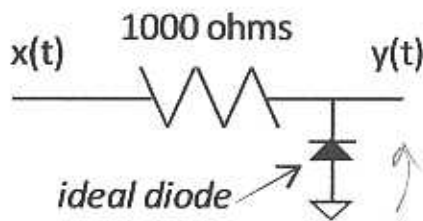


1) A 0.5 watt noise waveform $x(t)$ has a Laplacian distributed voltage with PDF $f_X(x) = e^{-2|x|}$, and autocorrelation $R_{XX}(\tau) = 0.5\delta(\tau)$. This waveform is run into an ideal half wave rectifier shown, yielding $y(t)$.



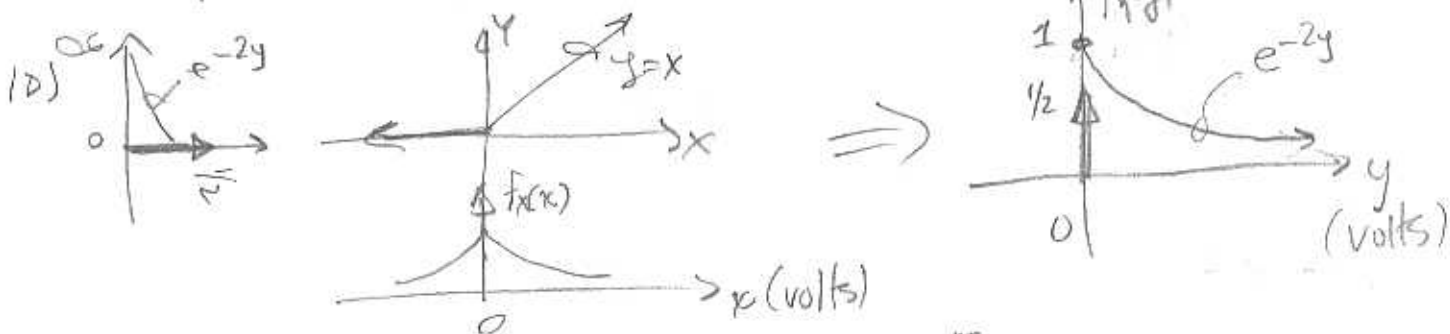
shorts negative voltages to ground

- 1a) [1] Determine the DC value of $x(t)$
- 1b) [1] Determine the AC power of $x(t)$
- 1c) [1] Determine the total power of $x(t)$
- 1d) [3] Write an equation or sketch the PDF of $y(t)$
- 1e) [1] Determine the DC value of $y(t)$
- 1f) [1] Determine the AC power of $y(t)$
- 1g) [1] Determine the total power of $y(t)$
- 1h) [1] If you put a volt-ohm meter on the output and flipped it to "Volts AC", what value would your read?

1a) $V_{DC} = 0$ as $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} R_{xx}(0) = 0$
 = ANS

1b) $\sigma_x^2 = E[x^2] - E[x]^2 = 1/2 - 0 = 1/2$ watt
 ANS

1c) From problem statement $E[x^2] = 1/2$ watt
 ANS



1e) $E[Y] = \int_0^{\infty} y \left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(y) + e^{-2y} \right) dy = 0 + \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-2y} dy = e^{-2y} \left[\frac{y}{-2} - \frac{1}{4} \right]_0^{\infty}$
 $= 0 - 1 \left[0 - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4}$ volts
 ANS

1g) $E[Y^2] = \int_0^{\infty} y^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta(y) + e^{-2y} \right] dy = 0 + \int_0^{\infty} y^2 e^{-2y} dy$
 $= e^{-2y} \left[\frac{y^2}{-2} - \frac{2y}{4} - \frac{2}{8} \right]_0^{\infty} = 0 - 1 \left[0 - 0 - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4}$ watt
 ANS

1/2 the signal is shorted to ground

$$1f) \sigma_y^2 = E[y^2] - E[y]^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1^2}{4} = \frac{4}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ watts} \underline{\underline{\text{ANS}}}$$

$$1h) V_{AC} = \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}} = .433 V_{rms} \underline{\underline{\text{ANS}}}$$