

→ KALPIT BORKAR 200070029

→ NAVNEET 200070048

→ SANJHI PRIYA 200070070

→ YUVRAJ SINGH 200070093

1. Given ,

$R_{xx}(l)$ for $l = \dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and

$\hat{x}(n+1) = a x(n)$ is linear estimate for $x(n+1)$

For zero mean WSS sequence $x(n)$, we know that.

$$E[x_n] = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\mathbb{Z} \text{ as it's a discrete case}).$$

$$R_x[n_1, n_2] = E[x[n_1]x[n_2]] = R_x[n_1 - n_2] \quad (i).$$

We have to find the minimum mean square error linear estimate for x_{n+1} , or minimizing.

$$E[(x(n+1) - \hat{x}(n+1))^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{MSE}(a) &= E[(x(n+1) - a x(n))^2] \\ &= E[(x(n+1))^2 + a^2 (x(n))^2 - 2a x(n+1)x(n)] \\ &= E[x(n+1)x(n+1)] + a^2 E[x(n)x(n)] - 2a E[x(n+1)x(n)] \end{aligned}$$

By (i).

$$\text{MSE}(a) = R_{xx}(0) + a^2 R_{xx}(0) - 2a R_{xx}(1).$$

$$\text{MSE}'(a) = 2a R_{xx}(0) - 2 R_{xx}(1).$$

For minima,

$$\text{MSE}'(a) = 0, \quad \text{we get} \quad a = \frac{R_{xx}(1)}{R_{xx}(0)}.$$

As this is a quadratic equation, maxima will be at $a \rightarrow \infty$.

So our, $a = \frac{R_{xx}(1)}{R_{xx}(0)}$, is the minima.

$$\text{MMSE} = R_{xx}(0) + \frac{R_{xx}(1)^2}{R_{xx}(0)} - \frac{2R_{xx}(1)}{R_{xx}(0)} = R_{xx}(0) - \frac{R_{xx}^2(1)}{R_{xx}(0)}.$$

MMSE linear estimate for $x(n+1)$ is

$$\hat{x}(n+1) = \frac{R_{xx}(1)}{R_{xx}(0)} x(n)$$

Question 2:

Given:

$x(t)$ is real valued signal.

$$S_{xx}(\omega) = 3 [U(\omega - 9000) - U(\omega - 11000)] \\ + 400 \delta(\omega - 10000)$$

where $U(\omega)$ is the step function.

Sol:

$x(t)$ is a real valued signal \Rightarrow graph in frequency domain is symmetrical. — (1)

$S_{xx}(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of $R_{xx}(\tau)$.
 $\therefore R_{xx}(\tau)$ can be obtained by taking inverse Fourier transform of $S_{xx}(\omega)$.

$$\therefore R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{xx}(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega$$

(factor of 2 from (1)).

$$\therefore R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{9000}^{11000} 3 \cdot e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega + \delta(\omega - 10000) \cdot 400 \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ 3 \left[\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{j\tau} \right]_{9000}^{11000} + 400 \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{3}{j\tau} [e^{j11000\tau} - e^{j9000\tau}] + 400 \right]$$

$$\therefore R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{3}{\pi j\tau} [e^{j11000\tau} - e^{j9000\tau}] + 400.$$

to get $E[x^2(t)]$, we substitute $t=0$ in R_{xx} ,

$$E[x^2(t)] = R_{xx}(0) = \frac{6400}{\pi}$$

$$\text{Also, power} = R_{xx}(0) = \frac{6400}{\pi}$$

Assuming ergodicity,

$$E[x(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t) dt \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{let } x_1(\omega) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad (\text{F.T.})$$

$$\therefore x_1(0) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T x(t) dt \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

from eq (1) & (2),

$$E[x(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} x_1(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{We know, } S_{xx} &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T R_{xx}(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T x(t) E[x^2] e^{-j\omega t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{xx}(0) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T E[x^2] dt \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\text{Similar to (1) \& (2), } E[x^2(t)] = (x_1(0))^2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{assuming} \\ \text{ergodicity} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore S_{xx}(0) = (x_1(0))^2 = 0. \quad (\text{from eq 3 } S_{xx})$$

$$\therefore \boxed{E[x(t)] = 0}$$

Q3

a) The $E(X_n)$ is varying as n changes so we can't say that for part (a) it's stationary.

For part (b) also $E(X_n)$ is varying as n vary, so it's also not stationary.

For part (c) $E(X_n)$ is ~~very~~ not varying much, we can consider it to be stationary.

Since, for part a, b process is not WSS, we will not talk about ergodicity.

For part c, ensemble average \equiv time average
So, part c is ergodic also.

Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

```

lst2 = []
lst3 = []
recur(p1, p2, p3, p, 3, 1, 0)
n1.append(np.sum(np.array(lst1)))
n2.append(np.average(np.array(lst2)))
n3.append(np.sum(np.array(lst3)))
print("Expectation=", "\n", n1, "\n\n", "Ensemble_avg =", "\n", n2, "\n\n")
print("Q_list:", "\n", q)
print()
t_avg = np.average(np.array(q))
print("Time avg =", t_avg)

Expectation=
[3.0, 3.0, 3.0, 3.0019448100000004, 3.0068651793, 3.015020740035, 3.02627108859186, 3.0403106446961763, 3.0567884185399334, 3.075362802247204, 3.0957236285560183, 3.117598657264385, 3.1407530620455897, 3.1649860729094264, 3.1901267354682807]

Ensemble_avg =
[3.0, 3.0, 3.0, 3.0123456790123457, 3.0329218106995883, 3.0603566529492454, 3.0928212162780064, 3.129096174363664, 3.168216227201138, 3.2094701011024744, 3.252315873257803, 3.296341456530452, 3.3412294748303824, 3.3867338466964765, 3.432662222983256]

Q_list:
[2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4]

Time avg = 3.297029702970297

```

```
In [ ]: a = 5
         new(a)
         a
```


Hor xAssi xLect xLect xCou xInve xhov xpyti xRan xW Ens xLEC xtim x(12 xG prir xHov x+

localhost:8888/notebooks/Assignment4.ipynb

☆

⚙

🔍

⋮

AppsMicrosoft Store - G...Computer CentreDashboardexternal asc(2) WebMail IITB :: L...Welcome to ASC !IIT Bombay ServicesDownGitBodhiTreeSteam inhalation or...Reading list

jupyter Assignment4 Last Checkpoint: 42 minutes ago (autosaved)

Python 3 (ipykernel)

FileEditViewInsertCellKernelWidgetsHelp

Not Trusted

+

↶

↷

↶↷

↶↷↶

↶↷↶↷

Run

⏏

↶↷↶↷↶

Code

⌨

```
recur(p1, p2, p3, p, 3, 1, 0)
n1.append(np.sum(np.array(lst1)))
n2.append(np.average(np.array(lst2)))
n3.append(np.sum(np.array(lst3)))
print("Expectation=", "\n", n1, "\n\n", "Ensemble_avg =", "\n", n2, "\n\n")
print("Q_list:", "\n", q)
print()
t_avg = np.average(np.array(q))
print("Time avg =", t_avg)

a

Expectation=
[2.8, 2.6000000000000005, 2.4000000000000004, 2.2053144100000006, 2.0207793431000005, 1.8494532422550007, 1.6927516430837806,
1.5509115383522123, 1.4234290924781883, 1.3093860218083166, 1.2076685089403187, 1.1171043187417729, 1.036543584563181, 0.964902
9368565314, 0.9011867120242532]

Ensemble_avg =
[3.0, 3.0, 3.0, 3.0123456790123457, 3.0329218106995883, 3.0603566529492454, 3.0928212162780064, 3.129096174363664, 3.168216227
201138, 3.2094701011024744, 3.252315873257803, 3.296341456530452, 3.3412294748303824, 3.3867338466964765, 3.432662222983256]

Q_list:
[2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

Time avg = 0.6633663366336634

In [71]: print ('\033[1m' + 'c' + '\033[0m')
print()
a = .9
b = .7
q = [2]
p = 100
```

Windows Taskbar

ENG IN 23:31 02-11-2021

Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel) 

```
print( Q_list, '\n', q)
print()
t_avg = np.average(np.array(q))
print("Time avg =", t_avg)
```

Expectation=

Ensemble_avg =

Q list:

Time avg = 17.871287128712872

Question 4:

X_n is a random sequence taking values in $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ with probability

$$P(X_n = j | X_{n-1} = i) = p_{ij}$$

To check stationarity & ergodicity, we check the time average and ensemble average.

(a) Here, the time average is constant. Thus the process is stationary.

The process is not ergodic, because in some cases time average \neq ensemble average.

(b) Here, mean is constant irrespective of time \Rightarrow stationary process.

time avg \neq ensemble avg \Rightarrow not ergodic

(c) The ensemble mean is not constant (different for different cases).

\Rightarrow Not stationary \Rightarrow not ergodic

(d) Mean takes a constant value, irrespective of time.
 \Rightarrow stationary process

However, ensemble avg \neq time avg
 \Rightarrow not ergodic.