# 随机过程大作业

Stochastic Process Assignment

**1.** (10 分) 设随机变量X服从 $\lambda$ 的指数分布,求:

- (1) X 的特征函数 $\varphi_X(u)$  (4分)
- (2) 利用特征函数求E(X)和D(X). (6分)

## 解:

(1)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases} \dots \dots 2 \mathcal{H}$$

(2)

$$E(X^{2}) = (-i)^{2} \varphi_{X}^{"}(0) = (-i)^{2} \frac{+2i^{2} \lambda}{(\lambda - iu)^{-3}} \Big|_{\nu=0} = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}} \dots 2$$

**2.** (20 分) 设随机过程{ $X(t,\omega), -\infty < t < +\infty$ } 只有两条样本函数

$$X(t, \omega_1) = 2\cos t, X(t, \omega_2) = -2\cos t, -\infty < t < +\infty$$

且
$$P(\omega_1) = \frac{2}{3}$$
,  $P(\omega_2) = \frac{1}{3}$ , 分别求:

- (1) 一维分布函数F(0,x) 和  $F(\frac{\pi}{4},x)$ ; (8分)
- (2) 二维分布函数 $F(0,\frac{\pi}{4};x,y)$ ; (6分)
- (3) 均值函数 $m_x(t)$ ; (2分)
- (4) 协方差函数 $B_x(s,t)$ ; (4分)

### 解:

(1) X(0) 的取值为-2,2,分别算得

$$PX(0) = -2 = \frac{1}{3}, \qquad PX(0) = 2 = \frac{2}{3} \dots (2 \ \%)$$

故X(0) 的分布律为

n 1 2	<i>X</i> (0)	-2	2	_
$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$	P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	

X(0)的分布函数为

$$F(0,x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\infty < x \le -2 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & -2 < x \le 2 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$
 (2  $\frac{1}{3}$ )

同理,  $X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  的分布律为

$X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

故 $X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  的分布函数为

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{4},x\right) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le -\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{3}, & -\sqrt{2} < x \le \sqrt{2} \\ 1, & x > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$
 (2  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

(2) 因为随机过程 $\{X(t,\omega), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 只有两条样本函数,所以

因为随机过程{
$$X(t,\omega), -\infty < t < +\infty$$
}只有两条样本函数,所以 
$$P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\} = 1, P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\} = 0$$
 
$$P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = 2\right\} = 0, P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = 2\right\} = 1$$
 (2 分)

故

$$P\left\{X(0) = -2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}\right\} = P\{X(0) = -2\} \cdot P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\} \\ = P\{X(0) = -2\} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{4}\))

同理,有

$$P\left\{X(0) = 2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}\right\} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P\left\{X(0) = -2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}\right\}$$

$$= P\{X(0) = -2\} \cdot P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\} = 0$$

$$P\left\{X(0) = 2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}\right\} = 0$$
(2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

因而  $\left(X(0), X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$  的二维分布律为

$X(0)$ $X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$		$-\sqrt{2}$		$\sqrt{2}$
-2		$\frac{1}{3}$	0	
2	0			2 3

且  $\left(X(0), X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$  的二维分布函数为

$$F\left(0,\frac{\pi}{4};x,y\right) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leqslant -2 \text{ df } y \leqslant -\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{3}, & x > -2, -\sqrt{2} < y \leqslant \sqrt{2} \text{ df } y > -\sqrt{2}, -2 < x \leqslant 2... (2 \text{ f}) \\ 1, & x > 2, y > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$m_X(t) = E(X(t)) = \frac{2}{3} \times 2\cos t + \frac{1}{3}(-2\cos t) = \frac{2}{3}\cos t \dots (2 \ \%)$$
(4)

$$R(s,t) = E(X(s)X(t)) = \begin{cases} E(X^{2}(s)), & s = t \\ E(X(s)X(t)), & s \neq t \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 4\cos^{2}s, & s = t \\ 4\cos s\cos t, & s \neq t \end{cases} = 4\cos s\cos t$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$B(s,t) = R(s,t) - E(X(s))E(X(t)) = 4\cos s\cos t - \frac{4}{9}\cos s\cos t = \frac{32}{9}\cos s\cos t \dots (2 \%)$$

- **3.** (10 分) 已知寻呼台在时间区间[0,t)内收到的传呼次数{N(t), $t \ge 0$ }是 *Poisson* 过程,平均每分钟收到 2 次呼唤.
- (1) 求 2 分钟内收到 3 次呼唤的概率 (3 分)
- (2) 已知时间区间 [0,3) 内收到 5 次呼唤, 求时间区间 [0,2) 内收到 3 次呼唤的概率。 (7分)

## 解:

(1)

$$P\{N(t+2) - N(t) = 3\} = P\{N(2) = 3\} = \frac{4^3}{3!}e^4 = \frac{32}{3}e^{-4}\dots$$
 (3 分)

(2)

$$P\{N(2) - N(0) = 3 \mid N(3) - N(0) = 5\} = P\{N(2) = 3 \mid N(3) = 5\} (2 \text{ }\%)$$

$$= \frac{P\{N(2)=3,N(3)=5\}}{P\{N(3)=5\}} = \frac{P\{N(2)=3,N(3)-N(2)=2\}}{P\{N(3)=5\}} \dots (2 \ \%)$$

$$= \frac{P\{N(3)=5\}}{PN(3)=5} = \frac{P\{N(3)=5\}}{\frac{4^3}{9!}e^{-4} \cdot \frac{2^2}{2!}e^{-2}}{\frac{6^5}{5!}e^{-6}} \dots (2 \%)$$

$$= C_5^2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{80}{243} \quad ... \tag{1 } \%$$

- **4.** (20分)已知 $\{N(t), t \ge 0\}$ 是平均率为 $\lambda = 2$  的 *Poisson* 过程. 分别求:
- (1) E(N(2)N(3)); (7 分)
- (2)  $P\{N(2) = 1, N(3) = 2\}$ ; (6 分)
- (3)  $P{N(3) = 2 \mid N(2) = 1}$ ; (7 分)

### 解:

(1) 方法一

$$= E(N(2)(N(3) - N(2)) + N^{2}(2)) \dots (2 \%)$$

$$= E(N(2))E(N(3) - N(2)) + E(N^{2}(2)) \dots (2 \%)$$

$$E(N(2)N(3)) = R_N(2,3) = C_N(2,3) + m_N(2)m_N(3)$$
 (3  $\%$ )

$$= \lambda min2,3 + 2\lambda \cdot 3\lambda \dots (3 \ \beta)$$

$$= 2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 28$$
 ......(1 分)

(2)

$$P\{N(2) = 1, N(3) = 2\} = P\{N(2) = 1, N(3) - N(2) = 1\} \dots (3 \%)$$

$$= P\{N(2) = 1\} \cdot P\{N(3) - N(2) = 1\} = 8e^{-6} \dots (3 \%)$$

(3)

$$P\{N(3) = 2 \mid N(2) = 1\} = \frac{P\{N(2) = 1, N(3) = 2\}}{P\{N(2) = 1\}} \dots (3 \%)$$

$$= \frac{P\{N(2)=1\} \cdot P\{N(3)-N(2)=1\}}{P\{N(2)=1\}}$$
 (3  $\%$ )

$$= P{N(3) - N(2) = 1} = 2e^{-2}$$
 .......(1 分)

- **5.** (10 分)设有 4 个人(标号为 1, 2, 3, 4)相互传球,每次有球的人等可能地把球传给其他 3 个人之一,以X(0)表示最初有球的人,X(n)表示传递 n次后恰巧有球的人. {X(n),n = 0,1,2,...}是一个其次 Markov 链.
- (1) 写出状态转移矩阵; (2分)
- (2) 计算二步和三步转移矩阵; (4分)
- (3) 求经过3次传球后有球的人恰好是第1次传球后有球的人的概率; (2分)

(4) 求经过 3 次传球后恰好是开始拿球的人有球的概率. (2 分) 解:

(1)

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots$$
(2  $\frac{1}{3}$ )

(2)

$$\mathbf{P}^{2} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \dots \tag{2 }$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{3} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 7 & 6 & 7 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \dots (2 \, \hat{\mathcal{T}})$$

(3) 经过3次传球后有球的人恰好是第1次传球后有球的人概率为:

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^{4} P\{X(0) = i\} \cdot P\{X(2) = i \mid X(0) = i\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \dots (2 \ \%)$$

(4) 经过3次传球后恰好是开始拿球的人有球的概率为:

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^{1} P\{X(0) = i\} \cdot P\{X(3) = i \mid X(0) = i\} = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \dots (2 \ \%)$$

## 参考文献:

- [1] 刘次华. 随机过程[M]. 武汉: 华中科技大学出版社, 2014.
- [2] 张晓军,陈良军.随机过程习题集[M].北京:清华大学出版社,2011.