

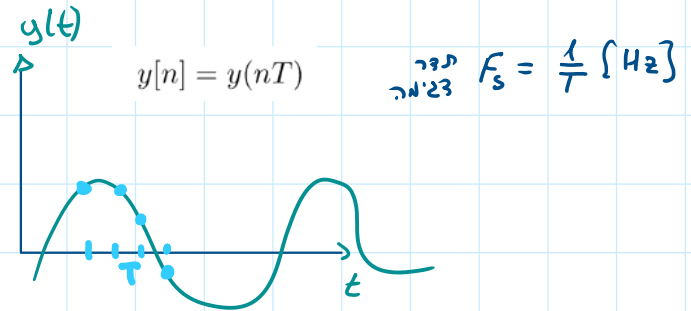
Lec1 - Basic Signal Analysis - Sinusoidal Signal

Sunday, 2 June 2024 18:13

למחרת: ניתוח אחר

$$y(t) = \underbrace{A}_{\text{אמפליטודה}} \cos(2\pi \underbrace{F_0}_{\text{תדירות}} t + \underbrace{\theta}_{\text{כאסה}}) + \underbrace{w(t)}_{\text{רעש}}$$

$-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$



$$y[n] = y(nT) = A \cos(\underbrace{2\pi F_0 T}_{\omega_0} n + \theta) + w[n]$$

הנחה: 'חזרה' שלבי הרעש $E\{w[n]\} = 0$

$\omega_0 = 2\pi F_0 T = 2\pi \frac{F_0}{F_s}$ [rad]

* Nyquist criterion →

$$\frac{F_0}{F_s} < \frac{1}{2}$$

לדוגמה: $F_0 = 0.6$ Hz, $F_s = 1$ Hz

$$x_1(t) = \cos(0.6\pi t), \quad x_2(t) = \cos(2.6\pi t)$$

$$x_1[n] = \cos(0.6\pi n),$$

$$x_2[n] = \cos(2.6\pi n) = \cos(0.6\pi n + 2\pi n) = x_1[n].$$

$$F_s = 1 \text{ [Hz]} \Rightarrow T = 1 \text{ sec}$$

אנחנו רואים
במשפט פונד
ההפוך = aliasing

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \omega_0 < \pi$$

↓ DC ↓ $F_s/2$

$$y[n] = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \theta) + w[n] \quad n = 0, \dots, L-1$$

Amplitude and phase

Signal model: The signal is of the form

$$y[n] = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \theta) + \epsilon[n] \quad n = 0, \dots, L-1 \quad (19.6)$$

- A is positive constant (unknown, what to know)
- $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ or $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$ (unknown, what to know)
- $\epsilon[n]$ is some random noise, $E[\epsilon[n]] = 0$ (zero-mean), no assumptions on a distribution and variance.
- $0 < \omega_0 < \pi$ is known
- L is a number of samples of the signal.

למחרת: "אמפליטודה", A, θ

סכום: הפיכת בעיה לבעיה פשוטה

$$A \cos(\omega_0 n + \theta) = w_c \cos(\omega_0 n) + w_s \sin(\omega_0 n)$$

$$w_c = A \cos(\theta)$$

$$A = \sqrt{w_c^2 + w_s^2}$$

$$w_s = -A \sin(\theta)$$

$$\theta = -\arctan\left(\frac{w_c}{w_s}\right)$$

$$\hat{y}[n] = w_c \cos(\omega_0 n) + w_s \sin(\omega_0 n)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y[0] \\ y[1] \\ \vdots \\ y[L-1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega_0 \cdot 0) & \sin(\omega_0 \cdot 0) \\ \cos(\omega_0) & \sin(\omega_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \cos(\omega_0(L-1)) & \sin(\omega_0(L-1)) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_c \\ w_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$L \times 1$ $L \times 2$ 2×1

$$y[k] = \cos(\omega_0 k) \cdot w_c + \sin(\omega_0 k) \cdot w_s$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{X}^+ \mathbf{y}$$

%% dataset

→ $w_0 = 0.1 \cdot \pi$;

→ $A = 1.5$;

→ $\theta = -\pi/4$;

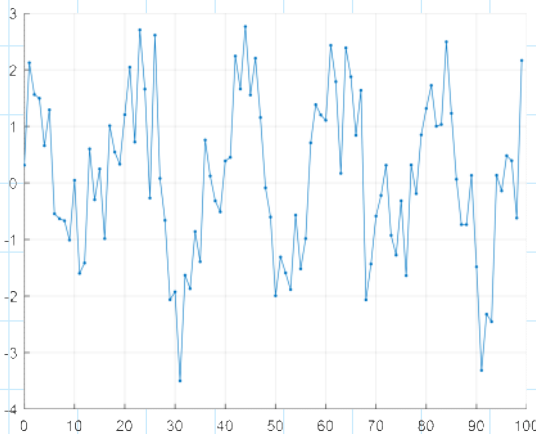
→ $L = 100$;

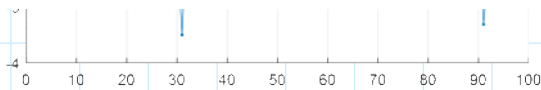
$n = (0:L-1)'$;

$\sigma = 1$;

$y_theory = A \cdot \cos(w_0 \cdot n + \theta)$;

$y = y_theory + \sigma \cdot \text{randn}(L, 1)$;





$\sigma = 1;$
 $y_theory = A * \cos(w_0 * n + \theta);$
 $y = y_theory + \underbrace{\sigma * randn(L, 1)}_{\text{פסיב הריע}}$

$\% \text{ LS}$
 $X = [\cos(w_0 * n) \sin(w_0 * n)];$
 $w_ls = \text{pinv}(X) * y;$
 $y_hat = X * w_ls;$
 $\% \text{ Amplitude and phase}$
 $A_hat = \text{sqrt}(\text{sum}(w_ls.^2));$
 $\theta_hat = -\text{atan2}(w_ls(2), w_ls(1));$
 $w_theory = [A * \cos(\theta); -A * \sin(\theta)]$

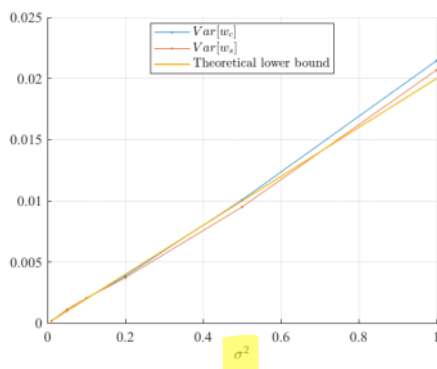
← את cos
"לשלוש"

שיעורי הבית

שוטג ההסג
 בין תאורט
 למחושב
 =
 שוטג הריע

$$\text{Var}[\hat{w}_{c,s}] \gtrsim \frac{2\sigma^2}{L}$$

Cramer-Rao bound



σ
 A
 θ

הערה: עבדוק שגל תלוי בערך

