

## Levinson-Durbin Recursion

Initialize the recursion

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{0,0} &= 1 \\
 P_0 &= r(0) \quad \text{Prediction error power} \\
 \text{For } m &= 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \quad \text{Filter order} \\
 \Delta_m &= r(m+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m a_{m,i} r(m+1-i) \\
 \kappa_{m+1} &= -\frac{\Delta_m}{P_m} \quad \text{Reflection coefficient} \\
 \text{for } i &= 1, 2, \dots, m \\
 a_{m+1,i} &= a_{m,i} + \kappa_{m+1} a_{m,m+1-i} \\
 a_{m+1,m+1} &= \kappa_{m+1} \\
 P_{m+1} &= P_m (1 - |\kappa_{m+1}|^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

## Inverse Levinson-Durbin Recursion

Initialize the recursion

$$\begin{aligned}
 r(0) &= \frac{P_M}{\prod_{i=1}^M (1 - |\kappa_i|^2)} \\
 a_{0,0} &= 1 \\
 \text{For } m &= 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \quad \text{Filter order} \\
 \text{for } i &= 1, 2, \dots, m \\
 a_{m+1,i} &= a_{m,i} + \kappa_{m+1} a_{m,m+1-i} \\
 a_{m+1,m+1} &= \kappa_{m+1} \\
 r(m+1) &= -\sum_{i=1}^m a_{m,i} r(m+1-i)
 \end{aligned}$$

## Inverse Levinson-Durbin Recursion

Going from higher polynomial order to lower

$$a_{m-1,k} = \frac{a_{m,k} - a_{m,m} a_{m,m-k}}{1 - |a_{m,m}|^2}$$

Recursive relation for correlation

$$r(m) = -\kappa_m P_{m-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} a_{m-1,k} r(m-k)$$