

EECS 861  
Homework #7

1. Determine whether the following functions can be the autocorrelation function for a WSS real values random process (YES or NO):

- a.  $2\delta(\tau) + \sin(2\pi 100\tau)$
- b.  $5 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\tau-2}{3}\right)$
- c.  $3\Lambda(\tau)$
- d.  $4 e^{-|t|}$
- e.  $100\operatorname{sinc}(100\tau)$
- f.  $4 e^{-\frac{\pi t^2}{8}}$

2.  $X(t)$  and  $Y(t)$  are wide sense stationary, independent, zero mean, and jointly Gaussian random processes

$$Z(t) = X(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) + Y(t)\sin(2\pi f_c t) \text{ with } f_c \text{ a constant and } R_{XX}(\tau) = R_{YY}(\tau)$$

- a. Find  $E[Z(t)]$
- b. Find  $R_{ZZ}(\tau)$

3. Find the  $E[X(t)]$  and  $\operatorname{Var}[X(t)]$  for a wide sense stationary random process with the following autocorrelation functions:

- a.  $R_{XX}(\tau) = 4 e^{-|t|}$
- b.  $R_{XX}(\tau) = 9 + 4 e^{-|t|}$
- c.  $R_{XX}(\tau) = 16 e^{-\frac{\pi t^2}{8}}$
- d.  $R_{XX}(\tau) = 9 + 16 e^{-\frac{\pi t^2}{8}}$

4.  $X(t)$  is a wide sense stationary Gaussian random processes with  $R_{XX}(\tau) = 10 \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi \tau^2}{2}}$ .

- a. Find  $E[X(1)]$ ,  $\operatorname{Var}[X(1)]$ ,  $E[X(2)]$ , and  $\operatorname{Var}[X(2)]$
- b. What is the distribution of  $X(1)$ , i.e., name of pdf and its parameters?
- c. Find  $P(X(1) > 4)$
- d. What is the covariance matrix for  $X(1)$  and  $X(2)$ ?
- e. What is the joint distribution of  $X(1)$  and  $X(2)$ , i.e., name of pdf and its parameters?
- f. What is the correlation coefficient between  $X(1)$  and  $X(2)$ ?
- g. Find  $P(X(2) > 4 | X(1) = 3)$
- h. Approximate  $P(X(20) > 4 | X(1) = 3)$

5.  $X(t)$  is a wide sense stationary zero mean, Gaussian random processes with  $R_{XX}(\tau) = 16 e^{-\frac{\pi \tau^2}{8}}$ .

$Z(t) = X^2(t)$ . This is the case of Gaussian noise as input to a square law detector.

- a. Find  $E[Z(t)]$
- b. Find  $R_{ZZ}(t_1, t_2)$

c. Is  $Z(t)$  a wide sense stationary random processes (YES or NO)?

d. Is  $Z(t)$  a Gaussian random processes (YES or NO)?

Hint: If  $X$  and  $Y$  are jointly Gaussian random variables then

$$E[X^2 Y^2] = E[X^2] E[Y^2] + 2 (E[XY])^2$$