

MS periodicity vs. WS periodicity vs. Wide-sense cyclostationarity

2025년 10월 27일 월요일
09:34



ms
periodicity

Mean-Square (MS) Periodic Random Processes

Probability and Stochastic Processes

November 3, 2025

1 Definition of an MS Periodic Random Process

A random process $\{X(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is said to be **periodic in the Mean-Square (MS) sense** with period $T > 0$ if the following condition holds for all time t .

1.1 Mean-Square Convergence Condition

The mean-square error between the random variable at time t and the random variable at time $t + T$ is zero.

$$E[|X(t+T) - X(t)|^2] = 0 \quad \text{for all } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Interpretation: This is a very strong condition. It implies that $X(t+T)$ and $X(t)$ are equal with **probability 1**. Consequently, almost every sample path (realization) of an MS periodic process is a ****deterministic periodic function**** with period T .

2 Key Statistical Properties

An MS periodic random process $X(t)$ exhibits strong periodic behavior in its key statistical moments.

2.1 Periodicity of the Mean Function

The mean function $m_X(t) = E[X(t)]$ is periodic with period T .

$$m_X(t) = m_X(t+T)$$

Proof Summary: This follows directly from the MS condition by applying the Schwarz inequality:

Def. A CT signal $x(t)$ is periodic if $\exists T > 0$ s.t. $x(t) = x(t+T), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Here, T is called a period of $x(t)$.

$x(t_0) \quad x(t_0+T) \quad x(t_0+2T) \dots$

$t_0 \quad t_0+T \quad t_0+2T$

$t_1 = t_0+T$

$x(t_0) = x(t_0+kT), \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

The mean function $m_X(t) = E[X(t)]$ is periodic with period T .

$$m_X(t) = m_X(t+T)$$

Proof Summary: This follows directly from the MS condition by applying the Schwarz inequality:
 $|E[X(t+T)] - E[X(t)]|^2 \leq E[|X(t+T) - X(t)|^2] = 0$.

2.2 Periodicity of the Autocorrelation Function

The autocorrelation function $R_X(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)]$ is periodic with period T in both arguments, t_1 and t_2 .

$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1+T, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2+T)$$

Reasoning: Since $P(X(t+T) = X(t)) = 1$, we can substitute $X(t_1+T)$ with $X(t_1)$ inside the expectation to show $R_X(t_1+T, t_2) = E[X(t_1+T)X(t_2)] = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)] = R_X(t_1, t_2)$.

3 Relation to Wide-Sense Periodicity

The MS periodic condition is much stronger than that for a **Wide-Sense Periodic Process**.

- **Wide-Sense Periodic Process (WSP):** Only requires the mean function to be periodic and the autocorrelation function to be periodic in t_1 and t_2 .
- **Conclusion:** An MS periodic process satisfies all conditions for a WSP process, but the reverse is not generally true. The MS condition guarantees a level of consistency in the sample paths themselves.

1

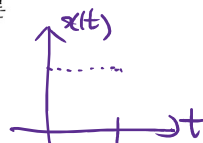
$x(t) = x(t_0 + kT), \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\forall t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\exists T > 0$
 $= x(t + 2kT) \dots$
Q. If T is period
 then kT is period?
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
A. No, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
 5, -5

Def. The fundamental period of a periodic signal is defined as the smallest period of the signal.
Def. the fundamental frequency = ()⁻¹.
Q. The fundamental period always exists?
A. No!

"Pathological"
 MS 의미에서 주기적인 확률 과정 (MS Periodic Random Process) No fundamental period.
 $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } t \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$
 확률 및 랜덤 프로세스 개론
 November 3, 2025

1 MS 주기적 확률 과정의 정의

확률 과정 $\{X(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 이 주기 $T > 0$ 를 갖는 평균 제곱 (Mean-Square, MS) 의미에서 주기적이라는 것은, 임의의 시간 t 에 대해 $X(t)$ 와 $X(t+T)$ 사이의 평균 제곱 오차 (Mean-Square Error)가 0임을 의미합니다.



$$x(t_0 + T) = x(t_0)$$

$$\forall t_0, T \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x(t_1) = x(t_1 + T)$$

$$\forall t_1 \in \mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R}$$

확률 과정 $\{X(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 이 주기 $T > 0$ 를 갖는 평균 제곱 (Mean-Square, MS) 의미에서 주기적이라는 것은, 임의의 시간 t 에 대해 $X(t)$ 와 $X(t+T)$ 사이의 평균 제곱 오차(Mean-Square Error)가 0임을 의미합니다.

1.1 정의 (Definition)

확률 과정 $X(t)$ 가 주기 T 를 갖는 MS 의미에서 주기적일 조건은 다음과 같습니다:

$$E[|X(t+T) - X(t)|^2] = 0 \text{ for all } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

의미: 이 조건이 만족되면, 확률 변수 $X(t+T)$ 와 $X(t)$ 는 확률 1로 (with probability 1) 동일합니다. 이는 곧 이 확률 과정의 거의 모든 표본 경로(Sample Path)가 결정론적 주기 함수처럼 행동함을 의미하는 매우 강력한 조건입니다.

2 주요 통계적 성질 (Properties)

MS 주기적인 확률 과정 $X(t)$ 는 그 통계적 특성(평균 함수 및 자기상관 함수)이 주기 T 를 갖는 함수 형태를 따릅니다.

2.1 평균 함수의 주기성

MS 주기 과정의 평균 함수 $m_X(t) = E[X(t)]$ 는 주기 T 를 갖습니다.

$$m_X(t) = m_X(t+T)$$

증명 요약: 슈바르츠 부등식(Schwarz inequality)과 MS 주기 조건 ($E[|X(t+T) - X(t)|^2] = 0$)을 이용하여 $|E[X(t+T)] - E[X(t)]|^2 \leq E[|X(t+T) - X(t)|^2] = 0$ 임을 보일 수 있습니다.

2.2 자기상관 함수의 주기성

MS 주기 과정의 자기상관 함수 $R_X(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)]$ 는 각 변수 t_1 과 t_2 에 대해 주기 T 를 갖습니다.

$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1+T, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2+T)$$

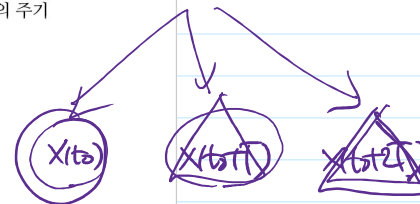
이유: $X(t+T)$ 와 $X(t)$ 가 확률 1로 같다는 사실 $P(X(t+T) = X(t)) = 1$ 을 이용하면 $E[X(t_1+T)X(t_2)] = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)]$ 가 성립합니다.

3 관련 개념: 광의의 주기성 (Wide-Sense Periodic)

MS 주기 과정은 광의의 주기 과정 (Wide-Sense Periodic Process)의 조건을 만족합니다. 광의의 주기 과정은 1차 및 2차 통계량의 주기성만을 요구하는 더 넓은 개념입니다.

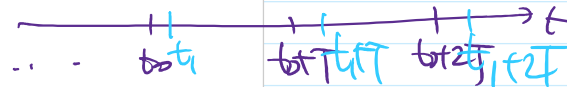
- 광의의 주기 과정 조건:

$$E[|X(t) - X(t+T)|^2] = 0, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$



Q.

$$X(t) = X(t+T), \text{ almost surely?}$$



- 평균 함수가 주기적이다: $m_X(t) = m_X(t+T)$
- 자기상관 함수가 t_1 과 t_2 각각에 대해 주기적이다: $R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1+T, t_2)$

- 결론: MS 주기 과정은 표본 경로 자체가 주기성을 가질 정도로 강한 조건이므로, 광의의 주기 과정의 모든 조건을 만족합니다.

$$E[|X - Y|^2] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Pr(X=Y) = 1$$

$$x(t_1) = x(t_1+T)$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$

$$T \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

power series vs Taylor series representation

harmonic series FSR

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j \frac{2\pi n}{T} t}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j \frac{2\pi n}{T} t}$$

$$E\{|X - Y|^2\} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Pr\{X=Y\} = 1.$$

□ Second-order properties of a RP

$$\begin{cases} (i) E\{X(t)\} \triangleq \mu_X(t) \\ (ii) E\{X(t)X^*(s)\} \triangleq R_{XX}(t,s) \end{cases}$$

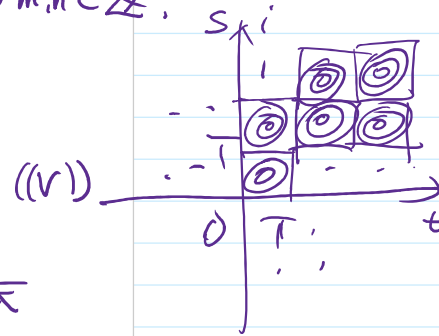
Q. When $X(t)$ is MS periodic

$$(i) \mu_X(t) = \mu_X(t+T), \forall t$$

$$(ii) R_{XX}(t,s) = R_{XX}(t+mT, s+nT), \forall (t,s), \forall m,n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

□ Def. A CT RP $X(t)$ is WS periodic if

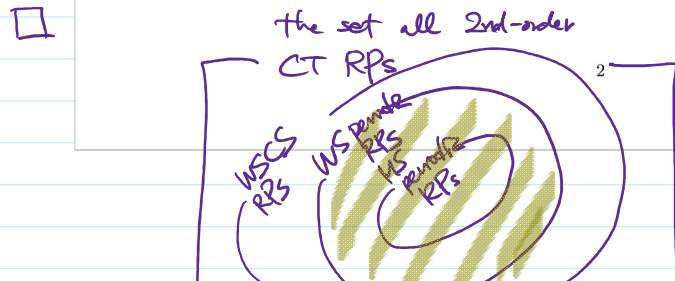
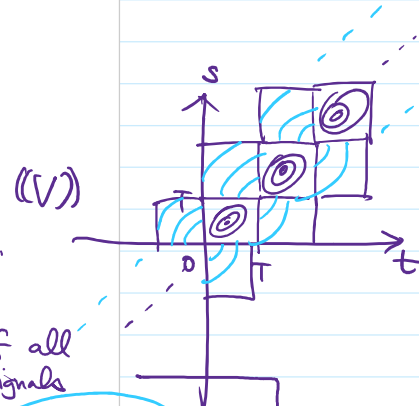
$$\begin{cases} (i) \mu_X(t) = \mu_X(t+T), \forall t, \exists T > 0 \\ (ii) R_{XX}(t,s) = R_{XX}(t+mT, s+nT), \forall (t,s), \forall m,n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

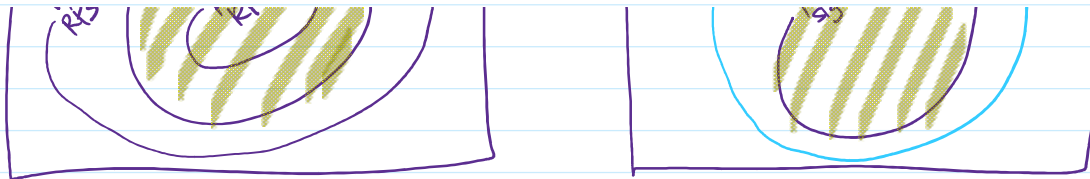


□ Lemma. MS periodicity $\Rightarrow$ WS periodicity.

□ Def. A CT RP $X(t)$ is WSCS if

$$\begin{cases} (i) E\{X(t)\} = \mu_X(t) = \mu_X(t+T), \forall t, \exists T > 0. \\ (ii) C_{XX}(t,s) \triangleq E\{(X(t) - \mu_X(t))(X(s) - \mu_X(s))^*\} \\ = C_{XX}(t+T, s+T) \quad \forall (t,s), \\ (iii) R_{XX}(t,s) = R_{XX}(t+mT, s+nT), \quad \forall (t,s), \forall m,n \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$





Shift-Invariant Subspace (SIS) and Its Generators

2025년 10월 27일 월요일
09:34

Shift-Invariant Subspaces (SIS) and Their Generators

Gemini AI Assistant

November 3, 2025

1 Definition of a Shift-Invariant Subspace (SIS)

A **Shift-Invariant Subspace (SIS)** S is a closed linear subspace of a function space (e.g., $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$) that is invariant under **integer translations (shifts)**.

1.1 Invariance Condition

For every function f belonging to S , the function resulting from shifting f by an integer vector k must also belong to S .

$$\text{For all } f \in S \text{ and all } k \in \mathbb{Z}^d, \quad f(\cdot - k) \in S$$

This property is crucial for modeling signal analysis that is independent of absolute position.

2 The Generator and Generation

An SIS, denoted as $S(\Phi)$, is defined by a countable set of **generating functions** (or **generators**) $\Phi = \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots\}$.

Handwritten notes and equations:

- $\|\phi(t)\| < \infty$
- $(a_n)_n \in \ell^2$ (Lebesgue!)
- $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}, a_n \in \mathbb{C}$
- $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 < \infty$
- $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n \phi(t - nT)$
- $x(t+T)$
- $\phi(t) \cdot T$
- $\sim$ a generator / generating function.

2 The Generator and Generation

An SIS, denoted as $S(\Phi)$, is defined by a countable set of **generating functions** (or **generators**) $\Phi = \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots\}$.

2.1 Generation Formula

The SIS is the **closed linear span** of all integer shifts of its generators.

$$S(\Phi) = \overline{\text{span}\{\phi_j(\cdot - k) \mid \phi_j \in \Phi, k \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}}$$

2.2 Types of SIS

- **Principal Shift-Invariant Space (PSI)**: The subspace is generated by a **single function** ϕ .

$$S(\phi) = \overline{\text{span}\{\phi(\cdot - k) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}}$$

- **Finitely Generated SIS (FSI)**: The set of generators Φ is **finite**.

3 Application in Wavelet Theory

SIS forms the mathematical basis for **Multiresolution Analysis (MRA)**, the core structure used in constructing wavelets.

3.1 Multiresolution Analysis

MRA is a sequence of nested SIS spaces, V_j , representing different scales:

$$\dots \subset V_2 \subset V_1 \subset V_0 \subset V_{-1} \subset V_{-2} \subset \dots$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_1[n] \phi_1(t-nT) + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_2[n] \phi_2(t-nT) + \dots$$

$$+ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_M[n] \phi_M(t-nT) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_m[n] \phi_m(t-nT) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{m,n} \phi_m(t-nT)$$

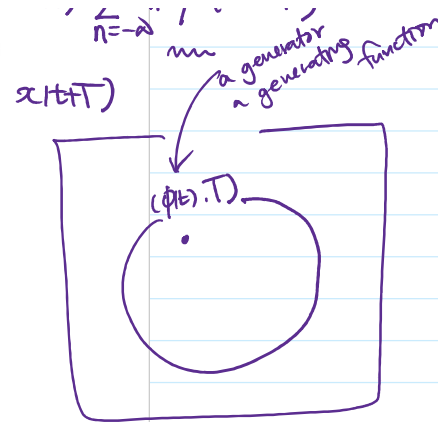
3.2 Scaling and Wavelet Functions

- **Scaling Function (ϕ)**: The base space V_0 is a PSI space generated by the ϕ .
- **Wavelet Function (ψ)**: The difference space $W_j = V_{j+1} \ominus V_j$ is generated by the wavelet function ψ , which captures the detail (high-frequency) information between resolutions.

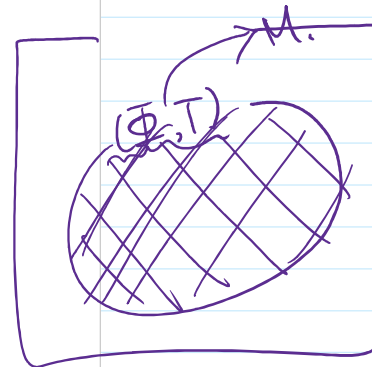
f) Consider the set of H signals.

- finite-energy &
- band-limited to $|f| \leq \frac{W}{2}$.

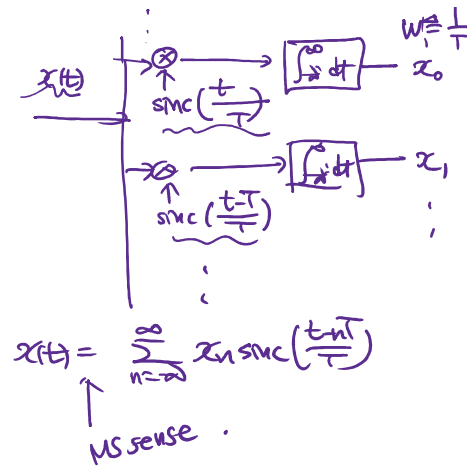
$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{mod } t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \xrightarrow{W \approx \frac{1}{T}} x_0$$



$$x(t) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{m,n} \phi_m(t-nT) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_m[n] \phi_m(t-nT) + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_2[n] \phi_2(t-nT)$$



signals.
 $x(t) \in H$
 $\approx \mathbb{C}^N$



deterministic signals	RP
<u>finite-energy signals</u>	<u>2nd-order RP</u>
bandlimitedness	
SIS (ΦT)	WSCS (i) $\mu_x(t) = \mu_x(t+T), \forall t$ (ii) $r_{xx}(t,s) = r_{xx}(t+T, s+T), \forall (t,s)$
periodic signal	MS periodicity WS "

시프트 불변 부분 공간 (Shift-Invariant Subspaces, SIS) 및 그 생성 함수

Gemini AI Assistant

November 3, 2025

1 시프트 불변 부분 공간 (SIS)의 정의

시프트 불변 부분 공간 (Shift-Invariant Subspace, SIS) S 는 함수 공간 (예: $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$)의 닫힌 선형 부분 공간이며, 정수 이동(시프트)에 대해 불변인 공간입니다.

1.1 불변성 조건

S 에 속하는 모든 함수 f 와 모든 정수 벡터 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ 에 대해, f 를 이동시킨 함수 $f(\cdot - k)$ 역시 S 에 속해야 합니다.

임의의 $f \in S$ 및 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ 에 대해, $f(\cdot - k) \in S$

이 특성은 시스템의 위치에 관계없이 분석이 일정하게 유지되는 신호 모델링에서 핵심적입니다.

2 생성 함수 (Generator) 및 생성

SIS는 하나 이상의 생성 함수 (Generator) $\Phi = \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots\}$ 에 의해 정의되며 $S(\Phi)$ 로 표기됩니다.

2.1 생성 공식

SIS는 생성 함수의 모든 정수 이동들의 닫힌 선형 포락선(Closed Linear Span)입니다.

$$S(\Phi) = \overline{\text{span}\{\phi_j(\cdot - k) \mid \phi_j \in \Phi, k \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}}$$

2.2 SIS의 종류

- 주요 시프트 불변 공간 (PSI, Principal SIS): 단일 함수 ϕ 에 의해 생성되는 부분 공간입니다.
- 유한 생성 시프트 불변 공간 (FSI, Finitely Generated SIS): 유한 개의 함수 집합 Φ 에 의해 생성되는 부분 공간입니다.

3 응용 분야: 웨이블릿 이론

SIS는 웨이블릿을 구성하는 핵심 구조인 다중 해상도 분석 (Multiresolution Analysis, MRA)의 수학적 기반을 제공합니다.

3.1 MRA 구조

MRA는 서로 포함 관계를 가지는 SIS 공간들의 연속적인 수열 V_j 로 정의됩니다.

$$\dots \subset V_2 \subset V_1 \subset V_0 \subset V_{-1} \subset V_{-2} \subset \dots$$

3.2 스케일링 및 웨이블릿 함수

- 스케일링 함수 (ϕ): 기본 공간 V_0 를 생성하는 **PSI 공간의 생성 함수**입니다. (Father Wavelet)
- 웨이블릿 함수 (ψ): 인접한 해상도 간의 차이 공간 $W_j = V_{j+1} \ominus V_j$ 를 생성하며, 신호의 세부 정보 (고주파 성분)를 추출하는 역할을 합니다. (Mother Wavelet)

Nyquist Criterion and Generalized Nyquist Criterion

2025년 10월 27일 월요일
09:34

<http://cisl.postech.ac.kr/class/eece695m/schedule.htm>

- Shift-Invariant Subspace
 - number of generators, amount of shift
 - relation with FRESH vectorizer
 - Nyquist criterion: folded spectrum and VFT
 - Generalized Nyquist criterion and
 - Fundamental theorem
 - FT

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying cisl.postech.ac.kr/class/eece695m/schedule.htm. The browser's tab bar shows several tabs, including 'stock', 'non nobis Domine', '팔순', '퀀티랩', 'MK', 'CB', '팔순', '팔순', 'MK', 'CB', 'MK', and a folder icon labeled '2021', '2022', '2023', and '240213'. The main content area displays a table with columns for dates and topics. The table has the following content:

24	5/9	Note 24	24	SI subspace and Nyquist Criterion	Shift invariant Subspace
					◦ number of generators, amount of shift ◦ relation with FRESH vectorizer ◦ Nyquist criterion: folded spectrum and VFT ◦ Generalized Nyquist criterion and ◦ Fundamental theorem ◦ FT

Handwritten notes in purple ink are present: 'pdf' is written above 'Note 24', 'youtube' is written above '24', and a box is drawn around the '24' in the fourth column with an arrow pointing to the 'Note 24' column.

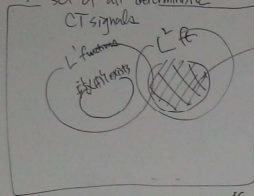
<http://cisl.postech.ac.kr/class/eece695m/CM%2024.pdf>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2uSxJ7zycu4>

EECE 605M, CM# 4a

□ FTF

set of all deterministic
CT signals



$$X(f) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{j2\pi ft} dt$$

subset of L^1 functions

$$L^1 \triangleq \{x(t) : \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty\} \Rightarrow \text{sinc}(t)$$

$$L^1 \supset \{x(t) \in L^1 : \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| e^{j2\pi ft} dt \text{ exists}\}$$

$$L^2 \triangleq \{x(t) : \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty\} \Rightarrow \text{sinc}(t) \triangleq \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}$$

Fourier-Plancherel TF.

Theorem. Suppose that $x(t) \in L^2$.

$$x_2(t) \triangleq x(t) \{u(t - \frac{\Delta}{2}) - u(t - \frac{3\Delta}{2})\}$$

If $x(t)$ bounded,
then $x_2(t) \in L^1$ & L^2

Gardner:

Shift-Invariant

signals.

(SI)

$$x(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2(f) e^{j2\pi ft} df \right)$$

$$X_2(f) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \text{ exists.}$$

$$X(f) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} X_2(f)$$

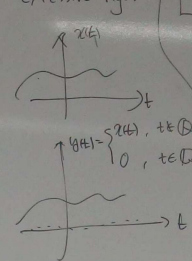
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2(f) e^{j2\pi ft} df - x(t) \right)^2 dt \rightarrow 0 \quad \Delta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore x(t) \in L^2 \Rightarrow X(f) \text{ exists in } L^2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(f)|^2 df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt \neq \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

"expressive rigor"



finite-energy signal
 $x(t)$.

$$S_{xx}(f_1, f_2) \triangleq E \{ X(f_1) X^*(f_2) \}$$

□ Cyclostationary Signal R.P.
 $X(t)$

deterministic
periodic signal.

f periodic n.p.

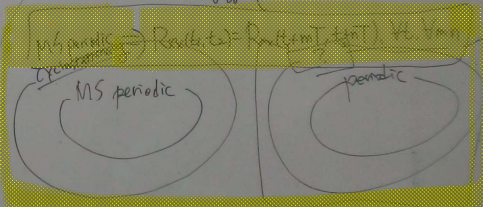
$$G) X(t) = X(t+T), \forall t \text{ a.s.}$$

$$P(\{ \omega \in \Omega : X(\omega, t) = X(\omega, t+T) \}) = 1.$$

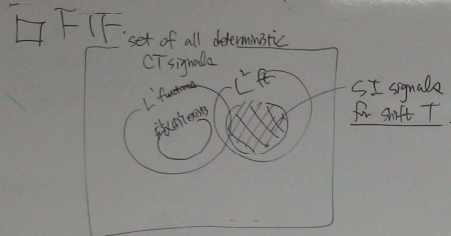
$$(i) X(t) = X(t+T), \forall t, \text{ MS}$$

$$E \{ |X(t) - X(t+T)|^2 \} = 0, \forall t$$

$$\forall t_0 (X(t_0) = X(t_0+T) \text{ a.s.})$$



EECE 606M, CM# 4b



~~$SI(T) = \{x(t) \in L^2 : x(t) \in SI(T) \Rightarrow x(t+nT) \in SI(T)\}$~~

self referencing

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n p(t-nT)$$

$$(b_n)_n \in \ell^2 \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |b_n|^2 < \infty \right)$$

□ Generator $p(t)e^{j\omega t}$

$$\left\{ x(t) : x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n p(t-nT), (b_n) \in \ell^2 \right\} \subset L^2$$

$$p_1(t), p_2(t) \in L^2$$

$$\left\{ x(t) : x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{k,n} p_k(t-nT), (b_{k,n}) \in \ell^2 \right\} \subset L^2$$

$$(p_k(t))_{k=1}^K \in L^2$$

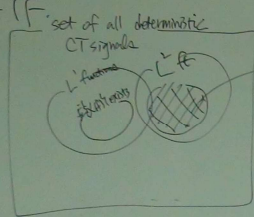
$$\left\{ x(t) : x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{k,n} p_k(t-nT), (b_{k,n}) \in \ell^2 \right\} \subset L^2$$

Q. What properties?

L : Lebesgue

EECE 695B, CM# 4b

□ FTF



SI signals
for shift T

$$SI(T) = \{x(t) \in L^2\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) &\in SI(T) \\ \Rightarrow x(t+nT) &\in SI(T) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n p(t-nT)$$

$$(b_n)_n \in L^2 \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |b_n|^2 < \infty \right)$$

□ Generator $p(t) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}t}$

$$\{x(t) : x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n p(t-nT), (b_n) \in \ell^2\} \subset L^2$$

$$p_1(t), p_2(t) \in L^2$$

$$\{x(t) : x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{k,n} p_k(t-nT), (b_{k,n}) \in \ell^2\} \subset L^2$$

$$(p_k(t))_{k=1}^K \in L^2$$

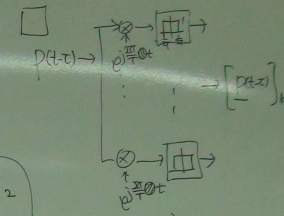
$$\{x(t) : x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{k,n} p_k(t-nT), (b_{k,n}) \in \ell^2\} \subset L^2$$

Q. What properties?

$$x(t) \xrightarrow[\text{Linear}]{\text{FRESH} \atop \text{vec} \atop (B, 1/T)} x_c(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{k,n} p_k(t-nT)$$

$x(t) \in SI(B, T)$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} p_k(t) &\xrightarrow{F} p_k(t) \\ p_k(t-nT) &\xrightarrow{F} p_k(t-nT) \quad (O) \\ p_k(t-T) &\xrightarrow{F} p_k(t-T) \quad (X) \end{aligned} \right]$$



$$LHS = (p(t-T) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}t}) * g(t)$$

$$RHS = (p(t) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}t}) * g(t) \Big|_{t=t-T}$$

$$= (p(t-T) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}(t-T)}) * g(t)$$

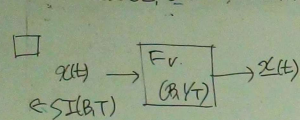
$$LHS = p(t-T) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}t} G(f)$$

$$RHS = p(t-T) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}t} G(f)$$

$$e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}t} = 1, \forall t$$

If $T=nT$,
then $RHS=LHS$.

EECE 695B, CM# 4C.



$$x(t) = \sum_k \sum_n b_{kn} p_k(t-nT)$$

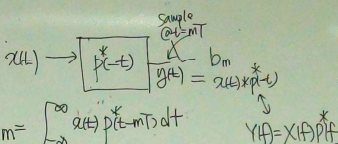
$$z(t) = \sum_k \sum_n b_{kn} p_k(t-nT)$$

$\xrightarrow{FT}$ $p_k(f) = \mathcal{F}\{p_k(t)\}$ VFT of $p_k(t)$

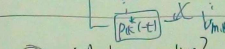
$$z(f) = \sum_k \sum_n b_{kn} p_k(f) e^{j2\pi f n T}$$

□ Nyquist Criterion. $\begin{matrix} NC \\ GNC \end{matrix}$ 1 generator K " s.

(i) NC



(ii) GNC



$$z(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{kn} p_k(t-nT)$$

$$p_k(t-nT) = \begin{bmatrix} p_{k,1}(t-nT) \\ p_{k,2}(t-nT) \\ \vdots \\ p_{k,M}(t-nT) \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} p_{k,1}(f) e^{j2\pi f n T} \\ p_{k,2}(f) e^{j2\pi f n T} \\ \vdots \\ p_{k,M}(f) e^{j2\pi f n T} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_k(t-nT) p_k^*(t-mT) dt = \delta[k-K] \delta[m-n]$$

$$P(f) = [p_1(f) \dots p_K(f)]$$

$$z(t) = \text{diag}\{p_k(t)\}^H * z(t)$$

$$y(t) = p_k^H(t) * z(t)$$

$$y(mT) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_k^H(t-mT) z(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_k^H(f) e^{j2\pi f m T} z(f) df$$

$$= b_m$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_k^H(f) e^{j2\pi f m T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n p_n(f) e^{j2\pi f n T} df$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (p_k^H(f) p_n(f)) e^{j2\pi f (m-n) T} df = \delta[m-n]$$

$$p_k(t) \xrightarrow{FT} p_k(f)$$

$$p_k(t-nT) \xrightarrow{FT} p_k(f) e^{-j2\pi f n T}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{T} p_k^H(f) p_k(f) = 1, \forall f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{T} \sum_k |p_k(f, \frac{k}{K})|^2 = 1, \forall f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{T} p_k^H(f) p_k(f) = I_K, \forall f$$

□ Q1. $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (b_n p_{ct-nT})$ $\in \mathcal{L}_2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{chirp}} \mathcal{L}_2$

1 2 1 0 ... T 1 2

4

1 4

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left| P\left(\frac{f-mT}{T}\right) \right|^2 = 1, \forall f \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{T} P^H(f) P(f) = 1, \forall |f| \leq \frac{1}{2T}$$

Q2. $x(t) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{b_m[n]}_{\text{circled}} p_m(t-nT)$

$$\frac{1}{T} \quad ? \quad = ? \quad \forall f \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{T} P^H(f) P(f) = I_M, \forall |f| \leq \frac{1}{2T}.$$

where $P(f) = [P_1(f) \ P_2(f) \ \dots \ P_M(f)]$