窄带实平稳高斯随机过程

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1 窄带实平稳高斯随机过程的一维包络和一维相位分布

窄带实平稳高斯随机过程 $\xi(t)$ 服从 $N(0,\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2})$ 分布。

1.1 窄带实平稳随机过程。它的同相分量和正交分量

$$\xi(t) = x_c(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t + x_s(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$$\hat{\xi}(t) = x_c(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t - x_s(t)s\cos 2\pi f_c t$$

以及

$$x_c(t) = \xi(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t + \hat{\xi}(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$$x_s(t) = \xi(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t - \hat{\xi}(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t$$

窄带实平稳高斯随机过程的 Hilbert 变换是一个高斯随机过程:

窄带实平稳高斯随机过程的同相分量与正交分量是它和它的 Hilbert 变换的线性变换,因此,同相分量和正交分量也是高斯过程,并且是联合高斯的。

1.2 一个时刻同相分量和正交分量的联合概率密度

同相分量和正交分量 $x_c(t), x_s(t)$ 的一维相关矩阵为:

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 \\ 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

同相分量和正交分量的联合概率密度是:

$$f_{x_c x_s}(x, y) = f_{x_c}(x) \cdot f_{x_s}(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \sigma_{\xi}^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma_{\xi}^2}\right\}$$

1.3 一个时刻包络和相位分量的联合概率密度

同相分量、正交分量与包络和相位分量的关系是:

$$x_c(t) = V(t) \cdot \cos \phi(t)$$
$$x_c(t) = V(t) \cdot \sin \phi(t)$$

以及

$$V(t) = \sqrt{(x_c(t))^2 + (x_s(t))^2}$$

$$\phi(t) = \tan^{-1} \frac{x_s(t)}{x_c(t)}$$

同相分量、正交分量到包络和相位分量的变换行列式是:

$$\frac{\partial(x_c, x_s)}{\partial(V, \phi)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \phi(t) & -\sin \phi(t) \\ V(t)\sin \phi(t) & V(t)\cos \phi(t) \end{vmatrix} = V(t)$$

一个时刻包络和相位分量的联合概率密度是:

$$f_{V\phi}(r,\phi) = r \cdot f_{x_c x_s}(x,y)$$

$$= r \frac{1}{2\pi \sigma_{\xi}^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma_{\xi}^2}\right\}$$

包络和相位的一维概率密度分别是:

$$f_{V}(r) = r \frac{1}{\sigma_{\xi}^{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{r^{2}}{2\sigma_{\xi}^{2}} \right\}$$
$$f_{\phi}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

1.4 一个时刻包络和相位是相互统计独立的随机变量

$$f_{V\phi}(r,\phi) = f_V(r) \cdot f_{\phi}(\phi)$$

一维包络分量的数字特征是:

$$E\{V\} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{1/2} \sigma_{\xi}$$

$$E\{V^2\} = 2\sigma_{\xi}^2$$

$$D\{V\} = \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \sigma_{\xi}^2$$

2 窄带实平稳高斯随机过程的二维包络和二维相位分布

2.1 两个时刻信号的表达式:

两个时刻信号的同相分量和正交分量表达式

$$\xi(t_1) = x_c(t_1)\cos 2\pi f_c t_1 + x_s(t_1)\sin 2\pi f_c t_1$$

$$\hat{\xi}(t_1) = x_c(t_1)\sin 2\pi f_c t_1 - x_s(t_1)s\cos 2\pi f_c t_1$$

$$\xi(t_2) = x_c(t_2)\cos 2\pi f_c t_2 + x_s(t_2)\sin 2\pi f_c t_2$$

$$\hat{\xi}(t_2) = x_c(t_2)\sin 2\pi f_c t_2 - x_s(t_2)s\cos 2\pi f_c t_2$$

两个时刻信号的包络和相位表达式

$$\xi(t_1) = V(t_1)\cos[2\pi f_c t_1 + \phi(t_1)]$$

$$\xi(t_2) = V(t_2)\cos[2\pi f_c t_2 + \phi(t_2)]$$

两个时刻同相分量和正交分量是联合高斯的:

由于 ξ (t)是高斯分布的随机过程,而 $x_c(t_1),x_c(t_2),x_s(t_1),x_s(t_2)$ 都是由 ξ (t)经过线性变换得到的,它们是联合高斯分布的随机变量。

两个时刻同相分量和正交分量的协方差矩阵:

两个时刻同相分量和正交分量 $x_c(t_1), x_s(t_1), x_c(t_2), x_s(t_2)$ 的协方差矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 & R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) & -R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) \\ 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) & R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) \\ R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) & R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 \\ -R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) & R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) & 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\tau = t_1 - t_2$,

计算上述协方差矩阵的行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B} | = \begin{vmatrix} R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 & R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) & -R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) \\ 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) & R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) \\ R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) & R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 \\ -R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) & R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) & 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= [R_{\xi\xi}^{2}(0) - R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) - R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau)]^{2}$$

计算协方差矩阵的代数子行列式:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{B}_{11}| &= |\mathbf{B}_{22}| = |\mathbf{B}_{33}| = |\mathbf{B}_{44}| \\ &= R_{\xi\xi}(0)[R_{\xi\xi}^{2}(0) - R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) - R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)] \\ &= R_{\xi\xi}(0)|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2} \\ |\mathbf{B}_{12}| &= |\mathbf{B}_{21}| = |\mathbf{B}_{34}| = |\mathbf{B}_{43}| \\ &= 0 \\ |\mathbf{B}_{13}| &= |\mathbf{B}_{31}| = |\mathbf{B}_{24}| = |\mathbf{B}_{42}| \\ &= -R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau)[R_{\xi\xi}^{2}(0) - R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) - R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)] \\ &= -R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau)|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2} \\ |\mathbf{B}_{14}| &= |\mathbf{B}_{41}| = |\mathbf{B}_{23}| = |\mathbf{B}_{32}| \\ &= R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau)[R_{\xi\xi}^{2}(0) - R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) - R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)] \\ &= R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau)[\mathbf{B}_{\xi\xi}^{2}(0) - R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) - R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)] \end{aligned}$$

计算协方差矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{B}|} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{B}_{11}| & |\mathbf{B}_{12}| & |\mathbf{B}_{13}| & |\mathbf{B}_{14}| \\ |\mathbf{B}_{21}| & |\mathbf{B}_{22}| & |\mathbf{B}_{23}| & |\mathbf{B}_{24}| \\ |\mathbf{B}_{31}| & |\mathbf{B}_{32}| & |\mathbf{B}_{33}| & |\mathbf{B}_{34}| \\ |\mathbf{B}_{41}| & |\mathbf{B}_{42}| & |\mathbf{B}_{43}| & |\mathbf{B}_{44}| \end{pmatrix}$$

2.2 两个时刻同相分量和正交分量的联合概率密度函数

考虑到两个时刻同相分量和正交分量的均值都是零,并利用前面得到的同相分量和 正交分量的协方差矩阵、它的逆矩阵、它的行列式,可以得到两个时刻同相分量和正交 分量的联合概率密度函数:

$$\begin{split} f[x_{c}(t_{1}), x_{s}(t_{1}), x_{c}(t_{2}), x_{s}(t_{2})] \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2} \left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} R_{\xi\xi}(0) \left(x_{c}^{2}(t_{1}) + x_{s}^{2}(t_{1}) + x_{c}^{2}(t_{2}) + x_{s}^{2}(t_{2})\right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} 2 R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) \left(x_{c}(t_{1})x_{c}(t_{2}) + x_{s}(t_{1})x_{s}(t_{2})\right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} 2 R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) \left(x_{c}(t_{1})x_{s}(t_{2}) + x_{s}(t_{1})x_{c}(t_{2})\right) \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

2.3 两个时刻包络和相位的联合概率密度函数

考虑到两个时刻同相分量和正交分量到包络分量和相位分量的变换,

$$x_c(t_1) = V(t_1) \cdot \cos \phi(t_1)$$

$$x_s(t_1) = V(t_1) \cdot \sin \phi(t_1)$$

$$x_c(t_2) = V(t_2) \cdot \cos \phi(t_2)$$

$$x_c(t_2) = V(t_2) \cdot \sin \phi(t_2)$$

上述变换的雅可比行列式,

$$J = \frac{\partial \left(x_c(t_1), x_s(t_1), x_c(t_2), x_s(t_2)\right)}{\partial \left(V(t_1), \phi(t_1), V(t_2), \phi(t_2)\right)}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos \phi(t_1) & -V(t_1) \sin \phi(t_1) & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \phi(t_1) & -V(t_1) \cos \phi(t_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \phi(t_2) & -V(t_2) \sin \phi(t_2) \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin \phi(t_2) & -V(t_2) \cos \phi(t_2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= V(t_1) \cdot V(t_2)$$

两个时刻包络和相位的联合概率密度函数

$$\begin{split} f[V(t_{1}), &V(t_{2}), \phi(t_{1}), \phi(t_{2})] \\ &= J \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2} \left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} R_{\xi\xi}(0) \left(x_{c}^{2}(t_{1}) + x_{s}^{2}(t_{1}) + x_{c}^{2}(t_{2}) + x_{s}^{2}(t_{2})\right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} 2 R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) \left(x_{c}(t_{1})x_{c}(t_{2}) + x_{s}(t_{1})x_{s}(t_{2})\right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} 2 R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) \left(x_{c}(t_{1})x_{s}(t_{2}) + x_{s}(t_{1})x_{c}(t_{2})\right) \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2} \left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} V(t_{1}) V(t_{2}) \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} R_{\xi\xi}(0) \left(V^{2}(t_{1}) + V^{2}(t_{2})\right) \\ &- \frac{1}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) V(t_{1}) V(t_{2}) \cos(\phi(t_{1}) - \phi(t_{2})) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) V(t_{1}) V(t_{2}) \sin(\phi(t_{1}) - \phi(t_{2})) \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

2.4 两个时刻包络的联合边缘分布

两个时刻包络的联合边缘分布是对两个时刻包络和相位联合概率密度函数的相位积分:

$$\begin{split} f[V(t_1), &V(t_2)] \\ &= \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi^2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{\pi} f[V(t_1), &V(t_2), \phi(t_1), \phi(t_2)] d\phi(t_1) d\phi(t_2) \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)V(t_2)}{(2\pi)^2 \left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} R_{\xi\xi}(0) \left(V^2(t_1) + V^2(t_2)\right)\right\} \\ &\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi^2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} V(t_1)V(t_2) R_{x_cx_c}(\tau) \cos(\phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2)) - \frac{1}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} V(t_1)V(t_2) R_{x_cx_s}(\tau) \sin(\phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2))\right\} d\phi(t_1) d\phi(t_2) \end{split}$$

为了进行积分作变量代换,

$$\alpha = \phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2)$$

$$\begin{split} R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau)\cos(\phi(t_{1})-\phi(t_{2})) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau)\sin(\phi(t_{1})-\phi(t_{2})) \\ &= R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau)\cos\alpha + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau)\sin\alpha \\ &= \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}\cos(\alpha-\theta) \\ R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) &= \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}\cos\theta \\ R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) &= \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}\sin\theta \end{split}$$

对于下述积分,有

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{4\pi^{2}}\int_{0}^{2\pi^{2}\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}}V(t_{1})V(t_{2})R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau)\cos\left(\phi(t_{1})-\phi(t_{2})\right)\right. \\ &\left. -\frac{1}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}}V(t_{1})V(t_{2})R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau)\sin\left(\phi(t_{1})-\phi(t_{2})\right)\right\}d\phi(t_{1})d\phi(t_{2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{\phi(t_{1})}^{\phi(t_{1})+2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{V(t_{1})V(t_{2})\left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau)+R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}}\cos\left(\alpha-\theta\right)\right\}d\alpha\cdot d\phi(t_{1}) \\ &= I_{0}\left\{\frac{V(t_{1})V(t_{2})\left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau)+R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}}\right\} \end{split}$$

两个时刻包络的联合边缘分布概率密度函数,

$$\begin{split} f[V(t_1), V(t_2)] &= \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi^2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} f[V(t_1), V(t_2), \phi(t_1), \phi(t_2)] d\phi(t_1) d\phi(t_2) \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)V(t_2)}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} R_{\xi\xi}(0) \left(V^2(t_1) + V^2(t_2)\right)\right\} \\ I_0 &\left\{\frac{V(t_1)V(t_2) \left[R_{x_c x_c}^2(\tau) + R_{x_c x_s}^2(\tau)\right]^{1/2}}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}}\right\} \end{split}$$

其中 $V(t_1) \ge 0, V(t_2) \ge 0$ 。

2.5 两个相距无穷远时刻的包络联合边缘分布

如果两个时刻相距无穷远,不同时刻同相分量和正交分量的相关函数趋于零,有

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= R_{\xi\xi}^{-4}(0)$$

$$I_{0} \left\{ \frac{V(t_{1})V(t_{2}) \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau) \right]^{1/2}}{\left| \mathbf{B} \right|^{1/2}} \right\} = I_{0} \left\{ 0 \right\} = 1$$

两个相距无穷远时刻的包络联合概率密度函数是:

$$\begin{split} f[V(t_1), V(t_2)] \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)V(t_2)}{R_{\xi\xi}^2(0)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2R_{\xi\xi}^2(0)} R_{\xi\xi}(0) \left(V^2(t_1) + V^2(t_2)\right)\right\} \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)V(t_2)}{\sigma_{\xi}^4} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{\xi}^2} \left(V^2(t_1) + V^2(t_2)\right)\right\} \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)}{\sigma_{\xi}^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{V^2(t_1)}{2\sigma_{\xi}^2}\right\} \cdot \frac{V(t_2)}{\sigma_{\xi}^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{V^2(t_2)}{2\sigma_{\xi}^2}\right\} \\ &= f[V(t_1)] \cdot f[V(t_2)] \end{split}$$

两个相距无穷远时刻的包络分布是统计独立的。

2.6 一个时刻包络的边缘分布

利用两个时刻的包络联合边缘分布,有

$$\begin{split} f[V(t_1)] &= \int\limits_0^\infty f[V(t_1), V(t_2)] \cdot dV(t_2) \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{R_{\xi\xi}(0)V^2(t_1)}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \right\} \cdot \int\limits_0^\infty V(t_2) \exp \left\{ -\frac{R_{\xi\xi}(0)V^2(t_2)}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \right\} \cdot \\ &I_0 \left\{ \frac{V(t_1)V(t_2) \left[R_{x_c x_c}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_c x_s}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \right\} dV(t_2) \end{split}$$

利用积分公式

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} t J_{0}(at) \exp(-ht^{2}) dt = \frac{1}{2h} \exp(\frac{a^{2}}{4h})$$

考虑积分

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} V(t_{2}) \exp \left\{ -\frac{R_{\xi\xi}(0)V^{2}(t_{2})}{2|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}} \right\} \cdot I_{0} \left\{ \frac{V(t_{1})V(t_{2}) \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}}{|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}} \right\} dV(t_{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \frac{R_{\xi\xi}(0)}{2|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\left(j \frac{V(t_{1}) \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]^{1/2}}{|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}} \right)^{2}}{4 \frac{R_{\xi\xi}(0)}{2|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}}{R_{\xi\xi}(0)} \exp \left\{ \frac{V^{2}(t_{1}) \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau)\right]}{2|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}} \right\}$$

一个时刻包络的边缘分布,是

$$\begin{split} f[V(t_1)] &= \int_{0}^{\infty} f[V(t_1), V(t_2)] \cdot dV(t_2) \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)}{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{R_{\xi\xi}(0)V^2(t_1)}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}}\right\} \cdot \frac{\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}}{R_{\xi\xi}(0)} \exp\left\{\frac{V^2(t_1)\left[R_{x_cx_c}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_cx_s}^{2}(\tau)\right]}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}R_{\xi\xi}(0)}\right\} \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)}{R_{\xi\xi}(0)} \exp\left\{-\frac{V^2(t_1)\left[R_{\xi\xi}(0) - R_{x_cx_c}^{2}(\tau) - R_{x_cx_s}^{2}(\tau)\right]}{2\left|\mathbf{B}\right|^{1/2}R_{\xi\xi}(0)}\right\} \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)}{R_{\xi\xi}(0)} \exp\left\{-\frac{V^2(t_1)}{R_{\xi\xi}(0)}\right\} \\ &= \frac{V(t_1)}{\sigma_{\xi}^{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{V^2(t_1)}{\sigma_{\xi}^{2}}\right\} \end{split}$$

2.7 两个时刻相位的联合边缘分布

两个时刻的相位联合边缘分布是对两个时刻包络和相位联合概率密度函数的包络积分:

$$\begin{split} f[\phi(t_1), \phi(t_2)] &= \int\limits_0^\infty \int\limits_0^\infty f[V(t_1), V(t_2), \phi(t_1), \phi(t_2)] \cdot dV(t_1) dV(t_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \mathbf{B} \right|^{1/2} \int\limits_0^\infty \int\limits_0^\infty V(t_1) dV(t_2) \cdot \\ &= \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2 \left| \mathbf{B} \right|^{1/2}} R_{\xi\xi}(0) \left(V^2(t_1) + V^2(t_2) - 2\beta V(t_1) V(t_2) \right) \right\} dV(t_1) dV(t_2) \end{split}$$

其中

$$\beta = \left[R_{x_c x_c}(\tau) \cos(\phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2)) + R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) \sin(\phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2)) \right] \frac{1}{R_{FF}(0)}$$

考虑积分

$$J = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{u^2 + v^2 - 2xuv}{2}\right\} dudv$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}J = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} uv \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{u^2 + v^2 - 2xuv}{2}\right\} dudv$$

计算 J 作变量代换

$$u = \frac{r\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \theta\right)}{\sin\alpha}, v = \frac{r\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \theta\right)}{\sin\alpha}$$

$$\cos\alpha = x$$

$$u^{2} + v^{2} - 2xuv$$

$$= \frac{r^{2}\cos^{2}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \theta\right) + r^{2}\cos^{2}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \theta\right)}{\sin^{2}\alpha} - \frac{2r^{2}\cos\alpha\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \theta\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \theta\right)}{\sin^{2}\alpha}$$

变量代换的雅可比行列式

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \theta\right) & -r\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \theta\right) \\ \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \theta\right) & r\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \theta\right) \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{r}{\sin \alpha}$$

计算J的积分

利用上述结果有

$$f[\phi(t_1), \phi(t_2)] = \frac{|\mathbf{B}|^{1/2}}{(2\pi)^2 \sigma_{\xi}^4} \left[\frac{(1-\beta^2)^{1/2} + \beta(\pi/2 + \sin^{-1}\beta)}{(1-\beta^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$
$$0 \le \phi(t_1), \phi(t_2) \le 2\pi$$

其中,

$$\begin{split} \beta &= \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}(\tau) \cos \left(\phi(t_{1}) - \phi(t_{2}) \right) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}(\tau) \sin \left(\phi(t_{1}) - \phi(t_{2}) \right) \right] \frac{1}{R_{\xi\xi}(0)} \\ &= \frac{1}{R_{\xi\xi}(0)} \left[R_{x_{c}x_{c}}^{2}(\tau) + R_{x_{c}x_{s}}^{2}(\tau) \right]^{1/2} \cos \left(\phi(t_{1}) - \phi(t_{2}) - \phi \right) \\ tg\phi &= R_{x,x_{c}}(\tau) / R_{x,x_{c}}(\tau) \end{split}$$

两个时刻相位和两个时刻包络的分布不是统计独立的:

比较两个时刻包络和相位的联合概率密度、一个时刻包络和相位的联合概率密度、 两个时刻包络的概率密度、两个时刻相位的概率密度,可以确认两个时刻相位分布是不 独立的,两个时刻包络的分布是不独立的。