

第一章

1.1 证明: 1° 由数学期望的定义, 且 X 是非负随机变量, 有: $E(N) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nP(N=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nP(N=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(N=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} P(N=i) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N \geq n)$, 令 $m = n-1$, 有: $E(N) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N \geq n) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(N \geq m+1) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(N > m) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(N > n)$. 2° 先证明一般情况. 由数学期望的定义, 且 X 是非负随机变量, 有: $E(X^n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^n dF(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x nt^{n-1} dt dF(x) = \int_0^{\infty} nt^{n-1} \int_t^{\infty} dF(x) dt = \int_0^{\infty} nt^{n-1}(1-F(t)) dt = \int_0^{\infty} nx^{n-1}(1-F(x)) dx \quad (n \geq 1)$. 取 $n=1$, 有: $E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} (1-F(x)) dx$.

1.3 解: 1° 因为: $(N_1 + N_2 = n) = \bigcup_{k=0}^n (N_1 = n-k, N_2 = k)$, 所以 $P(N_1 + N_2 = n) = P(\bigcup_{k=0}^n (N_1 = n-k, N_2 = k)) = \sum_{k=0}^n P(N_1 = n-k)P(N_2 = k) = ((\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n / n!)e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$. 为参数为 $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ 的 Poisson 分布. 2° 当 $1 \leq k \leq n$ 时, $P(N_1 = k | N_1 + N_2 = n) = P(N_1 = k, N_2 = n-k) / P(N_1 + N_2 = n) = ((\lambda_1^k \lambda_2^{n-k}) / (k!(n-k)!)) / ((\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n / n!) = C_n^k (\lambda_1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))^k (\lambda_2 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))^{n-k} \sim B(n, \lambda_1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))$ 是参数为 $(n, \lambda_1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))$ 的二项分布. 3° 证明: 因为 N_1, N_2, N_3 相互独立, 对 $\forall m, n \in N$, 有: $P(N_1 + N_2 = m, N_3 = n) = \sum_{k=0}^m P(N_1 = k, N_2 = m-k, N_3 = n) = \sum_{k=0}^m P(N_1 = k)P(N_2 = m-k)P(N_3 = n) = P(N_3 = n) \sum_{k=0}^m P(N_1 = k)P(N_2 = m-k) = P(N_3 = n)P(N_1 + N_2 = m)$ 因此, $N_1 + N_2$ 和 N_3 相互独立. 4° 解: 由第二问中的结论: $P(N_1 = k | N_1 + N_2 = n) \sim B(n, \lambda_1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))$, 由二项分布的数学期望公式得: $E(N_1 | N_1 + N_2 = n) = \lambda_1 n / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$. 故: $E(N_1 | N_1 + N_2) = (\lambda_1 (N_1 + N_2)) / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$. 又因为 N_1 和 N_2 独立, 所以 $E(N_1 + N_2 | N_1) = E(N_1 | N_1) + E(N_2 | N_1) = N_1 + E(N_2 | N_1) = N_1 + \lambda_2$.

1.5 解: 先分析, 由于 X_i 非负, 所以 ξ 取负整数的可能为 0, 考察 ξ 取非负整数的可能, 对 $\forall k \geq 0$: $(\xi = k) = (\sum_{i=1}^N X_i = k) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = k, N = n) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (N = n, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = k)$ 又 $\sum_{i=1}^k X_i \sim B(k, p)$, 且 N 与 $\{X_n\}$ 独立, 有: $P(\xi = k) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} (P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = k)P(N = n)) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} ((\lambda^n / n!)e^{-\lambda})(C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}) = ((\lambda p)^k / k!)e^{-\lambda p}$. $\xi \sim Po(\lambda p)$ 仍然是泊松分布, 所以: $E(\xi) = D(\xi) = \lambda p$

1.10 解: 对任意 $t \geq 0$, 记: $N(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n I_{(X_i \leq t)} = \sum_{i=1}^n I_{(X_i \leq t)}$ 1° 由 $0 \leq X_{(1)} \leq X_{(n)}$, 考虑 $0 < x < y$, 并取充分小的 $h > 0$ 满足: $x < x+h < y < y+h$. 记事件: $A = (N(x) = 0, N(x+h) - N(x) = 1, N(y) - N(x+h) = n-2, N(y+h) - N(y) = 1); B = (x < X_{(1)} \leq x+h, y < X_{(n)} \leq y+h)$; 显然有: $A \subset B$, 且 $B = A + B\bar{A}$. 且由 Poisson 过程的定义, 有 $P(B\bar{A}) = o(h^2)$, 那么: $f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}}(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (P(B)/h^2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (P(A)/h^2 + o(h^2)/h^2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (P(A)/h^2)$ 而 $P(A) = (n(n-1)\lambda^2(e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-\lambda y})^{n-2}e^{-\lambda(x+y)}h^2 + o(h^2))$ 所以: $f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}}(x, y) = (n(n-$

1) $\lambda^2(e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-\lambda y})^{n-2}e^{-\lambda(x+y)}I_{(0 < x < y)}$ 2° 记事件: $C = (N(x) = i-1, N(x+h) - N(x) = 1)$; $B = (N(x) = i-1, N(x+h) - N(x) \geq 2)$; $D = (x < X_{(i)} \leq x+h) = C + D\bar{C}$; 又因为 $D\bar{C} \subset DB$, 且由 Poisson 过程的定义, 显然有: $P(DB) = o(h^2)$, 那么: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}(P(D)/h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}(P(C)/h) = iC_n^i(1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{i-1}\lambda e^{-\lambda(n-i+1)x}I_{(x \geq 0)}$ 所以: $f_{X_{(i)}}(x) = i\lambda C_n^i(1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{i-1}e^{-\lambda(n-i+1)x}I_{(x \geq 0)}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 3° 对 $\forall x \geq 0$, 因为 X_1 和 X_2 相互独立, 所以: $P(X_1 + X_2 \leq x) = \int_0^\infty P(X_1 + X_2 \leq x | X_1 = t_1) dP(X_1 \leq t_1) = \int_0^\infty P(X_2 \leq x - t_1 | X_1 = t_1) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t_1} dt_1 = \int_0^\infty P(X_2 \leq x - t_1) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t_1} dt_1 = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda_2(x-t_1)}) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t_1} dt_1$. 如果 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 那么: $P(X_1 + X_2 \leq x) = (1 + (\lambda_1/(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1))e^{-\lambda_2 x} + (\lambda_2/(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2))e^{-\lambda_1 x})I_{(x > 0)}$. 如果 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$, 那么: $P(X_1 + X_2 \leq x) = (1 - (1 + \lambda x)e^{-\lambda x})I_{(x > 0)}$.

1.14 证明: 1° 对 $\forall \omega \in (Y = y_j)$, 有: $E(X|Y) = E(X|Y = y_j)$ 那么 $(Y = y_j)$ 时: $E(E(X|Y, Z)|Y) = E(E(X|Y, Z)|Y = y_j) = E(\sum_{l,k} E(X|Y = y_l, Z = z_k)I_{(Y=y_l, Z=z_k)} | Y = y_j) = \sum_{l,k} E(X|Y = y_l, Z = z_k)E(I_{(Y=y_l, Z=z_k)} | Y = y_j) = \sum_k E(X|Y = y_j, Z = z_k)P(Z = z_k | Y = y_j) = E(X|Y = y_j)$, 因此: $E[E(X|Y, Z)|Y] = E(X|Y)$. 2° $E[E(X|Y)|Y, Z] = \sum_{j,k} E(E(X|Y)|Y = y_j, Z = z_k)I_{(Y=y_j, Z=z_k)} = \sum_{j,k} E(\sum_l E(X|Y = y_l)I_{(Y=y_l)} | Y = y_j, Z = z_k)I_{(Y=y_j, Z=z_k)} = \sum_{j,k} (\sum_l E(X|Y = y_l)E(I_{(Y=y_l)} | Y = y_j, Z = z_k))I_{(Y=y_j, Z=z_k)} = \sum_{j,k} E(X|Y = y_j)I_{(Y=y_j, Z=z_k)} = \sum_j E(X|Y = y_j) \sum_k I_{(Y=y_j, Z=z_k)} = \sum_j E(X|Y = y_j)I_{(Y=y_j)} = E(X|Y)$.

1.15 解: 1° 采用微元法: 注意到当 $x < 0$ 时, $f_{X|X \geq 0}(x) = 0$. 对 $\forall x \geq 0$, 因为: $P(x \leq X \leq x+h | X \geq 0) = P(x \leq X \leq x+h)/(1 - \Phi(-\mu/\sigma))$ 所以: $f_{X|X \geq 0}(x) = (1/(1 - \Phi(-\mu/\sigma))) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} P(x \leq X \leq x+h)/h = (1/(1 - \Phi(-\mu/\sigma)))(1/(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma))e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}I_{x \geq 0}$. 2° $E(X|X \geq 0) = \int_0^\infty x f_{X|X \geq 0}(x) dx = (1/(1 - \Phi(-\mu/\sigma)))(1/(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)) \int_0^\infty x e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2} dx = 2.055$.

第二章

2.1 解: 题中并没有指明这是 Poisson 过程, 应该当作一般计数过程来理解. 1° 由 $(N(t) \geq n) = (S_n \leq t)$, 并且 $(N(t) < n) = (N(t) \geq n)^C$; $(S_n > t) = (S_n \leq t)^C$, 所以: $(N(t) < n) = (S_n > t)$. 2° 若计数过程具有 Poisson 过程的性质, 可不考虑同一时刻有 2 个以上“顾客”到达的情况, 即可忽略 $P(S_n = S_{n+1}) = 0$ 的小概率事件, 假设 $S_n < S_{n+1}$, 则由 $(N(t) \leq n) = (N(t) < n+1) = (S_{n+1} > t)$ 知 $(N(t) \leq n) \supset (S_n \geq t)$. 若是普通的计数过程, 则 $S_n \leq S_{n+1}$, 当 $S_n = S_{n+1} = t$ 时, $N(t) = n+1 > n$, 两者无包含关系. 3° 这两个事件分别是 2° 中两个事件的补集, 由 2° 的结论, 这两个事件也彼此互不包含. 4° $(W(t) > x) = (S_{N(t)+1} - t > x) = (S_{N(t)+1} > t+x)$, 又 $(N(t) < n) \iff (S(n) > t)$, 所以 $(S_{N(t)+1} > t+x) = (N(t+x) < N(t)+1) = (N(t+x) - N(t) < 1) = (N(t+x) - N(t) = 0)$

2.3 解: 1° 由 Poisson 分布增量独立性: $E[N(t)N(t+s)] = E[N(t)(N(t+s) - N(t) + N(t))] = E[N(t)(N(t+s) - N(t))] + E[N(t)N(t)] = E[N(t)]E[(N(t+s) - N(t))] + E[N(t)N(t)] = (\lambda t)(\lambda s) + (\lambda t)^2 + \lambda t = (\lambda t)(\lambda s + \lambda t + 1)$. 2° 由 Poisson 分布增量独立性: $E(N(s+t)|N(s) = m) = E(N(s+t) - N(s) + N(s)|N(s) = m) = E(N(s+t) - N(s)|N(s) = m) + m = \lambda t + m$. 故: $E(N(s+t)|N(s)) = \lambda t + N(s)$. 则 $E(N(s+t)|N(s))$ 的值域为 $(\lambda t, 1 + \lambda t, 2 + \lambda t, \dots)$. 其分布 $P(E(N(s+t)|N(s)) = n + \lambda t) = P(N(s) = n) = ((\lambda s)^n/n!)e^{-\lambda s}$ ($n \in N_0$). 3° 由 Poisson 过程增量平稳性, 对 $\forall 0 \leq s \leq t$, 可知: $P(N(s) \leq N(t)) = P(N(t) - N(s) \geq 0) = P(N(t-s) \geq 0)$. 而 $N(t-s) \geq 0$ 是必然事件, 故 $P(N(s) \leq N(t)) = 1$. 4° 由 Poisson 过程增量平稳性, $P(N(t) - N(s) > \varepsilon) = P(N(t-s) > \varepsilon)$. 又由 Poisson 过程的定义, $P(N(t-s) = 1) = \lambda(t-s) + o(t-s)$; $P(N(t-s) \geq 2) = o(t-s)$. 即有: $P(N(t-s) \geq 1) = \lambda(t-s) + o(t-s)$, 故 $\lim_{t \rightarrow s} P(N(t-s) \geq 1) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow s} P(N(t-s) = 0) = 1$, 又 $\varepsilon > 0$, 则有: $\lim_{t \rightarrow s} P(N(t-s) > \varepsilon) = 0$.

2.16 解: 令 $\{X_n^*\} = \{X_n - \delta\}$, 则 $\{X_n^*\}$ i.i.d, 且 X_n^* 的 p.d.f 为: $f(x^*) = \rho e^{-\rho x^*} I_{(x^* > 0)}$. 即 $\{X_n^*\} \sim Ex(\rho)$, 对应的 $N^*(t)$ 是时齐 Poisson 过程. 若求 $P(N(t) \geq k) = P(S_k \leq t) = P(\sum_{i=1}^k X_i \leq t) = P(\sum_{i=1}^k (X_i^* + \delta) \leq t)$, 即 $P(\sum_{i=1}^k X_i^* \leq t - k\delta) = P(S_k^* \leq t - k\delta) = P(N^*(t - k\delta) \geq k)$, 由 Poisson 过程的定义, 得: $P(N^*(t - k\delta) \geq k) = 1 - P(N^*(t - k\delta) < k) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\rho(t - k\delta))^i e^{-\rho(t - k\delta)} / i!$ ($t \geq k\delta$). 也就是更新过程中的概率 $P(N(t) \geq k) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\rho t - \rho k\delta)^i e^{-\rho(t - k\delta)} / i!$ ($t \geq k\delta$).

2.17 解: 由于 $f(x) = \lambda^2 x e^{-\lambda x}$, 故 $\tilde{F}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} dF(t) = \lambda^2 / (s^2 + 2s\lambda)$. 那么由 (2.9.6) 式可知, $\tilde{m}(s) = \tilde{F}(s) / (1 - \tilde{F}(s)) = (\lambda/2)(1/s - 1/(s + 2\lambda))$. 进行反拉氏变换得 $'(t) = (\lambda/2)(1 - e^{-2\lambda t})$, 由 $\tilde{m}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} dm(t)$ 可知: $m(t) = \int m'(t) dt = \lambda t/2 + e^{-2\lambda t}/4 + A$, 再利用 $m(0) = 0$ 得 $m(t) = \lambda t/2 + (e^{-2\lambda t} - 1)/4$.

2.24 解: Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 独立但是不同分布, 证明如下. 先求 $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$ 的联合概率密度函数. 仿照定理 2.2.1 的证明, 令: $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$, 取充分小的 $h > 0$, 则 $P(x_1 < X_{(1)} < x_1 + h < x_2 < X_{(2)} < x_2 + h < \dots < x_n < X_{(n)} < x_n + h) = n! P(x_1 < X_1 < x_1 + h < x_2 < X_2 < x_2 + h < \dots < x_n < X_n < x_n + h)$, 又由 $\{X_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 独立同指数分布, 那么: $\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} P(x_1 < X_{(1)} < x_1 + h < x_2 < X_{(2)} < x_2 + h < \dots < x_n < X_{(n)} < x_n + h) / h^n = n! \lambda^n e^{-\lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)}$. 则 $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$ 的联合概率密度函数为: $g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = n! \lambda^n e^{-\lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)} I_{(0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n)}$. 再注意到: $Y_1 = X_{(1)}, Y_2 = X_{(2)} - X_{(1)}, \dots, Y_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(n-1)}$, 令 $y_1 = x_1, y_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ ($i \geq 2$), 则变换的雅可比矩阵为 J , 可知 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 的联合概率密度函数为: $f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \|J\| n! \lambda^n e^{-\lambda(\sum_{m=1}^n (n-m+1)y_m)} I_{(y_1 > 0, y_2 > 0, \dots, y_n > 0)}$. 由如下引理: 如果 X_1, X_2 的联合概率密度函数 $f(x_1, x_2)$ 可以表示为 $f(x_1, x_2) = Ag(x_1)g(x_2)$, 其中 A 为常数项, 可以知道 X_1, X_2 彼此独立. 可以知: $f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \|J\| \prod_{m=1}^n g(y_m)$.

其中, $g(y_m) = \lambda(n-m+1)e^{-\lambda(n-m+1)y_m}I_{(y_m>0)}$, 因此, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 独立但是不同分布.

2.25 解: 1° 同分布但是不独立, 证明如下. 由定理 2.4.2 可知: S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n 在 $N(t) = n$ 条件下的概率密度函数是: $f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n) = n!/t^n I_{(0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n \leq t)}$. 记 $X_1 = S_1, X_2 = S_2 - S_1, \dots, X_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$, 易知其联合概率密度函数为: $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = n!/t^n I_{(0 < x_k, x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \leq t)}$. 积分得 $F_{X_k}(x) = 1 - (1 - x/t)^n$, 因此 $\{X_k\}$ 同分布, 但是 $f(x_1)f(x_2)\dots f(x_n) = (n!/t^n) \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x/t)^{i-1} \neq n!/t^n$, 因此 $\{X_k\}$ 不独立. 2° 分两种情况讨论: 当 $N(t) = 0$ 时, 由指数分布的无记忆性: $E(S_1|N(t) = 0) = E(X_1|N(t) = 0) = E(X_1|X_1 > t) = t + 1/\lambda$. 当 $N(t) = k \geq 1$ 时, 由定理 2.4.2 可知, (S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k) 与 $[0, t]$ 上的相互独立的同均匀分布的顺序统计量的分布函数相同, 故有: $E(S_1|N(t) = k) = E(U_{(1)}) = t/(k+1)$. 分布律为: $P(E(S_1|N(t)) = E(S_1|N(t) = 0) = t + 1/\lambda) = e^{-\lambda t}$; $P(E(S_1|N(t)) = E(S_1|N(t) = k) = t/(k+1)) = (\lambda t)^k e^{-\lambda t}/k! \ (k \geq 1)$. 3° 同样分两种情况讨论: 当 $N(t) \geq k$ 时, 由第一问知 $S_1, S_2 - S_1, \dots, S_k - S_{k-1}$ 同分布, 则: $E(S_k|N(t)) = E((S_k - S_{k-1}) + (S_{k-1} - S_{k-2}) + \dots + (S_2 - S_1) + S_1|N(t)) = kt/(N(t)+1)$. 当 $N(t) < k$ 时, 同样由指数分布的无记忆性得: $E(S_k|N(t)) = t + (k - N(t))/\lambda$. 分布律为: $P(E(S_k|N(t)) = E(S_k|N(t) = n) = (\lambda t)^n e^{-\lambda t}/n!$.

2.26 解: 1° 对 $\forall 0 < x < y$, 取充分小的 h , 使得 $0 < x < S_2 \leq x+h < y < S_5 \leq y+h$, 记事件: $B = \{0 < x < S_2 \leq x+h < y < S_5 \leq y+h\}$; $A = \{N(x) = 1, N(x+h) = 2, N(y) = 4, N(y+h) = 5\}$, 则: $B = A \cup (B \cup \bar{A})$, 所以 $P(B) = P(A) + P(B \cup \bar{A})$. 由 Poisson 过程的定义知道: $P(B \cup \bar{A}) = o(h^2)$. 故 $P(B) = (\lambda x e^{-\lambda x})(\lambda h)(\lambda(y-x-h)^2/2)e^{-\lambda(y-x-h)} + o(h^2)$. 则 (S_2, S_5) 的联合概率密度函数为: $f(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} P(B)/h^2 = \lambda^5 x(y-x)^2 e^{-\lambda y}/2 I_{(y>x>0)}$. 2° 运用公式 $E(X) = E(X|Y)P(Y) + E(X|\bar{Y})P(\bar{Y})$, 有: $E(S_1) = E(S_1|N(t) = 0)P(N(t) = 0) + E(S_1|N(t) \geq 1)P(N(t) \geq 1)$, 即: $1/\lambda = (t+1/\lambda)e^{-\lambda t} + E(S_1|N(t) \geq 1)(1 - e^{-\lambda t})$, 解得: $E(S_1|N(t) \geq 1) = 1/\lambda - (te^{-\lambda t})/(1 - e^{-\lambda t})$. 3° 由 Poisson 过程定义, 在 $N(t) = 1$ 的条件下, $(S_2 - t)$ 与 S_1 是独立的. 故 S_2 与 S_1 是独立的. 又在 $N(t) = 1$ 的条件下, S_1 是 $(0, t]$ 上的均匀分布, 而 $(S_2 - t)$ 是指数分布 (无记忆性), 故 $f_{S_1, S_2}(t_1, t_2) = \lambda e^{-\lambda(t_2 - t_1)}/t I_{(0 < t_1 < t_2)}$.

第三章

3.1 (1) 解: 1° $E(X_2) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (iP(X_2 = i)) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (i(\sum_{j=1}^3 P(X_2 = i|X_1 = j)P(X_1 = j|X_0 = 3))) = 23/9$. 2° 计算知: $E(X_2|X_1 = 2) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (iP(X_2 = i|X_1 = 2)) = 7/3$ 且 $E(X_2|X_1 = 3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (iP(X_2 = i|X_1 = 3)) = 8/3$, 分布为: $P(E(X_2|X_1) = 7/3) = P(X_1 = 2) = 1/3$ $P(E(X_2|X_1) = 8/3) = P(X_1 = 3) = 2/3$. 3° 计算

知: $E(X_3|X_2=1)=1$ $E(X_3|X_2=2)=7/3$ $E(X_3|X_2=3)=8/3$. 分布为: $P(E(X_3|X_2)=1)=P(X_2=1)=1/3$ $P(E(X_3|X_2)=7/3)=P(X_2=2)=2/9$ $P(E(X_3|X_2)=8/3)=P(X_2=3)=6/9$. $4^\circ \pi(2)=\pi(0)\mathbf{P}_1^2=(1/9, 2/9, 6/9)$.

(2) 解: $P(T=1|X_0=3)=P(X_1=1|X_0=3)=0$; $P(T=2|X_0=3)=P(X_2=1, X_1 \neq 1|X_0=3)=1/9$; $P(T=3|X_0=3)=P(X_3=1, X_2 \neq 1, X_1 \neq 1|X_0=3)=\sum_{i=2}^3 \sum_{j=2}^3 P(X_3=1, X_2=i, X_1=j|X_0=3)=2/27$. $E(T \wedge 4|X_0=3)=\sum_{i=1}^3 (iP(T=i|X_0=3))+4P(T \geq 4|X_0=3)=\sum_{i=1}^3 (iP(T=i|X_0=3))+4[1-P(T < 4|X_0=3)]=100/27$. s(3) 解: 由定义: $f_{11}^{(n)}=P(T_{11}=n|X_0=1)=P(X_n=1, X_l \neq 1, 1 \leq l \leq n-1|X_0=1)$. 有: $f_{11}^{(1)}=p_{11}^{(1)}=0$; $f_{11}^{(n)}=p_{12}f_{21}^{(n-1)}+p_{13}f_{31}^{(n-1)}=(2/3)^{n-2}/3$ ($n \geq 2$). 因此: $ET_{11}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nf_{11}^{(n)})=4$.

3.7 解 1° 由 $\pi=\pi\mathbf{P}$ 得 $\pi_1=0.5\pi_1+0.3\pi_2+0.2\pi_3$, $\pi_2=0.4\pi_1+0.4\pi_2+0.3\pi_3$ 及 $\pi_1+\pi_2+\pi_3=1$, 解得 $\pi_1=21/62, \pi_2=23/62, \pi_3=18/62$, 故 $\pi=(21/62, 23/62, 18/62)$.

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{ij}^{(n)}=\pi_j=1/\mu_j$, 故 $\mu_1=62/21, \mu_2=62/23, \mu_3=62/18$. 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}^n=$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 21/62 & 23/62 & 18/62 \\ 21/62 & 23/62 & 18/62 \\ 21/62 & 23/62 & 18/62 \end{bmatrix}. 2^\circ \text{ 由 } \pi(0)=\pi(0)\mathbf{P} \text{ 得}$$

$\pi(0)=(21/62, 23/62, 18/62)$, 此时马氏链是平稳的. $EX_n=\sum_{i=1}^3 (i\pi_i(n))=121/62$

且 $E(X_n)^2=\sum_{i=1}^3 (i^2\pi_i(n))=275/62$, 那么 $DX_n=E(X_n)^2-(EX_n)^2 \approx 0.627$

3.11 证: 1° 由马氏性, 对 $\forall n \in N: E(e^{-2\alpha X_{n+1}}|X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n)=E(e^{-2\alpha X_{n+1}}|X_n)$. 又: $E(e^{-2\alpha X_{n+1}}|X_n=i)=\sum_{j=0}^N (e^{-2\alpha j} p_{ij})=\sum_{j=0}^N (C_N^j (e^{-2\alpha} \pi_i)^j (1-\pi_i)^{N-j})=e^{-2\alpha i}$. 所以: $E(e^{-2\alpha X_{n+1}}|X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n)=e^{-2\alpha X_n}$. 2° 令 $V_n=e^{-2\alpha X_n}$, 由上面的证明, V_n 是鞅. 令 $T=\min(n: X_n=0 \text{ 或 } X_n=N)$ 参照第四章的定理 4.3.2 可以证明 T 关于 V_n 是停时. 所以有 $EV_T=EV_0$. 又 $EV_T=e^{-2\alpha N} P_N(k)+e^{-2\alpha 0} (1-P_N(k)), EV_0=e^{-2\alpha k}$. 因此得 $P_N(k)=(1-e^{-2\alpha k})/(1-e^{-2\alpha N})$.

3.14 证明: 1° 我们记 $T_n=\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i-Y_i)$, 则 $T_n, n \geq 0$ 是 M.C., 状态空间 $S=S_1 \cup S_0$, $S_1=-1, 0, 1$ 为瞬时态集, $S_0=-2, 2$ 为吸收态集. 定义: $p=p_1(1-$

$$p_2) \quad q=p_2(1-p_1), \text{ 状态转移矩阵为: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ q & 1-p-q & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & q & 1-p-q & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & 1-p-q & p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{记 } \mathbf{P}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p-q & p & 0 \\ q & 1-p-q & p \\ 0 & q & 1-p-q \end{bmatrix} \text{ 为瞬时态转移矩阵, 有: } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{P}_0^k =$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_0)^{-1} = (1/((p+q)(p^2+q^2))) \begin{bmatrix} ((p+q)^2 - pq) & p(p+q) & p^2 \\ q(p+q) & (p+q)^2 & p(p+q) \\ q^2 & q(p+q) & ((p+q)^2 - pq) \end{bmatrix}.$$

那么: $g_{-2}(0) = (0, 1, 0)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_0)^{-1}(q, 0, 0)^T = q^2/(p^2 + q^2)$; $g_2(0) = (0, 1, 0)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_0)^{-1}(0, 0, p)^T = p^2/(p^2 + q^2)$. 所以, 在 $p_1 > p_2$ 的条件下, 误判 $p_2 > p_1$ 的概率为: $g_{-2}(0)/(g_{-2}(0) + g_2(0)) = 1/(1 + (p/q)^2) = 1/(1 + \lambda^2)$. 2° 采用

上问中的定义, 有: $EN = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kP(N = k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(0, 1, 0)\mathbf{P}_0^{k-1}(q, 0, p)^T = (0, 1, 0)(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k\mathbf{P}_0^{k-1})(q, 0, p)^T = (0, 1, 0)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_0)^{-2}(q, 0, p)^T = (0, 1, 0)(1/((p+q)^2(p^2 + q^2)^2)) \begin{bmatrix} ((p+q)^2 - pq)^2 & p^2(p+q)^2 & p^4 \\ q^2(p+q)^2 & (p+q)^4 & p^2(p+q)^2 \\ q^4 & q^2(p+q)^2 & ((p+q)^2 - pq)^2 \end{bmatrix} (q, 0, p)^T = (2p + 2q)/(p^2 + q^2) = (2(\lambda^2 - 1))/((p_1 - p_2)(\lambda^2 + 1)).$

3.18 解: 1° 由题意可知, 从 $X_0 = 1$ 出发, 被 0 吸收所需要的步数必然为奇数, 设步数为 $2k+1 (k \geq 0, k \in N)$. 其中有 $k+1$ 步向左运动, k 步向右运动, 且彼此相间. 那么 $P(T_1 = 2k+1 | X_0 = 1) = p^k q^{k+1}$. 同理, 质点被 3 吸收所需要的步数必然为偶数, 设步数为 $2k+2 (k \geq 0, k \in N)$. 其中有 k 步向左运动, $k+2$ 步向右运动, 除最后两步连续向右以外, 左右运动彼此相间. 那么 $P(T_1 = 2k+2 | X_0 = 1) = p^{k+2} q^k$. 2° 即求最终被 3 吸收的概率. 有: $P(X_{T_1} = 3 | X_0 = 1) = (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k p^{k+2}) / (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [q^k p^{k+2} + p^k q^{k+1}]) = p^2 / (1 - p + p^2)$

3.20 解: 1° 由转移概率矩阵知, 这是一个非周期的不可约 M.C. 考察它是否具有平稳分布. 由 $\pi = \pi \mathbf{P}$ 得 $\pi_1 = 5\pi_1/8 + \pi_2/3 + 3\pi_3/4$, $\pi_2 = \pi_1/4 + \pi_2/2 + \pi_3/4$ 及 $\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1$, 解得 $\pi_1 = 44/81, \pi_2 = 27/81, \pi_3 = 10/81$, 此时: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 44/81 & 27/81 & 10/81 \\ 44/81 & 27/81 & 10/81 \\ 44/81 & 27/81 & 10/81 \end{bmatrix}$. 并且有: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_n | X_0 = 1) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (i\pi(i)) = 128/81$.

2° $(T_1 = k)$ 和 $(\tau_1 = k)$ 仅与 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k 有关, 而与 X_{k+1}, X_{k+2}, \dots 无关, 因此 T_1 和 τ_1 是停时的. 3° $(T_1 = k) = (X_0 = X_1 = \dots = X_{k-1} = 1, X_k = 2) \cup (X_0 = X_1 = \dots = X_{k-1} = 1, X_k = 3)$, 因此: $P(T_1 = k) = p_{11}^{k-1}(p_{21} + p_{31}) = (5/8)^{k-1}(3/8)$.

$E(T_1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kP(T_1 = k) = (3/5)\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k(5/8)^k) = 8/3$. 下面求将 $E(\tau_1)$, 将 T_1 作为

初始状态, $\pi(0) = (2/3, 1/3)$, 瞬时态集的转移矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/6 \\ 1/4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. $E(\tau_1) =$

$E(\tau_1 - T_1) + E(T_1) = 8/3 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (iP(\tau_1 - T_1 = i)) = 8/3 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i\pi\mathbf{P}^{i-1}(1/3, 3/4)^T =$

$8/3 + \pi(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i\mathbf{P}^{i-1})(1/3, 3/4)^T = 8/3 + \pi(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P})^{-2}(1/3, 3/4)^T = 162/33 \approx 4.91$. 4°

$N(3) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} I_{T_m \leq 3}$, 考虑到 $T_m \geq 2m - 1$, 那么: $N(3) = I_{T_1 \leq 3} + I_{T_2 \leq 3}$. 计算概率分布: $P(N(3) = 0) = P(I_{T_1 \leq 3} = 0, I_{T_2 \leq 3} = 0) = (p_{11})^3 = 125/512$; $P(N(3) = 1) = P(I_{T_1 \leq 3} = 1, I_{T_2 \leq 3} = 0) = \sum_{k=1}^3 P(T_1 = k, T_2 > 3) = 353/512$; $P(N(3) = 2) =$

$P(I_{T_1 \leq 3} = 1, I_{T_2 \leq 3} = 1) = 34/512$; $P(N(3) = k) = 0 \quad (k \geq 3)$. $(N(4) = 2) = (T_1 = 1, T_2 = 3) \cup (T_1 = 1, T_2 = 4) \cup (T_1 = 2, T_2 = 4)$, 那么: $P(N(4) = 2) = P(T_1 = 1, T_2 = 3) + P(T_1 = 1, T_2 = 4) + P(T_1 = 2, T_2 = 4) = 0.1807$.

第四章

4.1 1° 证明: (A) 因为 $E|U_n| = E|X_n - n(p - q)| \leq E|X_n| + n(p - q) \leq n + n(p - q) < \infty$, 并且有 $E(U_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = E(U_n + Y_{n+1} - (p - q)|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = E(U_n|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) + E(Y_{n+1}) - (p - q) = U_n$, 因此 $\{U_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅. (B) 因为 $E|V_n| = E|(q/p)^{X_n}| = E|(q/p)^{Y_1} (q/p)^{Y_2} \dots (q/p)^{Y_n}| = (p + q)^n = 1 < \infty$, 并且有 $E(V_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = E(V_n (q/p)^{Y_{n+1}}|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = E(V_n|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) E((q/p)^{Y_{n+1}}|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = V_n(p + q) = V_n$, 因此 $\{V_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅. (C) 因为 $E|W_n| = E|V_n^2 - n[1 - (p - q)^2]| \leq E|V_n^2| + n[1 - (p - q)^2] < \infty$, 并且有 $E(W_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = E(V_n^2 - n[1 - (p - q)^2] + 2V_n[Y_{n+1} - (p - q)] + [Y_{n+1} - (p - q)]^2 - [1 - (p - q)^2]|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = W_n + E([Y_{n+1} - (p - q)]^2|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) - [1 - (p - q)^2] = W_n$, 因此 $\{W_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅. 2° 证明: 显然 X_n 是 Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n 的函数, 且有 $E(X_n^+) < \infty$, 又因为 $p > q$, 所以 $E(X_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = E(X_n + Y_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = X_n + (p - q) > X_n$, 因此 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是下鞅. 3° 解: 记 $T_n = U_{m+n} - U_m$, 有 T_n 与 U_m 独立. 得 $cov(U_m, U_{m+n}) = EU_m^2 + EU_m ET_n = EU_m^2$, 有 $\rho(U_m, U_{m+n}) = cov(U_m, U_{m+n}) / (\sigma_{U_m} \sigma_{U_{m+n}}) = \sqrt{EU_m^2 / EU_{m+n}^2} = \sqrt{m / (m + n)}$. 4° 证明: $E(U_{n+k}|X_n) = E(X_{n+k} - (n + k)(p - q)|X_n) = E(X_n + Y_{n+1} + \dots + Y_{n+k} - (n + k)(p - q)|X_n) = X_n + k(p - q) - (n + k)(p - q) = X_n - n(p - q) = U_n$. 所以 $E(U_3|X_2) = U_2 = X_2 - 2(p - q)$, 它的分布律为: $P(E(U_3|X_2) = -2 - 2(p - q)) = q^2$; $P(E(U_3|X_2) = -2(p - q)) = 2pq$; $P(E(U_3|X_2) = 2 - 2(p - q)) = p^2$. 5° 解: $E(V_8|X_7 = 3) = E((q/p)^{X_7} (q/p)^{Y_8}|X_7 = 3) = (q/p)^3$.

4.3 证明: 1° 由 T_b 的定义知 T_b 是停时的, 又由习题 3.19 中的结论知 $ET_b < \infty$, 以及本章练习题 1 中的证明知 $\{U_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅. 对 $\forall n < T$, 有 $E(|U_{n+1} - U_n||Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = E(|Y_{n+1} - (p - q)||Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \leq E(|Y_{n+1}|) + (p - q) = 4pq < \infty$, 因此由定理 4.3.1 的推论知, 有: $EU_{T_b} = EU_0 = 0 = E(X_{T_b} - T_b(p - q))$, 所以 $ET_b = EX_{T_b} / (p - q) = b / (p - q)$. 2° 类似于上问中的方法, 可以得到 $ET = EX_T / (p - q)$. 引入 V_a 表示首达 $-a$ 的概率, 则上式化为 $ET = (-aV_a + b(1 - V_a)) / (p - q)$, 现设法计算 V_a . 由本章练习题 1 中的证明知 $\{V_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅, 由 $-a \leq X_n \leq b, 0 < (q/p) < 1$, 有 $(q/p)^b \leq V_n \leq (q/p)^{-a}$, 所以 $E|V_T| = EV_T \leq (q/p)^{-a} < \infty$, 且有 $0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(V_n I_{(T > n)}) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (q/p)^{-a} E(I_{(T > n)}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (q/p)^{-a} P(T > n) = 0$, 这里 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(T > n) = 0$ 是因为 $p - q > 0$ 时, $[-a, b]$ 为吸收态, $(X_n = i \in (-a, b))$

至多有限次, 故 $P(T < \infty) = 1$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(T > n) = 0$. 那么, 由定理 4.3.2 有 $EV_T = EV_0 = 1$, 解得 $V_a = (1 - (q/p)^b) / ((q/p)^{-a} - (q/p)^b)$. 代入 ET 的计算式有 $ET = b/(p-q) - ((b+a)/(p-q))((1 - (q/p)^b) / ((q/p)^{-a} - (q/p)^b)) = b/(p-q) - ((b+a)/(p-q))((1 - (p/q)^b) / (1 - (p/q)^{a+b}))$. 3° 由本章练习题 1 中的证明知 $\{W_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅, 且对 $\forall n < T$, 有 $E|W_{T_b \wedge n}| \leq E|W_{T_b \wedge n} I_{(T_b \geq n)}| + E|W_{T_b \wedge n} I_{(T_b < n)}| = E|W_n I_{(T_b \geq n)}| + E|W_{T_b} I_{(T_b < n)}|$. 又 $E|W_n I_{(T_b \geq n)}| < E|W_n| < 4n^2 + n < \infty$; $E|W_{T_b} I_{(T_b < n)}| = E|(U_{T_b}^2 - T_b[1 - (p-q)^2]) I_{(T_b < n)}| \leq E|U_{T_b}^2 I_{(T_b < n)}| + E|T_b I_{(T_b < n)}| < \infty$, 所以 $E|W_{T_b \wedge n}| < \infty$. 且有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_n I_{(T > n)}) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} EX_n = 0$. 故有 $EW_{T_b} = EW_0 = 0$, 即 $E(U_{T_b}^2 - T_b[1 - (p-q)^2]) = 0$. 由 X_{T_b} 的定义和上面已证得的 $ET_b = b/(p-q)$, 解得 $E(T_b^2) = b(1 - (p-q)^2)/(p-q)^3 + b^2/(p-q)^2$. 因此, 最后有 $Var T_b = E(T_b^2) - (ET_b)^2 = b(1 - (p-q)^2)/(p-q)^3$, 证毕.

4.8 证明: 对 $\forall k \in [1, n], 1 - Y_{k-1} < Y_k \leq 1$, 那么 $(1 - Y_k)/Y_{k-1} < 1$. 于是 $E|X_n| = E|2^n((1 - Y_1)/Y_0) \cdots ((1 - Y_n)/Y_{n-1})| \leq E|2^n| = 2^n < \infty$. 又 $E(X_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n) = E(2X_n(1 - Y_{n+1})/Y_n|Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n) = (2X_n/Y_n)E(1 - Y_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n) = X_n$. 因此 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅.

4.9 证明: 1° (A) 首先 $E|X_n| = EX_n = \sum_{k=0}^N kP(X_n = k) \leq \sum_{k=0}^N k = N(N+1)/2 < \infty$. 又由马氏性 $E(X_{n+1}|X_0, X_1, \cdots, X_n) = E(X_{n+1}|X_n)$. 考察 $E(X_{n+1}|X_n = n) = \sum_{k=0}^N kC_N^k(n/N)^k(1 - n/N)^{N-k} = n \sum_{k=0}^N C_{N-1}^{k-1}(n/N)^{k-1}(1 - n/N)^{N-k} = n$. 所以 $E(X_{n+1}|X_n) = X_n$, 因此 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅. (B) 首先 $E|V_n| = EV_n \leq (N/2)^2/(1 - 1/N)^n < \infty$. 又由马氏性 $E(V_{n+1}|X_0, X_1, \cdots, X_n) = E(V_{n+1}|X_n)$. 考察 $E(V_{n+1}|X_n = k) = (1/(1 - 1/N)^{n+1}) \sum_{j=0}^N [j(N-j)C_N^j(k/N)^j(1 - k/N)^{N-j}] = (k(N-k)/(1 - 1/N)^n) \sum_{t=0}^{N-2} [C_{N-2}^t(k/N)^t(1 - k/N)^{N-2-t}] = k(N-k)/(1 - 1/N)^n$. 所以 $E(V_{n+1}|X_n) = X_n(N - X_n)/(1 - 1/N)^n = V_n$, 因此 $\{V_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅. 2° 由马氏性可以得到 $E(W_{n+1}|X_0, X_1, \cdots, X_n) = E(W_{n+1}|X_n)$. 考察 $E(W_{n+1}|X_n = k) = (1/\lambda^{n+1}) \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} [j(N-j)C_{2k}^j C_{2N-2k}^{N-j}/C_{2N}^N] = (4k(N-k)/(\lambda^{n+1} C_{2N}^N)) \sum_{t=0}^{N-2} [C_{2k-1}^t C_{(2N-2)-(2k-1)}^{N-2-t}] = 4k(N-k)C_{2N-2}^{N-2}/(\lambda^{n+1} C_{2N}^N)$. 又 $W_n = X_n(N - X_n)/\lambda^n$, 若 $\{W_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅, 则 $\lambda = (2N - 2)/(2N - 1)$.

4.23 证明: 1° 因为 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 关于 $\{Y_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅, 那么 X_n 是 Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n 的函数. 于是 $X_n \vee c$ 也可以看作是 Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n 的函数. 满足下鞅定义的条件 3. 又已知 $E|X_n \vee c| < +\infty$, 那么 $E((X_n \vee c)^+) < +\infty$, 满足下鞅定义的条件 1. 又因为 $X_{n+1} \vee c \geq X_{n+1}$ 且 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 是鞅, 故 $E(X_{n+1} \vee c|Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n) \geq E(X_{n+1}|Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n) = X_n$. 同样的有 $X_{n+1} \vee c \geq c$, 故 $E(X_{n+1} \vee c|Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n) \geq c$. 因此 $E(X_{n+1} \vee c|Y_0, Y_1, \cdots, Y_n) \geq X_n \vee c$, 满足下鞅定义的条件 2. 所以 $\{X_n \vee c, n \geq 0\}$ 是下鞅. 2° 取 $c = 0$, 由第一问的证明即得.

第五章

- 5.1 解: 1° 由定理 5.1.3 知: $\text{cov}(B(s), B(t)) = E[B(s)B(t)] - E[B(s)]E[B(t)] = s \wedge t + 0 = s \wedge t$. 2° 由定理 5.1.1 知: 在 $B(s) = x$ 的条件下, $B(s+t)$ 的条件概率密度是: $p(y-x, t) = e^{-(y-x)^2/2t}/(\sqrt{2\pi t})$. 3° 计算有 $\partial p/\partial t = -t^{-3/2}e^{-x^2/2t}/(2\sqrt{2\pi}) + x^2t^{-5/2}e^{-x^2/2t}/(\sqrt{2\pi})$, 又 $\partial^2 p/\partial x^2 = -t^{-3/2}e^{-x^2/2t}/(\sqrt{2\pi}) + x^2t^{-5/2}e^{-x^2/2t}/(\sqrt{2\pi})$. 所以, 有 $\partial p/\partial t = (1/2)\partial^2 p/\partial x^2$ 成立. 4° $B(s), B(t), B(u)$ 的联合概率密度函数: $f(x_1, x, x_2) = e^{(-x_1^2/2s - (x-x_1)^2/2(t-s) - (x_2-x)^2/2(u-t))}/((2\pi)^{3/2}\sqrt{s(t-s)(u-t)})$, $B(s), B(u)$ 的 j.p.d.f: $f(x_1, x_2) = e^{(-x_1^2/2s - (x_2-x_1)^2/2(u-s))}/(2\pi\sqrt{s(u-s)})$, 在 $B(s) = x, B(u) = y$ 的条件下, $B(t)$ 的条件概率密度函数为: $f_{B(t)|B(s)=x, B(u)=y}(z|x, y) = e^{(-(z-x)^2/2(t-s) - (y-z)^2/2(u-t) + (y-x)^2/2(u-s))}/\sqrt{2\pi(t-s)(u-t)/(u-s)}$ 也为正态分布, 因此 $E[B(t)|B(s)=x, B(u)=y] = x + (t-s)(y-x)/(u-s)$. 又 $X(t) = B(t) + \mu t, D[X(t)|B(s)=x, B(u)=y] = D[B(t)|B(s)=x, B(u)=y] = (t-s)(u-t)/(u-s)$. 7° 因为 $E(B(2)|B(3)=a) = E[B(2)|B(3)=a, B(0)=0] = 2a/3$, 故有 $E(B(2)|B(3)) = 2B(3)/3$. 又 $E[B(2)B(4)|B(3)] = E[B(2)(B(4)-B(3)+B(3))|B(3)] = E[B(2)B(3)|B(3)] + E[B(2)(B(4)-B(3))|B(3)] = B(3)E[B(2)|B(3)] + E[B(2)(B(4)-B(3))|B(3)] = B(3)E[B(2)|B(3)] + E[B(2)|B(3)]E[(B(4)-B(3))|B(3)] = 2[B(3)]^2/3$. 最后 $E[B(2)B(6)|B(3), B(4), B(5)] = E[B(2)(B(6)-B(5)+B(5))|B(3), B(4), B(5)] = E[B(2)B(5)|B(3), B(4), B(5)] + E[B(2)(B(6)-B(5))|B(3), B(4), B(5)] = 2B(3)B(5)/3$.
- 5.4 解: $\forall x > 0, P(|B(t)| < x) = P(-x < B(t) < x) = \int_{-x}^x e^{-a^2/2t}/(\sqrt{2\pi t}) da. f_{|B(t)|}(x) = 2e^{-x^2/2t}/(\sqrt{2\pi t})I_{(x>0)}$. 又 $P(M(t) \geq a) = 2P(B(t) \geq a) = 2(1 - \Phi(\frac{a}{\sqrt{t}}))$. 可知 $M(t)$ 和 $|B(t)|$ 同分布. 且由对称性, $P(|\min_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s)| < a) = P(|M(t)| < a) = P(M(t) < a)$, 所以 $|\min_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s)|$ 也和 $|B(t)|$ 同分布. 下面证明 $\delta(t) = M(t) - B(t)$ 和 $|B(t)|$ 也是同分布的. 由 §5.5 结果, 得到 $(M(t), B(t))$ 的联合概率密度函数是: $f_{(M(t), B(t))}(x, y) = -2(y-2x)e^{-(y-2x)^2/2t}/(t\sqrt{2\pi t})I_{(x \geq 0, x \geq y)}$. 进行变量替换, 设 $m = x - y > 0, n = y$, 易知 $|J| = 1$. 那么上面概率密度函数变为: $f_{(\delta(t), B(t))}(m, n) = 2(2m+n)e^{-(2m+n)^2/2t}/(t\sqrt{2\pi t})I_{(m \geq 0, n \geq -m)}$. 对 n 积分, 得到 $\delta(t)$ 的分布 $\int_{-m}^{\infty} 2(2m+n)e^{-(2m+n)^2/2t}/(t\sqrt{2\pi t}) dn = \int_m^{\infty} 2xe^{-x^2/2t}/(t\sqrt{2\pi t}) dx = 2e^{-m^2/2t}/(\sqrt{2\pi t})$ 上面推导中, 有 $m \geq 0$ 条件. 考察上面的概率密度函数, 与 $|B(t)|$ 的概率密度函数, 因此 $\delta(t)$ 也和 $|B(t)|$ 同分布. 此外, 下面提供一种证明 $\delta(t)$ 与 $M(t)$ 同分布的方法. 因 $\delta(t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s) - B(t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} (B(s) - B(t))$, 又 $B(s) - B(t)$ 与 $B(t-s)$ 同分布, 故 $\forall a \geq 0$, 有: $P(\max_{0 \leq s \leq t} (B(s) - B(t)) \geq a) = P(\max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(t-s) \geq a) = P(\max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s) \geq a) = P(M(t) \leq a)$, 即 $\delta(t)$ 与 $M(t)$ 同分布.
- 5.5 解: 由定理 5.5.1 可知 $E[S(t)] = 0, \forall 0 \leq \delta \leq t$, 有 $\text{Cov}[S(\delta), S(t)] = (\delta^2/2)(t-\delta/3)$. 那么 $D[S(t)] = t^3/3$. 且是正态分布, 下面求 $(S(t_1), S(t_2))$ $t_1 \leq t_2$ 的 j.p.d.f. $f(x_1, x_2) = e^{-(1/2(1-\rho^2))[(x_1-\mu_1)^2/\sigma_1^2 - 2\rho(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)/\sigma_1\sigma_2 + (x_2-\mu_2)^2/\sigma_2^2]}/(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})$. 上式中,

$$\sigma_1 = t_1 \sqrt{t_1/3}, \sigma_2 = t_2 \sqrt{t_2/3}, \mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0, \rho = t_1(3t_2 - t_1)/(2t_2\sqrt{t_1t_2}).$$

5.14 解: Δ_{nk} 服从期望为 0, 方差是 $1/2^n$ 的正态分布. 且由 Brown 运动性质, 可以知道 $\Delta_{nk} (1 \leq k \leq 2^n)$ 相互独立, 那么得到 $E(S_n) = 1$, 显然有 $E(S_2) = 1$. 设 $\Delta_{nk} = m^2, m \geq 0$, 那么 $E(\Delta_{nk} | \Delta_{nk}^2 = m^2) = -m/2 + m/2 = 0$. 故 $E(\Delta_{nk} | \Delta_{nk}^2) = 0$. 由于 Δ_{nk} 和 Δ_{nk+1} 相互独立, 且由上面结论, 易知 $E(\Delta_{nk} \Delta_{nk+1} | \Delta_{nk}^2, \Delta_{nk+1}^2) = 0$. 下面求 $E(S_{n+1} | S_n)$ 和 $E(S_n | S_{n+1})$. 先证明几个简单的结论. 首先, 有 $\Delta_{nk} = \Delta_{(n+1)2k} + \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)}$, 直接由它们的定义就可以得到. 而 $E[(\Delta_{(n+1)2k} + \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)})(\Delta_{(n+1)2k} - \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)})] = E[\Delta_{(n+1)2k}^2 - \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)}^2] = 0$, 且他们各自的数学期望是 0, 相关系数为零. 又是正态分布, 所以 $\Delta_{(n+1)2k} + \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)}$ 和 $\Delta_{(n+1)2k} - \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)}$ 相互独立. $E((\Delta_{(n+1)2k} - \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)})^2 | \Delta_{nk}^2) = 1/2^n$, 有 $E(S_{n+1} | S_n) = E(\sum_j \Delta_{(n+1)j}^2 | S_n) = E(\sum_{j=1}^{2^n} (\Delta_{(n+1)(2j)}^2 + \Delta_{(n+1)(2j-1)}^2) | S_n) = E(\sum_{j=1}^{2^n} [(\Delta_{(n+1)(2j)} + \Delta_{(n+1)(2j-1)})^2 + (\Delta_{(n+1)(2j)} - \Delta_{(n+1)(2j-1)})^2] | S_n) / 2 = S_n/2 + E(\sum_j (\Delta_{(n+1)(2j)} - \Delta_{(n+1)(2j-1)})^2 | S_n) / 2 = S_n/2 + E(E(\sum_{j=1}^{2^n} (\Delta_{(n+1)(2j)} - \Delta_{(n+1)(2j-1)})^2 | \Delta_{n1}^2, \Delta_{n2}^2, \dots, \Delta_{n2^n}^2) | S_n) / 2 = S_n/2 + E(\sum_{j=1}^{2^n} E((\Delta_{(n+1)(2j)} - \Delta_{(n+1)(2j-1)})^2 | \Delta_{nj}^2) | S_n) / 2 = (S_n + 1)/2$, $E(S_3 | S_2) = \frac{1}{2}(S_2 + 1)$. $E(S_n | S_{n+1}) = E(\sum_k \Delta_{nk}^2 | S_{n+1}) = S_{n+1} + 2E(\sum_k \Delta_{(n+1)2k} \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)} | S_{n+1}) = S_{n+1} + 2E(E(\sum_{k=1}^{2^n} \Delta_{(n+1)(2k)} \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)} | \Delta_{(n+1)1}^2, \dots, \Delta_{(n+1)(2^n+1)}^2) | S_{n+1}) = S_{n+1} + 2E(E(\sum_{k=1}^{2^n} \Delta_{(n+1)(2k)} \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)} | \Delta_{(n+1)(2k)}^2, \Delta_{(n+1)(2k-1)}^2) | S_{n+1}) = S_{n+1}$. 于是可以得到 $E(S_2 | S_3) = S_3$.

5.20 证: 记 $Y_k = B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1})) - B(t_{k-1})$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$), 故 $Y_k \sim N(0, \theta(t_k - t_{k-1}))$; 由正态分布的性质知 $EY_k^4 = 3 \cdot [\theta(t_k - t_{k-1})]^2$, $EY_k^2 = DY_k = \theta(t_k - t_{k-1})$; 又 $Y_k^2 (1 \leq k \leq n)$ 相互独立, 故当 $k \neq l$ 时, $EY_k^2 Y_l^2 = EY_k^2 EY_l^2 = \theta^2(t_k - t_{k-1})(t_l - t_{l-1})$, 因此 $E[\sum_{k=1}^n [B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1})) - B(t_{k-1})]^2 - \theta t]^2 = E[\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2 - \theta t]^2 = E(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2)^2 - 2\theta E(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2)t + (\theta t)^2 = 3 \cdot \theta^2 \sum_{k=1}^n (t_k - t_{k-1})^2 + 2 \cdot \theta^2 \sum_{i < j} (t_i - t_{i-1})(t_j - t_{j-1}) - 2 \cdot \theta^2 [\sum_{k=1}^n (t_k - t_{k-1})]t + (\theta t)^2 = 2 \cdot \theta^2 \sum_{k=1}^n (t_k - t_{k-1})^2$. 因为 $\sum_{k=1}^n (t_k - t_{k-1})^2 \leq \lambda \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n (t_k - t_{k-1}) = \lambda t$, 所以当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有 $E[\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2 - \theta t]^2 \rightarrow 0$. 故 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n [B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1})) - B(t_{k-1})]^2 \stackrel{m.s.}{=} \theta t$. 且有 $E[\sum_{k=1}^n [B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1})) - B(t_{k-1})]^2 - \theta t] = 0$. 记: $X = \sum_{k=1}^n B^2(t_k) - B^2(t_{k-1}) = B^2(t)$; $Y = \sum_{k=1}^n [B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1})) - B(t_{k-1})]^2$; $Z = \sum_{k=1}^n [B(t_k) - B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1}))]^2$. 则显然有 $\sum_{k=1}^n B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1}))(B(t_k) - B(t_{k-1})) = (X + Y - Z)/2$. 由上面的讨论, 可知: $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (Y - \theta t) = 0$, $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} [Z - (1 - \theta)t] = 0$, $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (Y - \theta t)^2 = 0$, $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} [Z - (1 - \theta)t]^2 = 0$. 那么 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \{(X + Y - Z) - [B^2(t) + (2\theta - 1)t]\}^2 = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} E[(Y - \theta t) - (Z - (1 - \theta)t)]^2 = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \{E(Y - \theta t)^2 + E[Z - (1 - \theta)t]^2 - 2E[(X - \theta t)(Z - (1 - \theta)t)]\} = -2 \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \{E(Y - \theta t)E[Z - (1 - \theta)t]\} = 0$ (由独立性). 因此 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n B(t_{k-1} + \theta(t_k - t_{k-1}))(B(t_k) - B(t_{k-1})) \stackrel{m.s.}{=} B^2(t)/2 + (2\theta - 1)t/2$.

第六章

6.2 解: 参照 6.2 节例 1. 1° $E(X(t)) = 1 \times P(X(t) = 1) = P_1(t) = P_{01}(t) = \lambda/(\lambda + \mu) - \lambda e^{-(\lambda+\mu)t}/(\lambda + \mu)$. 2° 由定理 6.1.3 知, 系统逗留在 $X(0) = i$ 的时间 τ_i 是服从参数为 q_i 的指数分布, 那么: $E(\tau_1|X(0) = 0) = q_0^{-1} = 1/\lambda$. 3° 不妨假设 $t \geq s$, $\text{Cov}(X(s), X(t)) = E(X(s)X(t)) - EX(s)EX(t) = P(X(s) = 1, X(t) = 1) - EX(s)EX(t) = P_{01}(s)P_{11}(t-s) - P_{01}(s)P_{01}(t)$. 4° 由 M.C. 时齐性, $E(X(s+t)|X(s) = 1) = P(X(s+t) = 1|X(s) = 1) = P(X(t) = 1|X(0) = 1) = P_{11}(t) = \lambda/(\lambda + \mu) + \mu e^{-(\lambda+\mu)t}/(\lambda + \mu)$.

6.5 解: 令 $A = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda_0 \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{k-1})/(\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_k)$. 由 $\lambda_n = \lambda q^n, A = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda^k q^{k(k-1)/2}/\mu^k)$. 又因为 $q < 0$, 故当 $\lambda < \mu$ 时存在平稳分布. 平稳分布为: $\mathbf{P}_0 = (1+A)^{-1}, \mathbf{P}_k = (\lambda^k q^{k(k-1)/2}/\mu^k) \mathbf{P}_0 \quad (k \geq 1)$.

6.8 解: 因为 $P(A|BC) = P(AB|C)/P(B|C)$, 又因为 X_1, X_2 独立, 所以 $P(X_1(t) = k|X_1(t) + X_2(t) = N, X_1(0) = n_1, X_2(0) = n_2) = P(X_1(t) = k, X_1(t) + X_2(t) = N|X_1(0) = n_1, X_2(0) = n_2)/P(X_1(t) + X_2(t) = N|X_1(0) = n_1, X_2(0) = n_2) = P(X_1(t) = k|X_1(0) = n_1)P(X_2(t) = N-k|X_2(0) = n_2)/P(X_1(t) + X_2(t) = N|X_1(0) + X_2(0) = n_1 + n_2) = P_{n_1 k}(t)P_{n_2(N-k)}(t)/P_{(n_1+n_2)N}(t)$. 其中 $P_{kn}(t)$ 的定义参见教材. 当 $n_1 \leq k \leq N - n_2$ 时上式不为 0. 故: $P(X_1(t) = k|X_1(t) + X_2(t) = N, X_1(0) = n_1, X_2(0) = n_2) = (C_{k-1}^{N-n_1} C_{N-k-1}^{N-k-n_2}/C_{N-1}^{N-n_1-n_2})I_{(n_1 \leq k \leq N-n_2)}$.

6.10 解: 注意到理发店只能容纳两名顾客, 所以 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3; \mu_1 = \mu_2 = 4, \mathbf{P}_k = 0 \quad (k > 2)$. 由 $\mathbf{P}_1 = 3\mathbf{P}_0/4; \mathbf{P}_2 = 9\mathbf{P}_0/16; \mathbf{P}_0 + \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_2 = 1$ 解得 $\mathbf{P}_0 = 16/37; \mathbf{P}_1 = 12/37; \mathbf{P}_2 = 9/37$. 1° 店中顾客的平均数 $L = \mathbf{P}_1 + 2\mathbf{P}_2 = 30/37$. 2° 当店中没有顾客或者只有一个顾客的时候, 新的顾客才能进店. 那么, 进店顾客的比例 $= \mathbf{P}_0 + \mathbf{P}_1 = 28/37$. 3° 当理发员加快一倍的工作时, $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 8$. 重新计算得 $\mathbf{P}'_0 = 64/97; \mathbf{P}'_1 = 24/97; \mathbf{P}'_2 = 9/97$. 新的进店顾客的比例 $= 88/97$. 那么多做的生意为原来的 $(88/97)/(28/37) \approx 1.2$ 倍. 每小时多做生意 $3 * (88/97 - 28/37) \approx 0.45$ 人.

6.19 解: 设系统的状态空间为 $S = 0, 1$, 其中 1 代表工作状态, 0 代表非工作状态. 令 Y_i 表示第 i 台机器工作的寿命, $Y_{(i)}$ 为其顺序统计量. 令 Z_i 表示第 i 台机器修理所需要的时间. $(X(t) = 1, X(t+h) = 1) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n (Y_i > h) \cup A$, 其中 $P(A) = o(h)$, 故 $P_{11}(h) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i h + o(h)$, 令 $h \rightarrow 0$, 得: $q_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$. 那么 $q_{11} = -q_1 = -\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$ 又 $P_{01}h = P(X(t) = 0, X(t+h) = 1) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(Y_i = Y_{(1)})P(Z_i \leq h)$ 且由全概率公式和 Y_i 彼此独立: $P(X_1 = X_{(1)}) = P(Y_1 \leq Y_2, \cdots, Y_1 \leq Y_n) = \int_0^\infty P(Y_1 \leq Y_2, \cdots, Y_1 \leq Y_n|Y_1 = u) dP(Y_1 \leq u) = \int_0^\infty P(Y_1 \leq Y_2) \cdots P(Y_1 \leq Y_n) dP(Y_1 \leq u) = \lambda_1/(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)$. 所以 $P_{01}h = P(X(t) = 0, X(t+h) = 1) = (\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i h)/(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)$ 得 $q_{01} = (\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i)/(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)$. 参考教材 6.2 节例 1 的解法, 解得 $P_1 = (\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i)/(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)$.

6.20 解: 1° 令 $\theta_n = \tau_n - \tau_{n-1}$, 则 $P(\tau_2 \leq t) = P(\tau_1 + \theta_2 \leq t)$. 又 0 是吸收态, 故第一次跳转时不能到 0, 否则就不会有第二次跳转. 由全概率公式: $P(\tau_1 + \theta_2 \leq t) = \int_0^t P(\tau_1 + \theta_2 \leq t | X(0) = 1, \tau_1 = u, X(\tau_1) = 2) d(P(\tau_1 \leq u | X(0) = 1, X(\tau_1) = 2)P(X(\tau_1) = 2 | X(0) = 1)P(X(0) = 1)) + \int_0^t P(\tau_1 + \theta_2 \leq t | X(0) = 2, \tau_1 = u, X(\tau_1) = 1) d(P(\tau_1 \leq u | X(0) = 2, X(\tau_1) = 1)P(X(\tau_1) = 1 | X(0) = 2)P(X(0) = 2))$. 化简得: $P(\tau_1 + \theta_2 \leq t) = \alpha_1 \int_0^t (1 - e^{-q_2(t-u)}) q_{12} e^{-q_1 u} du + \alpha_2 \int_0^t (1 - e^{-q_1(t-u)}) q_{21} e^{-q_2 u} du = 3\alpha_1 \int_0^t (1 - e^{-3(t-u)}) e^{-4u} du + 2\alpha_2 \int_0^t (1 - e^{-4(t-u)}) e^{-3u} du = \alpha_1 (3/4 + 9e^{-4t}/4 - 3e^{-3t}) + \alpha_2 (2/3 - 8e^{-3t}/3 + 2e^{-4t}) = (2 + \alpha_1/4)e^{-4t} - (8/3 + \alpha_1/3)e^{-3t} + (2/3 + \alpha_1/12)$. 那么 $E\tau_2 = \int_0^\infty P(\tau_2 > t) dt = \infty$. 2° $P(T \leq x) = \alpha_1 P(T \leq x | X(0) = 1) + \alpha_2 P(T \leq x | X(0) = 2)$. 按教材定理 6.9.2 的定义, 经过 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换, 由定理 6.9.3 得: $\Phi_1(s) = (s + q_1)^{-1} q_{10} + (s + q_1)^{-1} q_{12} \Phi_2(s)$; $\Phi_2(s) = (s + q_2)^{-1} q_{20} + (s + q_2)^{-1} q_{21} \Phi_1(s)$, 联立解得 $\Phi_1(s) = \Phi_2(s) = 1/(s + 1)$. 那么, 对 $P(T \leq x)$ 进行 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换的结果为 $\alpha_1 \Phi_1(s) + \alpha_2 \Phi_2(s) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)/(s + 1) = 1/(s + 1)$. 反变化得到 $P(T \leq x) = 1 - e^{-x}$. 那么 $ET = \int_0^\infty P(T > x) dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = 1$.

第七章 (仅供参考)

7.3 解: 1° $E(X(t)) = E(X + tY) = EX + tEY = 0$; $Cov(X(s), X(t)) = Cov(X, X) + (s + t)Cov(X, Y) + sCov(Y, Y) = \sigma_1^2 + (s + t)\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 + s\sigma_2^2$. 4° $Y'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (Y(t + h) - Y(t))/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\int_0^{t+h} X(\mu) d\mu - \int_0^t X(\mu) d\mu)/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+h} X(\mu) d\mu/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+h} (X + \mu Y) d\mu/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (Xh + Y(2th + h^2)/2)/h = X + tY = X(t)$. 同理可得: $Z'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (Z(t + h) - Z(t))/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\int_0^{t+h} X^2(\mu) d\mu - \int_0^t X^2(\mu) d\mu)/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+h} X^2(\mu) d\mu/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+h} (X^2 + 2XY\mu + Y^2\mu^2) d\mu/h = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (X^2h + XY(2th + h^2) + Y^2(3t^2h + 3th^2 + h^3)/3)/h = X^2 + 2tXY + t^2Y^2 = X^2(t)$.

7.7 证明: 1° 要证明该命题, 只需要证明 $\lim_{\delta_n \rightarrow 0} E[\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k - t]^2 = 0$. 为此计算 $E[\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k - t]^2$. 又 $\Delta B_k \sim N(0, \Delta t_k)$. 由正态分布的性质知 $E\Delta^4 B_k = 3\Delta^2 t_k$, $E\Delta^2 B_k = \Delta t_k$. 又 $\Delta^2 B_k (1 \leq k \leq n)$ 相互独立, 故当 $k \neq l$ 时, $E\Delta^2 B_k \Delta^2 B_l = E\Delta^2 B_k E\Delta^2 B_l = \Delta t_k \Delta t_l$, 故: $E[\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k - t]^2 = E(\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k)^2 - 2E(\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k)t + t^2 = 3\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 t_k + 2\sum_{i < j} \Delta t_i \Delta t_j - 2t\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta t_k + t^2 = 2\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 t_k \leq 2\delta_n \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta t_k = 2\delta_n t$. 所以当 $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$ 时, $E[\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k - t]^2 \rightarrow 0$. 故 $\lim_{\delta_n \rightarrow 0} E\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k \stackrel{m.s.}{=} t$. 4° 令 $A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n B_k \Delta B_k$, $C_n = \sum_{k=1}^n B_{k-1} \Delta B_k$, 则 $A_n + C_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (B_k + B_{k-1}) \Delta B_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (\Delta^2 B_k - \Delta^2 B_{k-1}) = B^2(t)$; $A_n - C_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (B_k - B_{k-1}) \Delta B_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta^2 B_k$. 由上问中的结论 $A_n - C_n \stackrel{m.s.}{=} t$, 由均方收敛的定义知: $\lim_{\delta_n \rightarrow 0} E(A_n - C_n - t)^2 = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{\delta_n \rightarrow 0} E(B^2(t) - 2C_n - t)^2 = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{\delta_n \rightarrow 0} E(C_n - (B^2(t) - t)/2)^2 = 0$, 由此可得 $\lim_{\delta_n \rightarrow 0} C_n \stackrel{m.s.}{=} (B^2(t) - t)/2$. 5° 由上问, 同理可证 $\lim_{\delta_n \rightarrow 0} A_n \stackrel{m.s.}{=} (B^2(t) + t)/2$.

7.8 解: 3° 因为 $EY(t) = E(\int_0^t X(s) ds) = \int_0^t EX(s) ds = 0$. 所以 $Cov(Y(s), Y(t)) =$

$E(Y(s), Y(t)) = E(\int_0^s X(u) du \int_0^t X(v) dv) = \int_0^s \int_0^t E(X(v)X(u)) dv du$. 由已知条件 $X(t), t \in R$ 是平稳过程和 $R(\tau) = e^{-2|\tau|}$, 得: $Cov(Y(s), Y(t)) = \int_0^s \int_0^t e^{-2|u-v|} dv du$. 不妨设 $0 \leq s \leq t$, 则 $Cov(Y(s), Y(t)) = \int_0^s \int_0^u e^{-2(u-v)} dv du + \int_0^s \int_u^t e^{-2(u-v)} dv du = s + (e^{-2s} - 1)/4 - e^{-2t}(e^{2s} - 1)/4$.

7.14 解: 1° 令 $f(t, x) = x^3, X(t) = f(t, B(t)) = B^3(t)$. 则 $b = 0, \sigma = 1, \partial f / \partial t = 0, \partial f / \partial x = 3x^2, \partial^2 f / \partial x^2 = 6x$. 所以 $dX(t) = \sigma(\partial f / \partial x) dB(t) + [\partial f / \partial t + b(\partial f / \partial x) + (\sigma^2 / 2)(\partial^2 f / \partial x^2)] dt = 3B^2(t) dB(t) + 3B(t) dt$. 2° 令 $f(t, x) = \alpha + t + e^x, X(t) = f(t, B(t)) = \alpha + t + e^{B(t)}$. 则 $b = 0, \sigma = 1, \partial f / \partial t = 1, \partial f / \partial x = e^x, \partial^2 f / \partial x^2 = e^x$. 所以 $dX(t) = \sigma(\partial f / \partial x) dB(t) + [\partial f / \partial t + b(\partial f / \partial x) + (\sigma^2 / 2)(\partial^2 f / \partial x^2)] dt = e^{B(t)} dB(t) + (1 + e^{B(t)} / 2) dt$. 3° 令 $f(t, x) = e^{\mu t + \alpha x}, X(t) = f(t, B(t)) = e^{\mu t + \alpha B(t)}$. 则 $b = 0, \sigma = 1, \partial f / \partial t = \mu e^{\mu t + \alpha x}, \partial f / \partial x = \alpha e^{\mu t + \alpha x}, \partial^2 f / \partial x^2 = \alpha^2 e^{\mu t + \alpha x}$. 所以 $dX(t) = \sigma(\partial f / \partial x) dB(t) + [\partial f / \partial t + b(\partial f / \partial x) + (\sigma^2 / 2)(\partial^2 f / \partial x^2)] dt = \alpha e^{\mu t + \alpha B(t)} dB(t) + (\mu + \alpha^2 / 2) e^{\mu t + \alpha B(t)} dt = \alpha X(t) dB(t) + (\mu + \alpha^2 / 2) X(t) dt$. 4° 令 $f(t, x) = e^{t/2} \cos x, X(t) = f(t, B(t)) = e^{t/2} \cos B(t)$. 则同理有 $b = 0, \sigma = 1, \partial f / \partial t = e^{t/2} \cos x / 2, \partial f / \partial x = -e^{t/2} \sin x, \partial^2 f / \partial x^2 = -e^{t/2} \cos x$. 那么 $dX(t) = \sigma(\partial f / \partial x) dB(t) + [\partial f / \partial t + b(\partial f / \partial x) + (\sigma^2 / 2)(\partial^2 f / \partial x^2)] dt = -e^{t/2} \sin B(t) dB(t)$.

7.15 解: 2° 令 $f(t, x) = xe^t, Y(t) = f(t, X(t)) = X(t)e^t$. 则 $b = -x, \sigma = e^{-t}, \partial f / \partial t = xe^t, \partial f / \partial x = e^t, \partial^2 f / \partial x^2 = 0$. 所以 $dX(t) = \sigma(\partial f / \partial x) dB(t) + [\partial f / \partial t + b(\partial f / \partial x) + (\sigma^2 / 2)(\partial^2 f / \partial x^2)] dt = dB(t) + (X(t)e^t - X(t)e^t) dt = dB(t)$. 两边从 t_0 到 t 积分 ($\forall 0 \leq t_0 < t \leq T$), 有 $X(t)e^t - X(t_0)e^{t_0} = B(t) - B(t_0)$, 所以 $X(t) = (B(t) - B(t_0))e^{-t} + X(t_0)e^{t_0-t}$. 3° 由公式 7.5.10 得, 对应的齐次线性方程的基本解为: $\rho_{t_0}(t) = e^{\int_{t_0}^t (-\alpha^2 / 2) ds + \int_{t_0}^t \alpha dB(s)} = e^{-\alpha^2(t-t_0)/2 + \alpha(B(t) - B(t_0))}$. 又由公式 7.5.13 得, 本题的一般解为: $X(t) = \rho_{t_0}(t)[X(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \gamma \rho_{t_0}^{-1}(s) ds] = \gamma e^{-\alpha^2 t / 2 + \alpha B(t)} \int_{t_0}^t e^{\alpha^2 s / 2 - \alpha B(s)} ds + X(t_0)e^{-\alpha^2(t-t_0)/2 + \alpha(B(t) - B(t_0))}$. 4° 由公式 7.5.10 得, 对应的齐次线性方程的基本解为: $\rho_{t_0}(t) = e^{-\int_{t_0}^t ds} = e^{t_0-t}$. 又由公式 7.5.13, 一般解为: $X(t) = \rho_{t_0}(t)[X(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t m e^{s-t_0} ds + \int_{t_0}^t \sigma e^{s-t_0} dB(s)] = X(t_0)e^{-t+t_0} + m(1 - e^{-t+t_0}) + \sigma e^{-t} \int_{t_0}^t e^s dB(s)$.