

# 部分思考题、习题参考答案

## 第2章

### 思考题二

1. 不对.
2. 不一定.
3. 对.
4. 不对.
5. 对.
6. 不相关不能推出相互独立; 相互独立并且都是二阶矩过程时, 一定不相关.
7. 不对.

### 习题二

1. (1)  $P(Y_n = k) = \frac{k^n - (k-1)^n}{6^n}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{324}$ .
2. (1) 四个样本函数:  $x_1(t) = t + 1$ ,  $x_2(t) = t - 1$ ,  $x_3(t) = -t + 1$ ,  $x_4(t) = -t - 1$ ;  
(2)  $P(X(1) = 0, X(2) = 1) = P(X(1) = 0, X(2) = -1) = P(X(1) = 2, X(2) = 3) =$   
 $P(X(1) = -2, X(2) = -3) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $P(X(1) = 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(X(1) = 2) = P(X(1) = -2) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $P(X(2) = 1) = P(X(2) = -1) = P(X(2) = 3) = P(X(2) = -3) = \frac{1}{4}$ .
3. (1) 五个样本函数:  $x_1(t) = 0, x_2(t) = 1, x_3(t) = -1, x_4(t) = t, x_5(t) = -t$ ;  
(2)  $\frac{4}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9}$ .
4. (1)  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ ; (2)  $\frac{t+1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + st$ .
5. (1)  $\frac{25}{6^6}$ ; (2) 0.977 2; (3) 0.013 9.
6.  $\frac{7}{16}, \frac{3}{8}$ .
7. (B), (F), (H), (D).
8.  $N(0, 1), N(0, 2 + 2 \cos(t - s))$ .
9. (1)  $\mu_X(t) = \mu(t + 1)$ ,  $R_X(s, t) = \sigma^2(ts + 1) + \mu^2(t + 1)(s + 1)$ ,  $C_X(s, t) = \sigma^2(ts + 1)$ ;  
(2)  $X(t) \sim N(0, t^2 + 1)$ ,  $X(t) - X(s) \sim N(0, (t - s)^2)$ ,  $X(t) + X(s) \sim N(0, (t + s)^2 + 4)$ .
10. (1)  $P(Y_n = i) = C_3^i p^i (1 - p)^{3-i}$ ,  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ;  
(2)  $P(Y_1 = 1 | Y_0 = 2) = \frac{2}{3}(1 - p)$ ,  $P(Y_1 = 2 | Y_0 = 2) = \frac{1 + p}{3}$ ,  $P(Y_1 = 3 | Y_0 = 2) =$

$\frac{p}{3}$ ;

(3)  $p^2(1-p)^3$ ;

(4)  $\mu_Y(n) = 3p, C_Y(m, n) = \begin{cases} (3 - |n - m|)p(1 - p), & |n - m| < 3, \\ 0, & |n - m| \geq 3. \end{cases}$

11.  $\mu_X(t) = F(t)$ , 对  $t \geq s$  有  $C_X(s, t) = \frac{1}{n} F(s)(1 - F(t))$ .

12.  $\mu_X(n) = 0, C_X(m, n) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{r-|n-m|} \alpha_i \alpha_{i+|n-m|}, & |n - m| \leq r, \\ 0, & |n - m| > r. \end{cases}$

13.  $\mu_Z(t) = \mu_X(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_{X_i}(t),$

$$C_Z(t, s) = C_X(t, s) + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 C_{X_i}(t, s),$$

$$C_{ZX}(t, s) = C_X(t, s).$$

14.  $\mu_Z(t) = a(t)\mu_X(t) + b(t)\mu_Y(t) + c(t),$

$$C_Z(s, t) = a(t)a(s)C_X(s, t) + b(t)b(s)C_Y(s, t).$$

15.  $\mu_Y(t) = \mu_X(t) + \mu_X(t+1),$

$$R_Y(s, t) = R_X(s, t) + R_X(s, t+1) + R_X(s+1, t) + R_X(s+1, t+1),$$

$$R_{XY}(s, t) = R_X(s, t) + R_X(s, t+1).$$

16.  $\mu_Z(t) = \mu_X(t)\mu_Y(t),$

$$R_Z(s, t) = R_X(s, t)R_Y(s, t),$$

$$R_{XZ}(s, t) = \mu_Y(t)R_X(s, t).$$

### 第3章

#### 思考题三

1. 不对. 马尔可夫性是指在知道现在状态的条件下, 过去与将来相互独立. 过去和将来不一定独立, 第三章习题的 6(1) 就给出了一个反例.

2.  $P^{(m)} = P^m$

3. 首先计算多步转移概率, 然后对任何  $n_1 < n_2 < \cdots < n_k$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n_1} = i_1, X_{n_2} = i_2, \cdots, X_{n_k} = i_k) \\ &= \sum_i P(X_0 = i) p_{ii_1}^{(n_1)} p_{i_1 i_2}^{(n_2 - n_1)} \cdots p_{i_{k-1} i_k}^{(n_k - n_{k-1})}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 方法一: 计算  $f_{ii}$ , 若  $f_{ii} = 1$ , 则  $i$  常返, 否则暂留;

方法二: 计算  $\sum_n p_{ii}^{(n)}$ , 若  $\sum_n p_{ii}^{(n)} = \infty$ , 则  $i$  常返, 否则暂留;

方法三: 考虑状态  $i$  的互达等价类. 若互达等价类不是闭的, 则  $i$  暂留; 若互达等价类是闭的且是有限集, 则  $i$  正常返; 若互达等价类是闭的且是可数集, 则在此互达等价类中找一个容易判断常返性的状态,  $i$  的常返性与这个状态的常返性相同.

5. 方法一: 若  $f_{ii} = \sum_n f_{ii}^{(n)} = 1$  且  $\mu_i = \sum_n n f_{ii}^{(n)} < \infty$ , 则  $i$  正常返, 否则不是正常返;

方法二: 与上题中方法三相同;

方法三: 若  $i$  的互达等价类是闭的且是可数集, 我们可以将马尔可夫链限制在这个互达等价类上考虑, 此时  $i$  正常返当且仅当存在平稳分布.

6. 方法一:  $\mu_i = \sum_n n f_{ii}^{(n)}$ ;

方法二: 将马尔可夫链限制在  $i$  的互达等价类上考虑, 计算出平稳分布, 则  $\mu_i = \frac{1}{\pi_i}$ .

7. 不一定. 如果一个状态的互达等价类是闭的且是有限集, 则它一定是正常返. 如果一个状态的互达等价类是闭的且是可数集, 则它可能暂留, 可能零常返, 也有可能正常返, 爬梯子模型就是这样的例子.

8. 对.

9. 不对, 取决于过程的常返性. 对于不可约非周期马尔可夫链, 若正常返, 则对任何  $i, j$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{ij}^{(n)} = \pi_j > 0$ , 否则对任何  $i, j$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{ij}^{(n)} = 0$ .

10. 不对. 如果状态  $i$  的周期为  $d$ , 则  $p_{ii}^{(n)} > 0$  推出  $n$  是  $d$  的整数倍; 反之, 不一定对. 例如在爬梯子模型中, 对任何  $n \geq 2$ ,  $p_{11}^{(n)} \geq p_{10} p_{00}^{n-2} p_{01} > 0$ , 所以状态 1 的周期为 1, 但是  $p_{11} = 0$ .

11. 根据一步转移来分析并利用马尔可夫性建立方程组来解决.

12. 可逆分布  $\pi$  是满足  $\pi_i p_{ij} = \pi_j p_{ji}$ ,  $\forall i, j \in I$  的分布律. 可逆分布一定是平稳分布, 平稳分布则不一定是可逆分布. 当马尔可夫链不可约时, 若存在可逆分布, 则它是唯一的平稳分布.

#### 习题三

1.  $I = \{0, 1, \cdots, m\}$ ,  $p_{i, i+1} = \frac{(m-i)^2}{m^2}$ ,  $p_{ii} = \frac{2i(m-i)}{m^2}$ ,  $p_{i, i-1} = \frac{i^2}{m^2}$ ,  $\forall i \in I$ .

2.  $I = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$ , 当  $j \geq i \geq 0$  时,  $p_{ij} = p_{j-1}$ , 当  $0 \leq j < i$  时,  $p_{ij} = 0$ .

3.  $I = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$ ,  $p_{i, i+1} = p$ ,  $p_{i0} = 1 - p$ ,  $\forall i \in I$ .

4.  $I = \{0, 1, \cdots, N\}$ ,  $p_{i, i+1} = \frac{2i(N-i)p}{N(N-1)}$ ,  $p_{ii} = 1 - \frac{2i(N-i)p}{N(N-1)}$ ,  $\forall i \in I$ .

5. (1)  $0, \frac{1}{66}$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{36}$ ; (3) 不具有马尔可夫性.

6. (1)  $\frac{p^2}{2}, 0$ , 不独立; (2)  $p, p^2 + (1-p)^2$ ; (3) 不具有马尔可夫性.

7. (1)  $I = \{0, 1, 2\}$ ,  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ; (2)  $\frac{2}{81}, \frac{5}{18}$ .

8. (1)  $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{5}{13}$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{70}{729}$ ;

(3)  $f_{11}^{(1)} = 0, f_{11}^{(2)} = \frac{7}{9}, f_{11}^{(n)} = \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-2}, n \geq 3, f_{11} = 1, \mu_1 = \frac{7}{3}$ .

9. (1) 0.3; (2) 0.15; (3)  $\frac{5}{6}$ ; (4)  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

10. (1)  $\frac{7}{36}, \frac{11}{36}, \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{10}}$ ; (2) 1, 2, 3 正常返, 0 暂留,  $\mu_1 = \frac{5}{2}, \mu_2 = \frac{5}{3}, \mu_3 = 1$ .

11.  $f_{00}^{(1)} = \alpha, f_{00}^{(n)} = (1-\alpha)^2 \alpha^{n-2}, \forall n \geq 2; f_{01}^{(n)} = \alpha^{n-1}(1-\alpha), \forall n \geq 1$ .

12.  $\pi = \left(\frac{3}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{7}\right)$ .

13. (1)  $I = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \pi = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

14. (1)  $I = \{0, 1, \dots, N\}, p_{i,i+1} = \frac{p(N-i)}{N}, p_{ii} = \frac{ip + (1-p)(N-i)}{N}, p_{i,i-1} = \frac{(1-p)i}{N}$ ;

(2)  $\pi = \left(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{8}\right), \mu_0 = 8$ .

15. (1)  $I = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-p & p \\ 0 & 1-p & p & 0 \\ 1-p & p & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\pi = \left(\frac{1-p}{4-p}, \frac{1}{4-p}, \frac{1}{4-p}, \frac{1}{4-p}\right);$$

(2)  $\frac{p(1-p)}{4-p}$ , 因为  $\frac{p(1-p)}{4-p} \leq \frac{1}{4(4-p)} \leq \frac{1}{12}$ .

16.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = 0) = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = 1) = \frac{4}{15}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = 2) = \frac{2}{5}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = 3) = \frac{1}{3}$ .

17. (1)  $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$  是闭的,  $\{6, 7\}$  是闭的,  $\{4, 5\}$  不是闭的;

(2) 0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 正常返, 4, 5 暂留, 4, 5, 6, 7 非周期, 0, 1, 2, 3 周期为 2,  $\mu_0 = \mu_3 = 6, \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_6 = 3, \mu_7 = \frac{3}{2}$ ;

(3)  $0, \frac{2}{3}$ ;

(4) 对  $i = 4, 5, 6, 7, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = i)$  分别为 0, 0,  $\frac{2}{36}, \frac{4}{36}$ .

18. (1)  $\{0, 1, 2\}$  是闭的, 所有状态正常返周期为 2,  $\mu_0 = 6, \mu_1 = 2, \mu_2 = 3$ ;

(2)  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \{0, 2\}$  是闭的,  $\{1\}$  是闭的, 所有状态非周期正常返,  $\mu_0 = 3, \mu_1 = 1,$

$\mu_2 = 1.5$ .

19.  $\frac{4}{9}$ .

20.  $I = \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,



老鼠被猫吃掉的概率是  $\frac{3}{5}$ .

$$21. (1) I = \{(0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 0)\}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \frac{2}{9}; \quad (3) 2.$$

$$22. (1) \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{12}, & n \text{ 为奇数;} \end{cases} \quad (2) \frac{3}{10}; \quad (3) 2.2 \text{ 元}; \quad (4) 1.7.$$

$$23. (1) \frac{1}{18}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{7}; \quad (3) \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3}, & n \text{ 为奇数;} \end{cases} \quad (4) \frac{2}{5}; \quad (5) \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$24. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = 0) = \frac{1}{C}, \text{ 对 } 1 \leq i \leq M \text{ 有}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = i) = \frac{\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{i-1}}{C(1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) \cdots (1 - \alpha_i)},$$

$$\text{这里 } C = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{i-1}}{(1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) \cdots (1 - \alpha_i)}.$$

## 第4章

### 思考题四

- (1), (3).
- $\text{Cov}(N(2), N(5) - N(1)) = \text{Cov}(N(2), N(5)) - \text{Cov}(N(2), N(1)) = \lambda$ .
- (1)  $\{N(t) < n\} = \{W_n > t\}$ ; (2)  $\{N(t) > n\} \subset \{W_n < t\}$ ;  
(3)  $\{N(t) \leq n\} \supset \{W_n \geq t\}$ ; (4)  $\{N(t) \geq n\} = \{W_n \leq t\}$ .
- (3) 不正确, 其余都正确.
- 布朗运动是正态过程, 反之不一定.
- 不成立,  $\text{Cov}(B(3), B(5) - B(2)) = \text{Cov}(B(3), B(5)) - \text{Cov}(B(3), B(2)) = 1$ .
- 不独立.

### 习题四

- (1) 略; (2) 充要条件是  $\{X_n\}$  为平稳增量过程.
- (1)  $N(0, 2(t-s))$ ; (2) 是; (3) 是.

$$3. (1) 1 - (1 + 2\lambda)e^{-2\lambda}; \quad (2) 1 - e^{-2\lambda}; \quad (3) \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda}(1 - e^{-2\lambda})}{1 - (1 + 3\lambda)e^{-3\lambda}}.$$

$$4. \mu_X(t) = \lambda, R_X(s, t) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 + \lambda(1 - |t - s|), & |t - s| \leq 1, \\ \lambda^2, & |t - s| > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$5. \mu_X(t) = 0, R_X(s, t) = \begin{cases} \lambda t(1 - s), & 0 < t \leq s < 1, \\ \lambda s(1 - t), & 0 < s < t < 1. \end{cases}$$

6. 略.

$$7. (1) 1 - \left[1 + 3(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \frac{9(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2}{2}\right] \cdot e^{-3(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)};$$

$$(2) 1 - [1 + 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)] e^{-2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)}.$$

$$8. C_n^k \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}\right)^k \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}\right)^{n-k}.$$

$$9. (1) \frac{(\lambda p t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p t}; \quad (2) \lambda p \min\{s, t\}.$$

$$10. (1) C_n^k \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k}; \quad (2) 1 - e^{-2\lambda}; \quad (3) \sum_{i=k}^n C_n^i \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^i \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-i}.$$

$$11. (1) \frac{(2\lambda)^3}{3!} e^{-2\lambda}; \quad (2) \left(1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2}\right) e^{-\lambda} - (1 + 2\lambda + 2\lambda^2) e^{-2\lambda}.$$

$$12. (1) 1 - \frac{17}{2} e^{-3}; \quad (2) 1 - 179.8 e^{-6}.$$

$$13. (1) F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \\ 1 - e^{-0.4x}, & x \geq 2; \end{cases} \quad (2) P(Y = i) = \begin{cases} 1.8e^{-0.8}, & i = 1 \\ e^{-0.8} \frac{0.8^i}{i!}, & i \geq 2; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) 0.8 + e^{-0.8}; \quad (4) e^{-0.4}.$$

$$14. (1) 3e^{-5}; \quad (2) \frac{25}{2} e^{-5}; \quad (3) \frac{81}{2} e^{-10}; \quad (4) 1.5e^{-0.5} - 2e^{-1}.$$

$$15. (1) 10e^{-10}(1 - e^{-30}); \quad (2) e^{-10} - e^{-20}; \quad (3) 1 - e^{-5t}.$$

$$16. (1) 2e^{-3}; \quad (2) e^{-1} - e^{-2}; \quad (3) \frac{5}{16}.$$

$$17. (1) \frac{9}{2} e^{-3}; \quad (2) \frac{81}{64} e^{-3}; \quad (3) e^{-6}; \quad (4) \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$18. (1) \frac{4}{3} e^{-2}; \quad (2) \frac{9}{64} e^{-2}; \quad (3) \frac{27}{128}.$$

$$19. (1) e^{-1-\pi} - e^{-2\pi}; \quad (2) \frac{2}{27} e^{-\pi-1}(1+\pi)^3.$$

$$20. f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{10}}, -\infty < x < \infty.$$

$$21. (1) \Phi(1); (2) 2; (3) 10.$$

22. 略.

23. (1) 略; (2) 不具有. 因为当  $t > s$  时,

$$\text{Cov}(X(s), X(t)) = s\sqrt{st} \neq s^2 = \text{Cov}(Y(s), Y(t)),$$

所以  $(X(s), X(t))$  与  $(Y(s), Y(t))$  不服从同一分布.

$$24. 0, 2, \Phi(\sqrt{3}).$$

$$25. 3t, 13 \min\{s, t\}, 2 \min\{s, t\}.$$

$$26. e^{\frac{1}{2}}, e^{2t} - e^t$$

$$27. (1) 1 - \Phi(1.5) = 0.0668; (2) N(1.2, 0.04).$$

28. 略.

$$29. (1) 2\Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}\right) - 1; (2) 2\Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}\right) - 1.$$

## 第5章

### 思考题五

1. 不一定.

2. 都是.

3.  $\{Y(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$  是平稳过程,  $\{Z(t); -\infty < t < \infty\}$  不是平稳过程.

4. 是.

5. 见定义 5.2.4. 对于各态历经过程, 可以通过记录一个样本函数来估计均值函数和相关函数.

6. 不一定存在, 如随机相位余弦波过程.

7. 见维纳-辛钦公式.

8. 略.

9. 对线性时不变系统, 频率响应函数  $H(\omega)$  表示输入谐波信号时, 输出的同频率谐波的振幅和相位的变化.

### 习题五

$$1. (1) 0, \sigma^2 \cos m\omega; (2) 0, \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2 \cos \omega_i \tau.$$

$$2. \text{是. } \mu_X(t) = 0, R_X(t, t + \tau) = \frac{1}{6} \cos \tau.$$

$$3. \mu_Y(t) = 0, R_Y(t, t + \tau) = 1 + e^{-|\tau|} - e^{-|t+\tau|} - e^{-|t|}, \{Y(t)\} \text{ 不是平稳过程};$$

$$\mu_Z(t) = 0, R_Z(t, t + \tau) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|\tau|}, \{Z(t)\} \text{ 是平稳过程}.$$

$$4. (1) \mu_X(t) = \mu(\sin t - \cos t), R_X(t, t + \tau) = \sigma^2 \cos \tau - \mu^2 \sin(2t + \tau);$$

(2) 0;

$$(3) P(X(0) = \pm 1) = 0.5,$$

$$P\left(X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pm \sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\left(X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0\right) = \frac{1}{2}, \{X(t)\} \text{ 不是严平稳过程}.$$

5. (1) 略; (2) 不是, 因为  $P(Y_2 = 4) > 0 = P(Y_1 = 4)$ .

6. (1) 略; (2) 不是, 因为  $P(Y_1 = -2) > 0 = P(Y_2 = -2)$ .

$$7. (1) \mu_X(t) = 0, R_X(s, t) = \begin{cases} 1 - |t - s|, & |t - s| < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases} \quad (2) \text{略}.$$

8. 略.

$$9. \mu_Y(t) = \sin t, R_{XY}(s, t) = 4 \sin t \cos s.$$

10.  $\pm 1$ .

11. 均值都具有各态历经性.

$$12. (1) \mu_X(t) = 0, R_X(t, t + \tau) = \frac{1}{3} \cos \tau; (2) 0, \text{是}; (3) \text{不是}.$$

$$13. (1) \frac{A}{8}, \frac{A^2}{48}; (2) \frac{A}{8}.$$

$$14. (1) \mu_X(t) = \frac{1}{2}, R_X(s, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(2 - |t - s|), & |t - s| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

(2) 略;

$$(3) \text{不具有, 因为 } \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{9} \neq \mu_X^2.$$

$$15. (1) \mu_X(n) = 0, R_X(m, n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & m = n, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

(2) 略;

$$(3) \text{是, 收敛到 } \mu_X = 0, \text{ 这是因为 } \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} R_X(\tau) = 0 = \mu_X^2.$$

$$16. (1) \mu_Y(n) = \mu^3, R_Y(m, n) = \begin{cases} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2)^{3-|n-m|} \mu^{2|n-m|}, & |n-m| \leq 2, \\ \mu^6, & |n-m| \geq 3, \end{cases} \{Y_n\} \text{ 是平}$$

稳过程;

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_Y(n) = 0, \text{ 所以均值具有各态历经性, 因此 } \langle Y_n \rangle = \mu_Y = \mu^3.$$

$$17. (1) \mu = 0, \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda^2};$$

$$(2) \mu_X = 0, R_X(m) = \frac{\lambda^{|m|}}{1 - \lambda^2};$$

(3) 因为  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} C_X(m) = 0$ , 所以均值具有各态历经性.

$$18. (1) aR_X(\tau - \tau_1) + R_{XN}(\tau); \quad (2) aR_X(\tau - \tau_1).$$

$$19. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} e^{-\sqrt{2}|\tau|} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} e^{-\sqrt{3}|\tau|}.$$

$$20. \frac{2}{\omega^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{(\omega + \pi)^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{(\omega - \pi)^2 + 1}.$$

21. (1) 略;

(2)  $\langle X(t) \rangle = C, P(\langle X(t) \rangle = 0) = 0 \neq 1$ , 均值不具有各态历经性;

$$(3) \frac{\pi}{3} [\delta(\omega + 1) + \delta(\omega - 1) + 2\delta(\omega)].$$

$$22. \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 1 + \frac{2 \sin^2(\tau/2)}{\tau^2} \right].$$

23.  $R_X(\tau) = \frac{\sin \tau}{\pi \tau}$ ; 当  $\mu_X = 0$  时  $\{X(t)\}$  的均值具有各态历经性.

24, 25. 略.

$$26. \frac{\alpha\beta}{2} \cos \tau, \frac{\pi\alpha\beta}{2} [\delta(\omega + 1) + \delta(\omega - 1)].$$

$$27. S_{XY}(\omega) = 2\pi\mu_X\mu_Y\delta(\omega), S_{XZ}(\omega) = S_X(\omega) + 2\pi\mu_X\mu_Y\delta(\omega).$$

28. (1) 是; (2) 不是.

$$29. H(\omega) = \frac{-i\omega}{a\omega^2 - b}.$$

$$30. |H(\omega) - 1|^2 S_X(\omega).$$

$$31. (1) H(\omega) = \frac{T(\sin T\omega/2)}{T\omega/2} e^{-iT\omega/2};$$

$$(2) S_Y(\omega) = T^2 \left[ \frac{(\sin T\omega/2)}{T\omega/2} \right]^2, R_Y(\tau) = \begin{cases} T - |\tau|, & |\tau| \leq T, \\ 0, & |\tau| > T; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) S_{XY}(\omega) = \frac{T(\sin T\omega/2)}{T\omega/2} e^{-iT\omega/2}.$$

$$32. (1) H(\omega) = \frac{a}{i\omega + b};$$

$$(2) S_Y(\omega) = \frac{2\beta a^2 \sigma^2}{\beta^2 - b^2} \left( \frac{1}{\omega^2 + b^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2 + \beta^2} \right), R_Y(\tau) = \frac{a^2 \sigma^2}{\beta^2 - b^2} \left( \frac{\beta}{b} e^{-b|\tau|} - e^{-\beta|\tau|} \right).$$