

# Correlation (1A)

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# Probability Density Function

Probability Density Function

$$f(x; t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x; t)$$

$$P[a \leq X(t) \leq b] = \int_a^b f(x; t) dx$$

Cumulative Distribution Function

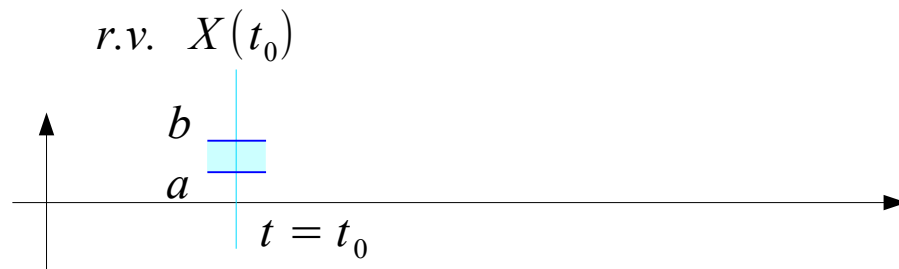
$$F(x; t) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x; t) dx$$

$$P[X(t) \leq b] = \int_{-\infty}^b f(x; t) dx = F(b; t)$$

$X(t)$  random variable  $X(t)$  at a given time  $t$   
 $f(x; t)$  The probability density function of random variable  $X(t)$

$$P[x \leq X(t) \leq x + dt] = f(x; t) dx$$

$$P[X(t) = x] \Rightarrow f(x; t)$$



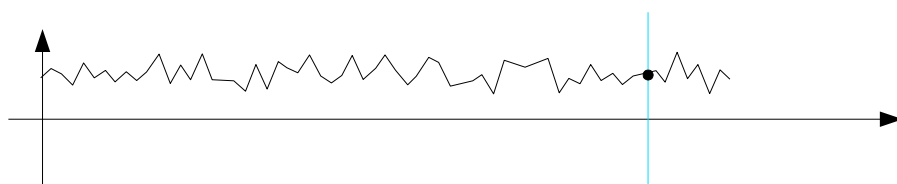
# Probability Density Function

$X(t)$  random variable  $X(t)$  at a given time  $t$   
 $f(x; t)$  The probability density function of random variable  $X(t)$

$$P[x \leq X(t) \leq x + dt] = f(x; t) dx$$

$$P[X(t) = x] \Rightarrow f(x; t)$$

1<sup>st</sup> trial  $x_1(t)$



$X(t_0)$  random variable at a given time  $t_0$

$$X(t_0) = x_1(t_0)$$

r.v.  $X(t_0)$  has a value  $x_1(t_0)$  at time  $t_0$  in the 1<sup>st</sup> trial

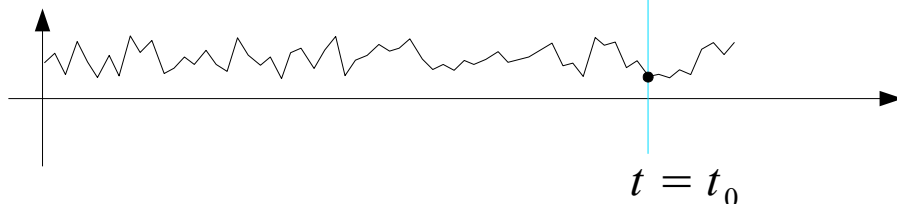
2<sup>nd</sup> trial  $x_2(t)$



$$X(t_0) = x_2(t_0)$$

r.v.  $X(t_0)$  has a value  $x_2(t_0)$  at time  $t_0$  in the 2<sup>nd</sup> trial

3<sup>rd</sup> trial  $x_3(t)$



$$X(t_0) = x_3(t_0)$$

r.v.  $X(t_0)$  has a value  $x_3(t_0)$  at time  $t_0$  in the 3<sup>rd</sup> trial

# Joint Probability Density Function

Joint Probability Density Function

$$f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} F(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2)$$

$$P[\{a \leq X(t_1) \leq b\} \cap \{c \leq X(t_2) \leq d\}] = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

Joint Cumulative Distribution Function

$$F(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \int_{-\infty}^{x_2} f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

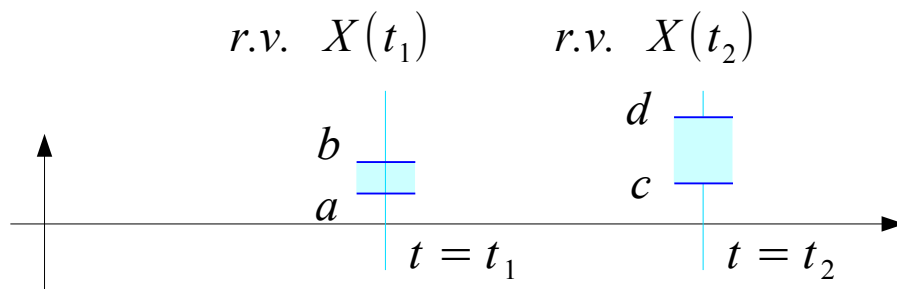
$$P[\{X(t_1) \leq b\} \cap \{X(t_2) \leq d\}] = \int_{-\infty}^b \int_{-\infty}^d f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) dx_1 dx_2 = F(b, d; t_1, t_2)$$

$X(t_1), X(t_2)$  random variables at time  $t_1$  and  $t_2$

$f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2)$  joint probability density function

$$P[\{X(t_1) = x_1\} \cap \{X(t_2) = x_2\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2)$$

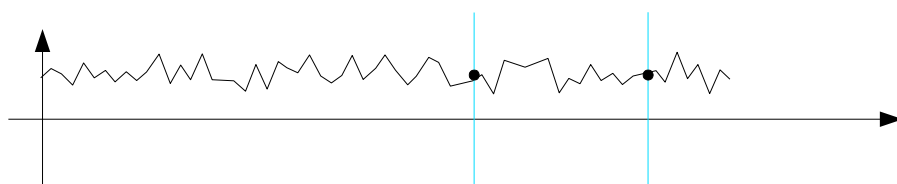


# Probability Density Function

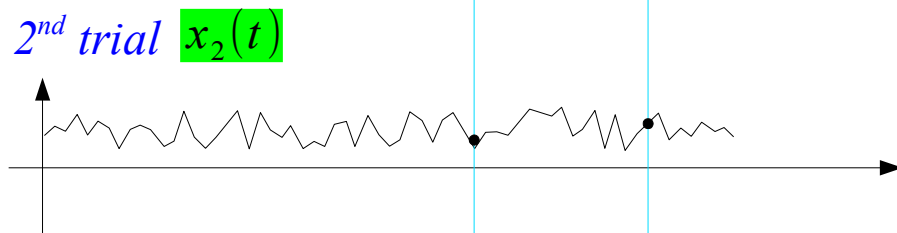
$X(t_1), X(t_2)$  random variables at time  $t_1$  and  $t_2$   
 $f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2)$  joint probability density function

$$P[\{X(t_1) = x_1\} \cap \{X(t_2) = x_2\}] \\ \Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2)$$

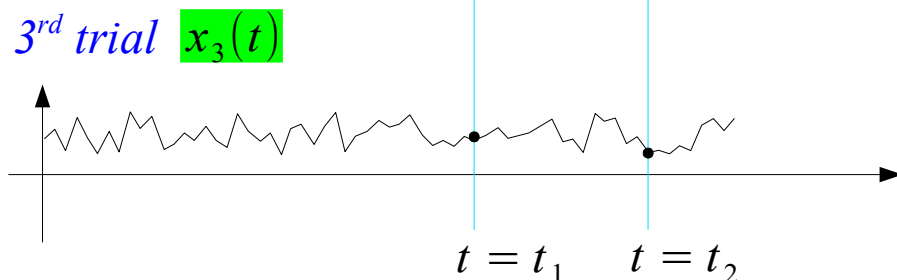
$1^{\text{st}}$  trial  $x_1(t)$   $X(t_1)$   $X(t_2)$  random variable at a given time  $t_0$



$X(t_1) = x_1(t_1), X(t_2) = x_1(t_2)$   
*r.v.*  $X(t_1)$  has a value  $x_1(t_1)$   
*r.v.*  $X(t_2)$  has a value  $x_1(t_2)$   
 at times  $t_1, t_2$  in the  $1^{\text{st}}$  trial



$X(t_1) = x_2(t_1), X(t_2) = x_2(t_2)$   
*r.v.*  $X(t_1)$  has a value  $x_2(t_1)$   
*r.v.*  $X(t_2)$  has a value  $x_2(t_2)$   
 at times  $t_1, t_2$  in the  $2^{\text{nd}}$  trial



$X(t_1) = x_3(t_1), X(t_2) = x_3(t_2)$   
*r.v.*  $X(t_1)$  has a value  $x_3(t_1)$   
*r.v.*  $X(t_2)$  has a value  $x_3(t_2)$   
 at times  $t_1, t_2$  in the  $3^{\text{rd}}$  trial

# Moments of a Random Process

## The n-th Moment

$$E[X^n(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n f(x; t) dx$$

## 1st Moment

$$\begin{aligned} E[X(t)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x; t) dx \\ &= \mu(t) \end{aligned}$$

## 2nd Moment

$$E[X^2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x; t) dx$$

## The n-th Central Moment

$$E[(X(t) - \mu(t))^n] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu(t))^n f(x; t) dx$$

## 1st Central Moment

$$E[(X(t) - \mu(t))] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu(t)) f(x; t) dx$$

## 2nd Central Moment

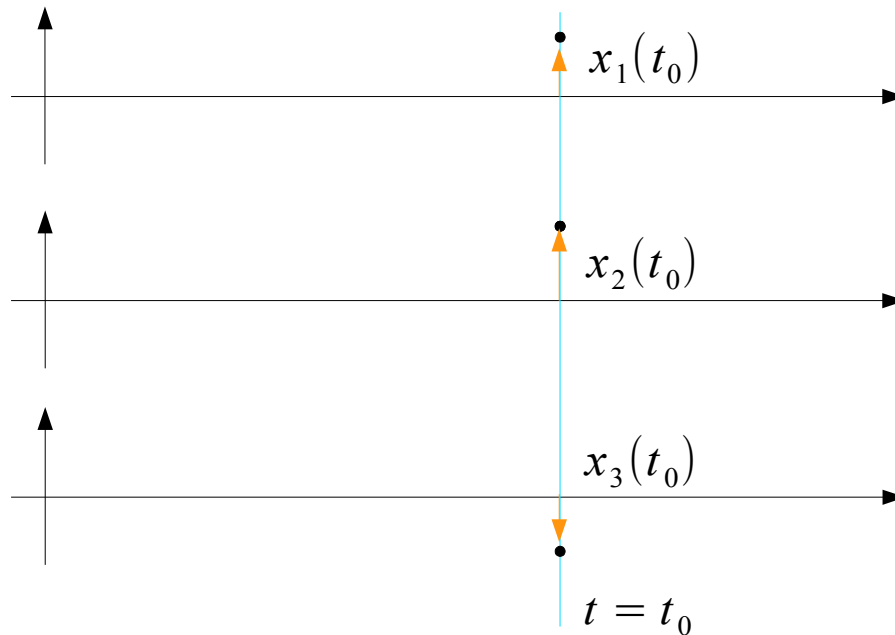
$$\begin{aligned} E[(X(t) - \mu(t))^2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu(t))^2 f(x; t) dx \\ &= \sigma^2(t) \end{aligned}$$

# Moments of a Random Process

$X(t)$  Random Variable at a given time  $t$

$x_i(t)$  outcome of  $i^{\text{th}}$  realization at a given time  $t$

Ensemble



$$E[X(t_0)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x; t_0) dx = \mu(t_0)$$

Ensemble Average

$$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n(t)$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$

$$E[X(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x; t) dx = \mu(t)$$



# Stationarity

## First-Order Stationary Process

$$f(x_1; t_1) = f(x_1; t_1+k) \quad \forall k$$

$$f(x; t) \Rightarrow f(x)$$

## Second-Order Stationary Process

$$f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) = f(x_1, x_2; t_1+k, t_2+k) \quad \forall k$$

$$f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) = f(x_1, x_2; 0, t_2-t_1) \quad k = -t_1$$

$$f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) \Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2; t_2-t_1)$$

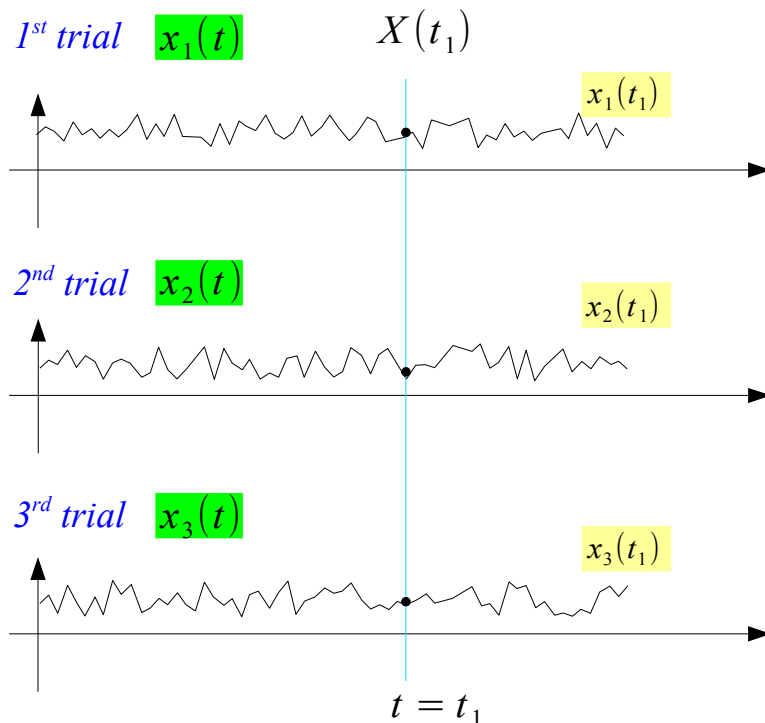
## Nth-Order Stationary Process

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; t_1+k, t_2+k, \dots, t_n+k) \quad \forall k$$

# Mean Functions

mean function

$$\mu_x(t) = E[X(t)]$$



Ensemble Average

$$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n(t)$$

↓  $N \rightarrow \infty$

$$E[X(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x; t) dx$$
$$= \mu(t)$$

# First Order Stationary Process

## The n-th Moment

$$E[X^n(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n f(x; t) dx$$



$f(x, t) \Rightarrow f(x)$   
*if f does not change with time*

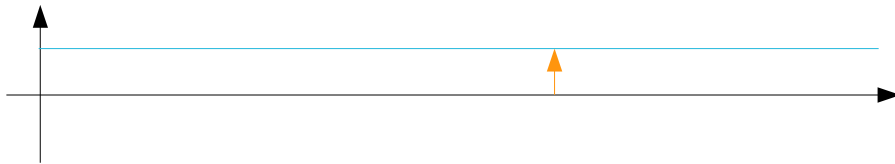
$$E[X^n(t)] \Rightarrow E[X^n]$$

## The n-th Central Moment

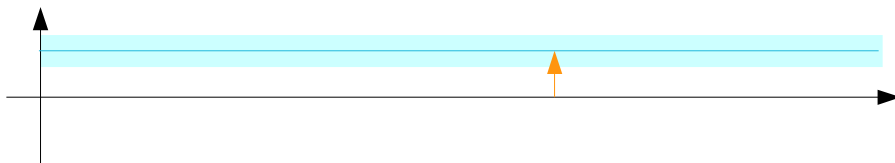
$$E[(X(t) - \mu(t))^n] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu(t))^n f(x; t) dx$$



$$E[(X(t) - \mu(t))^n] \Rightarrow E[(X - \mu)^n]$$



$$E[X(t)] \Rightarrow E[X] = \mu$$

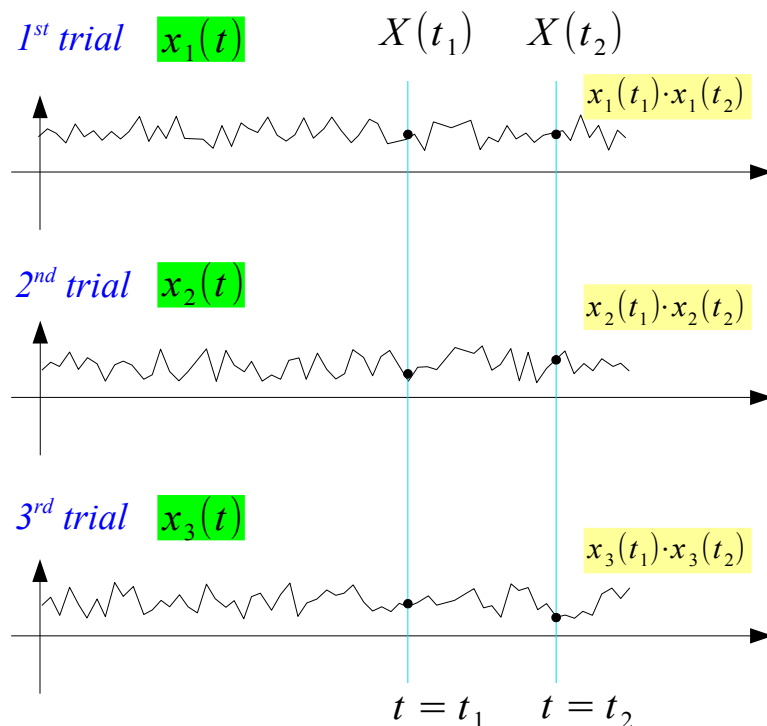


$$E[(X(t) - \mu(t))^2] \Rightarrow E[(X - \mu)^2] = \sigma^2$$

# AutoCorrelation Functions

## auto-correlation function

$$R_{xx}(t_1, t_2) = E[ \underline{X(t_1)} \underline{X(t_2)} ]$$



## Ensemble Average

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n(t_1) \cdot x_n(t_2)$$

↓  $N \rightarrow \infty$

$$E[ X(t_1) X(t_2) ] = R_{xx}(t_1, t_2)$$

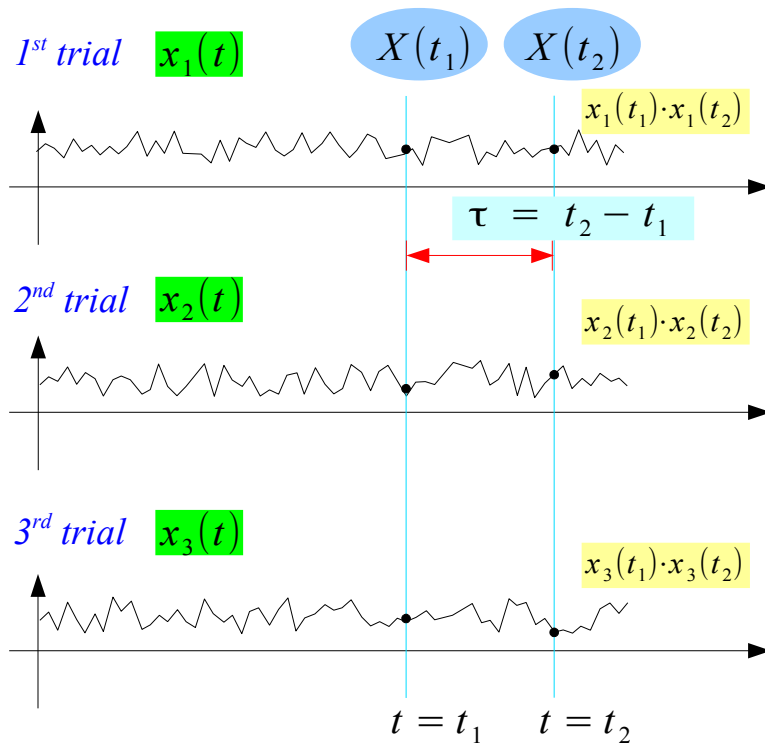
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1 x_2 f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

# Second Order Stationary Process

auto-correlation function

$$R_{xx}(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1) X(t_2)]$$

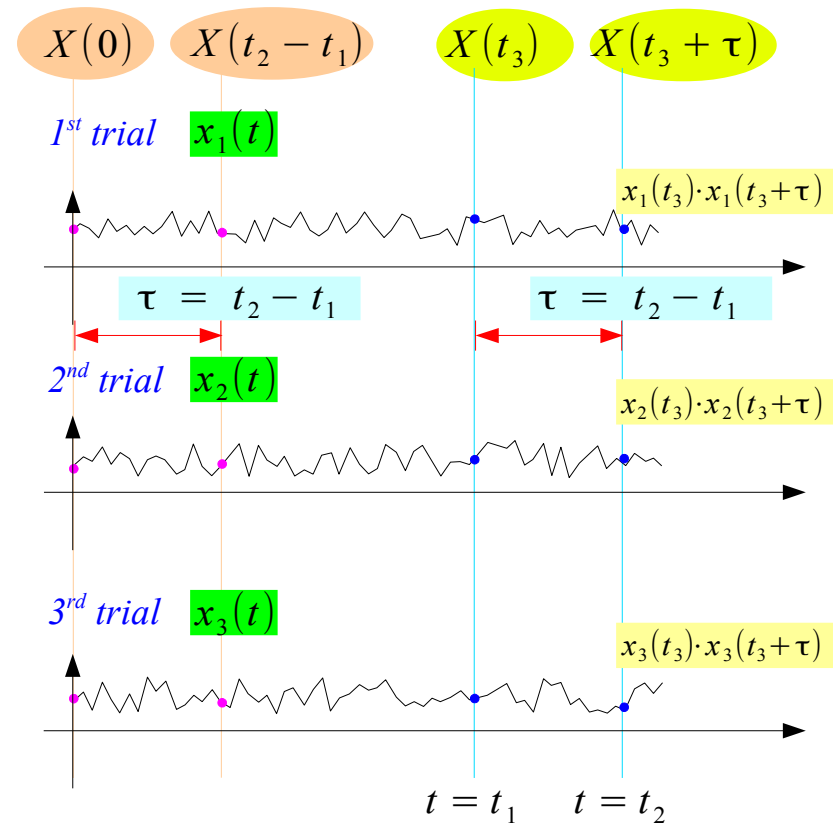
$$= E[X(t_3) X(t_3 + \tau)] = E[X(0) X(\tau)]$$



2<sup>nd</sup> Order Stationary Process

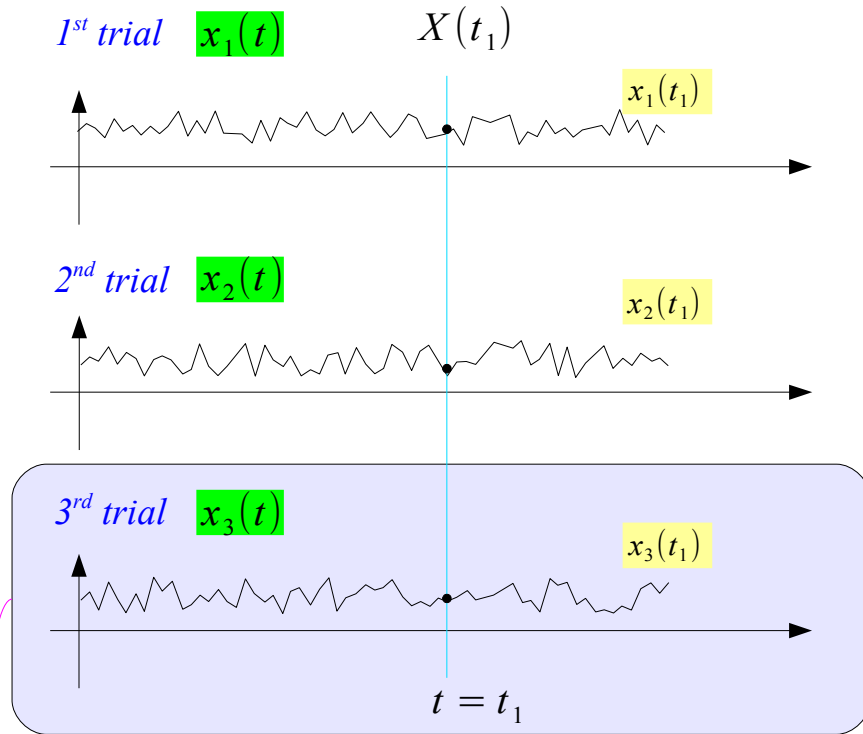
$$f(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) \Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2; t_2 - t_1)$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = E[X(t) X(t + \tau)]$$



# Time Average & Ensemble Average

mean function



Time Average

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \mu_x$$

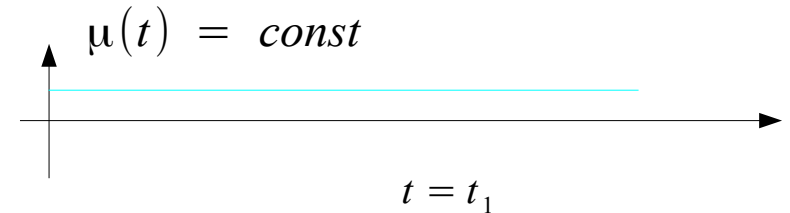
Ensemble Average

$$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n(t)$$

$$\downarrow N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$E[X(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x; t) dx = \mu(t)$$

Stationary Process



Ergodic Process

$$\mu(t) = \mu_x$$

# Time Average & Ensemble Average

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autocorrelation function

Ensemble Average

Time Average

# Time Average & Ensemble Average

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autocorrelation function

Ensemble Average

Moving Average Filter

Matched Filter



# Correlation Functions (1)

## auto-covariance function

$$C_{xx}(t_1, t_2) = E \left[ \underbrace{(X(t_1) - \mu_x(t_1))}_{\text{green}} \underbrace{(X(t_2) - \mu_x(t_2))}_{\text{blue}} \right]$$

$$C_{xx}(t_2 - t_1) = E \left[ (X(t_1) - \mu_x(t_1)) (X(t_2) - \mu_x(t_2)) \right]$$

$$C_{xx}(\tau) = E \left[ (X(t) - \mu_x) (X(t + \tau) - \mu_x) \right]$$

## auto-correlation function

$$R_{xx}(t_1, t_2) = E \left[ \underbrace{X(t_1)}_{\text{green}} \underbrace{X(t_2)}_{\text{blue}} \right]$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = E \left[ X(t) X(t + \tau) \right]$$

# Correlation Functions (2)

## cross-covariance function

$$C_{xy}(t_1, t_2) = E \left[ \underbrace{(X(t_1) - \mu_x(t_1))}_{\text{green}} \underbrace{(Y(t_2) - \mu_y(t_2))}_{\text{blue}} \right]$$

$$C_{xy}(\tau) = E \left[ (X(t) - \mu_x) (Y(t + \tau) - \mu_y) \right]$$

## cross-correlation function

$$R_{xy}(t_1, t_2) = E \left[ \underbrace{X(t_1)}_{\text{green}} \underbrace{Y(t_2)}_{\text{blue}} \right]$$

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = E \left[ X(t) Y(t + \tau) \right]$$

# Ergodicity

$$\mu_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

$$\hat{\mu}_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \bar{x}$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_x^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt = \bar{x}^2$$

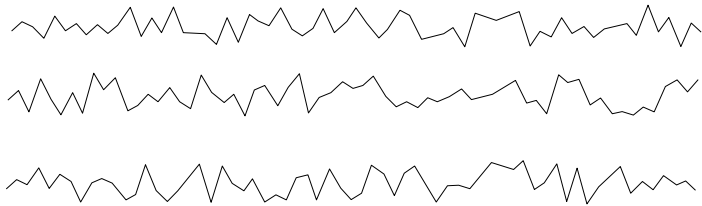
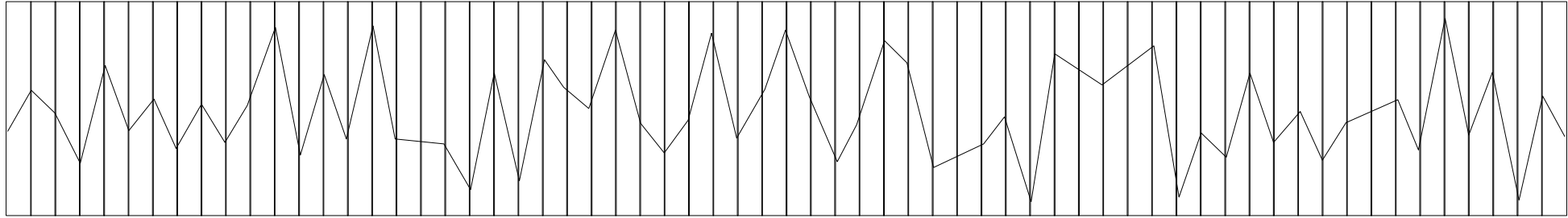
$$C_{xy}(\tau) = E[(X(t) - \mu_x)(Y(t+\tau) - \mu_y)]$$

$$C_{xy}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (x(t) - \mu_x)(y(t+\tau) - \mu_y) dt$$

$$\hat{C}_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T - \tau} \int_0^{T - \tau} (x(t) - \bar{x})(y(t+\tau) - \bar{y}) dt \quad 0 \leq \tau < T$$

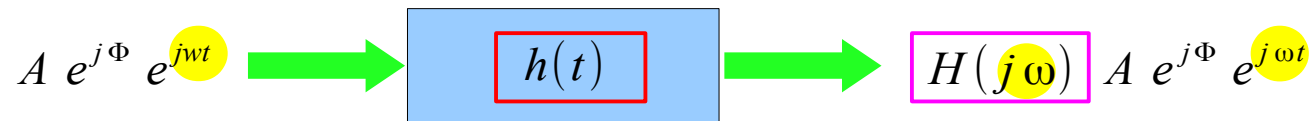
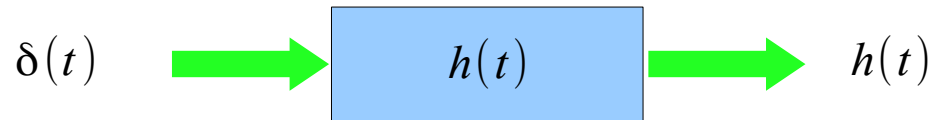
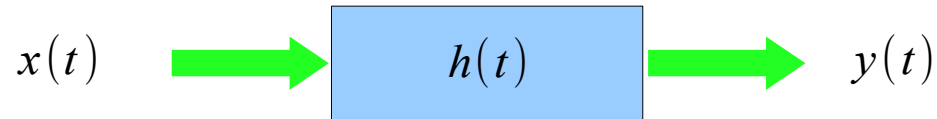
$$\hat{C}_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T - |\tau|} \int_0^{T - |\tau|} (x(t) - \bar{x})(y(t+\tau) - \bar{y}) dt \quad -T < \tau \leq 0$$

# Time Average



# Frequency Response

$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(t - \tau) d\tau$$



single frequency  
component :  $\omega$

single frequency  
component :  $\omega$

$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

## References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
- [3] K.H. Shin, J.K. Hammond, Fundamentals of Signal Processing for Sound and Vibration Engineers, Wiley, 2008