

(i) 平稳分布满足

$\pi = \pi P$
当是不可约的, 双随机的, 只有一个平稳分布

P41

a X b X
c ✓ d X

(2) a. 设 X_i — 第一辆红车到达时间

X_2 黄
 X_3 蓝

Poisson 过程
 $N(t), X_i, W_i$

我们要求 $X = \min(X_1, X_2, X_3)$ 的期望
是算 X 的密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq t) &= P(X_1 \geq t, X_2 \geq t, X_3 \geq t) \\ &= P(X_1 \geq t) \cdot P(X_2 \geq t) \cdot P(X_3 \geq t) \\ &= e^{-\lambda t} \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \cdot e^{-\lambda t} = e^{-10t} \end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(10) \Rightarrow EX = \frac{1}{10}$$

b. 求 $P(X_1 \leq X_2, X_1 \leq X_3)$

$$P(X_1 \leq X_2, X_1 \leq X_3) = \int_0^\infty \int_{x_1}^\infty \int_{x_1}^\infty e^{-\lambda x_1} e^{-\lambda x_2} e^{-\lambda x_3} dx_2 dx_3 dx_1 = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

c. 把黄车和蓝车合并为一个 Poisson 过程

$$N_4(t) = N_2(t) + N_3(t)$$

$$N_4(t) \sim \text{Poisson}(4t)$$

X_{12} = 第一辆红车到达的时间

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k $N_4(t)$ 前 k 辆间隔的时间
求的概率为

$$P(X_1 + \dots + X_k < X_{12})$$

也可用等待时间来求

$$W_k = X_1 + \dots + X_k \quad N_4 \text{ 过程前 } k \text{ 个到达的时间}$$

$$\text{求 } P(W_k < X_{12})$$

(3). 从 24 个数字中估计

0-0 0-1

1-0 1-0

0 出发 9 个

0-0 2

0-1 7

1 出发 4 个

1-0 7

1-1 7

$$\begin{matrix} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{2}{9} & \frac{7}{9} \right) \\ 1 & \left(\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{matrix}$$

二. 求随机变量的联合函数

$$N_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{M(t)} X_j \quad X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{以概率 } p \\ 0 & \text{以概率 } 1-p \end{cases}$$

P_9

$$g_{N_i(t)}(v) = E e^{v N_i(t)} = e^{\lambda p t (e^v - 1)}$$

$$E N_i(t) = \text{Var} N_i(t) = \lambda p t$$

$$\text{Cov}(N_i(s), N_i(t)) = \lambda p (s \wedge t)$$

三.

$$(1) \quad P(X_1=1) = P(X_1=1 | X_0=3) P(X_0=3) = 0$$

$$P(X_1=2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X_1=3) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(X_2=1) = P(X_1=1)P(X_1=1|X_1=1) + P(X_1=2)P(X_1=1|X_1=2) + P(X_1=3)P(X_1=1|X_1=3) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X_2=2) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X_2=3) = \frac{6}{9}$$

$$(2) \quad \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}} \textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{3}} \textcircled{3}$$

不同的, 非周期的, 齐次的 \Rightarrow 极限分布=平稳分布

解 $\pi = \pi P$

$$\pi = \left(\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{4}{7} \right)$$

(3) 初始分布为平稳分布

四. (1) 状态空间 $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, a\}$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & a \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{a} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{1} \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{a}} \textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{a}} \textcircled{3} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \textcircled{a}$$

都不能自生, 每个状态自成一类

$\{1, \dots, a\}$ 非周期 $\{0\}$ 周期是 ∞ $\{0, \dots, a\}$ 是瞬态的, a 吸收的

(2) 令 T — 首次到 a 的时刻

$$f_k = P(X_T = a | X_0 = k)$$

$$\begin{cases} f_0 = f_1 \\ f_1 = \frac{1}{a} f_1 + \frac{a-1}{a} f_2 \\ f_2 = \frac{2}{a} f_2 + \frac{a-2}{a} f_3 \\ \vdots \\ f_a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_0 = f_1 = \dots = f_a = 1$$

(3) 实际上求ET

设 $V_i = E(T | X_0 = i)$

$$\begin{cases} V_0 = 1 + V_1 \\ V_1 = \frac{1}{a}(1 + V_1) + \frac{a-1}{a}(1 + V_2) \\ V_a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = 1 + \frac{a}{a-1} + \frac{a}{a-2} + \dots + a$$

五.

(1) $E X(t) = E A E \cos(\omega t + \theta) = 0$

$$E X(t+1) X(t) = E A^2 E \cos(\omega t + \theta) \cos(\omega(t+1) + \theta)$$

$$(E A^2 = \int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{x}{\sigma^2} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}) dx = \sigma^2 \cos \omega t)$$

是宽平稳

(2) 求功率谱

$$\begin{aligned} S(\omega) &= \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{j\omega \tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{j\omega_0 \tau} + e^{-j\omega_0 \tau}) e^{j\omega \tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [e^{j(\omega_0 + \omega)\tau} + e^{-j(\omega_0 - \omega)\tau}] d\tau \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

六 (1) S_1 分母有实根

S_2 有极点 < 0

又有 S_1 可以

$$\begin{aligned} R(s) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{w^2 + 64}{w^4 + 29w^2 + 100} e^{j\omega \tau} d\omega \\ &= \frac{5}{7} e^{-2j\tau} - \frac{13}{70} e^{-5j\tau} \end{aligned}$$