

Let  $X_j$  be a set of identically distributed random variables. That is

$$E(X_j) = \mu \quad \text{Var}(X_j) = \sigma^2 \quad \text{for every } X_j.$$

However  $X_j$ 's are not independent they are correlated.

$$\text{Corr}(X_i, X_j) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j) \text{Var}(X_i)}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)}{\sigma^2} = \rho$$

We want to simplify the expression, that is evaluate  $\text{Var}(\bar{X})$  where  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i X_i$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}\left(\sum_i X_i\right)$$

To simplify this expression we need to sum over all elements in the correlation matrix

Let us write down the correlation matrix

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} X_1 & X_2 & \dots & X_n \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}(X_1) & \text{Cov}(X_2, X_1) & \dots & \text{Cov}(X_n, X_1) \\ \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) & \text{Var}(X_2) & \dots & \text{Cov}(X_n, X_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{Cov}(X_1, X_n) & \text{Cov}(X_2, X_n) & \dots & \text{Var}(X_n) \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Note that this matrix is symmetric because

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \text{Cov}(X_j, X_i) \quad \text{for every } i, j$$

Our goal is to sum over every element in this matrix.

Define

$$I = \text{Var}(\sum_i X_i)$$

then  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n^2} I$  and

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \text{Var}(\sum_i X_i) = \sum_i \text{Var}(X_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \\ &= \sum_i \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{From} \\ \text{symmetry.} \end{array}$$

Remember  $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$  and  $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = g\sigma^2$

$$I = n\sigma^2 + g\sigma^2 \underbrace{\sum_{i \neq j} (1)}_{\text{we need to count the number of off diagonal elements in the covariance matrix}} = n\sigma^2 + g\sigma^2(n^2 - n)$$

we need to count the number of off diagonal elements in the covariance matrix.

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\bar{X}) &= \frac{1}{n^2} \underbrace{\left[ n\sigma^2 + g\sigma^2 n(n-1) \right]}_{= I} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + g\sigma^2 \left[ \frac{n-1}{n} \right] \\ &= g\sigma^2 + \left( \frac{1-g}{n} \right) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

If there is no correlation that is  $g=0$  then  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \sigma^2/n$  and signal averaging works. If ~~they~~  $X_i$  are perfectly correlated,  $g=1$ , then ~~then  $g=1$  and signal does~~  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \sigma^2$  and signal averaging does not work.