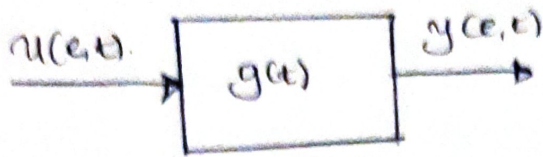


Exercise #4

Task 4.3 : PSD & Transfer function



$$S_{yy} = \frac{S_1}{(1-j\omega b)(1+j\omega \tau_1)} \quad ; \quad S_{yy} = \frac{S_1}{1+\omega^2 \tau_1^2}$$

Pg 124; Eqn 5.49, 5.50, 5.51

[a]

From the formulas:

$$S_{yy}(\omega) = \underline{G}(\omega) S_{uu}(\omega) \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

$$S_{yy}(\omega) = \underline{G}^*(j\omega) S_{uu}(\omega) \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

$$S_{yy}(\omega) = \underline{G}(j\omega) \underline{G}^*(j\omega) S_{uu}(\omega) \quad (3)$$

from Eqn (1) and (3)

$$S_{uu}(\omega) = \frac{S_{yy}(\omega)}{\underline{G}(j\omega)} \quad ;$$

$$S_{yy} = \underline{G}(j\omega) \underline{G}^*(j\omega) \cdot \frac{S_{yy}(\omega)}{\underline{G}(j\omega)}$$

$$\underline{G}^*(j\omega) = \frac{S_{yy}(\omega)}{S_{yy}(\omega)}$$

$$= \frac{S_1}{1+\omega^2 \tau_1^2} \cdot \frac{(1-j\omega b)(1+j\omega \tau_1)}{S_1}$$

$$\text{but } 1+\omega^2 \tau_1^2 = (1+j\omega \tau_1)(1-j\omega \tau_1)$$

$$\therefore \underline{G}^*(j\omega) = \frac{(1-j\omega b)(1+j\omega \tau_1)}{(1+j\omega \tau_1)(1-j\omega \tau_1)}$$

(1)

$$G^*(j\omega) = \frac{1-j\omega b}{1-j\omega T_1}$$

the conjugate is:

$$\boxed{G(j\omega) = \frac{1+j\omega b}{1+j\omega T_1}}$$

5) Is the described system by $G(j\omega)$ a causal system?

Poles of the transfer function:

$$s = 1+j\omega T_1 = 0; \quad j\omega T_1 = -1$$

$$s = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$\omega = \frac{-1}{j\omega T_1}; \quad \omega = \frac{j}{T_1}$$

$$\alpha = 1; \quad \beta = \omega T_1$$

The system is causal because the poles of the transfer function are lying in the upper halfplane of the complex plane.

Extra:

* [Further: if all poles are in the left halfplane of the Laplace s-plane, the system is stable]

6) Calculate the ACF $S_{uu}(\omega)$ of the input signal $u(t)$

$$S_{uu}(\omega) = \frac{S_{yy}(\omega)}{G(j\omega)} = \frac{S_1}{(1-j\omega b)(1+j\omega T_1)} \cdot \frac{(1+j\omega T_1)}{(1+j\omega b)}$$

$$S_{uu}(\omega) = \frac{S_1}{(1-j\omega b)(1+j\omega b)} = \frac{S_1}{1+\omega^2 b^2}$$

$$S_{\text{sin}}(\tau) = \text{FFT}^{-1} \{ S_{\text{sin}}(\omega) \}$$

$$S_{\text{sin}}(\tau) = \text{FFT}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{S_1}{1 + \omega^2 b^2} \right\}$$

from the fourier table;

$$\text{FFT} \{ e^{-\alpha|t|} \} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(S_1) \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 \times 2}{\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + \omega^2 \times 2} = \frac{S_1}{2b} \left[\frac{2\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + \omega^2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$S_{\text{sin}}(\tau) = \frac{S_1}{2b} e^{-\frac{1}{b}|\tau|}$$