

2.1

$$X(t) = V_t + b, \quad V \sim N(0, 1)$$

即  $X(t)$  服从正态分布

$$EX(t) = E(V_t + b) = b$$

$$DX(t) = D(V_t + b) = t^2$$

故  $X(t)$  的一维概率密度为  $f_t(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}t} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{2t^2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

均值函数

$$m(t) = EX(t) = b$$

相关函数

$$R(t_1, t_2) = EX(t_1)X(t_2) = E(V_{t_1} + b)(V_{t_2} + b) = t_1 t_2 + b^2$$

2.3.

硬币出现正、反面的概率均为  $\frac{1}{2}$ .(1) 当  $t = \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $X(\frac{1}{2})$  的分布列为  $P(X(\frac{1}{2}) = 0) = P(X(\frac{1}{2}) = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ .分布函数为  $F(\frac{1}{2}; x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ 当  $t = 1$  时  $X(1)$  分布列为  $P(X(1) = -1) = P(X(1) = 2) = \frac{1}{2}$ .分布函数为  $F(1; x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ (2) 在  $t = \frac{1}{2}, t = 1$  时 联合分布列为

$$P(X(\frac{1}{2}) = 0, X(1) = -1) = P(X(\frac{1}{2}) = 0, X(1) = 2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

故二维联合分布函数

$$F(\frac{1}{2}, 1; x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 0, & x_1 < 0 \text{ 或 } x_2 < -1 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x_1 < 1 \text{ 且 } -1 \leq x_2 < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x_1 < 1 \text{ 且 } x_2 \geq 2 \text{ 或 } x_1 \geq 1 \text{ 且 } -1 \leq x_2 < 2 \\ 1, & x_1 \geq 1 \text{ 且 } x_2 \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad m_X(t) = \cos(\pi t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2t \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\pi t) + 2t), \quad m_X(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sigma_X^2(t) = EX^2(t) = [m_X(t)]^2 = [\frac{1}{2}(\cos(\pi t) + 2t)]^2$$

$$2.12. \quad EX(t) = E \sum_{k=1}^N A_k e^{i(\omega t + \phi_k)} = \sum_{k=1}^N EA_k \cdot E e^{i(\omega t + \phi_k)}$$

$$\text{由 } \phi_k \sim U(0, 2\pi), \text{ 故 } E e^{i(\omega t + \phi_k)} = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(\omega t + \phi)} \frac{1}{2\pi} d\phi = 0$$

$$\text{即 } EX(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N EA_k \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$B_X(t_1, t_2) = EX(t_1) \overline{X(t_2)} = \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N EA_k A_j \cdot E e^{i[\omega(t_1 - t_2) + (\phi_k - \phi_j)]}$$

$$\text{当 } k \neq j \text{ 时 } \phi_k \text{ 与 } \phi_j \text{ 独立 } E e^{i[\omega(t_1 - t_2) + (\phi_k - \phi_j)]} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } k = j \text{ 时 } E e^{i[\omega(t_1 - t_2) + (\phi_k - \phi_k)]} = e^{i\omega(t_1 - t_2)}$$

$$\text{故 } B_X(t_1, t_2) = e^{i\omega(t_1 - t_2)} \sum_{k=1}^N EA_k^2$$



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$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = E(Y \cos(\omega t_1) + Z \sin(\omega t_1)) (Y \cos(\omega t_2) + Z \sin(\omega t_2)) \\ = \cos \omega(t_2 - t_1).$$

$$E X^2(t) = R_x(t, t) = 1 < \infty.$$

2°  $\{X(t), -\infty < t < \infty\}$  为广义平稳过程, 不是严平稳过程.

