

习题三

2. $\because A, B, C$ 相互独立且服从标准正态分布.

$$\therefore E(A)=E(B)=E(C)=0, \quad E(A^2)=E(B^2)=E(C^2)=1$$

$$E(AB)=E(BC)=E(AC)=0.$$

$$E[X(t)] = E[At^2+Bt+C] = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(s, t) &= E[(As^2+Bs+C)(At^2+Bt+C)] \\ &= s^2t^2E[A^2] + stE[B^2] + E[C^2] \\ &= s^2t^2 + st + 1 \end{aligned}$$

显然当 $s=t$, $R_X(s, t)$ 连续函数, 故过程均方连续, 从而均方可积.

不难得到 $R_X(s, t)$ 对 s, t 所导数存在且为 $4st+1$, 故过程均方可导.
(过程省略) 考试要求完整.

3. \because 过程均值为 0, 当 $s=t$ 时有

$$R(t, t) = C(t, t) = e^{-2 \cdot 0} = 1. \text{ 是连续函数.}$$

故过程均方连续, 从而均方可积.

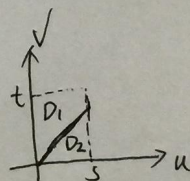
又 $R(s, t)$ 一阶偏导数不存在, 故过程均方不可导.
(过程省略) 考试要求完整.

6. 因 $E[N(t)] = \lambda t$, $C_N(s, t) = \lambda \min(s, t)$

$$R_N(s, t) = \lambda \min(s, t) + \lambda^2 st$$

$$\text{故 } E[X(t)] = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \lambda u du = \frac{\lambda t}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(s, t) &= \frac{1}{st} \int_0^s \int_0^t R_N(u, v) du dv \\ &\stackrel{s \leq t}{=} \frac{1}{st} \int_0^s \int_0^t [\lambda \min(u, v) + \lambda^2 uv] du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{st} \iint_{D_1} (\lambda u + \lambda^2 uv) du dv + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{st} \iint_{D_2} (\lambda v + \lambda^2 uv) du dv \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{st} \left[\int_0^s \left[\int_u^t (\lambda u + \lambda^2 uv) dv \right] du + \int_0^s \left[\int_0^u (\lambda v + \lambda^2 uv) dv \right] du \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{st} \left[\frac{\lambda s^2 t}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2 s^2 t^2}{4} - \frac{\lambda s^3}{6} \right] = \frac{\lambda s}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2 s t}{4} - \frac{\lambda s^2}{6t}$$

$$\text{故 } R_X(s, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda s}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2 s t}{4} - \frac{\lambda s^2}{6t} & s < t \\ \frac{\lambda t}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2 s t}{4} - \frac{\lambda t^2}{6s} & s \geq t \end{cases}$$

$$C_X(s, t) = R_X(s, t) - E[X(s)]E[X(t)] = R_X(s, t) - \frac{\lambda^2 s t}{4}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda s}{2} - \frac{\lambda s^2}{6t} & s < t \\ \frac{\lambda t}{2} - \frac{\lambda t^2}{6s} & s \geq t \end{cases}$$

9. 因维纳过程是正态过程, 而正态过程均方收敛仍是正态过程.

$\therefore X(t)$ 是正态过程, 故求一维密度即是求期望和协方差.

$$E[X(t)] = E\left[\int_0^t W(u) du\right] = 0$$

$$R_X(s, t) = \int_0^s \int_0^t R_W(u, v) du dv = \int_0^s \int_0^t \min(u, v) du dv$$

$$\text{与 } b \text{ 类似 } \begin{cases} \frac{s^2 t}{2} - \frac{s^3}{6} & s < t \\ \frac{t^2 s}{2} - \frac{t^3}{6} & s \geq t \end{cases} = C_X(s, t)$$

$$D_X(t, t) = \frac{t^3}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{一维密度 } f_{X(t)}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2\pi}t} e^{-\frac{3x^2}{2t^3}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad g_t(u) = e^{-\frac{t^3}{6}u^2}$$

$$\text{二维 } \mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3}t^3 & \frac{1}{6}(3t^2t_2 - t_1^2) \\ \frac{1}{6}(3t^2t_1 - t_2^2) & \frac{1}{3}t_2^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

②