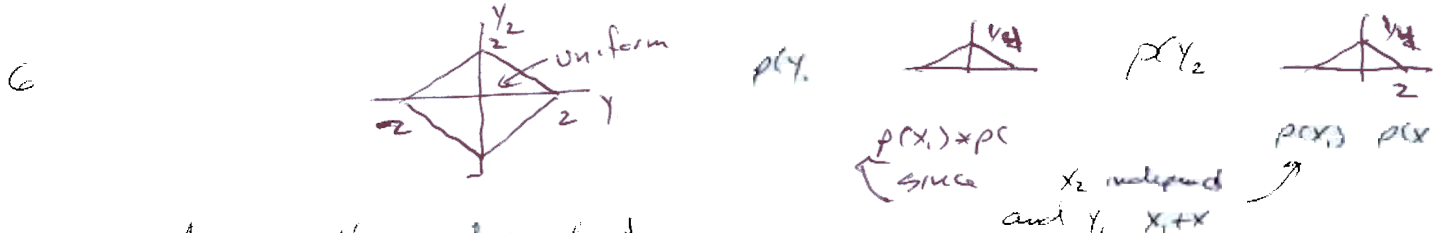


①

a  $p(x_1, x_2) = p(x_1) p(x_2)$  Note  $p(x) = \int p(x, x_2) dx_2 = f(x)$   
 $p(x_2) = \int p(x, x_2) dx_1 = 1$  for all  $x_2$   
 $\Rightarrow p(x_1) p(x_2) = p(x_1, x_2)$  for  $x_1, x_2$

Note: This is Helmholtz transform

b  $p(y_1, y_2)$   $f_x$   $y_1+y_2$   $y_2$   $J$   $\frac{1}{8}$  for all  $y$



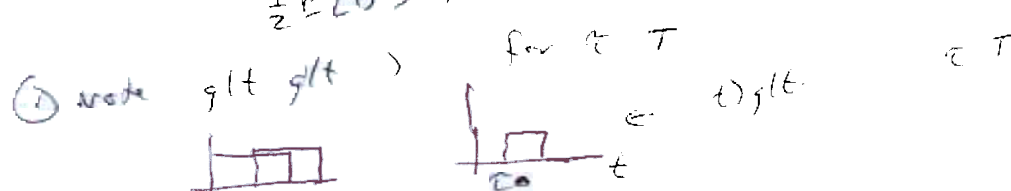
A  $y_1, y_2$  independent +  
 $p(y_1) p(y_2) = p(y_1, y_2)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  ok point to  $\frac{1}{8} \neq \frac{1}{4}$

②  $\phi_{xx}(t, \tau) = E \left\{ [A \cos(2\pi f_1 t) + B \sin(2\pi f_1 t)] [A \cos(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau)) + B \sin(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau))] \right\}$

$E[A^2] \cos(2\pi f_1 t) \cos(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau))$   
 $E[B^2] \sin(2\pi f_1 t) \sin(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau))$   
 $+ E[AB] (\cos(2\pi f_1 t) \sin(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau)) + \sin(2\pi f_1 t) \cos(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau)))$

simplify If A, B independent  $(\pi f_1 t, \pi f_2 \tau)$

$\phi_{xx}(t, \tau) = E[A^2] \cos(2\pi f_1 t) \cos(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau)) + E[B^2] \sin(2\pi f_1 t) \sin(2\pi f_2 (t+\tau))$

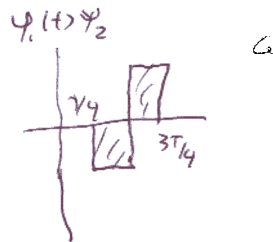


②  $\Rightarrow$  till  $f_1 = f_2$  but periodic in  $t$

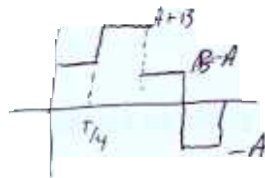
$$a) \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \psi_1(t) dt \Rightarrow B \sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \psi_2(t) dt \Rightarrow A \sqrt{2}$$

$$b) \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \psi_1(t) \psi_2(t) dt = 0$$



$$s_1) \psi_1(t) + \psi_2(t)$$



$$s_2) \psi_1(t) - \psi_2(t)$$



~~$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \psi_1(t) \psi_2(t) dt$~~

A B