

$$1. F_0(x) = P\{X(0) \leq x\}$$

$$= P\{x \geq 0\}$$

$$F_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$F_1(x) = P\{X(1) \leq x\}$$

$$= P\{x \geq \varepsilon\}$$

$$P(\varepsilon=1)=p, P(\varepsilon=0)=(1-p)$$

$$F_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1-p, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{-1}(x) = P\{-\varepsilon \leq x\}$$

$$F_{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ p, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{-1,1}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$= P\{x_1 \geq x(1-1), x_2 \geq x(1)\}$$

$$= P\{x_1 \geq -\varepsilon, x_2 \geq \varepsilon\}$$

$$F_{-1,1}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 0, & x_1 < -1 \text{ 或 } x_2 < 0 \\ p, & -1 \leq x_1 < 0, x_2 \geq 1 \\ 1-p, & x_1 \geq 0, 0 \leq x_2 < 1 \\ 1, & x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$3. F_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = P\{x \geq x(\frac{1}{2})\}$$

$$P\{X(\frac{1}{2}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0\} = \frac{1}{2}, P\{X(\frac{1}{2}) = 1\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理 } P\{X(1) = -1\} = \frac{1}{2}, P\{X(1) = 2\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_{0,1}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$= P\{x_1(0) \leq x_1, x_2(1) \leq x_2\}$$

$$\forall x_1 \leq 0, = P\{\varepsilon \leq x_1, x_2 \geq 0\}$$

$$= P\{x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq \varepsilon\}$$

$$\therefore F_{0,1}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 0, & x_1 < 0 \text{ 或 } x_2 < 0 \\ 1-p, & x_1 \geq 0, 0 \leq x_2 < 1 \\ 1, & x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) (X(t_1), X(t_2), \dots, X(t_n)) \sim$$

$$\begin{cases} (\cos \pi t_1, \cos \pi t_2, \dots, \cos \pi t_n), & 2t_n \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



由泊松分布的可加性易知 $Y(n) \sim P(n\lambda)$

5. 11). $P\{Y(n)=k\} = \frac{e^{-n\lambda} (n\lambda)^k}{k!}, k=0,1,2,\dots$

12). 取 $n_1 \leq n$, $k_1 \leq k$, 易知 $\sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} X_i \sim P((n_2-n_1)\lambda)$

$$P\{Y(n_1)=k_1, Y(n_2)=k_2\}$$

$$= P\{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i = k_1, \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} X_i = k_2 - k_1\} = \frac{(n_1\lambda)^{k_1}}{k_1!} e^{-n_1\lambda} \cdot \frac{(n_2\lambda)^{k_2-k_1}}{(k_2-k_1)!} e^{-n_2\lambda}$$

$$k_1=0,1,2,\dots, k_2=k_1, k_1+1, \dots$$

8. $E(Y(t)) = 1 \cdot P\{X(t) \leq a\} + 0 \cdot P\{X(t) > a\}$

$$= P\{X(t) \leq a\}$$

$$= F_t(a)$$

$$R(t_1, t_2) = E(Y(t_1)Y(t_2))$$

$$= 1 \cdot P\{X(t_1) \leq a, X(t_2) \leq a\}$$

$$= \bar{F}_{t_1, t_2}(a, a)$$

10. 11). $\overset{m_x(t)}{E}(X(t))$

$$= E(\xi t)$$

$$= tE(\xi)$$

$$= pt$$

$$\otimes R_X(t_1, t_2)$$

$$= E(X(t_1)X(t_2))$$

$$= t_1 t_2 E(\xi^2)$$

$$= t_1 t_2 p$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2)$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X(t_1), X(t_2))$$

$$= E[(X(t_1) - m_X(t_1))(X(t_2) - m_X(t_2))]$$

$$= E[X(t_1)X(t_2)] - m_X(t_1)E(X(t_2)) - m_X(t_2)E(X(t_1))$$

$$= t_1 t_2 p - p t_1 t_2 - p t_1 t_2 + p t_1 t_2 + m_X(t_1)m_X(t_2)$$

$$= t_1 t_2 p - t_1 t_2 p^2$$

$$= t_1 t_2 p(1-p)$$

$$D_X(t) = E\{[X(t) - m(t)]^2\}$$

$$= C_X(t, t)$$

$$= t^2 p(1-p)$$

$$G(t) = \sqrt{D(t)} = t\sqrt{p(1-p)}$$



$$(2). \dot{m}_x(t) = E(X(t))$$

$$= tE(\xi)$$

$$= \frac{t}{2}$$

$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = E(X(t_1)X(t_2))$$

$$= t_1 t_2 E(\xi^2)$$

$$= \frac{t_1 t_2}{3}$$

$$C_x(t_1, t_2) = E\{[X(t_1) - m_x(t_1)][X(t_2) - m_x(t_2)]\}$$

$$= E[X(t_1)X(t_2)] - m_x(t_1)E[X(t_2)] - m_x(t_2)E[X(t_1)] + m_x(t_1)m_x(t_2)$$

$$= \frac{t_1 t_2}{3} - \frac{t_1 t_2}{4} - \frac{t_1 t_2}{4} + \frac{t_1 t_2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{t_1 t_2}{12}$$

$$D(t) = C_x(t, t) = \frac{t^2}{12}, \quad \sigma(t) = \sqrt{D(t)} = \frac{|t|}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(3). m_x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t + t$$

$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t_1 \cos \pi t_2 + 2t_1 t_2$$

$$C_x(t_1, t_2) = R_x(t_1, t_2) - m_x(t_1)m_x(t_2)$$

$$= 2t_1 t_2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t_1 \cos \pi t_2 - (\frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t_1 + t_1)(\frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t_2 + t_2)$$

$$= t_1 t_2 - \frac{1}{2} t_2 \cos \pi t_1 - \frac{1}{2} t_1 \cos \pi t_2 + \frac{1}{4} \cos \pi t_1 \cos \pi t_2$$

$$= (t_1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t_1)(t_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t_2)$$

$$D_x(t) = C_x(t, t) = (t - \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t)^2$$

$$\sigma_x(t) = \sqrt{D_x(t)} = |t - \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t|$$

$$(4). m_x(t) = tE(A) + E(B) = 0$$

$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = E[(At_1 + B)(At_2 + B)] = t_1 t_2 E(A^2) + (t_1 + t_2)E(AB) + E(B^2)$$

$$= t_1 t_2 + 1$$

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$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2) - m_X(t_1)m_X(t_2) \\ = t_1 t_2 + 1$$

$$R_X(t) = C_X(t, t) = t^2 + 1$$

$$\sigma_X(t) = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$$

15. 设取自然数 $1 \leq n_1 < n_2 < n_3$

$$R_X(n_2 - n_1, n_3 - n_1) \\ = E(X(n_2 - n_1) X(n_3 - n_1))$$

$$X(n_2) - X(n_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} X_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i \\ = \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} X_i$$

$$\text{同理: } X(n_3) - X(n_1) = \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_3} X_i$$

X_1, X_2, \dots 是独立同分布的随机变量

$\therefore Y(n)$ 是独立增量序列

$$E([X(n_3) - X(n_1)][X(n_2) - X(n_1)])$$

$$= E[X(n_3)X(n_2) - X(n_3)X(n_1) - X(n_2)X(n_1) + X(n_1)X(n_1)]$$

$$= E[X(n_3)]E[X(n_2)] - E[X(n_3)]E[X(n_1)] - E[X(n_2)]E[X(n_1)] + E[X(n_1)]^2$$

$$X(n_1) \sim N(0, n_1 \sigma^2) \quad \text{独立:}$$

$$= E[X(n_3) - X(n_1)]E[X(n_2) - X(n_1)]$$

$$= E\left(\sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_3} X_i\right)E\left(\sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} X_i\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_3} X_i \sim N(0, (n_3 - n_1)\sigma^2), \quad \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} X_i \sim N(0, (n_2 - n_1)\sigma^2)$$

$$= 0 \quad \therefore \text{为平稳增量过程}$$



$$m_x(t_1) = 0, m_y(t_1) = 0$$

$$17. R_{x,y}(t_1, t_2)$$

$$= E[$$

$$C_{x,y}(t_1, t_2)$$

$$= R_{x,y}(t_1, t_2) - m_x(t_1)m_y(t_2)$$

$$\text{当 } t_2 = 0,$$

$$C_{x,y}(t_1, 0) \quad t_1 \in T$$

$$= R_{x,y}(t_1, 0) - m_x(t_1)m_y(0)$$

$$= E(X(t_1)Y(0)) - 0 \times 1$$

$$= E(X(t_1))$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{当 } t_2 \in \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}, t_1 \in T$$

$$C_{x,y}(t_1, t_2)$$

$$= R_{x,y}(t_1, t_2) - m_x(t_1)m_y(t_2)$$

$$= E(X(t_1)Y(t_2)) - 0 \times 0$$

$$= E(\sin t_1 \cos t_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E[\sin \varepsilon(t_1 + t_2) + \sin \varepsilon(t_1 - t_2)] = \frac{1}{2} E[\sin \varepsilon(t_1 + t_2)] + \frac{1}{2} E[\sin \varepsilon(t_1 - t_2)]$$

$$t_1 + t_2 \in \{0, t_1, t_2, \dots\}, t_1 - t_2 \in \{0, t_1, t_2, \dots\}$$

$$\text{当 } t_1 + t_2 \in \{0, t_1, t_2, \dots\} \text{ 时, } E[\sin \varepsilon(t_1 + t_2)] = 0$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(t_1 + t_2) \varepsilon d\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{t_1 + t_2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(t_1 + t_2) \varepsilon d(t_1 + t_2) \varepsilon$$

$$\underline{k = t_1 + t_2 \varepsilon} \quad \frac{1}{t_1 + t_2} \int_{-(t_1 + t_2)\pi}^{(t_1 + t_2)\pi} \sin k dk = \frac{-\cos k}{t_1 + t_2} \Big|_{-(t_1 + t_2)\pi}^{(t_1 + t_2)\pi} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{总有 } C_{x,y}(t_1, t_2) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } X = \{X(t), t \in T\} \text{ 与 } Y = \{Y(t), t \in T\} \text{ 独立, } T = \{0, t_1, t_2, \dots\} \text{ 互不相交, } \therefore E[\sin(t_1 - t_2)\varepsilon] = 0$$



$$\cos Wt_1 \cos Wt_2 (U^2 + 6^2) + U^2 (\cos Wt_1 \sin Wt_2) \\ \sin Wt_1 \sin Wt_2 (U^2 + 6^2) + U^2 (\cos Wt_2 \sin Wt_1)$$

19. (1). 对任意 $t \in T = (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$X(t) = A \cos Wt + B \sin Wt \sim N(\sin Wt + \cos Wt U, 6^2)$$

\therefore 对任意的 n 维向量都是正态分布

$(X(t_1), X(t_2), \dots, X(t_n))$ 是 n 维正态分布.

$$(2) \quad m_X(t) = E(A \cos Wt + B \sin Wt)$$

$$= E(A) \cos Wt + E(B) \sin Wt$$

$$= U (\cos Wt + \sin Wt)$$

$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = E[(A \cos Wt_1 + B \sin Wt_1)(A \cos Wt_2 + B \sin Wt_2)]$$

$$= (U^2 + 6^2) (\cos Wt_1 \cos Wt_2 + \sin Wt_1 \sin Wt_2) + U^2 (\cos Wt_1 \sin Wt_2 + \cos Wt_2 \sin Wt_1)$$

$$= (U^2 + 6^2) \cos W(t_1 - t_2) + U^2 \sin W(t_1 + t_2)$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2) - m_X(t_1) m_X(t_2)$$

$$= (U^2 + 6^2) \cos W(t_1 - t_2) - U^2 (\cos Wt_1 \cos Wt_2 + \sin Wt_1 \sin Wt_2)$$

$$= 6^2 \cos W(t_1 - t_2)$$

$$21. \quad P\{N(s)=k \mid N(t)=n\}$$

$$= P\{N(s)=k, N(t)=n\}$$

$$P\{N(t)=n\}$$



$$= \frac{(\lambda s)^k e^{-\lambda s}}{k!} \cdot \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^{n-k} e^{-\lambda(t-s)}}{(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda t)^n e^{-\lambda t}}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \frac{s^k (t-s)^{n-k}}{t^n} \cdot e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= C_n^k \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$22. P(N(1)=0) = e^{-\lambda} = 0.2, \lambda = \ln 5$$

$$P(N(2) \geq 1) = 1 - P(N(2)=0) - P(N(2)=1)$$

$$= 1 - (e^{-2\lambda} - 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda})$$

$$= 1 - (0.04 - 2 \ln 5 \cdot 0.04)$$

$$= 0.8312$$

25.

$$Y(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i$$

$$m_Y(t) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i\right)$$

$$= E\left[E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i \mid N(t)=n\right)\right]$$

$$= E(n\mu)$$

$$= \mu t$$

$$D_Y(t) = E((D(Y) \mid N(t)=n) + D)$$

$$= E[D(Y \mid N(t))] + D[E(N(t))]$$

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$$= E[D(Y|M(t))] + D[E(Y|M(t))]$$

$$= E(M(t)\sigma^2) + D(M(t)\mu)$$

$$= \lambda\sigma^2 + \mu^2\lambda t$$

$$= \lambda t(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)$$

$$30. (1) X(t) = W(ta) - W(0) \sim N(0, t\sigma^2)$$

$$\cancel{R_X(t)} = m_X(t) = 0$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = \text{Cov}(X(t_1), X(t_2))$$

$$= E(\cancel{X(t_1)X(t_2)}) \quad \text{假设 } t_1 < t_2$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X(t_1), X(t_1) + X(t_2) - X(t_1))$$

$$= \sigma^2 t_1$$

$$\text{同理, 当 } t_2 < t_1, C_X(t_1, t_2) = \sigma^2 t_2, \therefore C_X(t_1, t_2) = \sigma^2 \min\{t_1, t_2\}$$

$$(2). \cancel{m_X(t)} = 0$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2)$$

$$= E(\sigma W(\frac{t_1}{\sigma^2}) W(\frac{t_2}{\sigma^2}))$$

$$= \sigma^2 E(W(\frac{t_1}{\sigma^2}) W(\frac{t_2}{\sigma^2}))$$

$$= \sigma^2 \min\{t_1, t_2\}$$

$$(3). m_X(t) = E(W)t = 0$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = C_X(W(t_1) + At_1, W(t_2) + At_2)$$

$$= C_X(W(t_1), W(t_2)) + C_X(At_1, At_2)$$

$$= \sigma^2 \min\{t_1, t_2\} + t_1 t_2$$

