

This is all wonderful stuff; but suppose we don't know the underlying model ~~to~~ that gave rise to our signal?

### Estimating correlation

Assume  $X$  &  $Y$  are jtlly w.s.s. processes, i.e.

$$E\{X[n]\} = \mu_x$$

$$E\{Y[n]\} = \mu_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{xy}[m, m+n] &= E\{X[m] Y[m+n]\} \\ &= r_{xy}[n] \end{aligned}$$

Suppose we form sum

$$Z[n] = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} X[m] Y[m+n]$$

seq. of  
a/r.v.s

Consider

$$E\{Z[n]\} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} E\{X[m] Y[m+n]\}$$

$$E\{z[n]\} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} r_{xy}[n] = r_{xy}[n]$$

So we have an unbiased estimator of correlation.

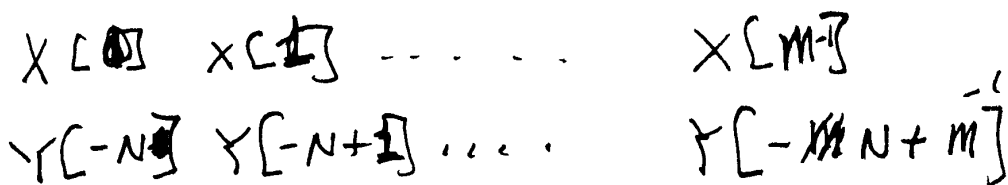
Let's look a little more closely at what this computation involves:

Suppose we computed  $\hat{r}_{xy}[n]$

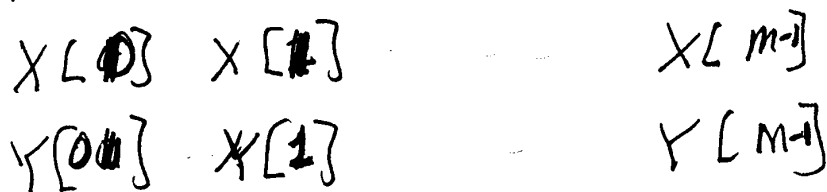
$$\hat{r}_{xy}[n] = z[n] \text{ for } -N \leq n \leq N$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} x[m] y[m+n]$$

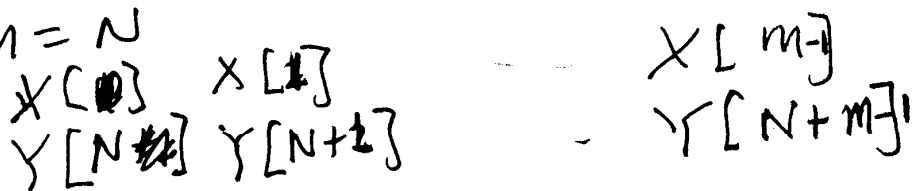
$n = -N$



$n = 0$

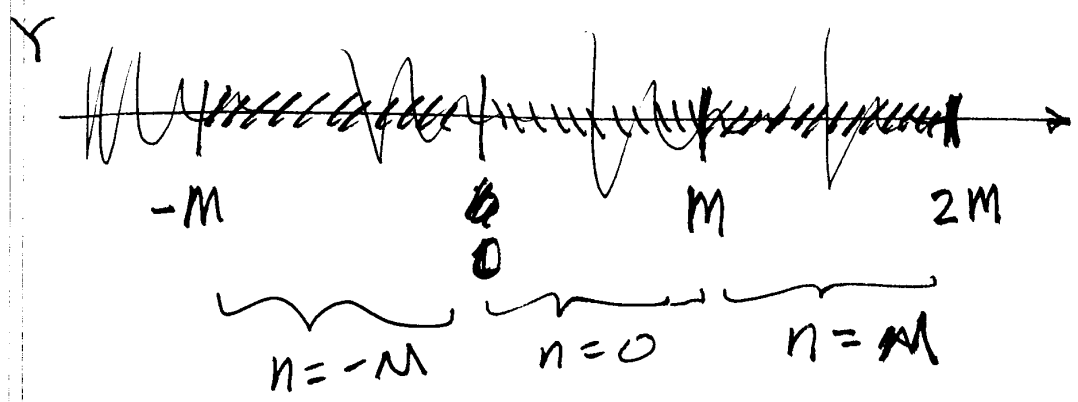


$n = N$



In each case, we used same dataset for  $X$ , but data used for  $Y$  varied

Suppose  $M = N$



Suppose instead we collect 2 sets of data

$$X[0] \dots X[M-1]$$

$$Y[0] \dots Y[M-1]$$

and use all this data to compute estimate for every  $n$

$$\text{let } X_{tr}[n] = X[n] \{ u[n] - u[n-M] \}$$

$$Y_{tr}[n] = Y[n] \{ u[n] - u[n-M] \}$$

Then let

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cancel{V}[n] &= \sum_m X_{tr}[m] Y_{tr}[m+n] \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} X_{tr}[m] Y_{tr}[m+n] \left\{ u[m+n] - u[m+n-M] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned}
 E\{V[n]\} &= \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} E\{X[m] Y[m+n]\} \\
 &\quad \left\{ u[m+n] - u[m+n-M] \right\} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} r_{xy}[n] \left\{ u[m+n] - u[m+n-M] \right\} \\
 (*) &= r_{xy}[n] \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \left\{ u[m+n] - u[m+n-M] \right\} \\
 &= r_{xy}[n] |M-n| \left\{ u[n+(M-1)] - u[n-(M-1)] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

So an unbiased estimate of correlation is given by

$$\hat{r}_{xy}^{\wedge}[n] = \frac{1}{M-n} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} X[m] Y_{tr}[m+n]$$

(17)

$$-(M-1) \leq n \leq M-1$$

Note that as  $M/n$  increases estimate becomes increasing noisy.

check on (\*)

For  $n = M-1$ , have

$$\sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \left\{ u[m+(M-1)] - u[m+(M-1)-M] \right\}$$

↑  
on at  
 $m = -(M-1)$

u[M-1]  
↑  
off at  $m = 1$

So  
get  
only  
1 term

For  $n = -(M-1)$ , have

$$\sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \left\{ u[m-(M-1)] - u[m-(M-1)-M] \right\}$$

↑  
on at  
 $m = M-1$

↑  
off at  
 $m = 2M-1$

So  
again  
get  
only  
1 term  
in sum