

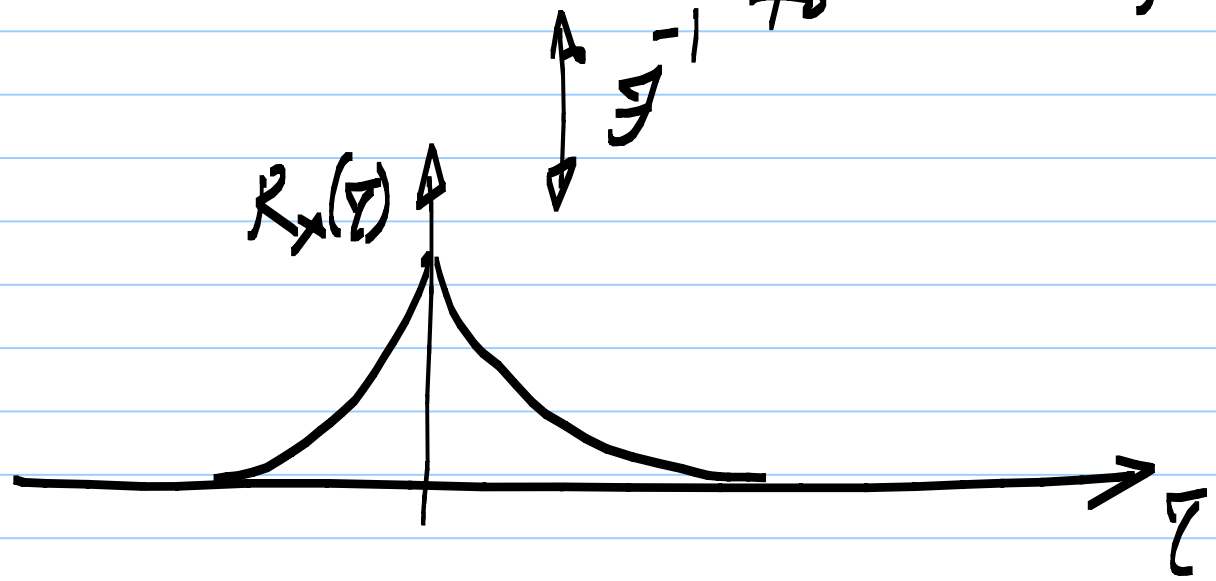
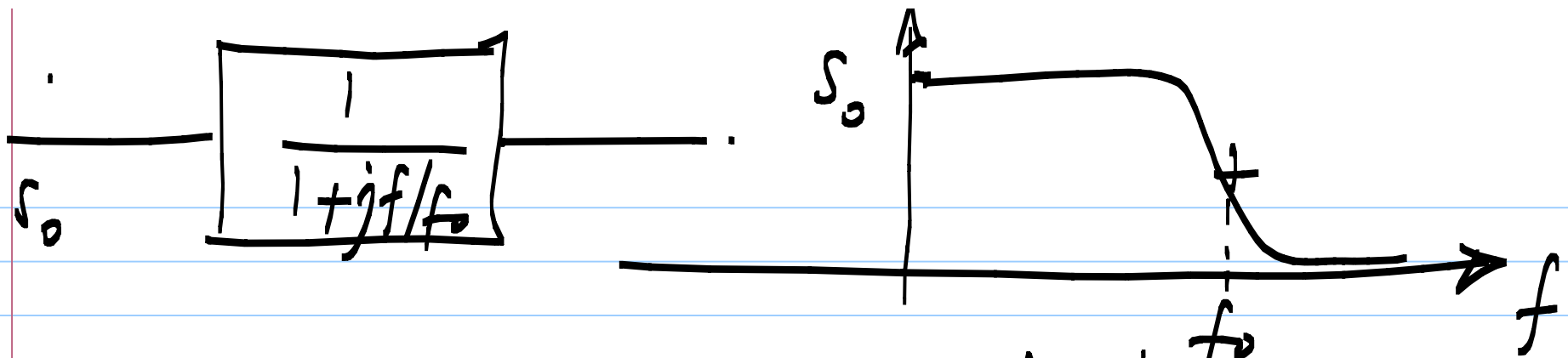
CT signal



Stationary; $E[x]$, $E[x^2]$,
same @ all t

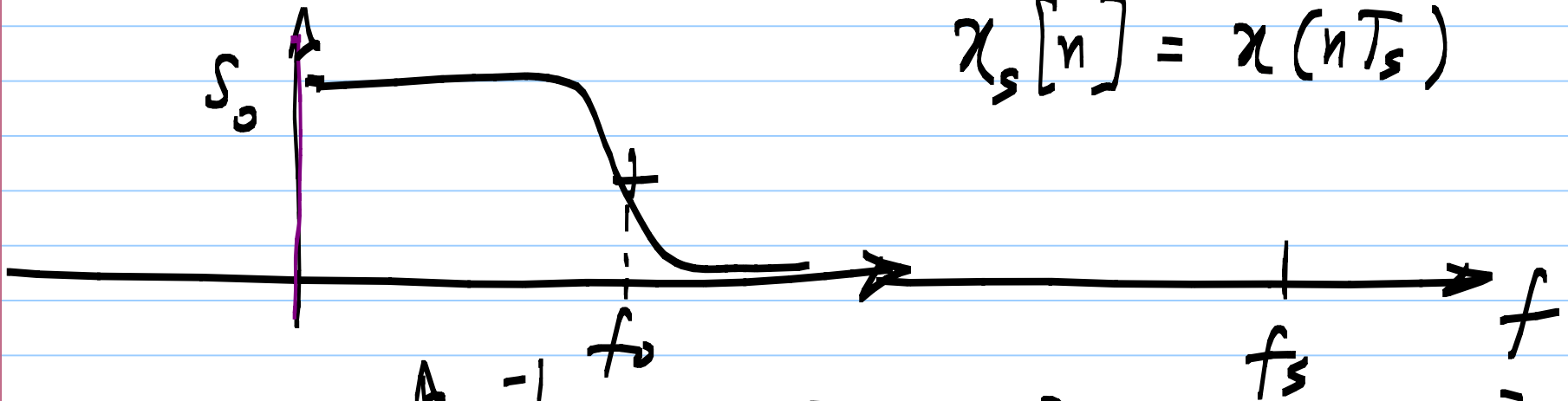
Cyclostationary; $E[x]$, $E[x^2]$,
periodic in time

→ Seen in sampled systems



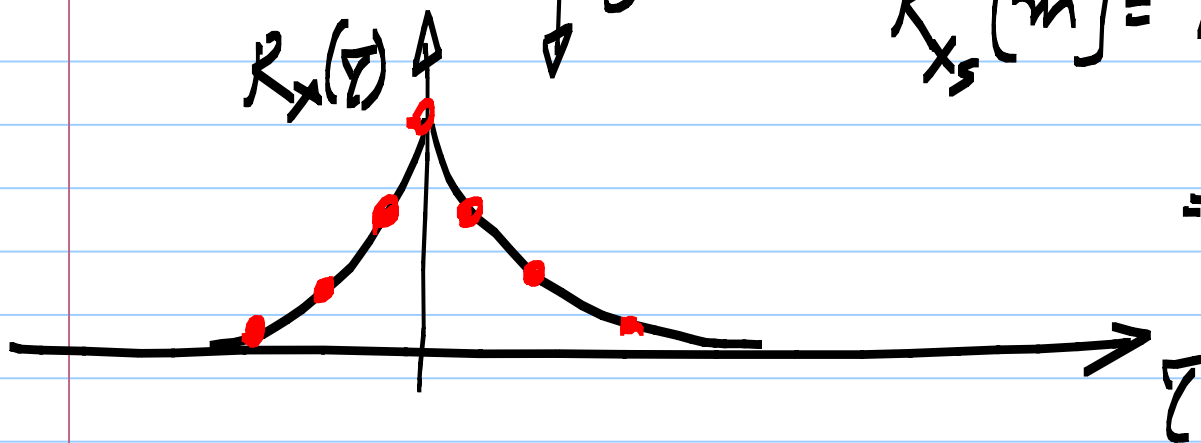
$$R_x(\tau) = E[x(t) x(t - \tau)]$$

$$x_s[n] = x(nT_s)$$



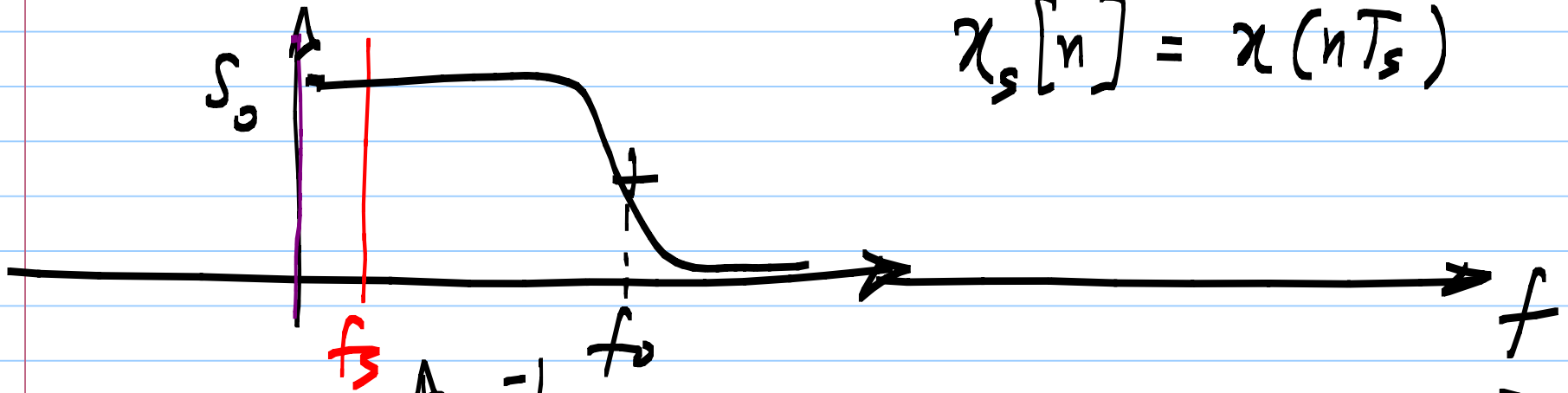
$$R_{x_s}[m] = E[x_s[n] x_s[n-m]]$$

$$= E[x(nT_s) x(nT_s - mT_s)]$$



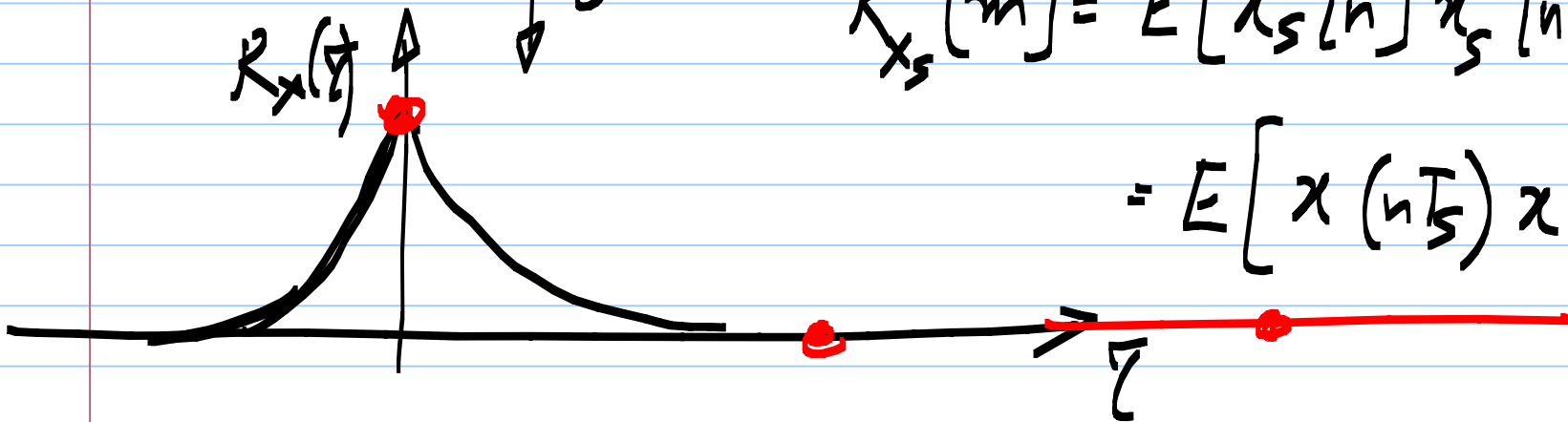
$$R_x(\tau) = E[x(t)x(t-\tau)]$$

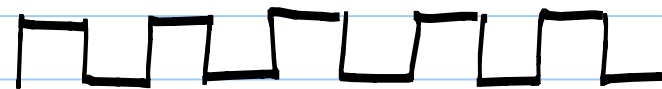
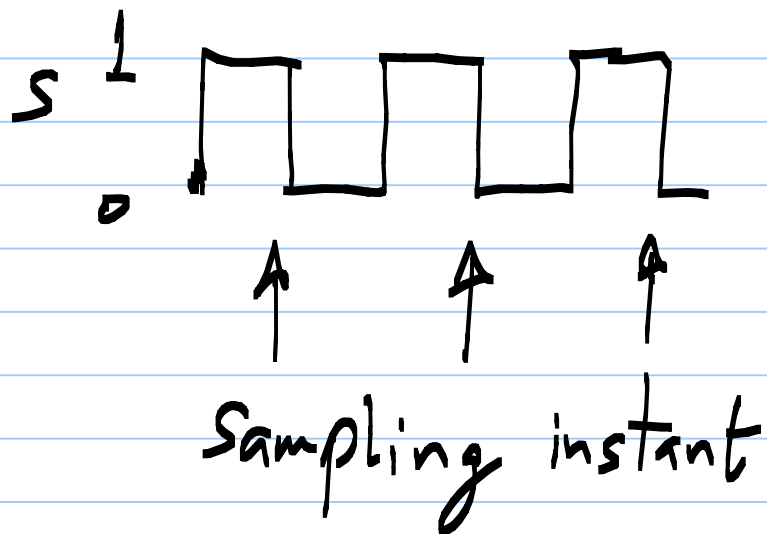
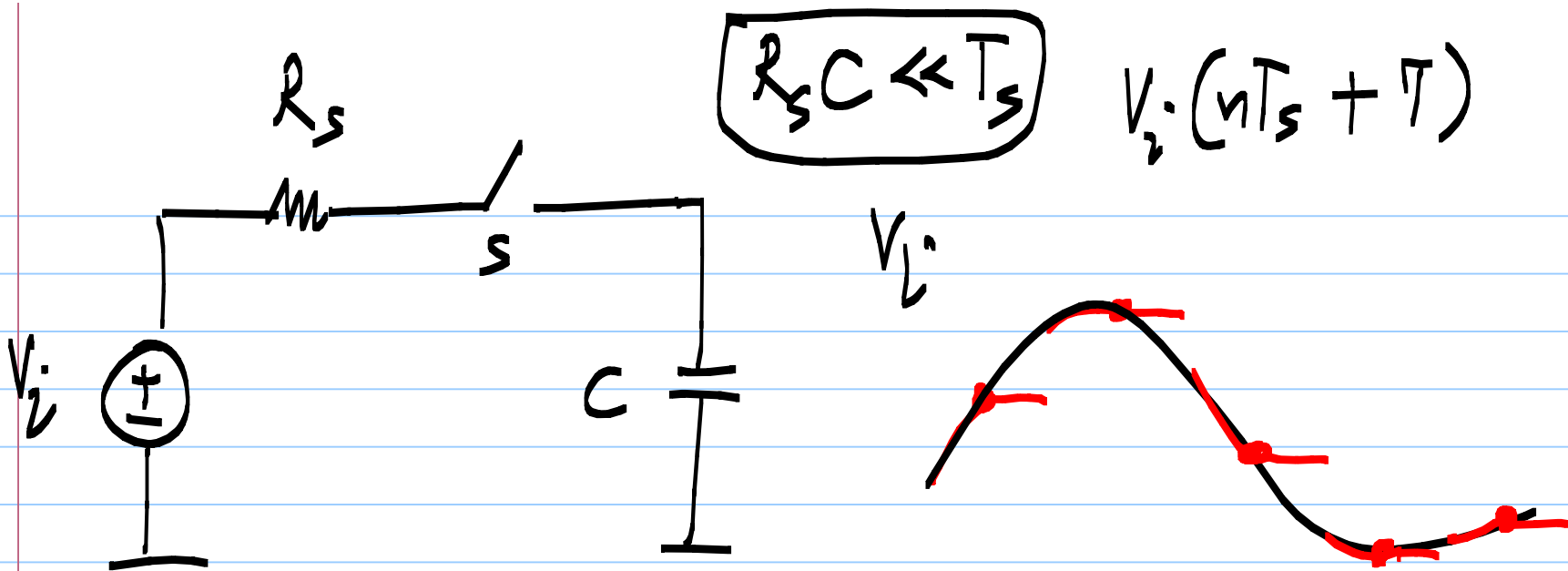
$$x_s[n] = x(nT_s)$$



$$R_{x_s}[m] = E[x_s[n]x_s[n-m]]$$

$$= E[x(nT_s)x(nT_s-mT_s)]$$

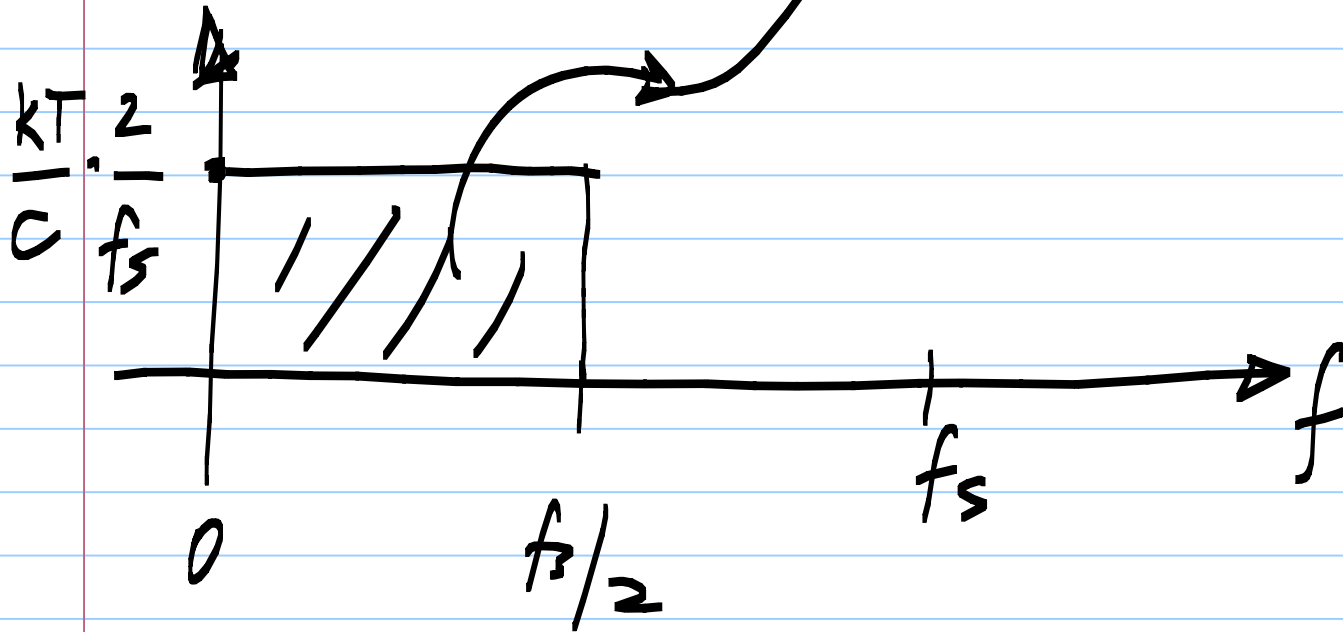


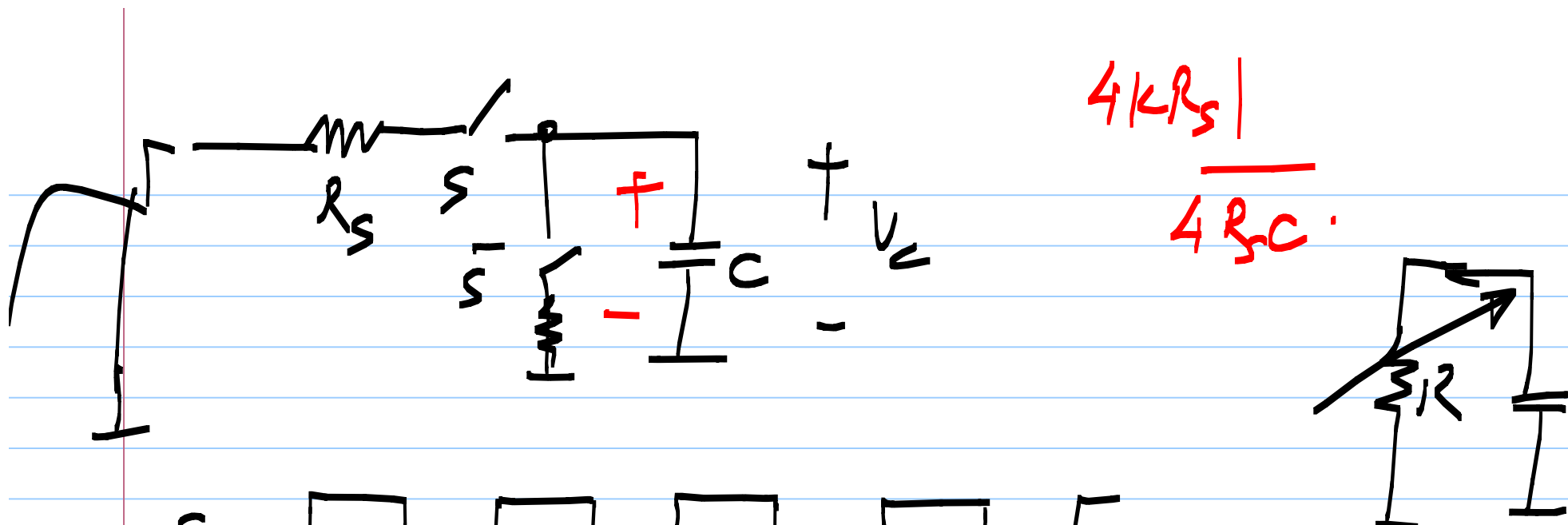


Held value on C;
 Noise samples $v_n[k]$

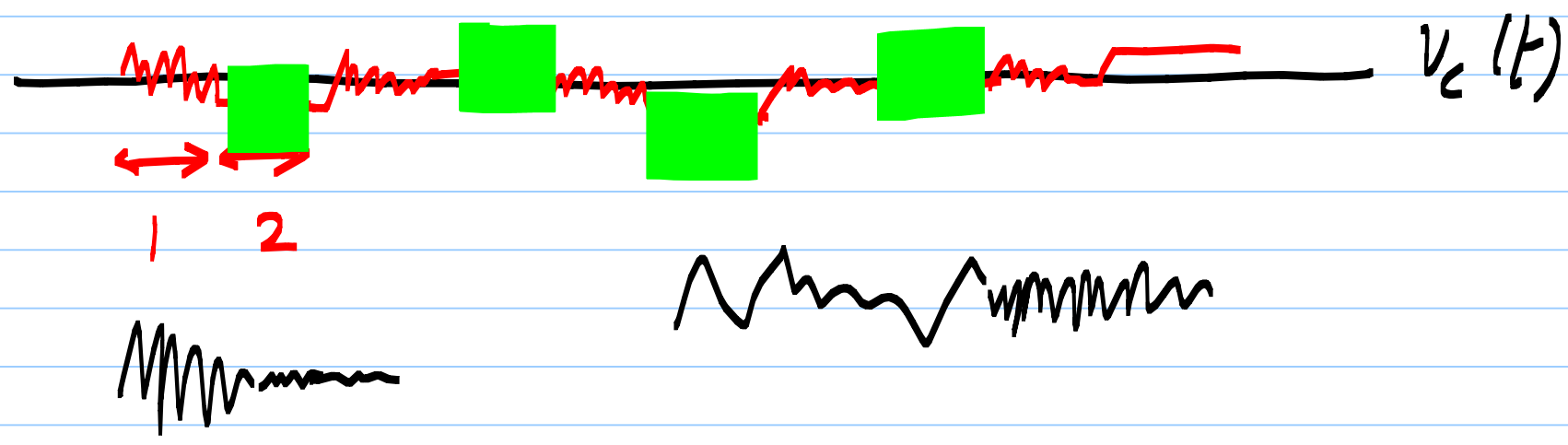
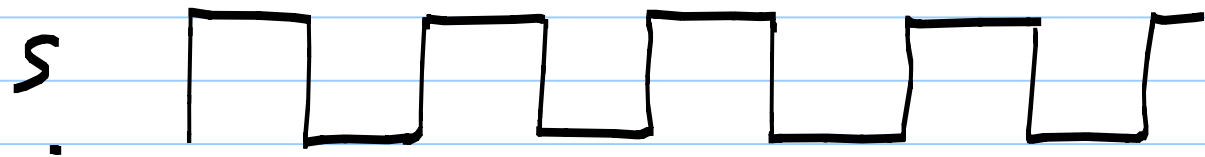
Noise sampled at $f_s = 1/T_s$

Variance = kT/c



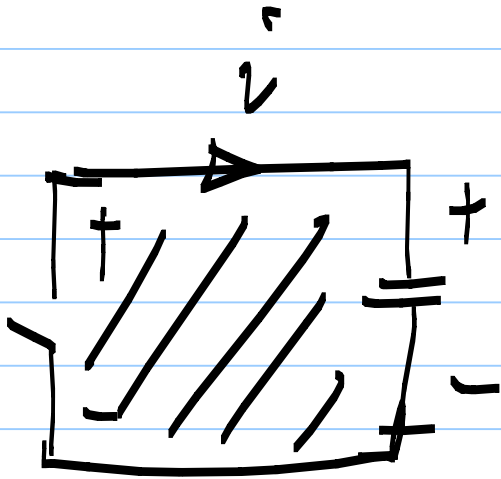


$$\frac{4kR_s}{4RC}$$



$$\frac{kT}{2} = \frac{1}{2} C \bar{v}^2$$

$$\bar{v}^2 = \frac{kT}{C}$$



$$\frac{di'}{dt} \rightarrow \infty$$

