

随机过程 B 作业 3

习题 3. 信号传送问题. 信号只有 0, 1 两种, 分为多个阶段传输. 在每一步上出错的概率为 α , $X_0 = 0$ 是送出的信号, 而 X_n 是在第 n 步接受到的信号. 假定 X_n 为一 Markov 链, 它有转移概率矩阵 $P_{00} = P_{11} = 1 - \alpha$, $P_{01} = P_{10} = \alpha$, $0 < \alpha < 1$. 试求:

- (a) 两步均不出错的概率 $P\{X_0 = 0, X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\}$;
- (b) 两步传送后收到正确信号的概率;
- (c) 五步之后传送无误的概率 $P\{X_5 = 0 | X_0 = 0\}$.

解: (a) 所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X_0 = 0, X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} &= P\{X_2 = 0 | X_0 = 0, X_1 = 0\} P\{X_1 = 0 | X_0 = 0\} \\ &= P\{X_2 = 0 | X_1 = 0\} P_{00} \\ &= P_{00}^2 \\ &= (1 - \alpha)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

(b) 两步传送后收到正确信号的概率即为 $P_{00}^{(2)}$, 而有

$$\mathbf{P}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{00}^{(2)} & P_{01}^{(2)} \\ P_{10}^{(2)} & P_{11}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{P}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1 - \alpha \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2\alpha + 2\alpha^2 & 2\alpha - 2\alpha^2 \\ 2\alpha - 2\alpha^2 & 1 - 2\alpha + 2\alpha^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.2)$$

所以 $P_{00}^{(2)} = 1 - 2\alpha + 2\alpha^2$, 即两步传送后收到正确信号的概率为 $1 - 2\alpha + 2\alpha^2$.

(c) 五步之后传送无误的概率 $P\{X_5 = 0 | X_0 = 0\} = P_{00}^{(5)}$, 而有

$$\mathbf{P}^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{00}^{(5)} & P_{01}^{(5)} \\ P_{10}^{(5)} & P_{11}^{(5)} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{P}^5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1 - \alpha \end{pmatrix}^5 \quad (3.3)$$

注意到

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 2\alpha \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}^{(5)} &= \mathbf{T}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}^5 \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (1 - 2\alpha)^5 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{T} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + (1 - 2\alpha)^5 & 1 - (1 - 2\alpha)^5 \\ 1 - (1 - 2\alpha)^5 & 1 + (1 - 2\alpha)^5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

就有

$$P\{X_5 = 0 | X_0 = 0\} = P_{00}^{(5)} = \frac{1}{2} [1 + (1 - 2\alpha)^5] \quad (3.6)$$

习题 5. 重复掷币一直到连续出现两次正面为止. 假定钱币是均匀的, 试引入以连续出现次数为状态空间的 Markov 链, 并求出平均需要掷多少次试验才可以结束.

解: 记 X_n 为第 n 次投掷连续出现正面的次数, 因为连续出现两次正面后试验就停止了, 所以状态空间为 $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2\}$, 并且状态 2 为吸收态. 显然 X_n 满足 Markov 性质如下:

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X_{n+1} = 0 | X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i\} &= P\{X_{n+1} = 0 | X_n = i\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & i = 0, 1 \\ 0 & i = 2 \end{cases} \\ P\{X_{n+1} = 1 | X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i\} &= P\{X_{n+1} = 1 | X_n = i\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & i = 0 \\ 0 & i = 1, 2 \end{cases} \\ P\{X_{n+1} = 2 | X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i\} &= P\{X_{n+1} = 2 | X_n = i\} = \begin{cases} 0 & i = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & i = 1 \\ 1 & i = 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

所以 $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$ 为 Markov 链, 状态转移矩阵如下:

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2)$$

令 $X_0 = 0$, 这就与试验中的情况相同. 记 $T = \min\{n \geq 0 | X_n = 2\}$, 要求平均需要掷多少次试验才可以结束, 即求 $u = E\{T | X_0 = 0\}$. 可以建立关于 u 的方程如下:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sum_{k=0}^2 E\{T | X_0 = 1, X_1 = k\} P\{X_1 = k | X_0 = 0\} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^2 E\{T | X_1 = k\} P\{X_1 = k | X_0 = 0\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [E\{T | X_1 = 0\} + E\{T | X_1 = 1\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(u + 1) + (v + 1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (u + v) + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

其中 $v = E\{T | X_0 = 1\}$, 建立关于 v 的方程如下:

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sum_{k=0}^2 E\{T | X_1 = k\} P\{X_1 = k | X_0 = 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [E\{T | X_1 = 0\} + E\{T | X_1 = 2\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(u + 1) + 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} u + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

联立方程 (5.3) 和 (5.4) 解得 $u = 6$ 和 $v = 4$. 因此平均需要掷 6 次试验才可以结束.

习题 8. 记 $Z_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$ 为一串独立同分布的离散随即变量. $P\{Z_1 = k\} = p_k \geq 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k = 1$. 令 $X_n = \max\{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 并约定 $X_0 = 0$. X_n 是否为 Markov 链? 如果是, 其转移概率阵是什么?

解: 由题意可知, $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$ 的状态空间为 $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{N}$. 因为 $X_n = \max\{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 所以有 $X_{n+1} = \max\{X_n, Z_{n+1}\}$, 且 $X_n, Z_{n+1}, Z_{n+2}, \dots$ 独立. 对任意的 $n \geq 0$ 和任意 $i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, i, j \in \mathcal{X}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X_{n+1} = j | X_0 = 0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i\} &= P\{\max\{X_n, Z_{n+1}\} = j | X_0 = 0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i\} \\ &= P\{\max\{X_n, Z_{n+1}\} = j | X_n = i\} \\ &= P\{X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i\} \end{aligned} \quad (8.1)$$

所以 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 满足 Markov 性质, X_n 为 Markov 链. 其转移概率为

$$P_{ij} = P\{X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i\} = \begin{cases} 0 & j < i \\ P\{Z_{n+1} \leq i\} = \sum_{k=0}^i p_k & j = i \\ P\{Z_{n+1} = j\} = p_j & j > i \end{cases} \quad (8.2)$$

所以 X_n 的转移概率阵为

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & \cdots \\ 0 & p_0 + p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_0 + p_1 + p_2 & p_3 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.3)$$

习题 11. 一 Markov 链有状态 0, 1, 2, 3 和转移概率矩阵

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

试求 $f_{00}^{(n)}, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$, 其中 $f_{ii}^{(n)} = P\{X_n = i, X_k \neq i, k = 1, \dots, n-1 | X_0 = i\}$.

解: 首先, $f_{00}^{(1)} = P_{00} = 0$.

对 $n \geq 2$, 定义方阵 \mathbf{P}'

$$\mathbf{P}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11.1)$$

即原 Markov 链的状态 0 不会转移再到任何状态, 在下个时间就此消失. 那么 $f_{00}^{(n)}$ 就是 $\mathbf{P}_0 \mathbf{P}'^{n-1}$ 的第一个元素. 其中 $\mathbf{P}_0 = (0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$ 为 X_1 的概率向量.

下面计算 \mathbf{P}'^{n-1} , 注意到 \mathbf{P}' 的特征多项式为 $\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}') = \lambda^4 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^3$, 所以有 $\mathbf{P}'^4 = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}'^3$, 因此只要求出 \mathbf{P}' 的 1, 2, 3 次幂即可, 如下:

$$\mathbf{P}'^1 = \mathbf{P}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P}'^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P}'^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11.2)$$

那么就得到

$$\mathbf{P}'^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2^{2-n} & 0 & 0 & 2^{2-n} \\ 2^{1-n} & 0 & 0 & 2^{1-n} \\ 2^{-n} & 0 & 0 & 2^{-n} \end{pmatrix}, n \geq 3 \quad (11.3)$$

对 $n \geq 2$ 求 $\mathbf{P}_0 \mathbf{P}'^{n-1}$ 的第一个元素, 进而求 $f_{00}^{(n)}$, 得到下面的结果:

$$f_{00}^{(1)} = 0 \quad (11.4)$$

$$f_{00}^{(2)} = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T = \frac{1}{4} \quad (11.5)$$

$$f_{00}^{(3)} = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T = \frac{1}{8} \quad (11.6)$$

$$f_{00}^{(4)} = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right)^T = \frac{5}{16} \quad (11.7)$$

$$f_{00}^{(5)} = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}\right)^T = \frac{5}{32} \quad (11.8)$$

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = 2^{-(n-4)} f_{00}^{(4)} = \frac{5}{2^n}, \quad n \geq 4 \quad (11.9)$$

习题 13. 试证向各方向游动的概率相等的对称随机游动在二维时是常返的, 而在三维时却是瞬过的.

解: 先考虑二维情形. 设 $X_n, n \geq 0$ 为二维对称随机游动的 Markov 链, 则其状态空间为 $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{Z}^2$. 显然这个 Markov 链是不可约的, 所以我们只需要考虑状态 0 (即原点) 的常返性. 记向上下左右方向移动的次数为 $k_{n,1}, k_{n,2}, k_{n,3}, k_{n,4}$, 那么 $\mathbf{k}_n = (k_{n,1}, k_{n,2}, k_{n,3}, k_{n,4})$ 服从多项分布, 且 $X_n = (k_{n,1} - k_{n,2}, k_{n,3} - k_{n,4})$, 那么就有

$$P_{00}^{(n)} = P\{k_{n,1} = k_{n,2}, k_{n,3} = k_{n,4}\} \quad (13.1)$$

显然 n 为奇数时上面的式子结果为 0, 所以我们只考虑 n 为偶数的情况. 如下

$$\begin{aligned} P_{00}^{(2n)} &= P\{k_{2n,1} = k_{2n,2}, k_{2n,3} = k_{2n,4}\} = \sum_{i=0}^n P\{k_{2n,1} = k_{2n,2} = i, k_{2n,3} = k_{2n,4} = n - i\} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(2n)!}{i!(n-i)!(n-i)!} \frac{1}{4^{2n}} = \frac{1}{4^{2n}} C_{2n}^{2n} \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i C_n^{n-i} = \frac{1}{4^{2n}} (C_{2n}^n)^2 = \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \left[\frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \right]^2 \end{aligned} \quad (13.2)$$

由 Stirling 公式, 有

$$P_{00}^{(2n)} = \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \left[\frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \right]^2 \sim \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \left[\frac{2^{2n}}{\sqrt{n\pi}} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{n\pi} \quad (13.3)$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\pi} = \infty$, 所以有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{00}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{00}^{(2n)} = \infty \quad (13.4)$$

因此, 状态 0 是常返的, 进而二维对称随机游动是常返的.

然后考虑三维情况, 类似地, 在三维情况下 Markov 链不可约, 只考虑状态 0 (原点) 的常返性.

n 为奇数时, $P_{00}^{(n)} = 0$; 为偶数时, 有

$$P_{00}^{(2n)} = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \frac{(2n)!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!(n-i-j)!} \frac{1}{6^{2n}} = \frac{1}{6^{2n}} C_{2n}^n \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \left[\frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!} \right]^2 \quad (13.5)$$

若 $n = 3m$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{00}^{(6m)} &\leq \frac{1}{6^{6m}} C_{6m}^{3m} \sum_{i=0}^{3m} \sum_{j=0}^{3m-i} \frac{(3m)!}{i!j!(3m-i-j)!} \frac{(3m)!}{m!m!m!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{6m} \times 3^{3m}} C_{6m}^{3m} \frac{(3m)!}{m!m!m!} \sum_{i=0}^{3m} \sum_{j=0}^{3m-i} \frac{(3m)!}{i!j!(3m-i-j)!} \frac{1}{3^{3m}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{6m} \times 3^{3m}} C_{6m}^{3m} \frac{(3m)!}{m!m!m!} \\ &\sim \frac{1}{2^{6m} \times 3^{3m}} \left[\frac{2^{6m}}{\sqrt{3m\pi}} \right] \left[\frac{\sqrt{3} \times 3^{3m}}{2m\pi} \right] \\ &\sim \left(\frac{1}{m\pi} \right)^{3/2} \end{aligned} \quad (13.6)$$

而当 $n = 3m - 1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{00}^{(6m)} &= P\{X_{6m} = 0\} \\ &\geq P\{X_{6m} = 0, X_{6m-2} = 0\} \\ &= P\{X_{6m} = 0 | X_{6m-2} = 0\} P\{X_{6m-2} = 0\} \\ &= P_{00}^{(2)} P_{00}^{(6m-2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} P_{00}^{(6m-2)} \end{aligned} \quad (13.7)$$

所以 $P_{00}^{(6m-2)} \leq 6P_{00}^{(6m)}$, 同理有 $P_{00}^{(6m-4)} \leq 6P_{00}^{(6m-2)} \leq 36P_{00}^{(6m)}$.

因为 $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{m\pi} \right)^{3/2} < \infty$, 所以有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{00}^{(n)} \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 + 6 + 36) P_{00}^{(6m)} < \infty \quad (13.8)$$

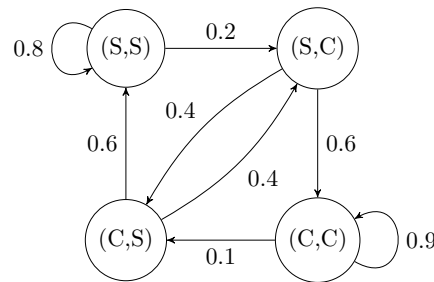
因此, 状态 0 是瞬过的, 进而三维对称随机游动是瞬过的.

习题 18. 假定在逐日的天气变化模型中, 每天的阴晴与前两天的状况关系很大. 于是可考虑 4 状态的 Markov 链: 接连两晴天, 一晴一阴, 一阴一晴, 以及接连两阴天, 分别记为 (S, S) , (S, C) , (C, S) 和 (C, C) . 该链的转移概率阵为

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (S, S) & (S, C) & (C, S) & (C, C) \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} (S, S) \\ (S, C) \\ (C, S) \\ (C, C) \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad (18.1)$$

试求这一 Markov 链的平稳分布. 并求出长期平均的晴朗天数.

解: 该 Markov 链的状态转移图如下:



说明 Markov 链是不可约的. 记四个状态分别为 1, 2, 3, 4, 求解下面的方程:

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 \pi_j = 1, \pi_j > 0 \quad (18.2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 \pi_i P_{ij} = \pi_j \quad (18.3)$$

可以解得唯一的

$$\pi = \{\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3, \pi_4\} = \left\{ \frac{3}{11}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{6}{11} \right\} \quad (18.4)$$

此即为该 Markov 链的平稳分布, 所以长期平均的晴朗天数为

$$\frac{3}{11} + \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{11} \quad (18.5)$$

习题 19. 某人有 M 把伞并在办公室和家之间往返. 如某天他在家时 (办公室时) 下雨了而且家 (办公室) 有伞他就带一把伞去上班 (回家), 不下雨时他从不带伞. 如果每天与以往独立地早上 (或晚上) 下雨的概率为 p , 试定义一 $M+1$ 状态的 Markov 链以研究他被雨淋湿的机会.

解: 记 X_n 为第 n 天早晨家中的雨伞数, 则 X_n 为 Markov 链, 状态空间为 $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, \dots, M\}$. 记 $q = 1 - p$, 其状态转移矩阵可以写成下面的形式:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & \cdots & M-2 & M-1 & M \\ q & p & & & & & & \\ pq & p^2+q^2 & pq & & & & 0 & \\ & pq & p^2+q^2 & pq & & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & 0 & & & pq & p^2+q^2 & pq & \\ & & & & & pq & p^2+q^2 & pq \\ & & & & & & pq & 1-pq \end{pmatrix} \quad (19.1)$$

显然这个 Markov 链是不可约的, 解下面的方程组:

$$\sum_{j=0}^M \pi_j = 1, \pi_j > 0 \quad (19.2)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^M \pi_i P_{ij} = \pi_j \quad (19.3)$$

可以解得唯一的

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1-p}{M+1-p}, \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \cdots = \pi_M = \frac{1}{M+1-p} \quad (19.4)$$

$\pi = \{\pi_0, \pi_1, \cdots, \pi_M\}$ 即为 Markov 链的平稳分布, 所以他被雨淋湿的概率为

$$P\{\text{该人被雨淋湿}\} = p\pi_0 + qp\pi_M = \frac{2p(1-p)}{M+1-p} \quad (19.5)$$

习题 22. 若一单体产生后代的分布为 $p_0 = q, p_1 = p$ ($p+q=1$), 并假定过程开始时的祖先数为 1, 试求分支过程第三代总数的分布.

解: 记 X_n 为第 n 代个体数, 并令 $X_0 = 1$, 则 X_n 是 Markov 链, 且为分支过程, 其状态空间为 $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1\}$ 则前三代的生成函数为:

$$\phi_1(s) = E[s^{X_1}] = E[s_1^Z] = s^0 p_0 + s^1 p_1 = q + ps \quad (22.1)$$

$$\phi_2(s) = \phi_1(\phi_1(s)) = \phi_1(q + ps) = q + p(q + ps) = q + pq + p^2 s = 1 - p^2 + p^2 s \quad (22.2)$$

$$\phi_3(s) = \phi_1(\phi_2(s)) = \phi_1(1 - p^2 + p^2 s) = q + p(1 - p^2 + p^2 s) = 1 - p^3 + p^3 s \quad (22.3)$$

因此就有

$$P\{X_3 = 0\} = E[0^{X_3}] = \phi_3(0) = 1 - p^3 \quad P\{X_3 = 1\} = 1 - P\{X_3 = 0\} = p^3 \quad (22.4)$$

即为第三代总数的分布