

1. 解: (1) $ET(t) = ET_0 \cdot E(-1)^{N(t)} = 0$ $ET(t) = ET_0 \cdot E(-1)^{N(t)} = 0$;

不妨设 $t \geq s$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(T(s), T(t)) &= E(T(s)T(t)) = E(T_0^2 (-1)^{N(s)+N(t)}) = E((-1)^{2N(t)+N(t-s)}) \\ &= E(-1)^{N(t-s)} = \sum_{k \text{ 为偶}} \frac{(\lambda(t-s))^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} - \sum_{k \text{ 为奇}} \frac{(\lambda(t-s))^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(-\lambda(t-s))^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} = e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \cdot e^{-\lambda(t-s)} = e^{-2\lambda(t-s)} \end{aligned}$$

故, $\text{Cov}(T(s), T(t)) = e^{-2\lambda|t-s|}$.

(2) $EX(t) = E \int_0^t T_0 \cdot (-1)^{N(s)} ds = ET_0 \cdot E \int_0^t (-1)^{N(s)} ds = 0$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{不妨设 } t \geq s, \text{ Cov}(T(s), T(t)) &= E(T(s)T(t)) = E\left(\int_0^s (-1)^{N(s)} ds \cdot \int_0^t (-1)^{N(s)} ds\right) \\ &= E\left(\int_0^s \int_0^t (-1)^{N(s)+N(t)} dt ds\right) = \int_0^s \int_0^t E(-1)^{N(s)+N(t)} dt ds \\ &= \int_0^s \int_0^t e^{-2\lambda(t-s)} dt ds = \int_0^t e^{-2\lambda t} dt \cdot \int_0^s e^{2\lambda s} ds \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\lambda} (e^{-2\lambda t} - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\lambda} (e^{2\lambda s} - 1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} (e^{-2\lambda t} - 1)(e^{2\lambda s} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

故, $\text{Cov}(T(s), T(t)) = -\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} (e^{-2\lambda(t \vee s)} - 1)(e^{2\lambda(t \wedge s)} - 1)$.

2. 解: (1) $P(N(0.5) = 1) = 2e^{-2}$;

(2) $P(N(2.5) = 5) = \frac{10^5}{5!} e^{-10}$.

3. 解: (1) $P(N(1) = 2) = 2e^{-2}$;

(2) $P(N(1) = 2, N(3) = 6) = P(N(1) = 2, N(3) - N(1) = 4) = 2e^{-2} \cdot \frac{4^4}{4!} e^{-4} = \frac{64}{3} e^{-6}$

(3) $P(N(1) = 2 | N(3) = 6) = \frac{P(N(1) = 2, N(3) = 6)}{P(N(3) = 6)} = \frac{\frac{64}{3} e^{-6}}{\frac{6^6}{6!} e^{-6}} = \frac{80}{243}$

(4) $P(N(3) = 6 | N(1) = 2) = \frac{P(N(1) = 2, N(3) = 6)}{P(N(1) = 2)} = \frac{\frac{64}{3} e^{-6}}{2e^{-2}} = \frac{32}{3} e^{-4}$

4. 解: (1) $P(N(1) \leq 2) = e^{-2} + \frac{2}{1!} e^{-2} + \frac{2^2}{2!} e^{-2} = 5e^{-2}$

$$(2) P(N(1)=1, N(2)=3) = P(N(1)=1, N(2)-N(1)=2) = \frac{2}{1!} e^{-2} + \frac{2^2}{2!} e^{-2} = 4e^{-2}$$

$$(3) P(N(1) \geq 2 | N(1) \geq 1) = \frac{P(N(1) \geq 2)}{P(N(1) \geq 1)} = \frac{1-3e^{-2}}{1-e^{-2}}.$$

5. 解: (1) $EN(2) = 4$

$$(2) EN(1)^2 = VarN(1) + [EN(1)]^2 = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$(3) E(N(1)N(2)) = E[N(1) \cdot (N(1) + N(2) - N(1))] \\ = EN(1)^2 + E[N(1)(N(2) - N(1))] = 6 + 4 = 10$$

$$(4) E(N(1)N(2)N(3)) \\ = E[N(1) \cdot (N(1) + N(2) - N(1)) \cdot (N(1) + N(2) - N(1) + N(3) - N(2))] \\ = EN(1)^3 + 4EN(1)^2 EN(1) + [EN(1)]^3 \\ = 22 + 4 \times 6 \times 2 + 8 = 78.$$

6. 解: (1) $E(N(t)|T=t) = E(N(t)) = 2t;$

$$E(N(t)^2|T=t) = 4t^2 + 2t$$

$$(2) E(N(t)) = E[E(N(t)|T)] = E(2T) = 3;$$

$$Var(N(t)) = E[Var(N(t)|T)] + Var(E(N(t)|T)) \\ = E(2T) + Var(2T) = 3 + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{10}{3}.$$

9. 解: $P(T \leq t) = P(T_1 \leq t, T_2 \leq t, T_3 \leq t) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t}),$

求导, 得到 T 的密度函数为:

$$p(t) = \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t}) + \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t}) \\ + \lambda_3 e^{-\lambda_3 t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t})$$

10. 解: 首先, 由定理 3.6 知:

$$(S_1, S_2, S_3 | N(t) = 3) \stackrel{d}{=} (U_{(1)}, U_{(2)}, U_{(3)}) \\ P(S_3 \leq 3) = [P(U \leq s)]^3 = \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^3, \forall 0 \leq s \leq t$$

$$\text{从而, } p_{S_3|N(t)=3}(s) = 3 \frac{s^2}{t^3}, \quad E(S_3|N(t)=3) = \int_0^t s \cdot 3 \frac{s^2}{t^3} ds = \frac{3}{4} \frac{s^4}{t^3} \Big|_0^t = \frac{3}{4} t.$$

$$11. \text{ 解: (1) } E(S_1 S_2 | N(1) = 2) = E(U_{(1)} U_{(2)}) = E(U_1 U_2) = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$(2) \quad E(S_1 + S_2 + \cdots + S_5 | N(1) = 5) = E(U_1 + U_2 + \cdots + U_5) = \frac{5}{2}.$$

12. 解: 由定理 3.6 知:

$$(S_1, S_2, S_3 | N(t) = 3) \stackrel{d}{=} (U_{(1)}, U_{(2)}, U_{(3)})$$

$$\text{故, } p_{(S_1, S_2, S_3 | N(t)=3)}(x, y, z) = 6 \quad (\text{可见教材 55 页(3.17)式})$$

$$\text{作变量替换 } \begin{cases} U = \frac{S_1}{S_2} \\ V = \frac{1-S_3}{1-S_2} \\ W = S_2 \end{cases}, \text{ 等价于 } \begin{cases} S_1 = UW \\ S_2 = W \\ S_3 = 1 - V + VW \end{cases}, \text{ 从而其雅可比行列式为:}$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} w & 0 & u \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & w-1 & v \end{vmatrix} = w - w^2$$

$$\text{所以, } p_{(U, V, W)}(u, v, w) = p_{(S_1, S_2, S_3 | N(t)=3)}(x, y, z) \cdot |J| = 6w(1-w)$$

$$p_{(U, V)}(u, v) = \int_R p_{(U, V, W)}(u, v, w) dw = \int_0^1 6w(1-w) dw = 1.$$

13. 解: 首先, $(X_n, n \geq 1)$ 是独立同分布的参数为 λ 的指数分布随机变量, 密度函数记为:

$$q(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0.$$

由于随机变量序列 $(X_n, n \geq 1)$, $(Z_n, n \geq 1)$ 均为独立同分布的, 且两序列间也独立, 从而

而 $(X_n + Z_n, n \geq 1)$ 亦为独立同分布的随机变量, 且其密度函数为:

$$f(x) = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda u} p(x-u) du$$

$$\text{记 } W_k = \min_{1 \leq n \leq k} \{S_n + Z_n\}, \text{ 则有 } P(W > w) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(W_k > w).$$

$$\text{其中, } P(W_k > w) = P(S_1 + Z_1 > w, S_2 + Z_2 > w, \cdots, S_k + Z_k > w)$$

$$= P(S_1 + Z_1 > w)P(S_2 + Z_2 > w) \cdots P(S_k + Z_k > w) \\ = \left(\int_w^\infty f(x) dx \right)^k$$

$$\text{故, } P(W > w) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(W_k > w) = \left(\int_w^\infty f(x) dx \right)^k = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } \int_w^\infty f(x) dx = 1; \\ 0, & \text{若 } \int_w^\infty f(x) dx < 1. \end{cases}$$

14. 解: (1) 由定理 3.6 知:

$$(S_1, S_2 | N(t) = 2) \stackrel{d}{=} (U_{(1)}, U_{(2)})$$

其中, $U_{(1)}, U_{(2)}$ 为区间 $[0, t]$ 上 2 个独立同分布均匀随机变量 U_1, U_2 的次序统计量.

$$\text{故 } E(S_1 | N(t) = 2) = E(U_{(1)}) = \frac{k}{n+1}t = \frac{t}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 同理于(1), 可得: } E(S_3 | N(t) = 5) = E(U_{(3)}) = \frac{k}{n+1}t = \frac{t}{2}$$

16. 解: 首先, 由全期望公式有:

$$EZ(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k e^{-\gamma(t-S_k)} \right) | N(t) = n \right] \cdot P(N(t) = n)$$

$$\text{其中, } E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k e^{-\gamma(t-S_k)} \right) = E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k e^{-\gamma(t-U_k)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n E(\xi_k e^{-\gamma(t-U_k)}) = \sum_{k=1}^n E\xi_k \cdot Ee^{-\gamma(t-U_k)} = n\mu \cdot \frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}$$

$$\text{从而, } EZ(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n\mu \cdot \frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma} \cdot P(N(t) = n) = \mu \frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma} \cdot EN(t) = \frac{\mu\lambda}{\gamma} (1-e^{-\gamma t})$$

同理于上式, 有:

$$EZ(t)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k e^{-\gamma(t-S_k)} \right)^2 | N(t) = n \right] \cdot P(N(t) = n)$$

$$E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k e^{-\gamma(t-S_k)} \right)^2 = E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k e^{-\gamma(t-U_k)} \right)^2 = E \left(\sum_{1 \leq j, k \leq n} \xi_k \xi_j e^{-\gamma(t-U_j)} e^{-\gamma(t-U_k)} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= E\left(\sum_{j \neq k} \xi_k \xi_j e^{-\gamma(t-U_j)} e^{-\gamma(t-U_k)} + \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k^2 e^{-2\gamma(t-U_k)}\right) \\
 &= \sum_{j \neq k} E(\xi_k \xi_j e^{-\gamma(t-U_j)} e^{-\gamma(t-U_k)}) + \sum_{k=1}^n E(\xi_k^2 e^{-2\gamma(t-U_k)}) \\
 &= \sum_{j \neq k} E\xi_k E\xi_j \cdot Ee^{-\gamma(t-U_k)} \cdot Ee^{-\gamma(t-U_j)} + \sum_{k=1}^n E\xi_k^2 \cdot Ee^{-2\gamma(t-U_k)} \\
 &= n(n-1)\mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2 + n(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) \cdot \frac{1-e^{-2\gamma t}}{2\gamma} \\
 &= n^2 \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2 + n[(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) \cdot \frac{1-e^{-2\gamma t}}{2\gamma} - \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{从而, } EZ(t)^2 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(n^2 \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2 + n[(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) \cdot \frac{1-e^{-2\gamma t}}{2\gamma} - \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2] \right) \cdot P(N(t) = n) \\
 &= \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2 \cdot EN(t)^2 + [(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) \cdot \frac{1-e^{-2\gamma t}}{2\gamma} - \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2] \cdot EN(t) \\
 &= \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2 \cdot (\lambda t + \lambda^2 t^2) + [(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) \cdot \frac{1-e^{-2\gamma t}}{2\gamma} - \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-\gamma t}}{\gamma}\right)^2] \cdot \lambda t \\
 &= \frac{\mu^2 \lambda^2}{\gamma^2} (1-e^{-\gamma t})^2 + \frac{\lambda(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)}{2\gamma} (1-e^{-2\gamma t})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$VarZ(t) = EZ(t)^2 - (EZ(t))^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\mu^2 \lambda^2}{\gamma^2} (1-e^{-\gamma t})^2 + \frac{\lambda(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)}{2\gamma} (1-e^{-2\gamma t}) - \frac{\mu^2 \lambda^2}{\gamma^2} (1-e^{-\gamma t})^2 \\
 &= \frac{\lambda(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)}{2\gamma} (1-e^{-2\gamma t})
 \end{aligned}$$