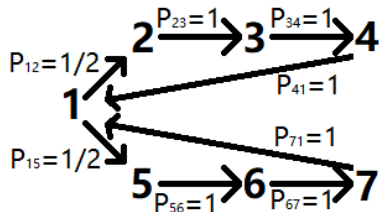


题目3.2.2:

问题一：不能直接根据 $N(t)$ 的马氏性直接证明 $X(t)$ 的马氏性。

反例：考虑在 $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ 上的马氏链 X_n （其中 $X_0 = 1$ ），



$$\text{令 } Y_n = I(X_n \neq 3)I(X_n \neq 6)X_n = \begin{cases} 0 & , X_n = 3 \text{ 或 } 6 \\ X_n & , \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

此时 $P(Y_3 = 5 | Y_2 = 0, Y_1 = 2, Y_0 = 1) = P(X_3 = 5 | X_2 \in \{3, 6\}, X_1 = 2, X_0 = 1) = 1$

但是 $P(Y_3 = 5 | Y_2 = 0, Y_1 = 5, Y_0 = 1) = P(X_3 = 5 | X_2 \in \{3, 6\}, X_1 = 5, X_0 = 1) = 0$

这就说明 X_n 的马氏性并不代表 Y_n 具有马氏性。

同理原题目中 $N(t)$ 的马氏性并不能直接推出 $X(t)$ 的马氏性

$$\text{问题二: } P(N(t_n) \in A | N(t_{n-1}) \in B) \neq \sum_{j \in A} \sum_{i \in B} P(N(t_n) = j | N(t_{n-1}) = i)$$

这是没有问题的:

$$P(X \in A | Y \in B) = \sum_{i \in A} P(X = i | Y \in B)$$

但这个是错误的:

$$P(X \in A | Y \in B) = \sum_{i \in B} P(X \in A | Y = i)$$

$$\text{问题三: 最后的转移概率, 是 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^{2n}}{(2n)!} e^{-\lambda t} \text{ 而不是 } \sum_{n=2k}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

参考答案:

【更改记号】为避免等式超长，这里用 N_t 代替 $N(t)$ 、用 X_t 代替 $X(t)$ 。

记 $\mathbb{N}_{\text{odd}} := \{1, 3, \dots, 2n-1, \dots\}$, $\mathbb{N}_{\text{even}} := \{0, 2, \dots, 2n, \dots\}$

$$\text{记 } f(x) := \begin{cases} 0 & x \in \mathbb{N}_{\text{even}} \\ 1 & x \in \mathbb{N}_{\text{odd}} \end{cases} \quad x \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

因此 $0 \leq t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(X_{t_{n+1}} = j | X_{t_n} = i, X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_{t_0} = i_0) \\
= & P(|X_{t_{n+1}} - X_{t_n}| = |j - i| | |X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}}| = |i - i_{n-1}|, \dots, |X_{t_1} - X_{t_0}| = |i_1 - i_0|, X_{t_0} = i_0) \\
= & P(f(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n}) = |j - i| | f(N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}}) = |i - i_{n-1}|, \dots, |f(N_{t_1} - N_{t_0})| = |i_1 - i_0|, f(N_{t_0}) = 1 - i_0) \\
& \quad \text{【利用 } N(t_{n+1} - t_n) \text{ 与 } X_{t_{n+1}} - X_{t_n} \text{ 的关系；最后用 } 1 - i_0 \text{ 是因为当 } x \text{ 为偶数时 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 而不是 } 1 \text{】} \\
= & P(f(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n}) = |j - i|) \quad \text{【利用独立增量性】}
\end{aligned}$$

同时

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(X_{t_{n+1}} = j | X_{t_n} = i) \\
= & P(|X_{t_{n+1}} - X_{t_n}| = |j - i| | X_{t_n} = i) \\
= & P(f(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n}) = |j - i| | f(N_{t_n}) = 1 - i) \quad \text{【同上，最后用 } 1 - i \text{ 是因为当 } x \text{ 为偶数时 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 而不是 } 1 \text{】} \\
= & P(f(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n}) = |j - i|) \quad \text{【还是独立增量性】}
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$P(X_{t_{n+1}} = j | X_{t_n} = i, X_{t_{n-1}} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_{t_0} = i_0) = P(X_{t_{n+1}} = j | X_{t_n} = i) = P(f(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n}) = |j - i|)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(f(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n}) = k) \\
= & \begin{cases} P(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n} \in \mathbb{N}_{\text{even}}) & , k = 0 \\ P(N_{t_{n+1}} - N_{t_n} \in \mathbb{N}_{\text{odd}}) & , k = 1 \end{cases} \\
= & \begin{cases} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(t_{n+1} - t_n)]^{2m}}{(2m)!} e^{-\lambda(t_{n+1} - t_n)} & , k = 0 \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(t_{n+1} - t_n)]^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} e^{-\lambda(t_{n+1} - t_n)} & , k = 1 \end{cases} \\
= & \begin{cases} \frac{1 + e^{-2\lambda(t_{n+1} - t_n)}}{2} & , k = 0 \\ \frac{1 - e^{-2\lambda(t_{n+1} - t_n)}}{2} & , k = 1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

因此【还是利用 $X_0 = X(0) = 1$ 】

$$P(X_t = i) = P(X_t = i | X_0 = 1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 + e^{-2\lambda t}}{2}, & k = 0 \\ \frac{1 - e^{-2\lambda t}}{2}, & k = 1 \end{cases}$$

题目3.2.3:

问题一、 X_t 是随机变量而不是常数!

已经在第四周《出现的问题与参考答案》(题目2.3.6问题二)已经举出过反例。这里就不再重复。

问题二、 独立增量性不能只证明 $Z_{t_1} - Z_{t_0}$ 与 Z_{t_0} 独立!

独立增量性要求的是 $Z_{t_n} - Z_{t_{n-1}}, \dots, Z_{t_1} - Z_{t_0}, Z_{t_0}$ 相互独立! 概率论已经给出过反例, A, B, C 两两独立, 不代表它们相互独立! 这里也一样。

参考答案:

(a)先证明 Z_t 的独立增量性,

考虑 $0 \leq t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n$,

现在证明 $Z_{t_n} - Z_{t_{n-1}}, \dots, Z_{t_1} - Z_{t_0}, Z_{t_0}$ 相互独立。

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(Z_{t_n} - Z_{t_{n-1}} = i_n, \dots, Z_{t_1} - Z_{t_0} = i_1, Z_{t_0} = i_0) \\
= & P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n \{Z_{t_k} - Z_{t_{k-1}} = i_k\}, Z_{t_0} = i_0\right) \text{【简化式子】} \\
= & \sum_{j_n=j_{n-1}}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_1=j_0}^{\infty} \sum_{j_0=0}^{\infty} P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n \{Z_{t_k} - Z_{t_{k-1}} = i_k, X_{t_k} - X_{t_{k-1}} = j_k - j_{k-1}\}, Z_{t_0} = i_0, X_{t_0} = j_0\right) \\
& \text{【记 } l_0 = j_0, l_k = l_{k-1} + j_k, k \geq 1 \text{】} \\
= & \sum_{j_n=j_{n-1}}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_1=j_0}^{\infty} \sum_{j_0=0}^{\infty} P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{m=l_{k-1}+1}^{l_k} Y_m = i_k, X_{t_k} - X_{t_{k-1}} = j_k - j_{k-1} \right\}, \sum_{m=1}^{l_0} Y_m = i_0, X_{t_0} = j_0\right) \\
& \text{【此时 } l_k, t_k \text{ 都是常数，可以利用独立性】} \\
= & \sum_{j_n=j_{n-1}}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_1=j_0}^{\infty} \sum_{j_0=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\prod_{k=1}^n P\left(\sum_{m=l_{k-1}+1}^{l_k} Y_m = i_k, X_{t_k} - X_{t_{k-1}} = j_k - j_{k-1} \right) \right) P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{l_0} Y_m = i_0, X_{t_0} = j_0 \right) \right] \\
& \text{【利用 } Y_m \text{ 的同分布性】} \\
= & \sum_{j_n=j_{n-1}=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_1=j_0=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j_0=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\prod_{k=1}^n P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{j_k-j_{k-1}} Y_m = i_k, X_{t_k} - X_{t_{k-1}} = j_k - j_{k-1} \right) \right) P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{j_0} Y_m = i_0, X_{t_0} = j_0 \right) \right] \\
= & \left[\prod_{k=1}^n \sum_{j_k-j_{k-1}=0}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{j_k-j_{k-1}} Y_m = i_k, X_{t_k} - X_{t_{k-1}} = j_k - j_{k-1} \right) \right] \left[\sum_{j_0=0}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{j_0} Y_m = i_0, X_{t_0} = j_0 \right) \right] \\
= & \left[\prod_{k=1}^n \sum_{j_k-j_{k-1}=0}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{X_{t_k}-X_{t_{k-1}}} Y_m = i_k, X_{t_k} - X_{t_{k-1}} = j_k - j_{k-1} \right) \right] \left[\sum_{j_0=0}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{X_{t_0}} Y_m = i_0, X_{t_0} = j_0 \right) \right] \\
= & \left[\prod_{k=1}^n P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{X_{t_k}-X_{t_{k-1}}} Y_m = i_k \right) \right] P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{X_{t_0}} Y_m = i_0 \right) \\
= & \left[\prod_{k=1}^n P(Z_{t_k} - Z_{t_{k-1}} = i_k) \right] P(Z_{t_0} = i_0)
\end{aligned}$$

因此 Z_t 有独立增量性, 此时

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(Z_{t_{n+1}} = i_{n+1} | Z_{t_n} = i_n, \dots, Z_{t_1} = i_1, Z_{t_0} = i_0) \\
&= P(Z_{t_{n+1}} - Z_{t_n} = i_{n+1} - i_n | Z_{t_n} - Z_{t_{n-1}} = i_n - i_{n-1}, \dots, Z_{t_1} - Z_{t_0} = i_1 - i_0, Z_{t_0} = i_0) \\
&= P(Z_{t_{n+1}} - Z_{t_n} = i_{n+1} - i_n) \\
&= P(Z_{t_{n+1}} - Z_{t_n} = i_{n+1} - i_n | Z_{t_n} = i_n) \\
&= P(Z_{t_{n+1}} = i_{n+1} | Z_{t_n} = i_n)
\end{aligned}$$

因此 $\{Z_t : t \geq 0\}$ 是马氏链。

(b)从上面的证明可以看出

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(Z_{t_{n+1}} = j | Z_{t_n} = i) \\
&= P(Z_{t_{n+1}} - Z_{t_n} = j - i) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{l=1}^k Y_l = j - i, X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}} = k\right) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(P\left(\sum_{l=1}^k Y_l = j - i\right) P(X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}} = k) \right) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{[\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})]^k e^{-\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})}}{k!} P\left(\sum_{l=1}^k Y_l = j - i\right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{[\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})]^k e^{-\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})}}{k!} P\left(\sum_{l=1}^k Y_l = j - i\right) \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})]^k e^{-\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})}}{k!} = 1$$

因此求和与求导可以交换顺序。

故当 $i \neq j$ 时 【注意 $P(\sum_{l=1}^0 Y_l = j - i) = 0$ 】

$$\begin{aligned}
& q_{ij} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(\lambda t)^k e^{-\lambda t}}{k!} P\left(\sum_{l=1}^k Y_l = j - i\right) \right)'_{t=0} \\
&= \lambda P(Y_1 = j - i)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& q_{ii} \\
= & \left(1 - e^{-\lambda t}\right)'_{t=0} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(\lambda t)^k e^{-\lambda t}}{k!} P\left(\sum_{l=1}^k Y_l = 0\right) \right)'_{t=0} \\
= & \lambda P(Y_1 \neq 0)
\end{aligned}$$