

## 第二章

9. (1)  $\mu_X(t) = E(X(t)) = E(A+B) = \mu(t+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(s, t) &= E(X(s)X(t)) = E(A^2st + AB(s+t) + B^2) \\ &= st E(A^2) + (s+t) E(AB) + E(B^2) \\ &= st[D(A) + E^2(A)] + (s+t) E(A)E(B) + D(B) + E^2(B) \\ &= st(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) + (s+t)\mu^2 + \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \\ &= \sigma^2(st+1) + (s+1)(t+1)\mu^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_X(s, t) &= \text{Cov}(X(s), X(t)) = E((As+B-E(As+B))(At+B-E(At+B))) \\ &= E((As+B)(At+B) - \mu(s+1)(At+B) - \mu(t+1)(As+B) + \mu^2(s+1)(t+1)) \\ &= st E(A^2) + (s+t) E(A)E(B) + E(B^2) - \mu(s+1)E(At+B) - \mu(t+1)E(As+B) + \mu^2(s+1)(t+1) \\ &= st(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) + (s+t)\mu^2 + \mu^2 + \sigma^2 - \mu^2(s+1)(t+1) \\ &= \sigma^2(st+1) \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $A \sim N(0, 1)$   $B \sim N(0, 1)$   $X(t) = tA + B$  属加正态分布的线性加合

$\therefore X(t) \sim N(0, t^2+1)$  故  $\{X(t)\}$  是正态过程

$X(t) - X(s) = A(s-t)$   $X(t) - X(s) \sim N(0, (s-t)^2)$

$X(t) + X(s) = A(s+t) + 2B$   $X(t) + X(s) \sim N(0, (s+t)^2 + 4)$

12.  $\mu_Z(t) = E(a(t)X(t) + b(t)Y(t) + c(t))$

$= a(t)E(X(t)) + b(t)E(Y(t)) + c(t)$

$= a(t)\mu_X(t) + b(t)\mu_Y(t) + c(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{Z(s, t)} &= \text{Cov}(a(s)X(s) + b(s)Y(s) + c(s), a(t)X(t) + b(t)Y(t) + c(t)) \\ &= E((a(s)X(s) + b(s)Y(s) + c(s) - (a(s)\mu_X(s) + b(s)\mu_Y(s) + c(s)))(a(t)X(t) + b(t)Y(t) + c(t) - (a(t)\mu_X(t) + b(t)\mu_Y(t) + c(t)))) \\ &= E((a(s)X(s) + b(s)Y(s) + c(s)) - (a(s)\mu_X(s) + b(s)\mu_Y(s) + c(s)))(a(t)X(t) + b(t)Y(t) + c(t) - (a(t)\mu_X(t) + b(t)\mu_Y(t) + c(t))) \\ &= a(s)a(t)E(X(s)X(t)) + a(s)b(t)E(X(s)Y(t)) + a(s)c(t)\mu_X(t) \\ &\quad + b(s)a(t)E(Y(s)X(t)) + b(s)b(t)E(Y(s)Y(t)) + b(s)c(t)\mu_Y(t) \\ &\quad + c(s)a(t)\mu_X(t) + c(s)b(t)\mu_Y(t) + c(s)c(t) \\ &\quad - (a(s)\mu_X(s) + b(s)\mu_Y(s) + c(s))(a(t)\mu_X(t) + b(t)\mu_Y(t) + c(t)) \\ &= a(s)a(t)(E(X(s)X(t)) - \mu_X(s)\mu_X(t)) + b(s)b(t)(E(Y(s)Y(t)) - \mu_Y(s)\mu_Y(t)) \\ &\quad + a(s)b(t)(E(X(s)Y(t)) - \mu_X(s)\mu_Y(t)) + b(s)a(t)(E(Y(s)X(t)) - \mu_Y(s)\mu_X(t)) \\ &= a(s)a(t)C_X(s, t) + b(s)b(t)C_Y(s, t) + 0 \quad (X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 独立, 故 } E(X(s)Y(t)) = \mu_X(s)\mu_Y(t), \text{ 后者同理}) \\ &= a(s)a(t)C_X(s, t) + b(s)b(t)C_Y(s, t) \end{aligned}$$

14.  $\mu_Z(t) = E(X(t)Y(t)) = E(X(t)) \cdot E(Y(t)) = \mu_X(t)\mu_Y(t)$

$R_Z(s, t) = E(X(s)Y(s)X(t)Y(t)) = E((X(s)X(t))(Y(s)Y(t)))$

$= E(X(s)X(t)) \cdot E(Y(s)Y(t))$

$= R_X(s, t) \cdot R_Y(s, t)$

$R_{X2}(s, t) = E(X(s)X(t)Y(t)) = R_X(s, t)\mu_Y(t)$

## 第三章

3.  $L_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 0 & X_{n+1} = 0 \\ L_n + 1 & X_{n+1} = 1 \end{cases} \quad I = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$\therefore p_{i(i+1)} = p \quad p_{i0} = 1-p \quad \forall i \in I$

5. (1)  $X_1 = X_2 = 1 \quad X_3 = 6 \quad Y_2 = 6$

$P(Y_2=1 | Y_0=1, Y_1=6) = 0$

$X_3 = X_4 = 1 \quad X_2 = 6 \quad \max(X_2, X_3) = 6$

$P(Y_2=1 | Y_1=6) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2 \times 6 - 1} = \frac{1}{66}$

(2)  $X_1 = X_2 = 1 \quad X_3 = 6 \quad X_4 = 6$

$P(Z_2=12 | Z_0=2, Z_1=7) = \frac{1}{6}$

$X_3 = X_4 = 6 \quad X_2 = 1 \quad X_2 + X_3 = 7$

$P(Z_2=12 | Z_1=7) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$

(3)  $P(Y_2=1 | Y_0=1, Y_1=6) \neq P(Y_2=1 | Y_1=6)$

$P(Z_2=12 | Z_0=2, Z_1=7) \neq P(Z_2=12 | Z_1=7)$

因此  $\{Y_n\}$  与  $\{Z_n\}$  显然不具有马尔可夫性

7. (1)  $I = \{0, 1, 2\}$

$P_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2)  $P_{ij}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \end{pmatrix}$

$P(X_0=0, X_2=0, X_4=1) = P(X_0=0)P_{00}^2P_{01}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{81}$

$P(X_2=1) = P(X_0=0)P_{01}^2 + P(X_0=1)P_{11}^2 + P(X_0=2)P_{21}^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{18}$