

RANDON PROCESSES

a sample space of a
giver

Random variables →

mapping
from

дадисл

Experiment into
ser

a complex nos.

Discrete time R.P →

the net

A discrete time

g real

mapping from a sample space or int
distuste time rignal $x(\wedge)$.

time R.P is a collection & ensemble

g

25

Signal

e.

Ex: 20thing of a fair dis. Let the outcome be aligned to a

RV A . $12A \leq 6$ with equal prob.

$$x(r) = A \cos(n\omega_0 r)$$

a RP is created with that Comish

With

an entremble

depeier + equally propable discrete time rignals.

Ex flipping a fair coin .

$$x(N) =$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

& x

Heads is

-1

Tails

Hipped in jopped

random

X_n) is D.T.R.P

Comistency of

the Coin at time n , in no

If the flip of the

coin

the

Outcome

known as

the coin at

any

the jeep

of

Bernoulli process

Ex: Given a R.P X_n , other

ad

Six

frequency of 1st
-is.

way
affects

the

other time, then $x(t)$ is

$R \cdot P \cdot I(\hat{\cdot})$, other processes
may be generated by
transforming $z(\hat{\cdot})$. A useful
transformation in linear filtering.

Criver

a

Bernoulli

by
filtering

$I(G)$. a new process may
process $x(G)$.

filtering $x(t)$ with peos order
recursive filter,

$(n$

.

$$y(n) = 0.5y(n-1)$$

(mai) +xG)

Ex Roulette wheel,
ancy

no.

The
generated

in the

internal [0,1] in
equally

likely to occur. If the no. obtained
with the

Assigned to
the

wheel in

Expansi
on

3a
x

to the R.U.D,

span of the
ses the expirite

to may

$x = \{x\}^{^^}$, where $x \in C$ is either

620

to 2010 a one for no

Gud

fo a particular value of s.

may $r=no$,

value x (mo) is a R.U that is

an

defin
ed

The ignal

The

on the Apa sample

lach co en

here in a

space as for each

valin

g

2 (20).

Henco a R.P may

correspon
ng

also

he wewed an an

indend

$Y(-2), x(-), x(0), x(\cdot), x(2), \dots$

repents

of

RV,

Each Ruin a

requen

co

has underlying prob.
destitution

div.

$F_{X(m)}(d): P_X$

$E_X(m) < d]$

+ prob. demita

penction

$f_x(a)$

(d).

d

(3)

F_{xmm}

(α),

do

The

joire

$F_{xcw, x}$

(mz), . x

(mm)

distribution

penctions

(d... da) . $P_{xf_x}(a)$ & d., . . .

$x(o_x) \leq da$,

Canide a RP peroned from a

requires jo Cranian R.V

26).

Yh

If to R.v xa)

are

known as

sqance.

unconcatated, then the

рлол

и

white Camerian Noise

Ensemble

Averages

na vey

random poiseline

Since a Discrete time R.P is an indexed

P.v, we

may

calculate the

mean

g

each

variables & generate the
deterministic

$$m_X(n) = [E X(n)] .$$

known as the mean

value

the process

t

the

process.

as a

g

sequence

of

these random

sequence .

This

defines

defines the

average

Compu ting

defines
the

$$\sigma^2(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N [x(n) - \bar{x}]^2$$

variance

squared deviation

E

the
the variance

g

each R.U in the requerce ,

process. This represents the
average

the

process away from the mean.

The autocovariance

is

define

d

4

as

$$C_X(x, e) = \{ [x(x) - m_X(x)] [x(e) - m_X(e)]^* \}$$

the autocorrelation

relati

ng

$$S_{XX}(K, 8) = E \{ x(x) x^*(1) \}$$

the R.U. $x(x)$ & $x(\wedge)$.

of $K=1$, the autocovariance reduces to variance

$$C_X(k) = \sigma_X^2 \delta(k)$$

The autocovariance & autocorrelation functions

$$C_{XY}(k) = r_X(k) \sigma_Y - \mu_Y(k) \sigma_X$$

For Zero mean

processes,

are related

by

autocovariance & autocorrelation are

equal.

In the discussions, it is assumed that R.P. will always be assured to have zero

4 autocorrelation

sequences

may

mean so

that autocovariance

be used

interchangeably.

This assumption results in no

Let for any process $x(n)$ that has

of wide-sense stationarity, since,

nonzero mean, a

zero mean

process $y(n)$ may always be formed by subtracting $m(n)$ from $x(n)$

mean

$$y(n) = x(n) - m(n)$$

the

of $C_{xx}(k, 1) = 0$ for $k \neq 0$, the R-V $x(n)$ & $x(n+1)$ are uncorrelated

+ knowledge

of

using

the

other

one

not help in the estimation

does a linear estimator.

70

Ex

Harmonic Process

& ponal.

Ex::

An important R.P found in applo.
such as jadar

is the harmonic procers.

да

signal

processing is

real valued R.P is the random phase
sinusoid,

$$x(\hat{t}) = A \sin(n\omega_0 t + \theta)$$

A + ω_0 - fixed constant.

$\theta \sim \mathcal{U}(-\pi, \pi)$

unipormly

unepormly destibuted over the

interval $-\pi$ to π (ie) prob. density
 pene. for $\&$ is

The

using

mean

Ma (n)

$$f(x) =$$

{

$\frac{1}{2\pi}$

=

271-7

$$-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$$

0, otherwise

the process,

\$

$$= [x_m]$$

$$= E \{A \sin(n\omega_0 + 4)\}.$$

the equation $\{y\} = \{gray\}$.
I glad fx ladder.]

$$m_2(n) = \sqrt{A} \sin(n\omega_0 + \phi) \quad (*)$$

doc = SI A Sin (not da

Thus 26 is a

26) is

20

$x(\hat{\cdot})$ is a zero mean process. The autocorrelation

8

$$R_x(x, 0) = \{x(x) x^*(8)\} = \{A \sin(k\omega_0 + 6) A \sin(Ivory)\}$$

$$[2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$$

A

2

This is
expectation

Constant

f

($\cos(kr) \cos(2x)$).

($\cos(kr) \cos(2x)$) de



$2 [\sin(kr) \cos(2x) - \sin(kr) \cos(2x)]$

tan

$2 \sin(kr) \cos(2x)$ (and +

Con[(Ken)vo] Sin T

-18

co

(SAN&T=0]

Cos [+1)wo]

Sud

rx (k, e) =

nr

Cos [(x-1)

wo]

r

Comple

x

harmoni

proces

a similar
fashion, for the

them

mean

$$x(n) = Apj$$

$$(nwo+y)$$

$$Mx(n) = E$$

f the process in

{ACI(OH

O+)] =

E

A

the autocorrelation in

$$2x(x.1): \& \{1(k) \quad x^* \quad (*)\} =$$

$\varepsilon[A @j (nur)$

for both
functions

$$Axe^{-j(n+y)}$$

mean is a

Constant & the

autorevelation $rack.l)$ is a func. off the diss.
b/w kde

This he

$$2x(k, 2) = rx(x-1,0).$$

pie

st

second order statistin does not

depend upon

absolute time

process

The autocovariance & autoconsetation sequences provides

imps about the statistical relationship b/w two R.V that are

same proces eg: $x(k)$ & $x(x)$.

derived

the same

from On apple,
envolving

to determine the

Places $x(k) +$

covariance

more than one R.P it is need

o correlation blu R.0 in

another

yes.

+R.U in another

Cuver two R.P $2(n)$ & $y(e)$, the
loss-covariance

defined

by

$$C_{xy}(k, 1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=0}^{N-k} [x(p) - \bar{x}] [y(p+k) - \bar{y}]$$

of the cross-correlation

ϵ

by

$$C_{xy}(k, 1) = \frac{1}{N-k} \sum_{p=0}^{N-k} [x(p) - \bar{x}] [y(p+k) - \bar{y}]$$

ϵ

There is a relationship between the relation.

$$C_{xy}(k, 1) = S_{xy}(k)$$

(x.1) - m (a) og (1)

$$r_{xy} = \frac{m_{xy}}{m_y^2}$$

Two R.P $x(N)$

$+y(\hat{^})$

are said to be uncorrelated

are said to be a
thogonal if

$$C_{zy}(x, 1) = 0.$$

(Two RP xG)

$+y(\hat{^})$

day

$$(x-1) = 0$$

xy

Orthog

onal

not

Zero mean

RP that are

necessarily orthogonal

one

if

uncorrelated, but

are uncorrelated.

Ex Consider the pair of processes, $x(n)$

+ $y(x)$ where

$$y(n) = x(n-1)$$

The cross correlation b/w $x(m)$ & $y(n)$ is

$$2z^{-1} (KJ) = \{ (x(k) g^+(1)) \} = (x(x) x(6-1)] = 2x(x, 1-1)$$

If

yes

The Conu.

g

x()

cos a

deterministic

regueres

)

hr

$$y() : \Sigma (m) x(n-m)$$

$$h(mx)$$

Mind

The cross correlation in

(k,e)

E

$$\text{Day}(41) = 0 (x(H) x +$$

(1)] . (G20) Σh (m) x
(l_m)]

En

many

Σht (m) rx (k,
d-m)

M:-2

apple, noire is modeled as
additive

9

no

that

4

$x(n)$ denotes the signal & $w(n)$ is the noise

the recorded signal is

$$y(n) = x(n) + w(n)$$

The autocorrelation of $y(n)$ by $(1, 4) = E \{ y(n) y(n+4) \}$

E

is

$$= E \{ [x(n) + w(n)] [x(n+4) + w(n+4)]^* \}$$

$$= E \{ x(n)x(n+4) \} + E \{ x(n)w(n+4) \} + E \{ w(n)x(n+4) \} + E \{ w(n)w(n+4) \}$$

of

$x(n)$ & $w(n)$ are

uncorrelated, then

$$((x(kw^* (l)] = =$$

$$\{wreset()\}=0$$

$$Ry (x,1) = 2x (x,e) +$$

$$\&w (k,x)$$

$$(K,p).$$

$$)$$

Prope
rty

f

$$tws R. P x G)$$

$$+g (n)$$

are unconclated, then the

g

Sum

autocorelation

is

еди

я

the

$$z(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y(k)$$

is

to the sum

$$dz(K, l) = A x(K, d) + b y(x, x)$$

the autorevelations

of x_n & gas.

are said to be

functi

a

g

$$f_x(x) =$$

Gaussian

Process

With $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ a

vector

real valued R.U,

8

xin said to be Cranesion Random vecte & he R.U Xi

jointly

the n Rux

Caussian if the joins
peob.density

$$(2\pi)^{n/2} |G|^{-1/2}$$

exp

$$\cdot \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x - m) G^{-1} (x - m)^T \right\}$$

where

$m_x =$

$[m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n]$ in a vector

CO

Contou

containing

mean

8 x

$$m_i = \epsilon S_{xy}$$

matrix with elements

(is a symmetric positive definite matrix

C_{ij} that

are

the

Covariances b/w $X_i +$

$$C_{ij} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_{ik} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{jk} - \bar{x}_j)$$

$|C(x)|$ - determinant

A discrete time P.P. is said to be Gaussian

if

The covariance matrix.

every finite collection

D

samples of $I(\sim)$ Ale

8

A Gaussian P.P in completely defined

Covariance matrix.

Stationary

Processes

S

are

known.

jointl

y

Gaussian

Once the mean reches &

many signal proving appl., the
statistin de

CM

after independent
of time.

called
stationary

In

ensemble

averages of

a R.P Are

Such

proceses

Jus

g

time

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independe

nt of

oder density
penction of

$$f_{X(n)}(d) = f_X(n+x)(\alpha)$$

Process .

a R.P $x(n)$ in

all 14, then

The
proces **Stationary** .

To a

is said to be

fiest

order

flor

pest

order

поско **oder stationary**

stationary

procs, the

statistin coill be independent

Constan

of

$$m_x(n) = m_x + 6s^2$$

A рлоша

The second order

depends

only

if

h

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time. Ex. The mean coill be ^{+ vacance}

is said to be second order statis

join

statis
ary

density function $f_X(x)$,
 $X(n)$ (d, de)

the difference $X(n) - X(n-1)$ &
 nor

$X(n)$, & nor on individual

times n . dne. The process and in
 second order statis

k , the

stationar

y

proceses $X(n)$ & $X(n+k)$ have same

if for any x ,

second-order of joint
 density perction.

$$E_{X(n)}(X(n)) = E_{X(n+k)}(X(n+k)) = \mu$$

$$E_{X(n)}(X(n)X(n+k)) = E_{X(n+k)}(X(n+k)X(n)) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

If a
 process

be

pes

t

(0.0)

in

second-order
stationary

oder stati

statio
nary

(L., dr)

then is coin also

In addition second order
stationary

have second-order statistin that are vivacious
processes have second-order statistin
to a time ship ja process. The
autoconétation reque
has the
property,

$$r_x(k, l) = r_x(x+n, 1+r),$$

The Covelation blw $RU_x(k)$ & 2 (1) depends only dep. $K-1$, seperatin two Ro in time. This dip. kla Called the lag,

$$r_x(x, l) = r_x(x-e)$$

A

рлоги

is said to be stationary of order I

L

of the prowess $x_a) + x(n+k)$ have the

same 1-th ader

joine

density
pinctions.

A

that in

рошо

stationary for all siders

2.70

said to be stationary

in the strict sense.

Wide Sense

Stationarity

A R.P. $X(t)$ is said to be wide sense

stationary

The

following

1. The mean

condition

is

satisfied

да

a process is a constant, $E\{X(t)} = m$

2. The autocorrelation $r_{xx}(\tau)$ (K.1) depends only

3. The variance

In 2-ard
statuery

En

w3s

g

process in finite, $(x(0) < \infty$.
prète, $(x(0) < \infty$.

Constraints

Constraints are

So, was in weak

place

d

are

on the diff.,
Kal.

placed in density
perches.

in ensemble average.

Constraints than second-order

stationarity.

proces

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Corauance

in completely defined

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ЕДИТЬ

stiverem staturarity.

f CUSS

Ex:

1. Bernoulli

pachuele instáve

not wss

Ости

process & t
doen nor aper
the surcome

2. Mandon phase nimesid

$$2 C^{\wedge}) = A \text{ Sin } (nwo+).$$

Sinusoide

proces

$$X (^) = A \text{ Cos } (nw .) .$$

RP at
ay
as other instant.

(Two peores 20) & y() are raid to

be jointly

stationary if $x(n)$

& $y(n)$

are wide sense

stationary

of the cross correlation

$R_{xy}(k)$ depends only

on the

wide

lags, $k-l$

$R_{xy}(k) =$

$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-k-1}$

$(x(n+k) - \bar{x})(y(n) - \bar{y})$

xy

.

S_{xy}

Properties

$R_{xy}(k)$ (and) $\{x(n), y(n)\}$

= 0)).

autocorrelation

Property - Symmetry

перши
sequence
of

WSS RP

леднел
a

SMMP

The autocorrelation

sequence
of

Conjugate symmetry function ; &

$$r_x(k) = x x^*(-k)$$

a WSS RP in

a

sequence in
myownetrz

so a mel

the autocovrelation

ром

prouen

,

леднико

$$Xx(x) = xx(-x).$$

Propertya –

Mean

ворићс

я

The

Squar

value

autounelativn

2

ледило за это росло
value of the
process, peосец,

well to the mean

lag

120 ~

equal

squale

$$22(0) = \{laca\}$$

$$1^{\wedge}y_0$$

Property 3 - Maximum value

The magnitude of lag k

a wise R.P. at

at

lag

k = 0,

the autocorrelation

ледшее 3

i serper

$$2x(0) = 12x(k)!$$

Properte 4 -

Periodicity

Such

The auto relation

has

some

$$X_x(k_0) = 2x(0)$$

bounded by its
value

w_{SS} RP

require j_a

$COSS$

K_0 , then $e_x(k)$ in periode
with period

k_0 .

E

$$\{ (x(n) = x(n-2)) \} : 0$$

& x a) i raid to be

mean

одном ренов

6

Ex

xander phan stressid,

6th

Једши

xG) . A las (nwo+p), the autoren.

Sequen

dre (x): A2 (on (K()).

If

ZA

wo D/N, ther

penedir with perined N + x

G) an

Ex(k) in

penedir

square periodo

Auto covariance &

Autocorrelation Matrices

The autocovariance & autocorrelation

matrices

are

real

00

important second-order statistical characteristics
often represented
in matrix form.

$$\mathbf{x} = [x(0), x(1), \dots, x(p)]^T$$

is a vector

of $p+1$ values

of a process $x(n)$, the outer

Product

**

$$2x(0) \quad R_x(21)$$

$$r_x(-p)$$

$$Я_x(i) \quad Я_x(o)$$

$$xx(1-p)$$

$$2x(p)$$

$$2x(p-1)$$

$$\lambda_x(0)$$

$$2x(0) \quad 2x^*(1)$$

$$2x(p)$$

$$2x(1) \quad dx(0)$$

$$2x(p-1)$$

7

$$r_x(p)$$

$$2x(p-1)$$

$$2x(0)$$

The autocovariance matrix

is

formed by
fournig

ar outer

The vector $(x - mx)$ with

$(x - mx)$ with

itself

itself + taxis

produser

of expected
value.

$$C_2 = \{ (x - m_2) \}$$

$$(x - m;) "]$$

F

The relation b/w R_x & C_x

$$C_x = R_x - m_2 m_a$$

H

is

Where

$$m_x = [m_x, m_x()]$$

~

a чeгo

near

processes the

autocovariance & autocorrelation

matives are

equal.

The autocorrelation matrix, in addition to being Hermitian, all

elements

along

the

The terms

each

of a Hermitian Toeplitz Matrix

are

the

diagonal

elements

are

equal.

The R_x in

is

real

valued random

peorces, the
autoconclation

Properties

of

matix à a

symmeter Toeplitz mater

Autocorrelation Mater

Property:!

The autocorelation matrix

a3a

aWiss R.P xh) in

a Hermetian Goeplitz matix,

$R_x = \text{Soep}(2260),$

des, . . . d. (p).

Property

: 2

The autocorrelation
matrix of a

Was R.P is

be shown that

non negative
definite, $R_X > 0$.

Proof or mun

$$a^T R_X a > 0$$

matrix, then

R_X

that if x is an
autocorrelation

for any vector a . Since $R_X = E\{xx^T\}$,

$$a^T R_X a = a^T [E\{xx^T\}] a = E\{a^T x x^T a\}$$

111

=

$$E\{(ax)^T (x^* a)\}$$

$$a'' \text{ he } a = = \\ \{1a'' \times 1'' \}$$

is a

$$|a'' \times 1''| \leq \rho \\ \text{any } a \in \{1a'' \times \\ 1''\} > 0$$

Property

3

The

eigenvalue
s

are
real, dx,
of

the autocorrelation matrix

is

a wide random

process

are real &
nonnegative

This

in

became

4 the

Hermitian matrix real

eigen
values f

nonnegative
definite

matrix structure.

Example

Autocorrelation matrix

g

random phase
sinusoid

the autocorrelation function of
random phase

period

$$M_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} A^2 \cos(\omega \tau)$$

(on (X, W))

A 2×2 Autocor. matrix

A2

Re: [cove

Rx

Co wo

The

Eigenvalue
s

Caro

Convo

ale

$[Rx - \sqrt{2}) 50$

0

obtained by
solvey,

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \omega_0 & 1-d \\ (1-4)2 & \cos \omega_0 20 \end{vmatrix}$$

->

$$1-1 = + \cos \omega_0 \quad d = 1 - \cos \omega_0$$

7.10

$$de = 1 + \cos \omega_0 1 +$$

7, 0,

of the determinant

$$\det(R_x) = 1 - \cos \omega_0 = 5m^2 \omega_0^2 \gg 0$$

$R_x =$ nonnegative

definite if

$\omega_0 \neq 0$, T , $R_x =$
partially

in

depurat

o.

Example

Consider

g

tus

a complex valued proces
comsting of

Complex
exponentials,

$$g_{a1} = A e^{j(\omega_0 n + \phi)}$$

where A, B, , U2 - Constants

$$+ n e^{j(\omega_0 n + \alpha)}$$

a sum

uncanceland random variables

The

Autocorrelation

$$Exponential a(n) = A e^{j(\omega_0 n + \phi)}$$

repence of a single
complex

in

$$r_x(x) = \frac{1}{2} A^2 e^{j2\omega_0 x}$$

The autoconclation requere

& $y(a)$

by (k) = 1A12 @jkw. +

1A) 2 ejkwa

The

autoconctation mativa i

Ry =

1412 /

مازه

&

tejo,

the

y

The

eiger

eiger value

8 by

au.

$$[Ry - 121 = 0$$

$$2-1 e_j \text{ te jur}$$

ميارم

2-2

$$\sim) (2-4)-(e) (ette)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2-1) 2 \cdot I \text{ to } j(v) ,$$

1

Hej

a)

co.

+1

$$te -j (vw) +c) (w1-w2)$$

$$-) (2-1) 2 = 2 + e_j) .$$

-)

$$(2-1) = 2+2600$$

$$(w1-w1)$$

$$-) (2-4) = 2 (14 (os$$

$$(Wi-w1))$$

2

2 (2 Car
(wide))

$$(2-1) = 4$$

$$\text{CON } (W-W2$$

र

$$22-1 = \pm 9 \text{ Cos}2$$

g

$$-) d=212600$$

(V)

$$2) =$$

+

L

e

% 0

1,0

$$\text{तो} = 2+2000$$

$$(1-2) \quad 12=2-260$$

$$(021-V2) \quad 8,0$$

२

1+ las 20:26010