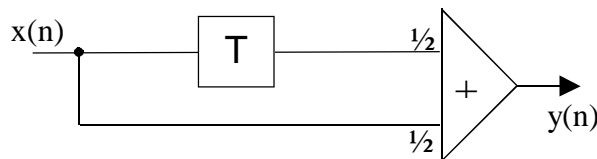


# Digital Signal Processing: Stochastic Signals

## 1. System response to white noise

- 1.1. Let  $x(n)$  be an ergodic and uniformly distributed white noise process. What are the values of the variance  $\sigma^2$  and the power  $P$  ?
- 1.2. What are the values of the autocorrelation function (ACF) of the stochastic process in 1.1 (the process has zero mean and is not correlated)
- 1.3. The stochastic signal is now passed through the following system. What are the values of the system (impulse) response  $h(n)$  and the system's correlation function  $s_{hh}^E(k)$  ?



- 1.4. Compute the ACF at the system's output, using  $s_{xx}(k)$  and  $s_{hh}^E(k)$ . What can you deduce about the variance at the output?
- 1.5. Compute the power density spectrum  $S_{yy}(f)$ , using the Wiener–Lee–Theorem in the frequency domain.

## 2. Autoregressive (AR) Process

- 2.1. From a series  $x(n)$ , a rectangular window has extracted the values  $x(0) = 1, x(1) = -2, x(2) = 5, x(3) = 3$ . All other values known to us are zero.
- 2.2. Compute the ACF  $\hat{s}_{xx}(k)$  with  $N=4$ .

## 3. MATLAB computer experiments

- 3.1. Using Matlab, control the values of the ACF from 2.2
- 3.2. From  $\hat{s}_{xx}(k)$ , let Matlab compute the prediction coefficients of an AR model of order 2.  
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- 3.3. What is the transfer function  $H(z)$  of this model?
- 3.4. Let Matlab compute the prediction coefficients of an AR model of higher orders. Regarding that you have only available 4 values after windowing, what model order is needed to perfectly resemble these values in theory? Why does this not work in practice, with your 4 values given? Sketch the deviations.
- 3.5. Let Matlab compute the prediction coefficients of an AR model of even higher orders. What happens?
- 3.6. Under what conditions does the AR model predict (approximately) correct values also for the values of the series outside the window which was known to us?
- 3.7. Show that indeed the prediction values (output) are orthogonal to all *previous* input values, i.e.  $s_{YX}[\kappa] = E\{Y(k) \cdot X(k-\kappa)\} = \delta(\kappa)$   
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