

EE361

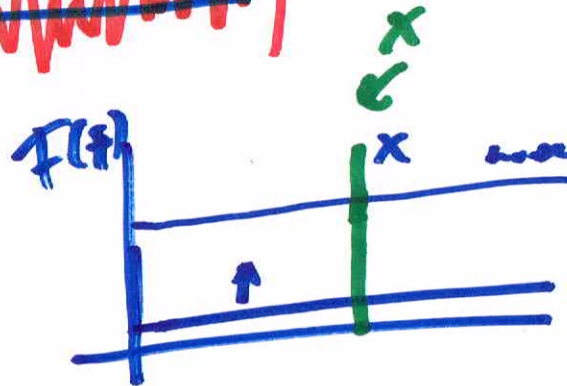
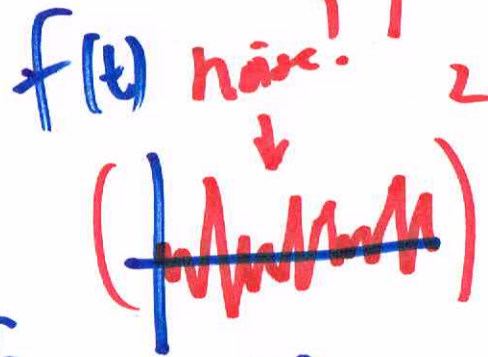
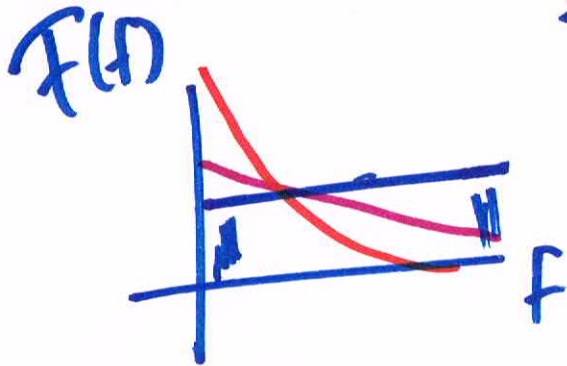
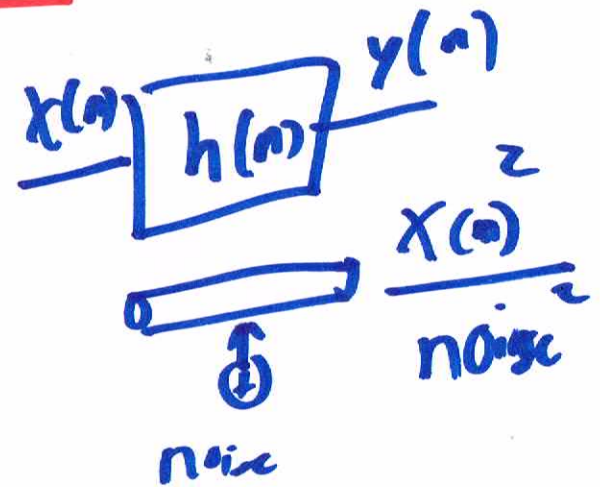
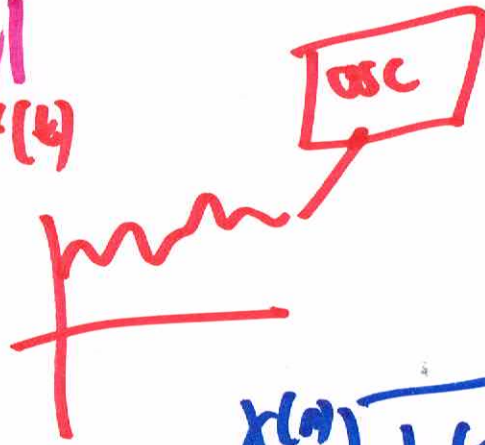
Stochastic Signals & Probability

April 25th, 2021

SNR =

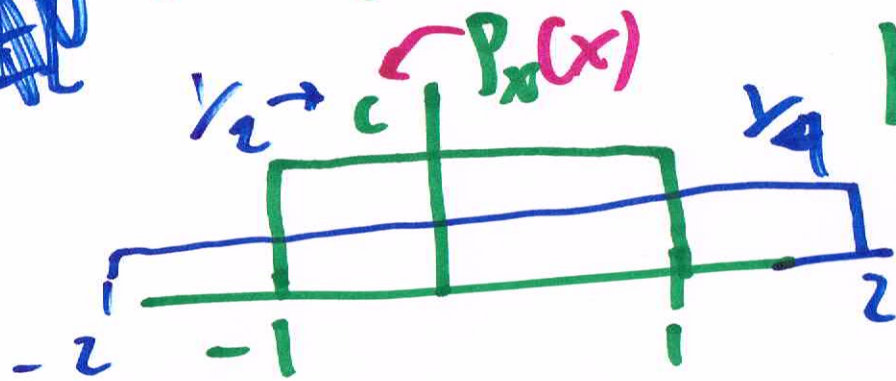
$$\frac{\text{Signal}}{\text{Noise}}$$

Random! white
Ex: noise



$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{E(x^2)}{\text{mean squared}} - \frac{[E(x)]^2}{(\text{mean})^2}$$

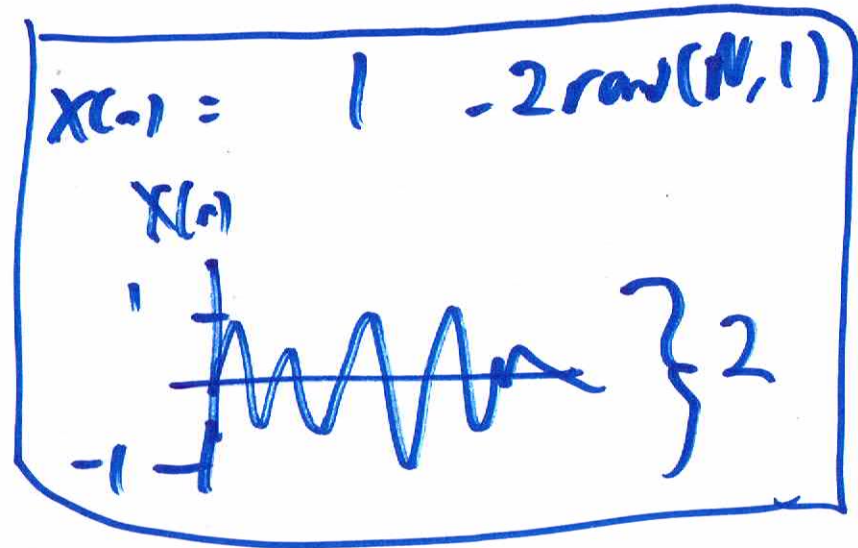
Probability Density Functions



Holy

Rule of PDFs:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x dx = 1$$



$$\int_{-1}^1 c dx = 1$$

$$= c x \Big|_{-1}^1 = c(1 - (-1)) = 2c = 1$$

$$c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [1^2 - (-1)^2] = 0$$

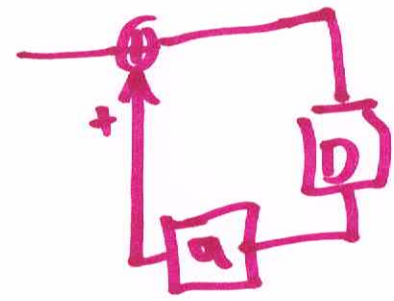
$$E(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{+1}{3} \right)^3 \right) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \sigma_x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n)^2$$

$\leftarrow \frac{1}{3}$

σ_{xy}



$$h(n) = d^n u(n)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - dz^{-1}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

$$h(n) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} u(n)$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \sigma_x^2 \sum_0^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right)^2 = \sigma_x^2 \sum_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n = \sigma_x^2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \sigma_x^2 \frac{1}{3 - \cancel{3} \cancel{3} 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3}{3} = \boxed{\frac{4}{9}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n = \frac{1 - a^{n+1}}{1 - a}$$

take

