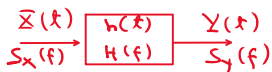


3. (p) Tarkastellaan LTI-systeemiä, joka on määritelty integraaliyhtälöllä



$$Y(t) = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} X(\tau) d\tau.$$

Handwritten derivation of the convolution integral:

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} X(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-t} e^{\tau} X(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t X(\tau) d\tau$$

Handwritten notes: $u(t-\tau)$, $h(t) \Rightarrow H(f)$, $\int_{-\infty}^t X(\tau) d\tau$

Olkoon heräte $X(t)$ stationaarista valkoista kohinaa, jonka tehotiheys on $S_X(f) = \frac{N_0}{2}$. Määrä

- (a) herätteen ja vasteen ristitehtiheyspektri $S_{XY}(f)$ $\stackrel{(3.30)}{=} \dots$
- (b) herätteen ja vasteen ristikorrelaatiofunktio $R_{XY}(\tau) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[S_{XY}(f)]$
- (c) vasteen tehosiheyspektri $S_Y(f)$ $\stackrel{(3.28)}{=} \dots$
- (d) vasteen autokorrelaatiofunktio $R_Y(\tau) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[S_Y(f)]$

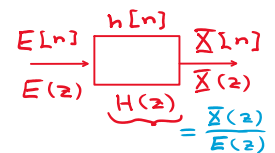
Opastus: kirjoita integraali konvoluutiona selvittääksesi impulssivasteen ja taajuusvastefunktion.

$$|a+bi|^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

4. (p) Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) on puheenkoodauksessa käytettävä menetelmä, missä puhe-signaalin $X(t)$ näytettä $X[n] = X(t_n)$ ennustetaan aiempien näytteiden lineaarikombinaationa

$$X[n] = a[1]X[n-1] + a[2]X[n-2] + \dots + a[p]X[n-p] + E[n],$$

missä $E[n]$ on mallin virhe. Tätä voidaan toisaalta pitää rekursiivisena suodattimena, missä $E[n]$ on heräte ja $X[n]$ vaste. Kertoimet $a[n]$ valitaan siten, että siirtofunktion napoja vastaavat kulmataajuudet kuvaavat mahdollisimman hyvin koodattavan puhe-signaalin resonanssitaajuuksia (ns. formantteja). Voidaan osoittaa, että optimaalisen suodattimen kertoimet saadaan ratkaistua yhtälöryhmästä



$$H(\omega) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$$

$$R_X[m] = \sum_{k=1}^p a[k]R_X[m-k], \quad \text{kun } m = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

Handwritten notes: $m=1: \{R_X[1] = \dots\}$, $m=2: \{R_X[2] = \dots\}$, $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a[1] \\ a[2] \end{cases}$

Olkoon tässä $p = 2$. Määrä optimaalisen suodattimen kertoimet, kun signaalin $X[n]$ autokorrelaatiofunktio on $R_X[m] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}m)$. (Ohje: sijoita annettuun kaavaan $m = 1$ ja $m = 2$ ja ratkaise yhtälöpari.) Määrä saadun suodattimen siirtofunktio ja navat. Mitä resonanssitaajuuksia navat vastaavat?

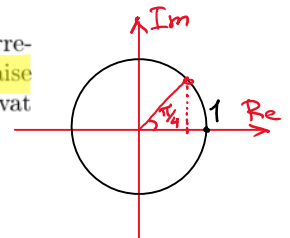


Table D. Trigonometric identities

$$1. e^{\pm i\theta} = \cos \theta \pm i \sin \theta$$

Handwritten note: $\text{Re } z$

Table B. Fourier transform pairs

Time function	Fourier transform
1. $\text{rect}(\frac{t}{T})$	$T \text{sinc}(fT)$
2. $\text{sinc}(2Wt)$	$\frac{1}{2W} \text{rect}(\frac{f}{2W})$
3. $e^{-at}u(t), \quad a > 0$	$\frac{1}{a + i2\pi f}$
4. $e^{-a t }, \quad a > 0$	$\frac{2a}{a^2 + (2\pi f)^2}$
5. $e^{-\pi t^2}$	$e^{-\pi f^2}$
6. $\text{tri}(\frac{t}{T})$	$T \text{sinc}^2(fT)$
7. $\text{sinc}^2(Wt)$	$\frac{1}{W} \text{tri}(\frac{f}{W})$
8. $\delta(t)$	1
9. 1	$\delta(f)$

Table J

$$25. H(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t)e^{-i2\pi ft} dt$$

$$26. H(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]e^{-i2\pi fn}, \quad H(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]e^{-i\omega n}$$

$$27. R_Y(\tau) = h(-\tau) * h(\tau) * R_X(\tau)$$

$$28. S_Y(f) = |H(f)|^2 S_X(f), \quad S_Y(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega)$$

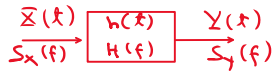
$$29. R_{XY}(\tau) = R_X(\tau) * h(\tau)$$

$$30. S_{XY}(f) = H(f)S_X(f), \quad S_{XY}(\omega) = H(\omega)S_X(\omega)$$

Table E. Properties of the Z-transform

Property	Time domain	z-domain (=ZD)
Notation	$x[n]$	$X(z)$
	$y[n]$	$Y(z)$
1. Linearity	$ax[n] + by[n]$	$aX(z) + bY(z)$
2. Time shifting	$x[n-k]$	$z^{-k}X(z)$

3. (c) Consider a LTI-system defined by the integral equation



$$Y(t) = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} X(\tau) d\tau.$$



Handwritten derivation of the integral equation:

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} X(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-t} e^{\tau} X(\tau) d\tau$$

Annotations: (148) $e^{-t} u(t-\tau) \times X(\tau)$, (123) $h(\tau) \Rightarrow H(f)$

Let the input $X(t)$ be white noise with power spectral density $S_X(f) = \frac{N_0}{2}$. Find

- (a) the cross spectral density $S_{XY}(f)$ of the input and the output
 - (b) the cross-correlation function $R_{XY}(\tau)$ of the input and the output
 - (c) the power spectral density $S_Y(f)$ of the output
 - (d) the autocorrelation function $R_Y(\tau)$ of the output.
- Handwritten notes: (330) \dots , (128) \dots , $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1}[S_{XY}(f)]$, \dots , $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1}[S_Y(f)]$

Instruction: write the integral as a convolution to find out the impulse response and the frequency response function.

$$|a+bi|^2 = a^2+b^2$$

4.(c) Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) is a speech coding method, where the sample $X[n] = X(t_n)$ of speech signal $X(t)$ is predicted as a linear combination of the previous samples, i.e.

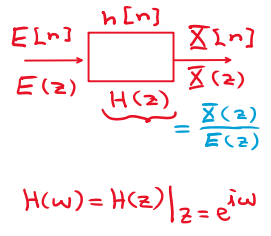
$$X[n] = a[1]X[n-1] + a[2]X[n-2] + \dots + a[p]X[n-p] + E[n],$$

where $E[n]$ is the error of the model. On the other hand, this can be regarded as a recursive filter with $E[n]$ being the input and $X[n]$ being the output. The coefficients $a[n]$ are chosen in such a way that the angular frequencies corresponding the poles of the transfer function describe as much as possible the resonant frequencies (the so-called formants) of the speech signal to be coded. It can be shown that the coefficients for the optimal filter can be solved from the system of equations

$$R_X[m] = \sum_{k=1}^p a[k]R_X[m-k], \quad \text{for } m = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

Handwritten notes: $\Rightarrow m=1: \begin{cases} R_X[1] = \dots \\ R_X[2] = \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a[1] \\ a[2] \end{cases}$

Let here $p = 2$. Find the coefficients for the optimal filter, when the autocorrelation function for signal $X[n]$ is $R_X[m] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}m)$. (Instruction: substitute $m = 1$ and $m = 2$ to the given equation and solve the pair of equations.) Find the transfer function and the poles for the filter. What resonant frequencies do the poles correspond to?



$$H(\omega) = H(z) \Big|_z = e^{i\omega}$$

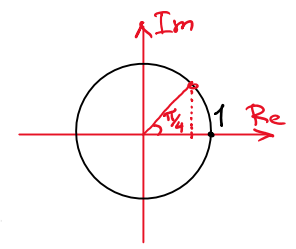


Table D. Trigonometric identities

$$1. e^{\pm i\theta} = \cos \theta \pm i \sin \theta = \text{Re } z$$