0.9965	-0.000091
2	2.0001	-2.0088	-0.0044
3	2.999	-3.0159	-0.0081

d)

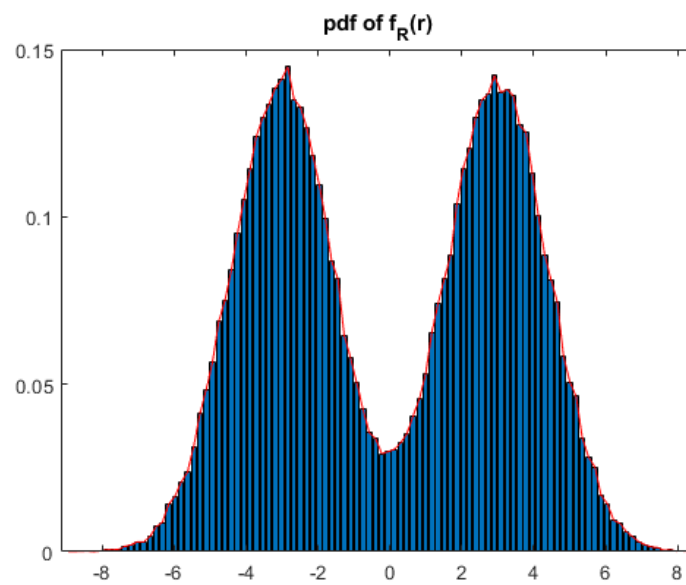
$$f_R(r), A = 1$$



$$f_R(r), A = 2$$



$$f_R(r), A = 3$$



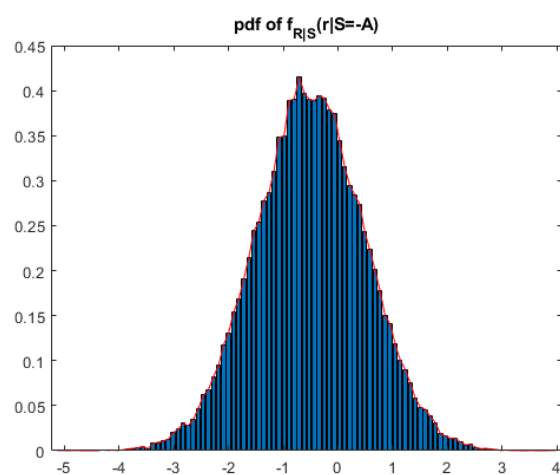
When increasing A , the middle separation of $f_R(r)$ increases, but it is not quite dominant as without the interference (in Q5-d). This is due to interference another Gaussian random signal gets added to the Initial Signal which increased the variance of both $f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$ and $f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$.

Q7)

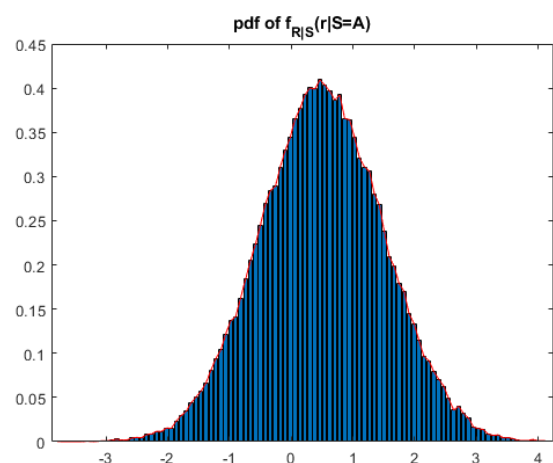
b)

$$\alpha = 0.5, A = 1$$

$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$$

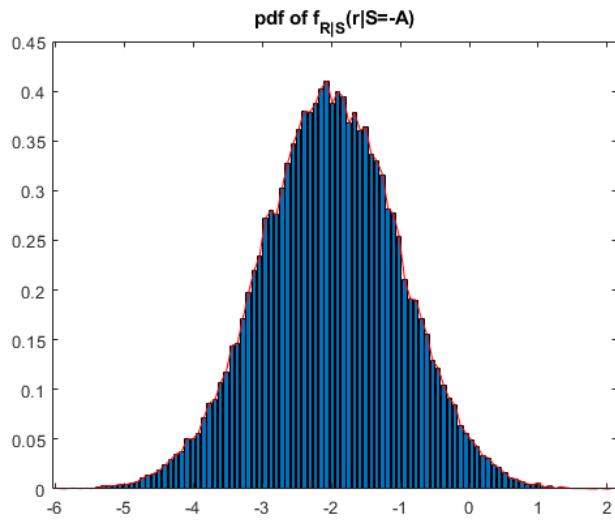


$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$$

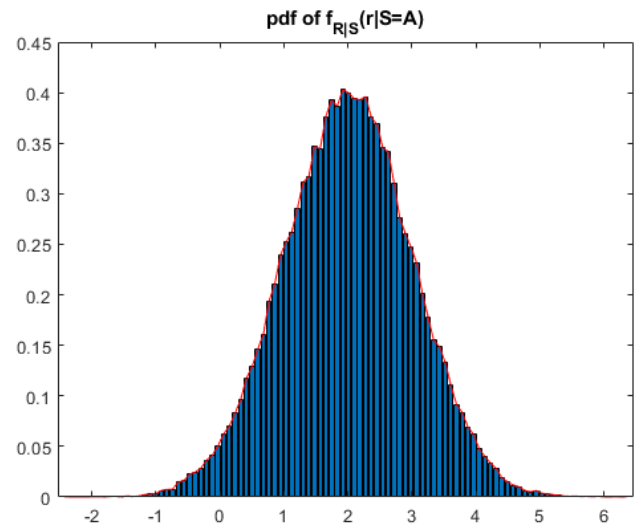


$$\alpha = 2, A = 1$$

$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$$

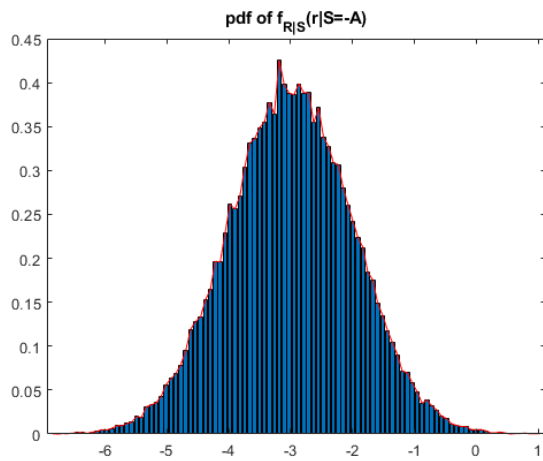


$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$$

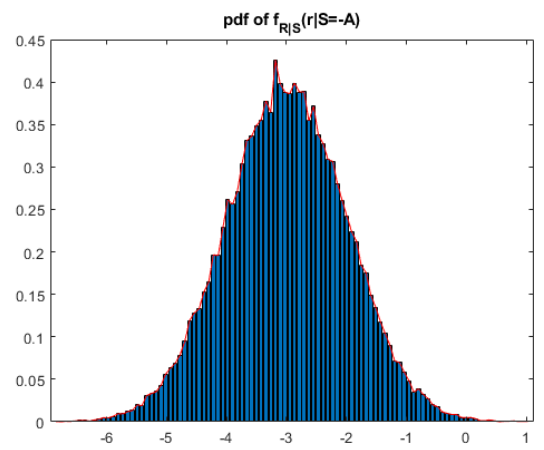


$$\alpha = 3, A = 1$$

$$f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$$



$$f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$$



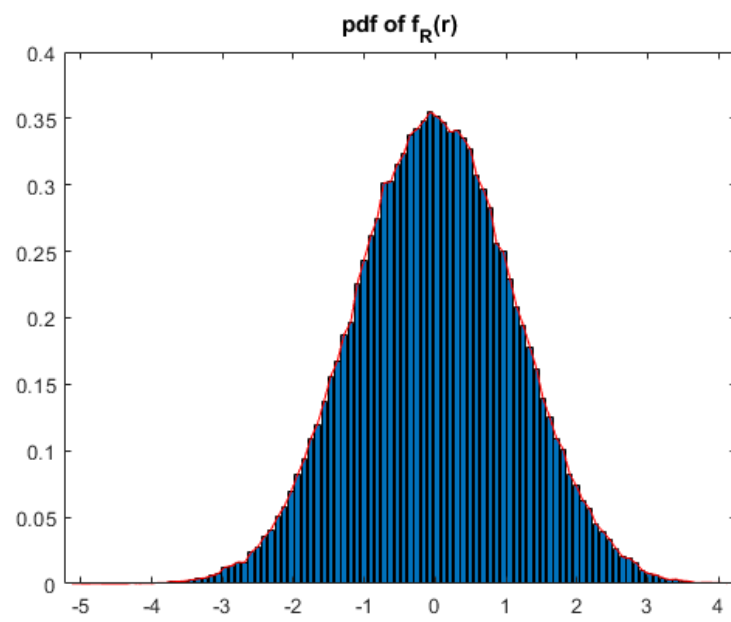
c)

$$A = 1$$

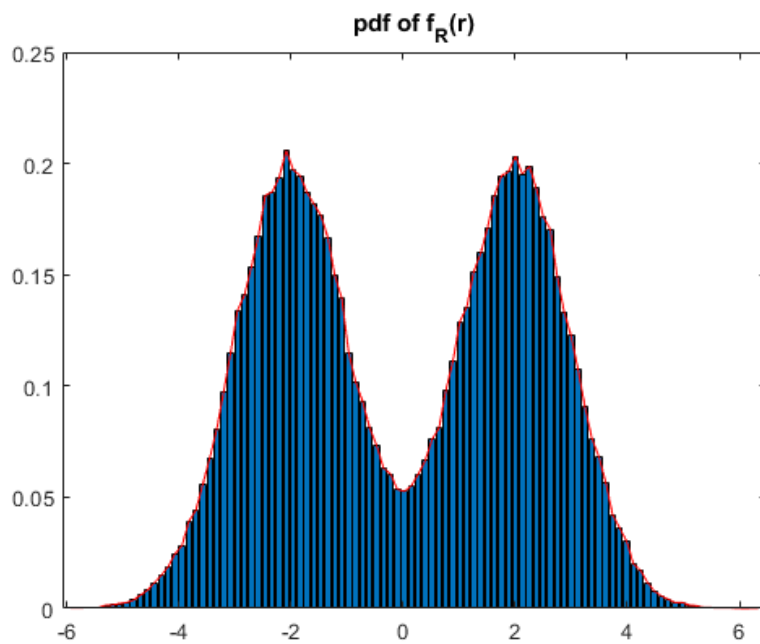
α	$E[R S = A]$	$E[R S = -A]$	$E[R]$
0.5	0.5011	-0.5090	-0.0038
2	1.9994	-2.0056	-0.0031
3	2.9899	-2.9972	-0.0035

d)

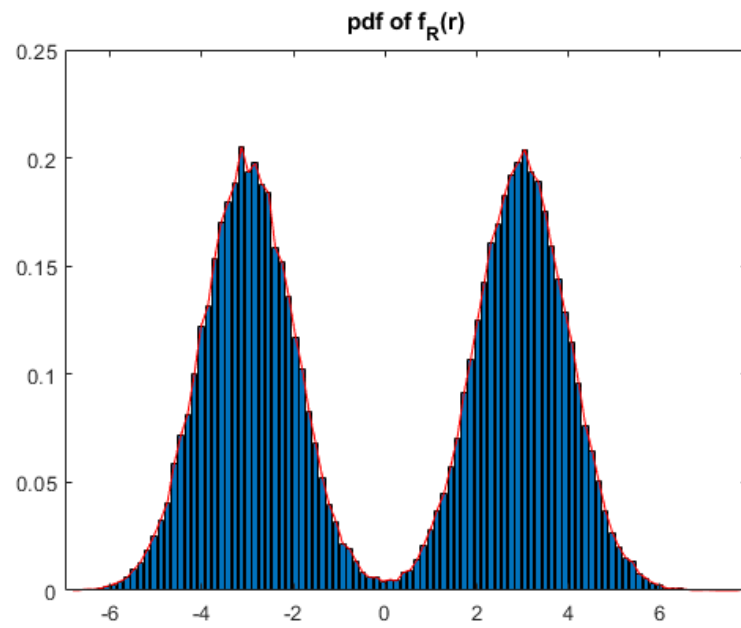
$$f_R(r), A = 1, \alpha = 0.5$$



$$f_R(r), A = 1, \alpha = 2$$



$$f_R(r), A = 1, \alpha = 3$$



When increasing α , the middle separation of $f_R(r)$ increases. This is due to mean values of the pdfs is $-\alpha A$ for $f_{R|S}(r|S = -A)$ and αA for $f_{R|S}(r|S = A)$.