

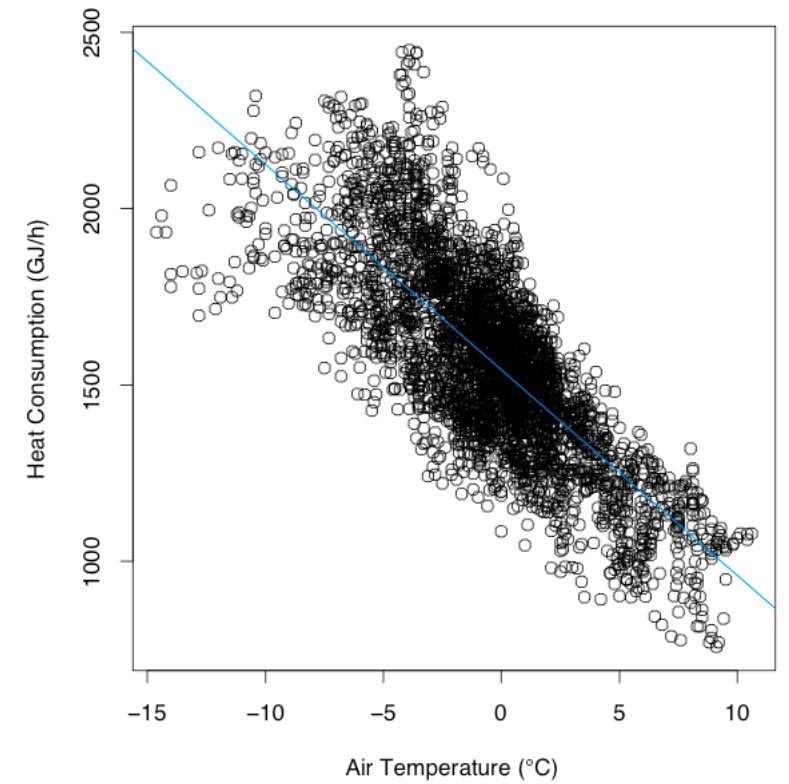
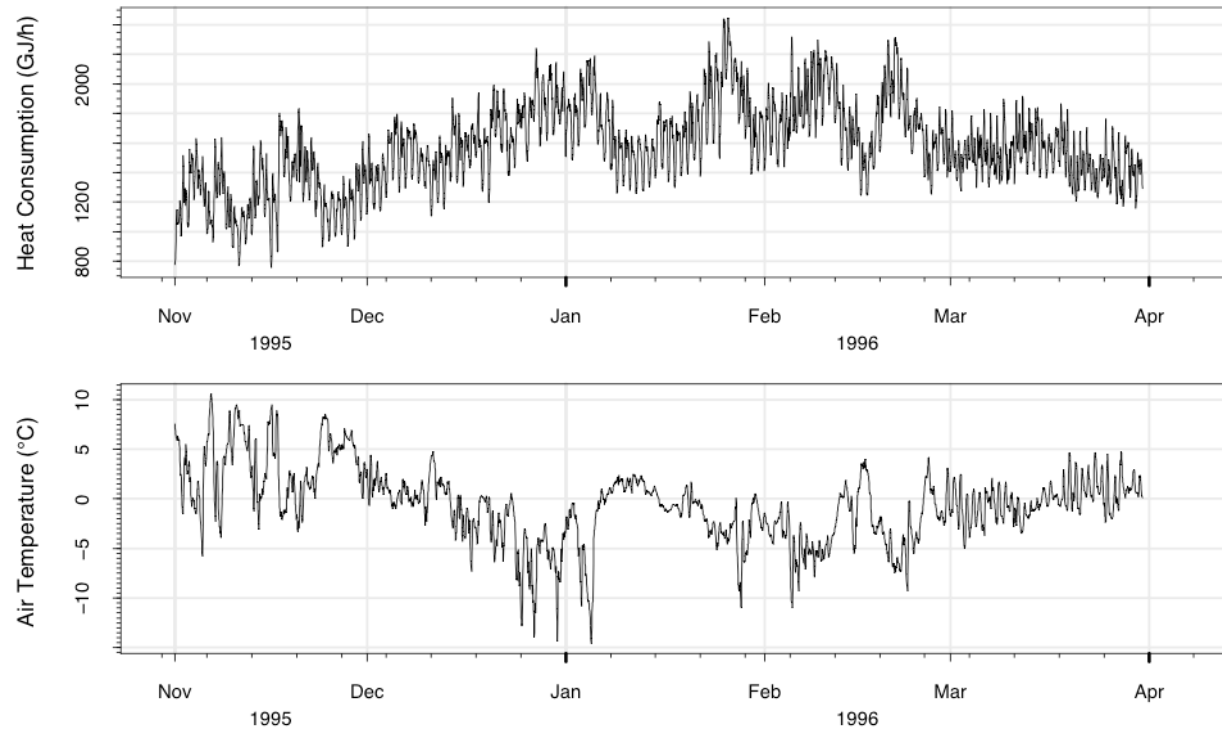


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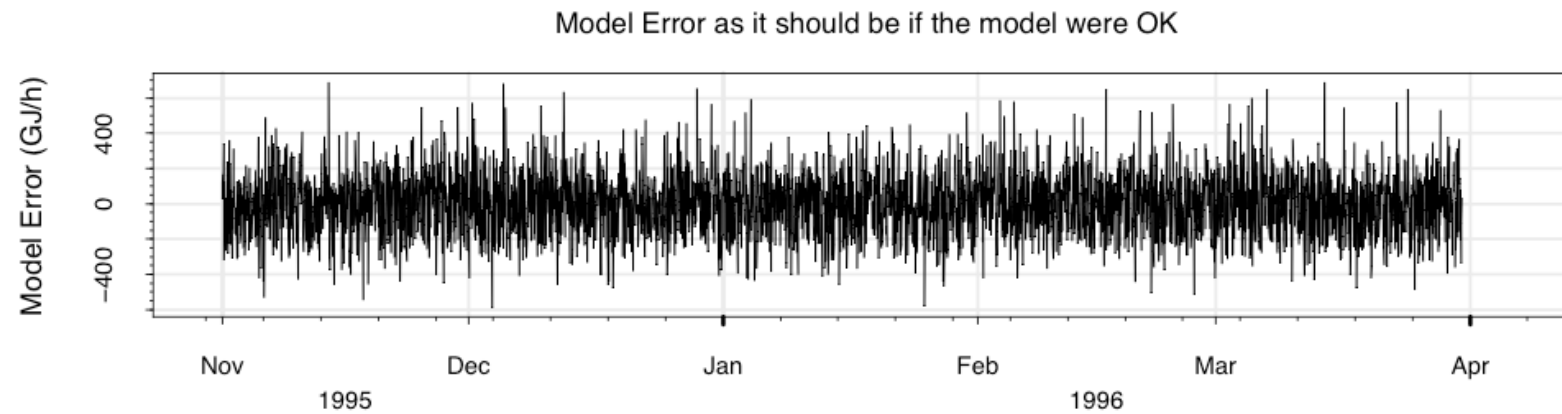
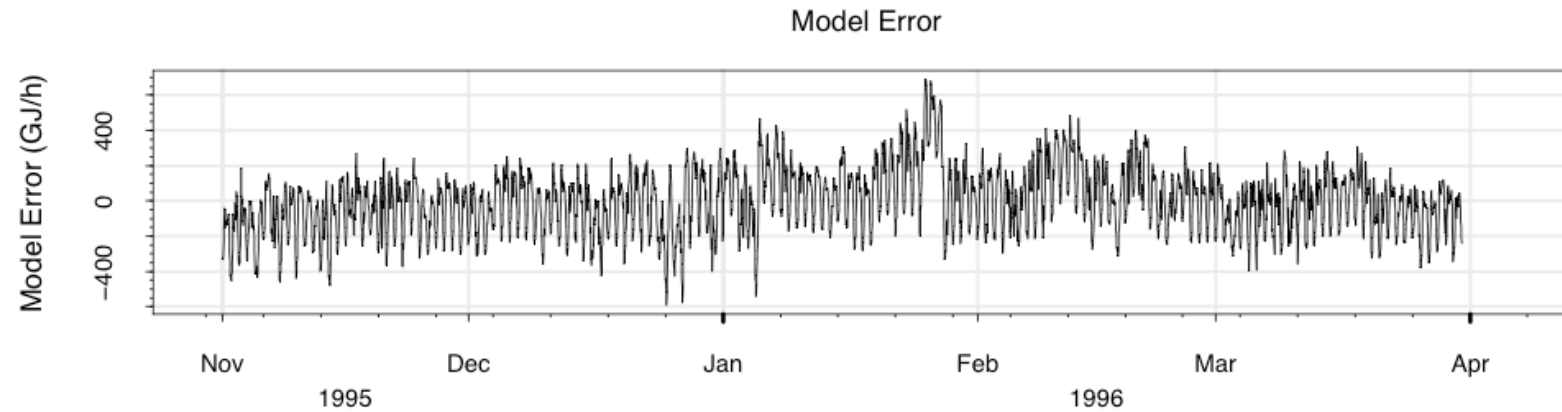
# Filtering

Andreas Jakobsson

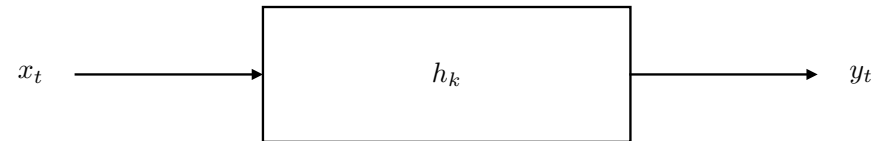
## Filtering a stochastic process



## Filtering a stochastic process



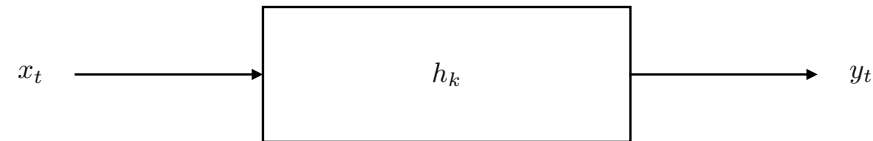
## Filtering a stochastic process



What happens if one filters a stochastic process through a *linear, stable, casual,* and *time-invariant* filter?

Linear:  $\alpha x_1(t) + \beta x_2(t) \Rightarrow \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t)$   
Time-invariant:  $x_{t-d} \Rightarrow y_{t-d}$

## Filtering a stochastic process



What happens if one filters a stochastic process through a *linear, stable, casual,* and *time-invariant* filter?

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Linear:} & \alpha x_1(t) + \beta x_2(t) & \Rightarrow \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t) \\ \text{Time-invariant:} & x_{t-d} & \Rightarrow y_{t-d} \end{array}$$

Notable, if  $x_t$  is WSS / Gaussian, so is  $y_t$ .

Recall that such a (discrete-time) filter may be written as

$$y_t = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_{t-k} x_k = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_k x_{t-k}$$

Then,

$$m_y = E \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_k x_{t-k} \right\} = m_x \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_k = m_x H(0)$$

where

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_k e^{-i\omega k}$$

## Filtering a stochastic process

Similarly, the ACF may be formed as

$$r_y(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} h_m^* h_{\ell} r_x(m+k-\ell) = r_x(k) \star h_k \star h_{-k}^*$$

where  $\star$  denotes the convolution operator. Expressed in the frequency domain,

$$\phi_y(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 \phi_x(\omega)$$

## Filtering a stochastic process

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Defining the cross spectral density of two stationary processes,  $x_t$  and  $y_t$ , as the DFT of the cross-covariance function, i.e.,

$$\phi_{x,y}(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} r_{x,y}(k) e^{-i\omega k}$$

Then,

$$\phi_{x,y}(\omega) = H(\omega) \phi_x(\omega)$$

This is the so-called Wiener-Hopf equation.