

EE 511 Solutions to Problem Set 8

1. $E[Y_t] = E[X_t] \cos 2\pi f_c t$. $E[Y_t]$ is periodic with period $1/f_c$.

$$R_Y(t, t + \tau) = E[X_{t+\tau} \cos 2\pi f_c(t + \tau) X_t \cos 2\pi f_c t] = \frac{R_X(\tau)}{2} [\cos 2\pi f_c \tau + \cos 2\pi f_c(2t + \tau)]$$

$R_Y(t, t + \tau)$ is periodic with period $1/(2f_c)$.

Therefore, Y_t is wide-sense cyclostationary with period $1/f_c$.

$$E[Z_t] = E[X_t]E[\cos(2\pi f_c t + \Theta)] = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_Z(t, t + \tau) &= E[X_{t+\tau} \cos(2\pi f_c(t + \tau) + \Theta) X_t \cos(2\pi f_c t + \Theta)] \\ &= \frac{R_X(\tau)}{2} [\cos 2\pi f_c \tau + E[\cos(2\pi f_c(2t + \tau) + 2\Theta)]] \\ &= \frac{R_X(\tau)}{2} \cos 2\pi f_c \tau \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Z_t is wide-sense stationary.

2. (a) As derived in class, we have

$$R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} R_A(k) R_p(\tau - kT),$$

where

$$R_p(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t)p(t + \tau)dt.$$

- (b) $R_A(k) = 0$ for all $k \neq 0$. Therefore

$$R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} R_A(0) R_p(\tau),$$

where $R_A(0) = 1$ and

$$R_p(\tau) = \begin{cases} A^2(2T - |\tau|) & |\tau| < 2T \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, we have (see Figure 1)

$$R_X(\tau) = \begin{cases} A^2(2 - \frac{|\tau|}{T}) & |\tau| < 2T \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- (c)

$$R_p(\tau) = \begin{cases} A^2(T - |\tau|) & |\tau| < T \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$R_A(0) = E[A_n^2] = E[(B_n + B_{n-1})(B_n + B_{n-1})] = E[B_n^2] + E[B_{n-1}^2] = 2.$$

$$R_A(-1) = R_A(1) = E[A_n A_{n-1}] = E[(B_n + B_{n-1})(B_{n-1} + B_{n-2})] = E[B_{n-1}^2] = 1.$$

$$R_A(k) = 0 \text{ for all } |k| \geq 2.$$

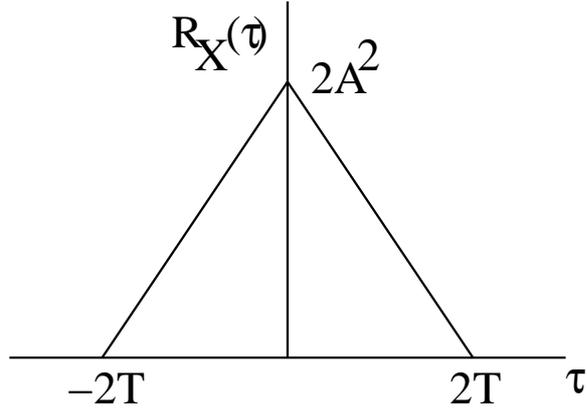


Figure 1:

We get the same result for $R_A(\tau)$ as in part (b) (See Figure 1).

$$R_X(\tau) = \begin{cases} A^2(2 - \frac{|\tau|}{T}) & |\tau| < 2T \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(d) $R_A(k) = 0$ for $k \geq 2$. $R_A(0) = E[(2B_n + B_{n-1})(2B_n + B_{n-1})] = 4 + 1 = 5$. $R_A(1) = R_A(-1) = E[(2B_n + B_{n-1})(2B_{n+1} + B_n)] = 2$. Therefore, we have

$$R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} [5R_p(\tau) + 2R_p(\tau - T) + 2R_p(\tau + T)],$$

which is as shown in Figure 2.

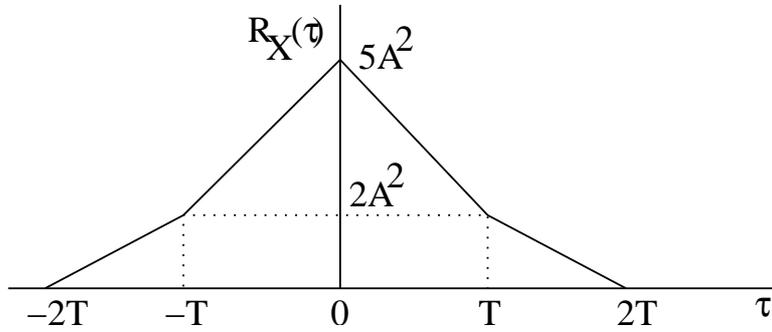


Figure 2: