



随机过程理论

Stochastic process theory

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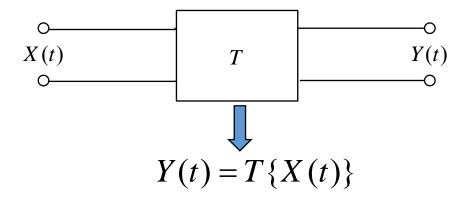
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1、系统的描述



2、系统的性质

>线性系统

$$y(t) = L \left[x(t) \right]$$

2、系统的性质

- > 线性
 - ✓叠加性

✓比例性

- ▶时不变性
- > 随机性与确定性

$$L[\sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i(t)] = \sum_{i=0}^{n} L[x_i(t)]$$

$$L[kx(t)] = kL[x(t)]$$

$$y(t+\tau) = L[x(t+\tau)]$$

随机系统与确定性系统

$$a_n Y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1} Y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0 Y(t) = b_m X^{(m)}(t) + a_{m-1} X^{(m-1)}(t) + \dots + b_0 X(t)$$

3、确定性输入信号的分析方法

>冲激响应-->传递函数

$$y(t) = L[x(t)] = L[\int x(\lambda)\delta(t-\lambda)d\lambda]$$

 $= \int x(\lambda)L[\delta(t-\lambda)]d\lambda$ 线性
 $= \int x(\lambda)h(t-\lambda)d\lambda$ 时不变性
 $= x(t)\otimes h(t)$
 $Y(\omega) = H(\omega)X(\omega)$

3、确定性输入信号的分析方法

>频率响应-->传递函数

$$y(t) = L\left[\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k} X(\omega_{k}) \Delta \omega_{k} e^{j\omega_{k}t}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k} X(\omega_{k}) \Delta \omega_{k} L\left[e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k} X(\omega_{k}) \Delta \omega_{k} H\left(j\omega_{k}\right) e^{j\omega_{k}t}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) H\left(j\omega\right) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y(\omega) e^{j\omega t} dt$$

例

已知

$$Y(t) = X(t-T) - 2 \cdot X(t) + X(t+T)$$

求频率响应函数



1、随机序列的极限及性质

>常规极限(依概率收敛)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P\{|X_n - X| > \varepsilon\} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} X_n = X$$

>均方极限

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} E\left\{ \left| X_n - X \right|^2 \right\} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} X_n = X$$

$$P\{|X_n - X| > \varepsilon\} \le \frac{E\{|X_n - X|^2\}}{\varepsilon^2} \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad$$
均方收敛必定常规收敛

▶性质

2、随机过程的极限

>常规极限

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} P\{|X(t) - X| > \varepsilon\} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \lim_{t \to t_0} X(t) = X$$

▶均方极限

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} E\left\{ \left| X(t) - X \right|^2 \right\} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \lim_{t \to t_0} X(t) = X$$

- 3、随机过程的均方连续性
- 定义 $\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} E\left\{ \left| X\left(t + \Delta t\right) X\left(t\right) \right|^{2} \right\} = 0 / \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} X\left(t + \Delta t\right) = X\left(t\right)$
- \triangleright 条件 $R_X(t_1,t_2)$ 在 $t=t_1=t_2$ 处连续 \longleftrightarrow X(t) 均方连续
- 平稳过程 $R_X(\tau)$ 在 $\tau = 0$ 处连续 (T) 均方连续
- ▶ 性质

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} E \left[X \left(t + \Delta t \right) \right] = E \left[1.i.m_{\Delta t \to 0} X \left(t + \Delta t \right) \right]$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} m_X \left(t + \Delta t \right) = m_X \left(t \right)$$

- 4、随机过程的均方微分
- > 均方导数的定义

$$\dot{X}(t) = \frac{dX(t)}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)}{\Delta t}$$

或

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} E \left\{ \left| \frac{X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)}{\Delta t} - \dot{X}(t) \right|^{2} \right\} = 0$$

> 条件

$$R_X(t_1,t_2)$$
在 $t=t_1=t_2$ 二阶偏导存在 $X(t)$ 均方可微

平稳讨程

$$R_X(\tau)$$
 在 $\tau = 0$ 二阶导数存在 $X(t)$ 均方可微

- 4、随机过程的均方微分
 - > 均值

$$m_{Y}(t) = E\left[\dot{X}(t)\right] = E\left[\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)}{\Delta t}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} E\left[\frac{X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)}{\Delta t}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{m_{X}(t + \Delta t) - m_{X}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{dm_{X}(t)}{dt}$$

平稳过程

$$m_{\rm Y}(t)=0$$

- 4、随机过程的均方微分
 - > 相关函数

$$R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = E\left[X(t_1)Y(t_2)\right] = E\left[X(t_1)\lim_{\Delta t_2 \to 0} \frac{X(t_2 + \Delta t_2) - X(t_2)}{\Delta t_2}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t_2 \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t_2} E\left[X(t_1)X(t_2 + \Delta t_2) - X(t_1)X(t_2)\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t_2 \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t_2} \left[R_X(t_1, t_2 + \Delta t_2) - R_X(t_1, t_2)\right]$$

$$=\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2}R_X\left(t_1,t_2\right)$$

河埋

$$R_{YX}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} R_X(t_1, t_2)$$

$$R_Y(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} R_X(t_1, t_2)$$

4、随机过程的均方微分

> 相关函数

平稳过程

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} R_X(\tau)$$

$$R_{YX}(\tau) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} R_X(\tau)$$

$$X(t) = X(t) = X(t)$$
交, 互不相关
$$R_{XY}(\tau)|_{\tau=0} = -R_{YX}(\tau)|_{\tau=0} = 0$$

$$R_{Y}\left(\tau\right) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}\,\tau^{2}}R_{X}\left(\tau\right)$$

- 4、随机过程的均方微分
 - > 功率谱密度

$$R_{Y}(\tau) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}\tau^{2}}R_{X}(\tau)$$
傅立叶变换的性质

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{Y}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d^{2}R_{X}(\tau)}{d\tau^{2}} e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$
$$= -(j\omega)^{2} S_{X}(\omega) = \omega^{2} S_{X}(\omega)$$

同理

$$S_{XY}(\omega) = -j\omega S_X(\omega)$$
 $S_{YX}(\omega) = j\omega S_X(\omega)$

$$S_{YX}(\omega) = j\omega S_X(\omega)$$

≥n阶导数

$$X^{(n)}(t) = \frac{d^n X(t)}{dt^n}$$

X(t)平稳,且相关函数高阶导数存在

$$R_{X^{(n)}}(\tau) = (-1)^n \frac{d^{2n}R_X(\tau)}{d\tau^{2n}}$$

X(t)与Y(t)联合平稳

$$R_{X^{(n)}Y^{(m)}}(\tau) = E\left\{\frac{d^{n}X(t+\tau)}{dt^{n}} \cdot \frac{d^{m}Y(t)}{dt^{m}}\right\} = (-1)^{m} \frac{d^{n+m}R_{X}(\tau)}{d\tau^{n+m}}$$

例

求随机相位余弦波导数过程的自相关函数、导数过程与该过程的互相关函数

- 5、随机过程的均方积分
 - > 定义

$$\int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt = \lim_{\substack{\Delta n \to 0 \\ n \to \infty}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X(t'_{k})(t_{k+1} - t_{k})$$

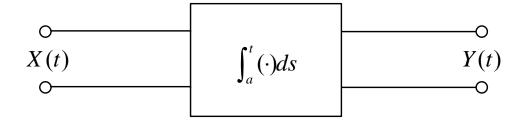
> 可积条件(不证明)

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} R_{X}(t_{1}, t_{2}) dt_{1} dt_{2} < \infty$$

▶ 性质

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

随机过程的积分变换



$$Y(t) = \int_{a}^{t} X(s) ds \quad a \le t \le b$$

> 均值

$$m_Y(t) = \int_a^t m_X(s) ds$$
 $a \le t \le b$

平稳过程
$$m_Y(t) = \int_a^t m_X(s) ds = \int_a^t c ds = c(t-a)$$

> 相关函数

$$R_{Y}(t_{1},t_{2}) = E\left[\int_{a}^{t_{1}} \int_{a}^{t_{2}} X(s) X(\lambda) ds d\lambda\right] = \int_{a}^{t_{1}} \int_{a}^{t_{2}} E\left[X(s) X(\lambda)\right] ds d\lambda$$
$$= \int_{a}^{t_{1}} \int_{a}^{t_{2}} R_{X}(s,\lambda) ds d\lambda$$

$$R_{XY}(t_1,t_2) = E[X(t_1)Y(t_2)] = E[X(t_1)\int_a^{t_2} X(s_2)ds_2] = \int_a^{t_2} R_X(t_1,s_2)ds_2$$

$$R_{YX}(t_1, t_2) = \int_a^{t_1} R_X(s_1, t_2) ds_1$$



3.3 随机过程线性变换的微分方程法

1、系统的微分方程描述

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i y^{(i)}(t)$$
$$y^{(i)}(t_0) = y_{i0}$$

2、输出的随机性

$$a_{i}, i = 0, \dots, n$$

$$y_{i0}, i = 0, \dots, n$$

$$X(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i} Y^{(i)}(t)$$

3.3 随机过程线性变换的微分方程法

微分方程法中的数字特征求解

$$X(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i Y^{(i)}(t)$$

1、均值

$$m_X(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i E[Y^{(i)}(t)]$$

2、相关函数

$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \frac{\partial^i R_{XY}(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_2^i} \qquad R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \frac{\partial^i R_Y(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1^i}$$



1、冲激响应法

$$Y(t) = L[X(t)] = L[\int X(\lambda)\delta(t-\lambda)d\lambda]$$

 $= \int X(\lambda)L[\delta(t-\lambda)]d\lambda$ 线性
 $= \int X(\lambda)h(t-\lambda)d\lambda$ 时不变性
 $= X(t)\otimes h(t)$

数字特征

>均值

$$m_Y(t) = m_X(t) \otimes h(t)$$

> 相关函数

$$R_{YX}(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2) \otimes h(t_1)$$

$$R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2) \otimes h(t_2)$$

$$R_{Y}(t_{1},t_{2}) = R_{X}(t_{1},t_{2}) \otimes h(t_{1}) \otimes h(t_{2})$$

请考虑如何求输出的协方差函数

平稳过程的数字特征

> 均值

$$m_Y(t) = m_X \int h(\lambda) d\lambda = m_Y$$

> 相关函数

$$R_{YX}(\tau) = R_X(\tau) \otimes h(\tau)$$
$$R_{XY}(\tau) = R_X(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

$$R_{Y}(\tau) = R_{X}(\tau) \otimes R_{h}(\tau)$$

$$R_h(\tau) = \int h(\lambda)h(\lambda - \tau)d\lambda = h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

2、频谱法

对于平稳随机过程:

$$m_{Y}(t) = m_{X} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) d\tau = m_{Y}$$

$$R_{YX}(\tau) = R_{X}(\tau) \otimes h(\tau)$$

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = R_{X}(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

$$R_{YY}(\tau) = R_{X}(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

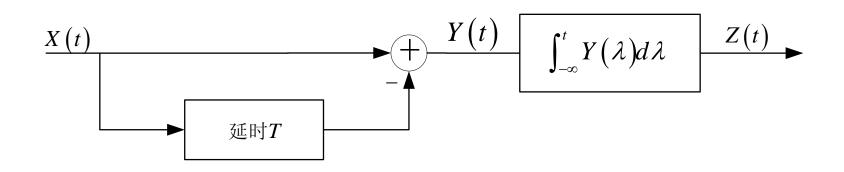
$$R_{Y}(\tau) = R_{X}(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

$$S_{XY}(\omega) = S_{X}(\omega) \cdot H(j\omega)$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = S_{X}(\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) \cdot H^{*}(j\omega)$$

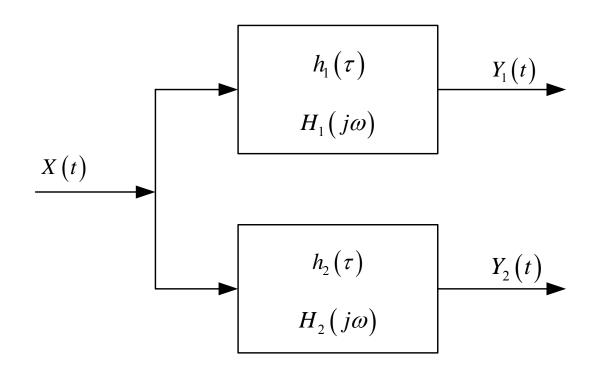
$$= S_{X}(\omega) \cdot |H(j\omega)|^{2}$$

例1



求频响函数 $H(j\omega)$

例2



求互谱密度 $S_{VIV2}(\omega)$



1、频谱法

$$S_X(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2} \qquad \longleftrightarrow \qquad H(j\omega)$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = S_{X}(\omega) |H(j\omega)|^{2} = \frac{N_{0}}{2} |H(j\omega)|^{2}$$

$$R_{Y}(\tau) = \frac{N_{0}}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| H(j\omega) \right|^{2} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega$$

$$\sigma_Y^2 = C_Y(0) = R_Y(0) = \frac{N_0}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

2、冲激响应法

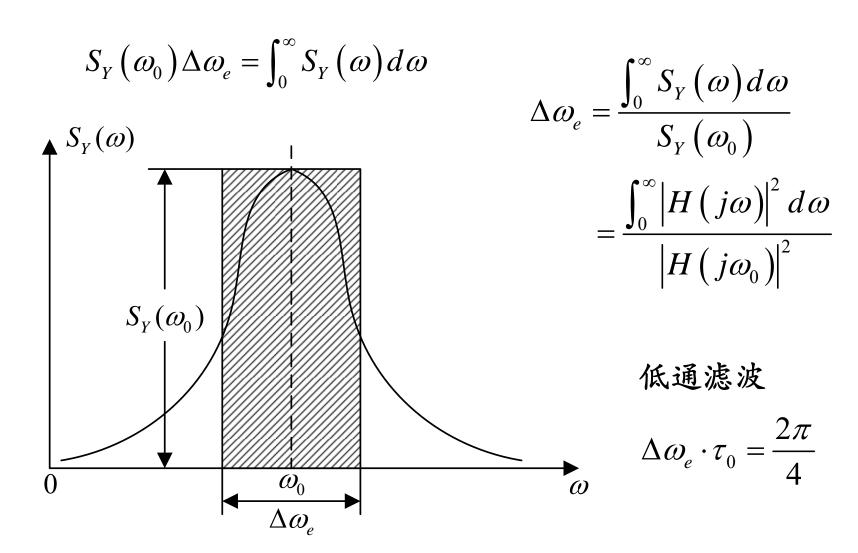
$$R_X(\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} \delta(\tau) \iff h(t)$$

$$R_{Y}(\tau) = R_{X}(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau) = \frac{N_{0}}{2} h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau) = \frac{N_{0}}{2} R_{h}(\tau)$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2} \int R_h(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

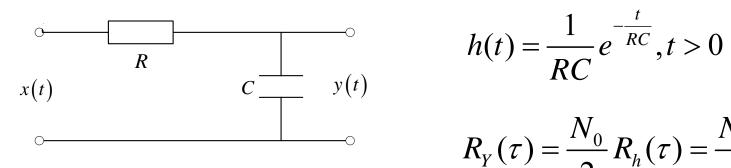
$$\sigma_Y^2 = C_Y(0) = R_Y(0) = \frac{N_0}{2} R_h(0) = \frac{N_0}{2} \int h^2(u) du$$

3、噪声等效通频带



- 4、白噪声通过线性系统
 - ▶白噪声通过RC积分器
 - > 白噪声通过理想低通网络
 - > 白噪声通过理想带通网络
 - > 白噪声通过高斯型带通网络

白噪声通过RC积分器



$$h(t) = \frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}, t > 0$$

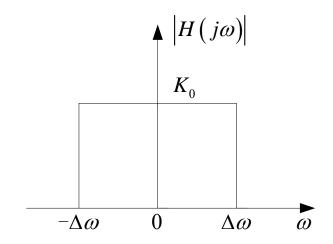
$$R_{Y}(\tau) = \frac{N_{0}}{2} R_{h}(\tau) = \frac{N_{0} a}{4} e^{-a|\tau|}$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = \int \frac{N_{0}a}{4} e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{N_{0}a}{4} \cdot \frac{2a}{a^{2} + \omega^{2}}$$

$$\tau_{0} = \frac{\frac{N_{0}a}{4}\int_{0}^{\infty}e^{-a|\tau|}d\tau}{\frac{N_{0}a}{4}} = \frac{1}{a} \qquad \qquad \omega_{e} = \frac{\frac{N_{0}a}{4}\cdot\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{2a}{a^{2}+\omega^{2}}d\omega}{\frac{N_{0}a}{4}\cdot\frac{2a}{a^{2}}} = a\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega_{e} = \frac{\frac{N_{0}a}{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2a}{a^{2} + \omega^{2}} d\omega}{\frac{N_{0}a}{4} \cdot \frac{2a}{a^{2}}} = a\frac{\pi}{2}$$

白噪声通过理想低通网络



$$|H(j\omega)| = \begin{cases} K_0 & -\Delta\omega < \omega < \Delta\omega \\ 0 & \exists \Xi \end{cases}$$

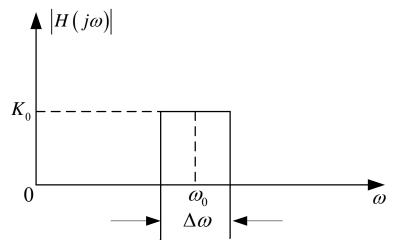
$$S_{Y}(\omega) = S_{X}(\omega) |H(j\omega)|^{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{N_{0}K_{0}^{2}}{2} & -\Delta\omega < \omega < \Delta\omega \\ 0 & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_e = \frac{\int_0^{\Delta\omega} \frac{N_0 K_0^2}{2} d\omega}{\frac{N_0 K_0^2}{2}} = \Delta c$$

$$R_{Y}(\tau) = \frac{\Delta \omega N_{0} K_{0}^{2}}{2\pi} \sin c(\Delta \omega \tau)$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{\pi}{2\Delta\omega}$$

白噪声通过理想带通网络



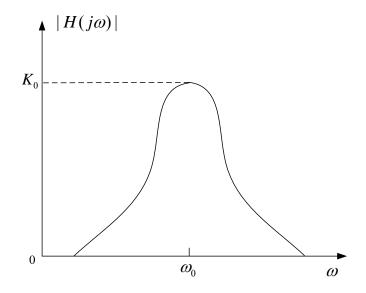
$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} K_0 & |\omega \pm \omega_0| < \frac{\Delta\omega}{2} \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = S_{X}(\omega) |H(j\omega)|^{2} = \begin{cases} N_{0}K_{0}^{2}/2 & |\omega \pm \omega_{0}| < \frac{\Delta\omega}{2} \\ 0 & \text{ $\sharp \dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases} \qquad \omega_{e} = \Delta\omega$$

$$R_{Y}(\tau) = \frac{\Delta \omega N_{0} K_{0}^{2}}{2\pi} \sin c(\frac{\Delta \omega \tau}{2}) \cos \omega_{0} \tau$$

$$\tau_{0} = \frac{\pi}{\Delta \omega}$$

白噪声通过高斯带通网络



$$H(j\omega) = K_0 \exp\left\{-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{2\beta^2}\right\}$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = S_{X}(\omega) |H(j\omega)|^{2} = N_{0}K_{0}^{2} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\omega - \omega_{0})^{2}}{\beta^{2}}\right\}$$

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{\beta^2 \tau^2}{4}} d\tau = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\beta}$$

作业

- > 3.1—3.5
- > 3.9, 3.10, 3.13
- ➤ 3.17, 3.19, 3.21, 3.25
- > 3.28
- > 选做: 3.16