

# ECE537 Random Processes

## Programming Assignment 5

**Question 1** - Let  $N_n$  be a zero-mean Gaussian i.i.d. random process with unit variance.

- (a) generate 600 samples of  $N_n$ , and use it as the input to the AR filter

$$X_n = 1.5X_{n-1} - 0.8X_{n-2} + N_n.$$

Throw away the first 88 samples of  $X_n$  and only use the last 512 samples. Plot  $N_n$  and  $X_n$  using the **subplot** command of MATLAB and comment.

- (b) Find the autocorrelation function of  $N_n$  and  $X_n$  for  $\pm 50$  lags and plot them using subplot. Find the power of each signal. Comment on the plots.
- (c) Create 10 independent traces of  $N_n$  and  $X_n$ . Find the periodogram at the output of the filter. Plot the periodogram. On the same figure, use the **freqz** command of MATLAB to also plot the actual power spectral density of  $X_n$ . Compare the results.
- (d) Find the power spectral density using the FFT of the autocorrelation function. Compare the result to that obtained by the periodogram.
- (e) Use the Yule-Walker equations to estimate the best 3-element, 4-element, and 5-element predictor for  $X_n$  and compare them to the AR filter that generated  $X_n$ . Comment on your findings.

**Question 2** - Consider a desired signal generated by the AR filter

$$S_n = 0.2S_{n-1} - 0.8S_{n-2} + N_n$$

where  $N_n$  is the unit-variance zero-mean additive white Gaussian noise. Such as Question 1, generate 600 samples of  $S_n$  and throw away the first 88 samples and use the remaining 512 samples for the rest of this question.

- (a) Generate the observation vector  $X_n = S_n + W_n$ , where  $W_n$  is a unit-variance zero-mean additive white Gaussian noise uncorrelated from  $N_n$ .
- (b) Find the sample autocorrelation function  $R_X(k)$  for  $\pm 256$  samples and plot it. Is it an even function? Why?
- (c) Find the cross-correlation function  $R_{SX}$  and plot it. Examine whether or not the cross-correlation function is even. Discuss your findings.

- (d) Use the Wiener-Hopf equations to find the 7-element optimal filter

$$Y_n = \sum_{k=0}^6 h_k X_{n-k}$$

as a linear estimator of the desired signal  $S_n$ .

- (e) Compute the estimation error using the variance of  $(S_n - Y_n)$  and compare to the value obtained from

$$E[e_n^2] = R_S(0) - \sum_{k=0}^6 h_k R_{SX}(k)$$