Stochastic Process

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Homework 10

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- 1. 某商场为调查客源情况,考察男女顾客到达商场的人数。假设 [0,t) 时间内男女顾客到达商场的人数分别独立地服从参数为 λ 和 μ 的泊松过程。问:
 - (1) [0,t) 时间内到达商场的总人数应该服从什么分布?
 - (2) 在已知 [0,t) 时间内商场到达 n 位顾客的条件下, 其中有 k 位是女顾客的概率 为何?平均有多少位女顾客?
 - (1) 由题可得: 设 [0,t) 时间内到达商场的总人数事件为 Z(t),男顾客到达商场的人数事件为 X(t), $P\{X(t)=k\}=\frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda t}$,女顾客到达商场的人数事件为 Y(t), $P\{Y(t)=k\}=\frac{(\mu t)^k}{k!}e^{-\mu t}$,且 Z(t)=X(t)+Y(t)

$$P\{Z(t) = k\} = \sum_{n=0}^{k} f_{X(t),Y(t)}(X(t) = n, Y(t) = k - n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{k} f_{X(t)}(X(t) = n) f_{Y(t)}(Y(t) = k - n)$$

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

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} \cdot t^{k}}{k!} \sum_{n=0}^{k} \frac{k!}{n!(k-n)!} \lambda^{n} \mu^{k-n}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} \cdot t^{k}}{k!} (\lambda + \mu)^{k} = \frac{[(\lambda + \mu)t]^{k}}{k!} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t}$$

因此 [0,t) 时间内到达商场的总人数 Z(t) 服从参数为 $(\lambda + \mu)t$ 的泊松分布

(2) 由题可得: [0,t) 时间内商场到达 n 位顾客中有 k 位是女顾客的概率为:

$$P\{Y(t) = k | Z(t) = n\} = \frac{P\{Y(t) = k, Z(t) = n\}}{P\{Z(t) = n\}}$$

$$= \frac{P\{Y(t) = k, X(t) = n - k\}}{P\{Z(t) = n\}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(\lambda t)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot \frac{(\mu t)^k}{(k)!} e^{-\mu t}}{\frac{[(\lambda + \mu)t]^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t}} = \frac{C_n^k \lambda^{n-k} \mu^k}{(\lambda + \mu)^n}$$

平均女顾客数为:

$$\begin{split} E\{Y(t) = k | Z(t) = n\} &= \sum_{k=1}^{n} k \cdot P\{Y(t) = k | Z(t) = n\} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n} k \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{n-k} \cdot \mu^{k}}{(\lambda + \mu)^{n}} \\ &= \frac{n\mu}{(\lambda + \mu)^{n}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} \cdot \lambda^{n-k} \cdot \mu^{k-1} \\ &= \frac{n\mu}{(\lambda + \mu)^{n}} \cdot (\lambda + \mu)^{n-1} = \frac{n\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \end{split}$$

$$E\{Y(t) = k\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E\{Y(t) = k | Z(t) = n\} P\{Z(t) = n\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \cdot \frac{[(\lambda + \mu)t]^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t}$$

$$= \mu t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(\lambda + \mu)t]^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} = \mu t$$

2. 设在时间区间 (0,t] 到达某商店的顾客数 $N(t),t \geq 0$ 是强度为 $\lambda > 0$ 的齐次泊松过程,N(0) = 0,且每个顾客购买商品的概率 p > 0,没有买商品的概率为 q = 1 - p,分别以 X(t) 和 Y(t) 表示 (0,t] 所有购买商品的顾客数和所有没有购买商品的顾客数, $t \geq 0$ 。证明 X(t) 和 Y(t) 分别是服从参数为 λp 和 λq 的泊松过程,并且是相互独立的。进一步求 X(t) 和 Y(t) 的均值函数 m(t) 和相关函数 R(s,t)。由题可得:

$$P\{X(t) = m\} = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} p\{x(t) = m | N(t) = n\} P\{N(t) = n\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} p^m q^{n-m} \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda t)^m \cdot p^m}{m!} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} (\lambda t)^{n-m} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda p t)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda p t} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda q t)^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda q t} = \frac{(\lambda p t)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda p t}$$

因此 X(t) 服从参数为 λp 的泊松过程,同理,Y(t) 服从参数为 λq 的泊松过程独立性证明: 假设 $0 < s \le t, 0 \le m \le n$

$$P\{X(s) = m, Y(t) = n\}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \sum_{j=m+n}^{\infty} P\{X(s) = m, Y(t) = n \mid N(s) = i, N(t) = j\} \cdot P\{N(s) = i, N(t) = j\} \\ &= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \sum_{j=m+n}^{\infty} P\{X(s) = m, X(t-s) = n-m \mid N(s) = i, N(t-s) = j-m-n\} \cdot P\{N(s) = i, N(t-s) = j-i\} \\ &= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \sum_{j=m+n}^{\infty} P\{X(s) = m \mid N(s) = i\} \cdot P\{X(t-s) = n-m \mid N(t-s) = j-m-n\} \cdot P\{N(s) = i\} \cdot P\{N(t-s) = j-i\} \\ &= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \sum_{j=m+n}^{\infty} \frac{i!}{(i-m)! \cdot m!} p_i^m q^{i-m} \cdot \frac{(j-i)!}{(j-m-n)! \cdot (m+n-i)!} p^{j-m+n} q^{m+n-i} \cdot \frac{(\lambda s)^i}{t!} e^{-\lambda s} \cdot \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^{j-i}}{(j-i)!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{m!} \sum_{b=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{b! \cdot a! \cdot (n-b)!} p^{a+m} q^n \lambda^{a+m+n} s^{b+m} (t-s)^{a+n-b} \left(let \ a = j-m-n, b = i-m \right) \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{n! \cdot m!} p^m q^n \lambda^m s^m \sum_{b=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{a! \cdot b! \cdot (n-b)!} p^a \lambda^a s^b (t-s)^{n-b} (t-s)^a \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{n! \cdot m!} p^m q^n \lambda^m \lambda^n s^m \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda p(t-s)]^a}{a!} \sum_{b=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{b! (n-b)!} s^b (t-s)^{n-b} \\ &= \frac{1}{n! \cdot m!} p^m q^n \lambda^m \lambda^n s^m t^n e^{-\lambda pt} e^{-\lambda qt} = \frac{(\lambda ps)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda ps} \cdot \frac{(\lambda qt)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda qt} = P\{X(t) = m\} P\{Y(t) = n\} \end{split}$$

因此 X(t) 和 Y(t) 是相互独立的;接下来计算相关函数:

$$R_X\{s,t\} = E\{X(s)X(t)\} = E\{X(s)[(x(t) - x(s) + x(s))]\}$$

 $= E\{X^2(s)\} + E\{X(s)X(t-s)\} = E\{X^2(s)\} + E\{X(s)\}E\{X(t-s)\}$
 $= \lambda^2 p^2 s^2 + \lambda p s + \lambda p s \cdot \lambda p (t-s) = \lambda p s (\lambda p t + 1)$
同理, $R_Y\{s,t\} = \lambda q s (\lambda q t + 1)$
 $R\{X(s),Y(t)\} = E\{X(s)Y(t)\} = E\{X(s)\}E\{Y(t)\} = \lambda p s \cdot \lambda q t = \lambda^2 p q s t$

- 3. 在某公共汽车起点站,有甲、乙两路公交车。设乘客到达甲、乙两路公交车的人数分别为参数 λ_1, λ_2 的齐次 Poisson 过程,且它们是相互独立的。假设 t=0 时,两路公交车同时开始接受乘客上车。
 - (1) 如果甲车在时刻 t 发车, 计算在 [0,t] 内到达甲车的乘客等待开车时间总和的期望值;
 - (2) 如果当甲路车上有 n 个乘客时, 甲路车发车; 当乙路车上有 m 个乘客时, 乙路车发车。求甲路车比乙路车发车早的概率。(写出表达式即可)
 - (1) 由题可得:设甲车乘客人数随机过程为 X(t), 甲车第 n 个顾客到达时间为 S_n

$$E \{S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E \{S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n \mid X(t) = n\} P \{X(t) = n\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E \{Y_1 + \dots + Y_n\} P \{X(t) = n\}$$

$$= E \{Y_1\} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nP \{X(t) = n\}$$
$$= E \{Y_1\} \cdot \lambda_1 t = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 t^2$$

(2) 设乙车乘客人数随机过程为 Y(t), 乙车第 m 个顾客到达时间为 T_m , 故:

$$P\{S_n \le T_m\} = \int_0^\infty P\{T_m > t\} P\{S_n = t\} dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty P\{Y(t) < m\} P\{S_n = t\} dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty (\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(\lambda_2 t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_2 t}) \cdot \frac{\lambda_1 (\lambda_1 t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \cdot e^{-\lambda_1 t}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty (\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(\lambda_2 t)^k}{k!}) \cdot \frac{\lambda_1 (\lambda_1 t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \cdot e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t}$$

4. (选做)设 $X_n, n \ge 1$ 独立同分布, X_n 的概率密度函数为 $f(x) = \lambda^2 x e^{-\lambda x}, x \ge 0$,试 求相应的更新函数 m(t)。

由题可得:对概率密度函数做拉普拉斯变换:

$$\tilde{F}(s) = \int_0^\infty f(x)e^{-sx}dx = \lambda^2 \int_0^\infty xe^{-(\lambda+s)x}dx = -\frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda+s} \int_0^\infty x \ dx e^{-(\lambda+s)x}dx$$
$$= -\frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda+s} \left(xe^{-(\lambda+s)x} \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty e^{-(\lambda+s)x}dx \right) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda+s)^2}$$

根据拉普拉斯变换的更新函数与拉普拉斯变换的概率密度函数关系式可得:

$$\tilde{m}(s) = \frac{\tilde{F}(s)}{1 - \tilde{F}(s)} = \frac{\frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda + s)^2}}{\frac{(\lambda + s)^2}{(\lambda + s)^2}} = \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda + s)^2 - \lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{s^2 + 2\lambda s} = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + 2\lambda})$$

对 $\tilde{m}(s)$ 作拉普拉斯逆变换即可得到更新强度函数 $\lambda(t)$:

$$\lambda(t) = L(\tilde{m}(s)) = L(\frac{\lambda}{2}(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2\lambda})) = \frac{\lambda}{2}\epsilon(t)(1 - e^{-2\lambda t}) = \frac{\lambda}{2}(1 - e^{-2\lambda t}) \ (t \ge 0)$$

对更新强度函数 $\lambda(t)$ 求积分即可得到更新函数 m(t):

$$m(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(x) \ dx = \int_0^t (\frac{\lambda}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{2}e^{-2\lambda t}) \ dx = \frac{\lambda}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2\lambda t} + \frac{1}{4}$$

- 5. (选做) 设更新过程 $N(t), t \ge 0$ 的时间间隔 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ 服从参数为 μ 的泊 松分布, 试求:
 - (1) $S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$ 的分布
 - (2) 计算 $P\{N(t) = n\}$
 - (1) 有题可得: $S_1 = X_1$, $P\{S_1 = k\} = P\{X_1 = k\} = \frac{\mu^k}{k!}e^{-\mu}$

$$S_{2} = X_{1} + X_{2}, \ P\{S_{2} = k\} = P\{X_{1} + X_{2} = k\} = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} P\{X_{1} = k - s\} P\{X_{2} = s\}$$

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

$$= \frac{(2\mu)^{k}}{k!} e^{-2\mu}$$

合理推测 $S_n = \frac{(n\mu)^k}{k!} e^{-n\mu}$,根据数学归纳法,(i) S_1 条件已满足,接下来证明推广情况:(ii) 假设 s_{n-1} 满足公式,即 $s_{n-1} = \frac{[(n-1)\mu]^k}{k!} e^{-(n-1)\mu}$,则有 $s_n = s_{n-1} + X_n$,故:

$$P\{S_n = k\} = P\{S_{n-1} + X_n = k\} = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} P\{S_{n-1} = k - s\} P\{X_n = s\}$$

$$= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)^{k-s} \cdot \mu^{k-s}}{(k-s)!} \cdot e^{-(n-1)\mu} \frac{\mu^s}{s!} \cdot e^{-\mu}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu^k}{k!} e^{n\mu} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{(k-s)! \cdot s!} \cdot 1^s \cdot (n-1)^{k-s}$$

$$= \frac{(n\mu)^k}{k!} e^{-n\mu}$$

亦满足,故 $S_n = \frac{(n\mu)^k}{k!} e^{-n\mu}$, S_n 遵循参数为 $n\mu$ 的泊松分布

(2) 由题可得:

$$P\{N(t) = n\} = P\{S_n \le t\} - P\{S_{n+1} \le t\}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor t \rfloor} \frac{(n\mu)^k}{k!} e^{-n\mu} - \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor t \rfloor} \frac{[(n+1)\mu]^k}{k!} e^{-(n+1)\mu}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor t \rfloor} \frac{1}{k!} \left((n\mu)^k e^{-n\mu} - [(n+1)\mu]^k e^{-(n+1)\mu} \right)$$