



华中科技大学
HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

随机过程

Stochastic Process

§ 3.2 Poisson过程定义的等价性

主讲：王湘君



两个定义的等价性



定理3.2.1

定义3.1.2 \Leftrightarrow 定义3.1.3 等价.

证明

\Rightarrow : 直接计算,

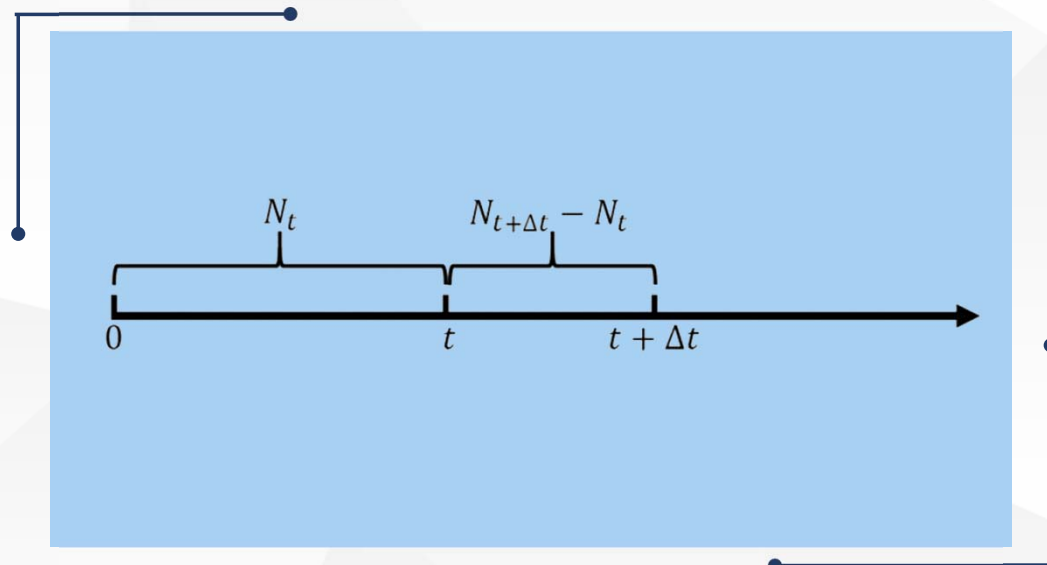
$$\begin{aligned} P(N_{t+h} - N_t = 1) &= e^{-\lambda h} \lambda h = \lambda h + o(h), \\ P(N_{t+h} - N_t \geq 2) &= 1 - e^{-\lambda h} - e^{-\lambda h} \lambda h = o(h). \end{aligned}$$

\Leftarrow : 记 $P_k(t) = P(N_t = k) = P(N_{s+t} - N_s = k)$, 要证

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

$k = 0$ 时, $P_0(t+h) = P_0(t)P_0(h) = P_0(t)(1 - \lambda h - o(h))$,

有, $P'_0(t) = \lambda P_0(t)$, 又因为 $P_0(0) = 1$, 解得 $P_0(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$.



证明

$$\text{设 } P_k(t) = e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!},$$

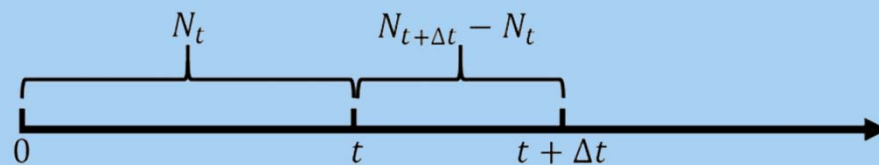
$$\begin{aligned} P_{k+1}(t+h) &= \sum_{l=0}^{k+1} P_l(h) P_{k+1-l}(t) \\ &= (1 - \lambda h + o(h)) P_{k+1}(t) + (\lambda h + o(h)) P_k(t) + o(h), \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$P'_{k+1}(t) = -\lambda(P_{k+1}(t) - P_k(t)),$$

又因为 $P_{k+1}(0) = 0$, 解得

$$P_{k+1}(t) = e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}.$$





华中科技大学
HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

谢谢

