应用随机过程

非均匀泊松过程应用

授课教师: 赵毅

哈尔滨工业大学(深圳)理学院









知识回顾

非均匀泊 松过程的 性质

- $01 \qquad N(0) = 0$
- 02 满足独立增加特性
- **03** $P\{N(t+h) N(t) = 1\} = \lambda(t)h + o(h)$
- $04 P\{N(t+h) N(t) \ge 2\} = o(h)$

The Multiserver Queue

Consider a service system with s identical servers. The arrivals to the system follow a nonhomogeneous Poisson process with intensity function $\lambda(t)$. The service time of each server follows an exponential distribution with parameter μ .

We define such system as a M(t)/M/s queue

Prerequisite: to address the time epoch S for the first service completion to occur, we need to review the Competing Exponential Random Variables.







背景: 假设网吧中每个人的上网时间都服从某种指数分布。那么,网吧中任何一个人完成上网离开网吧, 此时网吧中的状态就发生改变。现实世界中很多服务系统与此类似。

任务: 此时状态发生改变这一事件服从什么样的概率分布?



竞争型指数分布定义

竞争型指数分布

- X_1 定义为事件1的发生时刻, $X_1 \sim \exp(\mu_1)$
- X_2 定义为事件2的发生时刻, $X_2 \sim \exp(\mu_2)$
- 3 X定义为任意事件先发生的时刻

相互独立

 $X = \min\{X_1, X_2\}$

两个事件的发生呈现一种竞争的关系

X服从什么样的概率分布?



竞争型指数分布的推导

两变量 竞争 $X = \min(X_1, X_2)$ 的概率分布为

$$P\{X > x\} = P\{\min(X_1, X_2) > x\}$$

 X_1, X_2 相互独立
 $= P\{X_1 > x, X_2 > x\}$
 X_1, X_2 服从指数分布
 $= e^{-\mu_1 x} e^{-\mu_2 x}$
 $= e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)x}$

$$F(x) = 1 - P\{X > x\} = 1 - e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)x}$$

X服从参数为 $\mu_1 + \mu_2$ 的指数分布, $X \sim \exp(\mu_1 + \mu_2)$



指定某事件先发生的概率分布

● 对于两个竞争型随机变量,第一个事件先发生的概率分布如何计算

定义
$$I = \begin{cases} 1 & X_1 < X_2 \\ 0 & X_1 \ge X_2 \end{cases}$$
 $\{I = 1, X > x\} \Leftrightarrow \{x < X_1 < X_2\}$

$$P\{I = 1, X > x\} = P\{x < X_1 < X_2\}$$

$$= \iint_{x < X_1 < X_2} \mu_1 e^{-\mu_1 x_1} \mu_2 e^{-\mu_2 x_2} dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \int_{x}^{\infty} \mu_1 e^{-\mu_1 x_1} \int_{x_1}^{\infty} \mu_2 e^{-\mu_2 x_2} dx_2 dx_1$$

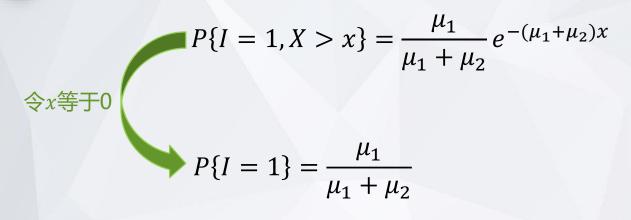
$$= \int_{x}^{\infty} \mu_1 e^{-\mu_1 x_1} e^{-\mu_2 x_1} dx_1 = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)x}$$





指定某事件先发生的边缘概率

边缘分布P(I=1)如何计算



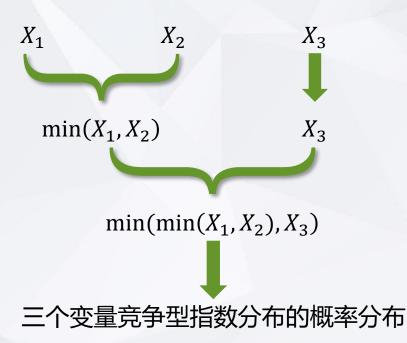


第二个事件首先发生的边缘分布又是什么呢



三变量竞争的解题思路

● 推广到三个变量的竞争型指数分布





三变量竞争的概率分布



$$X = \min(X_1, X_2, X_3)$$
的概率分布

$$P\{X > x\} = P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3) > x\}$$

由解题思路转化
$$= P\{\min(\min(X_1, X_2), X_3) > x\}$$

 $\min(X_1, X_2), X_3$ 相互独立
$$= P\{\min(X_1, X_2) > x, X_3 > x\}$$

 $\min(X_1, X_2), X_3$ 均服从指数分布且相互独立
$$= e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)x} e^{-\mu_3 x} = e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3)x}$$

$$F(x) = 1 - P\{X > x\} = 1 - e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3))x}$$

X服从参数为 $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3$ 的指数分布, $X \sim \exp(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3)$



三变量竞争的概率分布

● 推广到三个变量情况,某一个事件首先发生的概率分布如何计算

假设第一个事件首先发生,定义

$$Z = \min(X_2, X_3) \xrightarrow{Z \sim \exp(\mu_2 + \mu_3)} I = \begin{cases} 1 & X_1 < Z \\ 0 & X_1 \ge Z \end{cases}$$

$$\{I = 1, X > x\} \Leftrightarrow \{x < X_1 < Z\}$$
由两变量
情况得到
$$= \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)x}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3} e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3)x}$$



三变量竞争的边缘概率分布

= 三变量边缘分布<math>P(I = 1)如何计算

$$P\{I = 1, X > x\} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3} e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3)x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3}$$



第二个事件首先发生的边缘分布又是什么呢?第三个呢?



多变量的竞争型指数分布

推广到一般的情况

对于每一个随机变量, $X_i \sim \exp(\mu_i)$,且相互独立 $X = \min\{X_1, \cdots, X_n\}$



X服从参数为 $\mu_1 + \cdots + \mu_n$ 的指数分布

任意事件先发 生的概率分布

$$I_i = \begin{cases} 1, \min\{X_1, \cdots, X_n\} = i \\ 0, \text{ 其他情况} \end{cases}$$
 $P\{I_i = 1\} = \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_1 + \cdots + \mu_n}$

$$P\{I_i = 1\} = \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_n}$$

指定事件先发生 的边缘概率分布



竞争型指数分布的应用



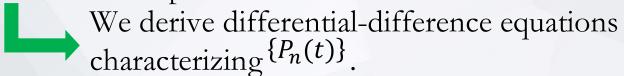
Modeling for the Multiserver Queue

Let X(t) denote the number of customers in the system at time t and assume X(0) = 0.

Define
$$P_n(t) = P\{X(t) = n\}$$

How to calculate $P_n(t)$?

Thought: to take an analogy to the derivation of Equation 2.1.1 for the Poisson process



First Service Completion

- ✓ k ($k \le s$, s is the number of identical servers) servers are busy at the same time
- Service times are mutually independent and independent of the arrival process.

When k servers are busy simultaneously at any epoch, the time S for the first service completion to occur follows an exponential distribution with parameter kµ

 $S \sim exp(k\mu)$



竞争型 指数分布

对于每一个随机变量, $X_i \sim \exp(\mu_i)$,且相互独立 $X = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$



X服从参数为 $\mu_1 + \cdots + \mu_n$ 的指数分布



 $X \sim \exp(\mu_1 + \cdots + \mu_n)$





多服务排队系统





排队系统建模

- \bigcirc 定义X(t)为时刻t在系统中的顾客的人数,假设X(0) = 0
- 定义 $P_n(t) = P\{X(t) = n\}$



解题思路

类比于均匀的泊松过程的推导过程

找到关于 $P_n(t)$ 的微分形式

通过 $P_n(t)$ 的微分形式,求解 $P_n(t)$

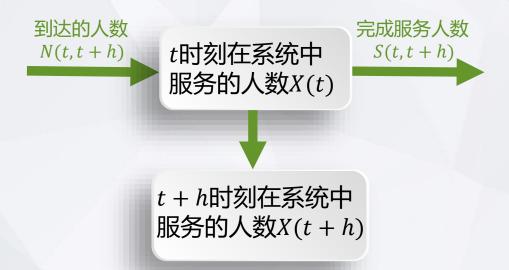


排队系统建模



排队系统有如下等式关系

$$X(t + h) = X(t) + N(t, t + h) - S(t, t + h)$$





系统到达离开过程概率

● 定义N(t,t+h)为在时间(t,t+h)内到达的人数

$$N(t,t+h) = N(t+h) - N(t)$$

非均匀泊松过程性质
 $P\{N(t,t+h) = 1\} = \lambda(t)h + o(h)$
 $P\{N(t,t+h) = 0\} = 1 - \lambda(t)h + o(h)$

● t时刻有k个服务器在工作,S(t,t+h|k)为(t,t+h]内完成服务的人数 $P{S(t,t+h|k) = 1} = kμh + o(h)$ $P{S(t,t+h|k) = 0} = 1 - kμh + o(h)$



系统中竞争性指数分布



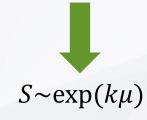
要对系统人数建模,首先要知道第一个完成服务服从什么分布

 $k(k \le s, s$ 是服务器的个数)个服务器同时在工作 且服务时间是相互独立的且独立于到达过程

竞争型指数分布



当k个服务器同时工作,那么第一个完成服务的服务时长S服从参数为kµ的指数分布









考虑第一种情况n = 0时

$$P_0(t+h) = P\{X(t+h) = 0\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\{X(t) = k, X(t+h) = 0\}$$
全概率公式
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\{X(t+h) = 0 | X(t) = k\} P\{X(t) = k\}$$

讨论根据X(t)的不同的值列举可能出现的情况

X(t)	N(t, t+h)	S(t, t + h k)	X(t+h)	$P{X(t) = k, X(t+h) = 0}$
0	1	-	1	
0	0	-	0	$P_0[1 - \lambda(t)h + o(h)]$
1	0	1	0	$P_1(t)[1 - \lambda(t)h + o(h)][\mu h + o(h)]$
1	0	0	1	



根据上表可以得出

$$P_0(t+h) = P_0(t)[1-\lambda(t)h+o(h)] + P_1(t)[1-\lambda(t)h+o(h)][\mu h+o(h)]$$
 $P_0(t+h) = P_0(t)[1-\lambda(t)h] + P_1(t)\mu h+o(h)$
两边减去 $P_0(t)$
 $P_0(t+h) - P_0(t) = -P_0(t)\lambda(t)h + P_1(t)\mu h+o(h)$
两边除以 h

$$[P_0(t+h) - P_0(t)]/h = -\lambda(t)P_0(t) + \mu P_1(t) + o(h)/h$$
取极限 $h \to 0$
 $P_0'(t) = -\lambda(t)P_0(t) + \mu P_1(t) \qquad \cdots (1)$





考虑第二种情况 $1 \le n < s$ 时

$$P_n(t+h) = P\{X(t+h) = n\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\{X(t) = k, X(t+h) = n\}$$
全概率公式
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\{X(t+h) = n | X(t) = k\} P\{X(t) = k\}$$

讨论根据X(t)的不同的值列举可能出现的情况



X(t)	N(t, t+h)	S(t, t + h k)	X(t+h)	$P\{X(t) = k, X(t+h) = n\}$
n-1	1	1	n-1	
n-1	1	0	n	$P_{n-1}(t)[\lambda(t)h + o(h)][1 - (n-1)\mu h + o(h)]$
n-1	0	1	n-2	
n-1	0	0	n-1	
n	1	1	n	$P_n(t)[\lambda(t)h + o(h)][n\mu h + o(h)]$ =o(h)
n	1	0	n+1	
n	0	1	n-1	
n	0	0	n	$P_n(t)[1-\lambda(t)h+o(h)][1-n\mu h+o(h)]$
n+1	1	1	n+1	
n+1	1	0	n+2	
n+1	0	1	n	$P_{n+1}(t)[1-\lambda(t)h+o(h)][(n+1)\mu h+o(h)]$
n+1	0	0	n+1	



根据上表可以得出

$$P_n(t+h) = P_{n-1}(t)[\lambda(t)h + o(t)] + P_n(t)[1 - \lambda(t)h - n\mu h + o(t)]$$
$$+P_{n+1}(t)[(n+1)\mu h + o(t)] + o(t)$$

分为两种情况讨论

$$P_n'(t) = \lambda(t)P_{n-1}(t) + (n+1)\mu P_{n+1}(t) - (\lambda(t) + n\mu)P_n(t) \ 1 \le n < s \ \cdots (2)$$

$$P_{n}'(t) = \lambda(t)P_{n-1}(t) + s\mu P_{n+1}(t) - (\lambda(t) + s\mu)P_{n}(t) \quad n > s \quad \cdots (3)$$

$$P_0'(t) = -\lambda(t)P_0(t) + \mu P_1(t)$$
 ... (1)





系统内人数用微分方程(1) - (3)描述,写成矩阵形式 (3) (设(3) = 3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_0'(t) \\ P_1'(t) \\ P_2'(t) \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda(t) & \mu \\ \lambda(t) & -(\lambda(t) + 2\mu) & 2\mu \\ \lambda(t) & -(\lambda(t) + 3\mu) & 3\mu \\ \lambda(t) & -(\lambda(t) + 3\mu) & \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0(t) \\ P_1(t) \\ P_2(t) \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \cdots (4)$$

P'(t) = Q(t)

Question Time

Consider the computer system for processing the service enquiry. The arrival process follows Poisson process with the intensity function $\lambda(t)$. Assume that the system has three waiting spaces and the exponential service time distribution with a rate μ . An arriving person seeing all waiting spaces occupied will leave and have no influence on the system.

Question: to obtain the probability that an arrival will be lost.

Consider a cafeteria in our university that serves lunch at noon. The cafeteria is self-service. Arrivals to the cafeteria can be modeled by Poisson process with parameter λ . Each customer's sojourn time follows a distribution function G. Once a customer finishes food selection, he joins a single waiting line leading to three cashiers. The service times at each cashier follows an exponential distribution with a rate μ .

Question: how to model the stochastic process in the cafeteria.



思考问题



谢谢听课

授课教师

赵毅