## 第五章 平稳过程的谱分析 习题解答

1、设有一线性系统,其输入为零均值白高斯噪声 n(t) ,其功率谱密度为  $\frac{N_0}{2}$  ,系统的冲激响应为:

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t}, & t \ge 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

此线性系统的输出为 $\xi(t)$ 。令:  $\eta(t) = \xi(t) - \xi(t-T)$ ,其中T > 0为一常数,试求过程 $\eta(t)$ 的一维概率密度函数。

 $\mathbf{M}$ : 由于线性系统的输入是零均值的高斯白噪声,因此输出 $\xi(t)$ 是正态过程,由题意有:

$$\eta(t) = \xi(t) - \xi(t - T)$$

因此, $\eta(t)$  也是正态过程。由题意,可知系统的转移函数为:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} \implies |H(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

因此我们有:

$$S_{\xi}(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^2 S_n(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)}$$

由维纳一辛嵌定理,有:

$$R_{\xi}(\tau) = F^{-1}[S_{\xi}(\omega)] = \frac{N_0}{4\alpha} e^{-\alpha|\tau|}$$

由于

$$E\{\eta(t)\} = 0 \;, \quad D\{\eta(t)\} = E\{\eta(t)\eta(t)\} = 2[R_{\xi}(0) - R_{\xi}(T)] = \frac{N_0}{2\alpha} \Big[1 - e^{-\alpha T}\Big] \hat{=} \; \sigma_{\eta}^2$$
 由此得一维分布密度函数为:

$$f_{\eta_t}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}$$

- 2、设 s(t) 为一确定性信号,在 (0,T) 内具有能量  $E_s=\int_0^T s^2(t)dt$  , n(t) 为一零均值的白高斯 过程, 其相关函数为:  $R_n(\tau)=\frac{N_0}{2}\,\delta(\tau)$  。 令:  $\eta_1=\int_0^T s(t)[s(t)+n(t)]dt$  ,  $\eta_2=\int_0^T s(t)n(t)dt$  。试求:
  - (1) 给定一常数 $\gamma$ , 求概率 $P\{\eta_1 > \gamma\}$ ;

## (2) 给定一常数 $\gamma$ , 求概率 $P{\eta_2 > \gamma}$ 。

**解:** 由于噪声是零均值高斯随机过程,由题意可知, $\eta_1, \eta_2$ 是正态分布的随机变量。

(1) 由于:

$$\eta_1 = \int_0^T s(t)[s(t) + n(t)]dt = \int_0^T s^2(t)dt + \int_0^T s(t)n(t)dt = E_s + \int_0^T s(t)n(t)dt$$

因此:

$$\begin{split} E\{\eta_{1}\} &= E\left[\int_{0}^{T} s^{2}(t)dt + \int_{0}^{T} s(t)n(t)dt\right] = E_{s} \\ D\{\eta_{1}\} &= E\{\eta_{1}^{2}\} - [E\{\eta_{1}\}]^{2} = E_{s}^{2} + 2E_{s}\int_{0}^{T} s(t)E[n(t)]dt + E\left[\left\{\int_{0}^{T} s(t)n(t)dt\right\}^{2}\right] - E_{s}^{2} \\ &= E\left[\left\{\int_{0}^{T} s(t)n(t)dt\right\}^{2}\right] = E\left[\int_{0}^{T} s(u)n(u)du \cdot \int_{0}^{T} s(v)n(v)dv\right] \\ &= \frac{N_{0}}{2}\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} s(u)s(v)\delta(u-v)dudv = \frac{N_{0}E_{s}}{2} \end{split}$$

由此所求概率为:

$$P\{\eta_1 > \gamma\} = 1 - P\{\eta_1 \le \gamma\} = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\gamma} f_{\eta_1}(u) du$$

其中:

$$f_{\eta_1}(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 E_s}} e^{-\frac{(u - E_s)^2}{N_0 E_s}}$$

(2) 由于: 
$$\eta_2 = \int_0^T s(t)n(t)dt$$
,

因此

$$E\{\eta_{2}\} = E\left[\int_{0}^{T} s(t)n(t)dt\right] = 0$$

$$D\{\eta_{2}\} = E\{\eta_{2}^{2}\} - [E\{\eta_{2}\}]^{2} = E\left[\{\int_{0}^{T} s(t)n(t)dt\}^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\int_{0}^{T} s(u)n(u)du \cdot \int_{0}^{T} s(v)n(v)dv\right]$$

$$= \frac{N_{0}}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} s(u)s(v)\delta(u-v)dudv = \frac{N_{0}E_{s}}{2}$$

由此所求概率为:

$$P\{\eta_2 > \gamma\} = 1 - P\{\eta_2 \le \gamma\} = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\gamma} f_{\eta_2}(u) du$$

其中:

$$f_{\eta_2}(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 E_s}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{N_0 E_s}}$$

3、设有一非线性系统,其输入为零均值平稳实高斯过程,其协方差函数为:

$$C_{\varepsilon}(\tau) = Pe^{-\alpha|\tau|}$$

其中P > 0为一常数。系统的输出为:

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \xi^2(t) dt$$

试求:

- (1) 输出均值:  $E\{\zeta\}$ ;
- (2) 输出方差:  $D\{\zeta\}$ ;

(3) 设 
$$y = \frac{D\{\zeta\}}{[E\{\zeta\}]^2}$$
,  $x = \alpha T$ , 画出  $y$  对  $x$  的关系简图。

 $\mathbf{M}$ : (1) 由于输入 $\xi(t)$  是零均值的实平稳高斯过程,且其相关函数为:

$$R_{\varepsilon}(\tau) = C_{\varepsilon}(\tau) = Pe^{-\alpha|\tau|}$$

由此可知输出均值为:

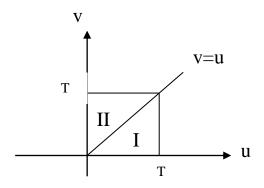
$$E\{\zeta\} = E\left[\frac{1}{T}\int_{0}^{T}\xi^{2}(t)dt\right] = \frac{1}{T}\int_{0}^{T}E[\xi^{2}(t)]dt = \frac{1}{T}\int_{0}^{T}R_{\xi}(0)dt = P$$

(2) 输出方差为:

$$\begin{split} D\{\zeta\} &= E\{\zeta^2\} - [E\{\zeta\}]^2 = E\bigg[\frac{1}{T^2} \{\int_0^T \xi^2(t) dt\}^2\bigg] - P^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{T^2} E\bigg[\bigg(\int_0^T \xi^2(u) du\bigg) \cdot \bigg(\int_0^T \xi^2(v) dv\bigg)\bigg] - P^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^T E\{\xi^2(u)\xi^2(v)\} du dv - P^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^T [R_{\xi}^2(0) + 2R_{\xi}^2(u - v)] du dv - P^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^T R_{\xi}^2(u - v) du dv \end{split}$$

将相关函数代入计算,我们有:

$$\begin{split} D\{\zeta\} &= \frac{2P^2}{T^2} \int_0^T \int_0^T e^{-2\alpha|u-v|} du dv \\ &= \frac{2P^2}{T^2} \iint_I e^{-2\alpha|u-v|} du dv + \frac{2P^2}{T^2} \iint_I e^{-2\alpha|u-v|} du dv \\ &= \frac{2P^2}{T^2} \int_0^T du \int_0^u e^{-2\alpha(u-v)} dv + \frac{2P^2}{T^2} \int_0^T du \int_u^T e^{2\alpha(u-v)} dv \\ &= \frac{2P^2}{\alpha T} + \frac{P^2}{\alpha^2 T^2} \Big[ e^{-2\alpha T} - 1 \Big] \end{split}$$



(3) 令 $x = \alpha T$ ,则有:

$$u(x) = \frac{D\{\zeta\}}{[E\{\zeta\}]^2} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \Big[ e^{-2x} - 1 \Big]$$

4、设有一线性系统,输入输出分别为 $\xi(t)$  和 $\eta(t)$  ,其中输入过程 $\xi(t)$  为零均值平稳实高斯过程,它的相关函数为:  $R_{\xi}(\tau) = \sigma_{\xi}^2 e^{-\alpha|\tau|}$   $(\alpha>0)$  。系统的单位冲激响应为:

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta t}, & t \ge 0, \ \beta > 0, \ \beta \ne \alpha \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

若 $\xi(t)$ 在 $t = -\infty$ 时接入系统,试求:

- (1) 在t = 0 时输出 $\eta(0)$  大于y 的概率 $P{\eta(0) > y}$ ;
- (2) 求条件概率  $P\{\eta(0) > y \mid \xi(-T) = 0\}$ , 其中T > 0;
- (3) 求条件概率  $P\{\eta(0) > y | \xi(T) = 0\}$ , 其中T > 0。

解: 由题意,可知系统的转移函数为:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\beta + j\omega} \implies |H(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \omega^2}$$

由维纳一辛嵌定理,有:

$$S_{\xi}(\omega) = F[R_{\xi\xi}(\tau)] = \frac{2\alpha\sigma_{\xi}^2}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

由输入输出功率谱的关系,有:

$$S_{\eta}(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^{2} S_{\xi}(\omega) = \frac{2\alpha\sigma_{\xi}^{2}}{(\beta^{2} + \omega^{2})(\alpha^{2} + \omega^{2})}$$
$$= \frac{2\alpha\sigma_{\xi}^{2}}{\alpha^{2} - \beta^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\beta^{2} + \omega^{2}} - \frac{1}{\alpha^{2} + \omega^{2}}\right)$$

因此,我们有

$$R_{\eta\eta}(\tau) = F^{-1}[S_{\eta}(\omega)] = \frac{\sigma_{\xi}^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} - \beta^{2})\beta} \left[\alpha e^{-\beta|\tau|} - \beta e^{-\alpha|\tau|}\right]$$

求互相关函数:

$$\begin{split} R_{\eta\xi}(t_{1},t_{2}) &= E\{\eta(t_{1})\xi(t_{2})\} = R_{\eta\xi}(\tau) = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(u)R_{\xi\xi}(\tau-u)du = \sigma_{\xi}^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta u} e^{-\alpha|\tau-u|} du \end{split}$$

其中 $\tau = t_1 - t_2$ , 当 $\tau = t_1 - t_2 \ge 0$ 时, 我们有:

$$\begin{split} R_{\eta\xi}(\tau) &= \sigma_{\xi}^{2} \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{-\beta u} e^{-\alpha(\tau - u)} du + \sigma_{\xi}^{2} \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta u} e^{\alpha(\tau - u)} du \\ &= \sigma_{\xi}^{2} e^{-\alpha \tau} \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{(\alpha - \beta) u} du + \sigma_{\xi}^{2} e^{\alpha \tau} \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} e^{-(\alpha + \beta) u} du \\ &= \frac{2\alpha \sigma_{\xi}^{2}}{\alpha^{2} - \beta^{2}} e^{-\beta \tau} - \frac{\sigma_{\xi}^{2}}{\alpha - \beta} e^{-\alpha \tau} \end{split}$$

当 $\tau = t_1 - t_2 < 0$ 时,我们有:

$$R_{\eta\xi}(\tau) = \sigma_{\xi}^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta u} e^{\alpha(\tau-u)} du = \sigma_{\xi}^{2} e^{\alpha \tau} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)u} du = \frac{\sigma_{\xi}^{2}}{\alpha+\beta} e^{\alpha \tau}$$

(1) 由题意,由于输入为零均值的平稳实高斯过程,因此输出也是高斯过程,且当 $t \ge 0$ 时是平稳的。由此可知,随机变量 $\eta(0)$ 是正态分布的随机变量,均值和方差为:

$$E\{\eta(0)\} = 0 \qquad \sigma_{\eta}^2 = D(\eta(0)) = R_{\eta\eta}(0) = \frac{\sigma_{\xi}^2}{(\alpha + \beta)\beta}$$

因此所求概率为:

$$P\{\eta(0) > y\} = 1 - P\{\eta(0) \le y\} = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{y} f_{\eta}(u) du$$

其中:

$$f_{\eta}(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{\eta}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_{\eta}^2}}$$

(2) 由于高斯过程经过线性系统的输入输入是联合高斯过程,令:

 $X = \xi(-T), Y = \eta(0), 则有: X,Y$ 的联合分布密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-r^2)} \left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2rxy}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}$$

其中:

$$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_\xi^2, \ \ \sigma_2^2 = \sigma_\eta^2 = \frac{\sigma_\xi^2}{(\alpha + \beta)\beta}$$

$$r = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \frac{E\{XY\}}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \frac{R_{\eta \xi}(T)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$$

其条件分布密度函数为:

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1-r^2}\sigma_2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-r^2)\sigma_2^2} \left[y - \frac{r\sigma_2 x}{\sigma_1}\right]^2\right\}$$

因此所求的概率为:

$$P\{\eta(0) > y \mid \xi(-T) = 0\} = 1 - P\{\eta(0) \le y \mid \xi(-T) = 0\} = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(u) du$$

其中:

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1 - r^2}\sigma_2} \exp\left\{-\frac{u^2}{2(1 - r^2)\sigma_2^2}\right\}$$

(3) 解法如上面的(2), 唯一的区别为此时的相关系数为:

$$r = \frac{R_{\eta\xi}(-T)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$$

- 5、设实平稳过程  $\{X(t); -\infty < t < +\infty\}$  的自相关函数和功率谱密度分别为  $R_X(\tau)$  和  $S_X(\omega)$ ,令随机过程 Y(t) = X(t+a) X(t-a) 的相关函数和功率谱密度分别为  $R_Y(\tau)$  和  $S_Y(\omega)$ ,其中 a 是常数。
  - (1) 试证明:  $R_{Y}(\tau) = 2R_{X}(\tau) R_{X}(\tau + 2a) R_{X}(\tau 2a)$ ;
  - (2) 试证明:  $S_Y(\omega) = 4S_X(\omega)\sin^2(a\omega)$ .

解: (1) 由题设可知:

$$\begin{split} R_{Y}(\tau) &= E\{Y(t)Y(t-\tau)\} \\ &= E\{[X(t+a) - X(t-a)][X(t-\tau+a) - X(t-\tau-a)]\} \\ &= R_{X}(\tau) - R_{X}(\tau+2a) - R_{X}(\tau-2a) + R_{X}(\tau) \\ &= 2R_{X}(\tau) - R_{X}(\tau+2a) - R_{X}(\tau-2a) \end{split}$$

(2) 由维纳一辛钦公式,有:

$$\begin{split} S_{Y}(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{Y}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{X}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{X}(\tau + 2a) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{X}(\tau + 2a) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \\ &= S_{X}(\omega) \left[ 2 - e^{2j\omega a} - e^{-2j\omega a} \right] \\ &= S_{X}(\omega) [2 - 2\cos(2a\omega)] = 4S_{X}(\omega) \sin^{2}(a\omega) \end{split}$$