

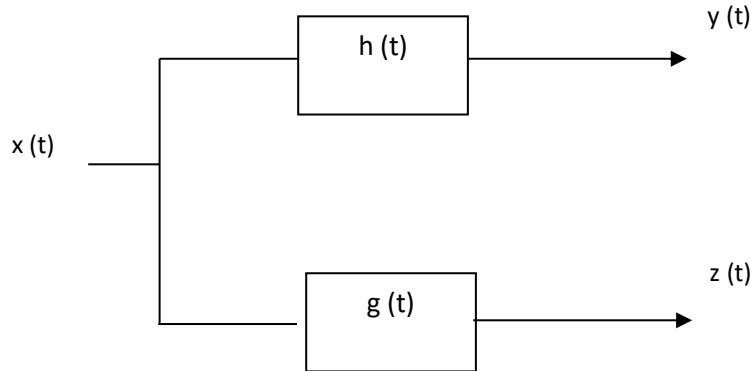
Strict submission deadline: **24 June 2024 at 10:00 am.**

Submit a PDF or Word document for calculations and plots. Submit Matlab source code for Matlab programs.

### Exercise #5

#### Task 5.1 Signal and Systems

Given is the following block diagram:



The two impulse responses  $h(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are:

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} A & 0 \leq t < T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad g(t) = \begin{cases} A & 0 \leq t < \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The input of the system is the deterministic signal  $x(t)$ .

a) Assuming that

$$x(t) = B \cdot (\delta(t) - \delta(t - 2T) + \delta(t - 3T))$$

sketch the functions,

$$s_{yy}(\tau) = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-u}^{+u} y(t)y(t + T)dt$$

$$s_{zz}(\tau) = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-u}^{+u} z(t)z(t + T)dt \quad \text{and}$$

$$s_{yz}(\tau) = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-u}^{+u} y(t)z(t + T)dt$$

b) Assume that

$$x(t) = B \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \delta(t - 2kT)$$

and sketch the function

$$s_{yy}(\tau) = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2u} \int_{-u}^{+u} y(t)y(t + T)dt$$

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### **Task 5.2 Random processes and moments**

A random process  $x(\zeta, t)$  is given by

$$x(\zeta, t) = A(\zeta) \sin\left(\frac{t}{T} \pi + \phi(\zeta)\right) \quad \text{with } T > 0.$$

The random variable  $A(\zeta)$  takes the value +1 and 0 with equal probability. A random variable  $\phi(\zeta)$  which is statistically independent from the random variable  $A(\zeta)$  is described by its probability density function:

$$f_\phi(\phi) = p \delta(\phi) + (1-p) \delta\left(\phi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{with } 0 \leq p \leq 1$$

- Sketch all distinct pattern functions of the random process  $x(\zeta, t)$  and specify the probabilities with which the sample functions occur.
- Sketch the cumulative distribution function  $F_x(x, t)$  at the time  $t = 0$  and  $t = T/4$ .
- Calculate the mean  $m_x^{(1)}(t)$  of the process  $x(\zeta, t)$ .
- Determine the covariance function  $c_{xx}(t_1, t_2)$ .
- Why is the random process not ergodic?

### **Task 5.3 Cross-correlation function**

Let a stationary random process  $x(\zeta, t)$

$$s_{xx}(\tau) = a e^{-\alpha|\tau|} + b$$

Known are the mean ( $=0$ ), the standard deviation ( $=1$ ), and the autocorrelation function.

Let a random process  $y(\zeta, t)$ ,

$$y(\zeta, t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t \leq t_0 \\ \int_{t_0}^t x(\zeta, \lambda) d\lambda & \text{for } t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

- Determine the constants  $a$  and  $b$ .
- Determine the cross-correlation function  $s_{xy}(t_1, t_2) = E\{x(\zeta, t_1) y(\zeta, t_2)\}$ .
- Is  $y(\zeta, t)$  a stationary process?