

3. 令 Z_1, Z_2 为独立的正态分布随机变量, 均值为 0, 方差为 σ^2 , λ 为实数. 定义过程 $X(t) = Z_1 \cos \lambda t + Z_2 \sin \lambda t$. 试求 $X(t)$ 的均值函数和协方差函数. 它是宽平稳的吗?

$$\mu_X(t) = E(Z_1) \cos \lambda t + E(Z_2) \sin \lambda t = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(t, s) &= \text{Cov}[Z_1 \cos \lambda t + Z_2 \sin \lambda t, Z_1 \cos \lambda s + Z_2 \sin \lambda s] \\ &= \text{Cov}[Z_1, Z_1] \cos \lambda t \cos \lambda s + \text{Cov}[Z_1, Z_2] \cos \lambda t \sin \lambda s + \text{Cov}[Z_2, Z_1] \sin \lambda t \cos \lambda s + \text{Cov}[Z_2, Z_2] \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda s \\ &= \sigma^2 \cos \lambda t \cos \lambda s + \sigma^2 \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda s \\ &= \sigma^2 \cos[\lambda(t-s)] \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore X(t)$ 的所有二阶矩存在并且 $EX(t) = 0$. $R_X(t, s)$ 只与时间差有关

$\therefore X(t)$ 是宽平稳的

4. Poisson 过程 $X(t), t \geq 0$ 满足 (i) $X(0) = 0$; (ii) 对 $t > s$, $X(t) - X(s)$ 服从均值为 $\lambda(t-s)$ 的 Poisson 分布; (iii) 过程是有独立增量的. 试求其均值函数和协方差函数. 它是宽平稳的吗?

$$\text{均值函数: } \mu_X(t) = E[X(t)] = E[X(t) - X(0)] = \lambda t$$

$$\text{方差: } \text{Var}[X(t)] = \text{Var}[X(t) - X(0)] = \lambda t$$

对 $0 < t < s$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} E[X(t)X(s)] &= E\{[X(t) - X(0)][X(s) - X(0)]\} \\ &= E\{[X(t) - X(0)][(X(s) - X(t)) + (X(t) - X(0))]\} \\ &= E\{[X(t) - X(0)][X(s) - X(t)]\} + E\{[X(t) - X(0)]^2\} \\ &= E[X(t) - X(0)]E[X(s) - X(t)] + \text{Var}[X(t) - X(0)] + \{E[X(t) - X(0)]\}^2 \\ &= \lambda t \cdot \lambda(s-t) + \lambda t + \lambda^2 t^2 \\ &= \lambda t(\lambda s + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore R_X(t, s) &= E[X(t)X(s)] - E[X(t)]E[X(s)] \\ &= \lambda t(\lambda s + 1) - \lambda^2 ts \\ &= \lambda t \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\mu_X(t) = \lambda t$ 且 $R_X(t, s) = \lambda t$ 故 $X(t)$ 不是宽平稳的

9. 令 X 和 Y 是从单位圆内的均匀分布中随机选取一点所得的横坐标和纵坐标. 试计算条件概率

$$P\left(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \mid X > Y\right).$$

$$(X, Y) \text{ 的联合密度函数为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X > Y) = \iint_{x > y} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x > y} dx dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\left(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, X > Y\right) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, x > y} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{\frac{3}{4} \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x > y} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore P\left(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \mid X > Y\right) = \frac{P\left(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, X > Y\right)}{P(X > Y)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

14. 设 X_1 和 X_2 为相互独立的均值为 λ_1 和 λ_2 的 Poisson 随机变量. 试求 $X_1 + X_2$ 的分布, 并计算给定 $X_1 + X_2 = n$ 时 X_1 的条件分布.

若 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ 则 X 的矩母函数为

$$g_X(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} e^{it} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda e^t)^i}{i!} = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$

$\therefore X_1 + X_2$ 的矩母函数为

$$g_{X_1+X_2}(t) = g_{X_1}(t)g_{X_2}(t) = e^{\lambda_1(e^t - 1)} e^{\lambda_2(e^t - 1)} = e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(e^t - 1)}$$

$$\therefore X_1 + X_2 \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \quad \text{故} \quad P(X_1 + X_2 = n) = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 = n, X_1 = m) = P(X_1 = m, X_2 = n - m) = P(X_1 = m)P(X_2 = n - m)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda_2}$$

$$\therefore P(X_1 = m \mid X_1 + X_2 = n) = \frac{P(X_1 + X_2 = n, X_1 = m)}{P(X_1 + X_2 = n)} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_1^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}} = C_n^m \frac{\lambda_1^m \lambda_2^{n-m}}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}$$