

随机过程与排队论

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- 4. 设有 2 个红球、4 个白球,先将它们分放到甲、乙两个盒子中去,各放 3 个. 设 X 为甲盒中的红球数. 然后再在甲、乙两盒各取一个进行交换. 设 Y 为此时甲盒中的红球数.
 - (1) 求 X 的分布律;
 - (2) 已知 X 的条件下求 Y 的分布律;
 - (3) 求 Y 的分布律.

解 (1) X 的取值为 0,1,2,且有

$$P\{X=0\} = \frac{C_4^3}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad P\{X=1\} = \frac{C_2^1 \cdot C_4^2}{C_6^3} = \frac{3}{5},$$
$$P\{X=2\} = \frac{C_2^2 \cdot C_4^1}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{5}$$

则X的分布律为

X	0	1	2
P	1	3	1
-	5	5	5





$$P{Y = 0 \mid X = 0} = \frac{1}{3}, P{Y = 1 \mid X = 0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

故在 X=0 的条件下,Y 的条件分布律为

Y	0	1
n	1	2
P	3	3

当 X=1 时,Y 的取值为 0,1,2,有

$$P\{Y = 0 \mid X = 1\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

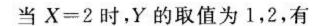
$$P\{Y = 1 \mid X = 1\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P\{Y = 2 \mid X = 1\} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{9}$$

故在 X=1 的条件下,Y 的条件分布律为

X	0	1	2
n	2	5	2
P	9	9	9





$$P\{Y=1 \mid X=2\} = \frac{2}{3}, P\{Y=2 \mid X=2\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

故在 X=2 的条件下,Y 的条件分布律为

Y	1	2
D	2	1
Р	3	3



(3) Y的取值为 0,1,2,有

$$P\{Y = 0\} = \sum_{k=0}^{2} P\{Y = 0 \mid X = k\} \cdot P\{X = k\}$$

$$= P\{Y = 0 \mid X = 0\} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + P\{Y = 0 \mid X = 1\} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

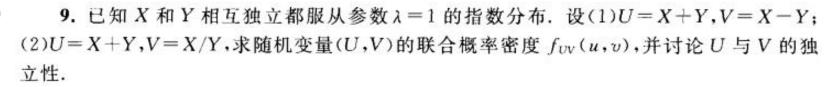
同理有

$$P\{Y=1\} = \frac{3}{5}, P\{Y=2\} = \frac{1}{5}$$

故Y的分布律为

Y	0	l	2
P	1	3	1
1. -	5	5	5





解 因为X和Y相互独立都服从参数 $\lambda=1$ 的指数分布,故

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ id.} \end{cases}, \quad F_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ id.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ id.} \end{cases}, \quad F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ id.} \end{cases}$$

(1) 由 U = X + Y, V = X - Y, 得

$$X = \frac{1}{2}(U+V), \quad Y = \frac{1}{2}(U-V)$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{UV}(u,v) = f_{XY}(x(u,v),y(u,v)) \cdot | \mathbf{J} |$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-u} (u > 0, u + v > 0, u - v > 0)$$



即

$$f_{UV}(u,v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-u}, & u > 0, -u < v < u \\ 0, & \text{item} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{U}(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{UV}(u,v) dv = \begin{cases} u e^{-u}, & u > 0 \\ 0, & \text{item} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{V}(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{UV}(u,v) du = e^{-|v|}, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}$$

因为当 u>0, -u<v<u 时

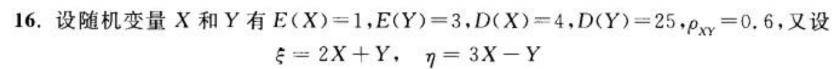
$$f_U(u)f_V(v) \neq f_{UV}(u,v)$$

所以U,V不相互独立.

(2)
$$X = \frac{UV}{1+V}$$
, $Y = \frac{U}{1+V}$; $J = \frac{-u}{(1+v)^2}$
 $f_{UV}(u,v) = e^{-\frac{uv}{1+v}} e^{-\frac{u}{1+v}} \cdot \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} = ue^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+v)^2}$, $u,v > 0$
 $f_U(u) = ue^{-u}$, $u > 0$
 $f_V(v) = \frac{1}{(1+v)^2}$, $v > 0$

因为 $f_U(u)f_V(v) = f_{UV}(u,v)$,所以 U,V 相互独立.





试求: $E(\xi)$, $D(\xi)$; $E(\eta)$, $D(\eta)$; $cov(\xi,\eta)$ 和 $\rho_{\xi\eta}$.

解
$$E(\xi) = E(2X+Y) = 2+3=5$$

$$D(\xi) = 4D(X) + D(Y) + 4cov(X,Y) = 16 + 25 + 4\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}$$

= 16 + 25 + 4 \times 0, 6 \times 2 \times 5 = 65

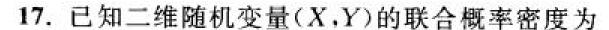
$$E(\eta) = 3E(X) - E(Y) = 0$$

$$D(\eta) = 9D(X) + D(Y) - 6\text{cov}(X,Y) = 9 \times 4 + 25 - 6 \times 0.6 \times 2 \times 5 = 25$$

$$cov(\xi, \eta) = 6cov(X, X) + cov(X, Y) - cov(Y, Y) = 6 \times 4 + 6 - 25 = 5$$

$$\rho_{\rm Eq} = \frac{{\rm cov}(\xi, \eta)}{\sqrt{D(\xi)D(\eta)}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{65 \times 25}} = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{65}$$





$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{id} \end{cases}$$

- 求: (1) $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$;
- (2) 讨论 X 与 Y 的独立性和相关性;
- (3) 求条件数学期望 E(X|Y)和 E(Y|X),

解 (1)
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) \, dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^{x} dy, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - |y|, & |y| < 1 \\ 0, & \pm \text{th} \end{cases}$$



(2) 设
$$G = \{(x,y) \mid |y| < x < 1\}$$
,在 G 中有

$$f_X(x)f_Y(y) \neq f(x,y)$$

所以随机变量 X,Y 不相互独立. 又因为

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}; \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-1}^{1} y(1-|y|) dy = 0;$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-1}^1 y^2 (1-|y|) dy = 2 \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^3) dy = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$D(Y) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_C xy \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = 0$$

随机变量 X,Y 不相关.





$$f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x}, & |y| < x \\ 0, & \text{identity} \end{cases}$$

当-1<y<1时,有

$$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-|y|}, & |y| < x < 1\\ 0, & \text{id} \end{cases}$$

当|y|<1时,有

$$E(X \mid Y = y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) dx = \int_{|y|}^{1} \frac{x}{1 - |y|} dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 + |y|)$$

当 0<x<1 时,有

$$E(Y \mid X = x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{Y \mid X}(y \mid x) dy = \int_{-x}^{x} y \cdot \frac{1}{2x} dy = 0$$



- **36.** 设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立, X ~ P(λ₁), Y ~ P(λ₂).
- (1) 利用特征函数证明: $X+Y\sim P(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)$;
- (2) 证明: $P\{X=k \mid X+Y=n\} = C_n^k \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}\right)^k \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}\right)^{n-k}$, 其中 $k \leq n$, 且 k, n 为自然数;
- (3) 求 E(X|X+Y=n).

解 (1) 令
$$Z=X+Y$$
,则

$$\varphi_{Z}(t) = \varphi_{X}(t) \cdot \varphi_{Y}(t) = e^{\lambda_{1}(e^{it}-1)} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}(e^{it}-1)} = e^{(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2})}(e^{it}-1)$$

即 $Z \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.

(2) 由于

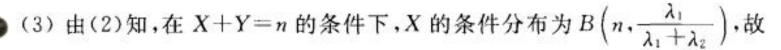
$$P\{X = k \mid X + Y = n\} = \frac{P\{X = k, Y = n - k\}}{P\{X + Y = n\}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}}$$

$$= C_n^k \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^k \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^{n-k}, \quad 0 \le k \le n$$

即在 X+Y=n 条件下, X 的条件分布为二项分布.





$$E(X \mid X + Y = n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \cdot P\{X = k \mid X + Y = n\} = n \cdot \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$





$$X(t,\omega_1) = 2\cos t, X(t,\omega_2) = -2\cos t, \quad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

且
$$P(\omega_1) = \frac{2}{3}$$
, $P(\omega_2) = \frac{1}{3}$, 分别求:

(1) 一维分布函数
$$F(0,x)$$
和 $F\left(\frac{\pi}{4},x\right)$;

(2) 二维分布函数
$$F(0,\frac{\pi}{4};x,y)$$
;

- (3) 均值函数 m_X(t);
- (4) 协方差函数 $C_X(s,t)$.

解 (1) X(0) 的取值为-2,2,分别算得

$$P\{X(0) = -2\} = \frac{1}{3}, P\{X(0) = 2\} = \frac{2}{3}$$

故 X(0)的分布律为

X(0)	-2	2
р	1	_2
.	3	3





$$F(0,x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\infty < x \le -2 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & -2 < x \le 2 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

同理, $X(\frac{\pi}{4})$ 的分布律为

$X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
P	1/3	2 3

 $X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的分布函数为

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{4},x\right) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leqslant -\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{3}, & -\sqrt{2} < x \leqslant \sqrt{2} \\ 1, & x > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



(2) 因为随机过程 $\{X(t,\omega), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 只有两条样本函数,所以

$$P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\} = 1, \quad P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\} = 0$$

$$P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = 2\right\} = 0, \quad P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = 2\right\} = 1$$

故

$$P\left\{X(0) = -2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}\right\} = P\left\{X(0) = -2\right\} \cdot P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\}$$
$$= P\left\{X(0) = -2\right\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

同理,有

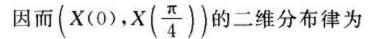
$$P\left\{X(0) = 2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}\right\} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P\left\{X(0) = -2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}\right\}$$

$$= P\left\{X(0) = -2\right\} \cdot P\left\{X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \mid X(0) = -2\right\} = 0$$

$$P\left\{X(0) = 2, X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}\right\} = 0$$





$X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
-2	1/3	0
2	0	2 3

且 $\left(X(0),X\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$ 的二维分布函数为

$$F\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}; x, y\right) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leqslant -2 & \text{id} \quad y \leqslant -\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{3}, & x > -2, -\sqrt{2} < y \leqslant \sqrt{2} & \text{id} \quad y > -\sqrt{2}, -2 < x \leqslant 2 \\ 1, & x > 2, y > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



(3)
$$m_X(t) = E(X(t)) = \frac{2}{3} \times 2\cos t + \frac{1}{3}(-2\cos t) = \frac{2}{3}\cos t$$

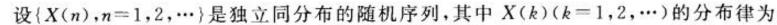
(4)
$$R(s,t) = E(X(s)X(t)) = \begin{cases} E(X^{2}(s)), & s=t \\ E(X(s)X(t)), & s\neq t \end{cases}$$

= $\begin{cases} 4\cos^{2}s, & s=t \\ 4\cos s\cos t, & s\neq t \end{cases} = 4\cos s\cos t$

$$C(s,t) = R(s,t) - E(X(s))E(X(t))$$

$$= 4\cos s\cos t - \frac{4}{9}\cos s\cos t = \frac{32}{9}\cos s\cos t$$





X(k)	1	-1
В	1	1
P	2	2

又设

$$Y(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} X(k), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

- (1) 求 Y(2)的分布律(概率分布);
- (2) 求 Y(n)的均值 E(Y(n));
- (3) 计算相关函数 $R_Y(m,n)$.



解 (1) Y(2) = X(1) + X(2),其可能取值为-2,0,2,分别算得

$$P\{Y(2) = -2\} = P\{X(1) = -1\} \cdot P\{X(2) = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{Y(2) = 2\} = P\{X(1) = 1\} \cdot P\{X(2) = 1\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P{Y(2) = 0} = 1 - P{Y(2) = 2} - P{Y(2) = -2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

故 Y(2)的分布律为

Y(2)	-2	0	2
p	1	1	1
r	4	2	4
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		

(2)
$$E(Y(n)) = E(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X(i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X(i)) = 0$$

(3) 由 $R_Y(m,n) = E(Y(m)Y(n))$,故当 $m \le n$ 时,有

$$R_{Y}(m,n) = E(Y^{2}(m)) + E(Y(m)) \cdot \sum_{i=m+1}^{n} X(i) = D(Y(m)) + E(Y(m)) \cdot E(\sum_{i=m+1}^{n} X(i))$$

$$=D(Y(m)) = D(\sum_{i=1}^{m} X(i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} D(X(i)) = m$$

所以

$$R_{Y}(m,n) = \min\{m,n\}$$



设随机过程 $\{X(t)=A\cos(\beta t+\Theta),-\infty < t < +\infty\}$,其中 β 为正常数,随机变量 $A\sim N(0,1)$, $\Theta\sim U(0,2\pi)$ 且二者相互独立. 试求随机过程 $\{X(t),-\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 的均值函数 m(t),方差函数 D(t)和相关函数 R(s,t).

$$\mathbf{m}(t) = E(A\cos(\beta t + \Theta)) = E(A)E(\cos(\beta t + \Theta)) = 0$$

$$R(s,t) = E(X(s)X(t)) = E(A^{2}\cos(\beta s + \Theta)\cos(\beta t + \Theta))$$

$$= E(A^{2})E(\cos(\beta s + \Theta)\cos(\beta t + \Theta)) = E(\cos(\beta s + \Theta)\cos(\beta t + \Theta))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}E(\cos(\beta(s-t)) + \cos(\beta(s+t) + 2\Theta))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\cos(\beta(s-t))$$

$$D(t) = R(t,t) - m^{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2}$$



设 $X(t) = A\cos\beta t + B\sin\beta t (-\infty < t < +\infty)$,其中 $A \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, $B \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 二者相互独立, β 为常数. 求随机过程 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 的

- (1) 均值函数,方差函数,协方差函数;
- (2) 一维概率密度 f(t,x);
- (3) 二维概率密度 f(s,t;x,y).

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{g}(1) \ m(t) = E(X(t)) = E(A\cos\beta t + B\sin\beta t) = 0$$

$$R(s,t) = E(X(s)X(t)) = E((A\cos\beta s + B\sin\beta s)(A\cos\beta t + B\sin\beta t))$$

$$= E (A^2 \cos \beta s \cos \beta t + B^2 \sin \beta s \sin \beta t)$$

$$+E(AB(\cos\beta s\sin\beta t+\sin\beta s\cos\beta t))$$

$$= E(A^2 \cos \beta s \cos \beta t + B^2 \sin \beta s \sin \beta t) + 0$$

$$=\sigma^2\cos\beta(t-s)$$

$$C(s,t) = R(s,t) - m(s)m(t) = \sigma^2 \cos \beta(t-s)$$

$$D(t) = C(t,t) = \sigma^2$$

(2)
$$\varphi_{X(t)}(u) = E(e^{iuX(t)}) = E(e^{iu(A\cos\beta t + B\sin\beta t)}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2u^2\cos^2\beta t} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2u^2\sin^2\beta t} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2u^2}$$

所以
$$X(t) \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$
, 其概率密度函数为

$$f(t,x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



(3)
$$\varphi(s,t;u,v) = E(e^{iuX(s)+iuX(t)}) = E(e^{i(uA\cos\beta s + uB\sin\beta s + uA\cos\beta t + uB\sin\beta t)})$$

 $= E(e^{iA(u\cos\beta s + v\cos\beta t)+iB(u\sin\beta s + v\sin\beta t)})$
 $= e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}((u\cos\beta s + v\cos\beta t)^2 + (u\sin\beta s + v\sin\beta t)^2)}$
 $= e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}(u^2 + v^2 + 2uv\cos\beta (s - t))}$
 $f(s,t;x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2\sqrt{1-\cos^2\beta(s-t)}}e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\cos^2\beta(s-t))}(\frac{s^2}{\sigma^2} - 2\cos\beta(s-t)\frac{sy}{\sigma^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma^2})}$



4. 设 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 和 $\{Y(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 都为正态过程且相互独立,令 $Z(t) = X(t) + Y(t), -\infty < t < +\infty$

证明 $\{Z(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为正态过程.

证明 设非零向量 $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$,考虑随机过程 $\{Z(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 的任意 n 维分布的非零线性组合

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} Z(t_1) \\ Z(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ Z(t_n) \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} X(t_1) + Y(t_1) \\ X(t_2) + Y(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ X(t_n) + Y(t_n) \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} X(t_1) \\ X(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ X(t_n) \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} Y(t_1) \\ Y(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ Y(t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

由于 $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为正态过程,因而 $(X(t_1), X(t_2), \cdots, X(t_n))$ 为 n 维正态分布,故 $\lambda(X(t_1), X(t_2), \cdots, X(t_n))^{\mathsf{T}}$ 为一维正态分布.同理 $\lambda(Y(t_1), Y(t_2), \cdots, Y(t_n))^{\mathsf{T}}$ 也为一维正态分布.

又由 $\{X(t),-\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 和 $\{Y(t),-\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 相互独立,从而 $\lambda(X(t_1),X(t_2),\cdots,X(t_n))^{\mathsf{T}}$ 与 $\lambda(Y(t_1),Y(t_2),\cdots,Y(t_n))^{\mathsf{T}}$ 也相互独立.由正态分布的可加性得

$$\lambda \begin{cases} Z(t_1) \\ Z(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ Z(t_n) \end{cases}$$

为正态分布,从而 $\{Z(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$ 为正态过程.

注 此题说明正态过程具有可加性.





- **32.** 已知寻呼台在时间区间[0,t)内收到的呼唤次数 $\{N(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是 Poisson 过程,平均每分钟收到 2 次呼唤.
 - (1) 求 2 分钟内收到 3 次呼唤的概率;
 - (2) 已知时间区间[0,3)内收到 5 次呼唤,求时间区间[0,2)内收到 3 次呼唤的概率.

解 (1)
$$P\{N(t+2)-N(t)=3\}=P\{N(2)=3\}=\frac{4^3}{3!}e^{-4}=\frac{32}{3}e^{-4}$$

(2)
$$P\{N(2)-N(0)=3 \mid N(3)-N(0)=5\} = P\{N(2)=3 \mid N(3)=5\}$$

= $\frac{P\{N(2)=3,N(3)=5\}}{P\{N(3)=5\}} = \frac{P\{N(2)=3,N(3)-N(2)=2\}}{P\{N(3)=5\}}$

$$= \frac{P\{N(2)=3\} \cdot P\{N(3)-N(2)=2\}}{P\{N(3)=5\}} = \frac{\frac{4^{3}}{3!}e^{-4} \cdot \frac{2^{2}}{2!}e^{-2}}{\frac{6^{5}}{5!}e^{-6}}$$

$$=C_5^2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{80}{243}$$



11. 设 $\{N_1(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是参数为 λ_1 的 Poisson 过程, $\{N_2(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是参数为 λ_2 的 Poisson 过程,二者相互独立,设

$$X(t) = N_1(t) + N_2(t), \quad Y(t) = N_1(t) - N_2(t)$$

证明: (1) $\{X(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是参数为 $\lambda=\lambda_1+\lambda_2$ 的 Poisson 过程;

(2) {Y(t),t≥0}不是 Poisson 过程.

证明 (1) ① $X(0) = N_1(0) + N_2(0) = 0$.

② 设 $X(t_1), X(t_2), \dots, X(t_n)(t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n)$ 为 $\{X(t), t \ge 0\}$ 的任意 n 个随机变量,则 其增量为 $X(t_2) - X(t_1), X(t_3) - X(t_2), \dots, X(t_n) - X(t_{n-1})$. 增量的联合分布为

$$P\{X(t_2)-X(t_1)=i_1,X(t_3)-X(t_2)=i_2,\cdots,X(t_n)-X(t_{n-1})=i_{n-1}\}$$

$$= P\{N_1(t_2) - N_1(t_1) + N_2(t_2) - N_2(t_1) = i_1,$$

$$N_1(t_3) - N_1(t_2) + N_2(t_3) - N_2(t_1) = i_2$$
,

$$\cdots, N_1(t_n) - N_1(t_{n-1}) + N_2(t_n) - N_2(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1}$$

$$=\sum_{j_1=0}^{i_1}P\{N_1(t_2)-N_1(t_1)=j_1,N_2(t_2)-N_2(t_1)=i_1-j_1,$$

$$N_1(t_3) - N_1(t_2) + N_2(t_3) - N_2(t_2) = i_2$$
,

$$\cdots, N_1(t_n) - N_1(t_{n-1}) + N_2(t_n) - N_2(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1}$$



$$= \sum_{j_{1}=0}^{i_{1}} \sum_{j_{2}=0}^{i_{2}} \cdots \sum_{j_{n-1}=0}^{i_{n-1}} P\{N_{1}(t_{2}) - N_{1}(t_{1}) = j_{1}, N_{2}(t_{2}) - N_{2}(t_{1}) = i_{1} - j_{1},$$

$$\cdots N_{1}(t_{n}) - N_{1}(t_{n-1}) = j_{n-1}, N_{2}(t_{n}) - N_{2}(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1} - j_{n-1} \}$$

$$= \sum_{j_{1}=0}^{i_{1}} \cdots \sum_{j_{n-1}=0}^{i_{n-1}} P\{N_{1}(t_{2}) - N_{1}(t_{1}) = j_{1}\} \cdot P\{N_{2}(t_{2}) - N_{2}(t_{1}) = i_{1} - j_{1}\}$$

$$\cdot \cdots \cdot P\{N_{1}(t_{n}) - N_{1}(t_{n-1}) = j_{n-1}\} \cdot P\{N_{2}(t_{n}) - N_{2}(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1} - j_{n-1}\}$$

$$P\{X(t_{2}) - X(t_{1}) = i_{1}\} \cdot \cdots \cdot P\{X(t_{n}) - X(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1}\}$$

$$= \sum_{j_{1}=0}^{i_{1}} P\{N_{1}(t_{2}) - N_{1}(t_{1}) = j_{1}\} \cdot P\{N_{2}(t_{2}) - N_{2}(t_{1}) = i_{1} - j_{1}\}$$

$$\cdot P\{X(t_{3}) - X(t_{2}) = i_{2}\}$$

$$\cdot \cdots \cdot P\{X(t_{n}) - X(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1}\}$$

$$= \sum_{j_{1}=0}^{i_{1}} \cdots \sum_{j_{n-1}=0}^{i_{n-1}} P\{N_{1}(t_{2}) - N_{1}(t_{1}) = j_{1}\} \cdot P\{N_{2}(t_{2}) - N_{2}(t_{1}) = i_{1} - j_{1}\}$$

$$\cdot \cdots \cdot P\{N_{1}(t_{n}) - N_{1}(t_{n-1}) = j_{n-1}\} \cdot P\{N_{2}(t_{n}) - N_{2}(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1} - j_{n-1}\}$$

而



从而有

$$P\{X(t_2) - X(t_1) = i_1, \dots, X(t_n) - X(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1}\}$$

$$= P\{X(t_2) - X(t_1) = i_1\} \cdot P\{X(t_3) - X(t_2) = i_2\} \cdot \dots \cdot P\{X(t_n) - X(t_{n-1}) = i_{n-1}\}$$
故 $X(t_2) - X(t_1), \dots, X(t_n) - X(t_{n-1})$ 相互独立. 即 $\{X(t), t \ge 0\}$ 为独立增量过程.

③ 当 s<t 时,有

$$P\{X(t) - X(s) = k\} = P\{N_{1}(t) - N_{1}(s) + N_{2}(t) - N_{2}(s) = k\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\left[\lambda_{1}(t-s)\right]^{i}}{i!} \cdot e^{-\lambda_{1}(t-s)} \cdot \frac{\left[\lambda_{2}(t-s)\right]^{k-i}}{(k-i)!} e^{-\lambda_{2}(t-s)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{1}^{i}\lambda_{2}^{k-i}(t-s)^{k}}{i!(k-i)!} e^{-(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2})(t-s)}$$

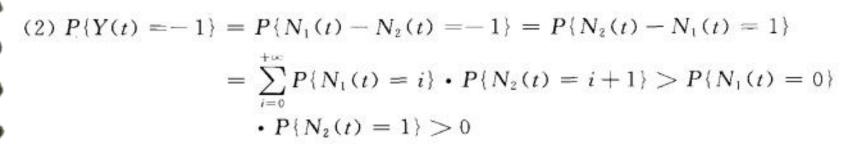
$$= \frac{(t-s)^{k} \cdot e^{-(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2})(t-s)}}{k!} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{k} C_{k}^{i}\lambda_{1}^{i}\lambda_{2}^{k-i}$$

$$= \frac{\left[(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2})(t-s)\right]^{k} \cdot e^{-(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2})(t-s)}}{k!}$$

即 X(t) - X(s) 服从参数为 $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(t-s)$ 的 Poisson 分布.

由①~③可得 $\{X(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是参数为 $\lambda_1+\lambda_2$ 的 Poisson 过程.





从而 $\{Y(t),t\geq 0\}$ 不是 Poisson 过程.

- 注 (1) 此题说明 Poisson 过程具有可加性;
 - (2) 证明 $\{Y(t),t\geq 0\}$ 不是 Poisson 过程有很多种方法,例如计算特征函数等.



19. 设 N(t)表示某发射源在[0,t)内发射的粒子数, $\{N(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是平均率为 λ 的泊松过程. 若每一个发射的粒子都以概率 p 的可能被记录. 且一粒子的记录不仅独立于其他粒子的记录,也独立于 N(t). 若以 M(t)表示在[0,t)内被记录的粒子数. 证明 $\{M(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是一平均率为 λp 的泊松过程.

证明 ① M(0) = 0.

② 令 X; 表示第 i 个粒子被记录的情况,则其分布律为

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & p \\ 0, & q \end{cases}$$

其中 X_t 相互独立同分布. $\{M(t),t \ge 0\}$ 的一组增量为

$$M(t_2) - M(t_1), M(t_3) - M(t_2), \dots, M(t_n) - M(t_{n-1})$$

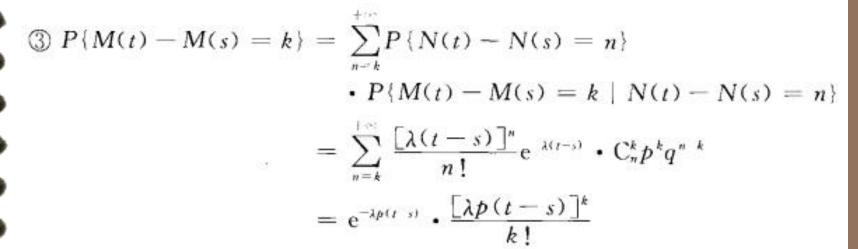
$$M(t_2) - M(t_1) = \sum_{i=N(t_1)+1}^{N(t_2)} X_i$$

:

$$M(t_n) - M(t_{n-1}) = \sum_{i=N(t_{n-1})+1}^{N(t_n)} X_i$$

由 X_t 相互独立同分布,可知 M(t) 的增量相互独立. 即 $\{M(t),t\geqslant 0\}$ 为独立增量过程.





即 M(t)-M(s) 服从参数为 $\lambda p(t-s)$ 的 Poisson 分布.

由①~③得 $\{M(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是平均率为 λp 的齐次 Poisson 过程.



5. 设 $\{X(n), n=0,1,2,\cdots\}$ 为 Markov 链,证明:

$$P\{X(1) = x_1 \mid X(2) = x_2, X(3) = x_3, \dots, X(n) = x_n\} = P\{X(1) = x_1 \mid X(2) = x_2\}$$
 即 Markov 链的逆序也构成一个 Markov 链.

证明 由{X(n),n=0,1.2,…}为 Markov 链,故有

$$P\{X(n) = x_n \mid X(1) = x_1, X(2) = x_2, X(3) = x_3, \dots, X(n-1) = x_{n-1}\}$$

$$= P\{X(n) = x_n \mid X(2) = x_2, \dots, X(n-1) = x_{n-1}\}$$

从而

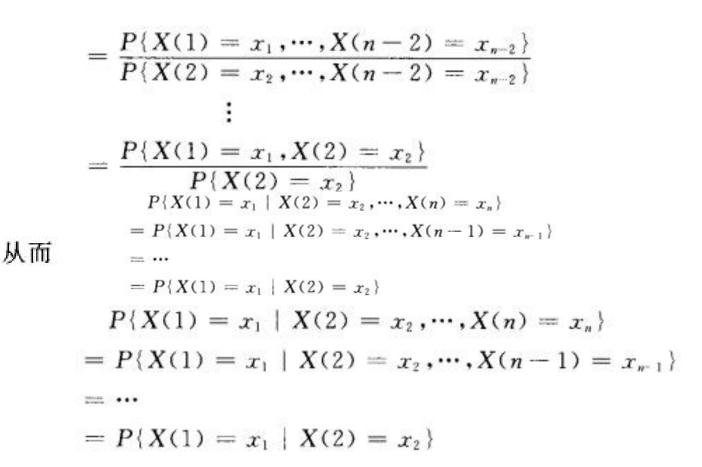
$$\frac{P\{X(1) = x_1, \dots, X(n-1) = x_{n-1}, X(n) = x_n\}}{P\{X(1) = x_1, \dots, X(n-1) = x_{n-1}\}}$$

$$= \frac{P\{X(2) = x_2, \dots, X(n) = x_n\}}{P\{X(2) = x_2, \dots, X(n-1) = x_{n-1}\}}$$

所以

$$\frac{P\{X(1) = x_1, \dots, X(n) = x_n\}}{P\{X(2) = x_2, \dots, X(n) = x_n\}} = \frac{P\{X(1) = x_1, \dots, X(n-1) = x_{n-1}\}}{P\{X(2) = x_2, \dots, X(n-1) = x_{n-1}\}}$$







- **22.** A,B,C 三家公司决定在某一时间推销一种新产品. 当时,它们各拥有 $\frac{1}{3}$ 的市场,然而一年后,情况发生了如下的变化:
 - (1) A 保住 40%的顾客,而失去 30%给 B,失去 30%给 C;
 - (2) B 保住 30%的顾客,而失去 60% 给 A,失去 10% 给 C;
 - (3) C保住 30%的顾客,而失去 60%给 A,失去 10%给 B.

如果这种趋势继续下去,试问第2年底各公司拥有多少份额的市场?(从长远来看,情况又如何?)

解 设 $\{X(n), n=0,1,2,\cdots\}$ 表示第 n 年从市场中抽取一件该新产品为某公司的产品. $\{X(n), n=0,1,2,\cdots\}$ 为齐次 Markov 链. 其状态空间为 $E=\{A,B,C\}$. 一步转移概率矩阵为

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

二步状态转移矩阵为

$$\mathbf{P}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.52 & 0.24 & 0.24 \\ 0.48 & 0.28 & 0.24 \\ 0.48 & 0.24 & 0.28 \end{bmatrix}$$



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设 $\mathbf{V}_0 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ 表示初始份额,照此种趋势,有

$$V_z = V_0 P(2) = \frac{1}{3} (1.48, 0.76, 0.76)$$

即第 2 年底 A,B,C 三家公司的市场份额为 $\frac{1}{3}$ (1.48,0.76,0.76).

根据 Markov 过程概念的性质 5,此 Markov 链存在极限分布.由

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{\Pi} = \mathbf{\Pi} \mathbf{P} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{3} \pi_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

得

$$\pi = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

即从长远来看,A,B,C 三家公司的市场份额为 $\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}\right)$.



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36. 设齐次 Markov 链 $\{X(n), n=0,1,2,\cdots\}$ 的状态空间为 $E=\{1,2,3\}$,状态转移概率 矩阵为

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 讨论其遍历性;
- (2) 求平稳分布;
- (3) 计算下列概率:
- ① $P\{X(4)=3 | X(1)=1, X(2)=1\};$
- ② $P\{X(2)=1,X(3)=2 | X(1)=1\}.$



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解 (1) 因为

$$\mathbf{P}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{19}{48} & \frac{11}{48} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{11}{36} & \frac{19}{36} \end{pmatrix}$$

故此 Markov 链是遍历的.

(2)由

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{VP} \\ \sum v_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

得平稳分布

$$\mathbf{V} = \left(\frac{4}{11}, \frac{4}{11}, \frac{3}{11}\right)$$

(3) ①
$$P\{X(4)=3 \mid X(1)=1, X(2)=1\} = P\{X(4)=3 \mid X(2)=1\} = p_{13}(2) = \frac{1}{8}$$

②
$$P\{X(2)=1,X(3)=2 \mid X(1)=1\}$$

= $P\{X(2)=1 \mid X(1)=1\} \cdot P\{X(3)=2 \mid X(1)=1,X(2)=1\}$
= $p_{11}^{(1)} p_{12}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4}$





题

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42. 设齐次 Markov 链 $\{X(n), n=0,1,2,\cdots\}$ 的状态空间为 $E=\{1,2,3,4\}$,状态转移概率矩阵为

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 画出状态转移概率图;
- (2) 讨论各状态性质;
- (3) 分解状态空间.



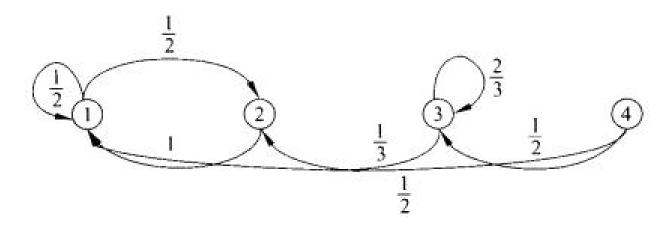
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解 (1) 状态转移概率图为



(2) 由图知(1,2)构成一个闭集,且有

$$f_{33} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_{33}(n) = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

$$f_{44} = 0 < 1$$

因此 3,4 为非常返状态,1,2 为常返状态.

(3)
$$E=N+C=\{3,4\}+\{1,2\}.$$

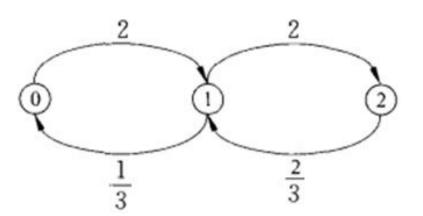


习题四28

- **50.** 某电话总机有 2 条中继段. 设电话呼叫按平均率为 λ 的 Poisson 过程到达,平均每分钟有两次呼叫. 通话时间服从参数为 μ 的指数分布,每次平均通话 3 min,呼叫和通话相互独立. 若顾客发觉线路占满就不再等待而选择离去. 设 X(t)表示 t 时刻的通话线路数, $\{X(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是一个生灭过程.
 - (1) 画出状态转移速度图;
 - (2) 写出状态转移速度矩阵;
 - (3) 求平稳分布.

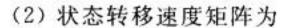
解 此系统为 M/M/2 损失制系统, $E = \{0,1,2\}$.

(1) 状态转移速度图为





习题四28



$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda & 0 \\ \mu & -(\mu + \lambda) & \lambda \\ 0 & 2\mu & -2\mu \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 由方程IQ=0 得平稳分布为

$$\begin{cases} \pi_0 = \left(1 + \frac{3\lambda}{\mu} + \frac{3\lambda^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{\lambda^3}{\mu^3}\right)^{-1} \\ \pi_1 = \frac{3\lambda}{\mu} \pi_0 \\ \pi_2 = \frac{3\lambda^2}{\mu^2} \pi_0 \\ \pi_3 = \frac{\lambda^3}{\mu^3} \pi_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_0 = \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2\mu^2}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{25}, \quad \pi_1 = \frac{6}{25}, \quad \pi_2 = \frac{18}{25}$$

$$\pi = \left(\frac{1}{25}, \frac{6}{25}, \frac{18}{25}\right)$$

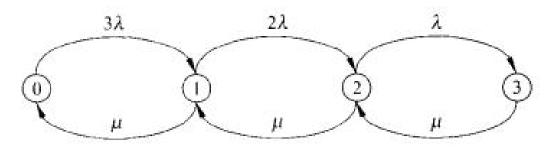


习题四31

- 52. 假定有 3 台机器由一个工人修理,每台机器出故障的可能性是独立的,故障时间服从平均值为 1 的指数分布. 只要一台机器出故障,修理工就应开始修理它,除非他正忙于修
- 理另外的机器. 修理时间服从平均值为 $\frac{1}{\mu}$ 的指数分布. 设 X(t)表示时刻 t 出故障的机器数.
 - $\{X(t),t\geqslant 0\}$ 是一个生灭过程.
 - (1) 画出状态转移速度图;
 - (2) 写出状态转移速度矩阵;
 - (3) 求平稳分布.

解 此系统为 M/M/1 顾客为有限源系统. 状态空间为 $E = \{0,1,2,3\}$.

(1) 状态转移速度图为







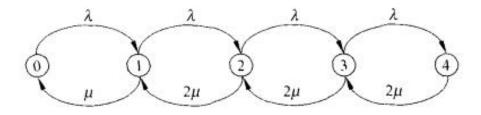
$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -3\lambda & 3\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ \mu & -(2\lambda + \mu) & 2\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu & -(\mu + \lambda) & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \mu & -\mu \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 由 (2) = 0 得平稳分布为

$$\begin{cases} \pi_0 = \left(1 + \frac{3\lambda}{\mu} + \frac{6\lambda^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{6\lambda^3}{\mu^3}\right)^{-1} \\ \pi_1 = \frac{3\lambda}{\mu} \pi_0 \\ \pi_2 = \frac{6\lambda^2}{\mu^2} \pi_0 \\ \pi_3 = \frac{6\lambda^3}{\mu^3} \pi_0 \end{cases}$$



- **54.** 某校长接待室由正副校长 2 人接待来访师生. 来访者以 Poisson 过程到达,平均每 15 min 来 1 人,接待时间服从指数分布. 每人平均接待 20 min. 接待室共有 3 个座位供来访者(包括正被接待的人)坐. 若来访者看到没有空位即离去. 设 X(t)表示 t 时刻在接待室的来访者人数. $\{X(t),t \ge 0\}$ 是一个生灭过程.
 - (1) 画出状态转移速度图;
 - (2) 写出状态转移速度矩阵;
 - (3) 求平稳分布.
- 解 此系统为 M/M/2 混合制系统. 由已知得来访者服从 4 人/h 的 Poisson 过程,离去服从 3 人/h 的 Poisson 过程,状态空间为 $E=\{0,1,2,3,4\}$.
 - (1) 状态转移速度图为



其中 $\lambda = 4, \mu = 3$,





$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -7 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -10 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 由 IQ = 0 得平稳分布为

$$\begin{cases} \pi_0 = \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4^2}{2 \times 9} + \frac{4^3}{4 - 3^3}\right)^{-1} = \frac{27}{103} \\ \pi_1 = \frac{27}{103} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{36}{103} \\ \pi_2 = \frac{27}{103} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{24}{103} \\ \pi_3 = \frac{16}{103} \end{cases}$$

平稳分布为

$$\pi = \left(\frac{27}{103}, \frac{36}{103}, \frac{24}{103}, \frac{16}{103}\right)$$