

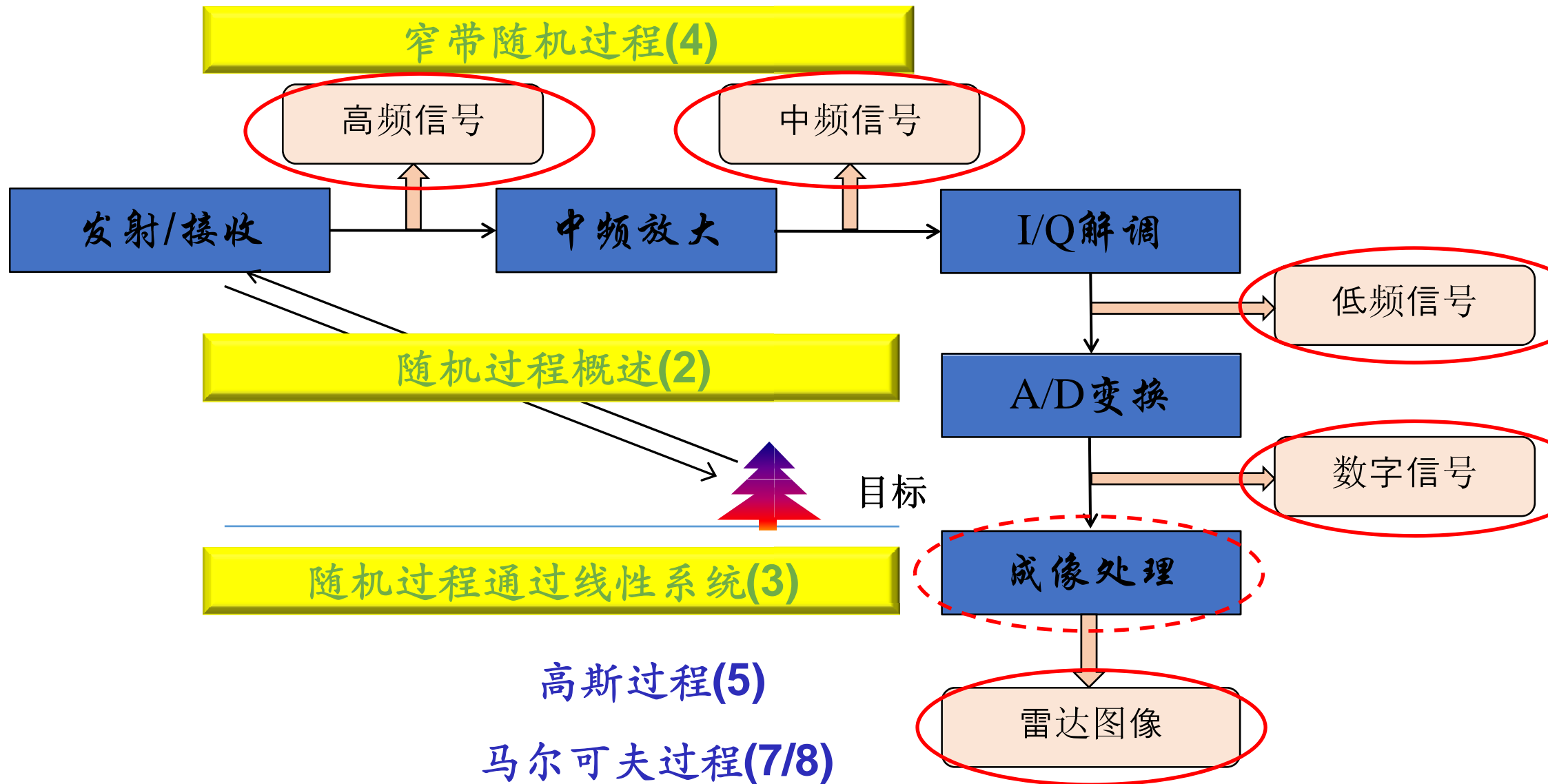


随机过程理论

Stochastic process theory

授课教师：李春升教授、徐华平教授

微波成像雷达获取与处理





第四章 窄带随机过程

Narrowband random process



目录

4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

4.2 确定性信号的复表示

4.3 希尔伯特变换

4.4 复随机过程

4.5 窄带实平稳随机过程的数字特征



北京航空航天大学
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY



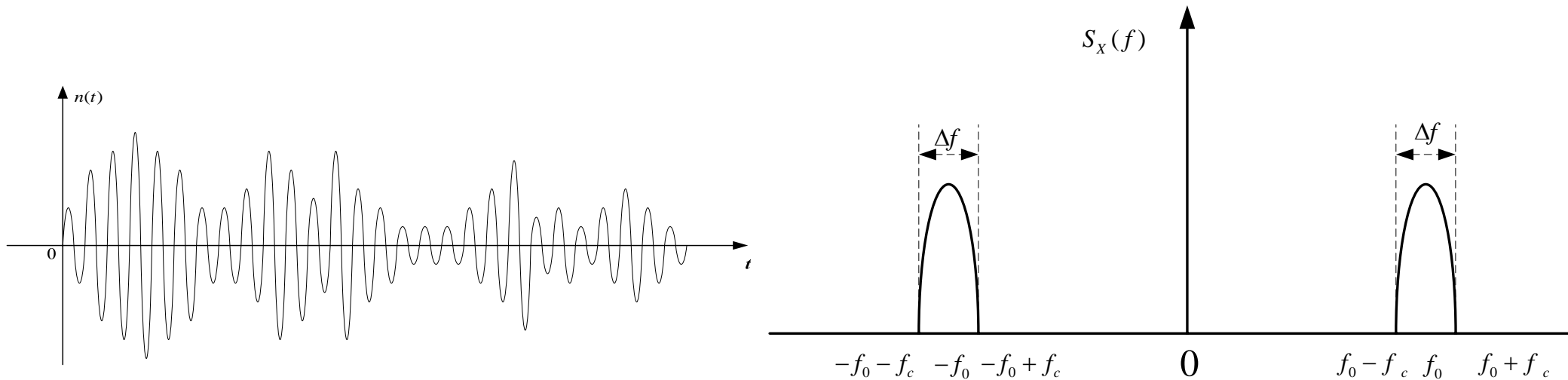
4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

Basic concepts of narrowband random processes

4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

1、窄带过程的描述

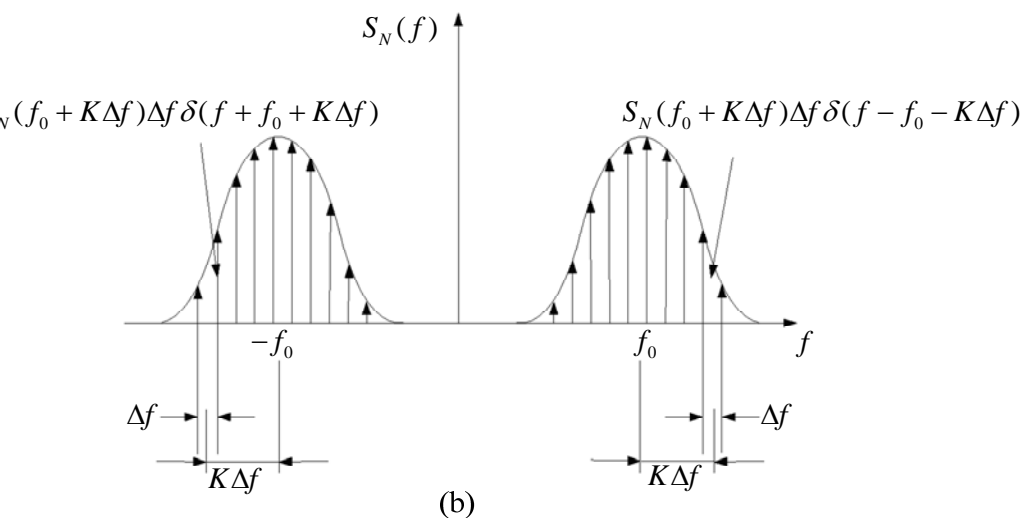
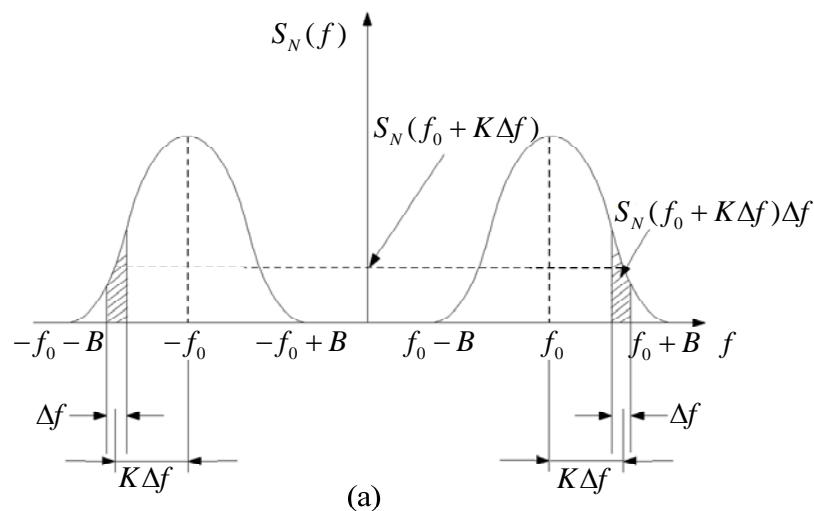
$$B \ll f_0 \text{ (10倍以上)}$$



4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

1、窄带过程的描述

$$S_N(f) = \lim_{\Delta f \rightarrow 0} \sum_k S_N(f_0 + k \cdot \Delta f) \cdot [\delta(f + f_0 + k \cdot \Delta f) + \delta(f - f_0 - k \cdot \Delta f)] \cdot \Delta f$$



$$\begin{cases} X(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \Theta) \\ S_X(f) = \frac{A^2}{2 \times 2} [\delta(f - f_0) + \delta(f + f_0)] \end{cases}$$

$$A_k = \sqrt{4 S_N(f_0 + k \cdot \Delta f) \Delta f}$$

$$n(t) = \lim_{\Delta f \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \cos(2\pi(f_0 + k\Delta f)t + \Theta_k)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta f \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \cos(2\pi k \Delta f t + \Theta_k) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$- \lim_{\Delta f \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \sin(2\pi k \Delta f t + \Theta_k) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

1、窄带过程的描述

$$S_N(\omega) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k S_N(\omega_0 + k \cdot \Delta\omega) \cdot [\delta(\omega - \omega_0 + k \cdot \Delta\omega) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - k \cdot \Delta\omega)] \cdot \Delta\omega$$

$$X(t) = A \cos[\omega_0 t + \Theta] \rightarrow R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} A^2 \cos \omega_0 \tau$$

$$S_X(\omega) = A^2 \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] / 2$$

因此，窄带噪声表示成：

$$n(t) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \cos[(\omega_0 + k \Delta\omega)t + \Theta_k]$$

其中 $A_k = \left[\frac{2 S_N(\omega_0 + k \Delta\omega) \Delta\omega}{\pi} \right]^{1/2}$

4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

1、窄带过程的描述

$$n(t) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \cos[(\omega_0 + k\Delta\omega)t + \Theta_k]$$

展开为

$$\begin{aligned} n(t) &= \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k [\cos(k\Delta\omega t + \Theta_k) \cos \omega_0 t - \sin(k\Delta\omega t + \Theta_k) \sin \omega_0 t] \\ &= n_c(t) \cos \omega_0 t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_0 t \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$n_c(t) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \cos(k\Delta\omega t + \Theta_k) \longleftarrow \text{同相分量}$$

$$n_s(t) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \sin(k\Delta\omega t + \Theta_k) \longleftarrow \text{正交分量}$$

4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

1、窄带过程的描述

$$n_c(t) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \cos(k\Delta\omega t + \Theta_k)$$

$$n_s(t) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k A_k \sin(k\Delta\omega t + \Theta_k)$$

显然有:

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_N(\omega) d\omega = R_n(0) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k \frac{A_k^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n_c}^2 &= \sigma_{n_s}^2 = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k \frac{A_k^2}{2} = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_k \frac{S(\omega_0 + k \cdot \Delta\omega)}{\pi} \cdot \Delta\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_N(\omega) d\omega = R_n(0) \end{aligned}$$

4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

2、两正交分量 $n_c(t)$ 、 $n_s(t)$ 的性质

✓ 具有低频特性

✓ $E[n_c(t)] = E[n_s(t)] = 0$

✓ $\sigma_{n_c}^2 = \sigma_{n_s}^2 = \sigma_n^2$

✓ $S_{n_c}(\omega) = S_{n_s}(\omega) = \begin{cases} S(\omega + \omega_0) + S(\omega - \omega_0) & |\omega| < B \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

✓ $E[n_c(t)n_s(t)] = 0$

4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

2、两正交分量 $n_c(t)$ 、 $n_s(t)$ 的性质

$$\begin{aligned} n(t) &= n_c(t) \cos \omega_0 t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_0 t \\ &= A(t) \cos [\omega_0 t + \Theta(t)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A(t) = \sqrt{n_c^2(t) + n_s^2(t)} & \text{—— 瑞利分布} \\ \Theta(t) = \arctan \frac{n_s(t)}{n_c(t)} & \text{—— 均匀分布} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_c(t) = A(t) \cos \Theta(t) \\ n_s(t) = A(t) \sin \Theta(t) \end{cases}$$

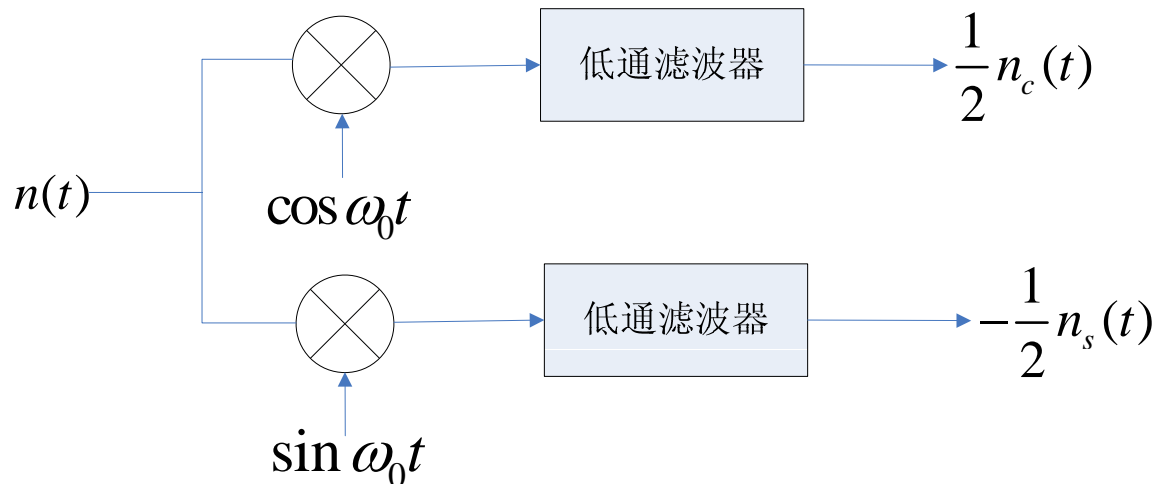
4.1 窄带随机过程的基本概念

2、两正交分量 $n_c(t)$ 、 $n_s(t)$ 的性质

$$n(t) = n_c(t) \cos \omega_0 t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

同相分量 $n_c(t)$ 和正交分量 $n_s(t)$ 的获取

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}[n(t) \cos \omega_0 t] = \frac{1}{2} n_c(t) \\ \mathcal{L}[n(t) \sin \omega_0 t] = -\frac{1}{2} n_s(t) \end{cases}$$





4.2 确定性信号的复表示

Complex representation of deterministic signals

4.2 确定性信号的复表示

1、余弦信号的复信号表示

$$s(t) = a \cos[\omega_0 t + \varphi] \quad \hat{s}(t) = a \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$\tilde{s}(t) = a \cdot e^{j(\omega_0 t + \varphi)} = a \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) + j \cdot a \cdot \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) = s(t) + j\hat{s}(t)$$

$$\tilde{a} = ae^{j\varphi} \quad \text{则有}$$

$$S(\omega) = \pi[\tilde{a}\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \tilde{a}^*\delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\hat{S}(\omega) = -j\pi[\tilde{a}\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \tilde{a}^*\delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\tilde{S}(\omega) = S(\omega) + j\hat{S}(\omega) = 2\pi\tilde{a}\delta(\omega - \omega_0) = \boxed{2S(\omega) \cdot U(\omega)} = \begin{cases} 2S(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ 0 & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

其频谱只在正频域存在，具有单边谱

4.2 确定性信号的复表示

2、高频窄带信号 $f_0 \gg \Delta f$

$$s(t) = a(t) \cos[\omega_0 t + \varphi(t)]$$

$$\tilde{a}(t) = a(t) \cdot e^{j\varphi(t)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{a}(t) e^{j\omega_0 t} + \tilde{a}^*(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t}]$$

$$\tilde{s}(t) = a(t) e^{j[\omega_0 t + \varphi(t)]} = \tilde{a}(t) e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

由 $\tilde{a}(t) \leftrightarrow \tilde{A}(\omega)$

则

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{A}(\omega - \omega_0) + \tilde{A}^*(-\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\tilde{S}(\omega) = \tilde{A}(\omega - \omega_0) = 2S(\omega) \cdot U(\omega)$$

4.2 确定性信号的复表示

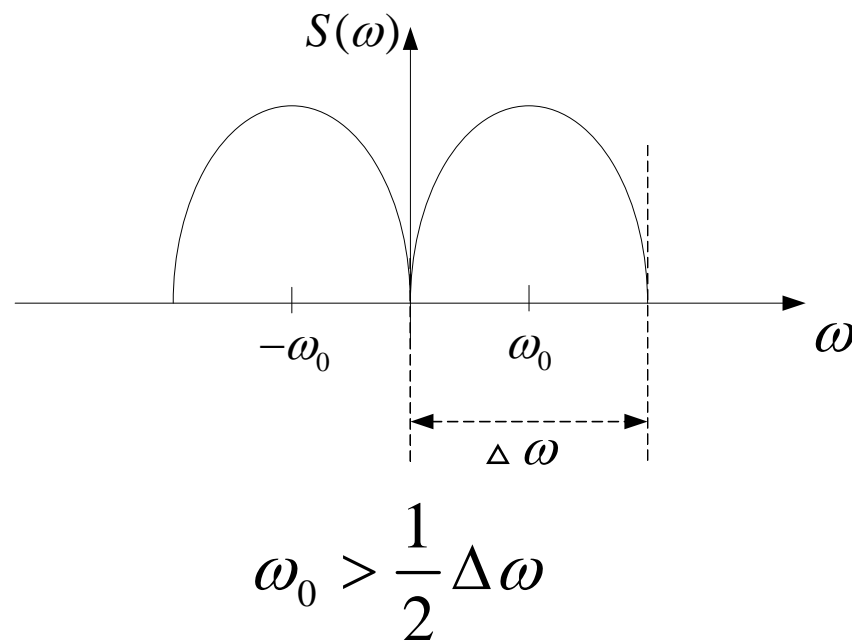
3、任意信号的复表示

设 $x(t)$ 为任意实信号，其复信号表达式为

$$\tilde{x}(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t)$$

其与实信号的频谱关系为

$$\tilde{X}(\omega) = 2X(\omega)U(\omega)$$



4.2 确定性信号的复表示

3、任意信号的复表示

$$\tilde{X}(\omega) = 2X(\omega)U(\omega)$$

$$2U(\omega) \Leftrightarrow \delta(t) + \frac{1}{-j\pi t}$$

利用傅里叶变换的相乘性质，可得

$$\tilde{x}(t) = x(t) * \left[\delta(t) + \frac{j}{\pi t} \right]$$

$$= x(t) + jx(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

$$= x(t) + j\hat{x}(t)$$

$$\hat{x}(t) = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi t} \Leftrightarrow -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \omega > 0 \\ 0 & \omega = 0 \\ -1 & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\hat{x}(t)$ 的频谱为

$$\hat{X}(\omega) = -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega) X(\omega)$$

4.2 确定性信号的复表示

推荐一篇关于本部分内容的论文：

北京大学 程乾生 “希尔伯特变换与信号的包络、瞬时相位和瞬时频率”



4.3 希尔伯特变换

Hilbert transform



4.3 希尔伯特变换

✓ 好处：数据率不变，采样率减半

若在区间 $t \in R$ 中，给定实值函数 $x(t)$ ，则其复形式为

$$\tilde{x}(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t)$$

$\hat{x}(t)$ 为 $x(t)$ 的希尔伯特变换，有

$$\hat{x}(t) = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

则 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$F[\tilde{x}(t)] = 2X(\omega)U(\omega)$$

4.3 希尔伯特变换

✓ 希尔伯特正变换

$$\hat{x}(t) = H[x(t)] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t - \tau} d\tau = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

✓ 希尔伯特反变换

$$x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} \leftrightarrow X(\omega) [-j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)] = F[\hat{x}(t)]$$

$$\therefore X(\omega) = F[\hat{x}(t)] \frac{1}{-j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)} = F[\hat{x}(t)] j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$$

可得,
$$x(t) = \hat{x}(t) * \left(-\frac{1}{\pi t}\right)$$

4.3 希尔伯特变换

✓ 希尔伯特变换性质

➤ 性质1

$$F[\hat{x}(t)] = -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega) X(\omega)$$

➤ 性质2

$$H[\hat{x}(t)] = -x(t)$$

➤ 性质3

$$\text{若 } y(t) = x(t) * v(t)$$

$$\text{则 } \hat{y}(t) = \hat{x}(t) * v(t) = x(t) * \hat{v}(t)$$

4.3 希尔伯特变换

✓ 希尔伯特变换性质（续）

➤ 性质4 设实信号 $a(t)$ 傅里叶变换为 $A(\omega)$

$$A(\omega) = \begin{cases} A(\omega) & |\omega| \leq B \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} H[a(t) \cos \omega_c t] &= a(t) \sin \omega_c t \\ H[a(t) \sin \omega_c t] &= -a(t) \cos \omega_c t \end{aligned}$$

式中 $\omega_c > B$

4.3 希尔伯特变换

✓ 希尔伯特变换性质（续）

➤ 性质5 $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x^2(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \hat{x}^2(t) dt$

\downarrow \downarrow

$|F(\omega, T)|^2$ $|F(\omega, T) \cdot [-j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)]|^2$

➤ 性质6 $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t) \hat{x}(t) dt = 0$

即 $x(t)$ 和 $\hat{x}(t)$ 是正交的



4.4 复随机过程

Complex random process



4.4 复随机过程

1、复随机变量

✓ 定义 如果 X 、 Y 为实随机变量，则 $Z=X+jY$ 为复随机变量。

✓ 均值 $m_Z = E[Z] = E[X] + jE[Y] = m_X + jm_Y$

✓ 方差
$$\begin{aligned} D(Z) &= E[(Z - m_Z)(Z - m_Z)^*] = E[|Z - m_Z|^2] \\ &= E\left\{|(X - m_X) + j(Y - m_Y)|^2\right\} \\ &= E[(X - m_X)^2 + (Y - m_Y)^2] \\ &= D[X] + D[Y] \\ &= E[|Z|^2] - |m_Z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

4.4 复随机过程

1、复随机变量

✓ 互相关 $E(Z_1 Z_2^*)$

✓ 协方差

$$\begin{aligned} C_{Z_1 Z_2} &= \text{cov}(Z_1, Z_2) \\ &= E \left\{ (Z_1 - m_{Z_1})(Z_2 - m_{Z_2})^* \right\} \\ &= E(Z_1 Z_2^*) - m_{Z_1} m_{Z_2}^* \end{aligned}$$

4.4 复随机过程

1、复随机变量

✓ 正交

$$E(Z_1 Z_2^*) = 0$$

✓ 互不相关

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(Z_1, Z_2) &= E \left\{ (Z_1 - m_{Z_1})(Z_2 - m_{Z_2})^* \right\} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{或有} \quad E[Z_1 Z_2^*] = E[Z_1]E[Z_2^*]$$

✓ 相互独立

$$f_{Z_1 Z_2}(x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2) = f_{Z_1}(x_1, y_1) f_{Z_2}(x_2, y_2)$$

4.4 复随机过程

2、复随机过程

设复随机过程为 $Z(t)=X(t)+jY(t)$,

✓均值

$$m_Z(t) = E[Z(t)] = m_X(t) + jm_Y(t)$$

✓方差

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_Z^2(t) &= E[|Z(t) - m_Z(t)|^2] = \sigma_X^2(t) + \sigma_Y^2(t) \\ &= E[|Z(t)|^2] - |m_Z(t)|^2\end{aligned}$$

✓均方值

$$\psi_Z^2(t) = E[|Z(t)|^2] = E[Z(t)Z^*(t)]$$

4.4 复随机过程

2、复随机过程

✓ 自相关函数

$$\begin{aligned}R_z(t_1, t_2) &= E[Z(t_1)Z^*(t_2)] \\&= E\{[X(t_1) + jY(t_1)][X(t_2) - jY(t_2)]\} \\&= R_X(t_1, t_2) + R_Y(t_1, t_2) + j[R_{YX}(t_1, t_2) - R_{XY}(t_1, t_2)]\end{aligned}$$

✓ 自协方差函数

$$\begin{aligned}C_Z(t_1, t_2) &= \text{cov}[Z(t_1), Z(t_2)] \\&= E\{[Z(t_1) - m_Z(t_1)][Z(t_2) - m_Z(t_2)]^*\} \\&= E[Z(t_1)Z^*(t_2)] - m_Z(t_1)m_Z^*(t_2)\end{aligned}$$

4.4 复随机过程

2、复随机过程

✓ 互不相关、正交、相互独立

✓ 广义平稳

$$E[|Z(t)|^2] < \infty$$

$$m_Z(t) = E[Z(t)] = m_Z$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_Z(t, t - \tau) &= R_Z(\tau) \\ &= E[Z(t)Z^*(t - \tau)] \end{aligned}$$

4.4 复随机过程

2、复随机过程

✓ $R(\tau)$ 的性质

$$(1) \quad R_z(-\tau) = R_z^*(\tau)$$

$$(2) \quad R_z(0) \geq 0$$

$$(3) \quad |R_z(\tau)| \leq R_z(0)$$

(4) $R(\tau)$ 为非负定的

$$\text{即} \quad \sum_{i,j=1}^n R_i(\tau_i - \tau_j) z_i z_j^* \geq 0$$

4.4 复随机过程

3、实随机过程复表示

利用希尔伯特变换可以把实随机过程表示成复随机过程

即

$$\tilde{X}(t) = X(t) + j\hat{X}(t)$$

✓若 $X(t)$ 为平稳过程, $R_X(\tau)$ 存在

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\hat{X}}(\tau) &= E[\hat{X}(t)\hat{X}(t-\tau)] \\ &= R_X(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

4.4 复随机过程

3、实随机过程复表示

$$\checkmark R_{\hat{X}X}(\tau) = R_X(\tau) * \frac{1}{\pi\tau} = \hat{R}_X(\tau)$$

$$R_{XX\hat{}}(\tau) = R_X(\tau) * \frac{-1}{\pi\tau} = -\hat{R}_X(\tau)$$

$$\because R_{XX\hat{}}(0) = -\hat{R}_X(0), \quad R_{\hat{X}X}(0) = \hat{R}_X(0)$$

$$\therefore \hat{R}_X(0) = -\hat{R}_X(0) = 0$$

所以，实部，虚部在同一时刻是正交的

4.4 复随机过程

3、实随机过程复表示

$$\begin{aligned}\checkmark R_{\tilde{X}}(\tau) &= E\{[X(t) + j\hat{X}(t)][X(t-\tau) - j\hat{X}(t-\tau)]\} \\ &= R_X(\tau) + R_{\hat{X}}(\tau) + j[R_{\hat{X}X}(\tau) - R_{X\hat{X}}(\tau)] \\ &= 2R_X(\tau) + j2\hat{R}_X(\tau)\end{aligned}$$

因为 $R_X(\tau)$ 偶函数, $\hat{R}_X(\tau)$ 为奇函数, 故有

$$R_{\tilde{X}}(-\tau) = 2[R_X(\tau) - j\hat{R}_X(\tau)] = R_{\tilde{X}}^*(\tau)$$

4.4 复随机过程

3、实随机过程复表示

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark \quad F[\hat{R}_X(\tau)] &= -j \operatorname{sgn} \omega S_X(\omega) \\ S_{\tilde{X}}(\omega) &= 2S_X(\omega)[1 + \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)] \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < 0 \\ 2S_X(\omega) & \omega = 0 \\ 4S_X(\omega) & \omega > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\Delta\omega \ll \omega_0$

$$\therefore S_{\tilde{X}}(\omega) = 4S_X(\omega)U(\omega)$$



4.5 窄带实平稳随机过程的数字特征

Numerical characteristics of real - time stationary random processes in narrow band

4.5 窄带实平稳随机过程的数字特征

窄带过程 $\omega_0 \gg B$

$$\begin{aligned} n(t) &= A(t) \cos[\omega_0 t + \phi(t)] \\ &= n_c(t) \cos \omega_0 t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_0 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_c(t) &= A(t) \cos \phi(t) \quad , \quad n_s(t) = A(t) \sin \phi(t) \\ A(t) &= \sqrt{n_c^2(t) + n_s^2(t)} \quad , \quad \phi(t) = \tan^{-1} \frac{n_s(t)}{n_c(t)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{n}(t) = n_c(t) \sin \omega_0 t + n_s(t) \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$n_c(t) = n(t) \cos \omega_0 t + \hat{n}(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$n_s(t) = \hat{n}(t) \cos \omega_0 t - n(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

4.5 窄带实平稳随机过程的数字特征

1、 $R_{n_c}(\tau)$ 和 $R_{n_s}(\tau)$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n_c}(\tau) &= E\{[n(t)\cos\omega_0 t + \hat{n}(t)\sin\omega_0 t][n(t-\tau)\cos\omega_0(t-\tau) \\ &\quad + \hat{n}(t-\tau)\sin\omega_0(t-\tau)]\} \\ &= R_n(\tau)\cos\omega_0 t\cos\omega_0(t-\tau) + R_{\hat{n}}(\tau)\sin\omega_0 t\sin\omega_0(t-\tau) \\ &\quad + R_{n\hat{n}}(\tau)\cos\omega_0 t\sin\omega_0(t-\tau) + R_{\hat{n}n}(\tau)\sin\omega_0 t\cos\omega_0(t-\tau) \\ &= R_n(\tau)\cos\omega_0\tau + \hat{R}_n(\tau)\sin\omega_0\tau \end{aligned}$$

类似，可得

$$R_{n_s}(\tau) = R_n(\tau)\cos\omega_0\tau + \hat{R}_n(\tau)\sin\omega_0\tau = R_{n_c}(\tau)$$

$$R_{n_s}(0) = R_{n_c}(0) = R_n(0)$$

4.5 窄带实平稳随机过程的数字特征

2、互相关函数 $R_{n_c n_s}(\tau)$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n_c n_s}(\tau) &= E[n_c(t)n_s(t-\tau)] = E\{[n(t)\cos\omega_0 t + \hat{n}(t)\sin\omega_0 t][\hat{n}(t-\tau)\cos\omega_0(t-\tau) \\ &\quad - n(t-\tau)\sin\omega_0(t-\tau)]\} \\ &= E[n(t)\hat{n}(t-\tau)\cos\omega_0 t\cos\omega_0(t-\tau)] - E[n(t)n(t-\tau)\cos\omega_0 t\sin\omega_0(t-\tau)] \\ &\quad - E[\hat{n}(t)n(t-\tau)\sin\omega_0 t\sin\omega_0(t-\tau)] + E[\hat{n}(t)\hat{n}(t-\tau)\sin\omega_0 t\cos\omega_0(t-\tau)] \\ &= -\hat{R}_n(\tau)[\cos\omega_0 t\cos\omega_0(t-\tau) + \sin\omega_0 t\sin\omega_0(t-\tau)] \\ &\quad + R_n(\tau)[- \cos\omega_0 t\sin\omega_0(t-\tau) + \sin\omega_0 t\cos\omega_0(t-\tau)] \\ &= R_n(\tau)\sin\omega_0\tau - \hat{R}_n(\tau)\cos\omega_0\tau \\ R_{n_s n_c}(\tau) &= -R_n(\tau)\sin\omega_0\tau + \hat{R}_n(\tau)\cos\omega_0\tau = -R_{n_c n_s}(\tau) = R_{n_c n_s}(-\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{n_c n_s}(0) = 0$$

4.5 窄带实平稳随机过程的数字特征

3、 $R_n(\tau)$

$$n(t) = n_c(t) \cos \omega_0 t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(\tau) &= E[n(t)n(t-\tau)] = E\{[n_c(t) \cos \omega_0 t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_0 t] \\ &\quad [n_c(t-\tau) \cos \omega_0(t-\tau) - n_s(t-\tau) \sin \omega_0(t-\tau)]\} \\ &= E[n_c(t)n_c(t-\tau) \cos \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0(t-\tau)] - E[n_c(t)n_s(t-\tau) \cos \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0(t-\tau)] \\ &\quad - E[n_s(t)n_c(t-\tau) \sin \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0(t-\tau)] + E[n_s(t)n_s(t-\tau) \sin \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0(t-\tau)] \\ &= R_{n_c}(\tau)[\cos \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0(t-\tau) + \sin \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0(t-\tau)] + \\ &\quad - R_{n_c n_s}(\tau) \cos \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0(t-\tau) - R_{n_s n_c}(\tau) \sin \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0(t-\tau) \\ &= R_{n_c}(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau + R_{n_c n_s}(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau \end{aligned}$$

4.5 窄带实平稳随机过程的数字特征

4、功率谱

$$\begin{aligned} S_{n_c}(\omega) &= F[R_{n_c}(\tau)] = F[R_n(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau + \hat{R}_n(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau] \\ &= \begin{cases} S_n(\omega - \omega_0) + S_n(\omega + \omega_0) & |\omega| \leq B \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{n_c n_s}(\tau) &= F[R_{n_c n_s}(\tau)] = F[R_n(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau - \hat{R}_n(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} [S_n(\omega - \omega_0) - S_n(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2} [j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega - \omega_0) S_n(\omega - \omega_0) + j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0) S_n(\omega + \omega_0)] \\ &= \begin{cases} -j[S_n(\omega - \omega_0) - S_n(\omega + \omega_0)] & |\omega| \leq B \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

作业

➤ 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8

➤ 4.9, 4.11, 4.13, 4.19, 4.22