

### 第三章几种重要的随机过程

#### 习题一

1. 设  $X(t) = A + B \cos t$ ,  $-\infty < t < +\infty$ , 其中  $A$  和  $B$  为相互独立均服从  $N(0, 1)$

的随机变量,

(1) 证明  $\{X(t), -\infty < t < +\infty\}$  为正态过程;

(2) 求其一维、二维概率密度和一维、二维特征函数.

$$E[X(t)] = E(A) + E(B) \cos t = 0$$

$$E[X(t)] = 1 + \cos^2 t$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = E(A^2) + E(B^2) \cos^2 t = 1 + \cos^2 t$$

二维分布利用  $C(t, s)$  矩阵  $C$  表示求  $\rho$  用  $\rho$  表示特征函数

$$D(t) = 1 + \cos^2 t \quad D(s) = 1 + \cos^2 s$$

$$R(s, t) = E[X(s)X(t)] = E(A^2 + B^2 \cos t \cos s) = 1 + \cos t \cos s \\ = C(s, t)$$

$$\text{二阶协方差矩阵} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} D(s) & C(s, t) \\ C(t, s) & D(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \cos^2 s & 1 + \cos t \cos s \\ 1 + \cos t \cos s & 1 + \cos^2 t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho = \frac{C(s, t)}{\sqrt{D(s)D(t)}} = \frac{1 + \cos t \cos s}{\sqrt{(1 + \cos^2 s)(1 + \cos^2 t)}}$$

一维概率密度函数

$$f(t, x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\lambda D(t)}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{[X - m(t)]^2}{2D(t)} \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} t \in T \\ x \in R \end{matrix}$$

一维特征函数

$$\varphi(t, u) = \exp \left\{ i m(t) u - \frac{1}{2} D(t) u^2 \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} t \in T \\ x \in R \end{matrix}$$

二维概率函数

$$f(s, t, x, y) = \frac{1}{2\lambda \sqrt{D(t)D(s)} \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho^2)} \left[ \frac{(X - m(s))^2}{D(s)} - \frac{2\rho(X - m(s))(X - m(t))}{\sqrt{D(s)D(t)}} + \frac{(y - m(t))^2}{D(t)} \right] \right\}$$

二维特征函数

$$\varphi(s, t; u, v) = \exp \left\{ i[u m(s) + v m(t)] - \frac{1}{2} [u^2 D(s) + 2uv c(s, t) + v^2 D(t)] \right\}$$

二维特征函数的向量形式

$$\varphi(u) = \exp \left\{ i \mu^T u - \frac{1}{2} u^T C u \right\} \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} m(s) \\ m(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu^T = (m(s), m(t))$$

二维概率密度函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi |c|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T c^{-1} (x - \mu) \right\}$$

$n$  维概率密度函数  $f(x) = f(t_1, t_2 \dots t_n, x_1, x_2 \dots x_n)$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |c|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T c^{-1} (x - \mu) \right\}$$

$n$  维特征函数

$$\varphi(u) = \varphi(t_1, t_2 \dots t_n; x_1, x_2 \dots x_n) = \exp \left\{ i \mu^T u - \frac{1}{2} u^T C u \right\}$$

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} m(t_1) \\ m(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ m(t_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} c(t_1, t_1) & c(t_1, t_2) & \dots & c(t_1, t_n) \\ c(t_2, t_1) & c(t_2, t_2) & \dots & c(t_2, t_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c(t_n, t_1) & \dots & \dots & c(t_n, t_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## 习题五

5. 设随机变量  $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\sigma^2$  的维纳过程,  $\xi$  与  $W(t)$  相互独立, 设

$$X(t) = \xi t + W(t), t \geq 0.$$

(1) 求随机过程  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  的均值函数  $m_X(t)$ , 方差函数  $D_X(t)$ , 自相关函数  $R_X(s, t)$  ( $s < t$ )

(2) 求其一维、二维概率密度和特征函数.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i X(t_i) = \xi \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i W(t_i) \text{ 两项正态且相互独立}$$

$X(t)$  为正态分布

$$m_X(t) = E[X(t)] = E[\xi t + W(t)] = E(t)E(\xi) + E[W(t)] = 0$$

$$E[W(t)W(s)] = \min(s, t)\sigma^2 = s\sigma^2 \quad (t > s)$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = E[\xi^2 t^2 + W(t)W(s) + W(t)\xi s + W(s)\xi t] = ts + s\sigma^2$$

$$D(t) = t^2 + t^2\sigma^2 \quad D(s) = s^2 + s^2\sigma^2$$

$$C(s, t) = C(t, s) = R(t, s) = ts + s\sigma^2$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} s^2 + \sigma^2 s & ts + s\sigma^2 \\ ts + s\sigma^2 & t^2 + \sigma^2 t \end{pmatrix} \quad \rho = \frac{ts + s\sigma^2}{\sqrt{(s^2 + \sigma^2 s)(t^2 + \sigma^2 t)}}$$

## 习题八

8. 设  $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数  $\sigma^2 = 4$  的维纳过程, 令

$$X = W(3) - W(1), Y = W(4) - W(2).$$

求:  $D(X+Y)$  和  $\text{cov}(X, Y)$ .

$$D(X+Y) = D(W(4) + W(3) - W(2) - W(1))$$

$$= D(W(4) - W(3) + 2W(3) - 2W(2) + W(2) - W(1))$$

$$D(W(4) - W(3)) + 4D(W(3) - W(2)) + D(W(2) - W(1)) = 6\sigma^2 = 24$$

$$1. D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$D(X) = D(Y) = 2\sigma^2 = 8 \quad \text{cov}(X, Y) = 4$$

$$2. \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= E(W(4)W(3) - W(4)W(1) + W(1)W(2) - W(2)W(3))$$

$$= 3\sigma^2 - \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 - 2\sigma^2 = \sigma^2 = 4$$

## 习题九

9. 设  $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\sigma^2$  的维纳过程, 令

$$X(t) = W(t+a) - W(a), \text{ 常数 } a > 0.$$

求随机过程  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  的协方差函数  $C_X(s, t)$ .

$$X(t) = W(t+a) - W(a) \sim N(0, \sigma^2 t)$$

$$m_X(t) = m_X(s) = 0$$

$$R(s, t) = C(s, t) = E[X(t)X(s)]$$

$$= E(W(t+a)W(s+a) + W^2(a) - W(t+a)W(a) - W(s+a)W(a))$$

$$= (\min(s, t) + a)\sigma^2 + a\sigma^2 - 2a\sigma^2 = \sigma^2 \min(t, s)$$

## 习题十

10. 设  $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\sigma^2$  的维纳过程, 令  $X(t) = W(t+a) - W(t)$ , 常数  $a > 0$ .

求随机过程  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  的协方差函数  $C_X(s, t)$ .

$$X(t) = W(t+a) - W(t) \sim N(0, \sigma^2 a)$$

$$m_X(t) = m_X(s) = 0$$

$$R(s, t) = C(s, t) = E[X(t)X(s)]$$

$$= E(W(t+a)W(s+a) + W(t)W(s) - W(s)W(t+a) - W(t)W(s+a))$$

$$\text{令 } s < t = \sigma^2(s+a) - \sigma^2 \min(s+a, t) - \sigma^2 s + \sigma^2 s$$

$$= \sigma^2 \max(0, s+a-t)$$

## 习题十三

13. 已知  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  是平均率为  $\lambda = 2$  的泊松过程, 分别求:

(1)  $E[N(2)N(3)]$ ;

(2)  $P\{N(2)=1, N(3)=2\}$ ;

(3)  $P\{N(3)=2 | N(2)=1\}$ .

$$E[N(2)N(3)] = E[N(2)(N(3) - N(2)) + N^2(2)]$$

$$= E[N(2)]E[N(3) - N(2)] + E[N^2(2)]$$

$$E[N^2(2)] = D[N(2)] + E[N(2)]^2 = 2\lambda + (2\lambda)^2 = 2\lambda + 4\lambda^2$$

$$E[N(2)]E[N(3) - N(2)] = 2\lambda\lambda = 2\lambda^2 \quad \because \lambda = 2$$

$$E[N(2)N(3)] = 2\lambda + 6\lambda^2 = 28$$

$$P\{N(s) = j, N(t) = k\} \stackrel{t > s}{=} P\{N(s) = j, N(t) - N(s) = k - j\}$$

$$= P\{N(s) = j\}P\{N(t) - N(s) = k - j\}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda s)^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda s} \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} = \frac{\lambda^k s^j (t-s)^{k-j}}{j!(k-j)!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

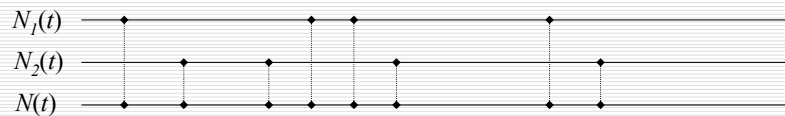
$$P\{N(2) = 1, N(3) = 2\} = P\{N(2) = 1, N(3) - N(2) = 1\} = \frac{s=2}{k=2} \frac{t=3}{j=1}$$

$$= 2^2 \times 2^1 \times 1^1 \times e^{-2 \times 3} = 8e^{-6}$$

$$P\{N(3) = 2 | N(2) = 1\} = \frac{P\{N(3) = 2, N(2) = 1\}}{P\{N(2) = 1\}} = \frac{P\{N(3) - N(2) = 1, N(2) = 1\}}{P\{N(2) = 1\}}$$

$$= 2e^{-2} \quad t=3 \quad s=2 \quad k-j=1$$

证明:



令  $s < t < u$

$$N(t) - N(s) = [N_1(t) - N_1(s)] + [N_2(t) - N_2(s)]$$

$$N(u) - N(t) = [N_1(u) - N_1(t)] + [N_2(u) - N_2(t)]$$

相互独立。而且

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(t) = k) &= \sum_{j=0}^k P(N_1(t) = j, N_2(t) = k-j) = \sum_{j=0}^k P(N_1(t) = j)P(N_2(t) = k-j) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{(\lambda_1 t)^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda_1 t} \frac{(\lambda_2 t)^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} e^{-\lambda_2 t} = \frac{1}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t} \binom{k}{j} (\lambda_1 t)^j (\lambda_2 t)^{k-j} \\ &= \frac{[(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t]^k}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  参数为  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  的 Poisson 分布。

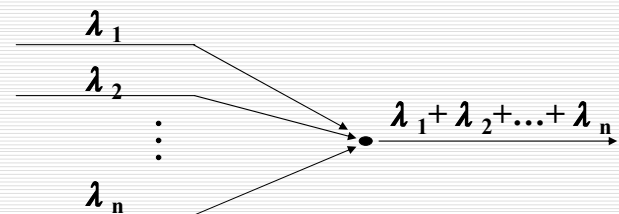
## Poisson过程的性质

(i) 合流

令  $\{N_1(t); t > 0\}, \{N_2(t); t > 0\}$  分别是具有参数  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  的独立 Poisson 过程, 定义

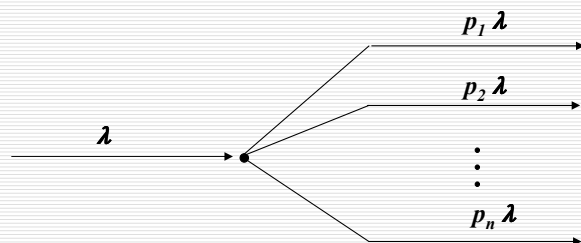
$$N(t) := N_1(t) + N_2(t)$$

则  $\{N(t); t > 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  的 Poisson 过程。

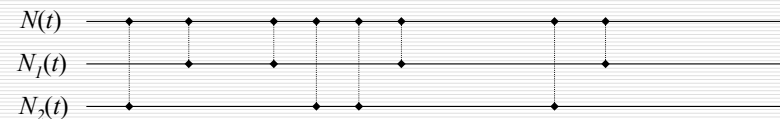


## (ii) 分解

对于参数为  $\lambda$  的Poisson过程，假设发生的每一个事件独立的以概率  $p$  做了记录，未做记录的概率为  $1-p$ 。令  $N_1(t)$  是到  $t$  为止做了记录的事件数，而  $N_2(t)$  是未做记录的事件数，则  $\{N_1(t); t \geq 0\}$  和  $\{N_2(t); t \geq 0\}$  分别是具有参数  $p\lambda$  和  $(1-p)\lambda$  的独立Poisson过程。



证明：



令  $s < t < u$ ，因为  $N_1(t) - N_1(s)$  与  $N_1(u) - N_1(s)$  分别是  $N(t) - N(s)$  与  $N(u) - N(s)$  的子集合，由  $N(t) - N(s)$  与  $N(u) - N(s)$  的独立性可知  $N_1(t) - N_1(s)$  与  $N_1(u) - N_1(s)$  相互独立。

$$\begin{aligned} P(N_1(t) = j, N_2(t) = k) &= P(N_1(t) = j, N_2(t) = k \mid N(t) = k + j) P(N(t) = k + j) \\ &= \binom{k+j}{j} p^j (1-p)^k \frac{(\lambda t)^{k+j}}{(k+j)!} \\ &= \frac{(p\lambda t)^j}{j!} e^{-p\lambda t} \frac{[(1-p)\lambda t]^k}{k!} e^{-(1-p)\lambda t} \\ &= P(N_1(t) = j) P(N_2(t) = k), \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow N_1(t)$  与  $N_2(t)$  相互独立，而且都服从Poisson分布。

## Uniformity

Suppose we are told that exactly one event has occurred during a time interval  $(0, t]$  in a Poisson process. Then the time  $T$  at which that event occurred is uniformly distributed over the interval  $[0, t]$ .

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} P\{T \leq x \mid N(t) = 1\} &= \frac{P\{T \leq x, N(t) = 1\}}{P\{N(t) = 1\}} \\ &= \frac{P\{N(x) - N(0) = 1, N(t) - N(x) = 0\}}{P\{N(t) = 1\}} \\ &= \frac{P\{N(x) - N(0) = 1\} P\{N(t) - N(x) = 0\}}{P\{N(t) = 1\}} \\ &= \frac{\lambda x e^{-\lambda x} \cdot e^{-\lambda(t-x)}}{\lambda t e^{-\lambda t}} = \frac{x}{t} \quad 0 \leq x \leq t \quad \text{q. e. d.} \end{aligned}$$

The density is given by

$$P\{x < T \leq x + \Delta x \mid N(t) = 1\} = \frac{1}{t} \Delta x \quad 0 \leq x \leq t.$$

We can also show that for  $s < t$

$$P\{N(s) = k \mid N(t) = n\} = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k} \quad 0 \leq k \leq n,$$

which is the binomial distribution.

## Random Sum

Let  $\{X_i; i = 1, 2, \dots\}$  be a set of mutually independent, identically distributed random variables. We consider the sum of a random number of  $X_i$ 's:

$$Z_N := X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N,$$

where  $N$  is a positive-integer random variable that is independent of  $\{X_i; i = 1, 2, \dots\}$ . This is called the *random sum* of random variables. Below we derive the mean and variance of  $Z_N$ , the covariance of  $N$  and  $Z_N$ , and the distribution of  $Z_N$ .

## 习题十四

14. 设  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda$  的泊松过程, 分别求:

(1)  $E[N(s)N(t+s)]$ ;

(2)  $0 < s < t$  时,  $P\{N(s)=k|N(t)=n\}$ ;

(3)  $P\{N(t+s)=j|N(s)=i\}$ .

$$E[N(s)N(t+s)] = E[N(s)(N(t+s) - N(s)) + N^2(s)] \\ = E[N(s)]E[N(t+s) - N(s)] + E[N^2(s)]$$

$$= \lambda t \lambda s + \lambda s + (\lambda s)^2 = \lambda^2 ts + \lambda s + \lambda^2 s^2 \quad 0 < s < t$$

$$P\{N(s)=k|N(t)=n\} = \frac{P\{N(s)=k, N(t)=n\}}{P\{N(t)=n\}}$$

$$= \frac{P\{N(s)=k, N(t)-N(s)=n-k\}}{P\{N(t)=n\}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(\lambda s)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda s} \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)}}{\frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}} = C_n^k \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k}$$

$$P\{N(t+s)=j|N(s)=i\} = \frac{P\{N(t+s)=j, N(s)=i\}}{P\{N(s)=i\}}$$

$$= \frac{P\{N(t+s)-N(s)=j-i, N(s)=i\}}{P\{N(s)=i\}} = \frac{(\lambda t)^{j-i}}{(j-i)!} e^{-\lambda t} \quad j \geq i$$

## ★定理: 复合Poisson过程的数字特征.

设  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  为复合Poisson过程,  $X(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N(t)} Y_n$ , 其中  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  为强度是  $\lambda$  的Poisson过程,  $Y, Y(n), n \in \mathbb{N}$  相互独立同分布, 其特征函数为  $\varphi_Y(u)$ , 则有,

### (1) 特征函数

$$\varphi_X(t, u) = e^{\lambda t[\varphi_Y(u)-1]},$$

### (2) 均值函数

$$m(t) := E[X(t)] = E[N(t)]E[Y(t)] = \lambda t E[Y],$$

### (3) 方差函数

$$D_X(t) := D[X(t)] = E[X^2(t)] - E^2[X(t)] \\ = \lambda t E[Y^2] = E[N(t)]E[Y^2],$$

★证明: .....

## Expected Value

The expected value of  $Z_N$  is given by

$$E[Z_N] = E[N]E[X].$$

Proof. Conditioning on the fixed value  $N = n$ , we have

$$E[Z_N | N = n] = E[Z_n] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i] = nE[X]$$

Then, using the theorem of total expectation, we get

$$E[Z_N] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[Z_N | N = n]P\{N = n\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nE[X]P\{N = n\} \\ = E[X] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nP\{N = n\} = E[X]E[N] \quad q. e. d.$$

## Variance

The variance of  $Z_N$  is given by

$$\text{Var}[Z_N] = E[N]\text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[N](E[X])^2.$$

$$\text{Var}(X) := D(X)$$

We show two proofs.

First Proof. Conditioning on the fixed value  $N = n$ , we have

$$\text{Var}[Z_N | N = n] = \text{Var}[Z_n] = \text{Var}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[X_i] = n\text{Var}[X].$$

Then we get

$$E[Z_N^2 | N = n] = \text{Var}[Z_N | N = n] + (E[Z_N | N = n])^2 = n\text{Var}[X] + n^2(E[X])^2.$$

Using the theorem of total moments, we get

$$E[Z_N^2] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[Z_N^2 | N = n]P\{N = n\} \\ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{n\text{Var}[X] + n^2(E[X])^2\} P\{N = n\} \\ = E[N]\text{Var}[X] + E[N^2](E[X])^2.$$

Finally we have

$$\text{Var}[Z_N] = E[Z_N^2] - (E[Z_N])^2 \\ = E[N]\text{Var}[X] + E[N^2](E[X])^2 - (E[N]E[X])^2 \\ = E[N]\text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[N](E[X])^2 \quad q. e. d.$$



We then have the *conditional variance formula*:

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[\text{Var}[X | Y]] + \text{Var}[E[X | Y]].$$

*Proof.* Taking the expectation of

$$\text{Var}[X | Y] = E[X^2 | Y] - (E[X | Y])^2,$$

we have

$$E[\text{Var}[X | Y]] = E[E[X^2 | Y]] - E[(E[X | Y])^2] = E[X^2] - E[(E[X | Y])^2].$$

Also, from  $E[E[X | Y]] = E[X]$ , we have

$$\text{Var}[E[X | Y]] = E[(E[X | Y])^2] - (E[X])^2.$$

By adding these equations, we get the above formula. *q. e. d.*

*Second Proof.* Using the conditional variance formula

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z_N^2] &= E[\text{Var}[Z_N | N]] + \text{Var}[E[Z_N | N]] \\ &= E[N \text{Var}[X]] + \text{Var}[NE[X]] \\ &= E[N] \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[N](E[X])^2. \end{aligned}$$

## 习题十五

15. 设  $\{N_1(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda_1$  的泊松过程,  $\{N_2(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda_2$  的泊松过程, 二者相互独立, 设

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

(1) 证明  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  的泊松过程;

(2) 证明  $\{Y(t), t \geq 0\}$  不是泊松过程.

$X(t) = N_1(t) + N_2(t)$  由于泊松分布具有可加性

$X(t)$  为泊松过程  $\sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

按定义证明  $P\{Y(t) = -1\} = P\{N_1(t) - N_2(t) = -1\}$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P\{N_1(t) = i, N_2(t) = 1 + i\} \geq P\{N_1(t) = 0, N_2(t) = 1\}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda_1 t} \lambda_1 t e^{-\lambda_2 t} > 0$$

$\therefore \{Y(t), t \geq 0\}$  不是泊松过程

## 习题十六

16. 设  $\{N_1(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda_1$  的泊松过程,  $\{N_2(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda_2$  的泊松过程, 二者相互独立, 对  $0 \leq k \leq n$ , 证明下列成立.

$$\textcircled{1} P\{N_1(t) = k | N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n\} = C_n^k \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-k}$$

$$\textcircled{2} E[N_1(t) | N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n] = \frac{n\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}.$$

$$Y(t) = N_1(t) + N_2(t) \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$P\{N_1(t) = k | N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n\} = \frac{P\{N_1(t) = k, N_2(t) = n - k\}}{P\{N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n\}}$$

$$P\{N_1(t) = k, N_2(t) = n - k\} = P\{N_1(t) = k\} P\{N_2(t) = n - k\}$$

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

$$P\{N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n\} = P\{Y(t) = n\} = \frac{[(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t]^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t}$$

$$P\{N_1(t) = k | N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n\} = C_n^k \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-k} \quad C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

由于  $P\{N_1(t) = k | N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n\}$  服从二项分布

$$\therefore E\{N_1(t) = k | N_1(t) + N_2(t) = n\} \text{ 为二项分布的期望为 } \left( \frac{n\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)$$

## 习题十七

17. 设某种货物的销售是  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  是日平均率为 4 个的泊松过程, 若现有存货 4 个, 求这些存货维持不了一天的概率.

$$P\{N(t) = k\} = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t} \quad \lambda = 4, t = 1$$

$$P\{N(1) - N(0) > 4\} = 1 - P\{N(1) \leq 4\}$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{4^k}{k!} e^{-4} = 1 - \frac{103}{3} e^{-4}$$

## 习题十八

18. 设  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda$  的泊松过程, 求:

(1) 二维概率分布;

(2)  $n$  维概率分布.

$$P\{N(s) = j, N(t) = k\} \quad \begin{matrix} s < t \\ j < k \end{matrix}$$

$$P\{N(s) = j, N(t) - N(s) = k - j\}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda s)^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda s} \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)}$$

$$\text{二维分布} \quad \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda} (t-s)^{k-j} s^j}{j!(k-j)!}$$

$$n \text{ 维分布 } P\{N(t_1) = k_1, N(t_2) = k_2, \dots, N(t_n) = k_n\} \quad \begin{matrix} t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n \\ k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_n \end{matrix}$$

$$= P\left\{N(t_1) = k_1, N(t_2) - N(t_1) = k_2 - k_1, N(t_3) - N(t_2) = k_3 - k_2, \dots, N(t_n) - N(t_{n-1}) = k_n - k_{n-1}\right\}$$

$$= P\{N(t_1) = k_1\} P\{N(t_2) - N(t_1) = k_2 - k_1\} \dots P\{N(t_n) - N(t_{n-1}) = k_n - k_{n-1}\}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda t_1)^{k_1}}{k_1!} e^{-\lambda t_1} \frac{(\lambda t_2 - \lambda t_1)^{k_2 - k_1}}{(k_2 - k_1)!} e^{-\lambda(t_2 - t_1)} \dots \frac{(\lambda t_n - \lambda t_{n-1})^{k_n - k_{n-1}}}{(k_n - k_{n-1})!} e^{-\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})}$$

## 习题十九

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  $\lambda$  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  $\lambda p$  的泊松过程.

$$\text{令 } X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第 } X_i \text{ 粒子被记入} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$M(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i \sim P(\lambda p) \text{ 的泊松过程}$$

注  $N(t)$  个  $(0-1)$  分布相加即为泊松分布  $P(\lambda)$

由于以概率为  $p$  记录为  $P(\lambda p)$

$$P\{M(t) - M(s) = k\} = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} P\{N(t) - N(s) = n\} \times P\{M(t) - M(s) = k | N(t) - N(s) = n\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} \right] = e^{-\lambda p(t-s)} \frac{[\lambda p(t-s)]^k}{k!}$$

## 习题二十

20. 每个到达盖格(Geiger)计算器的脉冲仅以  $\frac{1}{3}$  的概率被记录. 假定脉冲以每

分钟平均率为 6 的泊松过程来到计数器. 设  $Z$  是半分钟内被记录下来的脉冲数目. 求:

$$Z(t) \sim P\left(\frac{6}{2}, t\right) \text{ 被记录的相当于平均率为 } 2 \text{ 的泊松过程}$$

$$E[Z(t)] = 2t = 60 \quad D[Z(t)] = 2t = 60 \quad \lambda t = 60$$

$$Z(t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$P\{Z \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{Z = 0\} - P\{Z = 1\}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-60} - 60e^{-60} = 1 - 61e^{-60}$$

## 习题二十二

22. 假设在  $[0, t]$  内男女顾客到达某商场的人数分别独立地服从每分钟 1 人与每分钟 2 人的泊松过程. 求:

(1)  $[0, t]$  到达商场总人数的分布;

(2) 已知到时刻  $t$  时已有 60 人到达商场的条件下, 问其中 40 人是女性顾客的概率? 以及平均将有多少是女性顾客?

$$X(t) \sim P(1) \quad Y(t) \sim P(2) \quad X(t) + Y(t) \sim P(3)$$

$$P\{Y(t) = 40 | X(t) + Y(t) = 60\} = \frac{P\{Y(t) = 40\} P\{X(t) = 20\}}{P\{X(t) + Y(t) = 60\}}$$

$$= C_{60}^{20} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{40} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{20}$$

$$E[Y(t) | X(t) + Y(t) = 60] = 60 \times \frac{2}{3} = 40 \text{ (16题结论)}$$

## 习题二十三

23. 假设 $[0, t]$ 内顾客到达商场的人数 $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是平均率为 $\lambda$ 的泊松过程, 且每一个到达商场的顾客是男性还是女性的概率分别为 $p$ 和 $q$ . ( $p+q=1$ ) 设 $N_1(t)$ 和 $N_2(t)$ 分别为 $[0, t]$ 内到达商场的男女顾客数. 求 $N_1(t)$ 和 $N_2(t)$ 的分布, 并证明它们相互独立.

$$N_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M(t)} Y_i \quad Y_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{其他} \\ 1 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个顾客为男性} \end{cases}$$

$$Y_i \sim B(1, p)$$

$$N_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M(t)} X_i \quad X_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{其他} \\ 1 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个顾客为女性 } q \end{cases}$$

$$X_i \sim B(1, q)$$

$$N_1(t) \sim P(p\lambda) \quad N_2(t) \sim P(q\lambda)$$

$$P\{N_1(t) = i, N_2(t) = j\} = P\{N_1(t) = i, N_2(t) + N_1(t) = i + j\}$$

$$= P\{N_1(t) + N_2(t) = j + i\} P\{N_1(t) = i | N_1(t) + N_2(t) = j + i\}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda t)^{i+j}}{(i+j)!} e^{-\lambda t} C_{j+i}^i p^i q^j = \frac{(\lambda + p)^i}{(i+j)!} e^{-\lambda p t} e^{-\lambda q t} (\lambda + p)^j \frac{(i+j)!}{i! j!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda + p)^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda p t} \frac{(\lambda + q)^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda q t} = P\{N_1(t) = i\} P\{N_2(t) = j\} \text{相互独立}$$