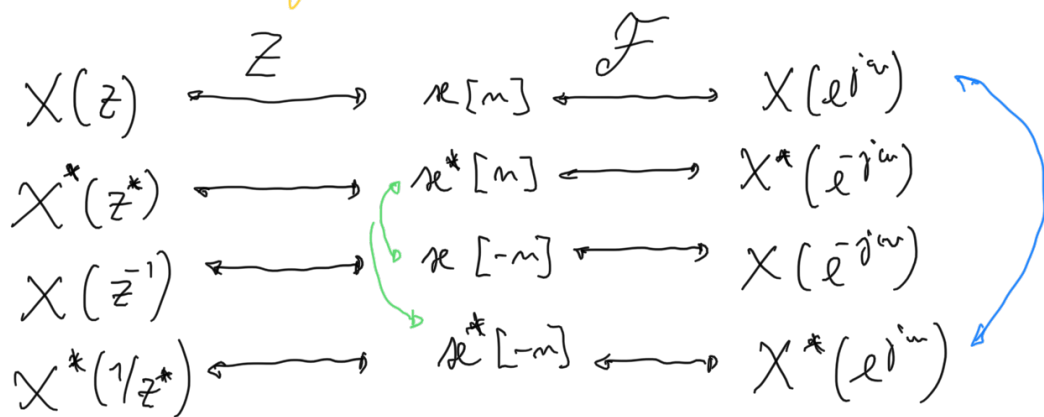


PDSIO4MAY2021

Lecture #21

The auto-correlation and the cross-correlation
 The Wiener Khintchine Theorem
 The Parseval Theorem (particular case of W-
 Computation of the A.C. and C.C.
 using the DFT



auto-correlation function:

$$C_x[m] \triangleq x[m] * x^*[-m] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] x^*[k-m]$$

↑
shift
or "lag"

cross-correlation function:

$$C_{xy}[m] \triangleq x[m] * y^*[-m] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] y^*[k-m]$$

in the Fourier domain:

$$C_x[m] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} C_x(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega}) \cdot X^*(e^{j\omega}) = |X(e^{j\omega})|^2$$

$$C_x[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 e^{j\omega m} d\omega$$

Wiener-Khinchine Theorem

$$X(z) X^*(1/z^*) \xleftrightarrow{Z} C_x[m] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} C_x(e^{j\omega}) = |X(e^{j\omega})|^2$$

spectral density of energy

$$C_x[0] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] x^*[k] = \sum_k |x[k]|^2 = E_x$$

$$C_x[0] = E_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

Parseval Theorem

spectral density of energy

$$X(z) Y^*(1/z^*) \xleftrightarrow{Z} C_{xy}[m] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(e^{j\omega}) Y^*(e^{j\omega})$$

PROPERTIES

$$C_x[m] = C_x^*[-m]$$

$$C_{xy}[m] = C_{yx}^*[-m]$$

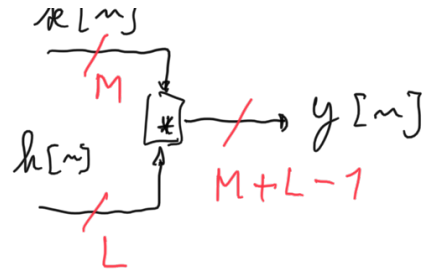
$$|C_x[m]| \leq |C_x[0]|$$

$$|C_{xy}[m]| \leq \sqrt{C_x[0] C_y[0]}$$

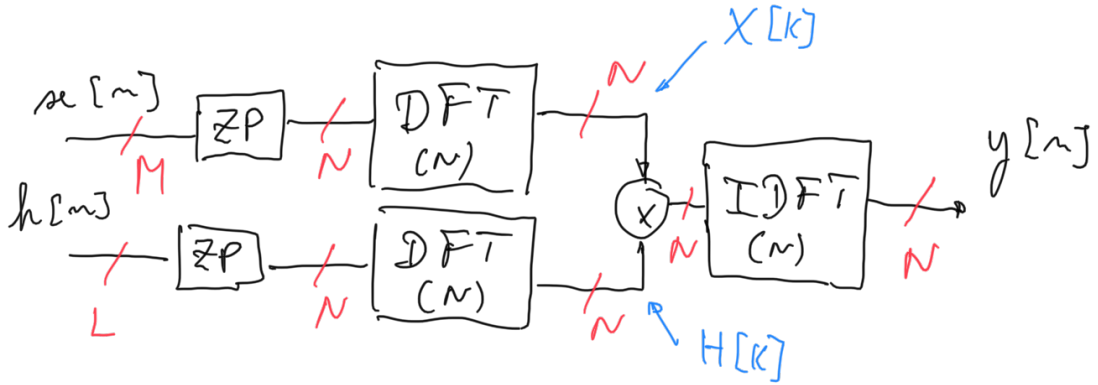
using the DFT

1. The "usual" convolution

$$y[m] = x[m] * h[m]$$



$$N \geq M + L - 1$$



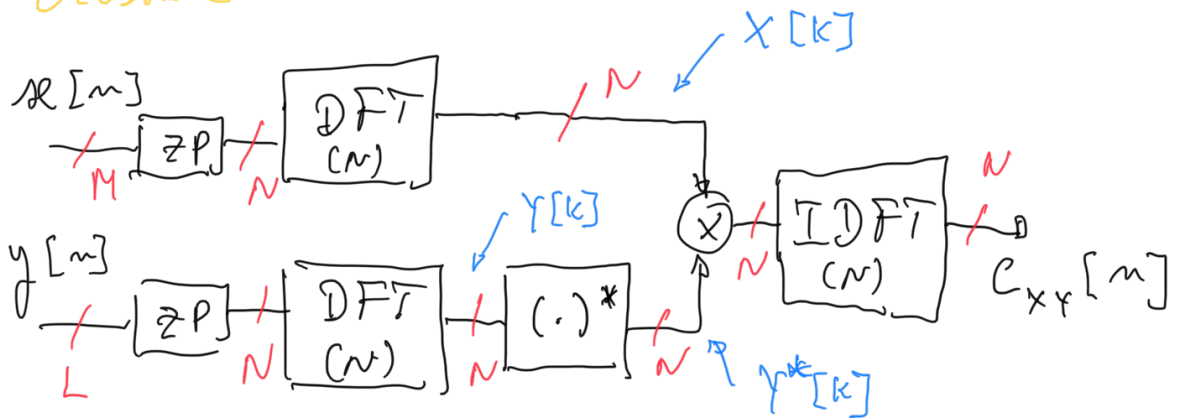
$$y[m] = x[m] \textcircled{*} h[m] \equiv x[m] * h[m]$$

↑ ↑
after zero-padding

2. C.C. and A.C.

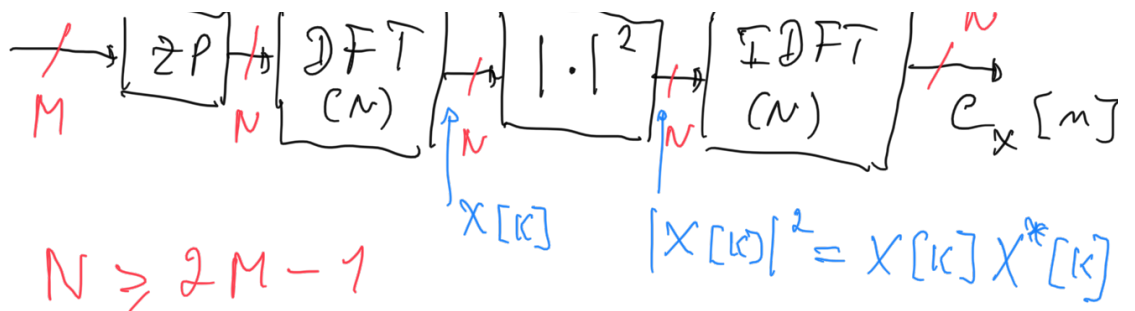
$$C_{xy}[m] = x[m] * y^*[-m]$$

cross-correlation



auto-correlation (particular case of cross-correlation)

$$x[m]$$



zP \equiv zero-padding