【**例 2-1**】 试求下列两种分布的数学期望m和方差 σ^2 。

(1) 均匀分布

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a} & -a \le x < a \\ 0 & x < -a, x \ge a \end{cases}$$

(2) 瑞利分布

$$p(x) = \frac{2x}{b}e^{\frac{x^2}{b}} \qquad x \ge 0$$

解: (1) 均匀分布时

$$m = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xp(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{a} x \frac{1}{2a} dx = 0$$

$$\sigma^{2} = D(X) = E(X^{2}) - E^{2}(X) = E(X^{2})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} p(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} x^{2} \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{1}{3} a^{2}$$

(2) 瑞利分布时

$$m = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x) dx = \frac{2}{b} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{b}} dx = -\int_{0}^{\infty} x d(e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{b}})$$

$$= -x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{b}} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{b}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{b}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi b}$$

$$\sigma^{2} = E(X^{2}) - E^{2}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} p(x) dx - m^{2}$$

令
$$y = \frac{x^2}{b}$$
,则式中, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 p(x) dx = b \int_{0}^{\infty} y e^{-y} dy = -b \int_{0}^{\infty} y d(e^{-y}) = -b y e^{-y} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + b \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-y} dy$
$$= b \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-y} dy = -b e^{-y} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = b$$

说明: 本例目的在于: 熟悉数学期望和方差的积分计算; 熟悉变量置换和分部积分技巧。 【例 2-2】 已知一随机过程 $z(t)=m(t)\cos(\omega_0t+\theta)$, m(t) 是广义随机过程。载频的相位 θ 在(0, 2π)上为均匀分布,设 m(t) 与 θ 是统计独立的,且 m(t) 的自相关函数 $R_m(\tau)$ 为

- (1) 证明 z(t) 是广义平稳的;
- (2) 绘出自相关函数 $R_z(\tau)$ 的波形;

- (3) 求功率密度 $P_{z}(\omega)$ 及功率S。
- **解:** (1) 由题意可知, m(t) 的数学期望为常数; $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, (0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$,则

$$E[z(t)] = E[m(t)\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)]$$

$$= E[m(t)] \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= 0$$

$$R_{z}(t_{1},t_{2}) = E[z(t_{1})z(t_{2})] = E[m(t_{1}) \cdot \cos(\omega_{0}t_{1} + \theta) \cdot m(t_{2}) \cdot \cos(\omega_{0}t_{2} + \theta)]$$

$$= E[m(t_{1}) \cdot m(t_{2})] \cdot E[\cos(\omega_{0}t_{1} + \theta) \cdot \cos(\omega_{0}t_{2} + \theta)]$$

$$= R_{m}(\tau) \cdot E\left\{\frac{1}{2}\cos[2\theta + \omega_{0}(t_{1} + t_{2})] + \frac{1}{2}\cos\omega_{0}(t_{1} - t_{2})\right\}$$

$$= R_{m}(\tau) \cdot \left\{E\left[\frac{1}{2}\cos[2\theta + \omega_{0}(t_{1} + t_{2})] + E\left[\frac{1}{2}\cos\omega_{0}(t_{1} - t_{2})\right]\right\}$$

$$= R_{m}(\tau) \cdot \left[0 + \frac{1}{2}\cos\omega_{0}(t_{1} - t_{2})\right] = R_{m}(\tau) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\cos\omega_{0}\tau$$

$$= R_{z}(\tau)$$

可见,z(t)均值与 t 无关,自相关函数只与时间间隔 τ 有关,故 z(t) 广义平稳。

其波形如图 2-5 所示。

或

(3) :: z(t) 广义平稳,:其功率谱密度 $P_z(\omega) \Leftrightarrow R_z(\tau)$ 。由图 2-1 可见, $R_z(\tau)$ 的波形可视为一余弦函数与一三角波的乘积,因此

$$P_{z}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \left[\delta(\omega + \omega_{0}) + \delta(\omega - \omega_{0}) \right] * \frac{1}{2} Sa^{2} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[Sa^{2} \left(\frac{\omega + \omega_{0}}{2} \right) + Sa^{2} \left(\frac{\omega - \omega_{0}}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{z}(\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S = R_{z}(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$