

Temporal Characteristics of Random Processes

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Based on
Probability, Random Variables and Random Signal Principles,
P.Z. Peebles,Jr. and B. Shi

Outline

- 1 The concepts of the random process

Random Variable Definition

a random variable

a real **function** over a **sample space** $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n\}$

$$s \rightarrow X(s)$$

$$x = X(s)$$

a random variable : a capital letter X

a particular value : a lowercase letter x

a sample space $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n\}$

an element of S : s

Random Variable Example

Example

$$X(s_1) = x_1$$

$$s_1 \longrightarrow x_1$$

$$X(s_2) = x_2$$

$$s_2 \longrightarrow x_2$$

...

...

$$X(s_n) = x_n$$

$$s_n \longrightarrow x_n$$

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n\}$$

a sample space

 X

a random variable

Random Process

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

a function of both outcome s and time t
assign a **time function** to every outcome s

$$x(t, s)$$

the family of such **time functions** is called a **random process**

$$X(t, s)$$

Ensemble of time functions

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

$X(t, s)$ represents a family or ensemble of time functions

$x(t, s)$ represents a sample function, an ensemble member, a realization of the process

a random process $X(t, s)$ represents a single time function when t is a variable and s is fixed at an outcome

Random Process Example

Example

$$X(t, s_1) = x_1(t)$$

$$s_1 \longrightarrow x_1(t)$$

$$X(t, s_2) = x_2(t)$$

$$s_2 \longrightarrow x_2(t)$$

...

...

$$X(t, s_n) = x_n(t)$$

$$s_n \longrightarrow x_n(t)$$

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n\}$$

a sample space

$$X(t)$$

a random process

Short-form notation

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the short-form notation $x(t)$ to represent a specific waveform of a random process $X(t)$

$$x(t) = x(t, s)$$

$$X(t) = X(t, s)$$

Random variables with time

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

a random process $X(t, s)$ represents a **single time function** when t is a variable and s is fixed at an outcome

a random process $X(t, s)$ represents a **single random variable** when both t and s are fixed at a time and an outcome, respectively

$$X_i = X(t_i, s) = X(t_i) \quad \text{random variable}$$

$$X(t, s) = X(t) \quad \text{random process}$$

An alphabet

N Gaussian random variables

Definition

the **alphabet** of $X(t)$ is the set of its possible values

classify random processes according to

- the values of t for which the process is defined
- the alphabet of the random variable $X = X(t)$ at time t

Classification of Random Processes (1)

N Gaussian random variables

- a continuous **alphabet** continuous **time** random process
- a discrete **alphabet** continuous **time** random process
- a continuous **alphabet** discrete **time** random process
- a discrete **alphabet** discrete **time** random process

Classification of Random Processes(2)

N Gaussian random variables

- a continuous **alphabet** continuous **time** random process
 - $X(t)$ has continuous values and t has continuous values
- a discrete **alphabet** continuous **time** random process
 - $X(t)$ has discrete values and t has continuous values
- a continuous **alphabet** discrete **time** random process
 - $X(t)$ has continuous values and t has discrete values
- a discrete **alphabet** discrete **time** random process
 - $X(t)$ has discrete values and t has discrete values

Deterministic and Non-deterministic Processes

N Gaussian random variables

a sample function

- A process is **non-deterministic** if future values of any sample function cannot be predicted exactly from observed past values
- A process is **deterministic** if future values of any sample function can be predicted from observed past values

Deterministic Random Process Example

N Gaussian random variables

$$X(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 + \Theta)$$

A , Θ , or ω_0 (or all) can be random variables.

Any one sample function corresponds to the above equation with particular values of these random variables.

Therefore the knowledge of the sample function prior to any time instance fully allows the prediction of the sample function's future values because all the necessary information is known

