

## ENEE631 Spring 2011 Homework 3

### Problem 1

Consider a wide-sense stationary process  $\{x[n]\}$  and its filtered version  $y[n] = \sum_k h[k]x[n-k]$ , where  $h[k]$  is a stable and causal filter.

- (a) Show that the mean of  $\{y[n]\}$  is independent of  $n$ . Show that the covariance function of  $\{y[n]\}$ ,  $K_Y[n, m] = \text{cov}(y[n] \cdot y[m])$  is a function of  $k \equiv (n - m)$  only, and given by

$$K_Y[k] = \sum_{\tilde{n}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\tilde{m}=0}^{\infty} h[\tilde{n}]h[\tilde{m}]K_X[k - (\tilde{n} - \tilde{m})] \quad (1)$$

- (b) Assuming zero-mean input, show that

$$K_{XY}[m] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h[k]K_X[m - k] \quad (2)$$

- (c) Consider now one-sided wide-sense stationary processes, which can be thought of as wide-sense stationary processes that are "turned on" at time 0. Consider filtering of such processes by causal FIR and IIR filters, respectively. What can be said about  $E(Y[n]), n \geq 0$  in these cases?

### Problem 2

The *lifted* SWT is defined starting from the *Lazy* SWT, which just separates the input sequence  $x$  into even and odd terms. In the lifted SWT, this is followed by prediction and update steps as specified by the operators  $P$  and  $U$ , respectively, as shown in Figure 5.33 in the textbook. The output multipliers  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  may be needed for proper scaling.

- (a) Find the corresponding prediction and update operators for the SWT that uses the Haar filter set

$$\begin{aligned}h_0(n) &= \delta(n) + \delta(n-1), \\h_1(n) &= \delta(n) - \delta(n-1).\end{aligned}$$

- (b) A Key property of lifting is that the operators  $P$  and  $U$  are not constrained at all. Show the ISWT for the lifted transform in Figure 5.33 in the textbook by starting from the right-hand side of the figure and first undoing the update step and then undoing the prediction step. Note that this is possible even for nonlinear operators  $P$  and  $U$ .
- (c) Can you do the same for the LeGall-Tabatabai (LGT) 5/3 analysis filter set?

$$\begin{aligned}h_0(n) &= \left\{ -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{8} \right\}, \\h_1(n) &= \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2} \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

Reference to

A. Cohen, I. Daubechies, and J.-C. Feauveau, "Biorthogonal Bases of Compactly Supported Wavelets," Commun. Pure Appl. Math. XLV, 485-560, 1992.  
may be necessary.

### Problem 3

Show that the inverse filter of a spatially invariant system will also be spatially invariant.

### Problem 4

Prove that the spectral density function is a real, non-negative function.