

$$3. EX_n = \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} E \cos(\omega_k n - U_k) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_X(n+\tau, n) &= EX_{n+\tau} X_n = E \left[\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega_k(n+\tau) - U_k) \right] \left[\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega_k n - U_k) \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N 2\sigma_k^2 E \cos(\omega_k(n+\tau) - U_k) \cos(\omega_k n - U_k) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{\text{和}} \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2 E \cos \omega_k \tau = \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2 \cos \omega_k \tau = R(\tau), (\tau \in \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

故 $\{X_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 为平稳.

6. 因为 $\{X(t)\}$ 为平稳, 故 $\text{Var}(X(t)) = E(X(t-m))^2 = \sigma^2$ (常数), 从而:

$$0 = (E(X(t-m))^2)_t = E^2(X(t-m)X(t)) = 2\text{cov}(X(t), X(t)), \text{即 } X(t) \text{ 与 } X(t) \text{ 不相关}.$$

7. (i) 另见 $\{X(t)\}$ 为平稳. $EZ(t)W(t) = EX(t+1)X(t-1) = R_X(2) = 4e^{-4}$, $E(Z(t)+W(t))^2 = 2R_X(0) + 2R_X(2) = 8(1+e^{-4})$;

(ii) $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-z^2/8)$, 即 $Z(t) \sim N(0, 4)$, $P(Z(t) < 1) = \Phi(0.5)$;

(iii) $(Z(t), W(t)) \sim N(0, 0, 4, 4, e^{-4})$, 据此可求出 $f_{Z,W}(z,w)$.

8. 证明: 无妨设 ε 所有可能的取值为: $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Y(t_1+h) \leq x_1, \dots, Y(t_k+h) \leq x_k\} &= P\{X(t_1+h-\varepsilon) \leq x_1, \dots, X(t_k+h-\varepsilon) \leq x_k\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n P\{\varepsilon = a_i\} P\{X(t_1+h-\varepsilon) \leq x_1, \dots, X(t_k+h-\varepsilon) \leq x_k | \varepsilon = a_i\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n P\{\varepsilon = a_i\} P\{X(t_1-a_i+h) \leq x_1, \dots, X(t_k-a_i+h) \leq x_k | \varepsilon = a_i\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n P\{\varepsilon = a_i\} P\{X(t_1-a_i) \leq x_1, \dots, X(t_k-a_i) \leq x_k | \varepsilon = a_i\} \\ &= P\{X(t_1-\varepsilon) \leq x_1, \dots, X(t_k-\varepsilon) \leq x_k\} = P\{Y(t_1) \leq x_1, \dots, Y(t_k) \leq x_k\}, (k \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ 故 } \{Y(t)\} \text{ 为平稳}. \end{aligned}$$

11. 因 $\{X(t)\}$ 为 Gauss 过程, 故 $(X(t+\Delta t) - X(t))/\Delta t$ 服从正态分布. 根据有义性可知 $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} (X(t+\Delta t) - X(t))/\Delta t = \dot{X}(t)$ 亦服从正态分布. 又因为 $\{X(t)\}$ 平稳, 则根据协方差函数性质 4 可知 $\{X(t)\}$ 为平稳且有: $EX(t) = 0$, $\text{Var}(X(t)) = R_X^{(0)}(0)$. 从而可得: $X(t) \sim N(0, R_X^{(0)}(0))$, 进而容易求得: $P\{X(t) \leq a\} = \Phi(a/\sqrt{R_X^{(0)}(0)})$.

14. 证明定理 4.1 的 (i):

必要性: 设 $\{X_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 均值为 0 并记 $\bar{X}_N = \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{k=-N}^N X_k$, 则有:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{k=-N}^N R(k) \right)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{k=-N}^N \text{Cov}(X_{-N}, X_k) \right]^2 = [\text{Cov}(X_{-N}, \bar{X}_N)]^2 \stackrel{\text{独立}}{\text{和}} \frac{\text{Var}(X_{-N}) \text{Var}(\bar{X}_N)}{2N+1}$$

$$= R(0) E(\bar{X}_N - m)^2 \rightarrow 0, (N \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{从而有: } \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{k=-N}^N R(k) = 0, \text{ 由此易得: } \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} R(k) = 0. \quad \#$$

$$\text{充分性: } E(\bar{X}_N - m)^2 = E \left(\frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{k=-N}^N X_k - m \right)^2 = \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} E \left(\sum_{k=-N}^N (X_k - m) \right)^2 = \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} \sum_{i,j=-N}^N E(X_i - m)(X_j - m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} \sum_{i,j=-N}^N R(i-j) = \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} [(2N+1)R(0) + 2 \sum_{0 \leq j < i \leq 2N} R(i-j)] = \frac{R(0)}{2N+1} + \frac{2}{(2N+1)^2} \sum_{0 \leq j < i \leq 2N} R(i-j)$$

$$= A_N + 2B_N, (*)$$

(4.1)

其中 A_N 显然趋于零, 而 B_N 则有

$$\begin{aligned} |B_N| &= \left| \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} \sum_{0 \leq j < l \leq 2N} R(i-j) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} \sum_{\tau=1}^{2N} (2N+1-\tau) R(\tau) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} [2N \times R(1) + (2N-1) \times R(2) + \dots + 1 \times R(2N)] \right| = \left| \frac{1}{(2N+1)^2} \left[\sum_{\tau=1}^{2N} R(\tau) + \sum_{\tau=1}^{2N-1} R(\tau) + \dots + R(1) \right] \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2N+1} \left(\frac{|R(1)|}{1} + \frac{|R(2)|}{2} + \dots + \frac{|R(2N)|}{2N} \right) \rightarrow 0, \quad (N \rightarrow +\infty) \quad (\text{由假设及 Cesàro 定理}) \end{aligned}$$

从而由 (*) 式可知: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E(\bar{X}_N - m)^2 = 0$, 即均值遍历性成立。#

15. 证明定理 4.3: 对于固定的 $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}$, 记 $X_{n+\tau} X_n \triangleq Y_n$, 则 $EY_n = R_X(\tau)$ (常数), 且可证明 $\{Y_n\}$ 的协方差仅与时间差有关(见后), 即 $Y = \{Y_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 为平稳序列。又易见 $X = \{X_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 的协方差函数遍历性成立的充要条件是 $Y = \{Y_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 的均值遍历性成立。而按题目提示我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} R_Y(\tau_1) &= EY_{n+\tau_1} Y_n - R_X^2(\tau) = EX_{n+\tau_1+\tau} X_{n+\tau} X_n - R_X^2(\tau) \\ &= R_X^2(\tau) + R_X^2(\tau_1) + R_X(\tau_1+\tau) R_X(\tau-\tau) - R_X^2(\tau) = R_X^2(\tau_1) + R_X(\tau_1+\tau) R_X(\tau-\tau) \quad (\text{由此可见 } Y \text{ 平稳}) \end{aligned}$$

由此可知: $|R_Y(\tau_1)| \leq R_X^2(\tau_1) + (R_X(\tau_1+\tau) + R_X(\tau-\tau))/2$, 故由定理所给条件得到:

$$\left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} R_Y(\tau_1) \right| \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |R_Y(\tau_1)| \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} [R_X^2(\tau_1) + (R_X(\tau_1+\tau) + R_X(\tau-\tau))/2] \rightarrow 0, \quad (N \rightarrow \infty)$$

因此由定理 4.1 的 (i) 可知, $Y = \{Y_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 的均值遍历性成立, 并即 $X = \{X_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 的协方差函数遍历性成立。证毕。

16. 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为平稳序列:

$EX_0 = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = 2/3$, 设 $EX_n = 2/3$, 则 $EX_{n+1} = E[E(X_{n+1} | X_0, \dots, X_n)] = E(1 - X_n/2) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = 2/3$, 故对 $\forall n \geq 0$, 有 $EX_n = 2/3$ 。

又 $EX_0^2 = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = 1/2$, 设 $EX_n^2 = 1/2$, 则 $EX_{n+1}^2 = E[E(X_{n+1}^2 | X_0, \dots, X_n)] = E\left[\left(\frac{X_n}{2} + \left(\frac{2-X_n}{2}\right)^2\right)\right] =$

$= E(X_n^2 - 3X_n + 3)/3 = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{2} - 3 \times \frac{2}{3} + 3) = 1/2$, 即 $EX_n^2 \equiv 1/2, (\forall n \geq 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \tau \geq 1, \text{ 则 } R_X(n+\tau, n) &= EX_{n+\tau} X_n - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = E[E(X_{n+\tau} X_n | X_0, \dots, X_{n+\tau-1})] - \frac{4}{9} = \\ &= E[X_n E(X_{n+\tau} | X_0, \dots, X_{n+\tau-1})] - \frac{4}{9} = E(X_n - \frac{1}{2} X_n X_{n+\tau-1}) - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} EX_{n+\tau-1} X_n - \frac{4}{9} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + (-\frac{1}{2}) EX_{n+\tau-2} X_n - \frac{4}{9} = \dots = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + (-\frac{1}{2})^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \dots + (-\frac{1}{2})^{\tau-1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + (-\frac{1}{2})^\tau EX_n^2 - \frac{4}{9} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (1 + (-\frac{1}{2}) + (-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \dots + (-\frac{1}{2})^{\tau-1}) + \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2})^\tau - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18} (-\frac{1}{2})^\tau. \end{aligned}$$

对于一般的 $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}$, 则有: $R_X(n+\tau, n) = (-\frac{1}{2})^{|\tau|} / 18 = R(\tau)$, 从而 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为平稳, 且因 $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} R(\tau) = 0$, 故由推论 4.2 可知 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 的均值遍历性成立。

$$21. S(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta e^{-t} e^{-i\omega t} dt = \delta e^{\frac{\omega^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(t^2 + i\omega t - \frac{\omega^2}{4})} dt = \delta e^{\frac{\omega^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(t + \frac{i\omega}{2})^2}{2}} dt = \delta \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4}}$$

$S(\omega)$ 为 \mathbb{R} 上的实的、偶的、连续且可积的函数。

$$22. \text{ 由: } \cos \omega_0 t \longleftrightarrow \pi(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)), \quad e^{-a|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}, \text{ 故所求谱密度函数 } S(\omega) = \frac{a^2 \pi}{2}(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) + \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 + \omega^2}.$$

23. 由 4.3.2 节中平方检波的结果可知:

$$R_f(t) = 2R_x^2(t) = 2A^2 e^{-2a|t|} \cos^2 \beta t = A^2 e^{-2a|t|} (1 + \cos 2\beta t) = A^2 (e^{-2a|t|} + e^{-2a|t|} \cos 2\beta t)$$

$$\text{由于 Fourier 变换关系: } e^{-a|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}, \quad e^{-a|t|} \cos \omega_0 t \longleftrightarrow \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega + \omega_0)^2} + \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2}$$

故可得到 $R_f(t)$ 所对应的谱密度为:

$$S(\omega) = A^2 \left(\frac{4a}{4a^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{2a}{4a^2 + (\omega + 2\beta)^2} + \frac{2a}{4a^2 + (\omega - 2\beta)^2} \right) \\ = 2A^2 \left[\frac{2}{4a^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{1}{4a^2 + (\omega + 2\beta)^2} + \frac{1}{4a^2 + (\omega - 2\beta)^2} \right]$$

$$25. S(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega^2 + 1)(\omega^2 + 3)} = -\frac{1}{2(\omega^2 + 1)} + \frac{3}{2(\omega^2 + 3)}, \text{ 故由上述类似的方法可求 } S(\omega) \text{ 所对}$$

应的 $R(t) = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}e^{-\sqrt{3}|t|}$, 从而求得 $X(t)$ 的均方值:

$$E[X^2(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X^2(t) dt = R(0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{4} \quad (\text{假定 } EX(t) = 0)$$

$$27. S(\omega) \text{ 为: (1) } a\delta^2 \left[\frac{1}{a^2 + (\omega + b)^2} + \frac{1}{a^2 + (\omega - b)^2} \right]; \quad (2) \frac{a\delta^2 \omega}{b} \left(\frac{1}{a^2 + (\omega - b)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2 + (\omega + b)^2} \right);$$

$$(3) a\delta^2 \left[\frac{2 + \omega/b}{a^2 + (\omega + b)^2} + \frac{2 - \omega/b}{a^2 + (\omega - b)^2} \right];$$

$$(4) \frac{2a\delta^2}{a^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{2a\delta^2(a^2 - \omega^2)(1 - 4a^2)}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2} + \frac{4a\delta^2(a^4 - 4a^2\omega^2 + \omega^4)}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^4}.$$

$$28. R(t) \text{ 等于: (1) } \frac{5}{7}e^{-2|t|} - \frac{13}{70}e^{-5|t|}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{4}e^{-|t|}(1 + |t|);$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{a_k}{2b_k} e^{-b_k|t|}; \quad (4) \frac{a \sin b\tau}{\pi \tau};$$

$$(5) \frac{b^2}{\pi \tau} (\sin 2a\tau - \sin a\tau).$$

$$\text{补充题答案: } S(\omega) = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2} \longleftrightarrow R(t) = e^{-a|t|}; \quad S(\omega) = \frac{4k^3}{(k^2 + \omega^2)^2} \longleftrightarrow R(t) = (1 + k|t|)e^{-k|t|};$$

$$S(\omega) = \frac{4k\omega^2}{(k^2 + \omega^2)^2} \longleftrightarrow R(t) = (1 - k|t|)e^{-k|t|}; \quad k(t) = \max(1 - |t|/T, 0) \longleftrightarrow S(\omega) = \frac{4.5 \cdot \pi^2 (\omega T/2)}{T \omega^2};$$

$$R(t) = e^{-\frac{k}{2}t^2} \longleftrightarrow S(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{k}} e^{-\omega^2/2k}; \quad R(t) = e^{-a|t|} \cos \omega_0 t \longleftrightarrow S(\omega) = \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega + \omega_0)^2} + \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2} \quad (4.3)$$

31. 设 $\{X_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 的均值为 0, 协方差为 $R(\tau)$,

(1) 设 $\hat{X}_n^* = aX_n$ 为 X_{n+1} 的最佳预报, 则据投影定理应有: $E(X_{n+1} - \hat{X}_n^*)bX_n =$
 $= bE(X_{n+1}X_n - aX_n^2) = 0, (\forall b \in \mathbb{R})$. 不妨设 $b \neq 0$, 则有: $R(1) - aR(0) = 0, \Rightarrow a = \frac{R(1)}{R(0)}$;

(2) 类似可求出: $a = \frac{(R(0) - R(2))R(1)}{R^2(0) - R^2(1)}, b = \frac{(R(0) - R(1))R(2)}{R^2(0) - R^2(1)}$;

(3) $\hat{X}_{n+1}^{(2)}$ 的均方误差最小, 且有:

$$E[X_{n+1} - \hat{X}_{n+1}^{(2)}]^2 - E[X_{n+1} - \hat{X}_{n+1}^{(1)}]^2 = \frac{-(R(1) - R(0)R(2))^2}{R^2(0) - R^2(1)};$$

(4)

$$a = \frac{R(0)R(k) - R(N-k)R(N)}{R^2(0) - R^2(N)}, b = \frac{R(0)R(N-k) - R(k)R(N)}{R^2(0) - R^2(N)};$$

$$(5) a = b = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N R(k)}{R(0) + R(N)}.$$

26. 反证法: 若 $\frac{d^2 S(\omega)}{d\omega^2} \triangleq S''(\omega)$ 为谱密度函数, 则 $S''(\omega) \geq 0$, 从而 $S(\omega)$ 为单调增.

又 $S(\omega) \leq 0$ 不可能对任何 $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立 (否则 $S(\omega)$ 为单调减), 故必存在 $\omega_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得 $S(\omega_0) = a > 0$, 从而当 $\omega > \omega_0$ 时, $S(\omega) \geq a$, 故有:

$$\int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} S(t) dt \geq a(\omega - \omega_0), \text{ 亦即 } S(\omega) \geq S(\omega_0) + a(\omega - \omega_0)$$

显然, 这样的 $S(\omega)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上是不可积的, 矛盾.

29.

(1) 滑动平均序列其 $R(\tau) = \begin{cases} \sigma^2(1 + \alpha_1^2), & \tau = 0 \\ \alpha_1 \sigma^2, & \tau = \pm 1 \\ 0, & |\tau| \geq 2 \end{cases}$

$$S(\omega) \stackrel{(4.37)}{=} \sigma^2(\alpha_1^2 + 2\alpha_1 \cos \omega + 1).$$

$$(2) EX_n = 0, \gamma_X(n+\tau, n) = \sigma^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \beta_k \beta_{k+|\tau|} = R(\tau)$$

$$S(\omega) \stackrel{(4.37)}{=} \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} R(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} = \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sigma^2 \beta_k \beta_{k+|\tau|} e^{-i\omega\tau}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sigma^2 \beta_k^2 + 2\sigma^2 \sum_{\tau=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \beta_k \beta_{k+\tau} \cos \omega\tau.$$