# 随机信号处理mooc(下)

2021年10月25日 9:22

参考:《随机信号处理-西安电子科技大学-赵国庆》

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV16s411p7iX

因为太长了,做个分篇,这里是41-72集

# 白噪声通过线性系统

白噪声均值为0,功率谱在无穷区间均匀分布

$$G_{x}(\omega) = \frac{N_{0}}{2}, \quad -\infty < \omega < \infty$$

$$R_{x}(\tau) = \frac{N_{0}}{2}\delta(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_{0}}{2} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2}$$

#### 一般关系式

冲击响应函数/传递函数

h(t) H(w)

$$G_{y}(\omega) = G_{x}(\omega) |H(\omega)|^{2} = \frac{N_{0}}{2} |H(\omega)|^{2}$$
 $R_{y}(\tau) = R_{x}(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau) = \frac{N_{0}}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(\omega)|^{2} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{N_{0}}{2} h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$  前者一般用来计算输出过程功率谱,后者用来计算输出过程相关函数

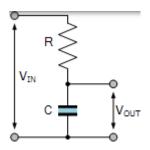
### 等效噪声通频带 $\Delta f_n$

说明输出后的等效宽度有多少

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\int_0^\infty G(\omega) d\omega}{2\pi |G(\omega_0)|} |G(\omega_0)| = max |G(\omega)|$$

反映了能量在频谱上的集中程度,越大代表分布越宽,频谱占据越宽变化越大

# 通过RC低频滤波器 (积分器)



$$G_{y}(\omega) = G_{x}(\omega) |H(\omega)|^{2} = \frac{N_{0}}{2} \frac{a^{2}}{\omega^{2} + a^{2}}$$

$$R_{y}(\tau) = \frac{N_{0}a^{2}}{2} \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\omega^{2} + a^{2}} \cos(\omega \tau) d\omega = \frac{N_{0}}{2} \frac{1}{2} a e^{-a|\tau|} = \frac{N_{0}}{4} a e^{-a|\tau|}$$

等效噪声通频带

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{a^2}{\omega^2 + a^2} d\omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{a^2}{\omega^2 + a^2} d\omega = \frac{a}{4} = \frac{1}{4RC}$$

RC越大,过滤的高频分量越多,频带越小

相关系数

$$r_y(\tau) = \frac{C_y(\tau)}{C_y(0)} = \frac{R_y(\tau)}{R_y(0)} = \frac{\frac{N_0}{4}ae^{-a|\tau|}}{\frac{N_0}{4}a} = e^{-a|\tau|}$$

相关时间

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^\infty a^{-a\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{a} = RC = \frac{1}{4\Delta f_n}$$

相关时间和等效噪声通频带关系

几乎所有的 $\tau_0 \propto \frac{1}{\Delta f_n}$ 都成立

## 通过理想的低通滤波器



$$\begin{aligned} \left| H(\omega) \right| &= \begin{cases} K_0 \ |\omega| \leq \Delta \Omega \\ 0 \ others \end{cases} \\ G_y(\omega) &= \frac{N_0}{2} {K_0}^2 \ |\omega| \leq \Delta \Omega \\ R_y(\tau) &= \frac{N_0}{2} {K_0}^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \cos(\omega \tau) \ d\omega = \frac{N_0}{2} {K_0}^2 \frac{\sin \Delta \Omega \tau}{\pi \tau} \end{aligned}$$

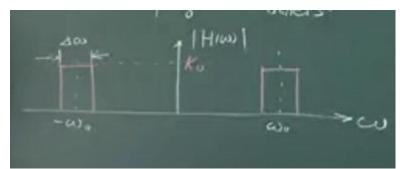
频域矩形谱, 时域为sin函数

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \Delta \Omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2} = \frac{\Delta \Omega}{2\pi}$$

即为矩形谱的宽度ΔΩ

$$r_{y}(\tau) = \frac{\frac{N_{0}}{2}K_{0}^{2}\frac{\sin\Delta\Omega\tau}{\pi\tau}}{\frac{N_{0}}{2}K_{0}^{2}\frac{\Delta\Omega}{\pi}} = \frac{\sin\Delta\Omega\tau}{\Delta\Omega\tau}$$
$$\tau_{0} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\Delta\Omega\tau}{\Delta\Omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{\pi}{2\Delta\Omega} = \frac{1}{4\Delta f_{n}}$$

#### 通过理想的带通滤波器



$$\begin{split} \left|H(\omega)\right| &= \begin{cases} K_0 \left|\omega \pm \omega_0\right| \leq \Delta \omega/2 \\ 0 \text{ others} \end{cases} \\ G_y(\omega) &= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \left|\omega \pm \omega_0\right| \leq \frac{\Delta \omega}{2} \\ R_y(\tau) &= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{\omega_0 - \frac{\Delta \omega}{2}}^{\omega_0 + \frac{\Delta \omega}{2}} \cos(\omega \tau) d\omega = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{1}{2\pi \tau} \cos(\omega \tau) \sin(\frac{\Delta \omega \tau}{2}) \end{split}$$

在sin函数的基础上加了一个载波

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \Delta \omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2} = \frac{\Delta \omega}{2\pi} = \Delta f$$

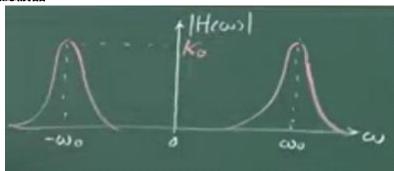
角频率转为物理频率

$$r_{y}(\tau) = \frac{\frac{N_{0}}{2}{K_{0}}^{2} \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} cos\omega_{0}\tau sin\frac{\Delta\omega\tau}{2}}{\frac{N_{0}}{2}{K_{0}}^{2} \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}} = \frac{2cos\omega_{0}\tau sin\frac{\Delta\omega\tau}{2}}{\Delta\omega\tau}$$

相关时间不看载波, 只看包络

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^\infty \frac{2}{\Delta\omega\tau} \sin\frac{\Delta\omega\tau}{2} d\tau = \frac{\pi}{\Delta\omega} = \frac{1}{2\Delta f_n}$$

### 通过高斯型带通滤波器



$$\begin{split} |H(\omega)| &= K_0 \, e^{-\frac{\left(\omega \pm \omega_0\right)^2}{2\beta^2}} - \infty < \omega < \infty \\ G_y(\omega) &= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 e^{-\frac{\left(\omega \pm \omega_0\right)^2}{\beta^2}} - \infty < \omega < \infty \\ R_y(\tau) &= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\left(\omega - \omega_0\right)^2}{\beta^2}} \cos \omega \tau d\omega \Leftrightarrow \omega - \omega_0 = \omega' \\ &= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\omega'^2}{\beta^2}} \cos \left(\omega_0 + \omega'\right) \tau d\omega' = \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\omega'^2}{\beta^2}} \cos \omega' \tau d\omega' \cos \omega_0 \tau \\ &= \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-\frac{\tau^2 \beta^2}{4}} \end{split}$$

$$\Delta f_n = \frac{\frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{\beta^2}} d\omega}{2\pi \frac{N_0}{2} K_0^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{\beta^2}} d\omega = \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$r_{y}(\tau) = \frac{\frac{N_{0}}{2}{K_{0}}^{2} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} cos\omega_{0}\tau e^{-\frac{\tau^{2}\beta^{2}}{4}}}{\frac{N_{0}}{2}{K_{0}}^{2} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}}} = cos\omega_{0}\tau e^{-\frac{\tau^{2}\beta^{2}}{4}}$$

载波项依然存在

载波项依然不参加积分

$$\tau_0 = \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{\tau^2\beta^2}{4}} d\tau = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\beta} = \frac{1}{2\Delta f_n}$$

# 随机过程线性变换后的概率分布

# 输入为正态分布过程 输出仍为正态分布过程

证明:输入正态过程经过线性变换仍为正态过程

$$P(x_1 ```x_n, t_1 ```t_n) = P_x(X) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |C|^{\frac{1}{2}}} exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (X - M_x)^T C^{-1} (X - M_x) \right\}$$

线性变换

Y = L[X]

雅可比行列式

$$\begin{split} |J| &= \left| \frac{\partial X}{\partial Y} \right| \ X = L^{-1}[Y] \ |J| = \left| L^{-1} \right| = \frac{1}{|L|} \\ P_Y \left( L^{-1}[Y] \right) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |C|^{\frac{1}{2}} |L|} exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left( L^{-1}[Y] - M_X \right)^T C^{-1} \left( L^{-1}[Y] - M_X \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |C|^{\frac{1}{2}} |L|} exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left( Y - L[M_X] \right)^T L^{-1T} C^{-1} L^{-1} \left( Y - LM_X \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |C|^{\frac{1}{2}} |L|} exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left( Y - L[M_X] \right)^T Q^{-1} \left( Y - LM_X \right) \right\} \\ Q^{-1} &= \left( LCL^T \right)^{-1} \\ |LCL^T| &= |L||C||L^T| = |L|^2 |C| = Q \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |Q|^{\frac{1}{2}}} exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left( Y - M_Y \right)^T Q^{-1} \left( Y - M_Y \right) \right\} \end{split}$$

仅仅是协方差矩阵从C变为Q,均值从Mx变为My=L[Mx]

#### 输入非正态分布宽谱过程 输出窄带线性系统近似为正态过程

#### 输入为白噪声 输出有限带宽系统近似正态过程

后两条可以利用中心极限定理,带宽的比值,输入的谱很宽通过窄带系统的时候,无法及时响 应,快速变化形成叠加,等效为正态随机过程

# Chapter Three 平稳窄带随机过程

# 平稳窄带随机过程的表示

### 产生原因与特点

使用的系统都是窄带系统

原因:

1) 宽带输入经过窄带系统,输出变为窄带过程

$$G_{\nu}(\omega) = G_{\chi}(\omega) |H(\omega)|^2$$

一般无线电系统都存在非线性部分(在总的处理过程中都是线性的,除了部分必要的非线性处理)

2) 系统内噪声在输出端也是窄带随机过程

### 特点:

- 1) 具有明显和确定的中心频率ω<sub>0</sub>
- 2) 振幅和相位变化远远慢于 $\omega_0$

#### 表示

$$x(t) = A(t)\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi(t))$$

A(t)振幅调制  $\varphi(t)$ 相位调制

$$x(t) = A(t)\cos\varphi(t)\cos\omega_0 t - A(t)\sin\varphi(t)\sin\omega_0 t = A_c(t)\cos\omega_0 t - A_s(t)\sin\omega_0 t$$

$$A_c(t) = A(t)cos\omega_0 t$$

$$A_s(t) = A(t)sin\omega_0 t$$

Ac(t)与As(t)称为窄带信号x(t)的正交分量

# 解析信号与Hilbert变换

#### 正弦信号的复信号表示

1) 时信号

$$S(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

其中各项均为确定的常数

2) 复信号

$$\tilde{S}(t) = Ae^{j(\omega_0 t + \varphi)} = Ae^{j\varphi}e^{j\omega_0 t}$$
  
 $e^{j\omega_0 t}$  复载波

Ae<sup>jφ</sup> 复包络

$$R_e[\tilde{S}(t)] = S(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$
  

$$I_m[\tilde{S}(t)] = \hat{S}(t) = A\sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

3) 频谱关系

$$S(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} S(\omega) = \frac{A}{2} 2\pi \left[ \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\varphi} + \delta(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j\varphi} \right]$$
$$= A\pi \left[ \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\varphi} + \delta(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j\varphi} \right]$$

$$\hat{S}(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} \hat{S}(\omega) = \frac{A\pi}{i} \left[ \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\varphi} - \delta(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j\varphi} \right]$$

$$\tilde{S}(t) = S(t) + j\hat{S}(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} 2A\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)e^{j\varphi}$$

具有单边频谱特性

$$\tilde{S}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2S(\omega) & \omega \geq 0 \\ 0 & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

## 高频窄带信号的复信号表示

1) 实信号

$$S(t) = A(t)cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi(t))$$
  
A(t)  $\varphi(t)$ 为确定函数,  $\omega_0$ 为常数

2) 复信号

$$\begin{split} \tilde{S}(t) &= A(t)e^{j\varphi(t)}e^{j\omega_0t} \\ R_e\big[\tilde{S}(t)\big] &= S(t) = A(t)cos\omega_0tcos\varphi(t) \\ I_m\big[\tilde{S}(t)\big] &= \hat{S}(t) = A(t)sin\omega_0tsin\varphi(t) \end{split}$$

3) 频谱关系

$$A(t)e^{j\varphi(t)} \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} \tilde{A}(\omega)$$

$$A(t)\cos\varphi(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} A(\omega)$$

$$S(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} \pi \left[\tilde{A}(\omega - \omega_0) + \tilde{A}(\omega + \omega_0)\right]$$

$$\hat{S}(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} \frac{\pi}{j} \left[\tilde{A}(\omega - \omega_0) - \tilde{A}(\omega + \omega_0)\right]$$

$$\tilde{S}(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} 2\pi\tilde{A}(\omega - \omega_0)$$

只在频率正方向有频谱,且能量不损失 保存了完整的幅度信息和相位信息

I Q信号

### 解析信号与hilbert变换

定义解析信号:

具有单边频谱特性的复信号

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

称为解析信号

$$\tilde{S}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2S(\omega) \, \omega > 0 \\ S(\omega) \, \omega = 0 \\ 0 \, \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{S}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{S(\omega)}{j} \, \omega > 0 \\ 0 \, \omega = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{S(\omega)}{j} \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$$

$$-\frac{S(\omega)}{j} \, \omega < 0$$

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

转换为时域,则有

$$\hat{S}(t) = S(t) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi t} = \frac{1}{\pi t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S(\tau)}{t - \tau} d\tau$$

定义hilbert变换:

1) 已知实部,求虚部 (正变换)

$$\hat{S}(t) = S(t) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

2) 已知虚部,求实部 (反变换)

$$S(t) = \hat{S}(t) \otimes \frac{-1}{\pi t}$$

用于求解复信号的实部or虚部

例:已知信号 $S(t) = cos\omega_0 t$  求其hilbert变换和解析信号

$$\hat{S}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega_0 \tau}{t - \tau} d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau' = t - \tau$$

$$\hat{S}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega_0(t-\tau)}{\tau} d\tau = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \omega_0 \tau}{\tau} d\tau \sin \omega_0 t = \sin \omega_0 t$$

 $\tilde{S}(t) = \cos\omega_0 t + j\sin\omega_0 t$ 

一般解法: 从频域开始

$$S(t) \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} S(\omega)$$

$$\hat{S}(t) = F^{-1}[\hat{S}(\omega)] = \frac{S(\omega)}{i} sgn(\omega)$$

如果是欧拉式,利用指数的性质

hilbert变换是一般方法,对所有信号适用

# 解析复随机过程

# 复随机过程

定义: 若x(t), y(t)为任意实随机过程, 则称z(t)=x(t)+jy(t)为复随机过程

均值:

$$E[z(t)] = m_x(t) + jm_v(t) = m_z(t)$$

方差:

$$D[z(t)] = E\left[ \left( z(t) - m_z(t) \right)^* \left( z(t) - m_z(t) \right) \right] = D[x(t)] + D[y(t)]$$

相关函数:

$$R_{z}(t_{1}, t_{2}) = E\left[\left(x(t_{1}) - jy(t_{1})\right)\left(x(t_{2}) + jy(t_{2})\right)\right]$$
  
=  $R_{x}(t_{1}, t_{2}) + R_{y}(t_{1}, t_{2}) + j[R_{xy}(t_{1}, t_{2}) - R_{yx}(t_{1}, t_{2})]$ 

互相关函数:

$$\begin{split} R_{z_1 z_2} & \big( t_1, t_2 \big) = E \left[ \Big( x_1 \big( t_1 \big) - j y_1 \big( t_1 \big) \Big) \Big( x_2 \big( t_2 \big) + j y_2 \big( t_2 \big) \Big) \right] \\ & = R_{x_1 x_2} \big( t_1, t_2 \big) + R_{y_1 y_2} \big( t_1, t_2 \big) + j [R_{x_1 y_2} \big( t_1, t_2 \big) - R_{y_1 x_2} \big( t_1, t_2 \big)] \end{split}$$

# 解析复随机过程的相关函数和功率谱

定义:

若随机过程 
$$\tilde{x}(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t)$$
 , 若  $\hat{x}(t) = x(t) \otimes \frac{1}{1}$ 

则称 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 为解析复随机过程,其中x(t), $\hat{x}(t)$ 为实随机过程

#### 相关函数:

$$\begin{split} R_{\hat{x}x}(\tau) &= R_{x\hat{x}}(-\tau) \\ R_{\hat{x}x}(\tau) &= -R_x(\tau) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi \tau} \\ R_{x\hat{x}}(\tau) &= R_x(\tau) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi \tau} \\ R_{x\hat{x}}(\tau) &= R_x(\tau) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi \tau} \\ R_{x\hat{x}}(\tau) &= -R_{\hat{x}x}(\tau) \\ R_{x\hat{x}}(-\tau) &= -R_{x\hat{x}}(\tau) \\ R_x(\tau) &= R_{\hat{x}}(\tau) \\ R_x(\tau) &= 2[R_x(\tau) + jR_{x\hat{x}}(\tau)] \end{split}$$

#### 功率谱:

$$G_{\tilde{x}}(\omega) = 2G_{x}(\omega) + 2G_{x}(\omega)sgn(\omega)$$

证明:

1) 
$$left = E[\hat{x}(t) x(t + \tau)]$$
  
 $t + \tau = t'$   
 $= E[\widehat{x(t')}x(t' - \tau)]$   
 $= R_{x\hat{x}}(-\tau)$ 

2) 
$$left = E[\hat{x}(t) x(t+\tau)] = E\left[\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(p)}{\tau - p} dp x(t+\tau)\right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{R_x(t+\tau - p)}{t - p} dp$$

$$t - p = p'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{R_x(p' + \tau)}{p'} dp'$$

$$p' + \tau = p$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{R_x(p)}{p - \tau} dp$$

$$= -R_{x}(\tau) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi \tau}$$
3) 
$$R_{x\hat{x}}(\tau) = E\left[x(t) \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(p)}{t + \tau - p} dp\right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{R_{x}(p - t)}{t + \tau - p} dp$$

$$p - t = p'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{R_{x}(p')}{\tau - p'} dp' = R_{x}(\tau) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi \tau}$$

- 4) 根据2、3就可以得到
- 5) 利用之前的结果交换一下就可以了

6) 
$$\hat{x}(t) = x(t) \otimes \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi t} \Rightarrow \left| \operatorname{sgn}(\omega) / j \right|^{2}$$

$$G_{\hat{x}}(\omega) = G_{x}(\omega) \left| \operatorname{sgn}(\omega) / j \right|^{2} = G_{x}(\omega)$$

$$R_{x}(\tau) = R_{\hat{x}}(\tau)$$

- 7) 可以根据互相关函数的计算方式
- 8) 对第7进行傅里叶变化得到

# 窄带随机过程的复包络和统计特性

实窄带过程  $y(t) = A(t) \cos[\omega_0 t + \varphi(t)]$ 

复窄带过程 
$$\tilde{y}(t) = A(t)e^{j\varphi(t)}e^{j\omega_0 t} = \tilde{A}(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} = y(t) + j\hat{y}(t)$$

1)  $\tilde{v}(t)$ 的相关函数

$$R_{\tilde{y}}(\tau) = 2[R_y(\tau) + jR_{y\hat{y}}(\tau)] = \mathbb{E}[\tilde{A}(t)^*e^{j\omega_0t}\tilde{A}(t+\tau)e^{j\omega_0(t+\tau)}] = R_{\tilde{A}}(\tau)e^{j\omega_0\tau}$$

2) 功率谱

$$G_{\tilde{y}}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 4G_{y}(\omega) \ \omega > 0 \\ 2G_{y}(\omega) \ \omega = 0 \\ 0 \ \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$= G_{\tilde{A}}(\omega - \omega_{0})$$

3) 相互关系

$$R_{y}(\tau) = A(\tau) \cos \omega_{0} \tau$$

$$A(\tau) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\omega_{0}}^{\omega_{0}} G_{\tilde{A}}(\omega) \cos \omega_{0} \tau \, d\tau$$

证明:

$$\begin{split} &left = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_{y}(\omega) \, e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} G_{y}(\omega) cos\omega\tau d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} G_{\tilde{y}}(\omega) cos\omega\tau d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} G_{\tilde{A}}(\omega - \omega_{0}) cos\omega\tau d\omega \\ &\omega - \omega_{0} = \omega' \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\omega_{0}}^{\infty} G_{\tilde{A}}(\omega') cos(\omega_{0} + \omega') \tau d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\omega_{0}}^{\infty} G_{\tilde{A}}(\omega') cos\omega' \tau cos \, \omega_{0} \tau d\omega \\ &= cos \, \omega_{0} \tau \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\omega}^{\infty} G_{\tilde{A}}(\omega') cos\omega' \tau d\omega = right \end{split}$$

#### 4) 统计特性

$$y(t) = A_c(t)\cos\omega_0 t - A_s(t)\sin\omega_0 t$$

$$\hat{y}(t) = A_c(t)\sin\omega_0 t + A_s(t)\cos\omega_0 t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(t) \\ \hat{y}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\omega_0 t & -\sin\omega_0 t \\ \sin\omega_0 t & \cos\omega_0 t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_c(t) \\ A_s(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_c(t) \\ A_s(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\omega_0 t & \sin\omega_0 t \\ -\sin\omega_0 t & \cos\omega_0 t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(t) \\ \hat{y}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_s(t) = \cos\omega_0 t y(t) + \sin\omega_0 t \hat{y}(t)$$

 $A_c(t) = cos\omega_0 ty(t) + sin\omega_0 t\hat{y}(t)$ 

 $A_s(t) = -\sin\omega_0 t y(t) + \cos\omega_0 t \hat{y}(t)$ 

#### 正交分量的自相关函数

$$R_c(\tau) = E[A_c(t)A_c(t+\tau)]$$

$$= E[(\cos\omega_0 t y(t) + \sin\omega_0 t \hat{y}(t))(\cos\omega_0 (t+\tau) y(t+\tau) + \sin\omega_0 (t+\tau) \hat{y}(t+\tau))]$$

$$= R_{\nu}(\tau) [\cos \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0 (t + \tau) + \sin \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0 (t + \tau)]$$

$$+R_{y\hat{y}}(\tau)[cos\omega_0 tsin\omega_0(t+\tau) - sin\omega_0 tcos\omega_0(t+\tau)]$$

$$=R_{y}(\tau)cos\omega_{0}\tau+R_{y\hat{y}}(\tau)sin\omega_{0}\tau$$

 $=R_{s}(\tau)$ 

### 窄带过程中两个正交分量的自相关函数相等

$$R_{cs}(\tau) = -R_{sc}(\tau)$$
  

$$R_{cs}(0) = -R_{sc}(0) = 0$$

互相关函数在同一时刻不相关/正交

#### 例子:

设窄带随机过程y(t)具有一个对称的功率谱,其相关函数满足:

$$R_{\nu}(\tau) = A(\tau) cos \omega_0 \tau$$

求相关函数 $R_{\hat{v}}(\tau)R_{\hat{v}}(\tau)$ ,方差 $\sigma_{\hat{v}}^2\sigma_{\hat{v}}^2$ ;进一步求解 $R_c(\tau)R_s(\tau)\sigma_c^2\sigma_s^2R_{cs}(\tau)R_{sc}(\tau)$ 

$$\begin{split} R_{y}(\tau) &= R_{\hat{y}}(\tau) = A(\tau)cos\omega_{0}\tau \\ R_{\hat{y}}(\tau) &= 2\Big[R_{y}(\tau) + jR_{y\hat{y}}(\tau)\Big] = 2\Big(A(\tau)cos\omega_{0}\tau + jA(\tau)sin\omega_{0}\tau\Big) \\ \sigma_{\hat{y}}^{2} &= R_{\hat{y}}(0) = A(0) \\ \sigma_{\hat{y}}^{2} &= R_{\hat{y}}(0) = 2A(0) \\ R_{c}(\tau) &= R_{y}(\tau)cos\omega_{0}\tau + R_{y\hat{y}}(\tau)sin\omega_{0}\tau = A(\tau)cos^{2}\omega_{0}\tau + A(\tau)sin^{2}\omega_{0}\tau = A(\tau) = R_{s}(\tau) \\ R_{c}(0) &= \sigma_{c}^{2} = A(0) = \sigma_{s}^{2} \end{split}$$

 $R_{cs}(\tau) = -R_y(\tau) sin\omega_0 \tau + R_{y\hat{y}}(\tau) cos\omega_0 \tau = -A(\tau) cos\omega_0 \tau sin\omega_0 \tau + A(\tau) sin\omega_0 \tau cos\omega_0 \tau = 0$  $=R_{sc}(\tau)$ 

说明窄带随机过程的两个正交分量,是始终正交的

# 窄带正态过程包络和相位的概率分布

# 窄带正态噪声包络与相位的概率分布

# 窄带噪声

$$n(t) = A(t)\cos[\omega_0 t + \varphi(t)] = A_c(t)\cos\omega_0 t - A_s(t)\sin\omega_0 t$$

正态噪声:  $A_c(t) A_s(t)$  满足0均值的正态分布

$$P(A_c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{A_c^2}{2\sigma^2}} - \infty < A_c < \infty$$

$$P(A_s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{A_s^2}{2\sigma^2}} - \infty < A_s < \infty$$

### 因为正交

$$P(A_c A_s) = P(A_c)P(A_s) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}e^{-\frac{A_c^2 + A_s^2}{2\sigma^2}} - \infty < A_c, A_s < \infty$$

引入新随机变量A振幅φ相位

$$\begin{split} A_c &= A cos \varphi \\ A_s &= A sin \varphi \\ |J| &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial A_c}{\partial A} & \frac{\partial A_c}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial A} & \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial \varphi} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} cos \varphi & -A sin \varphi \\ sin \varphi & A cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = A \\ P(A, \varphi) &= \frac{A}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left\{ -\frac{A^2 cos^2 \varphi + A^2 sin^2 \varphi}{2\sigma^2} \right\} = \frac{A}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad 0 \le A < \infty \quad 0 \le \varphi < 2\pi \end{split}$$

说明  $\varphi$ 在[0,2 $\pi$ )均匀分布

$$P(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad 0 \le \varphi < 2\pi$$

$$P(A) = \frac{A}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad 0 \le A < \infty \text{ Reily}$$
分布(瑞利分布)



φ和A独立

正态随机数:使用均匀分布结合反变换,就能得到

## 噪声的二维联合包络与相位的概率分布

$$P(A_{c}A_{s}A_{c\tau}A_{s\tau}) = P(A_{c}A_{c\tau})P(A_{s}A_{s\tau})$$

$$P(A_{c}A_{c\tau}) = \frac{1}{2\pi|C|^{\frac{1}{2}}}exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(A_{c},A_{c\tau})C^{-1}\binom{A_{c}}{A_{c\tau}}\right\}$$

$$|R| = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma^{2} & R(\tau) \\ R(\tau) & \sigma^{2} \end{vmatrix} = \sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau)$$

$$R^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau)}\begin{vmatrix} \sigma^{2} & R(\tau) \\ R(\tau) & \sigma^{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P(A_{c}A_{c\tau}) = \frac{1}{2\pi(\sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau))^{\frac{1}{2}}}exp\left\{-\frac{\sigma^{2}[(A_{c}^{2} + A_{c\tau}^{2}) - 2A_{c}A_{c\tau}R(\tau)]}{2(\sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau))}\right\}$$

$$\begin{split} &P\left(A_{c}A_{s}A_{c\tau}A_{s\tau}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2}(\sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau))} exp\{-\frac{\sigma^{2}[\left(A_{c}^{2} + A_{c\tau}^{2} + A_{s}^{2} + A_{s\tau}^{2}\right) - 2R(\tau)(A_{c}A_{c\tau} + A_{s}A_{s\tau})]}{2(\sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau))} \\ &A_{c} = Acos\varphi \\ &A_{s} = Asin\varphi \\ &A_{c\tau} = A_{\tau}cos\varphi_{\tau} \\ &A_{s\tau} = A_{\tau}sin\varphi_{\tau} \\ &|J| = \begin{vmatrix} cos\varphi & -Asin\varphi & 0 & 0 \\ sin\varphi & Acos\varphi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & cos\varphi_{\tau} & -A_{\tau}cos\varphi_{\tau} \\ 0 & 0 & sin\varphi_{\tau} & A_{\tau}cos\varphi_{\tau} \end{vmatrix} = AA_{\tau} \\ &P\left(AA_{\tau}\varphi\varphi_{\tau}\right) = \frac{AA_{\tau}}{4\pi^{2}(\sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau))} exp\{-\frac{\sigma^{2}[\left(A^{2} + A_{\tau}^{2}\right) - 2AA_{\tau}R(\tau)cos(\varphi - \varphi_{\tau})]}{2(\sigma^{4} - R^{2}(\tau))} \} \end{split}$$

相位分布和包络分布不再独立

$$P(AA_{\tau}) = \frac{AA_{\tau}}{(\sigma^4 - R^2(\tau))} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2(A^2 + A_{\tau}^2)}{2(\sigma^4 - R^2(\tau))}} I_0\left(-\frac{2AA_{\tau}R(\tau)}{2(\sigma^4 - R^2(\tau))}\right)$$

 $I_0$ 为零阶修正的bessd函数 (贝塞尔函数)

#### 加入正弦信号后合成包络与相位的概率分布

 $S(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) A_{,\omega_0}$ 为常数, $\theta$ 为[0,2 $\pi$ ]均匀分布的随机变量

 $S(t) = A\cos\theta\cos\omega_0 t - A\sin\theta\sin\omega_0 t$ n(t) + S(t)

$$P(A_c A_s \mid \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{(A_c - Acos\theta)^2 + (A_s - Asin\theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

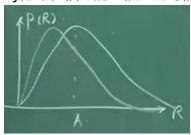
$$P(R, \varphi \mid \theta) = \frac{R}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{R^2 + A^2 - 2ARcos(\varphi - \theta)}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

不独立

$$P(R) = \frac{R}{\sigma^2} exp \left\{ -\frac{R^2 + A^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\} \, I_0 \left( -\frac{AR}{\sigma^2} \right) \, \, R \geq 0$$

广义Reily分布/Rice分布 (莱斯分布) (若A=0,则为Reily分布)

信号能量很小的时候,趋近于Reily分布;信号能量很大的时候,趋近于正态分布



包络和相位的分布取决于两个因素: 信号的幅度和噪声的关系

噪声的大小:  $\sigma^2$ 是噪声的功率

 $\sigma$ 与A的比值,就是信噪比

信噪比越高, 趋向于正态分布; 信噪比越低, 趋向于噪声的Reily分布

# 平稳窄带随机过程

# 非线性变换概述

# 随机过程非线性变换的直接方法

# 随机过程非线性变换的变换法

# 随机过程非线性变换的缓变包络法

# 随机过程通过限幅器的分析

# 无线电系统输出端信噪比的计算

