

窄带实平稳随机过程

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1 概述

1.1 确定性窄带信号

窄带信号，信号的频谱分量仅仅集中在载波频率附近。

窄带信号的数学表达式是：

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= V(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t - \phi(t)) \\&= V(t) \cos \phi(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t + V(t) \sin \phi(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t \\&= x_c(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t + x_s(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t\end{aligned}$$

同相分量、正交分量分别是：

$$\begin{aligned}x_c(t) &= V(t) \cdot \cos \phi(t) \\x_s(t) &= V(t) \cdot \sin \phi(t)\end{aligned}$$

包络和相位分量分别是：

$$\begin{aligned}V(t) &= \sqrt{(x_c(t))^2 + (x_s(t))^2} \\ \phi(t) &= \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x_s(t)}{x_c(t)} \right]\end{aligned}$$

1.2 窄带实平稳信号的 Hilbert 变换

Hilbert 变换和等效的线性系统

如果把变换看作一个线性系统，Hilbert 变换的频率响应和冲击响应分别是

$$H(jf) = -j \cdot \operatorname{sgn} f$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

随机过程 $\xi(t)$ 的 Hilbert 变换记作 $\hat{\xi}(t)$

$$\hat{\xi}(t) = \int \frac{1}{\pi u} \xi(t-u) du = \int \frac{1}{\pi(t-u)} \xi(u) du$$

窄带实平稳信号和它的 Hilbert 变换的自相关函数、互相关函数、功率谱和互功率谱：

它们的相关函数和功率谱是

$$P_{\hat{\xi}}(f) = |H(f)|^2 P_{\xi}(f) = P_{\xi}(f)$$

$$R_{\hat{\xi}}(\tau) = R_{\xi}(\tau)$$

它们的互相关函数和互功率谱是

$$P_{\hat{\xi}\xi}(f) = H(f)P_{\xi}(f) = -j \cdot \text{sgn}(f) \cdot P_{\xi}(f)$$

$$P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f) = H^*(f)P_{\xi}(f) = j \text{sgn}(f) \cdot P_{\xi}(f)$$

$$R_{\hat{\xi}\xi}(\tau) = -R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau)$$

2 线性调制过程 (1)

2.1 构造线性调制过程

线性调制过程:

给定两个均值为零实宽平稳过程 $a(t)$ 、 $b(t)$ ，常数 ω_0 ，构造过程 $x(t)$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= a(t) \cos \omega_0 t - b(t) \sin \omega_0 t \\ &= r(t) \cos[\omega_0 t + \varphi(t)] \end{aligned}$$

其中振幅过程 $r(t)$ 、相位过程 $\varphi(t)$

$$r(t) = \sqrt{a^2(t) + b^2(t)} \quad \text{tg} \varphi(t) = b(t) / a(t)$$

该过程是具有振幅调制 $r(t)$ 和相位调制的调制过程。

2.2 线性调制过程的广义平稳的条件

线性调制过程是广义平稳充分必要条件

定理：当且仅当过程 $a(t), b(t)$ 满足下列条件：

$$R_{aa}(\tau) = R_{bb}(\tau), \quad R_{ab}(\tau) = -R_{ba}(\tau)$$

时， $x(t)$ 才是广义平稳的。

证明：

$$\begin{aligned} E[x(t)] &= E[a(t) \cos \omega_0 t - b(t) \sin \omega_0 t] \\ &= E[a(t)] \cos \omega_0 t - E[b(t)] \sin \omega_0 t = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x(t+\tau)x(t) &= [a(t+\tau)\cos\omega_0(t+\tau) - b(t+\tau)\sin\omega_0(t+\tau)] \\
&\quad [a(t)\cos\omega_0 t - b(t)\sin\omega_0 t] \\
&= a(t+\tau)a(t)\cos\omega_0(t+\tau)\cos\omega_0 t \\
&\quad + b(t+\tau)b(t)\sin\omega_0(t+\tau)\sin\omega_0 t \\
&\quad - a(t+\tau)b(t)\cos\omega_0(t+\tau)\sin\omega_0 t \\
&\quad - b(t+\tau)a(t)\sin\omega_0(t+\tau)\cos\omega_0 t \\
&= \frac{1}{2}a(t+\tau)a(t)(\cos\omega_0(2t+\tau) + \cos\omega_0\tau) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}b(t+\tau)b(t)(\cos\omega_0\tau - \cos\omega_0(2t+\tau)) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}a(t+\tau)b(t)(\sin\omega_0\tau - \sin\omega_0(2t+\tau)) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2}b(t+\tau)a(t)(\sin\omega_0\tau + \sin\omega_0(2t+\tau))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E\{x(t+\tau)x(t)\} &= \frac{1}{2}R_{aa}(\tau)(\cos\omega_0(2t+\tau) + \cos\omega_0\tau) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}R_{bb}(\tau)(\cos\omega_0\tau - \cos\omega_0(2t+\tau)) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}R_{ab}(\tau)(\sin\omega_0\tau - \sin\omega_0(2t+\tau)) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2}R_{ba}(\tau)(\sin\omega_0\tau + \sin\omega_0(2t+\tau)) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[R_{aa}(\tau) + R_{bb}(\tau)]\cos\omega_0\tau \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}[R_{aa}(\tau) - R_{bb}(\tau)]\cos\omega_0(2t+\tau) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}[R_{ab}(\tau) - R_{ba}(\tau)]\sin\omega_0\tau \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2}[R_{ab}(\tau) + R_{ba}(\tau)]\sin\omega_0(2t+\tau)
\end{aligned}$$

1: 如果 $a(t), b(t)$ 满足 $R_{aa}(\tau) = R_{bb}(\tau)$, $R_{ab}(\tau) = -R_{ba}(\tau)$, 则有

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = E[x(t+\tau)x(t)] = R_{aa}(\tau)\cos\omega_0\tau + R_{ab}(\tau)\sin\omega_0\tau$$

$x(t)$ 是广义平稳的。

2: 如果 $x(t)$ 是广义平稳的, 上式后边两项必须与 t 无关,

则条件 $R_{aa}(\tau) = R_{bb}(\tau)$, $R_{ab}(\tau) = -R_{ba}(\tau)$ 满足。

2.3 构造线性调制过程的对偶过程

线性调制过程 $x(t)$ 的对偶过程

$$y(t) = b(t) \cos \omega_0 t + a(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

它也是广义平稳的，且有，

$$\begin{aligned} R_{yy}(\tau) &= R_{xx}(\tau) & R_{xy}(\tau) &= -R_{yx}(\tau) \\ R_{xy}(\tau) &= R_{ab}(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau - R_{aa}(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x(t) = a(t) \cos \omega_0 t - b(t) \sin \omega_0 t$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t+\tau)y(t) &= [a(t+\tau) \cos \omega_0(t+\tau) - b(t+\tau) \sin \omega_0(t+\tau)] \\ &\quad [b(t) \cos \omega_0 t + a(t) \sin \omega_0 t] \\ &= a(t+\tau)b(t) \cos \omega_0(t+\tau) \cos \omega_0 t \\ &\quad - b(t+\tau)a(t) \sin \omega_0(t+\tau) \sin \omega_0 t \\ &\quad + a(t+\tau)a(t) \cos \omega_0(t+\tau) \sin \omega_0 t \\ &\quad - b(t+\tau)b(t) \sin \omega_0(t+\tau) \cos \omega_0 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{xy}(\tau) &= R_{ab}(\tau) \cos \omega_0(t+\tau) \cos \omega_0 t \\ &\quad - R_{ba}(\tau) \sin \omega_0(t+\tau) \sin \omega_0 t \\ &\quad + R_{aa}(\tau) \cos \omega_0(t+\tau) \sin \omega_0 t \\ &\quad - R_{bb}(\tau) \sin \omega_0(t+\tau) \cos \omega_0 t \\ &= R_{ab}(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau - R_{aa}(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau \end{aligned}$$

2.4 线性调制过程的复数表示

线性调制过程的复数表示

$$w(t) = a(t) + jb(t)$$

$$z(t) = x(t) + jy(t) = w(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = \operatorname{Re} z(t) = \operatorname{Re} [w(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}]$$

从而求得

$$a(t) = x(t) \cos \omega_0 t + y(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$b(t) = y(t) \cos \omega_0 t - x(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

2.5 线性调制过程相关函数和功率谱

线性调制过程相关函数和功率谱

线性调制过程和它的对偶过程的相关函数和功率谱

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{xx}(\tau) &= R_{yy}(\tau) \\
 &= R_{aa}(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau + R_{ab}(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau \\
 R_{xy}(\tau) &= -R_{yx}(\tau) \\
 &= R_{ab}(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau - R_{aa}(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau \\
 S_{xx}(\omega) &= S_{yy}(\omega) \\
 &= [S_{aa}(\omega - \omega_0) + S_{aa}(\omega + \omega_0)]/2 \\
 &\quad - j[S_{ab}(\omega - \omega_0) - S_{ab}(\omega + \omega_0)]/2 \\
 S_{xy}(\omega) &= -S_{yx}(\omega) \\
 &= [S_{ab}(\omega - \omega_0) + S_{ab}(\omega + \omega_0)]/2 \\
 &\quad + j[S_{aa}(\omega - \omega_0) - S_{aa}(\omega + \omega_0)]/2
 \end{aligned}$$

复过程 $w(t)$ 的自相关函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{ww}(\tau) &= E \{ [a(t+\tau) + jb(t+\tau)][a(t) - jb(t)] \} \\
 R_{ww}(\tau) &= 2R_{aa}(\tau) - 2jR_{ab}(\tau)
 \end{aligned}$$

同样可以得到

$$R_{zz}(\tau) = 2R_{xx}(\tau) - 2jR_{xy}(\tau)$$

进而注意到

$$R_{zz}(\tau) = e^{j\omega_0 \tau} R_{ww}(\tau)$$

由此可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{ww}(\omega) &= 2S_{aa}(\omega) - 2jS_{ab}(\omega) \\
 S_{zz}(\omega) &= 2S_{xx}(\omega) - 2jS_{xy}(\omega) \\
 S_{zz}(\omega) &= S_{ww}(\omega - \omega_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.6 单边带信号的线性调制

如果 $b(t) = \hat{a}(t)$ 是 $a(t)$ 的希尔伯特变换，注意到

$$x(t) = a(t) \cos \omega_0 t - b(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$w(t) = a(t) + jb(t)$$

则有，

$$S_{ww}(\omega) = 4S_{aa}(\omega)U(\omega)$$

这是因为

$$S_{aa}(\omega) = j4S_{aa}(\omega)\text{sgn}(\omega)$$

3 线性调制过程 (2)

3.1 线性调制过程构造对偶信号和解析信号

对于窄带实平稳信号，构造它的对偶信号、以及解析信号

窄带实平稳信号： $\xi(t)$

窄带实平稳信号的对偶信号： $\hat{\xi}(t)$

窄带实平稳信号的解析信号、频谱、功率谱：

解析信号的定义，它的时域表示

$$\eta(t) = \xi(t) + j\hat{\xi}(t)$$

解析信号的频谱和功率谱

$$S_{\eta}(f) = S_{\xi}(f) + jS_{\hat{\xi}}(f) = S_{\xi}(f)[1 + \text{sgn}(f)]$$

$$P_{\eta}(f) = P_{\xi}(f)[1 + \text{sgn}(f)]^2 = 4P_{\xi}(f) \cdot U(f)$$

在正频率部分，解析信号等于窄带实平稳信号的两倍，在负频率部分，解析信号等于零。

窄带实平稳信号的解析信号的数学表示：

注意到，

$$\begin{aligned}\xi(t) &= x_c(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t + x_s(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t \\ &= x_c(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} / 2 + x_c(t) e^{-j2\pi f_c t} / 2 + x_s(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} / 2j - x_s(t) e^{-j2\pi f_c t} / 2j \\ \hat{\xi}(t) &= -jx_c(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} / 2 + jx_c(t) e^{-j2\pi f_c t} / 2 - jx_s(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} / 2j - jx_s(t) e^{-j2\pi f_c t} / 2j \\ j\hat{\xi}(t) &= x_c(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} / 2 - jx_c(t) e^{-j2\pi f_c t} / 2 + x_s(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} / 2j + x_s(t) e^{-j2\pi f_c t} / 2j \\ \eta(t) &= \xi(t) + j\hat{\xi}(t) = x_c(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} - jx_s(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t}\end{aligned}$$

3.2 等效低通信号

窄带实平稳信号的等效低通信号、同相分量、正交分量

对解析信号进行频率搬移，将它的正频率载波分量搬移到直流附近的低通分量。相应的时域表示：

$$\begin{aligned}\eta(t)e^{-j2\pi f_c t} &= \left[x_c(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t} - jx_s(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t} \right] \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_c t} \\ &= x_c(t) - jx_s(t) \\ \eta(t)e^{-j2\pi f_c t} &= \left[\xi(t) + j\hat{\xi}(t) \right] \cdot \left[\cos 2\pi f_c t - j \sin 2\pi f_c t \right] \\ &= \left[\xi(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t + \hat{\xi}(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t \right] \\ &\quad + j \left[-\xi(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t + \hat{\xi}(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t \right]\end{aligned}$$

相应的实部和虚部对应相等，可以得到等效低通信号的同相分量、正交分量表示：

$$\begin{aligned}x_c(t) &= \xi(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t + \hat{\xi}(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t \\ x_s(t) &= \xi(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t - \hat{\xi}(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t\end{aligned}$$

同样可以得到实平稳窄带随机信号的同相分量、正交分量表示：

$$\begin{aligned}\xi(t) &= x_c(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t + x_s(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t \\ \hat{\xi}(t) &= x_c(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t - x_s(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t\end{aligned}$$

4 计算调制过程分量的相关函数和功率谱

4.1 $x_c(t), x_s(t)$ 的自相关函数和它们的自功率谱

(1) $x_c(t)$ 的自相关函数

$$\begin{aligned}R_{x_c x_c}(t_1, t_2) &= E\{x_c(t_1)x_c(t_2)\} \\ &= E\left\{ \left[\xi(t_1) \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 + \hat{\xi}(t_1) \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \left[\xi(t_2) \cos 2\pi f_c t_2 + \hat{\xi}(t_2) \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \right] \right\} \\ &= R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2 \\ &\quad + R_{\hat{\xi}\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\ &\quad + R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\ &\quad + R_{\hat{\xi}\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(t_1 - t_2) \\
&\quad - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(t_1 - t_2) \\
&= R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau) - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) $x_s(t)$ 的自相关函数

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{x_s x_s}(t_1, t_2) &= E\{x_s(t_1)x_s(t_2)\} \\
&= E\left\{\left[\xi(t_1)\sin 2\pi f_c t_1 - \hat{\xi}(t_1)\cos 2\pi f_c t_1\right]\right. \\
&\quad \left.\cdot \left[\xi(t_2)\sin 2\pi f_c t_2 - \hat{\xi}(t_2)\cos 2\pi f_c t_2\right]\right\} \\
&= R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad + R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad - R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&= R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(t_1 - t_2) \\
&\quad - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(t_1 - t_2) \\
&= R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau) - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau) \\
R_{x_c x_c}(\tau) &= R_{x_s x_s}(\tau) \\
&= R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau) - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau)
\end{aligned}$$

(3) $x_c(t), x_s(t)$ 的自功率谱

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{x_c}(f) &= P_{x_s}(f) \\
&= \int \left[R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau) - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau) \right] \cdot e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \left[e^{-j2\pi(f-f_c)\tau} + e^{-j2\pi(f+f_c)\tau} \right] d\tau \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2j} \int R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \left[e^{-j2\pi(f-f_c)\tau} - e^{-j2\pi(f+f_c)\tau} \right] d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[P_{\xi\xi}(f - f_c) + P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f + f_c) \right] - \frac{1}{2j} \left[P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f - f_c) - P_{\xi\xi}(f + f_c) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[P_{\xi\xi}(f - f_c) + P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f + f_c) \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2j} \left[j \operatorname{sgn}(f - f_c) P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f - f_c) - j \operatorname{sgn}(f + f_c) P_{\xi\xi}(f + f_c) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{x_c}(f) &= P_{x_s}(f) \\
&= \left[P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f - f_c) + P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f + f_c) \right] & |f| < f_d \\
P_{x_c}(f) &= P_{x_s}(f) \\
&= 0 & |f| > f_d
\end{aligned}$$

4.2 $x_c(t), x_s(t)$ 的互相关函数和它们的互功率谱

(1) $x_c(t), x_s(t)$ 的互相关函数

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{x_c x_s}(t_1, t_2) &= E\{x_c(t_1)x_s(t_2)\} \\
&= E\left\{ \left[\xi(t_1)\cos 2\pi f_c t_1 + \hat{\xi}(t_1)\sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \left[\xi(t_2)\sin 2\pi f_c t_2 - \hat{\xi}(t_2)\cos 2\pi f_c t_2 \right] \right\} \\
&= R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad - R_{\hat{\xi}\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad - R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad + R_{\hat{\xi}\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&= -R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c (t_1 - t_2) \\
&\quad - R_{\hat{\xi}\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c (t_1 - t_2) \\
&= -R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c (\tau) - R_{\hat{\xi}\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c (\tau) \\
&= R_{x_c x_s}(\tau)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) $x_s(t), x_c(t)$ 的互相关函数

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{x_s x_c}(t_1, t_2) &= E\{x_s(t_1)x_c(t_2)\} \\
&= E\left\{ \left[\xi(t_1)\sin 2\pi f_c t_1 - \hat{\xi}(t_1)\cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \left[\xi(t_2)\cos 2\pi f_c t_2 + \hat{\xi}(t_2)\sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \right] \right\} \\
&= R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad - R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad + R_{\hat{\xi}\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c t_2 \\
&\quad + R_{\hat{\xi}\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_1 \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= R_{\xi\xi}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(t_1 - t_2) \\
&\quad + R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(t_1 - t_2) \\
&= R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau) + R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau) \\
&= R_{x_s x_c}(\tau) \\
&= -R_{x_c x_s}(\tau)
\end{aligned}$$

因此有,

$$R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) = -R_{x_s x_c}(\tau)$$

(3) $x_c(t), x_s(t)$ 的互功率谱

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{x_c x_s}(f) &= P_{x_s x_c}(f) \\
&= \int R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \\
&= -\int [R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau) + R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau)] e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \\
&= -\frac{1}{2j} \int R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) [e^{-j2\pi(f-f_c)\tau} - e^{-j2\pi(f+f_c)\tau}] d\tau \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) [e^{-j2\pi(f-f_c)\tau} + e^{-j2\pi(f+f_c)\tau}] d\tau \\
&= -\frac{1}{2j} [P_{\xi\xi}(f-f_c) - P_{\xi\xi}(f+f_c)] \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} [P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f-f_c) + P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f+f_c)] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2j} [P_{\xi\xi}(f-f_c) - P_{\xi\xi}(f+f_c)] \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} [j \operatorname{sgn}(f-f_c) P_{\xi\xi}(f-f_c) - j \operatorname{sgn}(f+f_c) P_{\xi\xi}(f+f_c)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{x_c x_s}(f) &= -P_{x_s x_c}(f) \\
&= \begin{cases} j [P_{\xi\xi}(f-f_c) - P_{\xi\xi}(f+f_c)], & |f| < f_c \\ 0 & |f| > f_c \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

4.3 相关函数和功率谱密度进一步讨论

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{x_c x_c}(\tau) &= R_{x_s x_s}(\tau) \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{x_c x_c}(f) e^{j2\pi f \tau} df \\
 &= \int_{-f_d}^{f_d} [P_{\xi \xi}(f - f_c) + P_{\xi \xi}(f + f_c)] e^{j2\pi f \tau} df \\
 &= \int_{-f_d - f_c}^{f_d - f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f - f_c) e^{j2\pi(f - f_c)\tau} d(f - f_c) \cdot e^{j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
 &\quad + \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f + f_c) e^{j2\pi(f + f_c)\tau} d(f + f_c) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
 &= \int_{f_d + f_c}^{-f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(-f'') e^{-j2\pi f'' \tau} d(-f'') \cdot e^{j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
 &\quad + \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f') e^{j2\pi f' \tau} df' \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
 &= \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f) e^{-j2\pi(f - f_c)\tau} df \\
 &\quad + \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f) e^{j2\pi(f - f_c)\tau} df \\
 &= 2 \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f) \cdot \cos 2\pi(f - f_c)\tau \cdot df \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\infty} P_{\xi \xi}(f) \cos[2\pi(f - f_c)\tau] df
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) &= -R_{x_s x_s}(\tau) \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{x_c x_s}(f) e^{j2\pi f \tau} df \\
&= j \int_{-f_d}^{f_d} [P_{\xi \xi}(f - f_c) - P_{\xi \xi}(f + f_c)] e^{j2\pi f \tau} df \\
&= j \int_{-f_d - f_c}^{f_d - f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f - f_c) e^{j2\pi(f - f_c)\tau} d(f - f_c) \cdot e^{j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
&\quad - j \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f + f_c) e^{j2\pi(f + f_c)\tau} d(f + f_c) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
&= j \int_{f_d + f_c}^{-f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(-f'') e^{-j2\pi f'' \tau} d(-f'') \cdot e^{j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
&\quad - j \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f') e^{j2\pi f' \tau} df' \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_c \tau} \\
&= j \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f) e^{-j2\pi(f - f_c)\tau} df - j \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f) e^{j2\pi(f - f_c)\tau} df \\
&= 2 \int_{-f_d + f_c}^{f_d + f_c} P_{\xi \xi}(f) \cdot \sin 2\pi(f - f_c)\tau \cdot df \\
&= 2 \int_0^{\infty} P_{\xi \xi}(f) \sin[2\pi(f - f_c)\tau] df
\end{aligned}$$

总结以上的结果，可以得到下述定理。

4.4 相关函数和功率谱密度的定理：

若 $\xi(t)$ 是窄带实平稳的随机过程，它的功率谱 $P_{\xi}(f)$ 在 $f_c - f_d < |f| < f_c + f_d$ 区

间异于零，在其他频率 $P_{\xi}(f)$ 为零，则 $\xi(t)$ 可写作

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

其中 $x_c(t), x_s(t)$ 是宽平稳随机过程，且

$$P_{x_c}(f) = P_{x_s}(f) = P_{\xi}(f - f_c) + P_{\xi}(f + f_c), \quad |f| < f_d$$

$$P_{x_c}(f) = P_{x_s}(f) = 0, \quad |f| > f_d$$

$$P_{x_c x_s}(f) = -P_{x_s x_c}(f) = j[P_{\xi}(f - f_c) - P_{\xi}(f + f_c)], \quad |f| < f_d$$

$$P_{x_c x_s}(f) = -P_{x_s x_c}(f) = 0, |f| > f_d$$

$$E\{\xi^2(t)\} = E\{x_c^2(t)\} = E\{x_s^2(t)\}$$

4.5 相关函数和功率谱密度的小结：

窄带平稳随机信号同相分量和正交分量的相关函数和功率谱表示 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} R_{x_c x_c}(t_1, t_2) &= R_{x_s x_s}(t_1, t_2) \\ &= R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau) - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{x_c}(f) &= P_{x_s}(f) \\ &= [P_{\xi\xi}(f - f_c) + P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f + f_c)], \quad |f| < f_d \\ P_{x_c}(f) &= P_{x_s}(f) \\ &= 0 \quad |f| > f_d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) &= -R_{x_s x_c}(\tau) \\ &= -R_{\xi\xi}(\tau) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_c(\tau) - R_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(\tau) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{x_c x_s}(f) &= -P_{x_s x_c}(f) \\ &= \begin{cases} j[P_{\xi\xi}(f - f_c) - P_{\xi\hat{\xi}}(f + f_c)], & |f| < f_d \\ 0 & |f| > f_d \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

5 窄带实平稳随机过程的相关函数和相关矩阵

相关函数，

$$\begin{aligned} R_{x_c x_c}(0) &= R_{x_s x_s}(0) = R_{\xi\xi}(0) \\ R_{x_c x_s}(0) &= -R_{x_s x_c}(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$x_c(t), x_s(t), x_c(t + \tau), x_s(t + \tau)$ 的相关矩阵，

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 & R_{x_c x_c}(\tau) - R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) \\ 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) - R_{x_c x_c}(\tau) \\ R_{x_c x_c}(\tau) & R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) & R_{\xi\xi}(0) & 0 \\ -R_{x_c x_s}(\tau) & R_{x_c x_c}(\tau) & 0 & R_{\xi\xi}(0) \end{pmatrix}$$