

Sheet 2

Nyquist Rate

Q:1 BW = 1 MHz, sampled at 1.5 NR, L = 256, using M-law
M = 255

a) $SNR = \frac{3L^2}{(\ln(1+M))^2} = 6393.9655$ $\xrightarrow{dB} 10 \log SNR = 48.06 \text{ dB}$

ال SNR في حالة الاسترجاع من M-law

Recall \rightarrow For Pw $\xrightarrow{dB} 10 \log Pw$ \uparrow For Amp $\xrightarrow{dB} 20 \log A$

حيث ان $Pw \propto A^2$ ف $20 \log A \leftarrow 10 \log A^2$

b) هل يمكن تزويد ال SNR ب 1 dB في بي نظري ال $(BW)_{trans}$ ثابت ، مع
المرحلات اقل F_s في 1.2 NR

Recall $\rightarrow (BW)_{trans} = \frac{R_b}{n} = \frac{F_s R}{n}$ \rightarrow no. of levels

$\left[10^{\frac{dB}{10}} \right]$

nearest Pw of 2 \downarrow

$SNR)_{new} = 48.06 \text{ dB} = 63973.48 \rightarrow L \approx 80 \rightarrow L_{new} = 1024$

$L)_{new} = 1024 \rightarrow R = 10 \text{ bits/sample}$

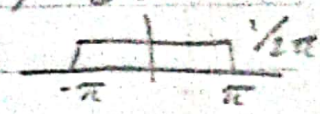
$(BW_T)_{new} = (BW_T)_{old} \Rightarrow F_s)_{new} R)_{new} = F_s)_{old} R)_{old}$
 $F_s)_{new} 10 = 1.5 NR \times 8$

$F_s)_{new} = 1.2 NR$ ✓

- مقدار ضغط المطلوب

* $SNR)_{max} = 102^{303.44} (L)$ - يجب ان SNR هو في اقل (L)
 $= 50.05 \text{ dB}$ ال ال 1024 من 80
✓

Q:2 $x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi)$ random var $f_c(\phi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & -\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

ACF 

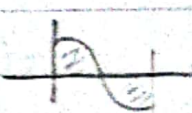
* $R_x(\tau) = E[x(t)x(t+\tau)]$ Recall

$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)]$

$\therefore R_x(\tau) = A^2 E[\cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi) \cos(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_c \tau + \phi)]$

$= \frac{A^2}{2} E[\cos(4\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_c \tau + 2\phi) + \cos(2\pi f_c \tau)]$

$= \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(2\pi f_c \tau) + \frac{A^2}{2} E[\cos(2\pi f_c \tau)]$ const

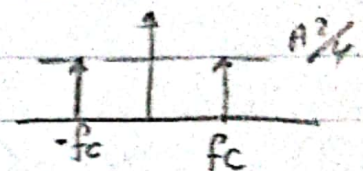
But, $E[\cos(\phi)] = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(\phi) \frac{1}{2\pi} d\phi = 0$  تکامل ال cos -

Period 2π

ب. چونکه \cos فونکشن زوج است، پس $E[\cos(2\pi f_c \tau)] = \cos(2\pi f_c \tau)$

$\therefore R_x(\tau) = \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(2\pi f_c \tau)$

$\therefore G_x(f) = \frac{A^2}{4} [\delta(f-f_c) + \delta(f+f_c)]$ PSD



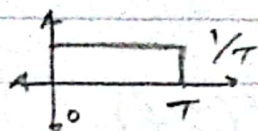
Recall: $\cos(2\pi f_c t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [\delta(f-f_c) + \delta(f+f_c)]$

Q:3

Random Process (تصادفی عملیات) کا تعریف (تعریف)

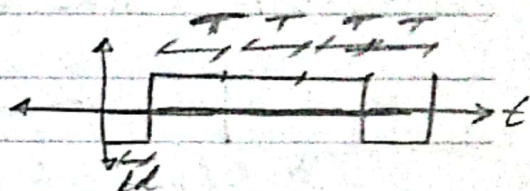
- 1. اول سے آخر تک delay ہو گیا وہ آگے سے آگے

$$f_{Td}(ld) = \begin{cases} 1/T & , 0 \leq ld < T \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



و به follow ←

$$R_x(\tau) = E[x(t) x(t+\tau)]$$



- إذا T ده عرق وقت بين t_1 و t_2 لو t_2 من في نغالب $Puls$ $\leftarrow T > T$
ساعتني كل واحدة لتبقى معتمدة على رصيدة كنتك $\leftarrow Index$

at $|\tau| > T \rightarrow R_x(\tau) = E[x(t)] E[x(t+\tau)] = 0 \times 0 = 0$

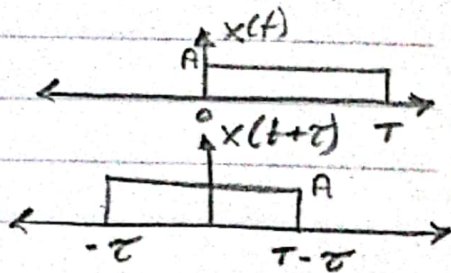
$$\frac{0.5A - 0.5A}{2} = 750$$

۱۰۔ اے محمد پیغمبر صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم، تمہاری دعا ہے (۵)

at 1715T

$$0 \leq b d \leq T - |c| \Rightarrow \text{overlap}$$

$$E[x(t)x(t+\tau)] = A^2$$



$$T - |v| \leq b_i \leq T \Rightarrow \text{No-Overlap}$$

$$E[x(t)x(t+\tau)] = \tau \cos$$

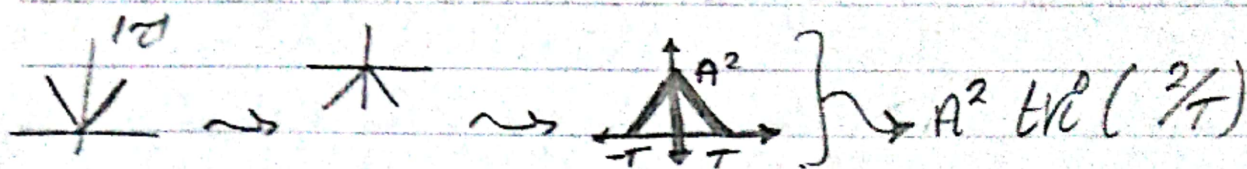
for $|\tau| \leq T \rightarrow R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \square dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T-\tau} A^2 dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{T-\tau}^T 0 dt$
 $= \frac{A^2}{T} [T - |\tau|]$

$$R_X(f) = \begin{cases} A^2 \left[1 - \frac{|f|}{T} \right], & |f| < T \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

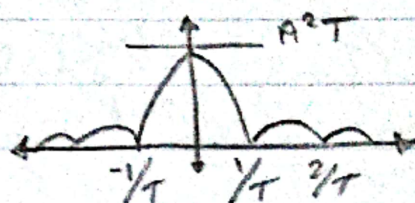
Interval II say II k.

Follow Q.13

$$R_x(t) = \begin{cases} A^2 \left[1 - \frac{|t|}{T} \right], & |t| < T \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$



$$G_x(f) \Rightarrow A^2 T \text{sinc}^2(\pi f T)$$



Recall \Rightarrow

$$\text{tri}(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$$

Notes

Value of ACF at zero: $R_x(0)$ \rightarrow func is avg P_w (1)

Area under PSD: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_x(f) df$ \rightarrow

The shift value of $R_x(t)$ on the y-axis \rightarrow DC Power (2)

$[R_x(0) - P_{dc}]$ shift \rightarrow AC Power (3)

(4) Expected value of signal is equal to DC Comp. (5)

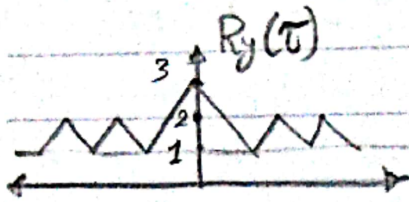
(6) P_w is constant \rightarrow A^2 (7)

Q:4

میتنی ال ACF بکاء $y(t)$ و قالی کل ال DC Comp فیر $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

لیک جز Periodic $x(t)$ و جز Random $g(t)$

عاورین ال R_y بکاء $x(t)$ و $g(t)$



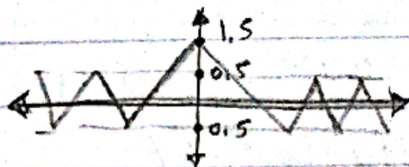
احنا عارضین ان ال R_y بکاء ال func بیكون عند ال $\omega=0$ فی ال ACF بکاء عشر!

معنی کده لو جیس ال ACF بکاء $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ و $x(t)$ و $g(t)$ تعرف اخصب!

$$y(t) = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}_{\text{کل ال DC عنان}} + \underbrace{x(t) + g(t)}_{z(t)} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + z(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_y(\tau) &= E\left(\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + z(t)\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + z(t+\tau)\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} E(z(t)) + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} E(z(t+\tau)) + E(z(t)z(t+\tau)) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + 0 + 0 + R_z(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow R_z(\tau)$



$E(f(t)) = \text{DC of } f(t)$
واحنا قولنا هنا بهتر!

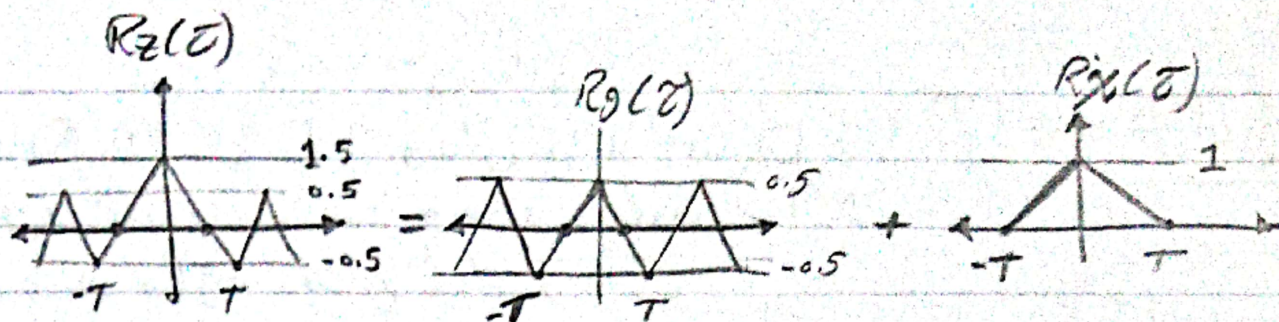
فل معنی نقسم $R_z(\tau)$ ل R_x و R_g ؟

$$\begin{aligned} R_z(\tau) &= E[z(t)z(t+\tau)] = E[(x(t) + g(t))(x(t+\tau) + g(t+\tau))] \\ &= E[x(t)x(t+\tau) + g(t)g(t+\tau) + x(t)g(t+\tau) + x(t+\tau)g(t)] \\ &= R_x(\tau) + R_g(\tau) + E(x(t))E(g(t+\tau)) + 0 \quad \text{DC} = \text{موت} \end{aligned}$$

follow
↓

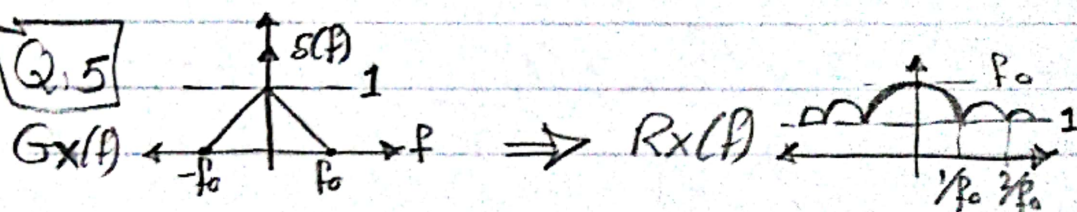
کده معنی ا فصل $R_z(\tau)$ لر معنی!

Follow
Q:4



avg $P_w \rightarrow y(t) \rightarrow R_y(0) = 3$
 $\rightarrow DC \rightarrow E(\sqrt{3/2} \sqrt{3/2}) = 3/2 = 1.5$
 $\rightarrow g(t) \rightarrow R_g(0) = 0.5$
 $\rightarrow x(t) \rightarrow R_x(0) = 1$ } $z(t) \rightarrow R_z(0) = 1.5$

Q:5



a) $G_x(f) = \delta(f) + \text{tri}^0(f/f_0)$

$R_x(f) = F^{-1}(G_x(f)) = 1 + f_0 \text{sinc}^2(f_0 \tau)$

b) DC $P_w = 1$ ^{Area under $G_x(f)$} \rightarrow shift of R_x to DC P_w is 1

c) AC $P_w = R_x(0) - 1 = f_0$ ^{$\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2f_0$ Area} \rightarrow AC P_w is f_0 \rightarrow DC P_w is 1

\times Total Avg $P_w = R_x(0) = 1 + f_0$

d) uncorrelated samples \rightarrow Correlation $= \tau \omega_0 \rightarrow R_x(\tau) = \tau \omega_0$

$R_x(\tau) = \tau \omega_0$ at $\pm 1/f_0, \pm 2/f_0, \dots$

$\& T = \frac{n}{f_0}, n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \Rightarrow F_s = \frac{f_0}{n}, n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$