

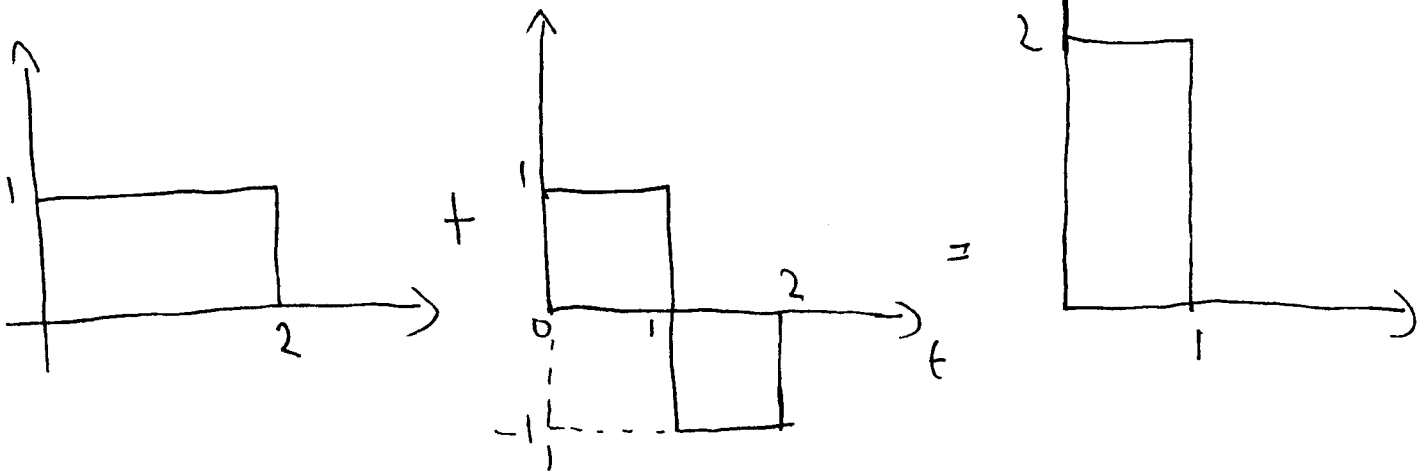
COMMUNICATIONS I

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM SHEET TWO

$$1) E_x = \int_0^2 (1)^2 dt = 2$$

$$E_y = \int_0^1 (1)^2 dt + \int_1^2 (-1)^2 dt = 2$$

$$C_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x(t) \cdot y(t) dt = 0$$



$$E_{x+y} = \int_0^1 (2)^2 dt = 4$$

$E_{x+y} = E_x + E_y$, BECAUSE SIGNALS ARE ORTHOGONAL

2) SIGNAL ENERGIES

$$E_x = 2, \quad E_y = 2$$

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

$$C_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x(t) \cdot y(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x(t) y(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{0.5} (1) dt - \int_{0.5}^2 (1) dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2}$$

ENERGY OF $z(t) = x(t) + y(t)$

$$E_{x+y} = \int_0^{0.5} (2)^2 dt = 2$$

$E_{x+y} \neq E_x + E_y$ THIS IS BECAUSE SIGNALS ARE NOT ORTHOGONAL.

IN GENERAL,

$$E_{x+y} = E_x + E_y + 2C_{xy} \sqrt{E_x \cdot E_y}$$

$$4) T_0 = 4, \omega_0 = \pi/2$$

BY INSPECTION $a_0 = 0$

$b_m = 0$ FOR ALL m SINCE THE FUNCTION IS EVEN

$$a_m = \int_0^1 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi t}{2}\right) dt - \int_1^2 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi t}{2}\right) dt = \frac{4}{m\pi} \sin\frac{m\pi}{2}$$