

## Correlation Crossed

$$T_{fg}[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n+m] g[m] \quad (\text{I})$$

$$k = n + m \quad ; \quad m = k - n$$

$$T_{fg}[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k] g[k-n]$$

$$T_{fg}[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m] g[m-n] \quad (\text{II})$$

$$T_{fg} \neq T_{gf}$$

$$\pm \gamma \pm$$

kon equivalent

wegen der verschiebung

$$m = k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_g[n] &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m] g[n-m] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m] g[-(n-m)] \\
 &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m] \bigg|_{n \rightarrow m} g[-n] \bigg|_{n \rightarrow n-m} = f[n] * g[n]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_g[n] = f[n] * g[-n]$$

convolution

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) \cdot y(n-m) \\
 &= \\
 &x(n) * y(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Gamma_{ff}[n]$  es la autocorrelación

$$\Gamma_{fg}[n] \neq \Gamma_{gf}[n]$$

Propiedades

$$\Gamma_{fg}[n] = \Gamma_{fg}[-n] \quad (\text{no conmutativa})$$

$$\Gamma_{fg}[n] = \Gamma_{ff}[-n] \quad (\text{es par})$$

$$\Gamma_{ff}[0] = E_f \quad (\text{energía de la señal})$$

$$R_{ff}[0] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] f[n-0] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f^2[n] = E_f$$

- la correlación puede no converger siendo una muestra infinita se requiere que el resultado converja
- Existe una forma más general de la correlación que admite señales complejas

$$R_{fg}[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m] g^*[m-n];$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{ff}[0] &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] f^*[n] \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \|f[n]\|^2 = E_f \end{aligned}$$

Señal energía

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

Señal potencia

$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$E = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]^2$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]^2$$