

Теория случайных процессов (1 задание)

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Часть 1

N1 $\Omega: \omega = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n, \alpha_i = 0, 1, i = \overline{1, n}$

$\xi(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{2^i}$ Найдем $\{x_i\}$, распределение вероятностей

Решение: $\xi(\omega) = \frac{\alpha_1}{2} + \frac{\alpha_2}{4} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_n}{2^n} =$
 $= \frac{\alpha_1 \cdot 2^{n-1} + \alpha_2 \cdot 2^{n-2} + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} \cdot 2 + \alpha_n}{2^n}$

Множество значений: $0, \frac{1}{2^n}, \frac{2}{2^n}, \dots, \frac{2^n-1}{2^n}$

Распр. вер.: $P_{\xi}(x_i) = \frac{1}{2^n}$ (всего 2^n вариантов, каждое значение можно получить только одним способом)

N2 Найти: $\frac{1}{i^5} \frac{\partial^5 \Phi_n(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n; t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)}{\partial u_1 \partial u_2 \dots \partial u_n} \Big|_{u_1=u_2=\dots=u_n=0}$

$= \langle \xi(t_{k_1}) \xi(t_{k_2}) \dots \xi(t_{k_5}) \rangle = m_5(t_{k_1}, \dots, t_{k_5}) = 1, \dots, n$

Решение: Характеристическая функция

$\Phi_n(u_1, \dots, u_n; t_1, \dots, t_n) = \langle \exp(i \sum_{k=1}^n u_k \xi(t_k)) \rangle =$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(i \sum_{k=1}^n u_k x_k) f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n; t_1, \dots, t_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

Дифференцирование под знаком интеграла по переменным

$\frac{\partial \Phi_n(\dots)}{\partial u_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} i x_1 \exp(i \sum_{k=1}^n u_k x_k) f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n; t_1, \dots, t_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

$$\frac{\partial^5 \varphi_n(\dots)}{\partial u_{x_1} \dots \partial u_{x_5}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} i^5 x_{x_1} \dots x_{x_5} \exp(i \sum_{k=1}^5 u_k x_k) \cdot f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, t_1, \dots, t_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$\frac{1}{i^5} \frac{\partial^5 \varphi_n(\dots)}{\partial u_{x_1} \dots \partial u_{x_5}} \Big|_{u_1=0, \dots, u_n=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_{x_1} \dots x_{x_5} f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, t_1, \dots, t_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n =$$

$$= \langle \xi(t_{x_1}) \dots \xi(t_{x_5}) \rangle = m_5(t_{x_1}, \dots, t_{x_5})$$

№3 $f(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp(-\frac{(x-a(t))^2}{2\sigma^2(t)})$

Найти $\varphi_\xi(y, t)$; $m_1 = M[\xi(t)]$ и $\mu_n(t)$ используя

$\varphi_\xi(y, t)$;

Определим характеристическую функцию и моменты вероятности суммы независимых гауссовских величин

$\xi(t_k)$ процесса $\eta = \sum_{k=1}^n \xi(t_k)$

Решение:

1) характеристическая функция

$$\varphi_\xi(y, t) = \langle e^{i y \xi} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i x y} f(x, t) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i x y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp(-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i z y} e^{i a y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp(-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}) dz =$$

$$= e^{i a y} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2} - i y z} dz =$$

$$= \frac{e^{i a y}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2} - i y z} dz =$$

$$= \frac{e^{ia y} \cdot e^{-y^2 \sigma^2 / 2}}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{z^2}{\sqrt{2\sigma^2}} - iy \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}}\right)^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{e^{ia y} \cdot e^{-y^2 \sigma^2 / 2}}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{2\sigma^2} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{e^{ia y} \cdot e^{-y^2 \sigma^2 / 2}}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2}} \sqrt{2\sigma^2} \sqrt{\pi} =$$

$$= \exp\left(ia y - \frac{y^2 \sigma^2}{2}\right)$$

$$2) m_1 = \langle \xi(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{i} \frac{d\varphi_1(y, t)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{1}{i} \left(\exp\left(ia y - \frac{y^2 \sigma^2}{2}\right) \cdot (ia - y \sigma^2) \right) \Big|_{y=0} = a$$

$$\mu_n(t) = \langle (\xi(t) - m_1)^n \rangle = \langle (\xi(t) - a)^n \rangle = \langle (\eta(t))^n \rangle$$

$$\varphi_2(y, t) = \langle e^{i y \eta} \rangle = \langle e^{i y (\xi - a)} \rangle = \langle e^{i y \xi} \cdot e^{-i y a} \rangle = e^{-i a y} \varphi_1(y, t) = e^{-y^2 \sigma^2 / 2}$$

$$\mu_n(t) = \frac{1}{i^n} \frac{d^n \varphi_2(y, t)}{dy^n} \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$e^{-y^2 \sigma^2 / 2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma^{2k} (-1)^k}{k! 2^k} y^{2k}$$

$$\frac{d^n (e^{-y^2 \sigma^2 / 2})}{dy^n} = \sum_{k=p}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \sigma^{2k} (2k)!}{k! 2^k (2k-n)!} y^{2k-n} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=p}^{\infty} \frac{(i\sigma)^{2k} (2k)!}{k! 2^k (2k-n)!} y^{2k-n}, \text{ где } p = \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil \text{ (минимальное } p \text{ такое, что } 2p \geq n \text{)}$$

$$\frac{d^n (e^{-y^2 \sigma^2/2})}{dy^n} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{(i\sigma)^n (2p)!}{p! 2p(2p-n)!} y^{2p-n} \Big|_{y=0} = \begin{cases} \frac{(i\sigma)^n n!}{(n!)! 2^{\frac{n}{2}}}, & n \text{ чет} \\ 0, & n \text{ нечет} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_n(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{(n!)!} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n, & n \text{ четное} \\ 0, & n \text{ нечетное} \end{cases}$$

3) $\rho = \sum_{k=1}^n \xi(t_k)$, $\xi(t_k)$ - независимая коррелированная гауссовская функция, т.к.

$$\xi(t_k) - \text{независимая, то } \varphi_\eta(y, t) = \prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{\xi_k}(y, t) = \prod_{k=1}^n \exp\left(i a(t_k) y - \frac{y^2 \sigma^2(t_k)}{2}\right) = \exp\left(i y \sum_{k=1}^n a(t_k) - \frac{y^2}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma^2(t_k)\right).$$

Плотность вероятности априорных функций, в которой

$$a = \sum_{k=1}^n a(t_k), \quad \sigma^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma^2(t_k)$$

$$f_\eta(x, t_1, \dots, t_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma^2(t_k)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \sum_{k=1}^n a(t_k))^2}{2 \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma^2(t_k)}\right)$$

Н4 Показать: для непрерывной случайной функции с независимым приращением $\xi(t)$, $t \geq 0$ ковариационная функция $B_\xi(t_1, t_2)$ связана с дисперсией $D\xi(t)$ соотношением $B_\xi(t_1, t_2) = D\xi(t_{\min})$, $t_{\min} = \min(t_1, t_2)$.

Решение. 1) $\xi(t), t \geq 0$; $\xi(t_i) = \xi_i, t_0 > t_1$. Тогда $B_\xi(t_1, t_2) = \langle (\xi(t_1) - \langle \xi(t_1) \rangle) (\xi(t_2) - \langle \xi(t_2) \rangle) \rangle = \langle (\xi_1 - \langle \xi_1 \rangle) ((\xi_2 - \xi_1) - \langle \xi_2 - \xi_1 \rangle + \xi_1 - \langle \xi_1 \rangle) \rangle = \langle (\xi_1 - \langle \xi_1 \rangle) ((\xi_2 - \xi_1) - \langle \xi_2 - \xi_1 \rangle) \rangle + \langle (\xi_1 - \langle \xi_1 \rangle) (\xi_1 - \langle \xi_1 \rangle) \rangle = \langle (\xi_1 - \langle \xi_1 \rangle) ((\xi_2 - \xi_1) - \langle \xi_2 - \xi_1 \rangle) \rangle + D\xi(t_1)$

$$= \langle (\xi_1 - \langle \xi_1 \rangle)^2 \rangle = D_\xi(t) \Rightarrow B_\xi(t_1, t_2) = \langle \xi(t_1) \xi(t_2) \rangle = \xi(t_{\min})$$

$$t_{\min} = \min(t_1, t_2)$$

2) а) Вывернутый СР, $\xi(t), t \geq 0, m(t) = 0$
 $B(t_1, t_2) = \min(t_1, t_2), \xi(0) = 0$

$$\eta = \xi(t) - \xi(s), \langle \eta \rangle = 0$$

$$D_\eta = \langle (\xi(t) - \xi(s))^2 \rangle = t + s - 2\min(t, s) = |t - s|$$

$$f_\eta(y, t, s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(t-s)}} \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2(t-s)}\right)$$

$$f_\eta(y_1, y_n, t_1, t_n) = f_{\eta_1}(y_1) \dots f_{\eta_n}(y_n)$$

$$\xi(t_1) = \eta_1, \xi(t_2) = \eta_1 + \eta_2$$

$$\xi(t_n) = \eta_1 + \dots + \eta_n$$

$$f_\xi(x, t) = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(t_k - t_{k-1})}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{t_k - t_{k-1}} \right|^2\right] \begin{matrix} x_0 = 0 \\ t_0 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

б) Пуассоновский случайный процесс

$$P(\xi(t) = k) = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}, \lambda > 0, k = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$P(\xi(s) - \xi(t) = k) = \frac{\lambda(s-t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda(s-t)}, s > t$$

$$\text{Вероятности } p_i \approx \lambda \Delta t_i, p_{>1} \approx 0$$

$$\xi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta \xi_k$$

$$U_n(z) = (1 - \frac{t}{n} \lambda) + z \lambda \frac{t}{n} + 0 = 1 + \frac{\lambda t}{n} (z - 1)$$

$$U_\xi(z) = [U_n(z)]^n = \left(1 + \frac{\lambda t}{n} (z - 1)\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\lambda t(z-1)}$$

$$P(\xi(t_1) = k_1, \dots, \xi(t_n) = k_n) = P(\xi(t_1) = k_1, \dots, \xi(t_{n-1}) = k_{n-1}, \xi(t_n) = k_n) =$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda t_1)^{k_1} (\lambda(t_2 - t_1))^{k_2 - k_1} \dots (\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1}))^{k_n - k_{n-1}}}{k_1! (k_2 - k_1)! \dots (k_n - k_{n-1})!} \cdot e^{-\lambda t_1} \cdot e^{-\lambda(t_2 - t_1)} \dots e^{-\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})} = \lambda^{k_n} e^{-\lambda t_n} \cdot \frac{t_1^{k_1} (t_2 - t_1)^{k_2 - k_1} \dots (t_n - t_{n-1})^{k_n - k_{n-1}}}{k_1! (k_2 - k_1)! \dots (k_n - k_{n-1})!}$$

N5 Пуассоновский процесс состоит из независимых событий за малый интервал времени τ - длительность малой

1) Среднее значение. Введем сред. СВ η_k - число событий за k -тый малый интервал $\psi = \sum_{k=1}^N \xi_k$

Значение пуассоновского процесса

за k -тый малый интервал $\eta_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \xi_j$

η_k подчиняется распределению Пуассона

$$P_{\eta_k}(\eta_k = y_k) = \frac{(\lambda \tau)^{y_k}}{y_k!} e^{-\lambda \tau}, \quad y_k - \text{целое}$$

$$\langle \eta_k \rangle = \lambda \tau; \text{ тогда } \langle y_k \rangle = \lambda$$

Каждому распределению ξ_k

$$P_{\xi_k}(\xi_k = 0) = P_{\eta_k}(\eta_k = 0) = e^{-\lambda \tau}$$

$$P_{\xi_k}(\xi_k = 1) = 1 - P_{\xi_k}(\xi_k = 0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda \tau}$$

$$\langle \xi_k \rangle = 0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \tau} + 1 \cdot (1 - e^{-\lambda \tau}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda \tau}$$

$$\langle \psi \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^N \langle \xi_k \rangle = N(1 - e^{-\lambda \tau})$$

При достаточно N : $\psi \approx \langle \psi \rangle = N(1 - e^{-\lambda \tau})$

$$\langle \psi \rangle = \lambda = -\frac{1}{\tau} \ln(1 - \frac{\psi}{N}), \text{ где } \psi = \frac{N}{N} \cdot \lambda \tau$$

2. Поиском оценки средней величины

$$\bar{v}_\varphi = \lambda = -\frac{1}{\tau} \ln\left(1 - \frac{\psi}{N}\right) \approx \frac{\psi}{N\tau}$$

Неравенство Чебышева: $P(|\bar{v}_\varphi - \langle \bar{v}_\varphi \rangle| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{D\bar{v}_\varphi}{\varepsilon^2}$

$$D\bar{v}_\varphi = D\left(\frac{\psi}{N\tau}\right) = \frac{1}{N^2\tau^2} D\psi$$

$$D\psi = D\left(\sum_{k=1}^N \xi_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^N D\xi_k$$

$$\langle \xi_k \rangle = 1 - e^{-\lambda\tau}$$

$$D\xi_k = \langle (\xi_k - \langle \xi_k \rangle)^2 \rangle = \langle \xi_k^2 \rangle - 2\langle \xi_k \rangle^2 + \langle \xi_k \rangle^2$$

$$= \langle \xi_k \rangle - \langle \xi_k \rangle^2 = 1 - e^{-\lambda\tau} - (1 - e^{-\lambda\tau})^2 = e^{-\lambda\tau} - e^{-2\lambda\tau}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda\tau} - e^{-2\lambda\tau} \quad \text{Тогда } D\psi = N(e^{-\lambda\tau} - e^{-2\lambda\tau})$$

$$D\bar{v}_\varphi = \frac{e^{-\lambda\tau}}{N\tau} (1 - e^{-\lambda\tau})$$

$$P(|\bar{v}_\varphi - \langle \bar{v}_\varphi \rangle| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{e^{-\lambda\tau}}{N\tau^2 \varepsilon^2} (1 - e^{-\lambda\tau})$$

NB $\eta(t) = C(-1)^{\varepsilon(t)}, t \geq 0$

$\varepsilon(t), t \geq 0, \varepsilon(0) = 0$ - процесс СП

$$\Delta \varepsilon(\Delta t) = \varepsilon(t + \tau) - \varepsilon(t) \geq 0$$

$$P(\Delta \varepsilon(t) = n) = \frac{(\lambda\tau)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda\tau}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

1) Мом. отклики

$$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon(0) + \Delta \varepsilon(t) = \Delta \varepsilon(t) \Rightarrow P(\varepsilon(t) = n) =$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda\tau)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda\tau} \quad \text{обозначим } W_1 = \varepsilon(t) - \text{нм}$$

$W_2 = \varepsilon(t)$ - процесс

$$p(w_1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda \tau)^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda \tau} = e^{\lambda \tau} e^{-\lambda \tau} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + e^{-2\lambda t})$$

$$p(w_2) = 1 - p(w_1) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2\lambda t})$$

$$\langle \eta(t) \rangle = c p(w_1) + (1-c) p(w_2) = c(p(w_1) - p(w_2)) = c e^{-2\lambda t}$$

2. Ковариационная функция

$$R(t_1, t_2) = \langle \eta(t_1) \eta(t_2) \rangle = \langle C(-1) \xi(t_1) \cdot$$

$$\cdot C(-1) \xi(t_2) \rangle = \langle C^2(-1) (\xi(t_1) + \xi(t_2)) \rangle =$$

$$= \langle C^2(-1) (\xi(t_2) - \xi(t_1)) \cdot (-1) \xi(t_2) \rangle$$

$$= \langle C^2(-1) \Delta \xi(t_{1,2}) \rangle, \quad \tau_{1,2} = t_2 - t_1$$

$$\text{Аналогично } R(t_1, t_2) = C^2 e^{-2\lambda \tau_{1,2}} = C^2 e^{-2\lambda(t_2 - t_1)}$$

$$\boxed{\text{W7}} \quad \xi(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega_c t + a_2 \sin \omega_c t$$

$$\langle \xi(t) \rangle = \langle a_0 \rangle + \langle a_1 \cos \omega_c t \rangle + \langle a_2 \sin \omega_c t \rangle = \langle a_0 \rangle = \text{const}$$

$$\langle a_0 \rangle = c_1, \quad \langle a_1 \rangle = \langle a_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$D_\xi = \langle (\xi(t) - \overline{\xi(t)})^2 \rangle = \langle (a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega_c t + a_2 \sin \omega_c t - \langle a_0 \rangle)^2 \rangle = \langle a_0^2 + a_0^2 + a_0 a_1 \cos \omega_c t + a_0 a_2 \sin \omega_c t - a_0 \langle a_0 \rangle + a_0 a_1 \cos \omega_c t + a_1^2 \cos^2 \omega_c t + a_1 a_2 \sin 2\omega_c t - \langle a_0 \rangle a_1 \cos \omega_c t + a_1 a_2 \sin \omega_c t + \frac{a_1^2}{2} \cos^2 \omega_c t + \frac{a_2^2}{2} \sin^2 \omega_c t - \langle a_0 \rangle a_2 \sin \omega_c t - \langle a_0 \rangle a_1 \cos \omega_c t - \langle a_0 \rangle a_2 \sin \omega_c t + \langle a_0 \rangle^2 \rangle = \text{const}$$

$$\langle a_1^2 \rangle = \langle a_2^2 \rangle = \sigma^2$$

$$\langle a_0^2 \rangle = \sigma_0^2, \langle a_0 a_1 \rangle = \langle a_0 a_2 \rangle = \langle a_1 a_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$f_z(t_1, t_2) = f_z(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_z(t_1, t_2) &= \langle \xi(t_1) \xi(t_2) \rangle = \langle (a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega_c t_1 + a_2 \sin \omega_c t_1) \cdot (a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega_c t_2 + a_2 \sin \omega_c t_2) \rangle = \\ &= \langle a_0^2 + a_0 a_1 \cos \omega_c t_2 + a_0 a_2 \sin \omega_c t_2 + a_0 a_1 \cos \omega_c t_1 + \\ &+ a_1^2 \cos \omega_c t_1 \cdot \cos \omega_c t_2 + a_1 a_2 \cos \omega_c t_1 \cdot \sin \omega_c t_2 + \\ &+ a_0 a_2 \sin \omega_c t_1 + a_1 a_2 \sin \omega_c t_1 \cdot \cos \omega_c t_2 + a_1^2 \sin \omega_c t_1 \cdot \\ &\cdot \sin \omega_c t_2 \rangle = \sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2 \cos \omega_c \tau \quad | \tau = t_2 - t_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_z(t_1, t_2) &= \langle (\xi(t_1) - \bar{\xi}(t_1)) (\xi(t_2) - \bar{\xi}(t_2)) \rangle = \\ &= \sigma_0^2 - \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 \cos \omega_c \tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega_c t + a_2 \sin \omega_c t) dt =$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(a_0 + \frac{a_1}{T} \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\omega_c} \Big|_0^T - \frac{a_2}{T} \frac{\cos \omega_c t}{\omega_c} \Big|_0^T \right) =$$

$$= a_0 = \langle a_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Эпрогул СР}$$

Эпр-Тб орн гууцур

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (a_k \cos \omega_k t + b_k \sin \omega_k t) \right)^2 dt =$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{a_k^2 + b_k^2}{2} dt + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \cos 2\omega_k t \right) dt +$$

$$+ \sum_k \sin 2\omega_k t + \dots + \sum_{k \neq m} \cos(\omega_k - \omega_m) + (\dots) +$$

$$+ \sum_{k \neq m} \cos(\omega_k + \omega_m) + (\dots) + \sum_{k \neq m} \sin(\omega_k - \omega_m) + (\dots) + \sum_{k \neq m} \sin(\omega_k + \omega_m) + (\dots) \quad 3)$$

$$+ \sum_{k \neq m} \sin(\omega_k + \omega_m) + (\dots) dt = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{a_k^2 + b_k^2}{2} + 0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N (a_k^2 + b_k^2) = \langle \xi^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle \epsilon^2 \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2 = i \text{ по оси по горизонтальной}$$

$$\boxed{1)} B(\tau) = \sigma^2 \exp(-\alpha |\tau|), \alpha > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha|\tau|} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma^2 e^{(-i\omega - \alpha)\tau} d\tau = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \frac{e^{(-i\omega - \alpha)\tau}}{-i\omega - \alpha} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \\ &+ \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \frac{e^{(i\omega + \alpha)\tau}}{i\omega + \alpha} \Big|_{+\infty}^{-\infty} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \frac{1-0}{i\omega - \alpha} - \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \frac{0-1}{i\omega + \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{\pi(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) B(\tau) = \frac{\sigma^2}{1 + \alpha^2 \tau^2}, \alpha > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{1 + \alpha^2 \tau^2} d\tau = \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{i \sin \omega\tau}{1 + \alpha^2 \tau^2} d\tau = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\omega\tau)}{1 + \alpha^2 \tau^2} d\tau = \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{\pi \alpha^2} \frac{\pi}{2(\frac{1}{\alpha})} e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}|\omega|} = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{|\omega|}{\alpha}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(-) 3) B(\tau) = \sigma^2 (1 + \alpha |\tau| \exp[-\alpha |\tau|]), \alpha > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha|\tau|} d\tau \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma^2 \alpha |\tau| e^{-\alpha|\tau|} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \end{aligned}$$

$$= I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{\pi(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)}; \quad I_2 = -\frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 \tau e^{-(i\omega - \alpha)\tau} d\tau +$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \tau e^{-(i\omega + \alpha)\tau} d\tau = \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega - \alpha)} \tau e^{-(i\omega - \alpha)\tau} \Big|_{\tau=-\infty}^0 -$$

$$- \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega - \alpha)} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(i\omega - \alpha)\tau} d\tau - \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega + \alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(i\omega + \alpha)\tau} d\tau -$$

$$- \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega + \alpha)} \tau e^{-(i\omega + \alpha)\tau} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega + \alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(i\omega + \alpha)\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega - \alpha)} (1 - 0) - \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega + \alpha)} (0 - 1) = \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{2\pi} \frac{2(\alpha^2 - \omega^2)}{(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2 \alpha (\alpha^2 - \omega^2)}{\pi (\alpha^2 + \omega^2)^2}$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{\sigma^2 \alpha}{\pi(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)} + \frac{\sigma^2 \alpha (\alpha^2 - \omega^2)}{\pi (\alpha^2 + \omega^2)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2 \alpha}{\pi} \frac{\alpha^2 + \omega^2 + \alpha^2 - \omega^2}{(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2\alpha^3 \sigma^2}{\pi (\alpha^2 + \omega^2)^2}$$

$$\boxed{19} \quad \xi(t) = \sum_p F(t - t_0) [a_0 \cos(\omega_c(t - t_0)) + b_0 \sin(\omega_c(t - t_0))]; \quad \omega_c = \text{const}$$

$$F(\theta) = \begin{cases} B \exp(-\beta \theta), & \theta \geq 0, \beta > 0 \\ 0, & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

а. б. - const. равновесные условия

$$\langle a_0 \rangle = \langle b_0 \rangle = 0, \quad \langle a_0^2 \rangle = \langle b_0^2 \rangle = \sigma^2$$

Let $\theta = t - t_0$, merge $f(\theta) = F(\theta) [a_0 \cos \omega_c \theta + b_0 \sin \omega_c \theta]$ Then $\langle \xi(t) \rangle = n_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(a) f(b) da db$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\theta) [a_0 \cos \omega_c \theta + b_0 \sin \omega_c \theta] d\theta = 0$$

$$= n_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a_0 f(a) da \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(b) db \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\theta) \cos \omega_c \theta d\theta +$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} b_0 f(b) db \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(a) da \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\theta) \sin \omega_c \theta d\theta = 0$$

$$D[\xi(t)] = n_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(a) f(b) da db \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f^2(\theta) d\theta = n_1 \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F^2(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\cdot \cos^2(\omega_c \theta) d\theta + n_1 \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F^2(\theta) \sin^2(\omega_c \theta) d\theta =$$

$$= n_1 \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F^2(\theta) d\theta = n_1 \sigma^2 \beta / 2$$

$$B_{\xi}(t) = n_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(a) f(b) da db \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\theta) f(\theta + \tau) d\theta =$$

$$= n_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(a) f(b) da db \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\theta) F(\theta + \tau) [a^2 \cos \omega_c \theta \cos \omega_c (\theta + \tau) +$$

$$+ b^2 \sin \omega_c (\theta + \tau) + a_0 b_0 \sin \omega_c \theta \cos \omega_c (\theta + \tau) + a_0 b_0 \cos \omega_c \theta \cdot$$

$$\sin \omega_c (\theta + \tau)] d\theta = n_1 \sigma^2 \beta^2 \cos \omega_c \tau e^{-\beta \tau} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\beta \theta} d\theta, \tau \geq 0$$

$$= n_1 \sigma^2 \beta^2 \cos \omega_c \tau e^{-\beta \tau} \cdot \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\beta}, \tau \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\beta} e^{-\beta |\tau|}, \tau < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\infty \\ +\infty \end{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\beta \theta} d\theta, \tau < 0$$

$$= \frac{n_1 \sigma^2 \beta}{2} \cos \omega_c \tau e^{-\beta |\tau|}$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{n_1 \sigma^2 \beta}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \omega_c \tau e^{-\beta |\tau|} e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{c}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \omega_c \tau \cos \omega \tau e^{-\beta |\tau|} d\tau - i c \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \omega_c \tau \sin \omega \tau e^{-\beta |\tau|} d\tau$$

$$-e^{-\beta|\tau|} d\tau = c \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\tau} \cos \omega_c \tau \cos \omega \tau d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\beta\tau} \cos \omega_c \tau \cos \omega \tau d\tau \right] = c (I_1 + I_2)$$

Убедимся: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\alpha\tau} \cos \beta\tau d\tau = \frac{e^{\alpha\tau} \alpha - \cos \beta\tau + \beta \sin \beta\tau}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$

Тогда $I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta\tau}}{2} (\cos(\omega_c - \omega)\tau + \cos(\omega_c + \omega)\tau) d\tau =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\tau} \frac{(-\beta \cos(\omega_c - \omega)\tau + (\omega_c - \omega) + \beta \sin(\omega_c - \omega)\tau)}{\beta^2 + (\omega_c - \omega)^2} d\tau + \right.$$

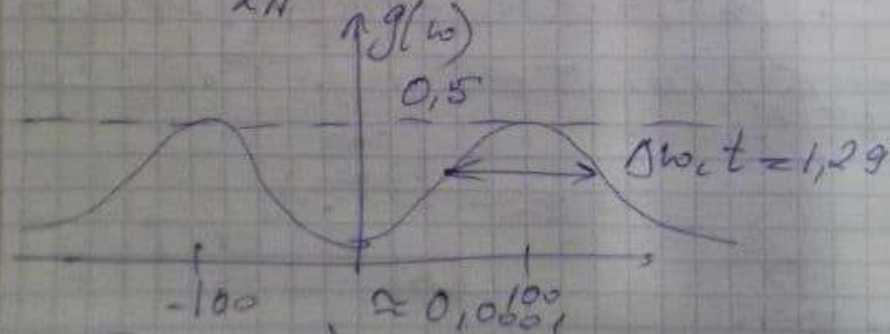
$$\left. + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\tau} \frac{(-\beta \cos(\omega_c + \omega)\tau + (\omega_c + \omega) + \beta \sin(\omega_c + \omega)\tau)}{\beta^2 + (\omega_c + \omega)^2} d\tau \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + (\omega_c - \omega)^2} + \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + (\omega_c + \omega)^2} \right). \text{ Аналогично } I_2 = I_1$$

Т.е. $g(\omega) = c \left\{ \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + (\omega_c - \omega)^2} + \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + (\omega_c + \omega)^2} \right\} =$

$$= \frac{h, \sigma^2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\beta^2 (\beta^2 + \omega^2 + \omega_c^2)}{(\beta^2 + (\omega_c - \omega)^2) (\beta^2 + (\omega_c + \omega)^2)}$$

2. $\int \frac{h, \sigma^2}{2\pi} = 1, \quad \omega_c = 100, \beta = 1$



\square $\beta(\tau) = \begin{cases} \sigma^2, & |\tau| \leq \tau_1 \\ 0, & |\tau| > \tau_1 \end{cases}$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \beta(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\tau_1}^{\tau_1} \sigma^2 e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau =$$

$$B(t) = \langle \xi(t), \xi(t+\tau) \rangle = \frac{A^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \cdot \cos(\omega t - \tau + \varphi) d\varphi = \frac{A^2}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos(\omega t + \cos(2\omega\tau + \omega\tau + 2\varphi)) d\varphi = \frac{A^2}{2} \cos \omega\tau$$

$B(t)$ зависит только от T

$\Sigma(t)$ - среднее значение в широтном смысле.

$N/2$ 1) $\langle \mathcal{F}(t) \rangle = \langle A \rangle \langle e^{i\omega t} \rangle = 0 - \text{const}$

$$R_f(\tau) = \langle \xi(t) \cdot \xi(t+\tau) \rangle = \langle A e^{i\omega(t+\tau)} A^\dagger e^{-i\omega t} \rangle$$

$$= \langle A A^\dagger e^{i\omega\tau} \rangle = \langle A A^\dagger \rangle e^{i\omega\tau} =$$

$$= \sigma_A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega x} f(\omega) d\omega = \text{const}$$

$$-\infty \quad D_E(t) = \langle (E - \langle E \rangle)^2 \rangle = \langle E^2(t) \rangle - \langle E(t) \rangle^2 \\ = R_E(0) = \sigma_A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\omega) d\omega = \sigma_A^2 = \text{const} \Rightarrow$$

$\mathcal{E}(t)$ ил. $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \mathcal{E}(t)$ в широком смысле

2. Снегирь толстоносный

$$p(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\tau) e^{-i\Omega\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(G_A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega \right) e^{-i\Omega\tau} d\tau = G_A f(\Omega)$$

N13
$$F(\theta) = \begin{cases} a \exp(-\beta\theta) e^{i\omega_c(1-\frac{\theta}{2})\theta} & \theta \geq 0, \beta > 0 \\ 0, & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

 $a, \omega_c, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$B_{\varepsilon}(\tau) = \eta_1 < \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F^*(\theta, u) F(\theta + \tau, u) d\theta > \eta_2$$

$$= a_1 a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta \theta} e^{-\beta(\theta+\tau)} d\theta \int e^{-i\omega \theta} (1 - \frac{u}{c} \theta) e^{i\omega \theta} d\theta$$

$$2. \quad \left. \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi(i\omega)} e^{-i\omega\tau} \right|_{-\tau_1}^{\tau_1} = -\frac{\sigma^2}{i2\pi\omega} (e^{i\omega\tau_1} - e^{-i\omega\tau_1})$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\pi\omega} \sinh \omega \tau_1$$

$g(\omega) \geq 0$ не выполняется \Rightarrow марковский процесс
СР не существует;

$$2) \quad B(\tau) = \frac{\sigma^2 \sinh \omega_0 \tau}{\omega_0 \tau}, \quad \omega_0 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{выполн. } g(\omega) \text{ в б.б.}$$

$$g_0(\omega) = \begin{cases} \alpha^2, & |\omega| \leq \omega_1 \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_1 \end{cases}$$

$$B_0(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_0(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega = \int_{-\omega_1}^{\omega_1} \alpha^2 e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{i\tau} e^{i\omega\tau} \Big|_{-\omega_1}^{\omega_1} = \frac{2\alpha^2}{\tau} \sinh \omega_1 \tau.$$

Для $B(\tau) = B_0(\tau)$ требуется $\begin{cases} \omega_1 = \omega_0 \\ 2\alpha^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega_0} \end{cases}$
 Проверим второе

$$g(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma^2}{2\omega_0}, & |\omega| \leq \omega_0 \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{NM} \quad \xi(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi),$$

$$f(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & |\varphi| \leq \pi \\ 0, & |\varphi| > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\langle \xi(t) \rangle = A \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\frac{e^{-mu^2/2kT}}{\sqrt{2\pi kT/m}} du = n_1 a^2 e^{-\beta \tau} e^{i\omega_c \tau}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-2\beta \theta} d\theta \int e^{i\frac{u}{c} u \tau} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{mu^2}{2kT}}}{\sqrt{2\pi kT/m}} du = \frac{n_1 a^2 e^{-\beta \tau}}{2\beta}$$

$$\cdot \exp \left[-\frac{kT}{2m} \left(\frac{\omega_c}{c} \right)^2 \tau^2 \right]$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} b(\tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau = \frac{n_1 a^2 T_c}{2\sqrt{2\pi kT/m} \frac{\omega_c}{c}} \cdot \exp \left[-(\omega - \omega_c)^2 \frac{2kT}{m c^2} \right]$$

[N14] Das eigenelement 1-er propagator b m t.

$$\int \frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=t_0} \int \frac{\partial^2 b(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} \Big|_{t_1=t_2=t_0}$$

1) may. 1-er propagator m. = const, m o $\int \frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=t_0}$

$$b(t_1, t_2) = \int g(\omega) e^{i\omega(t_1 - t_2)} d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial b(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1} = \int g(\omega) e^{i\omega(t_1 - t_2)} i\omega d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial b(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} = \int g(\omega) (i\omega) e^{i\omega(t_1 - t_2)} (-i\omega) d\omega =$$

$$= \int \omega^2 g(\omega) e^{i\omega(t_1 - t_2)} d\omega; \quad \frac{\partial b(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} \Big|_{t_1=t_2=t_0} = \int \omega^2 g(\omega) d\omega$$

you $\int \omega^2 g(\omega) d\omega$

$$b(\tau) = \sigma^2 (1 + \beta/\tau) e^{-\alpha|\tau|}, \alpha > 0$$

1) may. 1-er: $g(\omega) = \frac{\alpha \sigma^2}{\pi(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)} + \frac{\beta \sigma^2 (\alpha^2 - \omega^2)}{\pi(\alpha^4 + \omega^4)}$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\pi} \frac{\alpha^3 + \alpha \omega^2 + \omega^2 \beta - \beta \omega^2}{(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)^2}$$

Далее должно $g(\omega) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha^2 + \omega^2) + \beta(\alpha^2 - \omega^2) = \alpha^3 + \beta\alpha^2 + \omega^2(\alpha - \beta)$

$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta > 0 \Rightarrow \beta > -\alpha \\ \alpha - \beta > 0 \Rightarrow \beta < \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\alpha \leq \beta \leq \alpha \Rightarrow |\beta| \leq \alpha$

2. Дана функция Фурье $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 g(\omega) d\omega$

$$\omega^2 g(\omega) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\pi} \frac{\alpha^2(\alpha + \beta)\omega^2 + (\alpha - \beta)\omega^4}{(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)^2}$$

Асимптотическое поведение

При $\alpha \neq \beta$ $\omega^2 g(\omega) \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2(\alpha - \beta)}{\pi}$

$\alpha = \beta$ $\omega^2 g(\omega) \sim \frac{2\sigma^2\alpha^3}{\pi \omega^2}$

При $\alpha \neq \beta$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 g(\omega) d\omega$ расходимся, при $\alpha = \beta$ сходится

N15 $\xi(t) = x(t)y(t)z(t)$ ($x(t), y(t), z(t)$ - независимые случайные процессы)
 $\langle x(t) \rangle = \langle y(t) \rangle = \langle z(t) \rangle = 0, g_x(\omega), g_y(\omega), g_z(\omega)$

1. Т.к. все процессы, то

$$\langle \xi(t) \rangle = \langle x(t) \rangle \langle y(t) \rangle \langle z(t) \rangle = 0$$

$$B_\xi(\tau) = \langle x(t)y(t)z(t)x(t+\tau)y(t+\tau)z(t+\tau) \rangle = \langle x(t)x(t+\tau) \rangle \langle y(t)y(t+\tau) \rangle \langle z(t)z(t+\tau) \rangle = B_x(\tau) B_y(\tau) B_z(\tau)$$

Далее: $g_\xi(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_\xi(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$

По свойству преобразования Фурье

$$g_\xi(\omega) = g_x(\omega) \otimes g_y(\omega) \otimes g_z(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_x(u) g_y(\omega - u) du \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_z(v) g_y(\omega - u - v) dv$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_x(u) g_y(v-u) g_z(w-v) du dv$$

$$\boxed{N16} \quad \xi(t) = m_{\xi}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_k \psi_k(t)$$

m_{ξ} - усредненная ф-я

$$\langle \xi_k \rangle = 0, \quad \langle \xi_k \xi_m \rangle = \lambda_k^2 \delta_{km}$$

$$\int \psi_k(t) \psi_m(t) dt = \delta_{km}$$

$$1) \langle \xi(t) \rangle = m_{\xi}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_k \psi_k(t) \rangle = \\ = m_{\xi}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_k \rangle \psi_k(t) = m_{\xi}(t)$$

$$D_{\xi}(t) = \sigma_{\xi}^2 = \langle (\xi(t) - \langle \xi(t) \rangle)^2 \rangle = \\ = \langle (\xi(t) - m_{\xi}(t))^2 \rangle = \langle \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_k \psi_k(t) \right)^2 \rangle = \\ = \sum_{k,m=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_k \xi_m \psi_k(t) \psi_m(t) \rangle = \\ = \sum_{k,m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k^2 \delta_{km} \psi_k(t) \psi_m(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k^2 \psi_k^2(t)$$

Нормальное распрея $A(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_{\xi}^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \langle \xi(t) \rangle)^2}{2\sigma_{\xi}^2}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k^2 \psi_k^2(t)}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x - m_{\xi}(t))^2}{2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k^2 \psi_k^2(t)}\right)$$

$$2) m_1(t_1) = \langle \xi(t_1) \rangle = m_{\xi}(t_1) \\ m_1(t_2) = \langle \xi(t_2) \rangle = m_{\xi}(t_2)$$

$$\vec{m}_{\xi} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1(t_1) \\ m_1(t_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{\xi}(t_1) \\ m_{\xi}(t_2) \end{pmatrix}; \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_{\xi}(t_1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k^2 \psi_k^2(t_1); \quad D_{\xi}(t_2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k^2 \psi_k^2(t_2)$$

$$B_{\xi}(t_1, t_2) = \langle (\xi(t_1) - \langle \xi(t_1) \rangle) (\xi(t_2) - \langle \xi(t_2) \rangle) \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \xi_n \psi_n(t_1) \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_k \psi_k(t_2) \right) \right\rangle = \sum_{n,k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \psi_n(t_1) \psi_k(t_2)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} D\xi(t_1) & B\xi(t_1, t_2) \\ B\xi(t_2, t_1) & D\xi(t_2) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \begin{pmatrix} D\xi(t_1) & -B\xi(t_1, t_2) \\ -B\xi(t_2, t_1) & D\xi(t_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det B = D\xi(t_1) D\xi(t_2) - (B\xi(t_1, t_2))^2$$

Нормальное распределение

$$f(x_1, x_2, t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\det B}} \exp \left(- \frac{(X - M)^T B^{-1} (X - M)}{2} \right)$$

[N17] $\xi(t)$ - норм. случай проц.

$$\langle \xi(t) \rangle = 0, \quad B\xi(t) = \sigma_\xi^2 e^{-\beta^2 t^2/2}$$

$$\eta(t) = \frac{d\xi(t)}{dt}$$

$$1) B\eta(\tau) \text{ и } f_n(y); \quad B\xi(t_1, t_2) = \sigma_\xi^2 e^{-\beta^2(t_1 - t_2)^2/2}$$

$$B\eta(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\partial^2 B\xi(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial B\xi(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_2} = \sigma_\xi^2 e^{-\beta^2(t_1 - t_2)^2/2} \cdot (-\beta^2(t_1 - t_2) \cdot 1 - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B\xi(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} = \beta^2 \sigma_\xi^2 (t_1 - t_2) e^{-\beta^2(t_1 - t_2)^2/2} \cdot (-\beta^2(t_1 - t_2))$$

$$= -\beta^4 \sigma_\xi^2 (t_1 - t_2)^2 e^{-\beta^2(t_1 - t_2)^2/2}$$

$$B\eta(\tau) = \beta^2 \sigma_\xi^2 (1 - \beta^2 \tau^2) e^{-\beta^2 \tau^2/2}$$

$$\langle \eta(t) \rangle = \frac{d\langle \xi(t) \rangle}{dt} = 0$$

$$D\eta(t) = B\eta(0) = \beta^2 \sigma_\xi^2 = \sigma_\eta^2$$

Нормальное распределение

$$f_\eta(y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \beta^2 \sigma_\xi^2}} \exp \left(- \frac{y^2}{2\beta^2 \sigma_\xi^2} \right)$$

2. Прозрачный упрощенный материал
на бинарной волновой поверхности

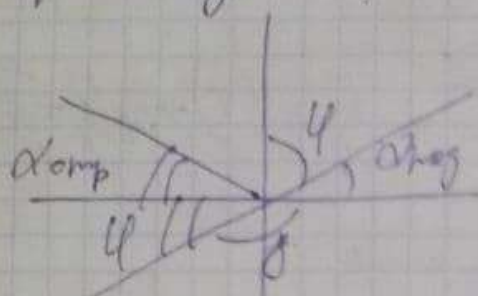
$\alpha_{\text{пог}}$ - угол падения луча света

δ - угол пов-ти в точке падения света

$\alpha_{\text{пог}}$ - постоянная

$\alpha_{\text{отр}}$, δ - ауг. величины

$$\psi = \alpha_{\text{пог}} - \delta, \quad \alpha_{\text{отр}} = \psi - \delta = \alpha_{\text{пог}} - 2\delta$$



Введем ауг. величины
 ξ - величину волновой пов-ти

$$\xi(z) \quad \text{и} \quad \text{tg } \delta(z) = \frac{d\xi(z)}{dz}$$

Выводим $\langle \xi(z) \rangle \geq 0$, $B_\xi(p) =$
 $= \sigma_\xi^2 e^{-\beta^2 p^2 / 2}$, $p = z_1 - z_2$

$\xi(z)$ - корр. функц. СП

$$\eta(z) = \text{tg } \delta(z) \Rightarrow \sigma_\eta^2 = B_\eta(0) = \beta^2 \sigma_\xi^2$$

- $3\sigma_\eta < \eta < 3\sigma_\eta$ с вер-тью 99,73%

Можно вывести, что $-\arctg(3\beta\sigma_\xi) < \delta < \arctg(3\beta\sigma_\xi)$

$$\alpha_{\text{пог}} - 2\arctg(3\beta\sigma_\xi) < \alpha_{\text{отр}} < \alpha_{\text{пог}} + 2\arctg(3\beta\sigma_\xi)$$

$$\alpha_{\text{отр}} \approx 4\arctg(3\beta\sigma_\xi)$$

N18 $\xi(t)$ - белый шум, $\langle \xi(t) \rangle = 0$

1) частотная и импульсная реакции

Но - спектр мощности

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1/j\omega C}{1 + 1/j\omega C} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$h(t)$ - обр. преобразов. Фурье, $m \cdot v \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega + \alpha}$

$$\text{но } h(\tau) = \frac{1}{RC} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{RC}\right), \quad \tau \geq 0$$

2) Коварная φ функции, спектр мощности $\eta(t)$

$$g_{\eta}(\omega) = g_{\varepsilon}(\omega) \cdot |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{N_0}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}$$

$$b(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{N_0 (\cos \omega\tau + i \sin \omega\tau)}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2} d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{2N_0}{R^2 C^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega\tau}{R^2 C^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = \frac{2N_0}{R^2 C^2} \frac{\pi}{2RC} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}|\tau|} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi N_0}{RC} e^{-\frac{|\tau|}{RC}} = \frac{\pi N_0}{RC} e^{-|\tau|/RC}; D_{\eta}(\tau) = b_{\eta}(0) = \frac{\pi N_0}{RC}$$

3) Двухмерная $\eta(t)$ в реперограмм функции

$$D_{\eta}(t) = \int_0^t \int_0^{t_1} h(\tau_1) h(\tau_2) \delta(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2 C^2} \int_0^t \int_0^{t_1} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{RC}\right) N_0 \delta(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 =$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{R^2 C^2} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\tau_1}{RC}} d\tau_1 \int_0^{t-\tau_1} e^{-\frac{\tau_2}{RC}} \delta(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_2 =$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{R^2 C^2} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\tau_1}{RC}} e^{-\frac{\tau_1}{RC}} d\tau_1 = \frac{N_0}{R^2 C^2} \left(-\frac{RC}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{2\tau_1}{RC}} \Big|_0^t =$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{2RC} (1 - e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}})$$

W19 $B_{\eta}(\tau) = \sigma^2 \exp\{-\alpha \tau^2\}, \alpha > 0$
 $B_{\varepsilon}(\tau) = ?$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{R}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega \frac{L}{R}}$$

$$g_{\eta}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B_{\eta}(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha \tau^2} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha} - \alpha(\tau + \frac{j\omega}{2\alpha})^2} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha(\tau + \frac{j\omega}{2\alpha})^2} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha u^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}}$$

$$P_e(\omega) = \frac{g_e(\omega)}{|H(\omega)|^2} = \frac{\sigma^2(1 + \omega^2 \frac{L^2}{R^2})}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}}$$

$$P_e(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_e(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega +$$

$$+ \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \frac{L^2}{R^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega^2 e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}} (j\omega)^2 e^{-\alpha\tau^2} d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} e^{-\alpha\tau^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} 2\sqrt{\alpha} du = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} e^{-\alpha\tau^2} \sqrt{\pi} 2\sqrt{\alpha} =$$

$$= \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha\tau^2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \frac{L^2}{R^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega^2 e^{-\frac{1}{4\alpha}(\omega - j2\alpha\tau)^2} e^{-\alpha\tau^2} d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \frac{L^2}{R^2} e^{-\alpha\tau^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (u + j2\alpha\tau)^2 e^{-\frac{u^2}{4\alpha}} du =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \frac{L^2}{R^2} e^{-\alpha\tau^2} 2\sqrt{\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (2\sqrt{\alpha}u + j2\alpha\tau)^2 e^{-\frac{u^2}{4\alpha}} du =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \frac{L^2}{R^2} e^{-\alpha\tau^2} 8\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (u^2 + 2j\sqrt{\alpha}u\tau - \alpha\tau^2) e^{-\frac{u^2}{4\alpha}} du =$$

$$= \frac{4\sigma^2 L^2 e^{-\alpha \tau^2}}{\sqrt{\pi} R^2} \alpha (I_{21} + I_{22} + I_{23})$$

$$I_{23} = -\alpha \tau^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-v^2} dv = -\alpha \tau^2 \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$I_{22} = \alpha i \sqrt{\pi} \tau \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v e^{-v^2} dv = 0$$

$$I_{21} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v^2 e^{-v^2} dv = -\frac{1}{2} v e^{-v^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-v^2} dv = 0 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$B_e(\tau) = \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha \tau^2} + \frac{4\sigma^2 L^2 e^{-\alpha \tau^2}}{\sqrt{\pi} R} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \sqrt{\pi} \alpha \tau^2 \right) =$$

$$= \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha \tau^2} \left[1 + 4 \frac{L^2}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha \tau^2 \right) \right]$$

N20 1) $g_1(\omega) = |H(i\omega)|^2 g_e(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}$

$$N_0 = \frac{k_B T R}{\pi}$$

$$g_1(\omega) = \frac{k_B T R}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}$$

$$g(-\omega) = g(\omega) = 2g_1(\omega) = \frac{2k_B T R}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}$$

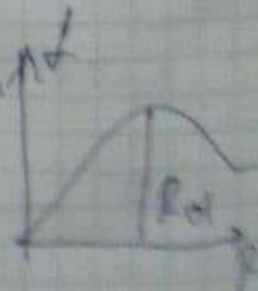
$$2) F(R) = \frac{g_1(\omega)}{k_B T} = \frac{2R}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}, \quad \omega = 2\pi f$$

a) $f_1 = 100 \text{ ГГц}$, $C = 210 \text{ нФ}$, $R_{01} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_1 C} = 16 \text{ кОм}$

б) $f_2 = 1,5 \text{ кГц}$, $R_{02} = 11 \text{ Ом}$

в) $f_3 = 13 \text{ кГц}$

$$R_{03} = 10 \text{ Ом}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 3) D_{\eta} &= \int_{2\pi f_1}^{2\pi f_2} g_{\eta+}(\omega) d\omega = \frac{2k_B T R}{\pi} \int_{2\pi f_1}^{2\pi f_2} \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2} d\omega = \\
 &= \frac{2k_B T R}{\pi R C} \int_{\omega_1 R C}^{\omega_2 R C} \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2} d(\omega R C) = \\
 &= \frac{2k_B T}{\pi C} (\arctg(2\pi f_2 R C) - \arctg(2\pi f_1 R C)).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) D_{\eta} = \int_0^{+\infty} g_{\eta+}(\omega) d\omega = \frac{2k_B T}{\pi C} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{k_B T}{C}$$