油松计数过程、①非长①零初值②不降四 1601-1619新码 15切与华数

①单端性:同时则子为有一个时数增量 ① 随极性:根岭和为了

油板计数过程介起:①冥初值②独设量③干稳设量

例-城布极限推导构格分下的根本部度

戏有叶时间片、针时间片有P\$s根本发生某事件, n->>> p->> 10=2

本事件格发生 k次的根据
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
 $\frac{1}{n-k}$ $\frac{1}$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \cdot p^{k} \cdot (n-p)^{n} \cdot (1-p)^{-k} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} \cdot p^{k} \cdot n^{k} \cdot (1 \cdot (1-\frac{1}{n})(1-\frac{2}{n})(1-\frac{3}{n}) \cdots (1-\frac{k-1}{n})) (1-p)^{n} (1-$$

湖南随机理 N(t) 有 Pf N(t)=大}= <u>e^{2t} (2t)</u>*
设 Po (t) 为从 t) 机 设有事年发生 们相译。 市 R(t) t) = \$\frac{1}{2} \text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$} \text{\$\

 $\frac{1}{E[N(t)]} = \frac{100}{k!} \frac{e^{t} \cdot (kt)^{k}}{k!} = (\lambda t) \cdot e^{\lambda t} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \\
= \lambda t e^{\lambda t} e^{\lambda t} = \lambda t \\
= \lambda t \cdot (\lambda t)^{k} = e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t)^{k} \\
= \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t)^{k}}{k!} \right] = e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{(\lambda t)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{(\lambda t)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \\
= \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1) \cdot (\lambda t)^{k} \right] \cdot e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } 0 \neq 1 \\ \text{for } 0 \neq 1 \end{cases} \\
= e^{\lambda t} (\lambda t+1) \cdot e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t) = \int_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \cdot \lambda t = e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t) \\
= e^{\lambda t} (\lambda t+1) \cdot e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t) = \int_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \cdot \lambda t = e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\lambda t)$

物D[N(H)]=F[N(H)]-F[N(H)]=社 渐粒根的均值转录 f在对框点外科等

 湘州和 X(t)= O(N(t) 计算均值强制的函数

$$E[X(t)] = d \frac{E[N(t)]}{olt} = \Omega \qquad R_{N}(t_{1},t_{2}) = \mathcal{X}t_{1}t_{2} + \mathcal{X}min(t_{1},t_{2})$$

$$D[X(t)] = E[X^{2}(t)] - (E[X(t)])^{2} = \mathcal{X}fw) \qquad \mathcal{X} \cdot \mathcal{U}(t_{1}-t_{2}) \cdot t_{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{1}\partial t_{2}} = \mathcal{X} + \mathcal{X}f(t_{2}-t_{1})$$

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到达到 下、第叶事件到来够明

S(t)-ti)=+ 1+ 8(t1-t2)+1-

PfTEST = PfN(t) > KP 数数写的是PSN(t) > K-1) 数值是)= = Pf N(t)= j = 1- = Pf N(t)= j = F_1(t)

鹅智到 frect 服从尸分布

到达河降水、松绿和湖中些独沟布的下 个多形的过时间是到达间的我们缓和。 - 研究起来的较多影

P{zk st} = P{Nt)>1} = 1-P{Nt)=0}=1-e 过地地位的

 $E[T_{k}^{2}]=E\{(z_{k}^{2}z_{k}^{2})^{2}\}=E\{(z_{k}^{2}z_{k}^{2})^{2}=KE[z_{k}^{2}]+2C_{k}^{2}Z_{k}^{2}\}$ $\int_{0}^{+\infty}z^{2}\lambda e^{-\lambda z^{2}}dz=\int_{0}^{+\infty}z^{2}d(e^{-\lambda z})=-[z^{2}e^{\lambda z}]_{0}^{+\infty}-\int_{0}^{+\infty}-e^{-\lambda z}d(z^{2})$

 $E[k] = \int_{0}^{1+0} 2e^{\lambda t} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1+0} e^{-\lambda t} dz = \frac{1}{$