

Stationarity

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Based on
Probability, Random Variables and Random Signal Principles,
P.Z. Peebles, Jr. and B. Shi

Outline

- 1 First-Order Stationary Processes
- 2 Correlation and Covariance Functions

First Order Stationary

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

if the first order density function
does not change with a shift in time origin

$$f_X(x_1; t_1) = f_X(x_1; t_1 + \Delta)$$

must be true for any time t_1 and any real number Δ
if $X(t)$ is to be a **first-order stationary**

Consequences of stationarity

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$f_X(x, t_1)$ is independent of t_1
the **process mean** value is a constant

$$m_X(t) = \bar{X} = \text{constant}$$

the process mean value
N Gaussian random variables

$$m_X(t) = \bar{X} = \text{constant}$$

$$m_X(t_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x; t_1) dx$$

$$m_X(t_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x; t_2) dx$$

let $t_2 = t_1 + \Delta$

$$m_X(t_1) = m_X(t_1 + \Delta)$$

Second-Order Stationary Process

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

if the second order density function
does not change with a shift in time origin

$$f_X(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) = f_X(x_1, x_2; t_1 + \Delta, t_2 + \Delta)$$

must be true for any time t_1, t_2 and any real number Δ
if $X(t)$ is to be a second-order stationary

Auto-correlation function

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

N^{th} -order Stationary Processes

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

if the second order density function
does not change with a shift in time origin

$$f_X(x_1, \dots, x_N; t_1, \dots, t_N) = f_X(x_1, \dots, x_N; t_1 + \Delta, \dots, t_N + \Delta)$$

must be true for any time t_1, \dots, t_N and any real number Δ
if $X(t)$ is to be a second-order stationary

Wide Sense Stationary Process

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$m_X(t) = \bar{X} = \text{constant}$$

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

The properties of autocorrelation functions (1)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$|R_{XX}(\tau)| \leq R_{XX}(0)$$

$$R_{XX}(-\tau) = R_{XX}(\tau)$$

$$R_{XX}(0) = E[X^2(t)]$$

$$P[|X(t+\tau) - X(t)| > \varepsilon] = \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} (R_{XX}(0) - R_{XX}(\tau))$$

The properties of autocorrelation functions (2)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

if $X(t) = \bar{X} + N(t)$ where $N(t)$ is WSS, is zero-mean, and has autocorrelation function $R_{NN}(\tau) \rightarrow 0$ as $|\tau| \rightarrow \infty$, then

$$\lim_{|\tau| \rightarrow \infty} R_{XX}(\tau) = \bar{X}^2$$

if $X(t)$ is mean square periodic, i.e, there exists a $T \neq 0$ such that $E[(X(t+T) - X(t))^2] = 0$ for all t , then $R_{XX}(t)$ will have a periodic component with the same period $R_{XX}(\tau)$ cannot have an arbitrary shape

Crosscorrelation functions (1)

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

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

$$R_{XY}(t, t + \tau) = E[X(t)Y(t + \tau)] = R_{XY}(\tau)$$

if

$$R_{XY}(t, t + \tau) = 0$$

then $X(t)$ and $Y(t)$ are called orthogonal processes

Crosscorrelation functions (2)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

if $X(t)$ and $Y(t)$ are statistically independent

$$R_{XY}(t, t + \tau) = E[X(t)Y(t + \tau)] = m_X(t)m_Y(t + \tau)$$

if $X(t)$ and $Y(t)$ are stistically independent and are at least WSS,

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = \overline{XY}$$

which is constant

The properties of crosscorrelation functions (1)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = R_{XY}(-\tau)$$

$$|R_{XY}(\tau)| = \sqrt{R_{XX}(0)R_{YY}(0)}$$

$$|R_{XY}(\tau)| \leq \frac{1}{2} [R_{XX}(0) + R_{YY}(0)]$$

The properties of crosscorrelation functions (2)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$R_{YX}(-\tau) = E[Y(t)X(t-\tau)] = E[Y(s+\tau)X(s)] = R_{XY}(\tau)$$

$$E\left[\{Y(t+\tau) + \alpha X(t)\}^2\right] \geq 0$$

the geometric mean of two positive numbers
cannot exceed their arithmetic mean

The properties of crosscorrelation functions (3)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$|R_{XY}(\tau)| \leq \frac{1}{2} [R_{XX}(0) + R_{YY}(0)]$$

$$\sqrt{R_{XX}(0)R_{YY}(0)} \leq \frac{1}{2} [R_{XX}(0) + R_{YY}(0)]$$

Covariance Functions

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$C_{XX}(t, t + \tau) = E[\{X(t) - m_X(t)\} \{X(t + \tau) - m_X(t + \tau)\}]$$

$$C_{XY}(t, t + \tau) = E[\{X(t) - m_X(t)\} \{Y(t + \tau) - m_Y(t + \tau)\}]$$

$$C_{XX}(t, t + \tau) = R_{XX}(t, t + \tau) - m_X(t)m_X(t + \tau)$$

$$C_{XY}(t, t + \tau) = R_{XY}(t, t + \tau) - m_X(t)m_Y(t + \tau)$$

at least jointly WSS

$$C_{XX}(\tau) = R_{XX}(\tau) - \bar{X}^2$$

$$C_{XY}(\tau) = R_{XY}(\tau) - \overline{XY}$$

The properties of covariance functions

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

For a WSS process, variance does not depend on time and if $\tau = 0$

$$C_{XX}(0) = R_{XX}(0) - \bar{X}^2$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = E \left[\{X(t) - E[X(t)]\}^2 \right] = C_{XX}(0)$$

if the two random processes uncorrelated

$$C_{XY}(t, t + \tau) = R_{XY}(t, t + \tau) - m_X(t)m_Y(t + \tau) = 0$$

$$R_{XY}(t, t + \tau) = m_X(t)m_Y(t + \tau)$$

Discrete-Time Processes and Sequences (1)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$m_X[n] = \bar{X}, m_Y[n] = \bar{Y}$$

$$R_{XX}[n, n+k] = R_{XX}[k]$$

$$R_{YY}[n, n+k] = R_{YY}[k]$$

$$C_{XX}[n, n+k] = R_{XX}[k] - \bar{X}^2$$

$$C_{YY}[n, n+k] = R_{YY}[k] - \bar{Y}^2$$

Discrete-Time Processes and Sequences (2)

 N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$$m_X[n] = \bar{X}, m_Y[n] = \bar{Y}$$

$$R_{XY}[n, n+k] = R_{XY}[k]$$

$$R_{YX}[n, n+k] = R_{YX}[k]$$

$$C_{XY}[n, n+k] = R_{XY}[k] - \bar{X}\bar{Y}$$

$$C_{YX}[n, n+k] = R_{YX}[k] - \bar{Y}\bar{X}$$

