

Chap 4

以下如果没有指明变量 t 的取值范围, 一般视为 $t \in \mathbf{R}$, 平稳过程是指宽平稳过程.

1. 设 $X(t) = \sin Ut$, 这里 U 为 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上的均匀分布.

(a) 若 $t = 1, 2, \dots$, 证明 $\{X(t), t = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是宽平稳但不是严平稳过程.

(b) 设 $t \in [0, \infty)$, 证明 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 既不是严平稳也不是宽平稳过程.

$$(a) E[X(t)] = E \sin Ut = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin U t dU = 0 \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X(t), X(s)) &= E(\sin Ut \cdot \sin Us) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} E[\cos(t-s)U - \cos(t+s)U] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t-s)U dU - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t+s)U dU \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{t-s} \sin(t-s)U \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{t+s} \sin(t+s)U \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right] = 0. \quad t \neq s \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } t=s \text{ 时: } Cov(X(t), X(s)) = E \sin^2 Ut = \frac{1}{2}$$

故 $\{X(t), t = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是宽平稳的

由于 $F_t(x) = P(\sin Ut \leq x)$ $F_{t+h} = P(\sin U(t+h) \leq x)$ 与 F_t 不一定相同

故 $\{X(t), t = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 不是严格平稳的

$$(b) E[X(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi t} (1 - \cos 2\pi t)$$

$$Var(X(t)) = E\left[\sin Ut - \frac{1}{2\pi t}(1 - \cos 2\pi t)\right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{8\pi t} - \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\pi t}{2\pi t}\right)^2$$

$E[X(t)]$ 与 $Var(X(t))$ 都是与 t 相关的 所以不是宽平稳过程.

假设是严格平稳过程. 则二阶矩存在. 所以过程是宽平稳过程. 矛盾

故不是严格平稳的

3. 设 $X_n = \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} \cos(a_k n - U_k)$, 这里 σ_k 和 a_k 为正常数, $k = 1, \dots, N$; U_1, \dots, U_N

是 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上独立均匀分布随机变量, 证明 $\{X_n, n = 0, \pm 1, \dots\}$ 是平稳过程.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } E[X_n] &= E\left[\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} \cos(a_k n - U_k)\right] \\ &= E\left[\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} (\cos a_k n \cos U_k + \sin a_k n \sin U_k)\right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} (\cos a_k n E[\cos U_k] + \sin a_k n E[\sin U_k]) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X_n, X_m) &= E[X_n \cdot X_m] \\ &= E\left[\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} \cos(a_k n - U_k) \sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_j \sqrt{2} \cos(a_j m - U_j)\right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N 2\sigma_k^2 E[\cos(a_k n - U_k) \cos(a_j m - U_j)] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2 E[\cos a_k(n-m) + \cos(a_k n + a_k m - 2U_k)] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2 \cos a_k(n-m) \end{aligned}$$

只与 $n-m$ 有关. 故为宽平稳过程

4. 设 $A_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 是 n 个实随机变量; $\omega_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 是 n 个实数. 试问 A_k

以及 A_k 之间应满足怎样的条件才能使

$$Z(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k e^{j\omega_k t}$$

是一个复的平稳过程.

由题 要使 $Z(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k e^{j\omega_k t}$ 是一个复的平稳过程

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } E[Z(t)] &= E\left[\sum_{k=1}^n A_k e^{j\omega_k t}\right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n E[A_k e^{j\omega_k t}] = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E A_k = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(Z(t), Z(s)) &= E[Z(t) \bar{Z}(s)] = E\left[\sum_{k=1}^n A_k e^{j\omega_k t} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^n \bar{A}_l e^{j\omega_l s}\right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n E(A_k \bar{A}_l) e^{j\omega_k t - j\omega_l s} \end{aligned}$$

要使 $Cov(Z(t), Z(s))$ 只与 $t-s$ 有关.

$$\text{则 } E(A_k \bar{A}_l) = 0 \quad k \neq l$$

5. 设 $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是一列独立同分布随机变量序列, $P(X_n = 1) = p, P(X_n = -1) = 1 - p, n = 1, 2, \dots$. 令 $S_0 = 0, S_n = (X_1 + \dots + X_n)/\sqrt{n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 求随机序列 $\{S_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 的协方差函数和自相关函数. p 取何值时此序列为平稳序列?

由题可知: $E(X_n) = 1 \cdot P(X_n = 1) + (-1) \cdot P(X_n = -1) = 2p - 1$

$$E(X_n^2) = 1^2 \cdot P(X_n = 1) + (-1)^2 \cdot P(X_n = -1) = p + 1 - p = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(X_n) = E(X_n^2) - [E(X_n)]^2 = 1 - (2p - 1)^2 = 4p(1 - p)$$

$$\therefore m_S(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_k) = \sqrt{n} (2p - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_S(m, n) &= \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}} \sum_{k=1}^m E(X_k), \frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}} \sum_{l=1}^n E(X_l)\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_k, X_l) \quad \text{由 } \{X_n\} \text{ 独立同分布} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}} \sum_{k=1}^{\min(m, n)} \text{Var}(X_k) \\ &= \frac{\min(m, n)}{\sqrt{mn}} 4p(1 - p) \end{aligned}$$

故无论 p 取何值, $R_S(m, n)$ 都不可能只与 $m - n$ 有关. 所以 $\{S_n\}$ 不平稳

6. 设 $\{X(t)\}$ 是一个平稳过程, 对每个 $t \in \mathbf{R}, X'(t)$ 存在. 证明对每个给定的 $t, X(t)$ 与 $X'(t)$ 不相关, 其中 $X'(t) = \frac{dX(t)}{dt}$.

证明: 设 $E(X(t)) = m, \text{Var}(X(t)) = \sigma^2$

$$\therefore E(X(t + \Delta t)) = m$$

$$\therefore X'(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\therefore E(X'(t)) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X(t), X'(t)) = E(X(t)X'(t)) = \frac{1}{2} E[(X^2(t))']$$

假设求导和求期望可以交换

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X(t), X'(t)) = \frac{1}{2} (E X^2(t))' = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^2 + m^2)' = 0$$

$\therefore X(t)$ 与 $X'(t)$ 不相关

12. 设 $\{X(t)\}$ 为连续宽平稳过程, 均值 m 未知, 协方差函数为 $R(\tau) = ae^{-b|\tau|}, \tau \in \mathbf{R}, a > 0, b > 0$. 对固定的 $T > 0$, 令 $\bar{X} = t^{-1} \int_0^T X(s) ds$. 证明 $E\bar{X} = m$ (即 \bar{X} 是 m 的无偏估计) 以及

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = 2a[(bT)^{-1} - (bT)^{-2}(1 - e^{-bT})].$$

提示: 在上述条件下, 期望号与积分号可以交换.

证明: $E\bar{X} = E\left[\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(s) ds\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E X(s) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \cdot mT = m$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = E\left[\frac{1}{T^2} \left(\int_0^T X(t) dt - m\right) \left(\int_0^T X(s) ds - m\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^T E[(X(t) - m)(X(s) - m)] ds dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^T R(t - s) ds dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^T a e^{-b|t-s|} ds dt$$

$$= \frac{2a}{T^2} \int_0^T dt \int_0^t e^{-b(t-s)} ds$$

$$= \frac{2a}{T^2} \int_0^T \frac{1}{b} (1 - e^{-bt}) dt$$

$$= 2a[(bT)^{-1} - (bT)^{-2}(1 - e^{-bT})]$$

16. 设 X_0 为随机变量, 其概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$$

设 X_{n+1} 在给定 X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n 下是 $(1 - X_n, 1]$ 上的均匀分布, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 证明 $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$ 的均值有遍历性.

由题可知: $EX_0 = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$

$$EX_0^2 = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$EX_{n+1} = E[E(X_{n+1} | X_n)] = E\left[\int_{1-X_n}^1 \frac{X_{n+1}}{X_n} dX_{n+1}\right]$$

$$= E\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} X_n\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} EX_n.$$

$$\therefore EX_0 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow EX_n = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EX_{n+1}^2 = E[E(X_{n+1}^2 | X_n)] = E\left[\int_{1-X_n}^1 \frac{X_{n+1}^2}{X_n} dX_{n+1}\right]$$

$$= 1 - EX_n + \frac{1}{3} EX_n^2$$

$$\because EX_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow EX_n^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(X_n X_{n+m}) &= E[E(X_n X_{n+m} | X_n)] \\ &= E[X_n E(X_{n+m} | X_n)] \\ &= E[X_n (1 - \frac{1}{2} E(X_{n+m-1} | X_n))] \\ &= EX_n - \frac{1}{2} E[E(X_n X_{n+m-1} | X_n)] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} E(X_n X_{n+m-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E(X_n X_{n+m}) - \frac{4}{9} = -\frac{1}{2} (E(X_n X_{n+m-1}) - \frac{4}{9}) = \dots = (-\frac{1}{2})^m (EX_n^2 - \frac{4}{9}) = \frac{1}{18} (-\frac{1}{2})^m$$

$$\therefore R_X(n, n+m) = E(X_n - \frac{2}{3})(X_{n+m} - \frac{2}{3}) = E(X_n X_{n+m}) - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18} (-\frac{1}{2})^m - \frac{4}{9} = R(m)$$

$\therefore \{X_n\}$ 是平稳序列

又 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} R(m) = 0$ 则 $\{X_n\}$ 具有均值遍历性.

17. 设 $\{\varepsilon_n, n=0, \pm 1, \dots\}$ 为白噪声序列, 令

$$X_n = \alpha X_{n-1} + \varepsilon_n, \quad |\alpha| < 1, \quad n = \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots,$$

则 $X_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k \varepsilon_{n-k}$, 从而证明 $\{X_n, n = \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots\}$ 为平稳序列. 求出该序列的协方差函数. 此序列是否具有遍历性?

$$EX_n = E[\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^k \varepsilon_{n-k}] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^k E\varepsilon_{n-k} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(n, n+m) &= \text{Cov}(X_n, X_{n+m}) \\ &= E(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^k \varepsilon_{n-k})(\sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^l \varepsilon_{n+m-l}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^{k+l} E\varepsilon_{n-k} \varepsilon_{n+m-l} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^{2k+m} E\varepsilon_{n-k}^2 \\ &= \alpha^m \frac{\sigma^2}{1-\alpha^2} = R(m) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \{X_n\}$ 为平稳序列

$\therefore \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} R(m) = 0$ 故 $\{X_n\}$ 是均值遍历的