

例题 1、解：令随机变量 Y 表示抛硬币的结果， $Y=1$ 表示为正面， $Y=-1$ 表示反面，

则 $P\{Y=1\} = P\{Y=-1\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

(1) 当 $t = \frac{1}{2}$ 时， $Y=1$ 时有 $X(\frac{1}{2}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

$Y=-1$ 时有 $X(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$

$$\therefore F_X(x, \frac{1}{2}) = P\{X(\frac{1}{2}) \leq x\} = P\{X(\frac{1}{2}) \leq x | Y=1\}P\{Y=1\} + P\{X(\frac{1}{2}) \leq x | Y=-1\}P\{Y=-1\}$$

我们讨论一下 x 的取值范围。

当 $x < 0$ 时，则 $F_X(x, \frac{1}{2}) = 0$

$0 \leq x < 1$ 时，则第二项为 0，第一项为 $1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$1 \leq x$ 时，则 $F_X(x, \frac{1}{2}) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$

$$\therefore F_X(x, \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理，可以求出 } F_X(x, 1) = P\{X(1) \leq x\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(2) $t = \frac{1}{2}$ 时， $Y=1$ ，则 $X(\frac{1}{2}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ ，

$Y=-1$ ，则 $X(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ，

当 $t=1$ 时， $Y=1$ ，则 $X(1) = \cos \pi = -1$ ，

$Y=-1$ ，则 $X(1) = 2 \times 1 = 2$ 。

$$\text{所以有 } F_X(x_1, x_2, -\frac{1}{2}, 1) = P\{X(\frac{1}{2}) \leq x_1, X(1) \leq x_2\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x_1 < 0 \\ 0, & x_2 < -1 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x_1 < 1, -1 \leq x_2 < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x_1 \geq 1, -1 \leq x_2 < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x_1 < 1, -1 \leq x_2 < 2 \\ 1, & x_1 \geq 1, x_2 \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

例题 2、解：

(1) 由数字特征的定义：

$$m_Z(t) = E[Z(t)] = E[X \sin t + Y \cos t] = E(X) \sin t + E(Y) \cos t$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_Z(t_1, t_2) &= E[Z(t_1) \cdot Z(t_2)] = E[(X \sin t_1 + Y \cos t_1)(X \sin t_2 + Y \cos t_2)] \\ &= E(X^2) \sin t_1 \sin t_2 + E(Y^2) \cos t_1 \cos t_2 + E(XY) \sin t_1 \cos t_2 + E(YX) \cos t_1 \sin t_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又Q } E(X) = \frac{2}{3} \times (-1) + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = E(Y) = 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{2}{3} \times (-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2^2 = E(Y^2)$$

$$E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 0$$

$$\therefore m_Z(t) = 0, R_Z(t_1, t_2) = 2 \cos(t_1 - t_2)$$

(2) 由 (1) 的结论可知，Z(t) 是广义平稳随机过程，为证明其不是狭义平稳随机过程，我们考虑高阶项

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z^3(t)] &= E[(X \sin t + Y \cos t)^3] \\ &= E(X^3) \sin^3 t + 3E(X^2 Y) \sin^2 t \cos t + 3E(X Y^2) \sin t \cos^2 t + E(Y^3) \cos^3 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } E(X^3) = (-1)^3 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2^3 \times \frac{1}{3} = E(Y^3)$$

$$E(X^2 Y) = E(X Y^2) = 0$$

$$\text{代入 } E[Z^3(t)] = 2(\sin^3 t + \cos^3 t)$$

所以 Z(t) 不是狭义平稳过程。

例题 3、解：

根据自相关函数定义：

$$\begin{aligned} R_Y(\tau) &= E[Y(t)Y(t-\tau)] = E\{[X(t) + X(t-T)][X(t-\tau) + X(t-\tau-T)]\} \\ &= E[X(t)X(t-\tau)] + E[X(t) \cdot X(t-\tau-T)] + E[X(t-T) \cdot X(t-\tau)] + E[X(t-T) \cdot X(t-\tau-T)] \\ &= 2R_X(\tau) + R_X(\tau-T) + R_X(\tau+T) \end{aligned}$$

由维纳-辛钦定理得：

$$\begin{aligned} S_Y(\omega) &= F[R_Y(\tau)] = 2S_X(\omega) + S_X(\omega)e^{j\omega T} + S_X(\omega)e^{-j\omega T} \\ &= 2S_X(\omega)(1 + \cos \omega T) \end{aligned}$$

例题 4、证明：

$$S(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$\frac{dS(\omega)}{d\omega} = (-j\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$\frac{d^2 S(\omega)}{d\omega^2} = (-j\tau)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

求导得：

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 S(\omega)}{d\omega^2} = -\tau^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 S(\omega)}{d\omega^2} \text{ 和 } -\tau^2 R(\tau) \text{ 互为傅里叶变换对}$$

又由自相关函数的性质可知： $R(0) \geq |R(\tau)|$

因此，对应某一个 $\tau_1 \neq 0$ ，如果有 $R(\tau_1) \neq 0$ ，则令 $R_1(\tau) = -\tau^2 R(\tau)$

$$|R_1(0)| < |R_1(\tau_1)|$$

即 $R_1(\tau)$ 不可能是自相关函数，因此 $S_1(\omega) = \frac{d^2 S(\omega)}{d\omega^2}$ 不可能是功率谱函数。

例题 5、解：

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^2(t)] &= E[A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t + \Theta)] \\ &= \frac{A^2}{2} E[1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t + 2\Theta)] \\ &= \frac{A^2}{2} + \frac{A^2}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(2\omega_0 t + \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= \frac{A^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } P_X = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T E[X^2(t)] dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \frac{A^2}{2} dt = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

(2) 根据 $X_T(\omega)$ 的定义:

$$\begin{aligned} X_T(\omega) &= \int_{-T}^T X(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-T}^T A \cos(\omega_0 t + \Theta) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= A T e^{j\Theta} \frac{\sin[(\omega - \omega_0)T]}{(\omega - \omega_0)T} + A T e^{-j\Theta} \frac{\sin[(\omega + \omega_0)T]}{(\omega + \omega_0)T} \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X_T(\omega))^2] &= E\left\{ \left[A T e^{j\Theta} \frac{\sin[(\omega - \omega_0)T]}{(\omega - \omega_0)T} + A T e^{-j\Theta} \frac{\sin[(\omega + \omega_0)T]}{(\omega + \omega_0)T} \right]^2 \right\} \\ &= A^2 T^2 \left\{ \sin^2[(\omega - \omega_0)T] + \sin^2[(\omega + \omega_0)T] + \sin c[(\omega - \omega_0)T] \sin c[(\omega + \omega_0)T] \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos 2\theta d\theta \right\} \end{aligned}$$

由功率谱的定义可得:

$$S_X(\omega) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(\omega)|^2]}{2T} = \frac{A^2}{2} \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

注意: 这里用到了一个性质, 即 $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(aT)}{aT} \right] = \delta(a)$

所以, 所求的功率为:

$$\begin{aligned} P_X &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_X(\omega) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A^2}{2} \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] d\omega \\ &= \frac{A^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

例题 6、 证明:

根据相关函数定义有:

$$\begin{aligned} E[X(t)X'(t)] &= E\left[X(t) \cdot \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{X(t+\varepsilon) - X(t)}{\varepsilon}\right] \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} E\left[X(t) \frac{X(t+\varepsilon) - X(t)}{\varepsilon}\right] \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [R(\varepsilon) - R(0)] = R'(0) \end{aligned}$$

考虑到自相关函数的性质: $|R(0)| \geq |R(\tau)|$

且 $R(\tau)$ 为偶函数, 因此 $\tau = 0$ 为 $R(\tau)$ 的极值点, 从而有 $R'(0) = 0$, 由此可知

$E[X(t)X'(t)]$ ，所以为正交的

进一步，若令 $E[X(t)] = m(t)$ ，则 $E[X'(t)] = m'(t)$ 。因为是平稳过程， $m(t)$ 为常数，因

此 $m'(t) = 0$ ，所以有 $E[X(t)] \cdot E[X'(t)] = 0$

即 $E[X(t)X'(t)] = E[X(t)] \cdot E[X'(t)] = 0$ ，所以可知也是不相关的。

例题 7、解：

根据相关函数的定义，可得：

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

$$= E\{[X(t) + \dot{X}(t)][X(t-\tau) + \dot{X}(t-\tau)]\}$$

$$E\{X(t)X(t-\tau) + \dot{X}(t)\dot{X}(t-\tau) + \dot{X}(t)X(t-\tau) + X(t)\dot{X}(t-\tau)\}$$

$$= R_X(\tau) - R_X''(\tau) + R_X'(\tau) - R_X'(\tau) \quad (\text{由 } R(\tau) \text{ 微分性质})$$

$$= R_X(\tau) - R_X''(\tau)$$

$$R_X'(\tau) = -2\tau \cdot e^{-\tau^2}$$

$$R_X''(\tau) = -2\tau \cdot e^{-\tau^2} + 4\tau^2 e^{-\tau^2}$$

$$\therefore R_X(\tau) - R_X''(\tau) = (3 - 4\tau^2)e^{-\tau^2}$$

例题 8、解：

$$R_E(\tau) = E\{[Y(t) - X(t)][Y(t-\tau) - X(t-\tau)]\}$$

$$= E\{Y(t)Y(t-\tau)\} + E\{X(t)X(t-\tau)\} - E\{X(t)Y(t-\tau)\} - E\{Y(t)X(t-\tau)\}$$

$$= R_Y(\tau) + R_X(\tau) - R_{XY}(\tau) - R_{YX}(\tau)$$

$$\text{由于 } S_Y(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega) \quad S_{YX}(\omega) = H(j\omega)S_X(\omega) \quad S_{XY}(\omega) = H^*(j\omega)S_X(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } S_E(\omega) &= |H(j\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega) + S_X(\omega) - H^*(j\omega)S_X(\omega) - H(j\omega)S_X(\omega) \\ &= |H(j\omega) - 1|^2 S_X(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

可以思考，此时如果告诉了输入，告诉了传递函数，则可以求得误差输出。

例题 9、解：

(1) 如图所示：

$$\begin{aligned}
Z(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t [X(a) - X(a-T)] da \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^t X(a) * [\delta(a) - \delta(a-T)] da \\
&= X(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-T)] * u(t) \\
&= X(t) * [u(t) - u(t-T)]
\end{aligned}$$

即 $h(t) = u(t) - u(t-T)$ 为系统冲激响应

故传递函数为：

$$\begin{aligned}
H(j\omega) &= F[h(t)] = \int_0^T e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_0^T \\
&= \frac{1}{-j\omega} [1 - e^{-j\omega T}] = \frac{e^{-\frac{j\omega T}{2}} - e^{\frac{j\omega T}{2}}}{-j\omega} \cdot e^{\frac{j\omega T}{2}} \\
&= \frac{-2j \sin \frac{\omega T}{2}}{-j\omega} e^{\frac{j\omega T}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\sin \frac{\omega T}{2}}{\frac{\omega}{2}} e^{\frac{j\omega T}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 输出功率谱为: } S_Z(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega) = S_0 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega T}{2})}{(\frac{\omega}{2})^2}$$

所以均方值为：

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_Z^2 &= R_Z(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_Z(\omega) d\omega \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} 4S_0 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega T}{2})}{(\frac{\omega}{2})^2} d\frac{\omega}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} 4S_0 T \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega T}{2})}{(\frac{\omega T}{2})^2} d\frac{\omega T}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} 4S_0 \cdot T \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = S_0 T
\end{aligned}$$

