

### Solution 5

1. Solution:  $E[X(t)] = E[V] = 1/2$

$$R(t+\tau, t) = E[X(t+\tau)X(t)] = E[V^2] = 1/3$$

Therefore,  $X(t)$  is stationary.

$$\text{However, Average}[X(t, s)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T V dt = V \neq E[X(t)]$$

$X(t)$  is not ergodic. Actually, when sample  $X(t)$  is a constant, it cannot go through all the value between 0 and 1.

2. Solution:

(1) The transition probability from  $m_1$  to  $m_2$ :  $\pi_{i_1 i_2}(m_1, m_2) = P(X(m_2) = i_2 | X(m_1) = i_1)$ ;

The transition probability from  $m_1$  to  $m_3$ :  $\pi_{i_1 i_3}(m_1, m_3) = P(X(m_3) = i_3 | X(m_1) = i_1)$ ;

The transition probability from  $m_2$  to  $m_3$ :  $\pi_{i_2 i_3}(m_2, m_3) = P(X(m_3) = i_3 | X(m_2) = i_2)$ ;

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{i_1 i_3}(m_1, m_3) &= P(X(m_3) = i_3 | X(m_1) = i_1) \\ &= \sum_{i_2} P(X(m_3) = i_3, X(m_2) = i_2 | X(m_1) = i_1) \\ &= \sum_{i_2} \{P(X(m_3) = i_3 | X(m_1) = i_1, X(m_2) = i_2) P(X(m_2) = i_2 | X(m_1) = i_1)\} \\ &= \sum_{i_2} \{P(X(m_3) = i_3 | X(m_2) = i_2) P(X(m_2) = i_2 | X(m_1) = i_1)\} \\ &= \sum_{i_2} \pi_{i_1 i_2}(m_1, m_2) \pi_{i_2 i_3}(m_2, m_3) \end{aligned}$$

3. Solution:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y(n) = k) &= P[\sum_{i=1}^n X(i) = k] = P[\text{there are } k \text{ ones among } X(1), X(2), \dots, X(n)] \\ &= C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{ij}(k, k+5) &= P[Y(k+5) = j | Y(k) = i] \\ &= P[Y(k) + \sum_{i=1}^5 X(k+i) = j | Y(k) = i] \\ &= P[\sum_{i=1}^5 X(k+i) = j - i | Y(k) = i] \\ &= P[\sum_{i=1}^5 X(k+i) = j - i] \\ &= \begin{cases} C_5^{j-i} p^{i-i} q^{5-j-i}, & (j-i) \in [0, 5] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

4. Solution: According  $\sum_j p_{ij} = \sum_j p(x_n = j | x_{n-1} = i) = 1$ ,  $p_{12} = 0.3$ .

$$\pi(2) = \pi(0) \cdot P^2 = (0.5, 0.5) \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}^2 = (0.725, 0.725)$$

$$\pi(3) = \pi(0) \cdot P^3 = (0.5, 0.5) \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}^3 = (0.728, 0.272)$$