# 第一章习题解答

1. 设随机变量 X 服从几何分布,即:  $P(X = k) = pq^k, k = 0,1,2,\dots$ 。求 X 的特征函数,EX 及 DX。其中 0 是已知参数。

解 
$$: f_X(t) = E(e^{jtx}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{jtk} p q^k$$

$$= p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (q^k e^{jtk})$$

$$= p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (qe^{jt})^k = \frac{p}{1 - qe^{jt}}$$

$$\not{\nabla} : E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kpq^k = p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kq^k = p \frac{q}{p^2} = \frac{q}{p}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{q}{p^2}$$

$$(其中 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$$

$$\oint S(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (n+1)t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+1} = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x S(t) dt = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^k - 2\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)^2 x^k \qquad \mathbb{M}$$

$$\int_0^x S(t) dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)^2 t^k dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^k ) \square$$

2、(1) 求参数为(p,b)的 $\Gamma$ 分布的特征函数,其概率密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{b^p}{\Gamma(p)} x^{p-1} e^{-bx}, & x > 0\\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases} b > 0, p > 0$$

- (2) 其期望和方差;
- (3) 证明对具有相同的参数的 b 的 Γ 分布,关于参数 p 具有可加性。

解 (1) 设 X 服从  $\Gamma(p,b)$  分布,则

$$f_X(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{jtx} \frac{b^p}{\Gamma(p)} x^{p-1} e^{-bx} dx$$
$$= \frac{b^p}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^\infty x^{p-1} e^{(jt-b)x} dx$$

$$\frac{-u(jt-b)x}{\Gamma(p)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-u}u^{p-1}}{(b-jt)^{p}} du = \frac{b^{p}}{(b-jt)^{p}} = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{jt}{b})^{p}}$$

$$(::\Gamma(p) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{p-1} dx)$$

(2) 
$$:: E(X) = \frac{1}{j} f_X'(0) = \frac{p}{b}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{j^2} f_X''(0) = \frac{p(p+1)}{b^2}$$

$$:: D(X) = E(X^2) = E^2(X) = \frac{p}{b^2}$$

(4) 若
$$X_i \square \Gamma(p_i, b)$$
  $i = 1, 2$  则
$$f_{X_1 + X_2}(t) = f_{X_1}(t) f_{X_2}(t) = (1 - \frac{jt}{b})^{-(P_1 + P_2)}$$

$$\therefore Y = X_1 + X_2 \square \Gamma(P_1 + P_2, b)$$

同理可得: 
$$f_{\sum X_i}(t) = \left(\frac{b}{b-jt}\right)^{\sum P_i}$$

- 3、设 X 是一随机变量, F(x) 是其分布函数,且是严格单调的,求以下随机变量的特征函数。
  - (1)  $Y = aF(X) + b, (a \neq 0, b$ 是常数);
  - (2)  $Z = \ln F(X)$ , 并求 $E(Z^k)(k$ 是常数)。

$$(1) : P\{F(x) < y\} = P\{x < F^{-1}(y)\} = F[F^{-1}(y)] = y$$
 (0 \le y \le 1)

$$\therefore F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ y & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore F(x)$ 在区间[0, 1]上服从均匀分布

$$\therefore F(x)$$
 的特征函数为  $f_X(t) = \int_0^1 e^{jtx} dx = \frac{e^{jtx}}{jt} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{jt} (e^{jt} - 1)$ 

$$f_Y(t) = e^{jbt} f_X(at) = e^{jbt} (e^{jta} - 1) \frac{1}{jat}$$

(2) : 
$$f_Z(t) = E(e^{jtz}) = E[e^{jt \ln F(x)}]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{jt \ln y} \cdot 1 dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} y^{jt} dy = \frac{1}{1+jt}$$

$$\therefore f_{z}(t) = (-1) \cdot j \cdot (1+jt)^{-2}$$

$$f_{Z}''(t) = (-1)(-2) \cdot j^{2} \cdot (1+jt)^{-3}$$

$$f_Z^{(k)}(t) = (-1)^k k! j^k \cdot (1 + jt)^{-(k+1)}$$

$$\therefore E(Z^k) = \frac{1}{j^k} f_Z^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^k k!$$

、设 $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,… $X_n$ 相互独立,且有相同的几何分布,试求 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 的分布。

解 
$$f_{\sum_{k=1}^{n} X_k}(t) = E(e^{jt\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k})$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{n} E(e^{jtx_k})$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{p}{1 - qe^{jt}}$$

$$= p^n (1 - qe^{jt})^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_n^k p^n (-q)^k e^{jtk}$$

$$\therefore P\{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k = n + k\} = C_n^k p^n (-q)^k$$

5、 试证函数  $f(t) = \frac{e^{jt}(1-e^{jt})}{n(1-e^{jt})}$  为一特征函数,并求它所对应的随机变量的分布。

证 (1) 
$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} f(t) = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{jt}(1 - e^{jnt})}{n(1 - e^{jt})} = \frac{1}{n} \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{jt}(1 - e^{jt})}{1 - e^{jt}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^{-}} f(t) = \lim_{t \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{jt}(1 - e^{jnt})}{n(1 - e^{jt})} = \frac{1}{n} \lim_{t \to 0^{-}} e^{jt} \lim_{t \to 0^{-}} \frac{(1 - e^{jt})}{1 - e^{jt}} = 1$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 1$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} f(t) = 1 \therefore f(t)$$
 为连续函数

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_i - t_k) \lambda_i \overline{\lambda_k} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{e^{jt_i}}{e^{jt_k}} \{1 - (\frac{e^{jt_i}}{e^{jt_k}})^n\} \lambda_i \overline{\lambda_k}$$

$$n(1 - \frac{e^{jt_i}}{e^{jt_i}})$$

$$\frac{e^{jt_i}}{e^{jt_i}} \{1 - (\frac{e^{jt_i}}{e^{jt_i}})(1 + \frac{e^{jt_i}}{e^{jt_i}}) + \cdots \}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{e^{jt_{i}}}{e^{jt_{k}}} \left\{ 1 - \left( \frac{e^{jt_{i}}}{e^{jt_{k}}} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{e^{jt_{i}}}{e^{jt_{k}}} + \cdots \right) \right\} }{n \left( 1 - \frac{e^{jt_{i}}}{e^{jt_{k}}} \right)} \lambda_{i} \overline{\lambda_{k}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} [e^{j(t_i - t_k)}]^l \lambda_i \overline{\lambda_k}$$

$$=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sum_{l=1}^{n}\frac{e^{jlt_{i}}}{e^{jlt_{k}}}\lambda_{i}\overline{\lambda_{k}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} e^{jlt_{i}} \lambda_{i} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} e^{-jlt_{k}} \overline{\lambda_{k}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_i - t_k) \lambda_i \overline{\lambda_k} \ge 0$$

:: 非负定

6、证函数  $f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$  为一特征函数,并求它所对应的随机变量的分布。

解 (1) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_i - t_k) \lambda_i \overline{\lambda_k}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda_{i} \overline{\lambda_{k}}}{1 + (t_{i} - t_{k})^{2}} \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda_{i} \overline{\lambda_{k}}}{1 + M^{2}} \ge 0 \qquad (M = \max_{1 \le i, j \le n} \{ |t_{i} - t_{k}| \})$$

且 f(t) 连续 f(0)=1

:. f(t) 为特征函数

$$(2) : f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{1-(jt)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1-jt} + \frac{1}{1+jt} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^\infty e^{(jt+1)x} dx - \int_0^\infty e^{-(jt-1)x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{jtx-|x|} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{jtx} \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} dx$$

$$\therefore P(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} \quad \Box$$

7、设 $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,… $X_n$ 相互独立同服从正态分布 $N(\alpha,\delta^2)$ , 试求 n 维随机向量  $(X_1,X_2,…X_n)$ 的分布,并求出其均值向量和协方差矩阵,再求 $\overline{X}=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  的率密度函数。

解: 
$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_{x_i}(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sigma^n} \exp\{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}$$

又  $x_i$ 的特征函数为:  $f_{x_i}(t) = \exp\{jat - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2t^2\}$ 

$$f_{X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n}(t_1, t_2 \cdots t_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(t_i) = \exp\{\sum_{i=1}^n (jat_i - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t_i^2)\}$$

- $\therefore$  均值向量为 $\vec{\alpha} = \{\alpha, \alpha, \cdots \alpha\}$
- :. 协方差矩阵为 $B = diag(\sigma^2, \sigma^2, \dots \sigma^2)$

又

$$\therefore f_{\overline{X}}(t) = f(\frac{t}{n}, \frac{t}{n}, \dots \frac{t}{n}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(\frac{t}{n}) = \exp\{jat - \frac{1}{2n}\sigma^{2}t^{2}\}$$

8、设 X. Y 相互独立,且(1)分别具有参数为(m,p)及(n,p)分布;(2)分别服从参数为 $(p_1,b)$ , $(p_2,b)$ 的 $\Gamma$ 分布。求 X+Y 的分布。

(2)

$$\therefore f_X(t) = (1 - \frac{jt}{b})^{-p_1}$$

$$\therefore f_{X+Y}(t) = (1 - \frac{jt}{b})^{-(p_1 + p_2)}$$

$$\therefore X + Y \square \Gamma(p_1 + p_2, b)$$

9、已知随机向量(X、Y)的概率密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}[1 + xy(x^2 - y^2)], -1 < x, y < 1\\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$

求其特征函数。

$$\mathcal{F}(t_1, t_2) = E\{e^{j(t_1x + t_2y)}\}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{j(t_1x+t_2y)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (1+x^3y-xy^3) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{jt_1x} dx \int_{0}^{1} [\cos t_2y + j(x^3y-xy^3)\sin t_2y] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{t_1t_2} \sin t_1 \sin t_2$$

10、已知四维随机向量 $(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$  服从正态分布,均值向量为 0,协方差矩阵 为  $B = (\delta_{kl})_{4\times 4}$  求  $E(X_1X_2X_3X_4)$  。

解 
$$\therefore E(X_1, \dots X_4) = (j)^{-4} \left[ \frac{\partial^4 f(t_1, \dots t_4)}{\partial (t_1, \dots t_4)} \right] \Big|_{t_1 = \dots t_4 = 0}$$

$$\mathbb{X} \therefore f(t_1, \dots t_4) = \exp\left[ -\frac{1}{2} t B t' \right]$$

$$= \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^4 \sum_{l=1}^4 \sigma_k \sigma_l t_k t_l \right\}$$

$$\sharp \oplus B = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{14} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{24} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} & \sigma_{34} \\ \sigma_{41} & \sigma_{42} & \sigma_{43} & \sigma_{44} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \sigma_{kl} = \operatorname{cov}(X_k, X_l) \qquad (k \ l, = 1 \ , 2)$$

 $E(X_1X_2X_3X_4) = \sigma_{1-2}\sigma + \sigma_{3-4}\sigma + \sigma_{3-2}\epsilon$ 

11 、设  $X_1$ , X和 X相 互 独 立 ,且 都 服 从 N (0, 1) , 试 求 随 机 变 量  $Y_1 = X_1 + X_2$ 和 $Y_2 = X_1 + X_2$ 组成的随机向量( $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ )的特征函数。

解 : 
$$f_{X_1,X_2,X_3}(t_1,t_2,t_3) = \exp\{j\sum_{k=1}^3 t_k x_k\}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^3 e^{jt_k x_k} = \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^3 t_k^2\}$$

$$= f_{X_1,X_2,X_3}(u_1 + u_2, u_3, u_4)$$

$$= \exp\{\frac{1}{2}[((u_1 + u_2)^2 + u_1^2 + u_2^2)]\}$$

12、设 $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ 和 $X_3$ 相互独立,都服正态分布N(0,  $\delta^2$ ), 试求:

- (1) 随机向量(X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>3</sub>)的特征函数。
- (2) 设 $S_1 = X_1, S_2 = X_1 + X_2, S_3 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$ ,求随机向量 $(S_1, S_2, S_3)$ 的特征函数。
- (3)  $Y_1 = X_2 X_1$ 和 $Y_2 = X_3 X_2$ 组成的随机向量( $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ )的特征函数。

解(1) 
$$f_{X_1,X_2,X_3}(t_1+t_2+t_3,t_2+t_3,t_3) = \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[(t_1+t_2+t_3)^2+(t_2+t_3)+t_3^2]\sigma^2\}$$
  
(2)  $:: f_{S_1,S_2,S_3}(t_1,t_2,t_3) = E\{\exp[j(t_1s_1+t_2s_2+t_3s_3)]\}$   

$$= E\{\exp[j((t_1+t_2+t_3)x_1+(t_2+t_3)x_2+t_3x_3]\}\}$$

$$= f_{X_1,X_2,X_3}(t_1+t_2+t_3,t_2+t_3,t_3)$$

$$= \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}[(t_1+t_2+t_3)^2+(t_2+t_3)+t_3^2]\sigma^2\}$$
(3)  $:: f_{Y_1,Y_2}(t_1,t_2) = E\{e^{j(t_1y_1+t_2y_2)}\}$   

$$= E\{\exp[j(-t_1x_1+(t_1-t_2)x_2+t_2x_3]\}\}$$

$$= \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(t_1^2+(t_1-t_2)^2+t_2^2]\sigma^2\}$$

13、设(X, X, X) 服从三维正态分布N(0, B),其中协方差矩阵为B=( $\delta_{ld}$ )<sub>3×3</sub>,且  $\delta_{ll} = \delta_{2} = \delta_{3} = \delta^{2}$ .试求 。

解: 
$$E[(X_1^2 - \delta^2)(X_2^2 - \delta^2)(X_3^2 - \delta^2)]$$

$$= E[X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^2] - E[X_1^2 X_2^2 + X_1^2 X_3^2 + X_2^2 X_3^2] + 3\sigma^4 E[X_1^2] - \sigma^6$$

$$\mathbb{Z} : f(t) = \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}tBt'\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial t_1^2 t_2^2} \Big|_{t_1 = t = \underline{t} = 0} = \sigma^4 + 2b_{12}^2$$
同理可得  $E(\hat{X} \hat{X}) = \sigma^4 + 2b_{23}^2$ 

$$E(X_2^2 X_3^2) = \sigma^4 + 2b_{23}^2$$

$$E(X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^2) = \sigma^6 + 2\sigma^2 b_{12}^2 + 2\sigma^2 b_{13}^2 + 8b_{12} b_{23} b_{13}$$

$$\therefore E[(\hat{X} - \delta^2) \hat{X}^2 \delta^2 \xrightarrow{2} \hat{X}^3 (2 = 2) \hat{D}_1^2$$

14、设 $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,… $X_n$ 相互独立同服从分布 N (0,  $\delta^2$ )。试求 $Y_n = \exp(-\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)$ 的期望。

解
$$: X_k \square N(0, \sigma^2)$$
  $(k = 1; \cdots 2)$  
$$\diamondsuit X = (x_1, x_2, \cdots x_n)$$
  $t = (t_1, t_2, \cdots t_n)$ 

则

$$f_{X}(t) = \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}tdiag(\sigma^{2}, \sigma^{2}, \dots \sigma^{2})t'\} = \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}t_{k}^{2}\}$$

$$\therefore E(Y_{n}) = E\{\exp(-\sum_{k=1}^{n}t_{k}^{2})\}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x_{k}^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} - x_{k}^{2}} d_{k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} x_{k}^{2} \qquad \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} ((\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y_{k}^{2}} dy_{k}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} (\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$= (1 + 2\sigma^{2})^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

15、设 X. Y 相互独立同分布的 N(0,1) 随机变量, 讨论  $U=X^2+Y^2$  和  $V=\frac{X}{v}$  的独立性。

解 
$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_1 = X^2 + Y^2 \\ Z_2 = \frac{X}{Y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{III } J^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ \frac{1}{y} & \frac{-x}{y} \end{vmatrix} = -2\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 2 = -2(z_2^2 + 1)$$

$$\therefore P_{Z_1,Z_2}(z_1,z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+z_2)^2} \right] \qquad (z_1 > 0, z_2 \in R)$$

$$P_{Z_1}(z_1) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}} \qquad (z_1 > 0)$$

$$P_{Z_2}(z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + z_2^2} \qquad z_2 \in R$$

:. Z<sub>1</sub>服从指数分布, Z<sub>2</sub>服从柯西分布,且

对 $\forall (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,有

$$P_{Z_1,Z_2}(z_1,z_2) = P_{Z_1}(z_1) \cdot p_{Z_2}(z_2)$$

∴ Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub> 相互独立。

16、设 X. Y 相互独立同服从参数为 1 的指数分布的随机变量,讨论 U=X+Y和 $V=\frac{X}{X+Y}$ 的独立性。

$$\cancel{AP} (1) : P_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x \ge 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)} & x \ge 0, y \ge 0\\ 0 & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$P_{U \cup V}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = e^{-[\mathbf{u}(1-\mathbf{v})+\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}]} \Box u = \begin{cases} ue^{-u} & 0 \le u & 0 \le v < 1 \\ 0 & \cancel{\bot} \mathbf{v} \end{cases}$$

(3) 
$$P_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_{U \cup V}(u, v) dv = \begin{cases} 0 & u < 0 \\ ue^{-u} & u \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{V}(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & v < 0 \text{ for } v \ge 1\\ \int_{0}^{+\infty} ue^{-u} du = 1 & 0 \le v < 1 \end{cases}$$

∴  $P_{U \square V}(u,v) = P_U(u) \square P_V(v)$  对  $\forall (u,v) \in R^2$  均成立

∴ U,V 相互独立

17、设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度函数分别如下,试求E(X|Y=y)

(1) 
$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} e^{-y - \frac{x}{y}}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ } \not\vdash \text{ } \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x}, 0 < y < x \\ 0, \text{ 其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if} \quad (1) :: E\{X \mid Y = y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x P_{X\mid Y}(x\mid y) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{y} e^{-y - \frac{x}{y}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{y} e^{-y - \frac{x}{y}} dx$$

(2) 
$$E(X|Y=Y) \frac{\int\limits_{y}^{+\infty} x \Box \lambda^{2} e^{-\lambda x} dx}{\int\limits_{y}^{+\infty} \lambda^{2} e^{-\lambda x} dx} = \frac{1+\lambda y}{\lambda}$$

18、设 X、Y是两个相互独立同分布的随机变量,X 服从区间[0, 1]上的均匀分布,Y 服从参数为 $\lambda$  的指数分布。试求(1)X与 X+Y的联合概率密度;(2)D(X|Y=y).

解 
$$: P_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in (0,1) \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y \ge 0\\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & 0 \le x \le 1 & y \ge 0 \\ 0 & 其它 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P_{X,X+Y}(u,v) = P_{X,Y}(u,v-u) \Box J \Big| = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda(v-u)} & 0 \le u \le 1 \quad v \ge u \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$D(X|Y=y) = D(x) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

19、设
$$X_n, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$
是一列随机变量,且 $X_n = \begin{pmatrix} -n & 0 & n \\ & & \\ \frac{1}{n^k} & 1 - \frac{2}{n^k} & \frac{1}{n^k} \end{pmatrix}$ ,其中 K 是正常

# 数。试证:

- (1) 当k > 1时, $X_n$ 几乎收敛于0。
- (2) 当k > 2时,  $X_n$ 均方收敛于 0;
- (3) 当  $k \le 2$ 时, $X_n$ 不均方收敛于0。

$$\frac{P_k}{X_n} = 0$$

$$\frac{P_k}{N_n} = \frac{1}{n^k} \qquad 1 - \frac{2}{n^k} \qquad \frac{1}{n^k} \qquad \frac$$

$$P_{k} = 1 - \frac{2}{n^{k}} \qquad \qquad \frac{2}{n^{k}}$$

$$X_{n}^{2} = 0 \qquad \qquad n^{2}$$

### 收敛于0

$$E\{|X_n - X|^2\} = E\{X_n^2\} = 2n^{2-k}$$
  
当  $k > 2$ 时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} E\{|X_n - X|^2\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2$ 口 $n^{2-k} = 0$   
∴  $X_n$ 均方收敛于  $0$   
当  $k \le 2$  时,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} E\{|X_n - X|^2\} \neq 0$   
即  $X_n$ 不均方收敛于 $0$ 。

20、设
$$X_n \xrightarrow{P} a, Y_n \xrightarrow{P} b$$
,试证 $X_n \pm Y_n \xrightarrow{P} a + b$ .

 $i \mathbb{E} \forall \varepsilon > 0$ 

$$\{ |(x_n \pm y_n) - (a \pm b)| \ge \varepsilon \} = \{ |(x_n - a) \pm (y_n - b)| \ge \varepsilon \}$$

$$\subset \{ |x_n - a| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \} \cup \{ |y_n - b| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \}$$

$$\therefore 0 \le P\{ |(x_n \pm y_n) - (a \pm b)| \ge \varepsilon \}$$

$$\le P\{ |x_n - a| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \} + P\{ |y_n - b| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \} \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty)$$

$$\therefore x_n \pm y_n \xrightarrow{P} a \pm b$$

## 第二章习题解答

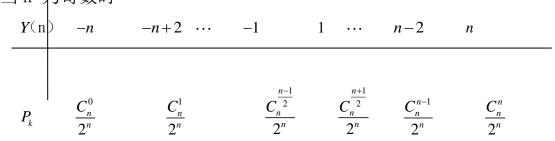
- 1. 设  $X(i=1,2,\cdots)$  是 独 立 的 随 机 变 量 列 , 且 有 相 同 的 两 点 分 布  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$  , 令 Y(0)=0 Y(0)=0 X, 试 求 :
  - (1) 随机过程{ $Y(n), n=0,1,2,\cdots$ }的一个样本函数;
  - (2) P[Y(1) = k]及P[Y(n) = k]之值;
  - (3) P[Y(n) = k];
  - (4) 均值函数;
  - (5) 协方差函数;

解: (1) 当
$$X_i = 1$$
 时,  $(i = 1, 2, \dots)$ ,  $y(n) = n$ 

$$X_1 + X_2$$
 2 0 -2  $P_k$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 

$$p\{Y(2)=k\}=P\{X_1+X_2=k\}=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & k=2\\ \frac{1}{2} & k=0\\ \frac{1}{4} & k=-2\\ 0 & \not\exists \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

# 当n 为奇数时



# 当n为偶数时

$$Y(n) -n -n+2 \cdots -2 0 2 \cdots n-2$$

$$P_{k} \frac{C_{n}^{0}}{2^{n}} \frac{C_{n}^{1}}{2^{n}} \frac{C_{n}^{1}}{2^{n}} \frac{C_{n}^{\frac{n-1}{2}-1}}{2^{n}} \frac{C_{n}^{\frac{n-1}{2}-1}}{2^{n}} \frac{C_{n}^{n-1}}{2^{n}} \frac{C_{n}^{n-1}}{2^{n}}$$

$$(4)$$
  $E[Y(n)] = E[\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(x_i)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{III} E(x_i) = 0$$

 $\therefore E[Y(n)]$ 

$$(5) Cov[Y(n),Y(m)] = E\{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j\}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\pm m \le n}} \qquad E\{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2\} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} E\{x_k^2\} = m$$

:. 若n < m, 则有Cov[Y(n), Y(m)] = n

即有Cov[Y(n),Y(m)]=min(n,m)

- 2. 设  $X(t) = A\cos\omega t B\sin\omega t$ ,其中 A、B 是相互独立且有相同的  $N(0, \sigma^2)$  分布的随机变量, $\omega$  是常数, $t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,试求:
  - (1) X(t)的一个样本函数;
  - (2) X(t)的一维概率密度函数;
  - (3)均值函数和协方差函数。

解: (1) 当 A=B=1 时,  $X(t) = \cos \omega t - \sin \omega t$ 

(2) : 
$$X(t) = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \omega t \\ -\sin \omega t \end{pmatrix}$$
  $(A, B) \sim N(0, B_1)$   $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\therefore X(t) \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \qquad \qquad \therefore p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(3) E[X(t)] = 0

 $cov[X(s), X(t)] = E\{(A\cos\omega s - B\sin\omega s)(A\cos\omega t - B\sin\omega t)\}\$  $= \sigma^2\cos\omega(s - t)$ 

- 3. 设随机过程  $X(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (Y_k \cos \omega_k t + Z_k \sin \omega_k t), t \ge 0$ 。其中  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n, Z_1, Z_2, \dots Z_n$  是相互独立的随机变量,且  $Y_k, Z_k \sim N(0, \sigma_k^2), k = 1, 2, \dots n$ 。
  - (1) 求{X(t)}的均值函数和相关函数;
  - (2)证明{X(t)}是正态过程。

解: (1) 
$$E[X(t)] = \sum_{k=1}^{n} [E(Y_k)\cos\omega_k t + E(Z_k)\sin\omega_k t] = 0$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E[X(s)X[t]]$$

$$= E\{\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} (Y_k \cos \omega_k s + Z_k \sin \omega_k s)\right]\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} (Y_k \cos \omega_k t + Z_k \sin \omega_k t)\right]\}$$

$$= E\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} (Y_k^2 \cos \omega_k s \cos \omega_k t + Z_k^2 \sin \omega_k s \sin \omega_k t)\right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos \omega_k (s - t)$$

$$(2)$$
  $(X(t_1), X(t_2), \dots, X(t_n)) = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n, Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)A$ 

$$(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n, Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n) \sim N(0, B)$$

由n维正态分布的线性性质得

$$(X(t_1), X(t_2), \cdots, X(t_n)) \sim N(0, A'BA)$$

因此 X(t) 是正态过程。

4. 设{W(t),t ≥ 0} 是参数为σ<sup>2</sup> 的 Wiener 过程,求下列过程的均值函数和相关函数:

(1) 
$$X(t) = W^2(t), t \ge 0;$$

$$(2) \quad X(t) = tW(\frac{1}{t}), t > 0$$

$$(3)$$
  $X(t) = c^{-1}W(c^2t), t \ge 0$ 

$$(4)$$
  $X(t) = W(t) - tW(t), 0 \le t \le 1$ 

解: (1) 
$$m_X(t) = E[X(t)] = E[W^2(t)] = \sigma^2 t$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E[W^2(s)W^2(t)] = E[W^2(s)] \cdot E[W^2(t)] + 2\{E[W(s) \cdot W(t)]\}^2$$
$$= \sigma^4 st + 2\sigma^4 \min^2(s,t)$$

$$(2) m_X(t) = E[tW(\frac{1}{t})] = 0$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E[sW(\frac{1}{s}) \cdot tW(\frac{1}{t})] = stE[W(\frac{1}{s}) \cdot W(\frac{1}{t})]$$
$$= st\sigma^2 \min(\frac{1}{s}, \frac{1}{t})$$
$$= \sigma^2 \min(s,t)$$

(3) 
$$m_X(t) = E[X(t)] = E[c^{-1}W(c^2t)] = c^{-1}E[W(c^2t)] = 0$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E[X(s) \cdot X(s)] = E[c^{-1}W(c^2s) \cdot c^{-1}W(c^2t)]$$

$$= c^{-2}E[W(c^2s) \cdot W(c^2t)]$$

$$= c^{-2} \cdot \sigma^2 \cdot c^2 \min(s,t)$$

$$= \sigma^2 \min(s,t)$$

$$(4) m_X(t) = E[X(t)] = E[W(t) - tW(t)] = 0$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E[X(s)X(t)]$$

$$= E\{[W(s) - sW(s)][W(t) - tW(t)]\}$$

$$= (1-s)(1-t)E[W(s)W(t)]$$

$$= (1-s)(1-t)\sigma^2 \min(s,t)$$

5. 设到达某商店的顾客组成强度为 $\lambda$ 的 Poisson 流,每个顾客购买商品的概率为p,且与其他顾客是否购买商品无关,若 $\{Y(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是购买商品的顾客流,证明 $\{Y(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是强度为 $\lambda p$ 的 Poisson 流。

证: 令  $X_n$  表示 "第 n 个顾客购买商品",则  $P(X_n=1)=p, P(X_n=0)=1-p=q$  且  $Y(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{N(t)}X_n$ 。其中 N(t) 为[0,t] 时间段内到达商店的顾客人数,则 Y(t) 的特征函数 为

$$f_{Y(t)}(u) = E\{\exp[juY(t)]\}\$$

$$= E\{\exp[ju\sum_{n=1}^{N(t)} X_n]\}\$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E\{\exp[ju\sum_{k=1}^{N(t)} X_k] | N(t) = n\} \cdot P\{N(t) = n\}\$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [pe^{ju} + q]^n \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}\$$

$$= e^{p\lambda t(e^{ju} - 1)}$$

- $\therefore \{Y(t), t \geq 0\}$  是强度为 $\lambda p$  的 Poisson 流。
- 6. 在题 5 中,进一步设 $\{Z(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是不购买商品的顾客流,试证明 $\{Y(t),t\geq 0\}$ 与  $\{Z(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是强度分别为 $\lambda p$  和 $\lambda(1-p)$  的相互独立的 Poisson 流。

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{III}}: (1) :: N(t) = Z(t) + Y(t)$$

$$f_{Z(t)}(u) = E\{\exp[ju(N - \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i)]\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E\{\exp[ju(n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i)]\} \cdot \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [\lambda t e^{ju} (p e^{ju} + q)] e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= e^{\lambda t (p + q e^{ju}) - \lambda t}$$

$$= e^{\lambda t (1 - p)(e^{ju} - 1)}$$

 $\therefore f_N(u) = E\{\exp[juN(t)]\}$ 

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{juk} \cdot \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$$
$$= e^{\lambda t (e^{ju} - 1)}$$

$$f_N(u) = f_Y(u) \cdot f_Z(u)$$

- $\therefore \{Z(t), t \ge 0\}$  与 $\{Y(t), t \ge 0\}$  独立且强度为 $\lambda(1-p)$  的 Poisson 流。
- 7. 设 $\{N_1(t),t\geq 0\}$ 和 $\{N_2(t),t\geq 0\}$ 分别是强度为 $\lambda$ 和 $\lambda$ 的独立 Poisson 流。试证明:
  - (1)  $\{N_1(t)+N_2(t),t\geq 0\}$  是强度为 $\lambda_1+\lambda_2$ 的 Poisson 流;
- (2) 在 $\{N_1(t), t \ge 0\}$  的任一到达时间间隔内, $\{N_2(t), t \ge 0\}$ 恰有 k 个时间发生的概率为

$$p_k = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{split} \text{iff:} \quad & (1) \cdot f_{N_1(t)+N_2(t)}(t) = E\{e^{ju(N_1+N_2)}\} \\ & = E\{e^{juN_1}\} \cdot E\{e^{juN_2}\} \\ & = e^{\lambda_1(e^{ju}-1)} \cdot e^{\lambda_2(e^{ju}-1)} \\ & = e^{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)(e^{ju}-1)} \end{split}$$

- $\therefore \{N(t), t \ge 0\}$  是强度为 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  的 Poisson 流。
- (2) 令 T 表示过程  $\{N_1(t)+N_2(t),t\geq 0\}$  任两质点到达的时间间隔。A 表示  $\{N_1(t),t\geq 0\}$  恰有 1 个事件发生在  $\{N_1(t),t\geq 0\}$  的任一到达时间间隔内,则

$$P(A) = P\{T_2 < T_1\} = \int_0^\infty \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x} dx \int_x^\infty \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 y} dy$$

8. 设 $\{N(t), t \ge 0\}$ 是 Poisson 过程, $\tau_n$ 和 $T_n$ 分别是 $\{N(t), t \ge 0\}$ 的第 n 个事件的到达时间和点间间隔。试证明:

(1) 
$$E(\tau_n) = nE(T_n), n = 1, 2, \dots;$$

(2) 
$$D(\tau_n) = nD(T_n), n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\mathsf{LE}}: \quad :: E(T_n) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, E(\tau_n) = \frac{n}{\lambda}, D(T_n) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, D(\tau_n) = \frac{n}{\lambda^2}$$

$$E(\tau_n) = nE(T_n), n = 1, 2, \cdots$$
  $D(\tau_n) = nD(T_n), n = 1, 2, \cdots$ 

- 9. 设某电报局接收的电报数 N(t) 组成 Poisson 流, 平均每小时接到 3 次电报, 求:
  - (1) 一上午(8点到12点)没有接到电报的概率;
  - (2) 下午第一个电报的到达时间的分布。

解:

10. 设 $\{N_1(t), t \ge 0\}$  和 $\{N_2(t), t \ge 0\}$  分别是强度为 $\lambda_1$  和 $\lambda_2$  的独立 Poisson 过程,令 $X(t) = N_1(t) + N_2(t), t \ge 0$ ,求 $\{X(t), t \ge 0\}$  的均值函数与相关函数。

$$\widehat{\mathbf{P}}: E[X(t)] = E[N_1(t) - N_2(t)] = E[N_1(t)] - E[N_2(t)] = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)t$$

$$\begin{split} R_X(s,t) &= E[X(s)X(t)] = E\{[N_1(s) - N_2(s)][N_1(t) - N_2(t)]\} \\ &\quad E[N_1(s)N_1(t) - N_1(s)N_2(t) - N_2(s)N_1(t) + N_2(s)N_2(t)] \\ &= \lambda_1^2 st + \lambda_1 \min(s,t) - 2st\lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2 st + \lambda_2 \min(s,t) \\ &= (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 st + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \min(s,t) \end{split}$$

11. 设 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  是强度为 $\lambda$ 的 Poisson 过程,T 是服从参数为 $\gamma$ 的指数分布的随机变量,且与 $\{X(t)\}$ 独立,求[0,T]内事件数 N 的分布律。

解:由[0,T]内 N 的分布律为:

$$P(N(T) = k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} p_T(x) dx$$

$$= \gamma \int_0^\infty \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} x^k e^{-(\lambda + \gamma)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\gamma \lambda^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{k!}{(\lambda + \gamma)^{k+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^k \gamma}{(\lambda + \gamma)^{k+1}}$$

$$k = 0, 1 \cdots$$

### 第三章习题解答

1. 证明 Poisson 随机变量序列的均方极限是 Poisson 随机变量。

证: 令  $\{X_n, n \in N\}$  是 Poisson 随机变量序列,则对  $\forall n \in N$   $p\{X_n = k\} = \frac{\lambda_n^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_n} k = 0,1\cdots$  又:  $\lim_{n \to \infty} E\{|X_n|^2\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\lambda + \lambda^2) = \lambda + \lambda^2 = E(|X|^2)$ ,其中 X 为 Poisson 随机变量。

2. 设 $X_n$ , $n=1,2\cdots$ , 是独立同分布的随机变量序列,均值为 $\mu$ , 方差为 1, 定义  $Y_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , 证明 $\lim_{n\to\infty} X_n = \mu$ 。

$$\text{ iff: } : : \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_k - \mu \right\|^2 = \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} [X_k - E(X_k)] \right\|^2 \\
 = E\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} [X_k - E(X_k)] \right|^2 \} \\
 = \frac{1}{n^2} E\{ \sum_{k=1}^{n} [X_k - E(X_k)] \sum_{l=1}^{n} [X_l - E(X_l)] \} \\
 = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} \text{cov}(X_k, X_l) \\
 = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} D(X_k) (X_n \text{ 的 独立性}) \\
 = \frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$$

- $\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} Y_n = \mu_{\circ}$
- 3. 研究下列随机过程的均方连续性、均方可导性和均方可积性。
- (1) X(t) = At + B,其中 A、B 是相互独立的二阶矩随机变量,均值为 a、b,方 差为  $\sigma_1^2$ 、 $\sigma_2^2$ ;
  - (2)  $X(t) = At^2 + Bt + C$ , 其中 A、B、C 是相互独立的二阶矩随机变量,均值为 a、

b、c, 方差为 $\sigma_1^2$ 、 $\sigma_2^2$ 、 $\sigma_3^2$ ;

- (3)  $\{N(t), t \ge o\}$ 是 Poisson 过程;
- (4)  $\{W(t), t \ge o\}$ 是 Wiener 过程。

解: (1) :: 
$$E[X(t)] = E[At + B] = ta + b$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E\{\overline{X(s)}X(t)\} = E\{\overline{(As+B)}(At+B)\}$$

$$= stE(A^2) + sE(\overline{AB}) + tE(A\overline{B}) + E(\overline{BB})$$

$$= st(\sigma_1^2 + a^2) + sab + tab + \sigma_2^2 + b^2$$

是关于 s, t 的多项式函数

- ::存在任意阶的偏导数
- ..过程是均方连续,均方可导,均方可积。

$$(2) :: E[X(T)] = E[At^{2} + Bt + C] = at^{2} + bt + c$$

$$R_{X}(s,t) = E\{X(s)X(t)\}$$

$$= E\{(As^{2} + Bs + C)(At^{2} + Bt + C)\}$$

$$= s^{2}t^{2}(a^{2} + \sigma_{1}^{2}) + s^{2}tab + s^{2}ac + st^{2}ab + st(b^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2}) + t^{2}ac + tbc + c^{2} + \sigma_{3}^{2}$$

(3) 由  $R_N(s,t) = \lambda^2 st + \lambda \min(s,t)$  知 Poisson 过程  $\{N(t), t \ge o\}$  是均方连续,均方可积的。

$$\lim_{\Delta s \to 0^{+}} \frac{R_{N}(t + \Delta s, t) - R_{N}(t, t)}{\Delta s} = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \frac{\lambda^{2}(t + \Delta s)t + \lambda t - (\lambda^{2}t^{2} + \lambda t)}{\Delta s} = \lambda^{2}t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta s \to 0^{-}} \frac{R_{N}(t + \Delta s, t) - R_{N}(t, t)}{\Delta s} = \lambda^{2}t + \lambda$$

- $\therefore R_N(t,t)$ 不存在,即均方不可导。
  - (4)由 $R_W(s,t) = \sigma^2 \min(s,t)$ 知 Wiener 过程 $\{W(t), t \ge o\}$ 是均方连续,均方可积的。

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0^{+}} \frac{R_{W}(t + \Delta t, t) - R_{W}(t, t)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta t} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0^{-}} \frac{R_{W}(t + \Delta t, t) - R_{W}(t, t)}{\Delta t} = \sigma^{2}$$

 $:: R_w^{"}(t,t)$ 不存在,即均方不可导。

4. 试研究上题中过程的均方可导性,当均方可导时,试求均方导数过程的均值函数和相关函数。

### 解: (1) 均方可导

$$m_{X^{'}}(t) = a$$

$$R_{X'}(s,t) = R_{st}(s,t) = \sigma_1^2 + a^2$$

$$X : R_x(s,t) = st(\sigma_1^2 + a^2) + ab(s+t) + \sigma_2^2 + b^2$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0 \atop \Delta s \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t \Delta s} \left\{ R_X \left( s + \Delta s, t + \Delta t \right) - R_X \left( s + \Delta s, t \right) - R_X \left( s, t + \Delta t \right) + R_X \left( s, t \right) \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0 \atop \Delta s \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t \Delta s} \{ (s + \Delta s)(t + \Delta t)(\sigma_1^2 + a^2) + ab(s + \Delta s)(t + \Delta t) + \sigma_2^2 + b^2 \}$$

$$-[(s + \Delta s)t(\sigma_1^2 + a^2) + ab(s + \Delta s + t) + \sigma_2^2 + b^2]$$

$$-[s(t+\Delta t)(\sigma_1^2+a^2)+ab(s+t+\Delta t)+\sigma_2^2+b^2]$$

+[
$$st(\sigma_1^2 + a^2) + ab(s+t) + \sigma_2^2 + b^2$$
]}

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0 \atop \Delta s \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t \Delta s} \{ (\sigma_1^2 + a^2) \Delta s \Delta t \} = \sigma_1^2 + a^2 < \infty$$

## :. X<sub>x</sub>均方可微。

(2) 均方可导,且

$$E[X'(t)] = m_{X'}(t) = 2at + b$$

$$R_{X'}(s,t) = R_{ts}''(s,t) = [(a + \sigma_1^2)s^2 \cdot 2t + abs^2 + abs \cdot 2t + (b^2 + \sigma_2^2)s + ac \cdot 2 + bc + 0]_s'$$

$$= 4(a^2 + \sigma_1^2)st + 2abs + 2abt + b^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 0$$

$$= 4(a^2 + \sigma_1^2)st + 2ab(s + t) + b^2 + \sigma_2^2$$

- (3) Poisson 过程{ $N(t), t \ge o$ }均方不可导。
- (4) Wiener 过程{ $W(t), t \ge o$ }均方不可导。
- 5. 求下列随机过程的均值函数和相关函数,从而判断其均方连续性和均方可微性。
  - (1)  $X(t) = \cos(\omega t + \Theta)$ , 其中 $\omega$ 是常数,  $\theta$ 服从[0,2 $\pi$ ]上的均匀分布;
  - (2)  $X(t) = tW(\frac{1}{t}), t > 0$ ,其中W(t) 参数为 1 的 Wiener 过程;

(3)  $X(t) = W^2(t), t \ge 0$ ,其中W(t) 参数为 $\sigma^2$ 的 Wiener 过程。

解: (1) 
$$E\{X(t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega t + \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin(\omega t + \theta) \begin{vmatrix} 2\pi \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E\{X(s)X(t)\} = E\{\cos(\omega s + \Theta)\cos(\omega t + \Theta)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos((t+s) + 2\theta) + \cos((t-s)\omega)] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega (t-s)$$

(2) 
$$E\{X(t)\} = E\{tW(\frac{1}{t})\} = 0$$
  
 $\stackrel{\text{Li}}{=} s < t$ ,  $R_X(s,t) = E\{tsW(\frac{1}{s})W(\frac{1}{t})\} = stE\{[W(\frac{1}{s}) - W(\frac{1}{t}) + W(\frac{1}{t})]W(\frac{1}{t})\}$   
 $= stE\{W^2(\frac{1}{t})\} = st \cdot \min(\frac{1}{s}, \frac{1}{t}) = s$ 

 $\therefore R_X(s,t) = \min(s,t) = \min(s,t)$ 

.. 均方连续,但均方不可微,均方可积。

(3) 
$$E\{X(t)\} = E\{W^2(t)\} = \sigma^2 t$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E\{W^2(s)W^2(t)\} = \begin{cases} \sigma^4 s(t+2s) & s < t \\ \sigma^4 t(s+2t)s & s \ge t \end{cases}$$

.. 均方连续,但均方不可微,均方可积。

6. 均值函数为 $m_X(t)=5\sin t$ 、相关函数为 $R_X(s,t)=3e^{-0.5(t-s)2}$ 的随机过程X(t)输入 微分电路,该电路输出随机过程Y(t)=X'(t),试求Y(t)的均值函数和相关函数、X(t)和Y(t)的互相关函数。

解: 
$$E[Y(t)] = E[X'(t)] = m_{X'}(t) = (5\sin t)_{t} = 5\cos t$$

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = E[Y(s)Y(t)] = E[X'(s)X'(t)]$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial t} R_X(s,t) = (3e^{-0.5(t-s)^2} \cdot (t-s))_t' = 3[1 - (t-s)^2] \cdot e^{-0.5(t-s)^2}$$

$$R_{XY}(s,t) = E[X(s)Y(t)] = E[X(s)X'(t)] = -3(t-s)e^{-0.5(t-s)^2}$$

7. 试求第3题中可积过程的如下积分:

$$Y(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t X(u) du$$
 
$$Z(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_t^{t+L} X(u) du$$

的均值函数和相关函数。

解: (1) 
$$:: Y(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t (Au + B) du = \frac{1}{t} (\frac{Au^2}{2} + Bu) \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{2} At + B$$

$$\therefore E[Y(t)] = \frac{at}{2} + b$$

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = E\{(\frac{1}{2}As + B)(\frac{1}{2}At + B)\} = E\{\frac{1}{4}A^{2}st + \frac{AB}{2}s + \frac{AB}{2}t + B^{2}\}$$
$$= \frac{st}{4}(\sigma_{1}^{2} + a^{2}) + (\sigma_{2}^{2} + b^{2}) + \frac{1}{2}ab(s + t)$$

$$X : Z(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t}^{t+L} (Au + B) = \frac{1}{L} (\frac{Au^{2}}{2} + Bu) \Big|_{t}^{t+L} = At + AL + B$$

$$\therefore E[Z(t)] = a(t+L) + b$$

$$R_Z(s,t) = E\{[A(s+L)+B][A(t+L)+B]\}$$

$$= (s+L)(t+L)(\sigma_1^2 + a^2) + (\sigma_2^2 + b^2) + ab(s+L) + ab(t+L)$$

$$(2) : Y(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t (Au^2 + Bu + C) du = \frac{1}{t} \left( \frac{Au^3}{3} + \frac{Bu^2}{2} + Cu \right) \Big|_0^t = \frac{At^2}{3} + \frac{Bt}{2} + C$$

$$\therefore E[Y(t)] = \frac{at^2}{3} + \frac{bt}{2} + c$$

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = E\{\left(\frac{As^{2}}{3} + \frac{Bt}{2} + C\right)\left(\frac{At^{2}}{3} + \frac{Bt}{2} + C\right)\}$$

$$= E\{\left(\frac{ts}{3}\right)^{2}A^{2} + \frac{1}{6}(t^{2}s + ts^{2})AB + \frac{1}{3}(t^{2} + s^{2})AC + \frac{st}{4}B^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(t + s)BC + C^{2}\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{ts}{3}\right)^{2}(\sigma_{1}^{2} + a^{2}) + \frac{abts}{6}(t + s) + \frac{ac}{3}(t^{2} + s^{2}) + \frac{st}{4}(\sigma_{2}^{2} + b^{2}) + \frac{bc}{2}(t + s) + \sigma_{3}^{2} + c^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}A + \frac{ac}{3}B + \frac{ac}{3}A + \frac{bc}{3}A +$$

$$Z(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t}^{t+L} (Au^{2} + Bu + C) du = \frac{1}{L} \left( \frac{A}{3} u^{3} + \frac{B}{2} u^{2} + Cu \right) \Big|_{t}^{t+L}$$

$$= A(t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + B(t + \frac{L}{2}) + C$$

$$E[Z(t)] = a(t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + b(t + \frac{L}{2}) + c$$

$$R_{Z}(s,t) = E\{\overline{[A(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + B(s + \frac{L}{2}) + C} \| A(t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + B(t + \frac{L}{2}) + C} \}$$

$$= (\sigma_{1}^{2} + a^{2})(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3})(t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (\sigma_{2}^{2} + b^{2})(s + \frac{L}{2})(t + \frac{L}{2})$$

$$+ (\sigma_{3}^{2} + c^{2})ab[(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (s + \frac{L}{2})(t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3})]$$

$$+ ac\{(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + bc\{(s + \frac{L}{2}) + (t + \frac{L^{2}}{2})\} \}$$

$$+ ac\{(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + bc\{(s + \frac{L}{2}) + (t + \frac{L^{2}}{2})\} \}$$

$$+ ac\{(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + bc\{(s + \frac{L}{2}) + (t + \frac{L^{2}}{2})\} \}$$

$$+ ac\{(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + bc\{(s + \frac{L}{2}) + (t + \frac{L^{2}}{2})\} \}$$

$$+ ac\{(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + bc\{(s + \frac{L}{2}) + (t + \frac{L^{2}}{2})\} \}$$

$$+ ac\{(s^{2} + sL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + tL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}) + (t^{2} + t$$

E[Z(t)] = 0

 $E[Y(t)] = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t E[W(u)] du = 0$ 

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = \frac{1}{ts} \int_{0}^{s} \int_{0}^{t} R_{W}(u,v) du dv = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{ts} \int_{0}^{s} \int_{0}^{t} \min(u,v) du dv$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{s} du \int_{0}^{u} v dv + \int_{0}^{s} u du \int_{u}^{t} dv \\ \int_{0}^{t} dv \int_{0}^{v} u du + \int_{0}^{t} v dv \int_{v}^{s} du \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma^{2}s}{6t} (3t - s) & s < t \\ \frac{\sigma^{2}t}{6s} (3s - t) & s \ge t \end{cases}$$

$$R_{Z}(s,t) = \frac{1}{L^{2}} \int_{s}^{s+L} \int_{t}^{t+L} R_{W}(u,v) du dv = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{L^{2}} \int_{s}^{s+L} \int_{t}^{t+L} \min(u,v) du dv$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma^{2}}{L^{2}} \left[ \int_{t}^{s+L} du \int_{t}^{u} v dv + \int_{s}^{s+L} u du \int_{t}^{t+L} v dv - \int_{t}^{s+L} du \int_{t}^{u} v dv \right] (0 < t - s \le L) \\ \frac{\sigma^{2}}{L^{2}} \left( 0 \le s - t \le L \right) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma^{2}}{L^{2}} \int_{s}^{s+L} u du = \sigma^{2} \left( s + \frac{L}{2} \right) (s + L < t) \\ \frac{\sigma^{2}}{L^{2}} \int_{s}^{s+L} du \int_{t}^{t+L} v dv = \sigma^{2} \left( t + \frac{L}{2} \right) (t - s < -L) \end{cases}$$

8. 设随机过程  $X(t) = Ve^{3t}\cos 2t$ ,其中V 是均值为 5、方差为 1 的随机变量,试求随机过程  $Y(t) = \int_0^t X(s)ds$  的均值函数、相关函数、协方差函数与方差函数。

解: 
$$E[Y(t)] = \int_0^t 5e^{3s} \cos 2s ds = \frac{5e^{3t}}{13} (2\sin 2t + 3\cos 2t - 3)$$

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = \int_{0}^{s} \int_{0}^{t} E(v^{2})e^{(u+v)} \cos 2u \cdot \cos 2v du dv$$

$$= 26 \int_{0}^{s} e^{3u} \cos 2u du \int_{0}^{t} e^{3v} \cos 2v dv$$

$$= 26 \left[ \frac{e^{3s}}{13} (2\sin 2s + 3\cos 2s - 3) \cdot \frac{e^{3t}}{13} (2\sin 2t + 3\cos 2t - 3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2e^{3(s+t)}}{13} (2\sin 2s + 3\cos 2s - 3)(2\sin 2t + 3\cos 2t - 3)$$

$$COV_{Y}(s,t) = R_{Y}(s,t) - m_{Y}(s) \cdot m_{Y}(t)$$

$$= \frac{2e^{3(s+t)}}{13} (2\sin 2s + 3\cos 2s - 3)(2\sin 2t + 3\cos 2t - 3)$$

$$D[Y(t)] = R_Y(t,t) - [m_Y(t)]^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{13}e^{6t}(2\sin 2t + 3\cos 2t - 3)^2 - \frac{25}{13^2}e^{6t}(2\sin 2t + 3\cos 2t - 3)^2$$

$$= \frac{e^{6t}}{169}(2\sin 2t + 3\cos 2t - 3)^2$$

- 9. 设 $\{W(t), t \ge 0\}$  是参数为 $\sigma^2$  的 Wiener 过程,求下列随机过程的均值函数和相关函数。
  - $(1) \quad X(t) = \int_0^t W(s) ds, t \ge 0;$
  - (2)  $X(t) = \int_0^t sW(s)ds, t \ge 0$ ;
  - (3)  $X(t) = \int_{t}^{t+1} [W(s) W(t)] ds, t \ge 0$

解: (1) 
$$E[X(t)] = \int_0^t E[W(s)]ds = 0$$

$$R_X(s,t) = \int_0^s \int_0^t \min(u,v) du dv$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sigma^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{s} du \int_{0}^{u} v dv + \int_{0}^{s} u du \int_{u}^{t} dv \right] = \frac{\sigma^{2} s^{2}}{6} (3t - s) & s < t \\ \frac{\sigma^{2} t^{2}}{6} (3s - t) & s \ge t \end{cases}$$

(2) E[X(t)] = 0

 $R_X(s,t) = \int_0^s \int_0^t uv \min(u,v) du dv$ 

$$= \begin{cases} \sigma^{2} \int_{0}^{s} u du \int_{0}^{u} v^{2} dv + \int_{0}^{s} u^{2} du \int_{u}^{t} v dv = \sigma^{2} \left(\frac{s^{5}}{15} + \frac{t^{2} s^{3}}{6} - \frac{s^{5}}{10}\right) = \frac{\sigma^{2} s^{3}}{30} (5t^{2} - s^{2}) & S < t \\ \frac{\sigma^{2} t^{3}}{30} (5s^{2} - t^{2}) & S \ge t \end{cases}$$

(3) E[X(t)] = 0

$$R_X(s,t) = \int_s^{s+1} \int_t^{t+1} E\{ [W(u) - W(s)][W(v) - W(t)] \} du dv$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 1+s < t \ \overrightarrow{\square} s > t+1 \\ \int_{t}^{t+1} \int_{s}^{s+1} \sigma^{2} \min(u-s, v-t) du dv & s < t < s+1 \\ \int_{s}^{s+1} \int_{t}^{t+1} \sigma^{2} \min(u-s, v-t) du dv & t < s < t+1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 1+s < t \overrightarrow{\mathbb{E}} s > t+1 \\ \sigma^{2} \left[ \frac{(s+1)^{3}}{6} - \frac{t(s+1)^{2}}{2} + \frac{t^{2}(s+1)}{2} - \frac{t^{3}}{6} \right] & s < t < s+1 \\ \sigma^{2} \left[ \frac{(t+1)^{3}}{6} - \frac{s(t+1)^{2}}{2} + \frac{s^{2}(t+1)}{2} - \frac{s^{3}}{6} \right] & t < s < t+1 \end{cases}$$

10. 求一阶线性随机微分方程  $\begin{cases} X'(t) + aX(t) = 0 \\ X(0) = X_0 \end{cases} (a > 0) 的解及解的均值函数、相关$ 

函数及解的一维概率密度函数,其中 $X_0$ 是均值为0、方差为 $\sigma^2$ 的正态随机变量。

解: (1) 
$$\because \int \frac{dx}{x} = -\int adt$$

$$\therefore \ln x = -at + \ln c \qquad \Rightarrow X(t) = ce^{-at} \qquad \Rightarrow X(0 \neq c)$$

$$\therefore X(t) = X_0 e^{-at}$$
 解过程为:  $\{X_0 e^{-at}, t \ge 0\}$ 

(2) 
$$E[X(t)] = E[X_0 e^{-at}] = 0$$

$$R_{X}(s,t) = E\{X_{0}e^{-a(s+t)}\} = \sigma^{2}e^{-a(s+t)}$$

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \ge x\} = P\{X_0 e^{-at} \le x\} = P\{X_0 \le x e^{-at}\} = F_{X_0}(x e^{-at})$$

$$P_X(x) = F_X'(x) = e^{at} F_{X_0}'(xe^{-at}) = \frac{e^{at}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2 e^{2at}}{2\sigma^2}}$$

11. 求一阶线性随机微分方程的解及解的均值函数、相关函数。

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} Y'(t) = X(t), t \in [a,b] \\ Y(a) = Y_0 \end{cases}$$
 (a > 0),其中  $X(t)$  是一已知的二阶均方连续过程,  $Y_0$  是与

X(t)独立的均值为m、方差为 $\sigma^2$ 的随机变量。

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} Y'(t) + aY(t) = X(t), t \ge 0 \\ Y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (a > 0), 其中  $X(t)$  是一已知的均值函数为  $m_X(t) = \sin t$ 、

相关函数为 $R_X(s,t) = e^{-\lambda|t-s|} (\lambda > 0)$ 的二阶均方连续过程。

解: (1) 
$$\int_{Y_0}^{Y} Y'(t)dt = \int_{a}^{t} X(u)du$$
$$Y(t) - Y_0 = \int_{a}^{t} X(u)du$$
$$\therefore Y(t) = Y_0 + \int_{a}^{t} X(u)du$$

即方程的解为:  $Y(t) = \{Y_0 + \int_a^t X(u)du, t \in [a,b]\}$ 

$$E[Y(t)] = E[Y_0 + \int_a^t X(u)du] = E[Y_0] + E[\int_a^t X(u)du] = m + \int_a^t m_X(u)du$$

(2) 均方解为: 
$$Y(t) = \int_0^t X(s)e^{-a(t-s)}ds$$

$$\therefore E[Y(t)] = \int_0^t m_X(s)e^{-a(t-s)}ds = \int_0^t \sin s \cdot e^{-a(t-s)}ds = \frac{1}{1+a^2}(e^{-at} - \cos t + a\sin t)$$

$$R_Y(s,t) = \int_0^s \int_0^t e^{-\lambda|u-v|} \cdot e^{-a(s+t-u-v)}dudv$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_{0}^{t} dv \int_{0}^{v} e^{-\lambda(v-u)} \cdot e^{-a(s+t-u-v)} du + \int_{0}^{t} dv \int_{v}^{s} e^{-\lambda(v-u)} \cdot e^{-a(s+t-u-v)} du \\ &= e^{-a(s+t)} \int_{0}^{t} e^{(a-\lambda)v} dv \int_{0}^{v} e^{(a+\lambda)u} du + e^{-a(s+t)} \int_{0}^{t} e^{(a+\lambda)v} dv \int_{v}^{s} e^{(a-\lambda)u} du \\ &= \frac{e^{-a(s+t)}}{a+\lambda} \int_{0}^{t} e^{(a-\lambda)v} [e^{(a+\lambda)v} - 1] dv + \frac{e^{-a(s+t)}}{a-\lambda} \int_{0}^{t} e^{(a+\lambda)v} [e^{(a-\lambda)s} - e^{(a-\lambda)v}] dv \\ &= \frac{e^{-a(s+t)}}{a+\lambda} [\frac{1}{2a} (e^{2at} - 1) - \frac{1}{a-\lambda} (e^{(a-\lambda)t} - 1)] + \frac{e^{-a(s+t)}}{a-\lambda} [\frac{e^{(a-\lambda)s}}{a+\lambda} (e^{(a+\lambda)t} - 1) - \frac{1}{2a} (e^{2at} - 1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{a^{2} - \lambda^{2}} [e^{-\lambda(s-t)} - \frac{\lambda}{a} e^{-(s-t)} + (1 + \frac{\lambda}{a}) e^{-a(s+t)} - e^{-(\lambda t + as)} - e^{-(at+\lambda s)}] \end{split}$$

### 第四章习题解答

1. 随机过程  $X(t) = A\cos(wt + \Theta)$ , 其中 A 具有 Ray1eigh 分布,即其概率密度函数为

$$P(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sigma^2} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}), & x > 0\\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

式中 $\Theta$ 服从区间 $[0,2\pi]$ 上的均匀分布,且A、 $\Theta$ 相互独立,试研究 X 是否为平稳过程。

解: 
$$: E[X(t)] = E(A)E[\cos(\omega t + \Theta)]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}) dx \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos[\omega t + \theta] d\theta$$

$$R_X(s,t) = E\{A\cos(\omega s + \Theta) \cdot \cos(\omega t + \Theta)\}\$$

$$= E(A^2)E[\cos(\omega s + \Theta) \cdot \cos(\omega t + \Theta)]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{3}}{\sigma^{2}} \exp(-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}) dx \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \{\cos[2\theta + \omega(t+s)] + \cos(t-s)\} d\theta$$

$$= 2\sigma^{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} \cos \omega(t-s)$$

$$= \sigma^{2} \cos \omega(t-s)$$

 $\therefore \{X(t), t \in T\}$  是平稳过程.

2、*X*是一平稳过程,且满足 ,称 *X*为周期平稳过程, *T*为其周期,试求 *X*的相 关函数也是以 *T 为周期的周期函数。* 

解: ::是平稳过程,

$$\therefore E(X) = m, R_X(s,t) = R(\tau), (\tau = t - s, s < t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{X} :: R_X(\tau + T) = E\{\overline{X(s)}X(t + T)\} = E\{\overline{X(s)}X(t)\} = R_X(\tau)$$

:. R<sub>ν</sub>(τ)以 T 为周期.

3、设 X、Y是两个相互独立的实平稳过程,试证明Z(t) = X(t) + Y(t)也是平稳过程。

$$R_{Z}(s,t) = E\{Z(s)Z(t)\}$$

$$= E\{[X(s)+Y(s)]+[X(t)+Y(t)]\}$$

$$= E\{X(s)X(t)+X(s)Y(t)+Y(s)X(t)+Y(s)Y(t)\}$$

$$= R_{X}(\tau)+2m_{X}m_{Y}+R_{Y}(\tau)$$

:: Z(t) 也是平稳过程

4、设 是 n 阶均方可微的平稳过程,证明 $\{X^{(n)}(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 是平稳过程,且

$$R_{X^{(n)}}(\tau) = (-1)^n R_X^{(2n)}(\tau)$$

解: : 
$$E\{X^{(n)}(t)\} = (m_X)_t^{(n)} = 0$$

$$R_{st}^{"}(s,t) = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial s \partial t} R_{X}(s,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [-R_{X}^{'}(\tau)] = -R_{X}^{"}(\tau)$$

利用归纳法可得

$$R_X^{(n)}(\tau) = (-1)^{(n)} R_X^{(2n)}(\tau)$$

 $:: \{X^{(n)}(t), t \in R\}$  平稳过程

- 5、设 $\{X(n)\}$ 是一均值为 0 的平稳时间序列,证明:
  - (1) Z(n) = AX(n) + BX(n-m) 扔是一平稳时间序列;
- (2) 若数列 $\{A_k\}$ 绝对收敛,即 $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}|A_k|<+\infty$ ,则 $Z(n)=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}A_kY(n-k-)$  扔是一平稳时间序列;
  - (3) 若 $\{X(n)\}$ 是一白噪声,试求 $Z(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} A_k X(n-k)$ 的相关函数及其谱函数。

解 
$$(1)$$
 ::  $E[Z(n)] = E\{AX(n) + BX(n-m)\}$ 

$$= AE\{X(n)\} + BE\{X(n-m)\}$$

$$= 0$$

$$R_{Z}(s,t) = E\{\overline{Z(s)}Z(t)\}$$

$$= E\{\overline{[AX(s) + Bx(s-m)]}[AX(t) + BX(t-m)]\}$$

$$= E\{|A|^{2}\overline{X(s)}X(t) + \overline{AB}\overline{X(s)}X(t-m) + \overline{BA}\overline{X(s-m)}X(t) + |B|^{2}\overline{X(s-m)}X(t-m)\}$$

$$= |A|^{2}R_{X}(t-s) + \overline{AB}R_{X}(t-m-s) + \overline{BA}R_{X}(t+m-s) + |B|^{2}R_{X}(t-s)$$

:. Z(n)是一平稳时间序列

(2) 
$$:E[Z(n)] = E\{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_k X(n-k)\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_k E[X(n-k)] = 0$$

$$R_Z(s,t) = E\{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{k_1} X(s-k_1) \cdot \sum_{k_2=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{k_2} X(t-k_2)\}$$

$$=\sum_{k_{1}=-\infty}^{+\infty}\sum_{k_{2}=-\infty}^{+\infty}\overline{A_{k_{1}}}A_{k_{2}}R_{X}(t-s-k_{2}+k_{1})$$

· Z(n) 仍是一平稳时间序列

$$(3) : R_{Z}(s,t) = R_{Z}(\tau) = \sum_{k_{1}=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k_{2}=-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{A_{k_{1}}} A_{k_{2}} R_{X}(\tau - k_{2} + k_{1})$$

$$= \sum_{k_{1}=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k_{2}=-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{A_{k_{1}}} A_{k_{2}} N_{0} \delta(\tau - k_{2} + k_{1})$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{S}_{Z}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}_{z}(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \cdot \sum_{k_{1}=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_{2}=-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{A_{k_{1}}} A_{k_{2}} N_{0} \delta(\tau - k_{2} + k_{1}) d\tau \\ &= \sum_{k_{1}=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_{2}=-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{A_{k_{1}}} A_{k_{2}} N_{0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \delta(\tau - k_{2} + k_{1}) d\tau \\ &= \sum_{k_{1}=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_{2}=-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{A_{k_{1}}} A_{k_{2}} N_{0} e^{j\omega(k_{1}-k_{2})} \end{split}$$

(注:白噪声过程 X 的谱密度为  $S_X(\omega)=N_0$ (常数), $\omega\in R$ ,相关函数  $R_X(\tau)=N_0\delta(\tau)$ ,其中

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \neq 0 \\ \infty, x = 0 \end{cases}$$

6、设 X(t) 是雷达在 T 时的发射信号,遇目标返回接收的微弱信号是  $aX(n-\tau)$ ,a 1, $\tau_1$  是信号返回时间,由于接收到的信号总是伴有噪声的,记噪声为 N(t),于是接收机收到的全信号为:  $Y(t) = \alpha X(t-\tau_1) + N(t)$ ,若 X、Y 是平稳相关的平稳过程,试求 ; 进而,若 N(t) 的均值为 0,且与 X(t) 相互独立,试求  $R_{XY}(\tau)$  。

解: (1) 
$$R_{XY}(\tau) = E\{X(s)Y(s+\tau)\}$$
  
=  $E\{X(s)[\alpha X(s+\tau-\tau_1)+N(s+\tau)]\}$ 

$$= E\{\alpha X(s) \cdot X(s+\tau-\tau_1) + X(s)N(s+\tau)\}$$

$$= \alpha R_X(\tau-\tau_1) + E\{X(s)N(s+\tau)\}$$
(2)  $R_{XY}(\tau) = \alpha R_X(\tau-\tau_1)$ 

7 设  $E\{\overline{X(t)}X'(t+\tau)\}$ 和 $E\{\overline{X'(t)}X'(t+\tau)\}$ ,其中  $\Theta$  是服从区间[0,2 $\pi$ ] 上均匀分布的随机变量,试证:

- (1)  $\{X_n, n=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots\}$  是一平稳时间序列;
- (2)  $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$  不是平稳过程。

解: (1) : 
$$E(X_n) = E(\sin \Theta n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(\theta n) d\theta = \frac{-1}{2\pi n} \cos \theta n \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$R_X(n,m) = E\{X_{n,X_m}\} = E\{\sin\Theta n \cdot \sin\Theta m\}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin\theta n\cdot\sin\theta md\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} [\cos(m-n)\theta - \cos(n+m)\theta] d\theta$$

$$=\frac{\sin(m-n)\theta}{4\pi(m-n)}-\frac{\sin(m+n)\theta}{2\pi(m+n)}\Big|_0^{2\pi}=0$$

••  $\{X_n\}$ 是一平稳时间序列

(2) 
$$E[X(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin t\theta d\theta = \frac{-1}{2\pi t} \cot \theta \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi t} (1 - \cos 2\pi t)$$

$$R_X(s,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin s\theta \cdot \sin t\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos(t-s)\theta - \cos(t+s)\theta] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{t-s} \sin(t-s)\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{t+s} \sin(t+s)\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{t-s} \sin 2\pi (t-s) - \frac{1}{t+s} \sin 2\pi (t+s) \right]$$

∴ 
$$\{X(t), t \in R\}$$
不是平稳过程

8、设 $\{X(t), \infty < t < +\infty$ 为零均值的正交增量过程,  $E[X(t-X(s)]^2 = |t-s|$  ,试证 Y(t) = X(t) - X(t-1)是一平稳过程。

解: 
$$: E\{Y(t)\} = E\{X(t) - X(t-1)\} = E\{X(t)\} - E\{X(t-1)\} = 0$$

$$R_Y(s,t) = E\{\overline{Y(t)}Y(s)\}$$

$$= E\{[\overline{X(s)} - X(s-1)][X(t) - X(t-1)]\}$$

$$= E\{\overline{X(s)}X(t)\} - E\{\overline{X(s)}X(t-1)\} - E\{\overline{X(s-1)}X(t)\} + E\{\overline{X(s-1)}X(t-1)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}E\{\overline{X^2(s)} + X^2(t) - [\overline{X(s)} - X(t)]^2\} - \frac{1}{2}E\{\overline{X^2(s)} + X^2(t-1) - [\overline{X(s)} - X(t-1)]^2\}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2}E\{\overline{X^2(s-1)} + X^2(t) - [\overline{X(s-1)} - X(t)]^2\} + \frac{1}{2}E\{\overline{X^2(s-1)} + X^2(t-1) - [\overline{X(s-1)} - X(t-1)]^2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{E[\overline{X(s)} - X(t-1)]^2 - E[\overline{X(s)} - X(t)]^2 + E[\overline{X(s-1)} - X(t)]^2 - E[\overline{X(s-1)} - X(t-1)]^2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{|s-t+1| - 2|s-t| + |s-t-1|\}$$

• • *Y*(*t*)是一平稳过程。

9、设 $\{X(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是一平稳过程,均值 $m_X=0$ ,相关函数为 $R_X(\tau)$ ,若

(1) 
$$R_{x}(\tau) = e^{-a|\tau|}, a > 0$$

(2) 
$$R_{x}(\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 - |\tau|, |\tau| \le 1 \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow Y(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{t} X(s)ds$ , T 是固定的正数,分别计算 $\{Y(t), t \ge 0\}$  的相关函数。

解: (1) 
$$R_Y(s,t) = E\{\overline{Y(s)}Y(t)\} = E\{\frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^s X(u)du \cdot \int_0^t X(v)dv\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^s \int_0^t e^{-\alpha|u-v|} dudv$$

$$\stackrel{\text{"}}{=} s < t \text{ F}, \quad R_Y(s,t) = \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^s du \int_0^u e^{-\alpha(u-v)} dv + \frac{1}{T^2} \int_0^s du \int_0^t e^{-\alpha(v-u)} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{aT^{2}} \int_{0}^{s} (1 - e^{-au}) du + \frac{1}{aT^{2}} \int_{0}^{s} (1 - e^{-a(t-u)}) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{aT^{2}} \left[ (u + \frac{1}{a} e^{-au}) \middle|_{0}^{s} \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{aT^{2}} (u - \frac{1}{a} e^{a(u-t)}) \middle|_{0}^{s} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{aT^{2}} \left[ 2s + \frac{1}{a} e^{-as} \frac{1}{a} e^{-a(s-t)} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} e^{-at} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}T^{2}} \left[ 2as + e^{-as} + e^{-at} - e^{-a(s-t)} - 1 \right]$$

$$\therefore R_Y(s,t) = \frac{1}{a^2 T^2} [2a \min(s,t) + e^{-as} + e^{-at} - e^{-a|t-s|} - 1]$$

(2) 
$$R_{Y}(s,t) = \frac{1}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{s} \int_{0}^{t} (1-|u-v|) du dv$$

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = \frac{1}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{t} dv \int_{0}^{v} (1-v+u) du + \frac{1}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{t} dv \int_{v}^{1} (1-u+v) du + \frac{1}{T^{2}} \int_{1}^{s} du \int_{0}^{t} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{t} (v-v^{2} + \frac{v^{2}}{2}) dv + \frac{1}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{t} [(1+v)u - \frac{u^{2}}{2}] \left| \frac{1}{0} du + \frac{1}{T^{2}} (s-1)t \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^{2} - \frac{1}{6} v^{3} \right) \left| \frac{t}{0} + \frac{1}{2T^{2}} \int_{0}^{t} (2v - v^{2} - 1) dv + \frac{1}{T^{2}} (s-1)t \right|$$

$$= \frac{t^{2}}{6T^{2}} (3-t) + \frac{t}{6T^{2}} (-t^{2} + t - 1) + \frac{1}{T^{2}} (s-1)t$$

当0<s<1<t 时

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = \frac{1}{T^{2}} \left\{ \int_{0}^{s} du \int_{0}^{u} (1-u+v) dv + \int_{0}^{s} du \int_{u}^{t} (1-v+u) dv \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^{2}} \left\{ \int_{0}^{s} (u - \frac{u^{2}}{2}) du + \int_{0}^{s} [u(t-1) + t - \frac{t^{2}}{2} - \frac{u^{2}}{2}] du \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^{2}} \left\{ \left( \frac{s^{2}}{2} - \frac{s^{3}}{3} \right) + \frac{s}{2} (t-1) + \frac{st}{2} (1-t) - \frac{s^{3}}{6} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{s}{2T^{2}} [s(1-s) - (1-t)^{2}]$$

当0<t<1<s 时

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = \frac{t}{2T^{2}} [t(1-t) - (1-s)^{2}] = \frac{1}{2T^{2}} [t^{2}(1-t) - t(1-s)^{2}]$$

$$R_{Y}(s,t) = \frac{1}{T^{2}} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{1} dv + \int_{1}^{s} du \int_{0}^{u} (1-u+v) dv + \int_{1}^{s} du \int_{u}^{t} (1-v+u) dv + \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{1}^{t} (1-v+u) dv \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \left\{ 1 + \int_1^s 2u du + \int_1^s \left[ t - \frac{t^2}{2} + u(t-1) - \frac{u^2}{2} \right] du + \int_0^s \left[ \left( -\frac{t^2}{2} + t - \frac{1}{2} \right) + u(t-1) \right] du \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{s^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (t-1)^2 (s-1) + \frac{1}{2} (s-1) + \frac{t}{2} (s^2 - 1) - \frac{s^3 - 1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} (t-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (t+s) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (s^2 - 1)(1+t) - \frac{1}{6} (s^3 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} (s+t) - \frac{1}{2} (t-1)^2 \right\}$$

当1<t<s时

$$R_Y(s,t) = \frac{1}{6T^2} [3(s^2 - 1)(1+t) + 3(s+t) - 3s(t-1)^2 - (s^3 - 1)]$$

10、设平稳过程{ $X(t), t \ge 0$ } 的相关函数为 $R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\beta |\tau|} - \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-a|\tau|}$ ,这里 $\alpha \ge \beta > 0$ 为常数。

- (1)判断 X是否均方可导,说明理由;
- (2) 计算 $E\{\overline{X(t)}X'(t+\tau)\}$ 和 $E\{\overline{X'(t)}X'(t+\tau)\}$

$$\mathbb{Z} :: \lim_{\tau \to 0^{+}} \frac{R_{X}^{'}(\tau) - R_{X}^{'}(0)}{\tau} = \lim_{\tau \to 0^{+}} \frac{-e^{-\beta\tau} + e^{-\alpha\tau}}{\tau} = \lim_{\tau \to 0^{+}} (-\alpha e^{-\alpha\tau} + \beta e^{-\beta\tau}) = -\alpha + \beta$$

$$\lim_{\tau \to 0^{-}} \frac{R_{X}(\tau) - R_{X}(0)}{\tau} = -\alpha + \beta$$

 $\therefore R_{\chi}(\tau)$ 在  $\tau = 0$ 处存在二阶可导数

故X(t)在 $\tau=0$ 处存在二阶可导数

由归纳可知X(t)在 $\tau=0$ 处存在n阶可导.

(2) 
$$E\{X(t)X'(t+\tau)\} = R'(\tau) = \begin{cases} -e^{-\beta\tau} + e^{-\alpha\tau}, \tau > 0 \\ e^{\beta\tau} - e^{\alpha\tau}, \tau < 0 \end{cases}$$
  
 $E\{X'(t)X'(t+\tau)\} = -R''(\tau) = \begin{cases} -\beta e^{-\beta\tau} + \alpha e^{-\alpha\tau}, \tau > 0 \\ -\beta e^{\beta\tau} + \alpha e^{\alpha\tau}, \tau < 0 \end{cases}$ 

- 11、过程  $\{Y(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  的相关函数为  $R_Y(\tau) = e^{-|\tau|}$ ,对满足随机微分方程  $X^T(t) + X(t) = Y(t)$ 的宽平稳过程解 $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$ 。
  - (1) 求 X 的均值函数, 自相关函数和功率谱函数;
  - (2) 求 X 与 Y 的互相关函数和互功率谱函数。

解: 
$$(1)$$
令  $Y(t) = e^{j\omega t}$ ,则  $X(t) = H(\omega)Y(t)$ ,代入  $X'(t) + X(t) = Y(t)$ ,有

$$H(\omega) \cdot j\omega e^{j\omega t} + H(\omega)e^{j\omega t} = e^{j\omega t} \Rightarrow H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{jt\omega} \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} d\omega = e^{-|t|}$$

$$\therefore m_X(t) = m_Y \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|t|} dt = 2m_y$$

$$\mathbb{Z} S_{X}(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^{2} S_{Y}(\omega)$$

·· Y 是平稳过程

$$\therefore S_{Y}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{Y} \, t(e)^{j\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{2}{1+\omega^{2}}$$

$$\therefore S_X(\omega) = \frac{2}{(1+\omega)^2}$$

又:: X 平稳

$$\therefore R_X(\tau) = F^{-1}[S_X(\omega)] = F^{-1}[\frac{2}{(1+\omega^2)^2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{-|\tau|} \cdot e^{-|\tau|}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{2\tau}, \tau \le 0\\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\tau}, \tau > 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$S_{XY}(\tau) = H(\omega)S_{x}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \cdot \frac{2}{1+\omega^{2}} = \frac{2}{(1+j\omega)(1+\omega^{2})}$$

$$\therefore R_{XY}(\tau) = h(\tau) * R_{Y}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t)R_{Y}(\tau-t)dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t}e^{-|t-\tau|}dt$$

$$\stackrel{\text{if}}{=} \tau \ge 0 \text{ iff}, \quad R_{XY}(\tau) = \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{-t}e^{\tau-t}dt + \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} e^{-t}e^{-(\tau-t)}dt = (\tau + \frac{1}{2})e^{-\tau}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{if}}{=} \tau < 0 \text{ iff}, \quad R_{XY}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\tau}$$

$$\therefore R_{XY}(\tau) = \begin{cases} (\tau + \frac{1}{2})e^{-t} & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore R_{XY}(\tau) = \begin{cases} (\tau + \frac{1}{2})e^{-\tau} & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

12、设 $\{X(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是均值为 0 的平稳的正态过程,且二阶均方可导。求证:对任意 t>0,X(t)与X'(t)相互独立,但X(t)与X''(t)不相互独立,并求 $R_{XX'}(t,t+\tau)$ 。

证: (1) 由定理 3. 6. 3 ( P<sub>66</sub> ) 知, X'(t) 也是正态过程 由定理 4. 2. 3 知, X'(t) 也是平稳过程

$$E\{X(t)X'(t)\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \{E[X(s)X(t)]\}\Big|_{s=t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} R(t-s)\Big|_{t=s} = R'(0)$$

又:X(t) 实平稳过程,  $: R(\tau)$  为偶函数

$$\therefore R'(\tau) = -R'(-\tau), \quad \therefore R'(0) = -R'(0), \quad R'(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore E\{X(t)X'(t)\} = 0$$

则 X(t), X'(t) 不相关,由正态变量的性质知

X(t)与X'(t)独立

(2) 易知 $\{X^{"}(t), t \geq 0\}$ 也是正态平稳过程

$$E\{X^{"}(t)\} = \frac{d}{dt}E\{X^{'}(t)\} = 0$$

$$E\{X(t)X^{"}(t)\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}E\{X(s)X^{'}(t)\}\big|_{t=s} = R^{"}(0)$$

$$\forall : D[X^{'}(t)] = -R^{"}(0) > 0$$

$$\therefore R^{"}(0) \neq 0$$

:: X(t)与X"(t) 不独立

$$R_{yy}(t,t+\tau) = E\{X(t)X'(t+\tau)\} = R'(\tau)$$

13、设 $\{X(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是均方可导实平稳的正态过程,相关函数为 $R(\tau)$ ,求其导数过程 $\{X^{\dagger}(t),t\geq 0\}$ 的一维、二维概率密度函数。

解:由定理 3.6.3 ( $P_{66}$ )知{ $X'(t),t \ge 0$ }仍为正态过程,而且

$$E\{X'(t)\} = 0$$
,  $E\{X'(s)X'(t)\} = -R''(\tau)$ 

$$\therefore X'(t)$$
 的一维概率密度函数为:  $P(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-R''(0)}} \exp\{\frac{x^2}{2R''^{(0)}}\}, x \in R$ 

$$\therefore X'(t) 的二维概率密度函数为: P(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi |B|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}XB^{-1}X'\}$$

$$\sharp + X = (x_1, x_2), B = \begin{pmatrix} -R''(0) & -R''(\tau) \\ -R''(\tau) & -R''(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

14. 己知平稳过程的相关函数

(1) 
$$R_X(\tau) = \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \cos \beta x, (\alpha > 0)$$

(2) 
$$R_{x}(\omega) = \sigma^{2}e^{-|\tau|}(1+\alpha|\tau|), (\alpha > 0)$$

(3) 
$$R_X(\omega) = \sigma^2 e^{-|\tau|} [\cos \beta x + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \sin \beta |\tau|], (\alpha > 0) 求谱密度。$$

$$S_X(\omega) = F[R_X(\tau)] = F[\sigma^2 e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \cos \beta \tau] = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + (\omega + \beta)^2} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + (\beta - \omega)^2}\right)$$

$$(2) \quad S_{X}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} R_{X}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^{2} e^{-\alpha|\tau|} (1+\alpha|\tau|) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^{2} e^{-\alpha\tau} (1+\alpha\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^{2} e^{\alpha\tau} (1-\alpha\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \sigma^{2} (\frac{1}{\alpha-j\omega} + \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha-j\omega)^{2}} + \frac{1}{\alpha+j\omega} + \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha+j\omega)^{2}})$$

$$= \frac{4\alpha^{3}\sigma^{2}}{(\alpha^{2}+\omega^{2})^{2}}$$

(3) 
$$S_X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} R_X(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^{2} e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \cos \beta \tau d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^{2} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \sin \beta |\tau| ] d\tau \\ &= F[\sigma^{2} e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \cos \beta \tau] + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^{2} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \sin \beta |\tau| ] d\tau \\ &= \sigma^{2} \alpha (\frac{1}{\alpha^{2} + (\omega + \beta)^{2}} + \frac{1}{\alpha^{2} (\beta - \omega)^{2}}) + 2 \frac{\alpha \sigma^{2}}{\beta} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cos(\omega \tau) e^{-\alpha \tau} \sin \beta \tau d\tau \\ &= \sigma^{2} \{ (\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^{2} + (\omega + \beta)^{2}} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^{2} + (\beta - \omega)^{2}}) + \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\beta} [\frac{\omega + \beta}{\alpha^{2} + (\omega + \beta)^{2}} + \frac{\omega - \beta}{\alpha^{2} + (\omega - \beta)^{2}}] \} \end{split}$$

# 15、已知平稳过程(参数连续)谱密度

(1) 
$$S_X(\omega) = \begin{cases} \alpha, |\omega| \le b \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$S_X(\omega) = \begin{cases} b^2, a \le |\omega| \le 2a \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$
 (a > 0)

(3) 
$$S_X(\omega) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sigma_k^2}{\omega^2 + \omega_k^2}, (\omega_k, \sigma_k 为正数)$$

求相关函数和平均功率。

解 : 
$$R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\omega\tau} S_X(\omega) d\omega$$
, 平均功率  $R_X(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_X(\omega) d\omega$ 

$$(1) R_X(\tau) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+b} e^{j\omega\tau} d\tau = \frac{\alpha e^{j\omega\tau}}{2\pi i \tau} \Big|_{-b}^{+b} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi i} (e^{jb\tau} - e^{-jb\tau}) = \frac{\alpha \sin b\tau}{\pi\tau}$$

 $= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^{2} e^{-\alpha|t|} \left[ \cos \beta \tau + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} e^{-|\alpha|\tau} \operatorname{s} \beta \psi \right] dt$ 

$$\therefore R_X(0) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{\alpha \sin b\tau}{\pi \tau} = \frac{\alpha b}{\pi}$$

$$(2) R_X(\tau) = \frac{b^2}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\alpha}^{2\alpha} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega - \int_{-2\alpha}^{-\alpha} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega \right]$$

$$=\frac{b^2}{\pi\tau}(\sin 2\alpha\tau - \sin \alpha\tau)$$

$$\therefore R_X(0) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{b^2}{\pi \tau} (\sin 2\alpha \tau - \sin \alpha \tau) = \frac{b^2 \alpha}{\pi}$$

$$(3) R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sigma_k^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{\omega^2 + \omega_k^2} d\omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sigma_k^2 \frac{e^{-\omega_k|\tau|}}{2\omega_k}$$

$$R_X(0) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sigma_k^2 \frac{e^{-\omega_k |\tau|}}{2\omega_k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\sigma_k^2}{2\omega_k}$$

16、设 X、Y是两平稳相关过程,且 E[X(t)] = E[Y(t)] = 0,  $R_X(\tau) = R_Y(\tau)$ ,  $R_{XY}(\tau) = -R_{XY}(-\tau)$ ,试证  $Z(t) = X(t)\cos\omega_0 t + Y(t)\sin\omega_0 t$ ,也是平稳过程。又若 X、Y的谱密度函数存在,试用 X、Y的谱密度及互谱密度表出 Z的谱密度。

证: 
$$: E\{Z(t)\} = E\{X(t)\cos\omega_0 t + Y(t)\sin\omega_0 t\}$$

$$= E[X(t)]\cos\omega_0 t + E[Y(t)]\sin\omega_0 t$$

$$= 0$$

$$E\{\overline{Z(s)}Z(t)\} = E\{\overline{[X(s)}\cos\omega_0 s + \overline{Y(s)}\sin\omega_0 s][[X(t)\cos\omega_0 t + Y(t)\sin\omega_0 t]\}$$

$$= E\{\overline{X(s)}X(t)\cos\omega_0 s \cdot \cos\omega_0 t + \overline{X(s)}Y(t)\cos\omega_0 s \cdot \sin\omega_0 t]$$

$$+ E\{\overline{Y(s)}X(t)\sin\omega_0 s \cdot \cos\omega_0 t + \overline{Y(s)}Y(t)\sin\omega_0 s \cdot \sin\omega_0 t]$$

$$= R_X(\tau) \cdot \cos\omega_0 (t - s) + R_{XY}(\tau)\sin\omega_0 (t - s)$$
其中 
$$R_{XY}(\tau) = \overline{R_{XY}(-\tau)} = -\overline{R_{XY}(\tau)} \ \underline{X,Y}$$

$$\underline{Y}$$

:. Z(t) 是平稳过程

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\omega\tau} [R_X(\tau) \cdot \cos \omega_0 \tau + R_{XY}(\tau) \sin \omega_0 \tau] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\omega\tau} \frac{e^{j\omega_0 \tau} + e^{-j\omega_0 \tau}}{2} R_X(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [S_X(\omega + \omega_0) + S_X(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{j}{2} [S_{XY}(\omega + \omega_0) + S_{XY}(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

17、设X(t) =  $\infty$  ( $\alpha$  +  $\Theta$  ,其中 $\alpha$  > 0 为常数, $\Theta$  是特征函数为f(t) 的实随机变量,

证明 X 为平稳过程充要条件为 f(1) = f(2)。

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{II}}: \quad : f_{\Theta}(t) = E\{e^{jt\Theta}\} = E\{\cos t\Theta\} + jE\{\sin t\Theta\}$$

 $\Sigma : E\{X(t)\} = E\{\cos\Theta\}\cos\omega t - E\{\sin\Theta\}\sin\omega t$ 

$$R_X(t,t+\tau) = \frac{1}{2}E\{\cos\omega\frac{1}{2}\cos\omega\tau\} + \frac{1}{2}E\{\cos2\Theta\}\cdot\cos(2\omega t - \omega\tau) - \sin(2\omega t + \omega\tau)\cdot E\{\sin2\Theta\}$$

$$\therefore X(t)$$
 平稳  $\Leftrightarrow E\{X(t)\} =$  常数, $R_X(t, t+\tau)$  与t无关  $\Leftrightarrow$ 

$$E\{\cos\Theta\} = E\{\sin\Theta\} = 0, E\{\cos 2\Theta\} = E\{\sin 2\Theta\} = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(1) = f(2) = 0$$

18、设 X 为平稳正态过程,E[X(t)]=0, $R(\tau)$ 是其相关函数,试证 $Y(t)=\operatorname{sgn}[X(t)]$ 是

一平稳过程,且其标准相关函数为
$$\rho_Y(\tau) = \frac{R_Y(\tau)}{R_Y(0)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{R(\tau)}{R(0)}$$

证: 易证 Y 也是一平稳过程。

 $R_{Y}(\tau) = E\{Y(t)Y(t+\tau)\} = P\{X(t)X(t+\tau) > 0\} - P\{X(t)X(t+\tau) \le 0\}$  对于二维正态分布 X, Y, 若它们均值为 0, 相关函数 r, 则有结论

$$P\{XY > 0\} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{\pi}$$
,  $P\{XY < 0\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{\pi}$ ,  $\# \sin \varphi = r$ ,  $|\varphi| \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $r = \frac{R_X(\tau)}{R_X(0)}$ ,

所以 
$$\rho_Y(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{\pi} - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{\pi}) = \frac{2\varphi}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{R_X(\tau)}{R_Y(0)}$$

19、设 $\{X(t),-\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 是平稳过程, $S(\omega)$ 为其谱密度函数。试证:对任意的 h>0,Y(t)=X(t+h)-X(t)是平稳过程(即平稳过程具有平稳增量),并求 Y的谱函数。

$$\text{iff} :: E\{Y(t)\} = E\{X(t+h) - X(t)\} = E\{X(t+h)\} - E\{X(t)\} = 0$$

$$E\{\overline{Y(t)}Y(t+\tau)\} = E\{[\overline{X(t+h)} - X(t)][X(t+\tau+h) - X(t+\tau)]\}$$

$$=E\{\overline{X(t+h)}X(t+\tau+h)-\overline{X(t+h)}X(t+\tau)-\overline{X(t)}X(t+\tau+h)+\overline{X(t)}X(t+\tau)\}$$

$$= R(\tau) - R(\tau - h) - R(\tau + h) + R(\tau)$$

.: Y(t) 是平稳过程

$$\begin{split} \overrightarrow{X} & :: S_{Y}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} R_{Y}(\tau) d\tau \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} R(\tau) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} R(\tau - h) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} R(\tau + h) d\tau \\ &= 2 S_{X}(\omega) - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega u} R(u) du - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega(v - h)} R(v) dv \\ &= 2 S_{X}(\omega) - e^{-j\omega h} S_{X}(\omega) - e^{j\omega h} S_{X}(\omega) \\ &= 2 S_{Y}(\omega) (1 - \cos \omega h) \end{split}$$

$$\therefore F_Y(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2S_X(\omega')(1 - \cos \omega' h) d\omega'$$

20、设 $\{X(t) \rightarrow \infty t \leftarrow t \}$  是均值为 0,相关函数为 $R_X(\tau)$ 实正态平稳过程,证明  $X^2(t)$  也是平稳过程,并求其均值及相关函数。

证: 
$$\Leftrightarrow Y(t) = X^2(t) - R_X(0)$$
 則
$$E\{Y(t)\} = E\{X^2(t) - R_X(0)\} = E\{X^2(t)\} - R_X(0) = 0 \quad (D\{X(t)\} = R_X(0))$$

$$:: E\{Y(t)Y(t+\tau)\} = E\{[X^2(t) - R_X(0)][X^2(t+\tau) - R_X(0)]\}$$

$$= E\{X^2(t)X^2(t+\tau) - X^2(t)R_X(0) - X^2(t+\tau)R_X(0) + R_X^2(0)\}$$

$$= E\{X^2(t)X^2(t+\tau)\} - 2E\{X^2(t)\}R_X(0) + R_X^2(0)\}$$

$$= E\{X^2(t)\}E\{X^2(t+\tau)\} + 2E^2\{X(t)X(t+\tau)\} - 2E\{X^2(t)\}R_X(0) + R_X^2(0)\}$$

$$= R_X^2(0) + 2R_X^2(\tau) - 2R_X^2(0) + R_X^2(0)$$

$$= 2R_X^2(\tau)$$

X<sup>2</sup>(t) 也是平稳过程

21. 设二阶矩过程  $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$  的均值函数为  $E[X(t)] = \alpha + \beta t$  ,相关函数为  $R(s,t) = e^{-\lambda|t-s|}$  ,其中 $\alpha, \beta, \lambda > 0$ 都为常数。证明 Y(t) = X(t+1) - X(t)是一平稳过程,并求其均值及相关函数。

证: 
$$E\{Y(t)\} = E\{X(t+1) - X(t)\} = \alpha + \beta(t+1) - (\alpha + \beta t) = \beta$$

$$E\{\overline{Y(t)}Y(t+\tau)\} = E\{\overline{[X(t+1) - X(t)]}[X(t+\tau+1) - X(t+\tau)]\}$$

$$= E\{\overline{X(t+1)}X(t+\tau+1) - \overline{X(t+1)}X(t+\tau) - \overline{X(t)}X(t+\tau+1) - \overline{X(t)}X(t+\tau)\}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda|\tau|} - e^{-\lambda|\tau-1|} - e^{-\lambda|\tau+1|} + e^{-\lambda|\tau|}$$

$$= 2e^{-\lambda|\tau|} - e^{-\lambda|\tau-1|} - e^{-\lambda|\tau+1|}$$

$$\therefore Y(t)$$
是一平稳过程

22、设 $\{X(n), n=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots\}$ 是白噪声序列, 试证明

$$Y(n) = \frac{1}{m} [X(n) + X(n-1) + \dots = X(n-m+1)]$$

是平稳时间序列,并求其相关函数及谱密度。

$$\text{LE:} \quad E\{Y(n)\} = E\{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} X(n+k)\} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} E\{X(n+k)\} = 0$$

$$E\{Y(n)Y(m)\} = E\{\left[\frac{1}{l} \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} X(n+k)\right] \left[\frac{1}{l} \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} X(m+k')\right]\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{li} \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} \sigma^2 \delta[(n-m) + (k-k')]$$

$$= \frac{1}{li} \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} \sigma^2 \delta[(n-m) + (k-k')]$$

· .. *Y*(*n*) 是平稳时间序列。

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} R_{Y}(\tau) = \frac{1}{l-i} \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \sigma^{2} \delta[\tau + (k-k')]$$

$$= \frac{1}{l-i} \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega\tau} \sigma^2 \delta[\tau + (k-k')]$$

23、设 $\{X(t),-\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为均方连续的平稳过程,具有谱密度 $S(\omega)$ ,试证 对每个  $\Delta > 0,\{X(n\Delta),n=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots\}$  是平稳序列,并用 $S(\omega)$  表出 $\{X(n\Delta),n=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots\}$  的谱密度。

证: 
$$\diamondsuit \Delta = t_2 - t_1$$
, (其中 $t_2 t_1 \in R$ ,且 $t_2 > t_1$ )

$$\text{If } E\{X(n\Delta)\} = E\{X[n(t_2 - t_1)]\} = m_X$$

$$E\{\overline{X(n\Delta)}X(m\Delta)\} = R_X[(m-n)\Delta]$$

· *X*(*n*Δ) 平稳序列

$$\begin{split} S_{X(m\Delta)}(\omega) &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega m\Delta} R_X(m\Delta) \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega m\Delta} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega m\Delta} S(\omega) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \exp\{j\omega(\Delta m - m)\} \cdot S_X(\omega) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S_X(\omega) (\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega m(1-\Delta)}) d\omega \end{split}$$

24. 设 $\xi$ 、 $\eta$ 是两个相互独立的实随机变量, $E\xi=0,D\xi=1,\eta$  的分布函数是F(x),试证明:  $Z(t)=\xi e^{jm}$ 为平稳过程,且其谱函数就是 $F(\omega)$ 。

$$\text{iif:} \quad : E\{Z(t)\} = E\{\xi e^{jt\eta}\} = E\{\xi\} \cdot E\{e^{jt\eta}\} = 0$$

$$E\{\overline{Z(t)}Z(t+\tau)\} = E\{\xi^2 e^{-jt\eta} \cdot e^{j(t+\tau)\eta}\} = E\{e^{j\tau\eta}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\tau x} dF(x)$$

- $\therefore$  Z(t) 为平稳过程,且  $R_Z(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\tau\omega} dF(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\tau\omega} d[2\pi F(\omega)]$
- $\therefore Z(t)$ 的谱函数为 $2\pi F(\omega)$ 。
- 25. 设 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 是均方可导的平稳过程, $S(\omega)$ 是其谱密度,试证: (1)

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-\beta(t-s)} X(s) ds, (\beta > 0, 常数)$$

(2) 
$$Z(t) = \int e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \frac{\sin \omega(t-s)}{\omega} X(s) ds, (\alpha > 0, \omega > 0$$
均为常数)

均为平稳过程,并求它们的谱密度。

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{LE}}: (1) \quad E[Y(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-\beta(t-s)} E[X(s)] ds = \frac{m_X}{\beta}$$

$$E\{\overline{Y(t)}Y(t+\tau)\} = E\{\int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-\beta(t-s)} \overline{X(s)} ds\} \int_{-\infty}^{t+\tau} e^{-\beta(t+\tau-u)} X(u) du$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t} \int_{-\infty}^{t+\tau} e^{-\beta(s-u+\tau)} R(u-s) du ds$$

$$\underline{w = u - s, v = u + s} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dw \int_{2(t+\tau)+w}^{2t-w} e^{-\beta(\tau-w)} R(w) dw dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta(\tau-w)} R_X(w) (-2w - 2\tau) dw$$

$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\beta(w-\tau)} R_X(w) \cdot (w+\tau) dw$$

$$= R..(\tau)$$

 $\therefore$  Y(t) 为平稳过程。

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\tau\omega} R_{Y}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\tau\omega} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\beta(u-\tau)} R_{X}(u)(u-\tau) du \right] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (u-\tau) \exp\{\beta(u-\tau) - j\tau\omega\} R_{X}(u) du d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{X}(u) e^{\beta u} du \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\tau(\beta+j\omega)} (u-\tau) d\tau$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^{2} S_{X}(\omega)$$
 (其中  $h(t) = e^{-pt}U(t), U(t)$ 为阶跃函数)

(2) 
$$E\{Z(t)\} = E\{\int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-\alpha(t-s)} \cdot \frac{\sin \omega(t-s)}{\omega} X(s) ds\}$$
  

$$= E\{X(s)\} \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{\alpha s} [\sin \omega t \cos \omega s - \cos \omega t \sin \omega s] ds$$

$$= E\{X(s)\} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha^{2} + \omega^{2}} = \ddot{\Xi} \overset{*}{\Longrightarrow} \chi$$

$$R_{Z}(s,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{s} \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-\alpha(s+t)} e^{\alpha u + \alpha v} \cdot \frac{1}{20^{2}} \sin \omega(s-u) \sin \omega(t-v) R_{X}(v-u) du dv$$

又::
$$Z(\omega)$$
存在普函数,可知 $h(t) = e^{-\alpha t} \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{\omega_0} U(t), H(\omega) \frac{1}{{\omega_0}^2 + (a+j\omega)^2}$ 

: 
$$S_Y(\omega) = \frac{S_X(\omega)}{(a^2 + \omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4a^2\omega^2}$$

26. 设 Y 是均方二次可导的平稳过程,X 是均方连续的平稳过程,且满足:  $Y''(t) + \beta Y'(t) + \omega_0^2 Y(t) = X(t)$ ,试用 X 的谱函数表示 Y 的谱函数及 X 与 Y 的互谱函数。

解: (1) 取 
$$X(t) = e^{jt\omega}, Y(t) = H(\omega)e^{jt\omega},$$
并代入上式得
$$[(j\omega)^2 + \beta(j\omega) + \omega_0]H(\omega) = 1$$

$$\therefore H(\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2 + \beta(j\omega) + \omega_0}$$

$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{\beta^2 \omega^2 + (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$\therefore S_Y(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega) = \frac{S_X(\omega)}{\beta^2 \omega^2 + (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$F_Y(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} S_Y(\omega) d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} \frac{dF_X(\omega)}{\beta^2 \omega^2 + (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2} d\omega$$
(2)  $S_{XY}(\omega) = H(\omega)S_X(\omega) = \frac{S_X(\omega)}{-\omega^2 + \beta j\omega + \omega_0^2}$ 

$$\therefore F_{XY}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} S_{XY}(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} \frac{dF_X(\omega)}{-\omega^2 + \beta j\omega + \omega_0^2}$$

27. 已知如图所示的系统,其输入 X 为一零均值的平稳正态过程,通过实验测得 Z 的功率谱密度为

$$S_Z(\omega) = \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{2\beta}{(\omega^2 + \beta^2)(\omega^2 + 1)}$$

试证 Y 也为平稳的,且 $R_y(\tau) = R_x^2(0) + 2R_x^2(\tau)$ ;

利用(1)的结论分别求 X 和 Y 的自相关函数与功率谱密度。

$$X(t) \rightarrow \boxed{(\cdot)^2} \rightarrow \boxed{h(t) = e^{-t}U(t)} \rightarrow Z(t)$$

证 (1) 类似第 20 题

$$E\{Y(t)\} = E\{X^{2}(t)\} = R_{X}(0)$$

$$E\{Y(t)Y(t+\tau)\} = E\{X^{2}(t)X^{2}(t+\tau)\}$$

$$= E\{X^{2}(t)\}E\{X^{2}(t+\tau)\} + 2E^{2}\{X(t)X(t+\tau)\}$$

$$= R_{Y}^{2}(0) + 2R_{Y}^{2}(\tau)$$

$$(2)$$
 ::  $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ 

$$\therefore H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t} \ u(t) \, dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t} e^{-t\theta} e^{-t} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

$$S_{Y}(\omega) = \frac{S_{Z}(\omega)}{\left|H(\omega)\right|^{2}} = \frac{\left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{2\beta}{(\omega^{2} + \beta^{2})(\omega^{2} + 1)}\right]}{\left|(1+\omega^{2})^{-1}\right|}$$

$$= \pi(1+\omega^{2})\delta(\omega) + \frac{2\beta}{\omega^{2} + \beta^{2}}$$

$$\therefore R_{Y}(\tau) = F^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega)(1+\omega^{2})\pi e^{j\omega\tau} d\tau + \beta e^{-\beta|\tau|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega) d\tau + \beta e^{-\beta|\tau|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + e^{-\beta|\tau|}$$

$$? \tau = 0 \text{ III } R_{Y}(0) = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3R_{X}^{2}(0)$$

$$\therefore R_X^2 (0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore R_X^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\beta|\tau|}$$

$$\therefore R_X(\tau) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}|\tau|}$$

$$S_X(\tau) = F[R_X(\tau)] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}|\tau|}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\beta}{2}}{\omega^2 + \left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\beta}{4\omega^2 + \beta^2}$$

28. 设线性时不变系统的脉冲响应  $h(t) = U(t) \exp(-\beta t)$ ,其中  $\beta > 0$  为常数, U(t) 为单位阶跃函数,系统的输入 X 是自相关函数为  $R_X(\tau) = \exp[-\alpha |\tau|]$ , $(\alpha > 0)$  的平稳过程。试求:

- (1) 系统输入与输出的互相关函数;
- (2) 输出的功率谱密度和自相关函数。

解 :: 
$$h(t) = U(t)e^{-\beta t}$$

$$\therefore H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega t} h(t) dt = \frac{1}{j\omega + \beta}$$

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t-s)X(s)ds = e^{-\beta t} \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{\beta s}X(s)ds$$

$$S_X(\omega) = F[R_X(\tau)] = \frac{2\partial}{\partial^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\therefore S_Y(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega) = \frac{2\partial}{(\omega^2 + \beta^2)(\omega^2 + \partial^2)}$$

$$\therefore S_{XY}(\omega) = H(\omega)S_X(\omega) = \frac{2\partial}{(\omega^2 + \partial^2)(j\omega + \beta)},$$

当 $\tau$ ≥0时;

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(s) R_X(\tau - s) ds = \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{-\beta s} e^{-\partial(\tau - s)} ds + \int_{\tau}^{\infty} e^{-\beta s} e^{-\partial(-\tau + s)} ds = \frac{2\partial e^{-\beta \tau} - (\alpha + \beta) e^{-\partial \tau}}{\partial^2 - \beta^2}$$

当 $\tau$ ≤0时;

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(s) R_X(\tau - s) ds = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta s} e^{-\partial(-\tau + s)} ds = \frac{e^{\partial \tau}}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$\therefore R_{Y}(\tau) = \mathbf{F}^{-1} \left[ S_{Y}(\omega) \right] = \frac{-\beta e^{-\partial |\tau|} + \alpha e^{-\beta |\tau|}}{\beta (\alpha^{2} - \beta^{2})}$$

29. 设随机过程  $X(t) = A\cos t + B\sin t$ ,  $-\infty < t < +\infty$ , 其中 A 和 B 是相互独立的零均值随机变量,且  $D(A) = D(B) = \sigma^2$ 。试研究 X 的均值和相关函数是否具有各态历经性。

解: 
$$E[X(t)] = E\{A\cos t + B\sin t\} = 0$$

$$R_X(t,t+\tau) = E\{ \overline{[A\cos t + B\sin t]} [A\cos(t+\tau) + B\sin(t+\tau)] \}$$

$$= E\{|A|^2 \cos t \cos(t+\tau) + |B|^2 \sin t \sin(t+\tau) + \overline{A}B \cos t \sin(t+\tau) + \overline{B}A \sin t \cos(t+\tau)\}$$
  
=  $\sigma^2 s \tau$ 

∴ X(t)是平稳过程。

又

$$\lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} (1 - \frac{|\tau|}{2T}) C_X(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} (1 - \frac{|\tau|}{2T}) \sigma^2 \cos \tau d\tau$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{\sigma^2}{T} \int_0^{2T} (1 - \frac{\tau}{2T}) \cos \tau d\tau$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{\sigma^2 (1 - \cos 2T)}{2T^2}$$

$$= 0$$

::均值具有各态历经性。

$$\begin{split} & \bigvee : R_{Z}(t,t+u) = E\{X(t)\overline{X(t+\tau)X(t+u)}X(t+\tau+u)\} \\ & = R_{X}^{2}(\tau) + R_{X}^{2}(u) + R_{X}(\tau+u) \cdot R_{X}(\tau-u) \\ & \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} (1 - \frac{|u|}{2T}) [R_{Z}(u) - \left|R_{X}(\tau)\right|^{2}] du \\ & = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} (1 - \frac{|u|}{2T}) [\sigma^{4} \cos^{2} u + \sigma^{4} \cos(u+\tau) \cos(u-\tau)] du \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{4} (1 + \cos 2\tau) \neq 0 \end{split}$$

:: 相关函数不具有各态历经性。

30. 设随机过程  $X(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \Theta), -\infty < t < +\infty$ ,其中 A、  $\Theta$  是相互独立的随机变量,且  $\Theta$  服从区间  $[0,2\pi]$  上的均匀分布。试研究 X 的均值函数和相关函数是否具有各态历经性。

解: 
$$E\{X(t)\} = E\{A\cos(\omega t + \Theta)\} = 0$$
  
 $R_X(t, t + \tau) = E\{A^2\} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\cos\omega\tau$   
 $< X(t) >= l \cdot i \cdot m \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{T} A\cos(\omega t + \theta) dt = 0$ 

$$\langle X(t)X(t+\tau) \rangle = \lim_{T \to \infty} \int_{-T}^{T} \frac{A^{2}}{2T} \cos(\omega t + \theta) \cos[\omega(t+\tau) + \theta] dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{A^{2}}{4T} \int_{-T}^{T} [\cos \omega \tau + \cos(2\omega t + 2\theta + \omega \tau)] dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{A^{2}}{2T} \int_{0}^{T} \cos \omega \tau dt = \frac{A^{2}}{2} \cos \omega \tau \neq R_{X}(\tau)$$

- :.均值函数具有各态历经性,但相关函数不具有各态历经性。
- 31. 设随机过程  $X(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \Theta)$ ,  $-\infty < t < +\infty$ ,其中 A、 $\omega$   $\Theta$ 是相互独立的随机变量,其中 A 是均值为 2,方差为 4,且  $\Theta$  服从区间  $[-\pi$ , $\pi$ ] 上的均匀分布, $\omega$  服从区间 (-5,5)上的均匀分布。试研究 X 的均值函数和相关函数是否具有各态历经性。

$$R_X(t,t+\tau) = E\{\overline{[A\cos(\omega t + \Theta)]}[A\cos(\omega(t+\tau) + \Theta)]\}$$

$$= E\{|A|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}[\cos(2\omega t + \omega \tau + 2\Theta) + \cos\omega\tau]\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2^2 + 4) \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{1}{5\tau}\sin 5\tau$$

$$= \frac{4}{5\tau}\sin 5\tau$$

 $\therefore X(t)$ 为一平稳过程。

$$\begin{split} \overrightarrow{X} \quad \langle X(t) \rangle &= l \cdot i \cdot m \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{T} A \cos(\omega t + \Theta) dt \\ &= l \cdot i \cdot m \frac{1}{2T} [\sin(\omega T + \Theta) - \sin(-\omega T + \Theta)] \cdot \frac{A}{\omega} \\ &= l \cdot i \cdot m \frac{1}{2T} \cdot 2 \sin \omega T \cdot \cos \Theta \cdot \frac{A}{\omega} \\ &= 0 \\ &= m_X(t) \end{split}$$

 $\therefore$  X(t)的均值具有各态历经性。

$$\begin{split} \overrightarrow{X} \quad \because \langle X(t)X(t+\tau) \rangle &= l \cdot i \cdot m \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{T} X(t)X(t+\tau)dt \\ &= l \cdot i \cdot m \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{T} A^{2} \cos(\omega t + \theta) \cos(\omega t + \omega \tau + \theta)dt \\ &= l \cdot i \cdot m \frac{2TA^{2}}{4T} \cos \omega \tau \\ &= \frac{A^{2}}{2} \cos \omega \tau \neq R_{X}(\tau) \end{split}$$

- : X(t)的相关函数不具有各态历经性.
- 32. 设平稳过程的期望为m,自相关函数为 $R(\tau)$ ,协方差函数为 $C(\tau)$ 。
- (1)若 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |C(\tau)| d\tau < +\infty$ ,试证明 X 的均值各态历经性;
- (2) 若  $C(0) < +\infty$ , 且当  $|\tau| \to \infty$  时,  $C(\tau) \to 0$ , 试证明 X 的均值各态历经性。

$$\Re \left(1\right) :: \left|\frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} (1 - \frac{|\tau|}{2T}) C(\tau) d\tau\right| \le \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} |C(\tau)| d\tau$$

$$\iint \underbrace{\prod}_{-\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |C(\tau)| d\tau < +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} |C(\tau)| d\tau < +\infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{T \to \infty} \left|\frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} (1 - \frac{|\tau|}{2T}) C(\tau) d\tau\right| \le \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} |C(\tau)| d\tau = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-2T}^{2T} (1 - \frac{|\tau|}{2T}) C(\tau) d\tau = 0$$

: X(t)的均值具有各态历经性

: X(t)的均值具有各态历经性

33. 设 平 稳 过 程  $X = \{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$  的 均 值 为  $m_X = 0$  , 相 关 函 数  $R_X(\tau \neq A^{-\alpha_U} + |\tau|a\> >) \ \iota, \ \ \ \ \,$  其中 A 。 问 X 的均值是否具有各态历经性。

解: 因为 $m_X(t)=0$ ,  $\lim_{\tau\to\infty} R_X(\tau)=0$ ,

所以X(t)的均值具有各态历经性。

### 第五章习题解答

- 1. 设 $\{U_n, n=1, 2, \cdots\}$ 是相互独立的随机变量序列,试问下列的 $\{X_n, n=1, 2, \cdots\}$ 是否是马氏链,并说明理由:
  - (1)  $X_n = U_1 + U_2 + \cdots + U_n;$
  - (2)  $X_n = (U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n)^2$ ;
  - 解:(1)易知 $X_n$ 是独立增量过程。设 $X_0 = 0$ ,任取 $0 \le t_0 \le t_1 \le \cdots \le t_n$ 和 $i_0 \le i_1 \le \cdots i \le i_n$ ,

则:

$$P\left\{X_{t_0} = i_0, \cdots, X_{t_n} = i_n\right\} = P\left\{X_{t_0} = i_0\right\}P\left\{X_{t_1} - X_{t_0} = i_1 - i_0\right\} \cdots P\left\{X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}} = i_n - i_{n-1}\right\}$$

$$X = P\{X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}} = i_n - i_{n-1}\}$$

又

$$\because P \Big\langle X_{t_n} = i_n \, \Big| \, X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1}, \cdots, X_{t_0} = i_0 \Big\rangle = P \Big\{ X_{t_0} = i_0, \cdots, X_{t_n} = i_n \Big\} / P \Big\{ X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1}, \cdots, X_{t_0} = i_0 \Big\}$$

$$\begin{split} & :: P\left\{X_{t_{n}} = i_{n} \mid X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1}\right\} = P\left\{X_{t_{n}} = i_{n}, X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1} \mid X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1}\right\} \\ & = P\left\{X_{t_{n}} - X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n} - i_{n-1}, X_{t_{n-1}} - X_{0} = i_{n-1}\right\} / P\left\{X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1}\right\} = P\left\{X_{t_{n}} - X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n} - i_{n-1}\right\} \end{split}$$

:: X . 是马尔可夫过程。

$$(2) :: X_{n-1} = (U_1 + \dots + U_{n-1})^2, \quad X_0 = 0, \dots X_n = (U_1 + U_{n-1}U + U_{n-1}U$$

$$\therefore U_1 = \sqrt{X_1}, U_2 = \sqrt{X_2} - \sqrt{X_1}, \cdots, \quad \text{[]}:$$

$$\begin{split} & P\left\{X_{n} = i_{n}, \cdots, X_{1} = i_{1}\right\} = P\left\{U_{n} = \sqrt{i_{n}} - \sqrt{i_{n-1}}, \cdots, U_{1} = \sqrt{i_{1}}\right\} \\ & = P\left\{U_{n} = \sqrt{i_{n}} - \sqrt{i_{n-1}}\right\} \cdots P\left\{U_{1} = \sqrt{i_{1}}\right\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \therefore P\left\{X_{n}=i_{n} \mid X_{n-1}=i_{n-1}, \cdots, X_{1}=i_{1}\right\} \\ & = P\left\{X_{n}=i_{n}, X_{n-1}=i_{n-1}, \cdots, X_{1}=i_{1}\right\} / p\left\{X_{n-1}=i_{n-1}, \cdots, X_{1}=i_{1}\right\} \\ & = P\left\{U_{n}=\sqrt{i_{n}}-\sqrt{i_{n-1}}\right\} \\ & \qquad \qquad \\ & \qquad \\ & \qquad \qquad \\ & \qquad \qquad \\ & \qquad \qquad \\ & \qquad \\ & \qquad \qquad \\ & \qquad$$

:: X 是马尔可夫过程。

 $2.\{X_n, n=1,2,\cdots\}$  是随机差分方程  $X_n=\rho X_{n-1}+I_n$  的解,其中  $\rho$  是已知常数,  $X_0=0$ ,而  $\{I_n, n=1,2,\cdots\}$  是独立同分布的取可数值的随机变量。试证明  $\{X_n, n=1,2,\cdots\}$  是马氏链。

### 第三题略

#### P152, 第四题

**解:**由于 $X_n$ 在现在已确定后,下一步所处的状态与它的前一状态无关,所以过程是马氏链。

$$P_{00} = P\{X_{n+1} = 0 \mid X_n = 0\} = 0$$

$$P_{01} = P\{X_{n+1} = 1 \mid X_n = 0\} = 1$$

$$P_{02} = P_{03} = 0, P_{10} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

# P152,第五题

解:

$$\begin{split} f_{00}^{(1)} &= p_{00} = p_1, f_{00}^{(2)} = 0, f_{00}^{(3)} = p_{01}p_{12}p_{20} = q_1q_2q_3, \\ f_{01}^{(1)} &= p_{01} = q_1, f_{01}^{(2)} = p_{00}p_{01} = p_1q_1, \\ f_{01}^{(3)} &= p_{00}p_{00}p_{01} = p_1^2q_1 \end{split}$$

P153 第六题(只做第三个,其它两个可对照写出答案)

解: (1)

$$P\{X(n+2)=1 \mid X(n)=0\} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P\{X(n+2)=2 \mid X(n)=0\} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6}$$

(2) 设平稳分布为:  $X = \{X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3\}$ ,且满足方程 X = XP,则:

$$\left\{ X_0 = \frac{1}{2} X_0 + \frac{1}{3} X_1 + \frac{1}{4} X_2 + \frac{1}{4} X_3 \right\}$$

. . .

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{4}X_2 + \frac{1}{4}X_3$$

解方程组得:  $X_2 = 3X_3$ ,  $X_1 = 6X_3$ ,  $X_0 = 6X_3$ 

$$\therefore X = (6,6,3,1)X_3$$

$$X : X_0 + X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 1$$

$$\therefore (6+6+3+1)X_3 = 1, \therefore X_3 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$X = (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{16})$$