第二章 随机信号概论

本章要点:

1、随机过程的概念

可理解为依赖于时间t的一族随机变量或随机试验得到的一族时间t的函数。

2、随机过程的概率分布

$$p_{X}(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}; t_{1}, t_{2}, ..., t_{n})$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2} F_{X}(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}; t_{1}, t_{2}, ..., t_{n})}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2} ... \partial x_{n}}$$



3、随机过程的数字特征

数学期望
$$m_X(t) = E[X(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p_X(x;t) dx$$
 均方值 $\Phi_X^2(t) = E[X^2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 p_X(x;t) dx$ 方差 $\sigma_X^2(t) = D[X(t)] = E[\{X(t) - m(t)\}^2]$

自相关函数
$$R_X(t_1,t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)]$$

协方差函数

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = E[\{X(t_1) - m_X(t_1)\}\{X(t_2) - m_X(t_2)\}]$$

随机过程X(t)和Y(t)的互相关函数

$$R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1)Y(t_2)]$$

互协方差函数

$$C_{XY}(t_1,t_2) = E[\{X(t_1) - m_X(t_1)\}\{Y(t_2) - m_Y(t_2)\}]$$
 两随机过程**X(t)**和**Y(t)**之间的统计独立、不相关和正交概念

随机过程的特征函数

4、随机序列及其统计特性

重点及要求:

会计算随机信号的概率分布及各种数字特征;

对两随机过程X(t)和Y(t)之间的统计独立、不相关和正交概念有明确认识;

2.2

解: (1) 由于随机过程X(t)的样本具有确定的函数形式(为常数1,2,3),所以该随机过程是确定性随机过程。

(2) 显然,任意时刻对应的随机变量是离散 随机变量,且具有相同的分布,所以概率密度 为:

$$p(x,t) = 0.6\delta(x-1) + 0.3\delta(x-2) + 0.1\delta(x-3)$$

$$2.6$$
 解:由图可得下表 $X(t)$ $X(2)$ $X(2)$ $X(3)$ $X(4)$ $X(6)$ $X(6)$ $X(6)$ $X(7)$ $X(8)$ $X(8)$

$$E[X(2)X(6)] = \frac{1}{3}(3\times5+4\times7+6\times2) = \frac{55}{3};$$

出现一个典型的错误:
 $E[X(2)X(6)] = E[X(2)]E[X(6)] = \frac{182}{2};$

由定义可知: $F_{x}(x,2) = P(X \leq x,2);$

显然在2这一时刻的可能取值为3,4,6:

可得:

可得:
$$P(X \le x, 2) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 3 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & 3 \le x < 4 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 4 \le x < 6 \\ 1, & x \ge 6 \end{cases}$$

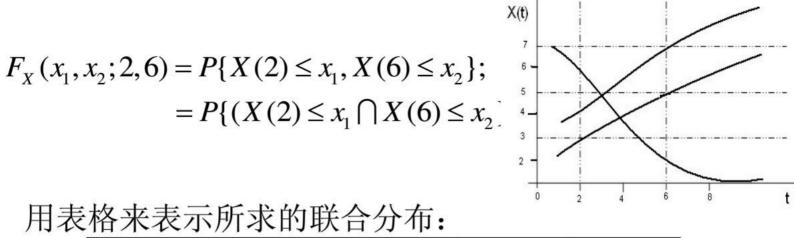
同理可行
问题

$$F_X(x;2) = P\{X(2) \leq x\}$$

可理可得: $F_{X}(x;6) = P(X \le x,6) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & 2 \le x < 5 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 5 \le x < 7 \\ 1, & x \ge 7 \end{cases}$

同理可得:

 $F_X(x;2) = P\{X(2) \le x\} = \int_0^x p(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}x$



 x_1 $3 \le x_1 < 4$ $4 \le x_1 < 6$ $x_1 < 3$ $x_1 \ge 6$ $x_2 < 2$ 0 1/3 0 0 $2 \le x_2 < 5$ 1/3 1/3 2/3 0 $5 \le x_2 < 7$ 1/3 2/3 0 $x_2 \ge 7$

问题

x_{2}	x_1	<i>x</i> ₁ < 3	$3 \le x_1 < 4$	$4 \le x_1 < 6$	$x_1 \ge 6$
	$x_2 < 2$	0	0	0	0
	$2 \le x_2 < 5$	0	1/9	2/9	1/3
	$5 \le x_2 < 7$	0	2/9	4/9	2/3
	$x_2 \ge 7$	0	1/3	2/3	1

$$P(X \le x, 2) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 3 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & 3 \le x < 4 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 4 \le x < 6 \\ 1, & x \ge 6 \end{cases} \qquad P(X \le x, 6) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & 2 \le x < 5 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 5 \le x < 7 \\ 1, & x \ge 7 \end{cases}$$

2.7 解: (1) 由题意可知

$$p(\xi_1) = p(\xi_2) = p(\xi_3) =$$

$$p(\xi_1) = p(\xi_2) = p(\xi_3) = \frac{1}{3};$$

所以
$$E[X(t)] = p(\xi_1)X(t,\xi_1) + p(\xi_2)X(t,\xi_2) + p(\xi_3)X(t,\xi_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (1 + \sin t + \cos t)$$

(2)解:由定义可知:

$$R_X(t_1,t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)];$$

由题知:

	ξ_1	ξ_2	ξ_3
$X(t_1)$	1	$\sin t_1$	$\cos t_1$
$X(t_2)$	1	$\sin t_2$	$\cos t_2$

所以:
$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)];$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(1 + \sin t_1 \sin t_2 + \cos t_1 \cos t_2);$$

2.8 解: 由定义出发:

$$E[Y(t)] = E[X(t) + f(t)];$$

= $E[X(t)] + E[f(t)];$

$$= m_{x}(t) + f(t)$$

由协方差的定义:

$$C_{Y}(t_{1},t_{2}) = E\{[Y(t_{1})-m_{Y}(t_{1})][Y(t_{2})-m_{Y}(t_{2})]\}$$

= $E\{[X(t_{1})+f(t_{1})-m_{Y}(t_{1})-f(t_{1})]$

$$= E\{[X(t_1) + f(t_1) - m_X(t_1) - f(t_1)]$$

$$[X(t_2) + f(t_2) - m_X(t_2) - f(t_2)]\}$$

$$= E\{[X(t_1) - m_X(t_1)][X(t_2) - m_X(t_2)]\}$$

$$=C_X(t_1,t_2)$$

$$E[X(t)] = E[A\cos(\omega_0 t) + B\sin(\omega_0 t)]$$

$$= E[A]\cos(\omega_0 t) + E[B]\sin(\omega_0 t)$$
$$= 0$$

$$=0$$

$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)]$$

$$= E\{[A\cos\omega_1 t_1 + B\sin\omega_2 t_1][A\cos\omega_1 t_2 + B\sin\omega_2 t_3]$$

$$= E\{[A\cos\omega_0 t_1 + B\sin\omega_0 t_1][A\cos\omega_0 t_2 + B\sin\omega_0 t_2]\}$$

$$= E[A^2\cos\omega_0 t_1\cos\omega_0 t_2 + B^2\sin\omega_0 t_1\sin\omega_0 t_2]$$

$$= \sigma^2 [\cos \omega_0 t_1 \cos \omega_0 t_2 + \sin \omega_0 t_1 \sin \omega_0 t_1]$$

$$= \sigma^2 [\cos \omega_0 t_1 \cos \omega_0 t_1 + \sin \omega_0 t_1 \sin \omega_0 t_2]$$

$$=\sigma^2\cos\omega_0\tau$$
, \sharp $\dagger \tau = t_1 - t_2$

$$E[Y(4)]$$
 $\int_{0}^{2\pi}$

$$E[X(t)] = \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$E[X(t)] = \int_0^{2\pi} a\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) p(\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) d\varphi$$

= 0

$$E[X(t)] = \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$E[X(t)] = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$E[X(t)] = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \cos(\omega_0 t + q)$$

$$F[V(t)] = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \cos(at + at)$$

$$\Gamma$$

 $E[X^{2}(t)] = E[a^{2}\cos^{2}(\omega_{0}t + \Phi)]$

由定义先求出均方值,就可以得到方差:

 $= \frac{a^{2}}{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos(2\omega_{0}t + 2\varphi) d\varphi$ $= \frac{a^{2}}{2}$ $= \frac{a^{2}}{2}$

 $=E[a^2\frac{1+\cos(2\omega_0t+2\Phi)}{2}]$

 $R_{Y}(t_{1},t_{2}) = E[X(t_{1})X(t_{2})]$

 $D[X(t)] = E[X^{2}(t)] - E[X(t)]^{2} = \frac{a^{2}}{2}$

 $= \frac{a^2}{2} \cos[\omega_0(t_1 - t_2)] + 0$

 $= \frac{a^2}{2} \cos \tau \quad \sharp \div \tau = t_1 - t_2$

 $= E[a^2 \cos(\omega_0 t_1 + \Phi) \cos(\omega_0 t_2 + \Phi)]$

 $= \frac{a^2}{2} E[\cos(\omega_0(t_1 - t_2)) + \cos(\omega_0 t_1 + \omega_0 t_2 + 2\Phi)]$

2.11 解:

$$E[X(t)] = E[A\cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi)]$$

$$= E[A]E[\cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi)]$$

$$= \int_0^1 ada \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \frac{1}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} a da \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_{0} t + \varphi) \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= 0$$

$$R_{X}(t_{1}, t_{2}) = E[A^{2} \cos(\omega_{0} t_{1} + \Phi) \cos(\omega_{0} t_{2} + \Phi)]$$

$$= E[A^{2}] E[\cos(\omega_{0} t_{1} + \Phi) \cos(\omega_{0} t_{2} + \Phi)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cos \omega_{0} \tau$$

$$\cos \omega_0 v$$

2.12 证明:

$$E[X(t)\frac{dX(t)}{dt}]$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{R_X(t, t + \Delta t) - R_X(t, t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$=\frac{dR_X(t,t)}{dt}$$
 证毕。

§ 1-2 逻辑代数基础



