

37. (a)

设向右的概率为  $p$ , 向左的概率为  $q$   
 $P(X_1 \geq 0) = p$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_2 \geq 0) &= P(X_2=0) + P(X_2=1) + P(X_2=2) \\ &= C_2^1 p^1 q^1 + p^2 \\ &= 2pq + p^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_3 \geq 0) &= P(X_3=0) + P(X_3=1) + P(X_3=2) + P(X_3=3) \\ &= 0 + C_3^2 p^2 q^1 + 0 + C_3^3 p^3 \\ &= 3p^2 q + p^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_4 \geq 0) &= P(X_4=0) + P(X_4=1) + P(X_4=2) + P(X_4=3) + P(X_4=4) \\ &= C_4^2 p^2 q^2 + 0 + C_4^3 p^3 q + 0 + C_4^4 p^4 \\ &= 6p^2 q^2 + 4p^3 q + p^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原上, 概率和为 } & p + 2pq + p^2 + \underline{3p^2 q + p^3} + \underline{6p^2 q^2 + 4p^3 q + p^4} \\ &= p^2(1+q) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \text{ 原式} &= P(X_1=-1) + P(X_1=0) + P(X_1=1) + P(X_2=-2) + P(X_2=-1) + P(X_2=0) + P(X_2=1) + P(X_2=2) \\ &\quad + P(X_3=-2) + P(X_3=-1) + P(X_3=0) + P(X_3=1) + P(X_3=2) \\ &\quad + P(X_4=-2) + P(X_4=-1) + P(X_4=0) + P(X_4=1) + P(X_4=2) \\ &= q^2(1+p) \end{aligned}$$

39. (a)

由随机徘徊的 Markov 性,

可知:

$$P(X_{n+1}=i_{n+1} | X_n=i_n, \dots, X_0=i_0) = P(X_{n+1}=i_{n+1} | X_n=i_n);$$

$$(b) \quad P(X_{n+1}=i_{n+1}, X_{n-1}=i_{n-1} | X_n=i_n)$$

$$= P(X_{n+1}-X_n=i_{n+1}-i_n, X_n-X_{n-1}=i_n-i_{n-1} | X_n=i_n)$$

$$= P(X_{n+1}-X_n=i_{n+1}-i_n | X_n=i_n) \cdot P(X_n-X_{n-1}=i_n-i_{n-1} | X_n=i_n)$$

$$= P(X_{n+1}=i_{n+1} | X_n=i_n) P(X_{n-1}=i_{n-1} | X_n=i_n)$$

P115. 1. 设  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

$$P(X) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$\text{则 } P(X=1) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{1}$$

$$P(X=2) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^2}{2}$$

$$\text{由 } P(X=1) = P(X=2)$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{\lambda^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2$$

$$\therefore P(X=4) = e^{-2} \frac{2^4}{4!}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} e^{-2}$$

5. 由随机分流的不变性.

则试验成功次数满足参数为  $\lambda p$  的 Poisson 分布

$$\text{则 } P(X=k) = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p}$$

数学期望为  $\lambda p$

6. 设雌虫数目为  $N$

$$\text{则 } P(N=i) = \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\text{而 1 个雌虫下卵的数目为 } k \text{ 的概率为 } P(X=k) = \frac{\mu^k}{k!} e^{-\mu}$$

则地区虫卵

$$P(X=k) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mu)^k e^{-\mu i}}{k!} \frac{(\lambda)^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!}$$

$$= \frac{\mu^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda e^{-\mu})^i (\mu)^k}{(i)!}$$

7.

$$P(X) = p \cdot \frac{\lambda_1^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda_1} + (1-p) \frac{\lambda_2^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda_2}$$

10. (a) 与第5题类似

(b) 根据提示

$$P(X=k) = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p}$$

$$P(Y=k) = \frac{((1-p)\lambda)^k}{k!} e^{-(1-p)\lambda}$$

$$\text{考虑 } P(X=x, Y=y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=x, Y=y | N=k) P(N=k)$$

只有当  $k=x+y$  时才不为 0

$\therefore$  不相互独立

$$(b) P(X=x, Y=y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=x, Y=y | N=k) P(N=k)$$

12.

$P(M=m)$  可以分为  $X_1=m, X_2 < m$  或  $X_1 < m, X_2=m$  或  $X_1=X_2=m$

由于  $X_1, X_2$  i.i.d.

$$\therefore P(M=m) = \frac{2e^{-\lambda}\lambda^m}{m!} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^i}{i!} + \frac{\lambda^m e^{-2\lambda}}{(m!)^2}$$

$$\text{同理: } P(N=n) = \frac{2e^{-\lambda}\lambda^n}{n!} \cdot \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^i}{i!} + \frac{\lambda^n e^{-2\lambda}}{(n!)^2}$$

14. 此过程中  $\lambda = 6$  人/小时

$$\text{则 } N_1(k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\therefore N_1(0) + N_1(1) + N_1(2)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} + \lambda e^{-\lambda} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= 25e^{-6}$$

补充:  $N_5 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & n & \dots \\ e^{-10} & 2e^{-10} & \dots & \frac{(10)^n}{n!} e^{-10} & \dots \end{pmatrix}$

$$N_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & n & \dots \\ e^{-4} & 2e^{-4} & \dots & \frac{4^n}{n!} e^{-4} & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

则条件期望

$$\text{由于 } P(N_2=k | N_5=n)$$

$$= C_n^k \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^k \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{n-k}$$

$$\text{则 } E[N_2 | N_5] = \frac{2}{5}n = \frac{2}{5}N_5 \quad \text{则分布可得}$$

$$\text{而 } P(N_5=k | N_2=n) = \frac{P(N_5=k, N_2=n)}{P(N_2=n)} = \frac{P(N_5-N_2=k-n) P(N_2=n)}{P(N_5=n)}$$

$$= P(N_3 = k-n)$$

$$\therefore E(N_5 | N(2)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k \cdot 6^{k-t} e^{-6}}{(k-t)!} = N_2 + 6 \quad \text{则分布可得}$$