随机过程期末考试参考答案与评分标准

(2016年6月24日考试)

一、(20分)判断是非与填空:

- (1): 非, 是, 非; (3分)
- (2): 是, 是, 非; (3分)
- (3): 非, 是, 非; (3分)
- (4) 是, 非, 非, 非; (4分)

(5):
$$p_{21}p_{13}^{(2)} = 5/27$$
; (4 $\%$)

(6):
$$\lambda_i/(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n)$$
。(3 分)

二、(16分):

(1) (5 分) $N_1(t), N_2(t), N_3(t)$ 分别是强度为 $\lambda p_3, \lambda p_2, \lambda p_3$ 的泊松过程,其中:

$$\lambda = 100, p_1 = 0.2, p_2 = 0.3, p_3 = 0.5$$

即强度分别为: 20,30,50。

(2)
$$(6 \%) P\{N_1(t) = n_1, N_2(t) = n_2, N_3(t) = n_3\} =$$

$$= P\left\{N_1(t) = n_1, N_2(t) = n_2, N_3(t) = n_3 \mid N(t) = n\right\} P\left\{N(t) = n\right\} \quad (\sharp + n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3)$$

$$=\frac{n!}{n_1!n_2!n_3!}p_1^{n_1}p_2^{n_2}p_3^{n_3}\frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!}e^{-\lambda t}=\frac{(\lambda p_1 t)^{n_1}}{n_1!}e^{-\lambda p_1 t}\frac{(\lambda p_2 t)^{n_2}}{n_2!}e^{-\lambda p_2 t}\frac{(\lambda p_3 t)^{n_3}}{n_3!}$$

$$= P\{N_1(t) = n_1\} P\{N_2(t) = n_2\} P\{N_3(t) = n_3\}.$$

(3)
$$(5 \%)$$
 $X(t) = 80N_1(t) + 50N_2(t) + 30N_3(t)$,

$$EX(t) = 4600t$$
, $Var(X(t)) = 248000t$.

三、(16分):

(1)(5分){1}与{2}均为瞬过类,前者为非周期,后者周期为无穷;{3,4,5,6}与{7,8}均为遍历类;

(2)
$$(6 \%) f_{13}^{(1)} = 0, f_{13}^{(n)} = (0.5)^n, (n \ge 2);$$

(3)(5分)该马氏链的转移概率矩阵为:

$$P = \begin{cases} 1 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.75 & 0.25 \end{cases}$$

设
$$T = \min\{n: n \ge 0, X_n = 5\}$$
 ,记 $v_i = E(T \mid X_0 = i)$, $(i = 1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 则有:

$$v_6 = E(T \mid X_0 = 6) = \sum_i E(T \mid X_1 = i) p_{6,i} = 0.5E(T \mid X_1 = 3) + 0.5E(T \mid X_1 = 6)$$

$$=0.5(v_3+1)+0.5(v_6+1)$$
,即有: $v_6=0.5(v_3+1)+0.5(v_6+1)$;同理可得:

$$v_3 = v_4 + 1$$
, $v_4 = 0.5(v_3 + 1) + 0.5$ \circ 解得: $v_6 = 6$ \circ

四、(16分):

(1) (5
$$\dot{\beta}$$
)
$$P = 0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{3}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix};$$

- (2)(6分)由状态转移图分析可证;
- (3) (5分) 求解线性方程组:

$$\pi_{-1} = \frac{4}{9} \pi_{-1} + \frac{4}{9} \pi_{0}, \quad \pi_{0} = \frac{4}{9} \pi_{-1} + \frac{3}{9} \pi_{0} + \frac{1}{3} \pi_{1}, \quad \pi_{1} = \frac{1}{9} \pi_{-1} + \frac{2}{9} \pi_{0} + \frac{2}{3} \pi_{1}, \quad \sum_{i} \pi_{i} = 1$$

得马氏链极限分布: $\pi = (\frac{12}{41}, \frac{15}{41}, \frac{14}{41})$, 所求者为:

$$\mu_1 = \frac{41}{14} \approx 2.93, \quad \mu_{-1} = \frac{41}{12} \approx 3.42$$

五、(16分):

(1) (8 分) 否则,设 $E[U] \triangleq u$, $E[V] \triangleq v$ 不全为零,则 $u^2 + v^2 > 0$,从而有:

 $\cos \alpha = v / \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$)矛盾。

(2) (8 分) 充分性易证,此时 EX(t)=0,($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$) 又若记 $E[U^2]=E[V^2] \triangleq \sigma^2$,则: $\gamma_X(t+\tau,t)=EX(t+\tau)X(t)=\sigma^2\cos(\omega\tau)=R_X(\tau)\;.$

必要性: 取 $t_0 \in \mathsf{R}$ 使得: $\sin(\omega t_0) = 0$,则因为X(t)的二阶矩有限,故有:

$$EX^2(t_0) = \cos^2(\omega t_0) E[U^2] < \infty$$
,这说明 $E[U^2] < \infty$,同理可证: $E[V^2] < \infty$ 。

又因 X(t) 为宽平稳, 故其方差: Var(X(t)) =

 $=E[U^2]\cos^2(\omega t)+E[UV]\sin(2\omega t)+E[V^2]\sin^2(\omega t)$ 为常数,对它求导,应有:

$$\omega[E(V^2) - E(U^2)]\sin(2\omega t) + 2\omega E(UV)\cos(2\omega t) = 0, \ (\forall t \in \mathbb{R})$$

显然,与(1)类似,此时必有:E(UV)=0,且 $E(U^2)=E(V^2)$ 。

六、(16分):

(1)
$$(8 \%) R(\tau) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{20} e^{-\sqrt{2}|\tau|} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{35} e^{-\sqrt{7}|\tau|};$$

(2) (8分) 由于 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |R(\tau)| d\tau < \infty$,故X(t)的均值具有遍历性。