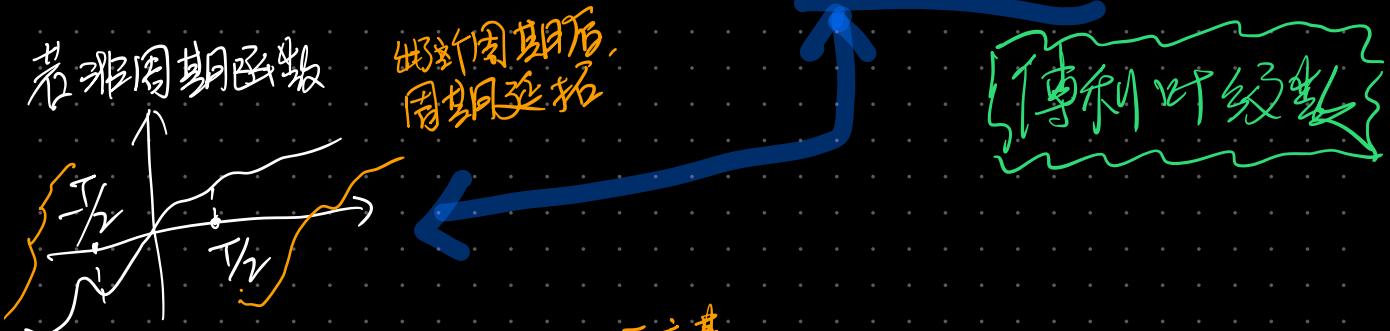


Spectral Analysis of Stochastic Processes

① $X(t)$ deterministic periodic $X(t+T) = X(t)$

$$X(t) = \sum_k \hat{a}_k \exp(j\omega_k t), \quad \omega_k = \frac{2k\pi}{T}, \quad \frac{2\pi}{T} \text{ Base frequency}$$

$$\hat{a}_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} X(t) \exp(-j\omega_k t) dt, \quad [-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}] \quad \text{傅利叶系数}$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \left\{ \exp(j\omega_k t) \right\}_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \quad \text{正交基} \quad \text{Orthogonal Basis, Fourier Series.}$$

② $(-\infty, \infty) \cdot T \rightarrow \infty \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow 0$

$$X(t) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} X(s) \exp(-j\omega_k s) ds \right) \exp(j\omega_k t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} X(s) \exp(-j\frac{2k\pi}{T} s) ds \right) \exp(j\frac{2k\pi}{T} t)$$

改写上式：

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} X(s) \exp(j\frac{2k\pi}{T} s) ds \right) \exp(j\frac{2k\pi}{T} t) \xrightarrow[T \rightarrow \infty]{} \sum_k f(x_k) \underbrace{(x_k - x_{k-1})}_{\Delta x_k \rightarrow 0} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{当 } T \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{X}(w) \exp(jwt) dw$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{X}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{X}(w) \exp(jwt) dw$$

$$\hat{X}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) \exp(-jwt) dt$$

(Fourier Transform)
(Fourier Integral)
傅利叶变换

$$X(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-T_2}^{T_2} X(t) \cdot \exp(-j \frac{2k\pi}{T} \cdot t) dt \right) \exp(j \frac{2k\pi}{T} t) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$T \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$ convergence? 积分是否收敛?

$X(t) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(t)| dt < \infty$ 确定性信号收敛的条件
 e.g. $\cos(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\delta(\omega_-) + \delta(\omega_+))$

随机信号: stationary  表示信号的统计特性
 发散

振幅 \rightarrow 能量, 有损, 相位信息没了

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} E \left| \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} \bar{x}(t) \exp(-j\omega t) dt \right|^2 \geq \frac{1}{T} E \left| \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} \bar{x}(t) \exp(-j\omega t) dt \right|^2$$

物理解释: $I^2 T$ 能量

相位信息没了 $\frac{1}{T} (I^2 T) = I^2 T$

$$= \frac{1}{T} E \left(\int_{-T_2}^{T_2} \bar{x}(t) \exp(-j\omega t) dt \right) \cdot \left(\int_{-T_2}^{T_2} \bar{x}(s) \exp(j\omega s) ds \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} E(\bar{x}(t) \bar{x}(s)) \exp(j\omega(t-s)) dt ds$$

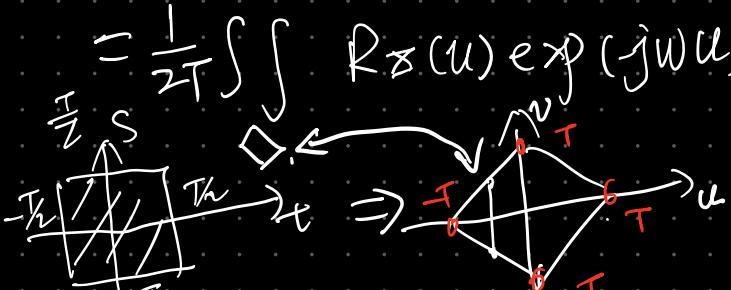
SUPPOSE: W.S.S $R_{\bar{x}}(s, t) = R_{\bar{x}}(t-s)$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} R_{\bar{x}}(t-s) \exp(j\omega(t-s)) dt ds$$

雅可比矩阵的行列式绝对值

积分变换 $u=t-s$ $v=t+s \Rightarrow dt ds = \det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial(t,s)}{\partial(u,v)} \end{vmatrix} du dv$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} \int_{-T_2}^{T_2} R_{\bar{x}}(u) \exp(j\omega u) du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(t,s)}{\partial(u,v)} & \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(t,s)} \\ \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(u,v)} & \frac{\partial(t,s)}{\partial(u,v)} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2T} \left(\int_{-T}^0 \int_{-T-u}^{T+u} + \int_0^T \int_{u-T}^{-u+T} \right) R_X(u) \exp(-j\omega u) du du \\
 & = \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \int_{-T+|u|}^{T-|u|} R_X(u) \exp(j\omega u) du du \\
 & = \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T (2T - 2|u|) R_X(u) \exp(-j\omega u) du \\
 & = \int_{-T}^T \left(1 - \frac{|u|}{T} \right) R_X(u) \cdot \exp(-j\omega u) du \quad \text{Bochner's theorem} \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [R_X(u)] \exp(-j\omega u) du \quad \text{相关函数的傅利叶变化}
 \end{aligned}$$

傅利叶反变换 $\Rightarrow S_X(w)$ (Power Spectral Density) X 的功率谱密度

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_X(w) \exp(j\omega w) dw = R_X(u) \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_X(w) dw = R_X(0)$$

(Wiener-Khinchine Relation)

Power $E[X(t)]^2$

(功率) = 阶矩在时频域上的对应关系: 功率和阶矩的对偶

书 "Cybernetics" (控制论)

$$S_{Xx}(w) = |a|^2 S_X(w), \quad S_{X+x}(w) \neq S_X(w) + S_x(w)$$

$$S_X(w) = S_X(-w) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{通常情况下不相等}} \quad W.S. \text{ 下的}$$

$X(t)$ 为 real \Rightarrow 功率谱密度一定是对称 (偶函数) $R_X(t) = R_X(-t)$

$$\text{证: } S_X(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(t) \exp(-j\omega t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(t) \cos(\omega t) dt$$

$$+ j \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(t) \sin(\omega t) dt$$

偶 \times 奇 \rightarrow 积分得 0

$$\Rightarrow S_X(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(t) \cos(\omega t) dt$$

故 $S_X(w) = S_X(-w)$

$$\text{e.g. } R_X(0) = R_X(\tau) > \perp (D_{-\tau}) \perp D_\tau (\tau))$$

$$R_{\Sigma}(0) - 4R_{\Sigma}(\tau) + R_{\Sigma}(2\tau) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{\Sigma}(0) & R_{\Sigma}(\tau) & R_{\Sigma}(2\tau) \\ R_{\Sigma}(\tau) & R_{\Sigma}(0) & R_{\Sigma}(\tau) \\ R_{\Sigma}(2\tau) & R_{\Sigma}(\tau) & R_{\Sigma}(0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \geq 0 \quad (\text{因为相关系数是正定的})$$

待定系数法

$$f_1(x, y, z) \cdot R_{\Sigma}(0) + f_2(x, y, z) \cdot R_{\Sigma}(\tau) + f_3(x, y, z) \cdot R_{\Sigma}(2\tau) \geq 0$$

$$R_{\Sigma}(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) dw$$

$$R_{\Sigma}(2\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) e(jw\tau) dw$$

$$R_{\Sigma}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) e(jw\tau) dw \quad \text{因为 } S_{\Sigma}(w) \text{ 偶, 其 } \exp(jw\tau) \text{ 中的奇倍数 } dw \text{ 的被分为 0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) (\underbrace{3 - 4 \exp(jw\tau)}_{\cos(w\tau)} + \underbrace{\exp(jw\tau)}_{\cos(2w\tau)}) dw \neq 0$$

$$R_{\Sigma}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) \cdot \exp(jw\tau) dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) \cos(w\tau) dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) \cdot (3 - 4 \cos(w\tau) + \cos(2w\tau)) dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) \overbrace{[2(\cos(w\tau) +)]^2}^{2\cos^2(w\tau)} dw \geq 0$$

$$\underline{\Sigma(t)} \rightarrow \boxed{H} \rightarrow Y(t), \quad Y(t) = (h * \Sigma)(t)$$

$$\text{线性系统 LTI} \quad \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-r) \Sigma(r) dr$$

$$h(t-r) \Sigma(r) dr$$

若 Σ 是随机信号

$$\hat{Y}(w) = H(w) \cdot \hat{\Sigma}(w)$$

$$R_Y(t, s) = E(Y(t) Y(s)) = E\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-r) \Sigma(r) dr \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(s-r) \Sigma(r) dr\right)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E(\Sigma(r) \Sigma(s)) h(t-r) \overline{h(s-r)} dr ds$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{\Sigma}(t-r) h(t-r) \overline{h(s-r)} dr ds$$

$t-r + t-r + s-r$ 因前漏不掉 t 与 r , 故不是差积

构造 $\tilde{h}(t) = \overline{h(-t)}$ ① 所有积分函数的自变量加在一起是否可把积分变量消没?

② 卷积后是函数, 新函数的自变量是所有积分函数自变量之和而原

= $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{\Sigma}(r) h(t+r) \overline{h(s+r)} dr ds$ 那部分

$$J \rightarrow J \rightarrow K \otimes (V^*) \otimes (V^*)^* \text{ 为 } h \in V^* \text{ 的 } \\ = (R_{\Sigma} \otimes h \otimes \bar{h})(t-s)$$

$$S_{Y(w)} = S_{\Sigma(w)} H(w) \cdot \tilde{H}(w) \\ = S_{\Sigma(w)} \cdot H(w) \cdot \overline{H(w)} \\ = |S_{\Sigma(w)}| |H(w)|^2$$

$$R_{\Sigma(t)} \xleftarrow{F} S_{\Sigma(w)}$$

傅立叶变换

例子：

$$|E(\Sigma(t) Y(t))| \leq (E \Sigma^2(t), E Y^2(t))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |R_{\Sigma Y}(0)| \leq (R_{\Sigma(0)} \cdot R_{Y(0)})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma Y}(w) dw \right| \leq \left[\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\Sigma}(w) dw \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_Y(w) dw \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

相当于加了滤波器(高通)，因此是个线性系统

$$\text{若任意 } [a, b] \Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b S_{\Sigma Y}(w) dw \right| \leq \left(\int_a^b S_{\Sigma}(w) dw \cdot \int_a^b S_Y(w) dw \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(w)|^2 S_{\Sigma Y}(w) dw \right|, \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(w)|^2 S_{\Sigma}(w) dw \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}, \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(w)|^2 S_Y(w) dw \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Σ, Y 经过线性系统 $[a, b]$ 的滤波器后， $H(w) = \begin{cases} 1, & w \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}(w) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) \exp(jwt) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) \exp(jwt) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(-t) \exp(jwt) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) \exp(jwt) dt \\ &= \overline{H(w)} \end{aligned}$$