

# 2026 年随机过程期末试卷

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 学院 \_\_\_\_\_

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

## 一、【15 分】

Let  $N_t, t \geq 0$  be a Poisson process of rate  $\lambda$ .  $N_t$  denotes the number of customers who arrive at a certain supermarket by time  $t$ . Suppose that the probability that a customer buys something from the supermarket is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Let  $\tilde{N}_t$  denote the number of customers who buy something from the supermarket by time  $t$ . Determine the probability  $P(\tilde{N}_t = k)$ .

## 二、【30 分】

Let  $\{B_t\}_{t \geq 0}$  be a Brownian motion started from 0.

(i) Prove

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B_t}{t} = 0$$

almost surely.

(ii) Define the stopping time

$$T = \inf\{t \geq 0; B_t \leq 2t - 2\}.$$

Explain why  $T < \infty$  almost surely.

(iii) For  $\lambda > 0$ , determine the Laplace transform

$$E[\exp(-\lambda T)].$$

## 三、【15 分】

Let  $\{X_t, t \geq 0\}$  be an adapted process with continuous paths on a filtered probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_t, P)$ . Let  $T$  be a finite stopping time. Show that  $X_T$  is  $\mathcal{F}_T$ -measurable.

## 四、【15 分】

Let  $\{X_t\}_{t \in [0, \infty)}$  be an  $(\mathcal{F}_t)$ -nonnegative supermartingale with right continuous paths. Prove that as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $X_t$  converges almost surely to a random variable  $X_\infty$ , and moreover

$$E[X_\infty | \mathcal{F}_t] \leq X_t, \quad t \geq 0.$$

**五、 【25 分】**

Let  $B = (B_t)_{t \geq 0}$  be a Brownian motion and define  $X_t = |B_t|$ ,  $t \geq 0$ . For  $t > 0$ , we set

$$p_t(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2t}\right), \quad z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

For a bounded measurable function  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}_+$ , define the operator

$$Q_t f(x) = \int_0^\infty (p_t(y-x) + p_t(y+x)) f(y) dy, \quad x \geq 0,$$

and  $Q_0 f = f$ . Let

$$\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma(B_u, u \leq t).$$

Prove that  $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is a Markov process with respect to the filtration  $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$  with the transition semi-group  $(Q_t)_{t \geq 0}$ , namely

$$E[f(X_{t+s}) | \mathcal{F}_s] = Q_t f(X_s)$$

for any bounded function  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}_+$ .