

# HW 1 & HW 2 及其他

T1.  $X(t)$  = 布朗运动的随机过程. 证明:  $X(t)$  宽平稳  $\Leftrightarrow E X(t)$  与  $E X(t) X(t+s)$  不依赖于  $s$ .

证明: 由宽平稳定义知  $\{X(t)\}$  宽平稳  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\begin{cases} \mu_{X(t)} = E X(t) \text{ 为常数} & ① \\ \text{Var}(X(t)) < \infty & ② \\ \text{Cov}(X(t), X(t+s)) \text{ 只与 } t-s \text{ 有关} & ③ \end{cases}$

而  $\text{Cov}(X(t), X(t+s)) = E[X(t)X(t+s)] - E X(t) E X(t+s)$ , 故  $③ \Leftrightarrow E X(t)$  与  $E X(t+s)$  不依赖于  $s$ . 而  $②$  为题中条件  
从而  $X(t)$  宽平稳  $\Leftrightarrow E X(t)$  与  $E X(t) X(t+s)$  不依赖于  $s$ .

T2.  $U_1, \dots, U_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(0,1)$   $I(t, X) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 & x \leq t \\ 0 & x > t \end{cases}$   $X(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n I(t, U_k)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . 求  $E X(t)$  和  $\text{Cov}(X(t), X(s))$

解:  $E X(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E[I(t, U_k)] \stackrel{i.i.d.}{=} E[I(t, U_1)] = t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

$$\text{Cov}(X(t), X(s)) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n I(t, U_k), \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n I(s, U_l)\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \text{Cov}(I(t, U_k), I(s, U_l))$$

$$\stackrel{i.i.d.}{=} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Cov}(I(t, U_k), I(s, U_k)) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (E[I(t, U_k)I(s, U_k)] - E[I(t, U_k)]E[I(s, U_k)])$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \text{Cov}(I(t, U_1), I(s, U_1)) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (E[I(t, U_1)I(s, U_1)] - E[I(t, U_1)]E[I(s, U_1)])$$

$$\stackrel{i.i.d.}{=} \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\min\{t, s\} - ts), \quad 0 \leq t, s \leq 1.$$

$$E[I(t, U_1)I(s, U_1)] = P(U_1 \leq t, U_1 \leq s) = P(U_1 \leq \min\{t, s\}) = \min\{t, s\}$$

T3.  $Z_1, Z_2 \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$ .  $X(t) \triangleq Z_1 \cos \lambda t + Z_2 \sin \lambda t$ , 求  $E X(t)$  和  $\text{Cov}(X(t), X(s))$ , 是否宽平稳?

解: 由题意,  $E X(t) = (E Z_1) \cos \lambda t + (E Z_2) \sin \lambda t = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X(t), X(s)) &= \text{Cov}(Z_1 \cos \lambda t + Z_2 \sin \lambda t, Z_1 \cos \lambda s + Z_2 \sin \lambda s) \stackrel{Z_1, Z_2 \text{ i.i.d.}}{=} \text{Cov}(Z_1, Z_1) \cos \lambda t \cos \lambda s + \text{Cov}(Z_2, Z_2) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda s \\ &= \sigma^2 \cos(\lambda(t-s)) \end{aligned}$$

再加上  $\text{Var}(X(t)) = \text{Cov}(X(t), X(t)) = \sigma^2 < \infty$ , 有  $X(t)$  宽平稳.

T4.  $X(t) \sim \text{Poisson}$   $t \geq 0$  满足 (i)  $X(0) = 0$ ; (ii)  $t \geq s$ ,  $X(t) - X(s) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda(t-s))$  (iii) 过程独立增量 求  $E X(t)$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X(t), X(s))$ , 宽平稳

解: 由题意,  $E X(t) \stackrel{(i)}{=} E[X(t) - X(0)] \stackrel{(ii)}{=} \lambda t$ ,  $\text{Var} X(t) = \text{Var}(X(t) - X(0)) \stackrel{(ii)}{=} \lambda t$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X(t), X(s)) &= E[X(t)X(s)] - E X(t) E X(s) \stackrel{\text{独立增量}}{=} E[(X(t) - X(s))X(s)] + E[X(s)^2] - \lambda^2 ts \\ &= \lambda^2 (ts - s) + \lambda s - \lambda^2 ts + \lambda^2 s^2 + \lambda s = \lambda s \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\text{Cov}(X(t), X(s))$  与  $s$  有关 (或与  $\min\{t, s\}$  有关),  $X(t)$  不为宽平稳过程

注: Poisson 分布  $X$  有  $E X = \lambda$ ,  $\text{Var} X = \lambda$ ,  $E X^2 = \text{Var} X + (E X)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$ .

Poi( $\lambda$ )

T6  $z_1, z_2$  i.i.d.  $P(z_1=1)=P(z_1=-1)=\frac{1}{2}$   $X(t) = z_1 \cos \lambda t + z_2 \sin \lambda t, t \in \mathbb{R}$ . 证  $\{X(t)\}$  宽平稳, 是否严平稳?

证明.

$$E X(t) = E z_1 \cos \lambda t + E z_2 \sin \lambda t = 0 \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X(t), X(s)) = \text{Cov}(z_1 \cos \lambda t + z_2 \sin \lambda t, z_1 \cos \lambda s + z_2 \sin \lambda s) \stackrel{z_1, z_2 \text{ i.i.d.}}{=} \text{Cov}(z_1, z_1) \cos \lambda t \cos \lambda s + \text{Cov}(z_2, z_2) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda s$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad \text{只与 } t-s \text{ 有关}$$

$$\text{Var}(X(t)) = 1 < \infty.$$

$\Rightarrow X(t)$  宽平稳.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } X(t) \text{ 矩母函数为 } \phi_{X(t)}(u) &= E e^{i u X(t)} = E [\exp \{i u (z_1 \cos \lambda t + z_2 \sin \lambda t)\}] = E [\exp \{i u \cdot z_1 \cos \lambda t\}] \cdot E [\exp \{i u \cdot z_2 \sin \lambda t\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [\exp \{-i u \cos \lambda t\} + \exp \{i u \cos \lambda t\}] [\exp \{-i u \sin \lambda t\} + \exp \{i u \sin \lambda t\}] \quad u \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

知  $X(t)$  分布与  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  有关, 故  $\{X(t)\}$  不为严平稳.

作业 2 T1.  $\{X_n, n=0, \pm 1, \dots\}$  有  $X_n = \sum_{k=1}^m (A_k \cos n \omega_k + B_k \sin n \omega_k)$ ,  $A_1, \dots, A_m, B_1, \dots, B_m$  均值为 0 且两两不相关 r.v.

$E A_k^2 = E B_k^2 = \sigma_k^2, 1 \leq k \leq m, 0 < \omega_k < \pi$ . 考察其平稳性.

$$E X_n = \sum_{k=1}^m E (A_k \cos n \omega_k + B_k \sin n \omega_k) = \sum_{k=1}^m (\cos n \omega_k E A_k + \sin n \omega_k E B_k) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X_p, X_q) &= \text{Cov} \left( \sum_{k=1}^m A_k \cos p \omega_k + B_k \sin p \omega_k, \sum_{l=1}^m A_l \cos q \omega_l + B_l \sin q \omega_l \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^m \text{Cov}(A_k \cos p \omega_k + B_k \sin p \omega_k, A_l \cos q \omega_l + B_l \sin q \omega_l) \\ &\stackrel{\text{不相关}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^m \text{Cov}(A_k \cos p \omega_k + B_k \sin p \omega_k, A_k \cos q \omega_k + B_k \sin q \omega_k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m [\cos p \omega_k \cos q \omega_k \text{Var}(A_k) + \sin p \omega_k \sin q \omega_k \text{Var}(B_k)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_n) = \sum_{k=1}^m \sigma_k^2 \cos^2 n \omega_k + \sum_{k=1}^m \sigma_k^2 \sin^2 n \omega_k = \sum_{k=1}^m \sigma_k^2 \quad \text{只与 } p-q \text{ 有关.}$$

综上有  $X_n$  宽平稳.

T2 (书上 T9)



$$P(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, X > Y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\pi - \pi \cdot \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$P(X > Y) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$P(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, X > Y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\pi - \pi \cdot \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{1}{8}. \quad P(X > Y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, X > Y) = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}.$$



T3 (书 T11)  $X, Y$  i.i.d. 证明,  $E(X|X+Y=z) = E(Y|X+Y=z)$ . 试求基于  $X+Y=z$  的  $X$  的最佳预报, 求预报误差  $E(X - \phi(X+Y))^2$ .

① 由  $X, Y$  i.i.d. 有  $E(X|X+Y=z) = \int x \cdot f_{X|X+Y}(x|z+y) dx$ ,  $E(Y|X+Y=z) = \int y \cdot f_{Y|X+Y}(y|z+y) dy$

其中  $f_{X|X+Y} = f_{Y|X+Y}$  从而条件期望相同, 即  $E(X|X+Y=z) = E(Y|X+Y=z)$ .

② 由上式有  $E(X+Y|X+Y=z) = z = 2E(X|X+Y=z) \Rightarrow E(X|X+Y=z) = \frac{z}{2}$ .

③  $E(X - \phi(X+Y))^2 = E(X - \frac{X+Y}{2})^2 = E(\frac{X-Y}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4} (EX^2 + EY^2 - 2EXY) = \frac{1}{4} (EX^2 - (EX)^2) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Var}(X)$   
 $X, Y$  i.i.d.

T4. (书上 T13)  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  i.i.d.  $\sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ , 证  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda)$ ,  $f(t) = \lambda \exp(-\lambda t) \frac{(\lambda t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$ ,  $t \geq 0$  (特征函数)

版本一: (矩母函数)  $g_T(t) = (g_{X_1}(t))^n = (\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t})^n$ ,  $t < \lambda$ . 这里  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ ,  $g_{X_1}(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{tx} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}$ ,  $t < \lambda$ .

而  $\Gamma(n, \lambda)$  矩母函数为  $g(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{tx} \cdot \lambda \frac{(\lambda x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx$

$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{(\lambda-t)^n} = (\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t})^n$ ,  $t < \lambda$ .

(\*) 由  $\int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda-t} \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx + \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\lambda-t} \cdot (n-1) \cdot x^{n-2} e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx = \dots$  不断分部积分, 可得.

版本二: (特征函数)  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  特征函数  $\varphi_T(t) = E e^{itT} = (E e^{itX_1})^n = (\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-it})^n$

$E e^{itX_1} = \int_0^\infty e^{itx} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda-it}$

类似有  $\Gamma(n, \lambda)$  矩母函数  $\varphi(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{itx} \lambda \frac{(\lambda x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-\lambda x} dx = (\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-it})^n$

综合有  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda)$ .

T5. 到阳极电子数目  $N(t) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda t)$ ,  $X_j$  携带能量相互独立且与  $N(t)$  独立, 并均  $\sim U[0, 2]$  设  $S(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{N(t)} X_j$ , 求  $E S(t)$ ,  $\text{Var}(S(t))$ .  
 解. 由书 P9 例 1.12 结论,  $E X_j = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $E N(t) = \lambda t$ .

(1.2)  $\begin{cases} EY = EN \cdot EX \\ EY^2 = EN \cdot \text{Var} X + EN^2 \cdot E^2 X \\ \text{Var} Y = EN \cdot \text{Var} X + E^2 X \cdot \text{Var} N \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{Var} X_j = \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6} \\ \text{Var} N(t) = \lambda t \\ \text{故 } E S(t) = E N(t) E X_j = \frac{1}{2} \lambda t \\ \text{Var} S(t) = EN \cdot \text{Var} X + E^2 X \cdot \text{Var} N = \lambda t \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (\frac{1}{2})^2 \lambda t = \frac{7}{12} \lambda t \end{cases}$

解:

T1 保险:  $N(t) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda t)$   $Y_i$  表示第  $i$  个出险者应获赔偿,  $Y_i \sim U(1,3)$   $\{Y_i, i \geq 1\}$  i.i.d. 求  $X(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} Y_i$  的  $E[X(t)]$ ,  $\text{Var}[X(t)]$ ,  $g_{X(t)}(s)$ .

$$(Y_i \text{ 分布 } g_{Y_i}(s) = \frac{e^{bs} - e^{as}}{(b-a)s})$$

$$\text{解: } E[X(t) | N(t) = n] = n \cdot EY = 2n \quad (EY_i = 2, \text{Var} Y_i = \frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow E[X(t)] = E[E[X(t) | N(t) = n]] = 2E[N(t)] = 10t.$$

$$\text{Var} X(t) = E[N(t)] \text{Var} Y + E^2 Y \cdot \text{Var}(N(t)) = 10t \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (2^2) \cdot 4t = \frac{65}{3}t.$$

$$g_{X(t)}(s) = E[e^{sX(t)}] = E[E[e^{sX(t)} | N(t) = n]] = E[e^{2sN(t)}]$$

$$g_{X(t)}(s) = E[e^{sX(t)}] = E[E(e^{sX(t)} | N(t))] \text{, 而 } E[e^{sX(t)} | N(t) = n] = E[e^{sY_1} \dots e^{sY_n}] \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{=} [E[e^{sY_1}]]^n \quad (*)$$

$$\text{由 } g_{Y_i}(s) = \frac{e^{bs} - e^{as}}{(b-a)s}, Y_i \sim U(a,b) \text{ 有 } (*) = (g_{Y_1}(s))^n, \text{ 其中 } g_{Y_1}(s) = \frac{e^{3s} - e^s}{2s}$$

$$\text{从而 } g_{X(t)}(s) = E[(g_{Y_1}(s))^{N(t)}] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (g_{Y_1}(s))^n \cdot \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t \cdot g_{Y_1}(s))^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t} = e^{\lambda t \cdot g_{Y_1}(s)} \cdot e^{-\lambda t} = e^{(\lambda t \cdot g_{Y_1}(s) - \lambda t)}$$

T2.  $X(t) = Y \cos(\omega t + \Theta)$ , 其中  $\omega$  为常数,  $Y \sim N(1,6^2)$ ,  $\Theta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$ ,  $Y$  与  $\Theta$  独立. 试判断  $X(t)$  是否宽平稳.

$$\textcircled{1} E[X(t)] = E[Y \cdot E \cos(\omega t + \Theta)], \text{ 而 } E \cos(\omega t + \Theta) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega t + \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin(\omega t + \theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow E[X(t)] = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Var} X(t) = E[X(t)^2] - (E[X(t)])^2 = E[X(t)^2] = E[Y^2 \cdot E \cos^2(\omega t + \Theta)]$$

$$E \cos^2(\omega t + \Theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(\omega t + \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(2\omega t + 2\theta) + 1}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Var} X(t) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 6^2) < \infty.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{Cov}(X(t), X(s)) = \text{Cov}(Y \cos(\omega t + \Theta), Y \cos(\omega s + \Theta))$$

$$\stackrel{EY=0}{=} E[Y^2 \cos(\omega t + \Theta) \cos(\omega s + \Theta)]$$

$$\stackrel{Y \perp \Theta}{=} EY^2 E[\cos(\omega t + \Theta) \cos(\omega s + \Theta)]$$

$$= (1 + 6^2) \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos(\omega t + \theta) \cos(\omega s + \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + 6^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\omega(t+s) + 2\theta) + \cos(\omega(t-s)) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + 6^2) \cos(\omega(t-s)) \quad \text{只与 } t-s \text{ 有关.}$$

综上有  $X(t)$  宽平稳.