

第六次课作业

2. 设随机过程 $X(t) = A \sin(t + \Theta)$, $-\infty < t < \infty$, 其中 A 与 Θ 是相同独立的随机变量, $P(\Theta = \frac{\pi}{4}) = P(\Theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$, A 服从 $(-1, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 判断 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 是否为平稳过程

解

$$f(A) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & , A \in (-1, 1) \\ 0 & , else \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X(t)) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \frac{1}{2} dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} A dA + \frac{\sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{4} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} A dA = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_x(t, t + \tau) = E(X(t)X(t + \tau)) = E(A^2 \sin(t + \theta) \sin(t + \theta + \tau)) = E(A^2)E(\sin(t + \theta) \sin(t + \tau + \theta))$$

$$E(A^2) = D(A) + E^2(A) = \frac{4}{12} + 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\sin(t + \theta) \sin(t + \tau + \theta)) &= \frac{1}{2} E(\sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)) + \frac{1}{2} E(\sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(t + \tau - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\cos(\tau) - \cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{2} + \tau\right)}{2} + \frac{\cos(\tau) - \cos\left(2t - \frac{\pi}{2} + \tau\right)}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (2 \cos(\tau) + \sin(2t + \tau) - \sin(2t + \tau)) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cos \tau = \frac{1}{2} \cos \tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R_x(t, t + \tau) = EA^2 \sin(t + \theta) \sin(t + \theta + \tau) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(\tau) = \frac{1}{6} \cos \tau$$

只与 τ 有关, 而与 t 无关

$\therefore \{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 是平稳过程

4. $X(t) = A \sin t - B \cos t$, $-\infty < t < \infty$, 其中 A, B 独立同分布, 且 $E(A) = \mu, E(A^2) = \sigma^2$

1. 求 $\mu_x(t), R_x(t, t + \tau)$;

2. 若 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 是宽平稳过程, 求 μ 的值;

3. 若 $P(A = 1) = P(A = -1) = 0.5$, 分别求 $X(0)$ 和 $X(\frac{\pi}{4})$ 的分布律, 问 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 是严平稳过程吗? 说明理由

解

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_t(t) &= E(X(t)) = E(A \sin t - B \cos t) = \sin E(A) - \cos E(B) = \mu \sin t - \mu \cos t \\&= \sqrt{2}\mu \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t \right) = \sqrt{2}\mu \sin \left(t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\R_x(t, t + \tau) &= E(X(t)X(t + \tau)) = E(A \sin t - B \cos t)(A \sin(t + \tau) - B \cos(t + \tau)) \\&= E(A^2 \sin t \sin(t + \tau) - AB \sin t \cos(t + \tau) - AB \sin(t + \tau) \cos t + B^2 \cos t \cos(t + \tau)) \\E(A^2) &= E(B^2) = \sigma^2 \quad E(AB) = E(A)E(B) = \mu^2 \\\therefore R_x &= \sigma^2 \sin t \sin(t + \tau) - \mu^2 \sin t \cos(t + \tau) - \mu^2 \sin(t + \tau) \cos t + \sigma^2 \cos t \cos(t + \tau) \\&= \sigma^2 \cos(t + \tau - t) - \mu^2 \sin(t + t + \tau) \\&= \sigma^2 \cos \tau - \mu^2 \sin(2t + \tau)\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$\because \{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 是平稳过程

所以 $\mu_x(t)$ 为常数 $R_x(t, t + \tau)$ 只和 τ 有关

所以 $\mu = 0$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}E(A) &= 0 \quad E(A^2) = 1 \\X(0) &= -B, \quad X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(A - B) \\P(X(0) = -1) &= 0.5, \quad P(X(0) = 1) = 0.5 \\P\left(X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -2\right) &= 0.25, \quad P\left(X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0\right) = 0.5, \quad P\left(X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\right) = 0.25 \\\therefore X(0), X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) &\text{不服从同一分布} \\\therefore \{X(t)\} &\text{不是严平稳过程}\end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $X(t) = X \cos t, -\infty < t < \infty$, 其中 $X \sim N(1, 3)$, 令 $Y(t) = \int_0^t x(u)du$, 求 $\mu_x(t)$ 和 $R_{xy}(s, t)$.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_y(t) &= E(Y(t)) = E\left(\int_0^t X(u)du\right) = E(X \sin t) = E(X)E(\sin t) = \sin t \\\int_0^t X(u)du &= \int_0^t X \cos u du = X \sin t \\R_{XY}(s, t) &= E(s)Y(t) = E(X) \cos s \int_0^t X(u)du = E(X^2) \cos s \sin t = E(X^2) \cos s \sin t = 4 \cos s \sin t\end{aligned}$$

$$EX^2 = D(X) + (EX)^2 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

9. 设随机过程 $X(t) = \sqrt{2}X \cos t + Y \sin t, -\infty < t < \infty$, 其中 \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y} 相互独立, \mathbf{X} 具有密度函数, \mathbf{Y} 服从 $(-1, 1)$ 上的均匀分布

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

1. 求 $\mu_x(t), R_x(t, t + \tau)$, 并证明 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 是平稳过程
2. 求 $\{X(t)\}$ 的时间均值 $\langle X(t) \rangle$, 并判断 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 的均值是否具有各态历经性
3. 判断 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 是否为各态历过程

解

(1)

$$\mu_X(t) = EX(t) = E(\sqrt{2}X \cos t + Y \sin t) = \sqrt{2} \cos t E(X) + \sin t E(Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-1}^1 x(1 - |x|)dx = \int_0^1 x(1 - x)dx + \int_{-1}^0 x(1 + x)dx \\ &= \int_0^1 xdx - \int_0^1 x^2dx + \int_{-1}^0 xdx + \int_{-1}^0 x^2dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad E(Y) = 0$$

$$\therefore \mu_x(t) = \sqrt{2} \cos t E(X) + \sin t E(Y) = 0$$

$$R_X(t, t + \tau) = EX(t)X(t + \tau) = E((\sqrt{2}X \cos t + Y \sin t)(\sqrt{2}X \cos(t + \tau) + Y \sin(t + \tau)))$$

$$\text{求得 } E(XY) = 0, \quad E(X)E(Y) = 0, \quad E(X^2) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad D(Y) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad E(Y) = 0$$

$$R_X(t, t + \tau) = \frac{1}{3} \cos t \cos(t + \tau) + \frac{1}{3} \sin t \sin(t + \tau) = \frac{1}{3} \cos \tau$$

$$\therefore \{X(t)\} \text{ 是平稳过程}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X(t) \rangle &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T X(t)dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T (\sqrt{2}X \cos t + Y \sin t)dt \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} (2\sqrt{2}X \sin T + 2Y \cos T) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \langle X(t) \rangle = E(X(t)) = 0$$

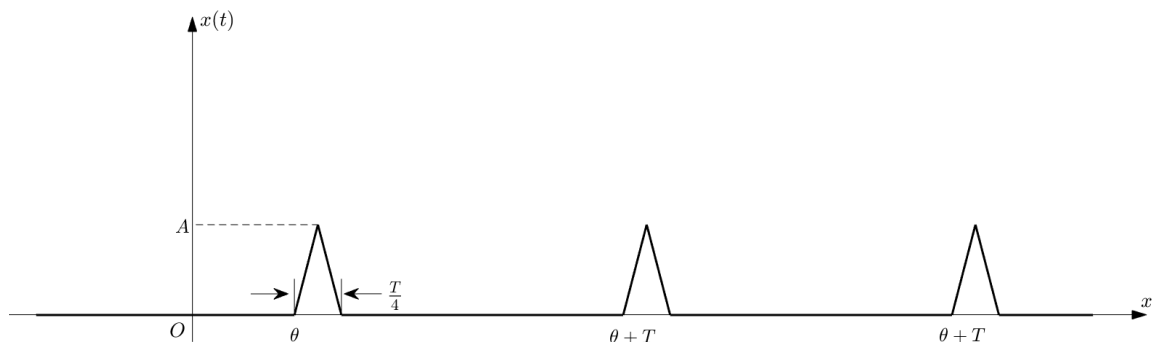
\therefore 均值具有各态历经性

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\langle X(t)X(t+\tau) \rangle &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T X(t)X(t+\tau)dt \\&= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T (\sqrt{2}X \cos t + Y \sin t)(\sqrt{2}X \cos(t+\tau) + Y \sin(t+\tau))dt \\&= (X^2 + \frac{Y^2}{2}) \cos \tau^2 \neq R_X(t, t+\tau)\end{aligned}$$

\therefore 不是各态历经性

10. 设 $s(t)$ 是一周期为 T 的函数, Θ 服从 $(0, T)$ 上的均匀分布, 称 $X(t) = s(t + \Theta)$ 为随机相位周期过程, 证明 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$ 为平稳过程。现有一随机相位周期过程 $\{X(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$, 它的一个样本函数 $x(t)$ 如图所示:



1. 求 $\mu_x, R_x(\frac{T}{8})$;

2. 求 $\langle x(t) \rangle$

解

(1)

$$\mu_X(t) = E(X(t)) = E s(t + \theta) = \int_0^T s(t + \theta) \frac{1}{T} d\theta = \frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} s(\phi) d\phi$$

$$\because S(t) \text{ 有周期性} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} s(\phi) d\phi = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T s(\phi) d\phi = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} A = \frac{A}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R_X(t, t+\tau) &= E[s(t + \theta)s(t + \tau + \theta)] = \int_0^T s(t + \theta)s(t + \theta + \tau) \frac{1}{T} d\theta = \frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} s(\phi)s(\phi + \tau) d\phi \\&= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T s(\phi)s(\phi + \tau) d\phi, \text{ 只和 } \tau \text{ 有关}\end{aligned}$$

$$R_X(\frac{T}{8}) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T s(\phi)s(\frac{T}{8} + \phi) d\phi = \frac{A^2}{48}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\langle X(t) \rangle &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T X(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T s(t + \theta) dt \\&= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \cdot \frac{A}{8} \cdot T \cdot 2 = \frac{A}{8}\end{aligned}$$