§3.5 随机过程的均方积分(一)

本节主要介绍黎曼意义下的均方积分概念

一、均方积分概念

定义3.5.1 设{X(t), $t \in [a,b]$ }是二阶矩过程,f(t), $t \in [a,b]$ 是普通函数,任意取分点 $a=t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_n=b$,将区间[a,b]分成n个小区间,做和

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) (t_k - t_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$$

其中
$$t_k^* \in [t_{k-1}, t_k], k = 1, 2, \dots n$$
.

记
$$\Delta = \max_{1 \le k \le n} (t_k - t_{k-1})$$

若均方极限 $\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$

存在,且与区间[a, b]的分法及t*的取法无关,称为二阶矩过程f(t)X(t)在[a, b]上的黎曼均方积分,记为

$$\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt$$

特别当f(t)≡1, t ∈ [a, b] 则

$$\int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X(t_{k}^{*})(t_{k} - t_{k-1})$$

称为随机过程{ $X(t),t \in [a,b]$ }在[a,b]上的均方积分.

定义3.5.2 设{ $X(t),t \in [a,b]$ }是二阶矩过程, $f(t),t \in [a,b]$ 是普通函数,任意取分点 $a=t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_n=b$,将区间[a,b]分成n个小区间,若 均方极限

$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_{k}^{*})[X(t_{k}) - X(t_{k-1})]$$

存在,且与区间[a, b]的分法及t*的取法无关,称为二阶矩过程f(t)对X(t)在[a, b]上的黎曼—斯蒂阶均方积分,记为

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(t)dX(t)$$

二、均方积分准则

定理3.5.1 设{ $X(t),t \in [a,b]$ }是二阶矩过程, f(t)是普通函数, f(t)X(t)在[a,b]上均方可积的充分必要条件是二重积分

$$\int_a^b \int_a^b f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

存在,其中R(s,t)是X(t)的自相关函数...

$$a=t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_n = b, \ a=s_0 < s_1 \cdots < s_m = b$$
及任意

$$(s_k^*, t_j^*) \in (s_{k-1}, s_k] \times (t_{j-1}, t_j], \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

有
$$\int_a^b \int_a^b f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

$$= \lim_{\stackrel{\Delta s \to 0}{\Delta t \to 0}} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(s_k^*) \overline{f(t_j^*)} R(s_k^*, t_j^*) \Delta s_k \Delta t_j$$



存在,其中

$$\Delta s = \max_{1 \le k \le m} \Delta S_k$$
, $\Delta S_k = S_k - S_{k-1}$

$$\Delta t = \max_{1 \le j \le n} \Delta t_j, \quad \Delta t_j = t_j - t_{j-1},$$

上式=
$$\lim_{\stackrel{\Delta s \to 0}{\Delta t \to 0}} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} E[f(s_k^*)X(s_k^*)\overline{f(t_j^*)X(t_j^*)}] \Delta s_k \Delta t_j$$

$$= \lim_{\stackrel{\Delta s \to 0}{\Delta t \to 0}} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} E[f(s_k^*) X(s_k^*) \Delta s_k \overline{f(t_j^*) X(t_j^*) \Delta t_j}]$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta s \to 0 \\ \Delta t \to 0}} E[\sum_{k=1}^{m} f(s_{k}^{*}) X(s_{k}^{*}) \Delta s_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(t_{j}^{*}) X(t_{j}^{*}) \Delta t_{j}]$$

由均方收敛准则知

$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(t_k^*) X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$$

存在,即f(t)X(t)在[a, b]上均方可积.

必要性 由洛易夫判别准则,若均方积分 $\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt$

存在,则下列极限存在,且

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta s \to 0 \\ \Delta t \to 0}} E[\sum_{k=1}^{m} f(s_{k}^{*}) X(s_{k}^{*}) \Delta s_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(t_{j}^{*}) X(t_{j}^{*}) \Delta t_{j}]$$

$$= E\left[\int_a^b f(s)X(s)ds\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt\right]$$

$$(=E[\left|\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right|^{2}])$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b f(s) \overline{f(t)} E[X(s) \overline{X(t)}] ds dt$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

注1 实际推出重要公式

$$E\left[\left|\int_{a}^{b} f(x)X(t)dt\right|^{2}\right] = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} f(s)\overline{f(t)}R(s,t)dsdt$$

推论1 若{ $X(t),t \in [a,b]$ }的自相关函数R(s,t)在 [a,b] \times [a,b]上可积,则X(t)在[a,b]上均方可积

$$E\left[\left|\int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt\right|^{2}\right] = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} R(s,t)dsdt$$

重要公式



推论2 若X(t)在[a, b]上均方连续,则X(t)在[a, b]上均方可积.

证 根据均方连续性准则,

 ${X(t),t \in [a,b]}$ 均方连续, 定理4.2.1之推论

X(t)的自相关函数R(s,t)在[a,b]×[a,b]上连续,

R(s,t)在[a,b]×[a,b]上可积,

推论1 X(t)在[a,b]上均方可积.

EX.1 设X(t)= $A\cos at+B\sin at,t\ge 0$, a为常数 $a\ne 0$, A与B相互独立,均服从 $N(0,\sigma^2)$,判断X(t)是 否均方可积.

解
$$m_X(t) = E(A)\cos at + E(B)\sin at = 0$$
,
$$R_X(s,t) = E[X(s)X(t)]$$

$$= E[A^2\cos as \cos at + B^2\sin as \sin at]$$

$$= \sigma^2\cos a \ (t - s).$$

在 $[0,+\infty]$ × $[0,+\infty]$ 上连续,故X(t)对所有 t≥0均方连续,从而均方可积.

定义3.5.3 广义黎曼均方积分定义为

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(t)X(t)dt = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt$$

推论3 广义均方积分 $\int_a^{\infty} f(t)X(t)dt$

存在的充分必要条件是广义二重积分

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{\infty} f(s) \overline{f(t)} R(s,t) ds dt$$

存在且有限.

三、均方积分性质

定理3.5.2 均方积分具有以下性质

1) 均方积分惟一性

若
$$\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt = Y_1$$
, $\int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt = Y_2$

则 $Y_1=Y_2$ (a.e.).

2) 线性性

若X(t),Y(t)在[a,b]上均方可积,则对 ∀α,β ∈ C

$$\int_{a}^{b} [\alpha f(t)X(t) + \beta g(t)Y(t)]dt$$

$$= \alpha \int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt + \beta \int_a^b g(t)Y(t)dt$$





特别有

$$\int_{a}^{b} [\alpha X(t) + \beta Y(t)]dt = \alpha \int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt + \beta \int_{a}^{b} Y(t)dt$$

3) 可加性

设
$$a < c < b$$
, 若 $\int_a^c f(t)X(t)dt$ 及 $\int_c^b f(t)X(t)dt$ 存在,

$$\iiint \int_a^b f(t)X(t)dt = \int_a^c f(t)X(t)dt + \int_c^b f(t)X(t)dt$$

以上各条性质类似于普通黎曼积分.

4) 设X(t)在[a, b]均方连续,则

$$\left\|\int_a^b X(t)dt\right\| \leq \int_a^b \|X(t)\|dt;$$

证 由定理3.5.1之推论1

$$E\left[\left|\int_{a}^{b} X(t)dt\right|^{2}\right] = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} R(s,t)dsdt$$

$$\leq \int_a^b \int_a^b |R(s,t)| ds dt = \int_a^b \int_a^b |E[X(s)\overline{X(t)}]| ds dt$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} [E(|X(s)|^{2}) E(|X(t)|^{2})]^{\frac{1}{2}} ds dt$$

不等式

$$= \{ \int_{a}^{b} [E(|X(t)|^{2})]^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \}^{2} = \{ \int_{a}^{b} ||X(t)|| dt \}^{2}$$

定理3.5.3 均方积分的矩

若f(t)X(t)在[a,b]上均方可积,则有

定理4.5.1

1)
$$E\left[\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right] = \int_{a}^{b} f(t)m_{X}(t)dt$$

2)
$$E\left[\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right]^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} f(s)\overline{f(t)}R(s,t)dsdt$$

证 1)

$$E\left[\int_{a}^{b} f(t)X(t)dt\right] = E\left[\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k} f(t_{k}^{*})X(t_{k}^{*})\Delta t_{k}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} E\left[\sum_{k} f(t_{k}^{*}) X(t_{k}^{*}) \Delta t_{k}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k} f(t_k^*) E[X(t_k^*)] \Delta t_k = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k} f(t_k^*) m_X(t_k^*) \Delta t_k$$
$$= \int_a^b f(t) m_X(t) dt$$

续EX.1 设 $X(t) = A\cos at + B\sin at, t \ge 0$, a为常数 $a \ne 0$, A = B相互独立,均服从 $N(0,\sigma^2)$, 令

$$Y(t) = \int_0^t X(s) ds,$$

计算 $m_{Y}(t)$ 和 $D_{Y}(t)$.

解
$$m_Y(t) = E[Y(t)] = \int_0^t E[X(s)]ds = 0,$$

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

$$= \int_0^s \int_0^t \sigma^2 \cos a(u-v) du dv$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2} [1 - \cos as - \cos at + \cos a(t-s)]$$

$$D_Y(t) = \frac{2\sigma^2}{a^2}(1-\cos at).$$

EX.2 设A, B相互独立同分布于 $N(0,\sigma^2)$, X(t)=At+B, $t\in[0,1]$, 试求下列随机过程的数学期望.

$$Z(t) = \int_0^1 X(t)dt$$
, $Y(t) = \int_0^1 X^2(t)dt$,

解
$$:: E[X(t)] = E(A)t + E(B) = 0,$$

$$E[X^{2}(t)] = E[A^{2}t^{2} + 2ABt + B^{2}]$$

$$= E(A^{2})t^{2} + E(B^{2}) + 2E(A)E(B)t = \sigma^{2}(1+t^{2})$$

$$E[Z(t)] = \int_0^1 E[X(t)] dt = 0,$$



$$E[Y(t)] = \int_0^1 E[X^2(t)]dt$$
$$= \int_0^1 \sigma^2 (1+t^2)dt = \frac{4}{3}\sigma^2.$$

四、均方不定积分

定义3.5.4 设X(t) 在[a, b]在上均方连续, $Y(t) = \int_a^t X(s)ds \quad \forall t \in [a,b]$, 称为X(t)在[a, b]上的均方不定积分.

定理3.5.4 设X(t)在[a,b]上均方连续,则其在[a,b]上的均方不定积分 Y(t) 在[a,b]上均方可导,且

$$1) Y'(t) = X(t);$$

2)
$$E[Y(t)] = \int_a^t E[X(s)]ds,$$

$$m_Y(t) = \int_a^t m_X(s)ds;$$

3)
$$R_Y(s,t) = \int_a^s \int_a^t R_X(u,v) du dv.$$

定理3.5.5 (牛顿-莱布尼兹公式)设X(t)在

[a,b]上均方可导,X'(t)均方连续,则有 $\int_a^b X'(t)dt = X(b) - X(a)$

证 X'(t)均方连续

$$Y(t) = \int_{a}^{t} X'(s)ds$$
 在[a,b]上均方可导,且 $Y'(t) = X'(t)$, 定理4.4.4之1)

$$[Y(t)-X(t)]'=Y'(t)-X'(t)\equiv 0, t\in [a,b],$$

$$Y(t)-X(t)=X$$
 。 与 t 无关的 随机变量

$$Y(t) = X(t) + X, t \in [a,b],$$

令
$$t=a$$
,得 $X(a)+X=Y(a)=0$,

$$X = -X(a)$$

$$\int_a^b X'(t)dt = Y(b) = X(b) - X(a).$$

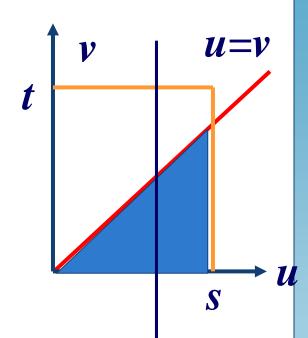
EX.5 设{ $W(t),t\geq 0$ }为参数为 σ^2 的维纳过程,求积分过程

$$X(t) = \int_0^t W(s)ds, \qquad t \ge 0,$$

的均值函数和相关函数.

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

$$R_X(s,t) = \int_0^s \int_0^t R_W(u,v) du dv$$
$$= \int_0^s \int_0^t \sigma^2 \min(u,v) du dv$$



$$R_X(s,t) = \sigma^2 \int_0^s du \int_0^u \min(u,v) dv$$

$$+ \sigma^2 \int_0^s du \int_u^t \min(u, v) dv$$

$$=\sigma^2 \int_0^s du \int_0^u v dv + \sigma^2 \int_0^s du \int_u^t u dv$$

$$=\frac{\sigma^2 s^2}{6}(3t-s)$$

由s与t的对称性

$$R_X(s,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma^2 s^2}{6} (3t - s), & 0 \le s \le t; \\ \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{6} (3s - t), & 0 \le t < s \end{cases}$$

维纳过程是均方连续,均方不可导,均方可 积的二阶矩过程.

二阶矩过程的极限、连续、导数、积 分,其统计特征主要由相关函数表征.

均方可导均方连续





均方可积

逆均不真