

第六章

1. 设随机过程 $X(t) = \sin \xi t, -\infty < t < +\infty$, 其中 $\xi \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, 试证:
- (1) $\{X(n), n=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是平稳随机序列;
- (2) $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 不是平稳随机过程.

习题一

第六章

$$x(n) = \sin \xi n \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$m_x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \xi n d\xi = 0$$

$$R_x(n, m) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \xi n \sin \xi m d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos \xi(m-n) - \cos \xi(m+n)] d\xi$$

$$\text{当 } m = n \text{ 时 } R_x(n, m) = \frac{1}{2}$$

当 $m \neq n$ 时为 0

$$R(n-m) = R(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & m-n=0 \\ 0 & m-n \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad E[X^2(n)] = \frac{1}{2} < +\infty$$

故 $\{X(n)\}$ 是宽平稳过程

$$X(t) = \sin \xi t$$

$$m_x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \xi t d\xi = \frac{1 - \cos 2\pi t}{2\pi t}$$

$$R_x(t, t+\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \xi t \sin \xi(t+\tau) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sin 2\pi t}{t} - \frac{\sin(4\pi t + 2\pi t)}{(2t+T)} \right) \quad \text{与 } t \text{ 有关}$$

$\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 不是平稳随机过程

2. 设随机过程 $X(t) = \xi \cos(\beta t + \eta), -\infty < t < +\infty$, 其中 $\xi \sim N(0, 1), \eta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, ξ 与 η 相互独立, β 为正常数. 试证: 随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程, 且具有关于均值的均方遍历性.

习题二

2. 设随机过程 $X(t) = \xi \cos(\beta t + \eta)$, $-\infty < t < +\infty$, 其中 $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$, $\eta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, ξ 与 η 相互独立, β 为正常数. 试证: 随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程, 且具有关于均值的均方遍历性.

$$m_X(t) = E(\xi)E[\cos(\beta t + \eta)] = 0$$

见p. 64例6.

$$R_X(t, t + \tau) = E[X(t)X(t + \tau)] = \frac{1}{2} E(\xi^2) \cos \beta \tau = \frac{1}{2} \cos \beta \tau = R(t)$$

$$E(X^2) = R(0) = \frac{1}{2} < +\infty$$

$X(t)$ 为平稳过程

均值的均方遍历性

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{2T} \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2T}\right) \frac{1}{2} \cos \beta \tau d\tau = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \frac{(1 - \cos 2T\beta)}{2T\beta^2} \rightarrow 0$$

具有均值均方遍历性

习题三

3. 设 $X(t) = \xi \cos(\beta t + \eta)$, $-\infty < t < +\infty$, 其中 $\xi \sim U(-3, 3)$, $\eta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, ξ 与 η 相互独立, β 为正常数. 试证: 随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程, 且具有关于均值的均方遍历性.

$$m_X(t) = E(\xi)E[\cos(\beta t + \eta)] = 0$$

$$R_X(t, t + \tau) = E[X(t)X(t + \tau)] = E(\xi^2)E[\cos(\beta t + \eta)\cos(\beta t + \beta\tau + \eta)] \\ = \frac{1}{2} E(\xi^2)E[\cos \beta\tau + \cos(2\beta t + 2\eta + \beta\tau)] = \frac{1}{2} E(\xi^2) \cos \beta\tau$$

ξ 服从均匀分布

$$E(\xi) = 0 \quad D(\xi) = 3 \quad E(\xi^2) = 3$$

$$R(\tau) = \frac{3}{2} \cos \beta\tau \quad E(X^2) = R(0) = \sigma^2 < +\infty$$

$X(t)$ 为平稳过程

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{2T} \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2T}\right) \frac{3}{2} \cos \beta\tau d\tau = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3/2}{T} \frac{(1 - \cos 2T\beta)}{2T\beta^2} \rightarrow 0$$

\therefore 均方遍历性

习题四

4. 设 $X(t) = \xi \cos \beta t + \eta \sin \beta t$, 其中 ξ 和 η 互不相关, 都服从 $N(0, \sigma^2)$, 证明: 随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为严平稳正态过程, 并写出 n 维概率密度和特征函数(矩阵形式).

$$m_X(t) = E(\xi)E[\cos \beta t] + E(\eta)E[\sin \beta t] = 0$$

$$R_X(t, t + \tau) = E[X(t)X(t + \tau)]$$

$$= E[(\xi \cos \beta t + \eta \sin \beta t)(\xi \cos \beta(t + \tau) + \eta \sin \beta(t + \tau))]$$

$$= E[\xi^2]E[\cos \beta t \cos \beta(t + \tau)] + E[\eta^2]E[\sin \beta t \sin \beta(t + \tau)]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \cos \beta\tau = R(\tau)$$

$$E(X^2) = R(0) = \frac{1}{2} < +\infty$$

正态性的证明见p. 76例1

$X(t)$ 为平稳过程 (宽平稳正态过程)

\Rightarrow 严平稳过程

均值的均方遍历性

习题五

5. 设 $X(t) = \xi \cos(\omega_0 t + \eta)$, $-\infty < t < +\infty$ 其中 ω_0 为正常数, ξ 和 η 相互独立, $\eta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, ξ 服从瑞利分布, 其概率密度

$$f_\xi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$m_X(t) = E[X(t)] = E(\xi)E[\cos(\omega_0 t + \eta)] = 0$$

$$R_X(t, t + \tau) = E(\xi^2)E[\cos(\omega_0 t + \eta)\cos(\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau + \eta)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E(\xi^2)E[\cos \omega_0 \tau + \cos(2\omega_0 t + 2\eta + \omega_0 \tau)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E(\xi^2) \cos \omega_0 \tau \sim R(\tau)$$

$$\text{瑞利分布} \quad E(X) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma \quad D(X) = \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \sigma^2$$

$$E(\xi^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 2\sigma^2$$

$$E(X^2) = R(0) = \sigma^2 < +\infty$$

随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程

习题六

6. 设 $X(t) = a \cos(\xi t + \eta)$, $-\infty < t < +\infty$, 其中 a 为常数, ξ 与 η 相互独立, $\eta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, ξ 服从柯西分布, 其概率密度

$$f_{\xi}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

试证: 随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程.

$$m_x(t) = aE[\cos(\xi t + \eta)] = 0$$

$$R(t, t + \tau) = a^2 E[\cos(\xi t + \eta) \cos(\xi t + \xi \tau + \eta)] = \frac{a^2}{2} E[\cos \xi \tau]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x \tau \frac{1}{\lambda(1+x^2)} dx = R(\tau) = \frac{a^2}{2} e^{-|\tau|}$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = R(0) = \frac{a^2}{2} < +\infty$$

随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程

习题七

7. 设 $X(t) = g(t + \xi)$, $-\infty < t < +\infty$, 其中 $g(\cdot)$ 是周期为 T 的函数, $\xi \sim U(0, T)$, 称 $g(t + \xi)$ 为随机相位周期过程, 试证: 随机相位周期过程为平稳过程.

$$m_x(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t + \xi) d\xi$$

$$\text{令 } x = t + \xi \quad m_x(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} g(x) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) dx = C$$

$$R(t, t + \tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t + \xi) g(t + \xi + \tau) dt \quad \text{令 } x = t + \xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} g(x) g(x + \tau) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) g(x + \tau) dx = R(\tau)$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g^2(x) dx < +\infty$$

随机相位周期过程为平稳过程

习题八

8. 证明随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$

$$X(t) = \xi \cos \omega_0 t + \eta \sin \omega_0 t, \quad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

是平稳过程的充要条件是 ξ 与 η 是互不相关的随机变量, 且 $E(\xi) = E(\eta) = 0$, $D(\xi) = D(\eta) = \sigma^2$.

充分性明显! (按照前述证明便可)

必要性

$$E[X(t)] = E(\xi) \cos \omega_0 t + E(\eta) \sin \omega_0 t = 0$$

\Rightarrow 对于任意的 t $E(\xi) = E(\eta) = 0$ 都成立

$$R(t, t + \tau) = E[X(t)X(t + \tau)]$$

$$= E \left[\begin{aligned} &\xi^2 \cos \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0(t + \tau) + \eta^2 \sin \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0(t + \tau) \\ &+ \xi \eta \cos \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0(t + \tau) + \xi \eta \sin \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0(t + \tau) \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\sin \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0(t + \tau) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos \omega_0 \tau - \cos(2\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau)]$$

$$\cos \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0(t + \tau) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos \omega_0 \tau + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau)]$$

$$R(t, t + \tau) = R(\tau) \quad \text{对于任意的 } t \text{ 都成立}$$

$$\text{则 } E(\xi^2) = E(\eta^2) = \sigma^2 \quad E(\xi \eta) = 0$$

综上所述, ξ 与 η 互不相关的随机变量

$$\text{且 } E(\xi) = E(\eta) = 0 \quad D(\xi) = D(\eta) = \sigma^2$$

习题九

9. 设 ω_0 为常数, ξ 为随机变量, 其特征函数为 $\varphi(u)$, 令

$$X(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \xi), \quad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

试证: 当且仅当 $\varphi(1) = \varphi(2) = 0$ 时 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程.

$$\varphi(u) = E[e^{iu\xi}] = E(\cos u\xi + i \sin u\xi)$$

$$\varphi(1) = E[\cos \xi + i \sin \xi] = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \xi = \sin \xi = 0$$

$$\varphi(2) = E[\cos 2\xi + i \sin 2\xi] = 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2\xi = \sin 2\xi = 0$$

$$m_x(t) = E[\cos(\omega_0 t + \xi)] = E[\cos \omega_0 t \cos \xi - \sin \omega_0 t \sin \xi] = 0$$

$$R(t, t + \tau) = E[\cos(\omega_0 t + \xi) \cos(\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau + \xi)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E[\cos \omega_0 \tau + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau + 2\xi)] = \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega_0 \tau$$

$$= R(\tau)$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = R(0) = \frac{1}{2} < +\infty$$

当且仅当 $\varphi(1) = \varphi(2) = 0$ 时 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程

习题十

10. 设二阶矩过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 有均值函数 $m_X(t) = \alpha + \beta t$, 协方差函数 $C(s, t) = e^{-\lambda|t-s|}$, 令

$$Y(t) = X(t+1) - X(t),$$

试证: 随机过程 $\{Y(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程.

$$m_X(t) = \alpha + \beta t \quad m_X(t+1) = \alpha + \beta + \beta t$$

$$m_Y(t) = E[Y(t)] = E[X(t+1) - X(t)] = \beta$$

$$m_Y(s) = \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(t, t+\tau) &= E[Y(t)Y(t+\tau)] = E[X(t+1) - X(t)][X(t+\tau+1) - X(t+\tau)] \\ &= E[X(t+1)X(t+\tau+1) + X(t)X(t+\tau) - X(t)X(t+\tau+1) - X(t+1)X(t+\tau)] \end{aligned}$$

$$C(s, t) = R(s, t) - m_X(t)m_X(s)$$

$$R(\tau) = e^{-\lambda|\tau|} + e^{-\lambda|\tau|} - e^{-\lambda|\tau+1|} - e^{-\lambda|\tau-1|}$$

$$E(Y^2) = R(0) = 2 - 2e^{-\lambda} < +\infty$$

$Y(t)$ 为平稳过程

习题三十九

39. 设 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 是零均值, 相关函数为 $R_X(\tau)$ 的正态平稳过程. 证明: $\{X^2(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程.

$$m_{X^2}(t) = 0$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = R_X(0) = C$$

$$R(t, t+\tau) = E[X^2(t)X^2(t+\tau)]$$

见 P₄₅ - 例 14

$$R(t, t+\tau) = R^2(0) + 2R^2(\tau) = R_Y(\tau)$$

$$E(Y^2) = R_Y(0) = 3R^2(0) < +\infty$$

$\therefore \{X^2(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为平稳过程