

ch4 T16. X_0 r.v. 有 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ X_{n+1} 在给定 X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n 下为 $(1-X_n, 1)$ 上均匀分布. 证 $\{X_n, n=0, 1, \dots\}$ 均值有遍历性

证明: 均匀分布 $\sim U(a, b)$ $EX = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $Var X = EX^2 - (EX)^2$, $EX^2 = \frac{1}{3}(a^3 + b^3 + ab^2)$ (*)

$$EX_0 = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad E[X_{n+1}] = E[E[X_{n+1} | X_0, \dots, X_n]] \stackrel{(*)}{=} E[1 - \frac{X_n}{2}] = 1 - \frac{1}{2} EX_n \quad (**) \quad n \geq 0$$

递推可得 $EX_n = \frac{2}{3}$, $\forall n \geq 0$.

$$EX_0^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}, \quad EX_{n+1}^2 \stackrel{(*)}{=} E[1 + (1-X_n)^2 + (1-X_n)] = 1 - EX_n + \frac{1}{3} EX_n^2, \text{ 递推有 } EX_n^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$EX_n X_{n+m} = E[E[X_n X_{n+m} | X_n]] = E[X_n E[X_{n+m} | X_n]] \stackrel{(**)}{=} E[X_n (1 - \frac{1}{2} E[X_{n+m-1} | X_n])] = EX_n - \frac{1}{2} E[X_n E[X_{n+m-1} | X_n]]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} - E[E[X_n X_{n+m-1} | X_n]] = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} E[X_n X_{n+m-1}]$$

$$\Rightarrow E[X_n X_{n+m}] - \frac{4}{9} = -\frac{1}{2} [E[X_n X_{n+m-1}] - \frac{4}{9}] = (-\frac{1}{2})^m (EX_n^2 - \frac{4}{9}) = \frac{1}{18} (-\frac{1}{2})^m.$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_n, X_{n+m})$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X_n, X_{n+m}) = \frac{1}{18} (-\frac{1}{2})^m \quad \text{只与 } m \text{ 有关}, \quad \text{Var}(X_n) = \frac{1}{18} < +\infty, \quad EX_n = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \text{宽平稳}.$$

又由 $R(m) = \frac{1}{18} (-\frac{1}{2})^m \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow +\infty$ 由 Corollary 4.2 有均值遍历性成立

ch4 T17 $\{\varepsilon_n, n=0, \pm 1, \dots\}$ 白噪声 令 $X_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k \varepsilon_{n-k}$, $|a| < 1$. $n=m, -1, 0, 1, \dots$ $X_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k \varepsilon_{n-k} \Rightarrow \{X_n\}$ 平稳序列.

求序列协方差函数是否有遍历性? (均值)

证明: ① $EX_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k E[\varepsilon_{n-k}] = 0$

$$\text{Cov}(X_n, X_m) = E[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k \varepsilon_{n-k} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a^l \varepsilon_{m-l}] = \sum_{k,l=0}^{\infty} a^{k+l} E[\varepsilon_{n-k} \varepsilon_{m-l}] \stackrel{n-k \neq m-l \text{ 时由 WN 独立性质}=0}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^{2k+n-m} E[\varepsilon_{n-k}^2] = \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{a^{2m}}{1-a^2} \quad \text{只与 } n-m \text{ 有关}$$

$$\text{Var } X_n = \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-a^2} < \infty. \quad (|a| < 1)$$

$\therefore \{X_n\}$ 平稳序列

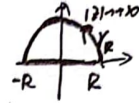
② $R(m) = \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{a^{2m}}{1-a^2} \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ 由 Cor 4.2, 有均值遍历性.

hw 13

T>4 $\{X(t)\}$ Gauss 平稳过程, 均值为零, $S(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+\omega^2}$, 求 $X(t)$ 落在 $[0.5, 1]$ 中概率

解: 由 $\{X(t)\}$ Gauss 平稳, $E[X(t)] = 0$, 求 $R_X(\tau)$ 即可.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{留数定理: } \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_k \text{Res}(f, z_k), \text{Res}(f, a) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{d}{dz} \right)^{m-1} (z-a)^m f(z), \text{其中 } a \text{ 为 } f(z) \text{ 的 } m \text{ 阶极点} \\ \text{Jordan引理: 若 } f(z) \text{ 在 } \text{Re}\{z\} < 0 \text{ 上连续, } \lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} g(z) = 0, a > 0, \text{ 有 } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} g(z) e^{iaz} dz = 0 \end{array} \right]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 W-K 公式, } R_X(\tau) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \text{Res}\left(\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{1+\omega^2}, j\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \lim_{\omega \rightarrow j} (\omega-j) \frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{1+\omega^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \lim_{\omega \rightarrow j} \frac{1}{\omega+j} e^{j\omega\tau} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|\tau|} \end{aligned}$$

从而 $R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}$, 即有 $X(t) \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow P(\frac{1}{2} \leq X(t) \leq 1) = P(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sqrt{2}X(t) \leq \sqrt{2}) = \Phi(\sqrt{2}) - \Phi(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, 查 $N(0,1)$ 分布函数

T>5. 平稳过程 $\{X(t)\}$ $S(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2+1}{\omega^4+4\omega^2+3}$, 求 $X(t)$ 均方差

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 由 W-K 公式, } R_X(\tau) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \frac{\omega^2+1}{\omega^4+4\omega^2+3} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int \frac{\omega^2+1}{(\omega^2+1)(\omega^2+3)} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \text{Res}\left(\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{(\omega^2+3)}, j\sqrt{3}\right) \left[\text{这里 } j\sqrt{3} \text{ 是 } \frac{\omega^2+1}{(\omega^2+1)(\omega^2+3)} \text{ 的极点} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \lim_{\omega \rightarrow j\sqrt{3}} (\omega-j\sqrt{3}) \frac{1}{\omega^2+3} e^{j\omega\tau} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \lim_{\omega \rightarrow j\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\omega+j\sqrt{3}} e^{j\omega\tau} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{-\sqrt{3}|\tau|} \end{aligned}$$

从而 $R_X(0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow$ 均方差 (标准差) 为 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}}$.

T>8 求 $S(\omega)$ 对应 $R(\tau)$

$$(2) S(\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \quad (4) S(\omega) = \begin{cases} a & |\omega| \leq b \\ 0 & |\omega| > b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) S(\omega) \text{ 极点阶数为 } 2, \text{Res}\left(\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{(1+\omega^2)^2}, j\right) &= \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow j} \frac{d}{d\omega} \left((1+\omega^2)^2 \frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \right) = \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \right) \Big|_{\omega=j} \\ &= e^{j\tau} \frac{2}{8j} + e^{-\tau} \left(-\frac{j\tau}{4} \right) = e^{-\tau} \left(-\frac{j}{4}\tau + \frac{1}{4j} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int S(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \text{Res}\left(\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{(1+\omega^2)^2}, j\right) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-|\tau|} (|\tau|+1)$$

$$(4) R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int S(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-b}^b a \cdot e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \int_0^b a \cdot \cos \omega\tau d\omega = \frac{a}{\pi\tau} \sin b\tau \Big|_0^b = \frac{a \sin b\tau}{\pi\tau}$$

补充题目

2019.1.10

(12) 平稳过程判断

(a) 宽平稳过程有平稳增量性。

$$\rightarrow X(t_1+t_2) - X(t_1) \stackrel{d}{=} X(t_2+t_1) - X(t_1)$$

X

但宽平稳仅 $G(t_1, t_2)$ 与 t_1, t_2 有关

(b) Poisson 过程为平稳过程。

X

$$E(X(t)) = \lambda t$$

(c) 可能存在的平稳一定宽平稳。

✓

结论: 宽平稳 $\xrightarrow{+正态}$ 平稳 $\xrightarrow{EX^2 < \infty}$

(d) 初始状态分布为平稳分布的 Markov 过程一定宽平稳。

✓

$$\pi P = \pi$$

② $\{X(t)\}$ 平稳过程 $E(X(t)) = 0$ $S(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2 + 3}{\omega^4 + 11\omega^2 + 20}$

(1) 求 $R(\tau)$ (2) $X(t)$ 是否均方连续?

$$(1) S(\omega) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 3} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 8} \xrightarrow{W.K} R(\tau) = \frac{1}{5\pi} \int \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 3} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 8} \right) e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\tau) &= \frac{1}{5\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \int \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 3} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega + \frac{1}{5\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \int \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 8} e^{j\omega\tau} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{5\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \text{Res}\left(\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{\omega^2 + 3}, \sqrt{3}j\right) + \frac{1}{5\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \text{Res}\left(\frac{e^{j\omega\tau}}{\omega^2 + 8}, 2\sqrt{2}j\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{5\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}j} e^{-\sqrt{3}\tau} + \frac{3}{5} j \cdot \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}j} e^{-2\sqrt{2}\tau} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{15} e^{-\sqrt{3}\tau} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{40} e^{-2\sqrt{2}\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{15} e^{-\sqrt{3}|\tau|} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{40} e^{-2\sqrt{2}|\tau|} \right) d\tau < \infty \Rightarrow \text{由结论4.1 有均方连续性成立}$$

③ 2019.1.10 $T(t, \tau)$ 是否为平稳过程协方差函数?

- (a) $R(\tau) = e^{-\tau^2} (1 + \tau^2)$ (X) (b) $R(\tau) = 1 - e^{-\frac{\tau^2}{2}}$ (X) (c) $R(\tau) = \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau}$ (✓)
 (d) $R(\tau) = e^{-\tau^2}$ (✓) (e) $R(\tau) = e^{-\lambda|\tau|}$ (X) ($\lambda > 0, \tau \in \mathbb{R}$)

判断所同性质: $R(\tau) = \overline{R(-\tau)}$; $R(0) = |R(\tau)|$

- (a) $R(0) = 1 > R(\tau) = 1$ (b) $R(0) = 0 < R(1)$ (c) $R(\tau) \neq \overline{R(-\tau)}$

④ 判断谱密度 $S(\omega)$

$$S_1(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2 + 9}{(\omega^2 + 4)(\omega^2 + 1)^2} \quad X \quad S_1(\omega) \neq S_1(-\omega)$$

① $S(\omega) = \overline{S(\omega)}$ $S_2(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2 + 1}{\omega^4 + 5\omega^2 + 6} \quad \checkmark$

② $S(\omega) = S(-\omega)$ $S_3(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2 + 4}{\omega^4 - 4\omega^2 + 3} \quad X \quad S(\omega) \geq 0$

③ $S(\omega) \geq 0$ $S_4(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2 - 4}{\omega^4 + 4\omega^2 + 3} \quad X \quad S(\omega) \geq 0$

$S_5(\omega) = \frac{e^{-\omega^2}}{\omega^2 + 2} \quad X \quad S(\omega) \neq \overline{S(\omega)}$

$S_6(\omega) = \frac{4\omega \cos \omega}{\omega^2 + a^2} \quad X \quad S(\omega) \geq 0$

⑤ $X(t) = S_t + \varepsilon_t = b \cos(\omega t + U) + \varepsilon_t, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ $U \sim (1, 0, 2\pi)$, $\{\varepsilon_t\}$ 零均值平稳, 方差为 σ^2 白噪声序列. $U \perp \{\varepsilon_t\}$

$$Y_t = \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{j=-M}^M X_{t-j}$$

(1) Y_t 为平稳过程? (2) 求 $\text{Var}(Y_t)$

解: (1). $E(X(t)) = b E[\cos(\omega t + U)] + E(\varepsilon_t) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} R_Y(\tau) &= E(X(t) X(t+\tau)) = b^2 E[\cos(\omega t + U) \cos(\omega(t+\tau) + U)] + \sigma^2 \delta(\tau) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} b^2 E[\cos(\omega \tau) + \cos(2\omega t + \omega \tau + 2U)] + \sigma^2 \delta(\tau) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} b^2 \cos(\omega \tau) + \sigma^2 \delta(\tau) \quad \text{其中 } \delta(\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 & \tau=0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$R_Y(\tau) < \infty \Rightarrow X_t$ 宽平稳

• 对 Y_t : $E Y_t = \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{j=-M}^M E X_{t-j} = 0$

$$R_Y(\tau) = E(Y_t Y_{t+\tau}) = \frac{1}{(2M+1)^2} E\left[\sum_{j=-M}^M \sum_{i=-M}^M X_{t-j} X_{t+\tau-i}\right] = \frac{1}{(2M+1)^2} \sum_{j=-M}^M \sum_{i=-M}^M \left[\frac{b^2}{2} \cos(\omega(\tau-j+i)) + \sigma^2 \delta(\tau-j+i)\right]$$

$$R_Y(0) < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow Y_t$ 宽平稳

(2) ~~$\text{Var} Y_t$~~ $\text{Var} Y_t = R_Y(0)$ 代入上式.

⑥ $\{X_t, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 为 0 均值 ^{平稳} Gauss 过程, $S(\omega) = \frac{4}{\omega^2 + 4}$ (1) X_t 服从什么分布? (2) $Y = X_t - X_s, s < t$, 求 $\text{Var} Y$.

(1) 由 WLC 公式有 $R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4e^{i\omega\tau}}{\omega^2 + 4} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi j \cdot \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 2j} (\omega - 2j) \frac{4e^{i\omega\tau}}{\omega^2 + 4} d\omega = j \cdot \frac{4e^{-2\tau}}{4j} = e^{-2\tau}$.

由 $R(0) = 1$, 有 $X(0) \sim N(0, 1)$.

(2) 由 $\{X_t\}$ Gauss 过程, 有 $(X(s), X(t)) \sim N\left(0, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{-2(t-s)} \\ e^{-2(t-s)} & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$

$$\text{从而 } Y = X_t - X_s \sim N(0, 2 - 2e^{-2(t-s)}) \Rightarrow \text{Var } Y = 2 - 2e^{-2(t-s)}$$

⑦ 判断是非. (1) $\{X_t\}$ 独立增量, 则必有 $\{X_t\} \sim \text{Poisson 过程}$
 $\{X_t\} \sim \text{Markov} \dots$
 $X_{t+h} - X_t$ 平稳.

X 仅有独立性

✓ $P(X_n = x_n | X_{n-1} = x_{n-1}) = P(X_n = x_n | X_{n-1} = x_{n-1}, \dots)$

X 分布不一定

(2) $\{X_t\}$ 是阶跃过程 $\Rightarrow EX_t^2 < \infty \exists$.
 问是否 $EX_t^2 < \infty$

$\begin{cases} \text{平稳} & \text{X} \\ \text{平稳} & \checkmark \\ \text{Poisson} & \checkmark \\ \text{Gauss} & \checkmark \end{cases}$

(3) $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 不可约有限 Markov S, μ_i 为平稳分布时, 则 (a) $\forall i, j \in S, \mu_i = \mu_j$

(X)

(b) $\{X_n\}$ 必有唯一平稳分布 $\pi_j = \frac{1}{|S|}$

(X)

非周期.

(c) $d_i = d_j \in (0, \infty)$

(V)

⑧ 期望值为0 平稳过程 $R_X(\tau) = e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \cos \beta \tau, \alpha, \beta > 0$. 求 $S_X(\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 W-K 公式, } S_X(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_X(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha|\tau|} \cos \beta \tau e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \beta \tau \cdot (\cos \omega\tau - j\sin \omega\tau) e^{-\alpha|\tau|} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \beta \tau \cos \omega\tau \cdot e^{-\alpha|\tau|} d\tau - j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \beta \tau \sin \omega\tau e^{-\alpha|\tau|} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\cos(\omega+\beta)\tau + \cos(\omega-\beta)\tau) e^{-\alpha|\tau|} d\tau \quad \text{奇函数} = 0 \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \cos(\omega+\beta)\tau e^{-\alpha\tau} d\tau + \int_0^{\infty} \cos(\omega-\beta)\tau e^{-\alpha\tau} d\tau \triangleq I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } I_1 = \int_0^{\infty} \cos(\omega+\beta)\tau e^{-\alpha\tau} d\tau, \text{ 有 } I_1 = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \cos(\omega+\beta)\tau e^{-\alpha\tau} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{\beta+\omega}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\omega+\beta)\tau e^{-\alpha\tau} d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I_1 &= \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{\beta+\omega}{\alpha} \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha} \sin(\omega+\beta)\tau e^{-\alpha\tau} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{\beta+\omega}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \cos(\omega+\beta)\tau e^{-\alpha\tau} d\tau \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{(\omega+\beta)^2}{\alpha^2} I_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + (\omega+\beta)^2}, \text{ 类似可得 } I_2 = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + (\omega-\beta)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_X(\omega) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + (\omega+\beta)^2} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + (\omega-\beta)^2}$$

ch4

• 平稳过程定义, 验证三条, 宽平稳 \Leftrightarrow 严平稳, Poisson / Markov / 平稳增量 / 独立增量.

• 均值遍历性: 协方差计算, Cor 4.1 (先证平稳过程)

• W-K 公式: 留数定理

⑨ 增加的判断题 $N_1(t) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_1), N_2(t) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_2)$ (1) $N_1(t) - N_2(t) \sim \text{Poisson}$ (X) 增量不平稳.

(2) $N_1(t) + N_2(t) \sim \text{Poisson}$ (V) $\sim \text{HPC}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

2. 何约遍历 Markov (1) 平稳分布和极限分布存在 (V)

正链非周期 (2) $\pi^2 \dots$ 必为极限分布 (V)

3. 一定为宽平稳: D.

4. $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda)$ [ch2 作业], $\min(X_1, \dots, X_n) \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ (指数次序统计量)

5. $N_1(t), N_2(t) \sim \text{Poi}(2), \text{Poi}(3)$, 独立. 在 $[N_1(t)]$ 任意两个相邻事件间 $[N_2(t)]$ 恰发生 k 次概率.

$$[\text{ch2 结论}] \quad \frac{2}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^k$$