

4. 设平稳过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 的相关函数为 $R_X(\tau) = Ae^{-a|\tau|}(1+a|\tau|)$, 其中 A, a 都是正常数, 而 $EX(t) = 0$. 试问 $X(t)$ 对数学期望是否有各态历经性?

解: 已知 $X(t)$ 为平稳过程. $m_X = EX(t) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} R_X(\tau) &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} Ae^{-a|\tau|}(1+a|\tau|) \\ &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{A(1+a|\tau|)}{e^{a|\tau|}} \\ &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{A(1+a\tau)}{e^{a\tau}} \\ &= 0 \\ &= m_X^2 \end{aligned}$$

即 $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} C_X(\tau) = 0$ 则 $\langle X(t) \rangle = m_X$, a.s. $X(t)$ 对数学期望有各态历经性.

10. 设 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 是平稳过程, 且 $EX(t) = 1, R(\tau) = 1 + e^{-2|\tau|}$. 试求随机变量

$$S = \int_0^t X(t) dt$$

的数学期望和方差.

$$\text{解: } E[S(t)] = E[\int_0^t X(t) dt] = \int_0^t EX(t) dt = \int_0^t 1 dt = 1$$

$$D[S(t)] = [E[S(t)]]^2 - [E[S(t)]]^2$$

$$E[S(t)]^2 = E[\int_0^t \int_0^t X(t_1) X(t_2) dt_1 dt_2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= s \\ t_2 &= t+s \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^t \int_0^t E[X(t_1) X(t_2)] dt_1 dt_2$$

$$|J| = \frac{\alpha(t_1, t_2)}{\alpha(s, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{z = t_2 - t_1}{s = t_1} \int_0^t \int_{-s}^{1-s} R_X(z) |J| dz ds$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \int_0^t \int_{-s}^{1-s} (1 + e^{-2|z|}) dz ds$$

$$= \int_0^t \int_{-s}^0 (1 + e^{2z}) dz + \int_0^t \int_s^{1-s} (1 + e^{-2z}) dz ds$$

$$= \int_0^t \left[z \Big|_{-s}^0 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2z} \Big|_{-s}^0 + z \Big|_0^{1-s} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} \Big|_0^{1-s} \right] ds$$

$$= \int_0^t \left(s + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2s} + 1 - s - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(1-s)} + \frac{1}{2} \right) ds$$

$$= \int_0^t \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(1-s)} \right) ds$$

$$= 2s \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2s} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2(1-s)} \Big|_0^1 = 2 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2}$$

$$\therefore D[S(t)] = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2}$$

14. 已知下列平稳过程 $X(t)$ 的自相关函数, 试分别求出 $X(t)$ 的功率谱密度.

(4) $R_X(\tau) = \sigma^2 e^{-a|\tau|} (\cos b\tau - ab^{-1} \sin b|\tau|)$, 其中 $a > 0$.

解: $S_X(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 6^2 e^{-a|\tau|} (\cos b\tau - ab^{-1} \sin b|\tau|) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$$
$$= 6^2 \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} \cos b\tau e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau - ab^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} \sin b|\tau| e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right]$$
$$= 6^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} (e^{-ib\tau} + e^{ib\tau}) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau - \frac{ab^{-1}}{2i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} (e^{ib\tau} - e^{-ib\tau}) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right]$$
$$= 6^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-(w-b)\tau} + e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-i(w+b)\tau}) d\tau + \frac{ab^{-1}}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-(w-b)\tau} - e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-i(w+b)\tau}) d\tau \right]$$
$$= 6^2 \left(\frac{a}{a^2 + (w-b)^2} + \frac{a}{a^2 + (w+b)^2} \right) + \frac{ab^2}{b} \left(\frac{a}{a^2 + (w-b)^2} - \frac{a}{a^2 + (w+b)^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-i\omega\tau} = \cos \omega\tau - i \sin \omega\tau \\ e^{i\omega\tau} = \cos \omega\tau + i \sin \omega\tau. \end{cases}$$

16. 设随机过程

$$Y(t) = X(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi), -\infty < t < +\infty$$

其中 $X(t)$ 是平稳过程, Φ 为在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上均匀分布的随机变量, ω_0 为常数, 且 $X(t)$ 与 Φ 相互独立. 记 $X(t)$ 的自相关函数为 $R_X(\tau)$, 功率谱密度为 $S_X(\omega)$. 试证:

(1) $Y(t)$ 是平稳过程, 且它的自相关函数为

$$R_Y(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau$$

(2) $Y(t)$ 的功率谱密度为

$$S_Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} [S_X(\omega - \omega_0) + S_X(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

证明: $E[Y(t)] = E[X(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi)]$

$X(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ $E[X(t)] \cdot E[\cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi)]$

$$= E[X(t)] \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$= E[X(t)] \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} [\sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)] \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= 0$$

$$R_Y(t, t+\tau) = E[Y(t) Y(t+\tau)] = E[X(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi) X(t+\tau) \cos(\omega_0(t+\tau) + \Phi)]$$

$X(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ $E[X(t) X(t+\tau)] E[\cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi) \cos(\omega_0(t+\tau) + \Phi)]$

$$= R_X(t) \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi) \cos(\omega_0(t+\tau) + \Phi) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

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

$$= R_X(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau + 2\varphi) \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \cos \omega_0 \tau \cdot \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= R_X(t) \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi} (0 + 2\pi \cos \omega_0 \tau)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R_X(t) \cos \omega_0 \tau = R_Y(t) \quad \text{只与 } \tau \text{ 相关}$$

$\therefore Y(t)$ 是平稳过程且自相关函数为 $R_Y(t) = \frac{1}{2} R_X(t) \cos \omega_0 \tau$

$$(2) S_Y(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_Y(\tau) e^{-iw\tau} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-iw\tau} d\tau.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau (\cos w\tau - i \sin w\tau) d\tau.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) \left[\frac{\cos(w+\omega_0)\tau + \cos(w-\omega_0)\tau}{2} - i \frac{\sin(w+\omega_0)\tau + \sin(w-\omega_0)\tau}{2} \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) (\cos(w+\omega_0)\tau - i \sin(w+\omega_0)\tau) d\tau + \right.$$

$$\left. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) (\cos(w-\omega_0)\tau - i \sin(w-\omega_0)\tau) d\tau \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [S_X(w+\omega_0) + S_X(w-\omega_0)]$$

17. 设平稳过程

$$X(t) = a \cos(\Omega t + \Phi)$$

其中 a 是常数, Φ 是在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上均匀分布的随机变量, Ω 是具有分布密度 $f(x)$ 为偶函数的随机变量, 且 Φ 与 Ω 相互独立. 试证 $X(t)$ 的功率密度为 $S_x(\omega) = a^2 \pi f(\omega)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } E[X(t)] &= E[a \cos(\Omega t + \Phi)] = a E[\cos \Omega t \cos \Phi - \sin \Omega t \sin \Phi] \\ &= a [E \cos \Omega t E \cos \Phi - E \sin \Omega t E \sin \Phi] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{X(t)} &= E[X(t)X(t+\tau)] = E[\cos(\Omega t + \Phi) \cos(\Omega t + \Omega \tau + \Phi)] = \frac{a^2}{2} E[\cos(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau + 2\Phi) + a^2 \Omega^2] \\ E \cos(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau + 2\Phi) &= E[\cos(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau) \cos 2\Phi - \sin(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau) \sin 2\Phi] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E \cos \Omega \tau &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \Omega \tau \cdot f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^\infty \cos \Omega \tau f(x) dx \\ \therefore R_{X(t)} &= a^2 \int_0^\infty \cos \Omega \tau f(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_x(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{X(t)} e^{-j\omega t} dt = a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^\infty \cos \Omega \tau f(x) dx \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \cos \Omega \tau f(x) dx \right] \cos \omega t dt = a^2 \int_0^\infty \left[2 \int_0^\infty \cos \Omega \tau \cos \omega t dt \right] f(x) dx \\ &= a^2 \pi \left[\int_0^\infty \delta(\omega - \Omega) f(x) dx + \int_0^\infty \delta(\omega + \Omega) f(x) dx \right] = a^2 \pi \left(\int_0^\infty \delta(\omega - \Omega) f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 \delta(\omega - \Omega) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \underbrace{\delta(-x)}_{x' = -x} - \int_{-\infty}^0 \delta(\omega - \Omega) f(-x) dx \right) = a^2 \pi f(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

20. 设 $X(n)$ ($n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$) 是白噪声序列, 试证

$$Y(n) = \frac{1}{m} [X(n) + X(n-1) + \dots + X(n-m+1)] = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} X(n-i)$$

是一个平稳序列, 并求它的协方差函数.

证明: $X(n)$ ($n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$) 为白噪声序列 $\because E[X(n)] = 0 \quad D[X(n)] = E[X(n)^2] = \sigma^2$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y(n)] &= E\left[\frac{1}{m} [X(n) + X(n-1) + \dots + X(n-m+1)]\right] = \frac{1}{m} [E[X(n)] + E[X(n-1)] + \dots + E[X(n-m+1)]] \\ &= \frac{1}{m} (0 + 0 + \dots + 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_Y(n, n+k) &= E[Y(n)Y(n+k)] = E\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} X(n-i) \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} X(n+k-j)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{m^2} E\left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} X(n-i) X(n+k-j)\right] = \frac{(m+k)\sigma^2}{m^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad n-i \neq n+k-j \quad E[X(n-i) X(n+k-j)] = 0 \quad \text{当 } n \neq k.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad n-i = n+k-j \quad E[X(n-i) X(n+k-j)] = \sigma^2 \text{ 且 } (m+k) \text{ 为偶数.}$$

故 $Y(n)$ 是一个平稳序列

$$C_Y(t, t+\tau) = R_Y(t, t+\tau) - m_Y(t) m_Y(t+\tau)$$

$$= R_Y(t, t+\tau) - E[Y(t)] E[Y(t+\tau)]$$

$$= R_Y(t, t+\tau) - 0 \times 0 = \frac{(m+k)\sigma^2}{m^2}$$

21. 设 $\{X(t), t \in T\}, \{Y(t), t \in T\}$ 是相互独立的实平稳过程, $EX(t) = m_X, EY(t) = m_Y$, 令 $Z(t) = X(t)Y(t), t \in T$.

(1) 试证: $Z(t)$ 是平稳过程, 而且 $Z(t)$ 的自相关函数等于 $X(t)$ 与 $Y(t)$ 的自相关函数之积;

(2) 令

$$P(t) = X(t) - m_X$$

$$Q(t) = Y(t) - m_Y$$

如果已知 $P(t)$ 和 $Q(t)$ 的自相关函数分别为

$$R_P(\tau) = e^{-a|\tau|}, a > 0$$

$$R_Q(\tau) = e^{-b|\tau|}, b > 0$$

试求 $Z(t)$ 的协方差函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1) 证明: } E Z(t) &= E[X(t)Y(t)] \\ &\stackrel{X(t) \text{ 与 } Y(t) \text{ 独立}}{=} EX(t) \cdot EY(t) \\ &= m_X m_Y \\ R_Z(t, t+\tau) &= E[Z(t)Z(t+\tau)] \\ &= E[X(t)Y(t)X(t+\tau)Y(t+\tau)] \\ &= E[X(t)X(t+\tau)] \cdot E[Y(t)Y(t+\tau)] \\ &= R_X(\tau) \cdot R_Y(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore Z(t)$ 是平稳过程, 且 $Z(t)$ 的自相关函数等于 $X(t)$ 与 $Y(t)$ 的自相关函数之积.

$$(2) R_P(\tau) = E P(t) P(t+\tau)$$

$$= E(X(t) - m_X)(X(t+\tau) - m_X)$$

$$= E(X(t)X(t+\tau)) - m_X X(t) - m_X X(t+\tau) + m_X^2$$

$$= R_X(\tau) - m_X^2 - m_X^2 + m_X^2$$

$$= R_X(\tau) - m_X^2$$

$$\therefore R_X(\tau) = R_P(\tau) + m_X^2 \quad \text{同理} \quad R_Y(\tau) = R_Q(\tau) + m_Y^2$$

$$\therefore C_Z(t, t+\tau) = R_Z(t, t+\tau) - m_Z(t) m_Z(t+\tau)$$

$$= R_X(\tau) R_Y(\tau) - E Z(t) E Z(t+\tau)$$

$$= (R_P(\tau) + m_X^2)(R_Q(\tau) + m_Y^2) - m_X^2 m_Y^2$$

$$= (e^{-a|\tau|} + m_X^2)(e^{-b|\tau|} + m_Y^2) - m_X^2 m_Y^2$$

$$= e^{-(a+b)|\tau|} + m_Y^2 e^{-a|\tau|} + m_X^2 e^{-b|\tau|}$$

22. 设有随机过程

$$X(t) = \cos(\eta t + \theta), -\infty < t < +\infty$$

其中, η 与 θ 为相互独立的随机变量, θ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上服从均匀分布, η 的密度为

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$$

试证 $X(t)$ 是平稳过程, 并求它的自相关函数和谱密度.

证明: $X(t) = \cos(\eta t + \theta) = \cos \eta t \cos \theta - \sin \eta t \sin \theta$.

$$\therefore E[X(t)] = E[\cos \eta t \cos \theta - \sin \eta t \sin \theta]$$

$$= E[\cos \eta t \cos \theta] - E[\sin \eta t \sin \theta]$$

$\eta \in \mathbb{R}$ $E[\cos \eta t \cos \theta] - E[\sin \eta t \sin \theta]$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \eta t \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+\eta^2)} d\eta \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta}_{=0}$$

$$- \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \eta t \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+\eta^2)} d\eta \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta}_{=0}$$

$$= 0.$$

$$R_X(t, t+\tau) = E[X(t)X(t+\tau)]$$

$$= E[\cos(\eta t + \theta) \cos(\eta(t+\tau) + \theta)]$$

$$= E \frac{\cos(\eta t + \eta \tau + 2\theta) + \cos 2\eta \tau}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E[\cos(\eta t + \eta \tau + 2\eta \tau) + \frac{1}{2} E[\cos 2\eta \tau]]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E[\cos(2t+2\tau)\eta \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} E[\sin(2t+2\tau)\eta \sin \theta] + \frac{1}{2} E[\cos 2\eta \tau]]$$

$$= 0 - 0 + \frac{1}{2} E[\cos 2\eta \tau]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$$

由 17 题 $a=1$

$$\therefore S_X(w) = h^2 \pi \psi(w) = 1^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+w^2)} = \frac{1}{1+w^2}$$

24. 设 $s(t)$ 是一个周期为 L 的实函数, Φ 是一个在 $(0, L)$ 上均匀分布的随机变量, 那么

$$X(t) = S(t + \Phi), t \in T$$

称为一个随机相位过程, 试验证它是一个平稳过程.

证明: $E X(t) = E S(t + \Phi)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^L s(t + \varphi) \cdot \frac{1}{L} d\varphi \\ &\stackrel{\varphi' = t + \varphi}{=} \frac{1}{L} \int_t^{t+L} s(\varphi') d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L s(\varphi') d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L s(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

$s(t)$ 周期为 L $\underset{C}{\subset} L$ (C 为常数)

$$R_X(t, t+\tau) = E X(t) X(t+\tau) = E S(t + \Phi) S(t + \tau + \Phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^L s(t + \varphi) s(t + \tau + \varphi) \cdot \frac{1}{L} d\varphi \\ &\stackrel{\varphi' = t + \varphi}{=} \frac{1}{L} \int_t^{t+L} s(\varphi') s(\varphi' + \tau) d\varphi' \\ &\stackrel{s(t) \text{ 周期为 } L}{=} \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L s(t) s(t + \tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{L} E s(t) s(t + \tau) \\ &= \frac{1}{L} R(\tau) \quad \text{与 } t \text{ 无关} \end{aligned}$$

综上, $X(t) = S(t + \Phi)$ 是一个平稳过程.