

4. 设平稳过程  $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$  的相关函数为  $R_x(\tau) = Ae^{-a|\tau|} (1 + a|\tau|)$ , 其中  $A, a$  都是正常数, 而  $EX(t) = 0$ . 试问  $X(t)$  对数学期望是否有各态历经性?

解: 已知  $X(t)$  为平稳过程,  $m_x = EX(t) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} R_x(z) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} A e^{-a|z|} (1 + a|z|) \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{A(1 + a|z|)}{e^{a|z|}} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{A(1 + az)}{e^{az}} \\ &= 0 \\ &= m_x^2 \end{aligned}$$

即  $\lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} C_x(z) = 0$  则  $\langle X(t) \rangle = m_x$ , a.s.  $X(t)$  对数学期望有各态历经性.

10. 设  $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$  是平稳过程, 且  $EX(t) = 1, R(\tau) = 1 + e^{-2|\tau|}$ . 试求随机变量

$$S = \int_0^1 X(t) dt$$

的数学期望和方差.

解:  $ES(t) = E\left[\int_0^1 X(t) dt\right] = \int_0^1 EX(t) dt = \int_0^1 1 dt = 1$

$$DS(t) = ES(t)^2 - [ES(t)]^2$$

$$ES(t)^2 = E \int_0^1 \int_0^1 X(t_1) X(t_2) dt_1 dt_2$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 EX(t_1) X(t_2) dt_1 dt_2$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 R_x(t_2 - t_1) dt_1 dt_2$$

$$\frac{z = t_2 - t_1}{s = t_1} \int_0^1 \int_{-s}^{1-s} R_x(z) |J| ds dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_{-s}^{1-s} (1 + e^{-2|z|}) dz ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_{-s}^0 (1 + e^{2z}) dz + \int_0^{1-s} (1 + e^{-2z}) dz ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( z \Big|_{-s}^0 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2z} \Big|_{-s}^0 + z \Big|_0^{1-s} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} \Big|_0^{1-s} \right) ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( s + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2s} + 1 - s - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(1-s)} + \frac{1}{2} \right) ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(1-s)} \right) ds$$

$$= 2s \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2s} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2(1-s)} \Big|_0^1 = 2 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} \quad \therefore DS(t) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= s \\ t_2 &= t + s \end{aligned}$$

$$|J| = \frac{\alpha(t_1, t_2)}{\alpha(s, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

14. 已知下列平稳过程  $X(t)$  的自相关函数, 试分别求出  $X(t)$  的功率谱密度.

(4)  $R_X(\tau) = \sigma^2 e^{-a|\tau|} (\cos b\tau - ab^{-1} \sin b|\tau|)$ , 其中  $a > 0$ .

解:  $S_X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma^2 e^{-a|\tau|} (\cos b\tau - ab^{-1} \sin b|\tau|) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} \cos b\tau e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau - ab^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} \sin b|\tau| e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} (e^{-i\omega\tau} + e^{i\omega\tau}) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau - \frac{ab^{-1}}{2i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} (e^{i\omega\tau} - e^{-i\omega\tau}) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-(\omega-b)\tau} + e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-i(\omega+b)\tau} d\tau + \frac{ab^{-1}}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-(\omega-b)\tau} - e^{-a|\tau|} e^{-i(\omega+b)\tau} d\tau \right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left( \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega-b)^2} + \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega+b)^2} \right) + \frac{ab^2}{b} \left( \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega-b)^2} - \frac{a}{a^2 + (\omega+b)^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-i\omega\tau} = \cos \omega\tau - i \sin \omega\tau \\ e^{i\omega\tau} = \cos \omega\tau + i \sin \omega\tau \end{cases}$$

16. 设随机过程

$$Y(t) = X(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi), \quad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

其中  $X(t)$  是平稳过程,  $\Phi$  为在区间  $(0, 2\pi)$  上均匀分布的随机变量,  $\omega_0$  为常数, 且  $X(t)$  与  $\Phi$  相互独立. 记  $X(t)$  的自相关函数为  $R_X(\tau)$ , 功率谱密度为  $S_X(\omega)$ . 试证:

(1)  $Y(t)$  是平稳过程, 且它的自相关函数为

$$R_Y(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau$$

(2)  $Y(t)$  的功率谱密度为

$$S_Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} [S_X(\omega - \omega_0) + S_X(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

证: (1)  $E\{Y(t)\} = E\{X(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi)\}$

$X(t)$  与  $\Phi$  独立  $E\{X(t)\} \cdot E\{\cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi)\}$

$$= E\{X(t)\} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$= E\{X(t)\} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} [\sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= 0$$

$$R_Y(t, t+\tau) = E\{Y(t)Y(t+\tau)\} = E\{X(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi) X(t+\tau) \cos(\omega_0(t+\tau) + \Phi)\}$$

$X(t)$  与  $\Phi$  独立  $E\{X(t)X(t+\tau)\} E\{\cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi) \cos(\omega_0(t+\tau) + \Phi)\}$

$$= R_X(\tau) \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega_0 t + \Phi) \cos(\omega_0(t+\tau) + \Phi) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$= R_X(\tau) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(2\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau + 2\varphi) + \cos \omega_0 \tau}{2} d\varphi$$

$$= R_X(\tau) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau + 2\varphi) \right]_0^{2\pi} + \cos \omega_0 \tau \cdot \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= R_X(\tau) \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi} (0 + 2\pi \cos \omega_0 \tau)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau = R_Y(\tau) \quad \text{只与 } \tau \text{ 相关}$$

$\therefore Y(t)$  是平稳过程且自相关函数为  $R_Y(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau$

$$(2) S_Y(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_Y(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau (\cos \omega\tau - i \sin \omega\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) \left[ \frac{\cos(\omega + \omega_0)\tau + \cos(\omega - \omega_0)\tau}{2} - i \frac{\sin(\omega + \omega_0)\tau + \sin(\omega - \omega_0)\tau}{2} \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) (\cos(\omega + \omega_0)\tau - i \sin(\omega + \omega_0)\tau) d\tau + \right.$$

$$\left. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) (\cos(\omega - \omega_0)\tau - i \sin(\omega - \omega_0)\tau) d\tau \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [S_X(\omega + \omega_0) + S_X(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

17. 设平稳过程

$$X(t) = a \cos(\Omega t + \Phi)$$

其中  $a$  是常数,  $\Phi$  是在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上均匀分布的随机变量,  $\Omega$  是具有分布密度  $f(x)$  为偶函数的随机变量, 且  $\Phi$  与  $\Omega$  相互独立. 试证  $X(t)$  的功率密度为  $S_x(\omega) = a^2 \pi f(\omega)$ .

解:  $E[X(t)] = E[a \cos(\Omega t + \Phi)] = a E[\cos \Omega t \cos \Phi - \sin \Omega t \sin \Phi]$   
 $= a [E \cos \Omega t E \cos \Phi - E \sin \Omega t E \sin \Phi] = 0$

$$R_X(\tau) = E[X(t)X(t+\tau)] = a^2 E[\cos(\Omega t + \Phi) \cos(\Omega t + \Omega \tau + \Phi)] = \frac{a^2}{2} E[\cos(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau + 2\Phi) + \cos \Omega \tau]$$

$$E \cos(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau + 2\Phi) = E[\cos(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau) \cos 2\Phi - \sin(2\Omega t + \Omega \tau) \sin 2\Phi] = 0$$

$$E \cos \Omega \tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x \tau \cdot f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \tau f(x) dx$$

$$\therefore R_X(\tau) = a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \tau f(x) dx$$

$$S_X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau = a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \tau f(x) dx \right] e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau$$

$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \tau f(x) dx \right] \cos \omega \tau d\tau = a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \tau \cos \omega \tau d\tau \right] f(x) dx$$

$$= a^2 \pi \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - x) f(x) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \delta(\omega + x) f(x) dx \right] = a^2 \pi \left( \int_0^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - x) f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 \delta(\omega - x') f(x') dx \right) = a^2 \pi f(\omega)$$

20. 设  $X(n) (n=0, \pm 1, \dots)$  是白噪声序列, 试证

$$Y(n) = \frac{1}{m} [X(n) + X(n-1) + \dots + X(n-m+1)] = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} X(n-i)$$

是一个平稳序列, 并求它的协方差函数.

证明:  $X(n) (n=0, \pm 1, \dots)$  为白噪声序列  $\therefore E[X(n)] = 0 \quad D[X(n)] = E[X(n)^2] = \sigma^2$

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

$$= \frac{1}{m} (0 + 0 + \dots + 0) = 0$$

$$R_Y(n, n+k) = E[Y(n)Y(n+k)] = E\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} X(n-i) \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} X(n+k-j)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m^2} E\left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} X(n-i) X(n+k-j)\right] = \frac{(m+k)\sigma^2}{m^2}$$

①  $n-i \neq n+k-j \quad E[X(n-i)X(n+k-j)] = 0$

②  $n-i = n+k-j \quad E[X(n-i)X(n+k-j)] = \sigma^2$  共  $(m+k)$  项.

与  $n$  无关.

故  $Y(n)$  是  $Y$  平稳序列

$$C_Y(t, t+\tau) = R_Y(t, t+\tau) - m_Y(t) m_Y(t+\tau)$$

$$= R_Y(t, t+\tau) - E[Y(t)] E[Y(t+\tau)]$$

$$= R_Y(t, t+\tau) - 0 \times 0 = \frac{(m+k)\sigma^2}{m^2}$$

21. 设  $\{X(t), t \in T\}, \{Y(t), t \in T\}$  是相互独立的实平稳过程,  $EX(t) = m_x, EY(t) = m_y$ , 令  $Z(t) = X(t)Y(t), t \in T$ .

(1) 试证:  $Z(t)$  是平稳过程, 而且  $Z(t)$  的自相关函数等于  $X(t)$  与  $Y(t)$  的自相关函数之积;

(2) 令

$$P(t) = X(t) - m_x$$

$$Q(t) = Y(t) - m_y$$

如果已知  $P(t)$  和  $Q(t)$  的自相关函数分别为

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

$$R_Q(\tau) = e^{-b|\tau|}, b > 0$$

试求  $Z(t)$  的协方差函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1) 证明: } E Z(t) &= E X(t) Y(t) \\ &\stackrel{X(t) \text{ 与 } Y(t) \text{ 独立}}{=} E X(t) \cdot E Y(t) \\ &= m_x m_y \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} R_Z(t, t+\tau) &= E Z(t) Z(t+\tau) \\ &= E X(t) Y(t) X(t+\tau) Y(t+\tau) \\ &= E X(t) X(t+\tau) \cdot E Y(t) Y(t+\tau) \\ &= R_X(\tau) \cdot R_Y(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore Z(t)$  是平稳过程, 且  $Z(t)$  的自相关函数等于  $X(t)$  与  $Y(t)$  的自相关函数之积.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2) } R_P(\tau) &= E P(t) P(t+\tau) \\ &= E (X(t) - m_x)(X(t+\tau) - m_x) \\ &= E (X(t) X(t+\tau) - m_x X(t) - m_x X(t+\tau) + m_x^2) \\ &= R_X(\tau) - m_x^2 - m_x^2 + m_x^2 \\ &= R_X(\tau) - m_x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R_X(\tau) = R_P(\tau) + m_x^2 \quad \text{同理} \quad R_Y(\tau) = R_Q(\tau) + m_y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore C_Z(t, t+\tau) &= R_Z(t, t+\tau) - m_Z(t) m_Z(t+\tau) \\ &= R_X(\tau) R_Y(\tau) - E Z(t) E Z(t+\tau) \\ &= (R_P(\tau) + m_x^2)(R_Q(\tau) + m_y^2) - m_x^2 m_y^2 \\ &= (e^{-a|\tau|} + m_x^2)(e^{-b|\tau|} + m_y^2) - m_x^2 m_y^2 \\ &= e^{-(a+b)|\tau|} + m_y^2 e^{-a|\tau|} + m_x^2 e^{-b|\tau|} \end{aligned}$$

22. 设有随机过程

$$X(t) = \cos(\eta t + \theta), \quad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

其中,  $\eta$  与  $\theta$  为相互独立的随机变量,  $\theta$  在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上服从均匀分布,  $\eta$  的密度为

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$$

试证  $X(t)$  是平稳过程, 并求它的自相关函数和谱密度.

证明:  $X(t) = \cos(\eta t + \theta) = \cos \eta t \cos \theta - \sin \eta t \sin \theta.$

$$\therefore E X(t) = E(\cos \eta t \cos \theta - \sin \eta t \sin \theta)$$

$$= E(\cos \eta t \cos \theta) - E(\sin \eta t \sin \theta)$$

$\eta$  与  $\theta$  独立  
 $= E \cos \eta t E \cos \theta - E \sin \eta t \cdot E \sin \theta.$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \eta t \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+\eta^2)} d\eta \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta \quad \rightarrow 0$$

$$- \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \eta t \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+\eta^2)} d\eta \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta \quad \rightarrow 0$$

$$= 0.$$

$$R_X(t, t+\tau) = E X(t) X(t+\tau)$$

$$= E \cos(\eta t + \theta) \cos(\eta(t+\tau) + \theta).$$

$$= E \frac{\cos(\eta t + \eta \tau + \theta) + \cos \eta \tau}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E \cos(\eta t + \eta \tau + \theta) + \frac{1}{2} E \cos \eta \tau.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E \cos(\eta t + \eta \tau) \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} E \sin(\eta t + \eta \tau) \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} E \cos \eta \tau.$$

$$= 0 - 0 + \frac{1}{2} E \cos \eta \tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x \tau \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \tau \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$$

由17题  $a=1$

$$\therefore S_X(\omega) = a^2 \pi \varphi(\omega) = 1^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+\omega^2)} = \frac{1}{1+\omega^2}$$

24. 设  $s(t)$  是一个周期为  $L$  的实函数,  $\Phi$  是一个在  $(0, L)$  上均匀分布的随机变量, 那么

$$X(t) = S(t + \Phi), t \in T$$

称为一个随机相位过程, 试验证它是一个平稳过程.

证明:  $E X(t) = E S(t + \Phi)$

$$= \int_0^L S(t + \varphi) \cdot \frac{1}{L} d\varphi$$

$$\frac{\varphi' = t + \varphi}{\varphi = \varphi' - t} \frac{1}{L} \int_t^{t+L} S(\varphi') d\varphi'$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L S(\varphi') d\varphi'$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L S(t) dt.$$

$S(t)$  周期为  $L$   
 $\in \mathbb{C}$  (为实数)

$$R_x(t, t+\tau) = E X(t) X(t+\tau) = E S(t + \Phi) S(t + \tau + \Phi)$$

$$= \int_0^L S(t + \varphi) S(t + \tau + \varphi) \cdot \frac{1}{L} \cdot d\varphi.$$

$$\frac{\varphi' = t + \varphi}{\varphi = \varphi' - t} \frac{1}{L} \int_t^{t+\tau+L} S(\varphi') S(\varphi' + \tau) d\varphi'$$

$$\frac{\text{S(t) 周期为 } L}{\text{L}} \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L S(t) S(t + \tau) d\tau.$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} E S(t) S(t + \tau)$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} R(\tau) \quad \text{与 } t \text{ 无关}$$

综上,  $X(t) = S(t + \Phi)$  是一个平稳过程.