

# Study Group

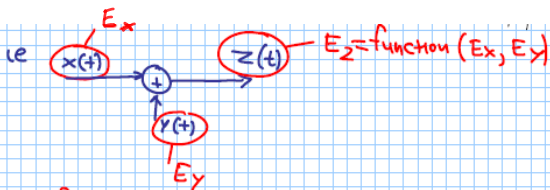
Professor A. Manikas

Imperial College London

Comms-1

Cross-Correlation  
&  
Cross-Correlation Coeff.

$$z(t) = x(t) + y(t)$$

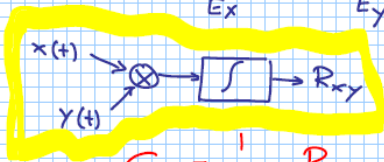


$$E_z = \int z^2(t) dt = \int (x(t) + y(t))^2 dt$$

$$= \int x^2(t) dt + \int y^2(t) dt + 2 \int x(t) y(t) dt$$

$E_x$   $E_y$

this is the cross-correlation



$$R_{xy} = \int x(t) y(t) dt$$

$$= C_{xy} \cdot \sqrt{E_x} \cdot \sqrt{E_y}$$

cross correlation coeff.

$$C_{xy} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_x} \sqrt{E_y}} R_{xy}$$

where  $-1 \leq C_{xy} \leq +1$

**N.B.:**  $R_{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \perp y(t)$  or  $x(t), y(t)$  have zero similarity  
(or  $C_{xy} = 0$ )

↑  
orthogonal

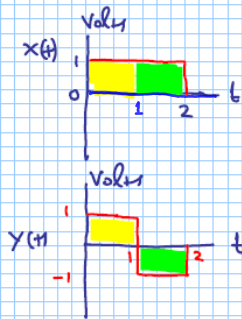
$R_{xy} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \& y(t)$  have some similarity ( $x(t) \neq y(t)$ )

$C_{xy} = 1 \Rightarrow x(t) \& y(t)$  are identical

$C_{xy} = -1 \Rightarrow x(t) \& y(t) \Rightarrow x(t) = -y(t)$

i.e. identical but opposite

**PS2. Q1**



$$E_x = \int x^2(t) dt = \int_0^2 1 dt = 2$$

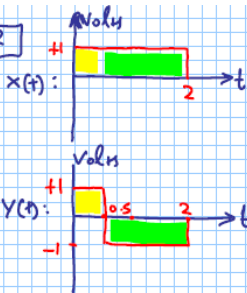
$$E_y = \int y^2(t) dt = \int_0^1 1^2 dt + \int_1^2 (-1)^2 dt = 2$$

$$E_z = \int z^2(t) dt = E_x + E_y + 2R_{xy} = 4$$

$$R_{xy} = \int x(t)y(t) dt = \int_0^1 1 \times 1 dt + \int_1^2 1 \times (-1) dt = 0$$

$C_{xy} = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$

PS2.Q2



$$E_x = 2$$

$$E_y = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{xy} &= \int x(t)y(t)dt = \\
 &= \int_0^{0.5} x(t)y(t)dt + \int_{0.5}^2 x(t)y(t)dt \\
 &\quad \text{|| } 0.5 \quad \quad \quad \text{|| } -1.5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.5 + (-1.5) = -1$$

$$E_2 = E_x + E_y + 2R_{xy}$$

$$= 2 + 2 + 2 \times (-1) = 2$$

$$C_{xy} = -0.5$$