§ 4.5 随机过程的均方积分(一)

本节主要介绍黎曼意义下的均方积分概念

一、均方积分概念

定义4.5.1 设{X(t), $t \in [a,b]$ }是二阶矩过程,f(t), $t \in [a,b]$ 是普通函数,任意取分点 $a=t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_n=b$,将区间[a,b]分成n个小区间,做和



$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) (t_k - t_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$$

其中
$$t_k^* \in [t_{k-1}, t_k], k = 1, 2, \dots n$$
.

记
$$\Delta = \max_{1 \le k \le n} (t_k - t_{k-1})$$

若均方极限
$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$$

存在,且与区间[a, b]的分法及 t^* 的取法无关,称为二阶矩过程f(t)X(t)在[a, b]上的黎曼均方积分,记为



$$\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt$$

特别当f(t)≡1,t∈[a,b]则

$$\int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X(t_{k}^{*})(t_{k} - t_{k-1})$$

称为随机过程{X(t),t ∈ [a,b]}在[a,b]上的均方积分.

定义4.5.2 设{X(t), $t \in [a,b]$ }是二阶矩过程,f(t), $t \in [a,b]$ 是普通函数,任意取分点 $a=t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_n=b$,将区间[a,b]分成n个小区间,若均方极限



$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_{k}^{*}) [X(t_{k}) - X(t_{k-1})]$$

存在,且与区间[a, b]的分法及t*的取法无关,称为f(t)对二阶矩过程X(t)在[a, b]上的黎曼—斯蒂阶均方积分,记为

$$\int_a^b f(t)dX(t)$$



定义4.5.3 设{X(t), $t \in [a,b]$ }是二阶矩过程,W(t)是维纳过程,任意取分点 $a=t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_n=b$,将区间[a,b]分成n个小区间,若均方极限

$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X(t_{k-1}) [W(t_k) - W(t_{k-1})]$$

存在,且与区间[a,b]的分法无关.则称此均方为X(t)关于维纳过程的伊藤积分.记为

$$\int_a^b X(t)dW(t)$$



二、均方积分准则

定理4.5.1 设 $\{X(t), t \in [a, b]\}$ 是二阶矩过程,

f(t)是普通函数, f(t)X(t)在[a, b]上均方可积的充分必要条件是二重积分

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

存在,其中R(s,t)是X(t)的自相关函数...



证 充分性 $\overline{f}(s)f(t)R(s,t)$ 的二重积分存在, $\overline{f}(a,b)\times[a,b]$ 的任意分割

$$a=t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_n = b$$
, $a=s_0 < s_1 \cdots < s_m = b$ 及任意

$$(s_k^*, t_j^*) \in (s_{k-1}, s_k] \times (t_{j-1}, t_j], \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

有
$$\int_a^b \int_a^b f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta s \to 0 \\ \Delta t \to 0}} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(s_k^*) \overline{f(t_j^*)} R(s_k^*, t_j^*) \Delta s_k \Delta t_j$$



存在,其中

$$\Delta s = \max_{1 \le k \le m} \Delta S_k, \quad \Delta S_k = S_k - S_{k-1}$$

$$\Delta t = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \Delta t_j, \quad \Delta t_j = t_j - t_{j-1},$$

上式 =
$$\lim_{\stackrel{\Delta s \to 0}{\Delta t \to 0}} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} E[f(s_k^*)X(s_k^*)\overline{f(t_j^*)X(t_j^*)}] \Delta s_k \Delta t_j$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta s \to 0 \\ \Delta t \to 0}} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} E[f(s_k^*) X(s_k^*) \Delta s_k \overline{f(t_j^*) X(t_j^*) \Delta t_j}]$$



$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta s \to 0 \\ \Delta t \to 0}} E[\sum_{k=1}^{m} f(s_{k}^{*}) X(s_{k}^{*}) \Delta s_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(t_{j}^{*}) X(t_{j}^{*}) \Delta t_{j}]$$

由均方收敛准则知

$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$$

存在,即f(t)X(t)在[a, b]上均方可积.

必要性 由洛易夫判别准则,若均方积分 $\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt$

存在,则下列极限存在,且



$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta s \to 0 \\ \Delta t \to 0}} E[\sum_{k=1}^{m} f(s_{k}^{*}) X(s_{k}^{*}) \Delta s_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(t_{j}^{*}) X(t_{j}^{*}) \Delta t_{j}]$$

$$= E[\int_{a}^{b} f(s) X(s) ds \int_{a}^{b} f(t) X(t) dt]$$

$$(=E[\left|\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right|^{2}])$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b f(s) \overline{f(t)} E[X(s) \overline{X(t)}] ds dt$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

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- 有书认为必要性不成立,但未举出反例.
- 实际推出重要公式

$$E\left[\left|\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right|^{2}\right] = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} f(s)\overline{f(t)}R(s,t)dsdt$$

推论1 若{ $X(t),t \in [a,b]$ }的自相关函数R(s,t)在

[a,b]×[a,b]上可积,则X(t)在[a,b]上均方可积

$$E\left[\left|\int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt\right|^{2}\right] = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} R(s,t)dsdt \qquad \boxed{\underline{\text{1}}}$$



[a,b]上均方可积.

证 根据均方连续性准则,

 $\{X(t),t\in [a,b]\}$ 均方连续,定理4.3.1之推论

X(t)的自相关函数R(s,t)在[a,b]×[a,b]上连续,



推论1 X(t)在[a,b]上均方可积.



EX.1 设 $X(t) = A\cos at + B\sin at, t \ge 0$, a 为常数 $a \ne 0$, A = B相互独立,均服从 $N(0,\sigma^2)$,判断X(t) 是否均方可积.

解 $m_X(t) = E(A)\cos at + E(B)\sin at = 0$,

 $R_X(s,t)=E[X(s)X(t)]$

 $=E[A^2\cos as \cos at + B^2\sin as \sin at]$

 $=\sigma^2\cos\alpha\ (t-s).$

在 $[0,+\infty]$ × $[0,+\infty]$ 上连续,故X(t)对所有 $t \ge 0$ 均方连续,从而均方可积(仅在有限区间上)。

定义4.5.3 广义黎曼均方积分定义为

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(t)X(t)dt = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt$$

推论3 广义均方积分
$$\int_a^\infty f(t)X(t)dt$$

存在的充分必要条件是广义二重积分

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{\infty} f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

存在且有限.

三、均方积分性质



定理4.5.2 均方积分具有以下性质

1) 均方积分惟一性

若
$$\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt = Y_1$$
, $\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt = Y_2$ 则 $Y_1 = Y_2$ (a.e.).

2) 线性性质

若X(t),Y(t)在[a, b]上均方可积,则对 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in C$

$$\int_{a}^{b} [\alpha f(t)X(t) + \beta g(t)Y(t)]dt$$

$$= \alpha \int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt + \beta \int_{a}^{b} g(t)Y(t)dt$$



特别有

$$\int_{a}^{b} [\alpha X(t) + \beta Y(t)]dt = \alpha \int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt + \beta \int_{a}^{b} Y(t)dt$$

3) 可加性

设
$$a < c < b$$
, 若 $\int_a^c f(t)X(t)dt$ 及 $\int_c^b f(t)X(t)dt$ 存在,

$$\iiint \int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt = \int_a^c f(t)X(t)dt + \int_c^b f(t)X(t)dt$$

以上各条性质类似于普通黎曼积分.

4) 设X(t)在[a, b]均方连续,则

$$\left\|\int_a^b X(t)dt\right\| \leq \int_a^b \|X(t)\|dt;$$



证 由定理4.5.1之推论1

$$E\left[\left|\int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt\right|^{2}\right] = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} R(s,t)dsdt$$

$$\leq \int_a^b \int_a^b |R(s,t)| ds dt = \int_a^b \int_a^b |E[X(s)\overline{X(t)}]| ds dt$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} [E(|X(s)|^{2})E(|X(t)|^{2})]^{\frac{1}{2}} ds dt$$

$$= \{ \int_{a}^{b} [E(|X(t)|^{2})]^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \}^{2} = \{ \int_{a}^{b} ||X(t)|| dt \}^{2}$$

许瓦兹 不等式



定理4.5.3 均方积分的矩

若f(t)X(t)在[a,b]上均方可积,则有

定理4.5.1 之注2

1)
$$E\left[\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right] = \int_{a}^{b} f(t)m_{X}(t)dt$$

2)
$$E\left[\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right]^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} f(s)\overline{f(t)}R(s,t)dsdt$$

证 1)

$$E\left[\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right] = E\left[\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k} f(t_{k}^{*})X(t_{k}^{*})\Delta t_{k}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} E[\sum_{k} f(t_{k}^{*}) X(t_{k}^{*}) \Delta t_{k}]$$

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$$= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k} f(t_k^*) E[X(t_k^*)] \Delta t_k = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k} f(t_k^*) m_X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$$
$$= \int_a^b f(t) m_X(t) dt$$

续EX.1 设 $X(t) = A\cos at + B\sin at, t \ge 0$, a 为常数 $a \ne 0$, A 与 B 相 互独立,均服从 $N(0,\sigma^2)$,令 $Y = \int_0^2 X(s) ds,$

计算E(Y)和D(Y).

解
$$E(Y) = \int_0^2 E[X(s)]ds = 0$$
,



$$D(Y) = E(Y^{2}) - E(Y)^{2}$$

$$= E(Y^{2})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} R_{X}(u, v) du dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \sigma^{2} \cos a(u - v) du dv$$

$$= \frac{2\sigma^{2}}{a^{2}} (1 - \cos 2a)$$

EX.2 设A, B相互独立同分布于 $N(0,\sigma^2)$, X(t)=At+B, $t\in[0,1]$, 试求下列随机变量的数学期望.

$$Z = \int_0^1 X(t)dt, \qquad Y = \int_0^1 X^2(t)dt,$$

解 :: E[X(t)] = E(A)t + E(B) = 0,

$$E[X^{2}(t)] = E[A^{2}t^{2} + 2AB + B^{2}]$$

$$= E(A^{2})t^{2} + E(B^{2}) + 2E(A)E(B) = \sigma^{2}(1+t^{2})$$

$$\therefore E[Z] = \int_0^1 E[X(t)]dt = 0,$$

$$E[Y] = \int_0^1 E[X^2(t)]dt$$
$$= \int_0^1 \sigma^2 (1+t^2)dt = \frac{4}{3}\sigma^2.$$

EX.3 设随机过程{X(t), $t \in T$ } 的协方差 函数为.

$$C_X(t_1,t_2) = (1+t_1t_2)\sigma^2$$

试求 $Y(s) = \int_0^s X(t)dt$ 的协方差函数与方差函数

$$\mathbf{F} C_Y(s_1, s_2) = E\{[Y(s_1) - E(Y(s_1))][Y(s_2) - E(Y(s_2))]\}$$

$$= E\{[Y(s_1)Y(s_2)] - E[(Y(s_1))]E[(Y(s_2))]$$





$$\begin{split} &= R_{Y}(s_{1}, s_{2}) - m_{Y}(s_{1}) m_{Y}(s_{2}) \\ &= \int_{0}^{s_{1}} \int_{0}^{s_{2}} R_{X}(t_{1}, t_{2}) dt_{1} dt_{2} - \int_{0}^{s_{1}} m_{X}(t_{1}) dt_{1} \int_{0}^{s_{2}} m_{X}(t_{2}) dt_{2} \\ &= \int_{0}^{s_{1}} \int_{0}^{s_{2}} [R_{X}(t_{1}, t_{2}) - m_{X}(t_{1}) m_{X}(t_{2})] dt_{1} dt_{2} \\ &= \int_{0}^{s_{1}} \int_{0}^{s_{2}} C_{X}(t_{1}, t_{2}) dt_{1} dt_{2} \quad (= C_{Y}(s_{1}, s_{2})) \end{split}$$

积分过 程的协 方差计 算公式

$$= \int_0^{s_1} \int_0^{s_2} (1 + t_1 t_2) \sigma^2 dt_1 dt_2 = \sigma^2 s_1 s_2 (1 + \frac{1}{4} s_1 s_2)$$

$$D_Y(s) = C_Y(s,s) = \sigma^2 s^2 (1 + \frac{1}{4}s^2)$$

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