

Correlation functions

$$\Sigma, \Gamma, E(\Sigma, \Gamma), \Xi(t) . R_\Xi(t, s) = E(\Xi(t), \Xi(s))$$

$$R_\Xi(t+s) = R_\Xi(t-s), m(x) = E(\Xi(t)) = m \Leftrightarrow W.S.S \text{ (宽平稳)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} R_\Xi(t, s) = R_\Xi(s, t) \quad \text{偶函数}$$

$$\textcircled{2} |R_\Xi(t, s)| \leq (R_\Xi(t, t)^{\frac{1}{2}} R_\Xi(s, s)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad \text{宽平稳的性质}$$

$$\textcircled{3} R_\Xi(t) = R_\Xi(-t) \quad \textcircled{4} |R_\Xi(t)| \leq R_\Xi(0) \quad (t = t - s) \quad \text{相关函数一定在0点取得最大值}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ Positive Definition 正定性}$$

$f(x)$ is P.d. $\Leftrightarrow \forall n, \forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 相关矩阵 $(f(x_i - x_j))_{ij} \geq 0$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad a^\top A a \geq 0$$

函数是正定的概念：其构造出的 matrix 都正定

$$R_\Xi(t) \text{ is P.d.} \Rightarrow R_\Xi(0) \geq 0$$

e.g. $n=1 \forall x . (R_\Xi(x, -x)) \geq 0$, 1x1 matrix

$$R_\Xi(0)$$

$$R_\Xi(t) \text{ is P.d.} \Rightarrow R_\Xi(0) \geq |R_\Xi(t)|, \forall t$$

$$\text{e.g. } n=2, x_1 = 0, x_2 = t \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} R_\Xi(x_1, x_1) & R_\Xi(x_1, x_2) \\ R_\Xi(x_2, x_1) & R_\Xi(x_2, x_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$R_\Xi(t) = R_\Xi(-t)$

正定矩阵 对称 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_\Xi(0) & R_\Xi(0) \\ R_\Xi(0) & R_\Xi(0) \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\forall n, \forall t_1, \dots, t_n, (R_\Xi(t_i - t_j))_{ij} \geq 0 \quad ?$$

行列式为正

$$R_\Xi(0) \geq R_\Xi(0) \cdot R_\Xi(t)$$

分析 $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}^n, a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^\top$

$$a^\top R a = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n R_\Xi(t_i - t_j) a_i a_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n E(\Xi(t_i) \Xi(t_j)) a_i a_j$$

$$= E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n Z(\tau_i) Z(\tau_j) \alpha_i \alpha_j \right) = E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Z(\tau_i) \alpha_i \right)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\bar{Z} = (Z(\tau_1), \dots, Z(\tau_n))^T, (R_Z(\tau_i - \tau_j))_{ij} = E(Z Z^T) = R$$

$$\alpha^T R \alpha = \alpha^T E(Z Z^T) \alpha = E(\alpha^T Z Z^T \alpha)$$

$$= E[(\alpha^T Z)^2] \geq 0$$

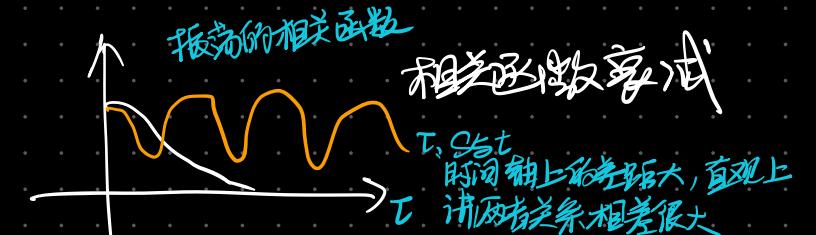
Characteristic Property → 相关函数是正定函数

$$R_Z(0) \geq |R_Z(\tau)|, \forall \tau$$

$$R_Z(0) = R_Z(T) \Rightarrow$$

$$R_Z(\tau) = R_Z(\tau + T)$$

→ (正定 ⇔ 相关) 充要



mean square periodic (均方周期性)

$$E[Z^2(\tau+T)] + E[Z^2(\tau)] - 2E[Z(\tau+T) \cdot Z(\tau)]$$

$$= 2R_Z(0) - 2R_Z(T) = 0$$

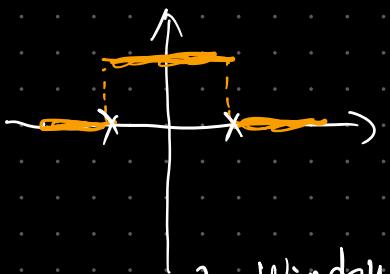
局部特性 ⇒ 整体特性

"Local" ⇒ "Global" R_Z 定义展开

$$|R_Z(\tau+T) - R_Z(\tau)| = |E(Z(0)Z(\tau+T)) - E(Z(0) \cdot Z(\tau))|$$

$$= |E[Z(0) \cdot (Z(\tau+T) - Z(\tau))]| \leq \underbrace{|E(Z^2(0))|}_{=0} \underbrace{|Z(\tau+T) - Z(\tau)|^2}_{=0} = 0$$

$$E|Z(\tau+T) - Z(\tau)|^2 = 0$$



Rectangle Window

$R_Z(\tau)$ is continuous at 0 ⇒

$R_Z(\tau)$ is continuous at $\tau, \forall \tau$

$$\Rightarrow E|Z(\tau+\Delta) - Z(\tau)|^2 \rightarrow 0 (\Delta \rightarrow 0)$$

... on narrow intervals.

连续
极限:

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ s.t. } |\Delta| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x+\Delta) - f(x)| \leq \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} f(x+\Delta) = f(x)$$

distance!
Metric!
Euclid

一旦涉及到距离采用

Mean Square Distance

$$d(x, y) = (\mathbb{E}(x-y)^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\bar{x}_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{x}, \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{ s.t. } n > N, (\mathbb{E}|\bar{x}_n - \bar{x}|^2)^{1/2} \leq \epsilon$$

$$x_n \xrightarrow{\text{r.v.}} \bar{x} \quad y_n \xrightarrow{\text{r.v.}}$$

距离是极限的灵魂!!!

\downarrow $x_{(n)} \rightarrow \bar{x}_{(n)}$ 距离的特性 ① 非负性 ② 对称性 ③ 三角不等式

距离是三角不等式的基础.

$$|\mathbb{E}x_1^2 - \mathbb{E}x_2^2|^{1/2} \leq |\mathbb{E}(x_1 - x_2)^2|^{1/2}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}x_1^2 + \mathbb{E}x_2^2 - 2(\mathbb{E}x_1^2)^{1/2}(\mathbb{E}x_2^2)^{1/2} \leq \mathbb{E}x_1^2 + \mathbb{E}x_2^2 - 2\mathbb{E}x_1x_2$$

\Rightarrow Cauchy 不等式

X : 随机变量的根本概念

从样本空间 Ω \rightarrow 实数领域
映射

随机变量是函数, 只是样本点的
数据代理

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ deterministic

No random!

确定性函数

随机性体现在 (不确定性质)

Chaos 初值敏感 \rightarrow 疾病不确定性

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(Quantization)

Statistical
Experiment

(Ω, Σ, P)

D. L. i. o. n. A. r. a. m. a

\Rightarrow Samples \Rightarrow Sample Space

确定的集合

[Prior] \mapsto Probability

样本空间上定义概率

量化

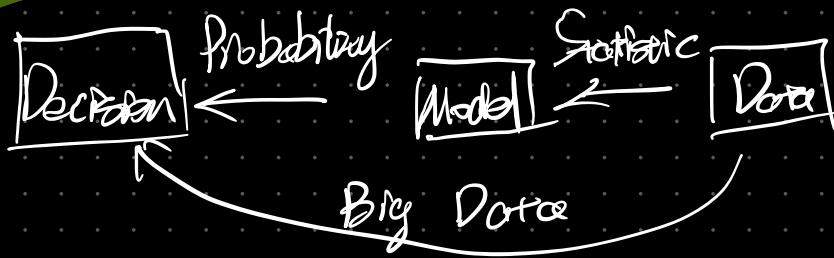
$P(A) \in [0, 1]$

样本是数据作为自变量

Probability, Inverse

表达概率的大小

概率
统计
Model
Data
两门不同的课



Random Function $\Sigma(t) = \Sigma(w, t)$ 随机过程，随机变量决定了 t
 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 离散空间与实数轴通过笛卡尔积
 映射到实数轴。

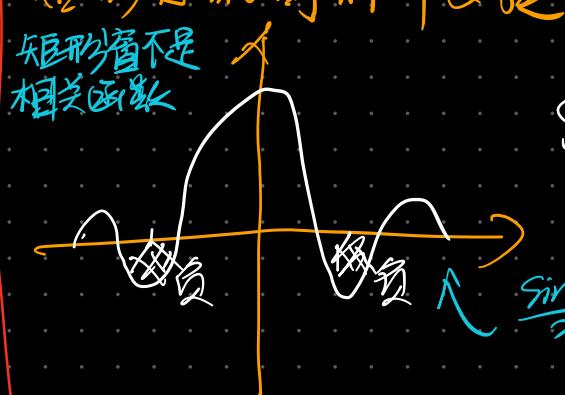
$$E|\Sigma(t+\Delta) - \Sigma(t)|^2 = 2R\Sigma(0) - 2R\Sigma(\Delta) \xrightarrow{\Delta \rightarrow 0} 0 \rightarrow \text{跳板}$$

$$|R\Sigma(t+\Delta) - R\Sigma(t)| \leq (E|\Sigma|^2)^{1/2} \cdot E|\Sigma(t+\Delta) - \Sigma(t)|^{1/2}$$

得一元相关函数一定过原点且平稳
由此得均方连续 $\Delta \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$

Bochner f(x) is P.d $\Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \exp(jwx) dx \geq 0$

矩形窗的傅利叶变换（有负值）
 \Leftrightarrow 正 \Leftrightarrow 当且仅当一个函数的傅利叶变换是正的



$\text{sinc}(x)$

矩形窗不是正定的

“正定的正”可以体现在函数的傅利叶变换
 (频域上高, 值是正的)

$$\Leftrightarrow "f(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \exp(-jwx) dx \Rightarrow"$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(w) \exp(jwx) dw$$

卷积 Convolution

$$y(w) = \sum_j y_{j, w}$$

$$\forall n_1, n_2, x_1, \dots, x_n \quad (\exp(jw(x_i - x_j)))_{ij} = B$$

$$\boxed{\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n \Rightarrow \alpha^T B \alpha \geq 0}$$

$$\alpha^T B \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \exp(jw(x_i - x_j)) \bar{\alpha}_i \alpha_j = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(jw x_i) \bar{\alpha}_i \right|^2$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \exp(jw x_i) \bar{\alpha}_i \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \exp(-jw x_j) \alpha_j \right) \geq 0$$

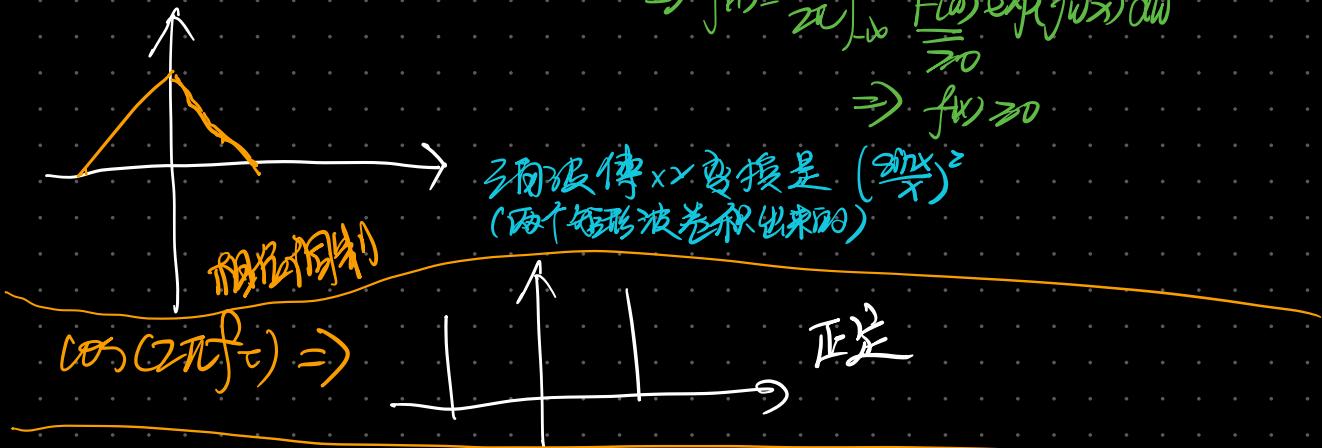
$$h(w, x) \text{ 为 P.d } \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n a_k h(w_k, x) \text{ 为 P.d}$$

其中 $a_k \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha(w) h(w, x) dw \text{ 为 P.d (由和相似)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(w) \exp(jwx) dw \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0$$



$$\exp(-2\pi f t) \Rightarrow$$

可以定义 $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \alpha^T B \alpha \geq 0$

随机电报 可得 比相关函数是正定

函数表达式