

$N \times 4$ ECE 615 - Lecture 26 k $l[n]$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 [l_0 \quad l_1 \quad l_2 \quad l_3] \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} l_0[0] \\ l_0[1] \\ l_0[2] \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} \\
 N \text{ samples}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \end{array} \right\} \\
 A
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{bmatrix} k_0 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \\
 k
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{bmatrix} l[0] \\ l[1] \\ l[2] \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ l[n-1] \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$A k = l$

$$N \times 4 \quad 4 \times 1 \quad N \times 1$$
$$A k = l$$

$$k = A^{-1} l$$

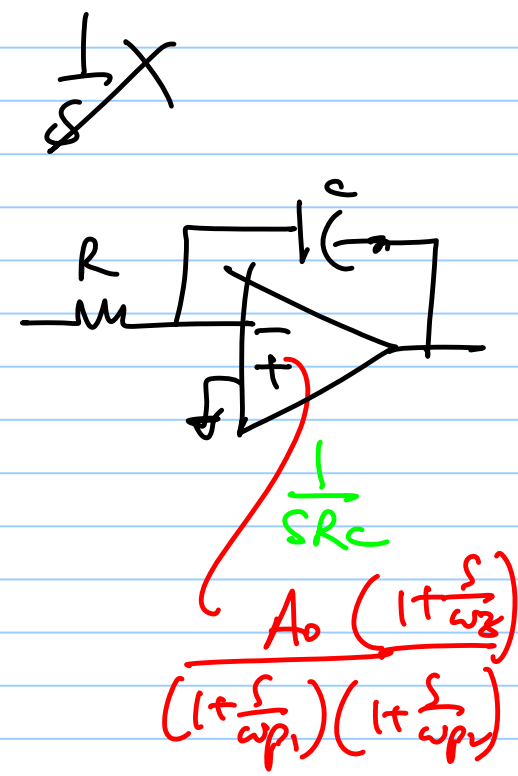
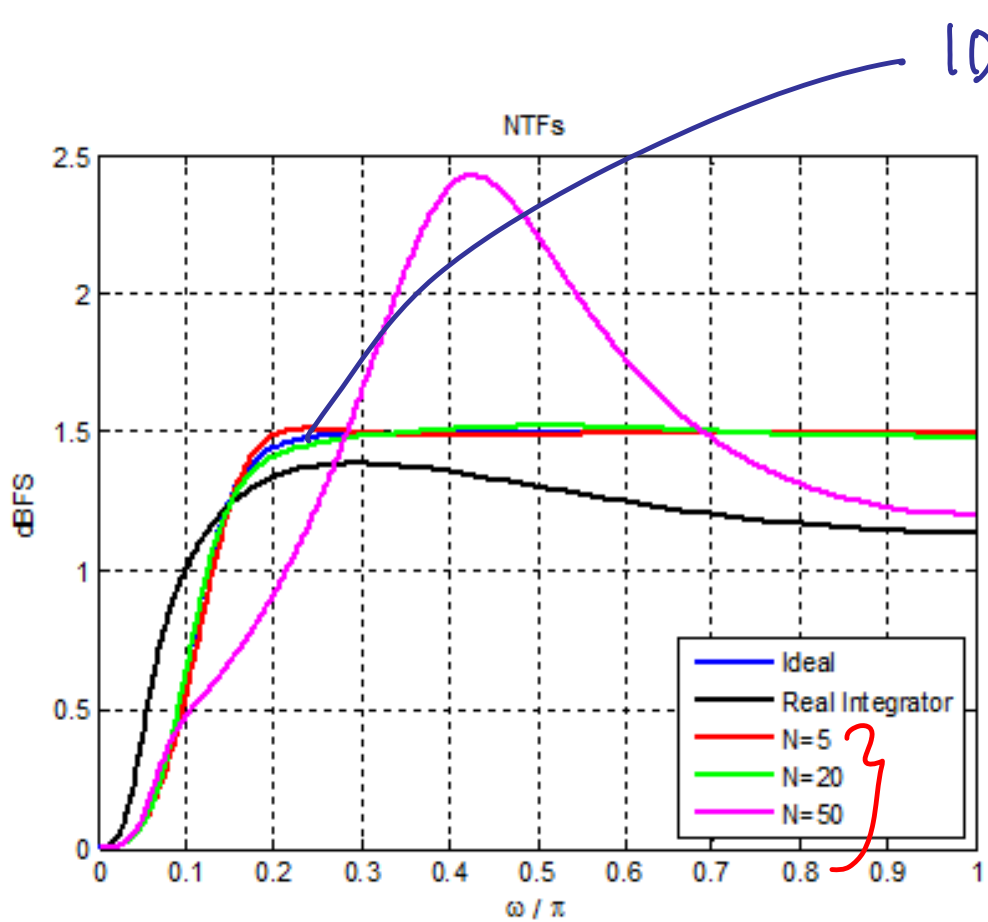
$$(A^T A) k = A^T l$$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} (A^T A) k = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T l$$

$$k^* = \underbrace{(A^T A)^{-1} A^T}_{\text{pseudo-inverse of } A} l$$

Least mean square error

pseudo-inverse of A



find K

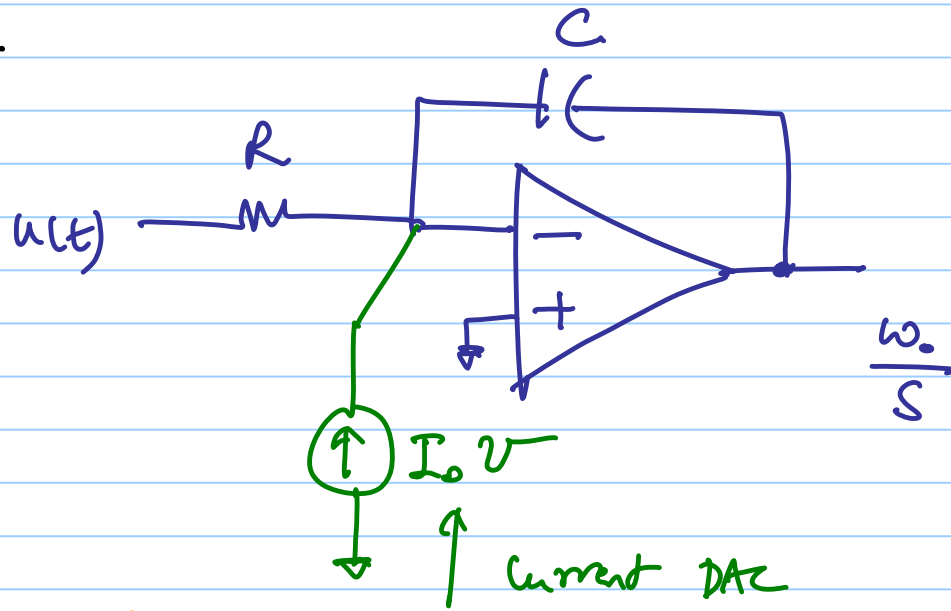
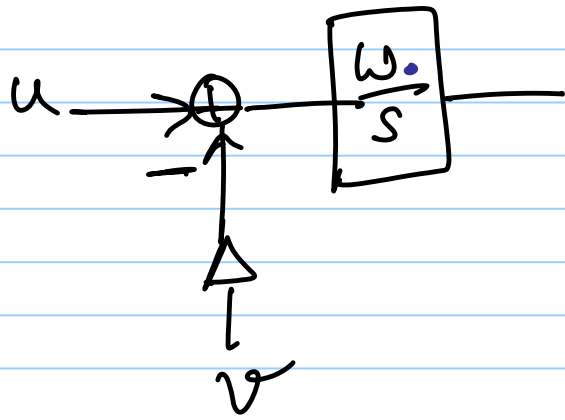
$$\underline{\underline{h_c[n] = l[n]}}$$

$$L(z) + e(z) \Rightarrow \text{NTF}(z) = \frac{1}{1+L(z)}$$

what if we fitted

$$\text{NTF}(z) (1+L(z)) = 1$$

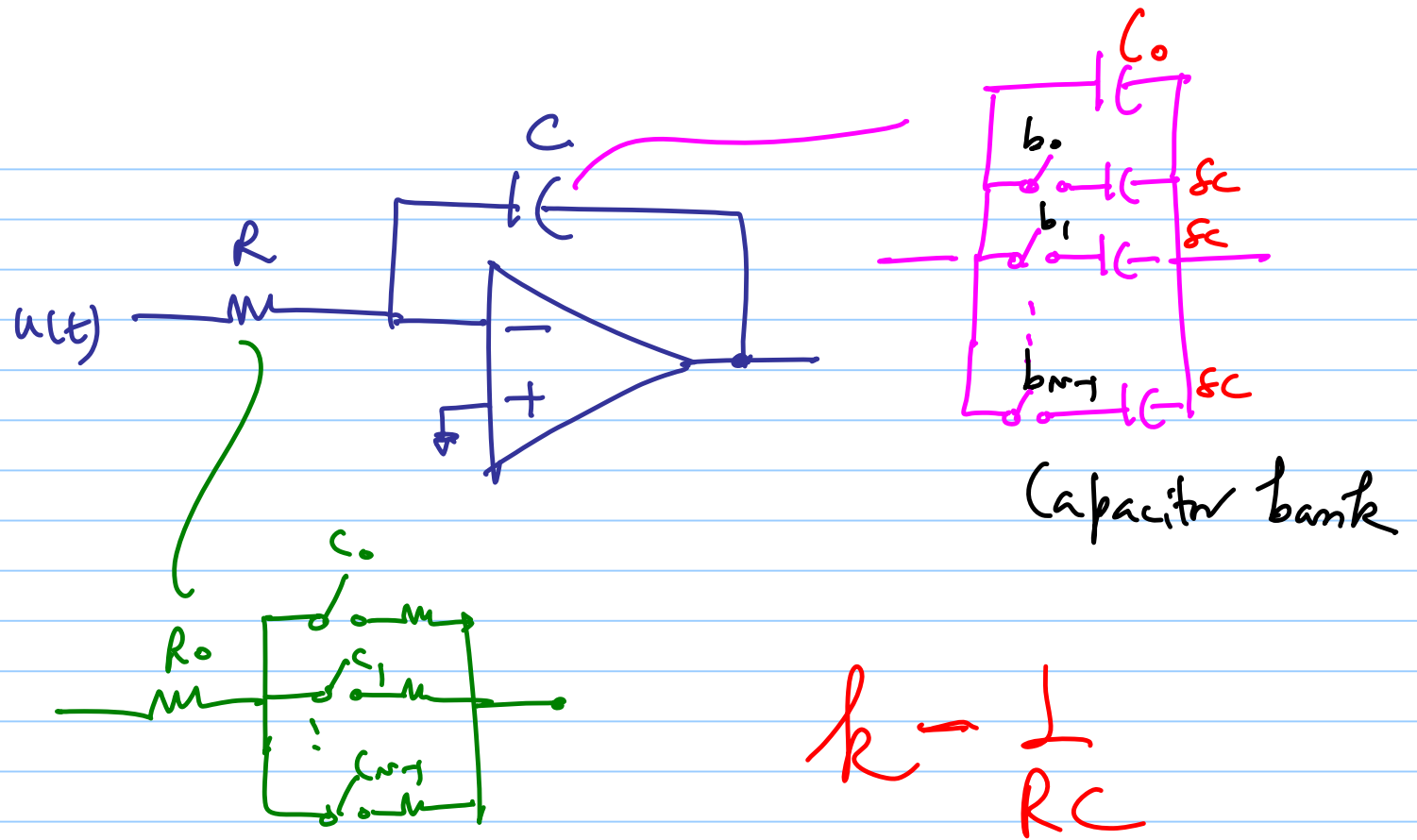
$$h[n] \otimes [s[n] + l[n]] = f[n]$$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

R, C
 $\pm 20\%$

$\tau = RC$ $\pm 40\%$ variation
 τ 's are varying by $\pm 40\%$.

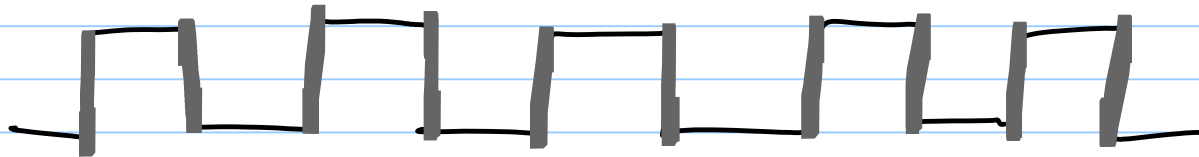


$v[n]$

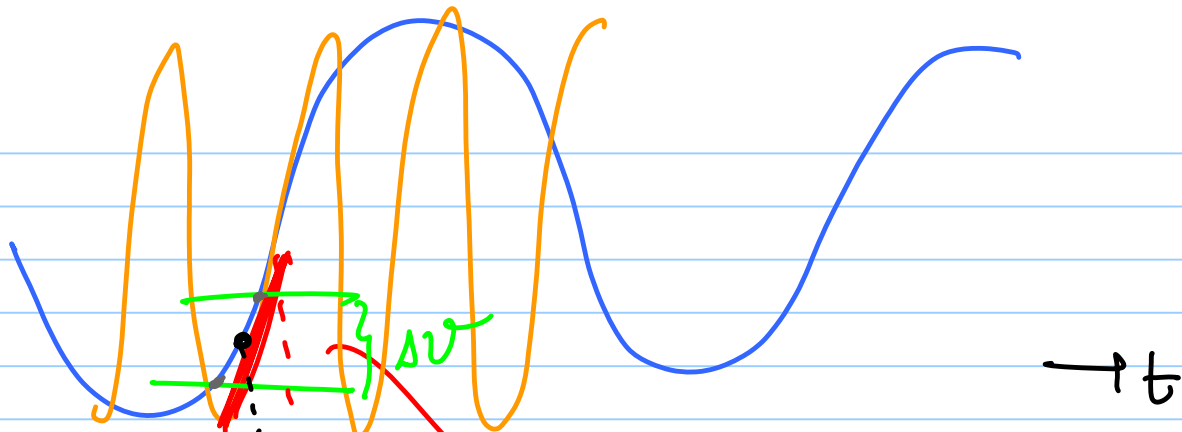
$$w[n] = v[n] - v[n-1]$$

↑
amount of wiggle

σ_w → use this to find RC bands



$u(t)$

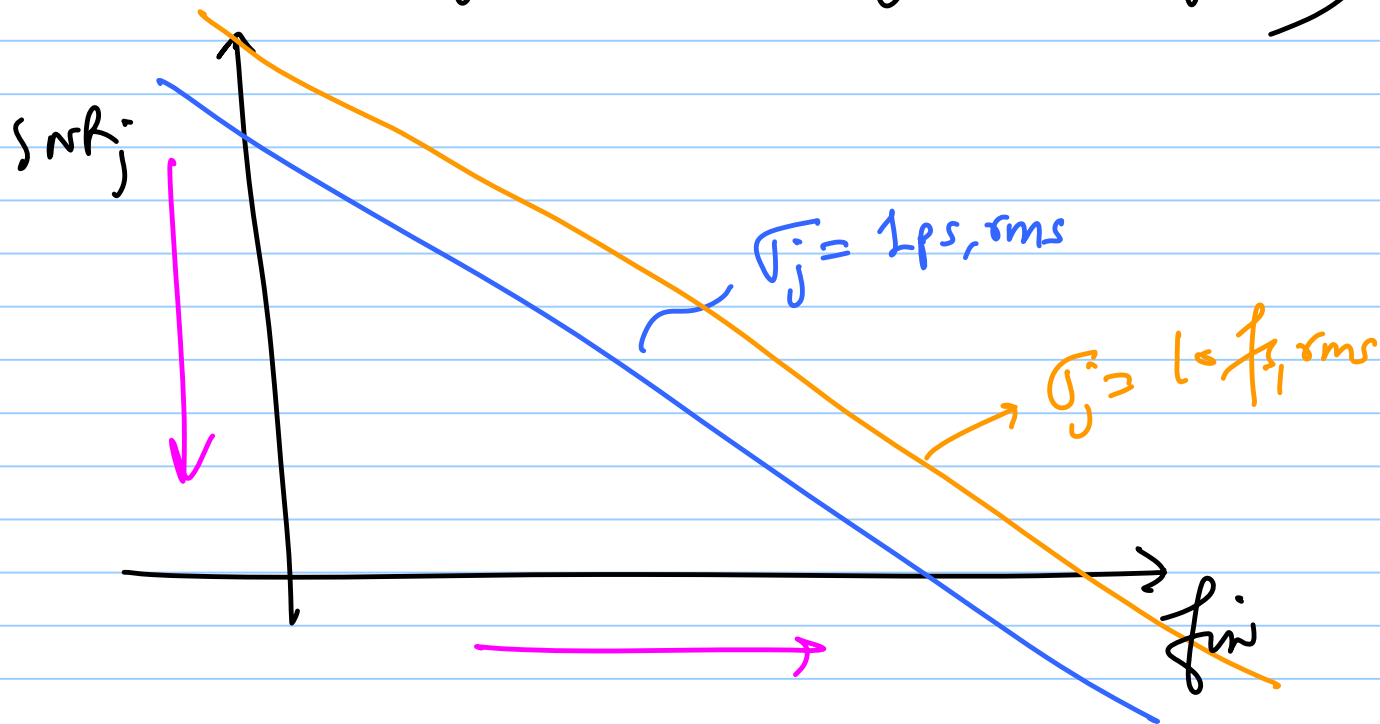


aperture uncertainty

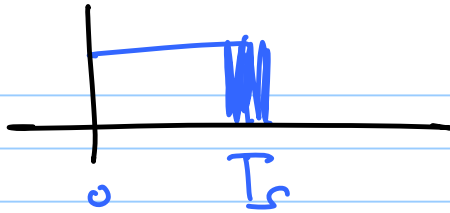
$$\int_j$$

$$\frac{dV_{in}}{dt} \Rightarrow W_{in}$$

$$SNR_j = -20 \log_{10} (2\pi f_n \sigma_j)$$



CT DAZ



DT DAZ

