随机过程理论 2024-09-23 至M 101 随机变量的数字特征: 特征函数 三个核心的数字特征、均值、强,协强

协差矩阵的性质· 发 Xii=1,2...n 为-组随极量

故协强矩阵是和这矩阵(即形成矩阵). 全阵引信到理中的证明. C做对批, 其中较大特值或虚容3名词 较小科的组对症。晚天子和司

回版:二维高斯饰: (M,26)~N(a,可,a,砼,r). 了上周泗马边路和斜狮遵循高斯师

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{(\alpha-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} d\alpha = 1$$

 $f(x_1,x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sigma_1\sigma_2 \cdot \Gamma_{1-r^2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-r^2)} \left[ \frac{(x_1-a_1)^2}{\sigma_1} \cdot 2r \frac{(x_1-a_1)(x_2-a_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2-a_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\}$ 如何花巨(外处).

随机过程理论 2024-09-23 3M101 二十二个混合原药。 「too from xix fcxxxiod xidxiodxi E(xi|xz), 条件期望 = \int\_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha\_{\infty} \int\_{\infty} \int\_{\infty} \int\_{\infty} \alpha\_{\infty} \int\_{\infty} \alpha\_{\infty} \delta\_{\infty} \delta\_{\in  $\operatorname{Re}_{(X_{1}|X_{2})} \sim N[a_{1}+r.\frac{\overline{\sigma_{1}}}{\sigma_{2}}(A_{2}-a_{2}), \sigma_{1}^{2}\sqrt{1-r^{2}}] \qquad \qquad \widetilde{\times}.$ =  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\chi_2(\alpha_1 + r.\sigma_1(x_2 - \alpha_2))}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\chi_2(\alpha_1 + r.\sigma_1(x_2 - \alpha_2)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\chi_2(\alpha_1 + r.\sigma_2(x_2 - \alpha_2)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\chi_2(\alpha_1 + r.\sigma_2$ (r=.a,-a,).  $aa + r \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \cdot (\sigma_2^2 - \alpha_2^2) - r \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \cdot \alpha_2^2 = aa + r \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2$  $C_{X_1X_2} = C_{OV}(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1X_2) - a_1a_2 = ro_1o_2$   $t_{X_1X_2} = \frac{C_{OV}(X_1, X_2)}{\int D(X_1)(X_2)} = r$ n维高斯狮的树科 二断帆纸.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} |C|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} C(x-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$ 

-級分)。相互独立⇒互相关 「吉斯分)、相互独立⇔互相关。

如何证明高斯饰下至研联推出相互独立(张门不能以考思二维).

老板写根,则推出企是城平则一±(火-a)™で(火-a)是标准头型。

和函数, 高阶混合征台沿县, 》板上利用了便时变换.

三大教、便叶教、挂着棋旗、双敌、 施术随机是强力和律的工具。

$$- 終稿函数: \phi(w) = E[e^{\hat{J}vX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\hat{J}vX} dF(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\hat{J}vX} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_1 t dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| S(w) \right|^2 dw < 神理所即可.$$

概转变度是数与特征函数构成设设计: f(a)= 寸 f(a)= \uparrow f(a

以高斯5布为例:

$$\infty \sim N(\alpha, \sigma^2)$$
.

J2502) Ydx

$$\phi(\omega) = E(e^{j\nu X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\nu x} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{|z_{1}|\sigma} \cdot \exp\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}(x^{2} - 2\alpha x + a^{2} - x^{2})\}$$

$$= \exp\{j\alpha x - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}y^{2}\}$$

故术 X=ZX的链

$$p_{y_i}(v) = E(e^{\frac{1}{2}vy_i}) = E\{\exp(\frac{1}{2}v\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_i)\} = E\{\prod_{i=1}^{n}\exp(\frac{1}{2}vX_i)\} = \prod_{i=1}^{n}E\{\exp(\frac{1}{2}vX_i)\}.$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_{x_i}(v) = \left(p_{x_i}(v)\right)^n = \exp\{\frac{1}{2}v\sum_{i=1}^{n}v\sum_{i=1}^{n}\exp(\frac{1}{2}vX_i)\} = \prod_{i=1}^{n}E\{\exp(\frac{1}{2}vX_i)\}.$$

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 $\phi(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}vx} f(x) dx$ \* Y=aX+b B) \$\phi(\cu) = e^{\frac{1}{3}\rho} \phi(\au). |\phi\w) \left\ \frac{1}{2} |e^{\frac{1}{3}\rho}| fracoln. ※ Y= 芸Xi の fr(v)= T fx(w). Xi xe対す. e ws(vx)+isin(wx). 证明 E[XK]=j(K), p(K)(v) 证明思略· p(K))= ∫\_∞ (jxx)e f(x)dx =维特征函数: 三维特征当故:  $E[3(x_1,x_2)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 3(x_1,x_2) f(x_1,x_2) dx_1 dx_2$ n维含斯阿尔姆和函数·  $\phi (w_1,...,v_n) = E \left\{ \exp \left( \frac{2^n}{2^n} v_i x_i \right) \right\} = \exp \left\{ \frac{2^n}{2^n} a_i v_i - \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \sigma_i v_i v_i \right\}$ 翔湖;  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{0}^{1} \exp(-\int v^{T}x) \phi(v) dv$ 

老 阶随机复量相互独立: 四  $S f(x_1,x_2...x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(x_i)$ .  $\phi(v_1,...,v_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \phi_{x_i}(v_i)$ .

设:0为(n,2Ti) 构饰布革 Y=1000 的饰函数.

随机过程概述:(随机得多析,统计无线电) 【陈景润(部德明林学) 多板挺(长沙线通学院)

工科院校学工能独计应用学习随地推

信号的波沙研试: X(t)=a.cos (wo.t+0)

W=27f. 有数率

 $\int_{0}^{p \cdot df} \int_{0}^{p \cdot df} \int_{$ 

极心=X(ti):不同时到板上得到成是不同酒瓶量

透视地: 随时间乳纸随机量

熵: 墓碑上山崩玻尔兹曼方程: S=kluW. (拟心相辞论).

眼: 5<sup>2以, 分实</sup> 和统和.数辩证.

X(t): 随腹X(好): 斑刈园之.

Xi(t): 透烟色 Xi(好): 耐知面之.

定义·随时间多化的一族原轨设量 =元极等分 (Ω.F.P) 知多数集下. 总体集 ↑ 1 — 麻林间中的所有事件

存松间

WHET 有 CO.F.P)上随转量X(the), ee D. 刚积依较知间在一族…

X(t,e); { X(t): 随机地. (人). (X(t): 格超故:

连续随机进程: the都迁级 运须随柄叫: 超级 墙板 高板随机过程: e高板 坦纹 高板随机到: e高板、墙板

$$- 约5 \div F_{\mathbf{X}}(x,t) = P[X(t) \leq x]$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{X}} (x,t) = \frac{\partial F_{\mathbf{X}}(x,t)}{\partial x}$$

 $= 维知函数: F_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathcal{X}_{1}, \mathcal{X}_{2}; t_{1}, t_{2}) = P\{X(t_{1}) \leq \mathcal{X}_{1}, X(t_{2}) \leq \mathcal{X}_{2}\}$   $\begin{cases} \int_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathcal{X}_{1}, \mathcal{X}_{2}; t_{1}, t_{2}) = \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{X}_{1}, \mathcal{X}_{2}; t_{1}, t_{2})}{\partial \mathcal{X}_{1} \partial \mathcal{X}_{2}} \end{cases}$ 

相互独立:  $F_{\mathbf{X}}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2; t_1, t_2) = F_{\mathbf{X}}(\alpha_1, t_1) \cdot F_{\mathbf{X}}(\alpha_2, t_2)$ .

例2.1 批一枚硬件...(见相机).

以不时更时刻抽样点的统计特性

tile:  $E(X(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} x f(x,t) dx = m_{X}(t)$ 

坳道: 火龙(七)=巨[五代)]

方名 (立(t) = D[X(t)]=E [[X(t)-mx(t)]]

城强: 灯.