

1.  $X(t)$  是二阶矩存在的随机过程

$\Rightarrow X(t)$  是宽平稳过程

$$\begin{aligned} EX(t) &= m & R_X(t, s) &= E\{(X(t) - \mu(X(t))) (X(s) - \mu(X(s)))\} \\ & & &= E(X(t)X(s)) - mE(X(t) + X(s)) + m^2 \\ & & &= E(X(t)X(s)) - m^2 \quad \text{只与 } s-t \text{ 有关} \end{aligned}$$

故  $EX(s)X(s+t)$  只依赖于  $s+t-s = t$

$\Leftarrow$

$EX(s)$  不依赖于  $s$ , 故  $EX(s) = m$

$$R_X(s, s+t) = EX(s)X(s+t) - m^2 \quad \text{只与 } t \text{ 有关与 } s \text{ 无关}$$

故  $R_X(t, s)$  只与  $t-s$  有关, 即  $\{X(t)\}$  是宽平稳过程

2.

$$\begin{aligned} EX(t) &= \frac{1}{n} E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n I(t, U_k)\right) = E(I(t, U_1)) \\ &= P(U_1 \leq t) = t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(t, s) &= \text{Cov}[X(t), X(s)] \\ &= E\{(X(t) - \mu(X(t))) (X(s) - \mu(X(s)))\} \\ &= E(X(t)X(s)) - ts \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n I(t, U_k) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n I(s, U_i)\right)\right) - ts \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n I(t, U_k) I(s, U_i)\right) - ts \end{aligned}$$

$$= E(I(t, U_k) I(s, U_i)) - t_s$$

$$= \min\{t, s\} - t_s$$

8.  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是独立同分布的随机变量时.

$k$  维随机向量  $(X_{n1}, X_{n2}, \dots, X_{nk})$  的分布函数为

$$F(x_{n1}, x_{n2}, \dots, x_{nk}) (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$$

$$= F_{X_{n1}}(x_1) \cdots F_{X_{nk}}(x_n) = F(x_1) \cdots F(x_k)$$

故  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$  严平稳.

9.

$$P(x^2 + y^2 > \frac{3}{4} \mid x > \gamma)$$

$$= \frac{P(x^2 + y^2 > \frac{3}{4}, x > \gamma)}{P(x > \gamma)} = \frac{(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}) \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$10. \{T_1 \in I, S=1\} = \{T_1 \in I, T_1 + T_2 > 1\}$$

$$\text{故 } P(T_1 \in I, S=1) = P(T_1 \in I, T_1 + T_2 > 1)$$

而  $(T_1, T_2)$  的联合密度函数为

$$f_{(T_1, T_2)}(t_1, t_2) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(t_1 + t_2)}$$

$$P(T_1 \in L, T_1 + T_2 > 1) = \iint_{t_1 \in L, t_1 + t_2 > 1} f(t_1, t_2) dt_1 dt_2$$

$$= \lambda^2 \iint_{t_1, t_2 > 0, t_1 \in L, t_1 + t_2 > 1} e^{-\lambda(t_1 + t_2)} dt_1 dt_2$$

$$u = t_1, v = t_1 + t_2$$

$$P(T_1 \in L, T_1 + T_2 > 1) = \lambda^2 \iint_{u \in L, v > 1} e^{-\lambda v} dv = \lambda |L| e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(S=1) = \lambda e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(T_1 \in L | S=1) = |L|$$

17.

$$P(M=m | N=n) = \binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}, m=0,1,2,\dots,n, n=0,1,2,\dots$$

$$P(N=n) = \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!}, n=1,2,3,\dots$$

$$P(M=m) = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} P(M=m | N=n) P(N=n)$$

$$= p^m e^{-\lambda} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} \frac{(1-p)^{n-m} \lambda^n}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda p}}{m!}, m=0,1,2,\dots$$

说明MY服从参数为 $\lambda p$ 的 Poisson 分布