

3.1. 记 (n, m) 为 n 个 male. m 个 female.

而 $q((n, m), (n, m+1))$ 为从 (n, m) 状态转移到 $(n, m+1)$ 的速率.

$$q((n, m), (n, m+1)) = C_n^1 \cdot C_m^2 \cdot \lambda \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{nm\lambda}{2}$$

同理: $q((n, m), (n+1, m)) = C_n^1 C_m^1 \cdot \lambda \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{nm\lambda}{2}$

5.2. 我们记 $N_A(t)$ 为 t 时刻 A 状态有机体数量

$N_B(t)$ 为 t 时刻 B 状态有机体数量.

则 $\{N_A(t), N_B(t)\}$ 为一个 CTMC.

$$\text{则 } q[(n, m), (n-1, m+1)] = C_n^1 \cdot \alpha = \alpha n.$$

$$q[(n, m), (n+1, m-1)] = C_m^1 \cdot \beta = \beta m.$$

5.3. 注意到 $\forall i < M$. 则可以定义一个 CTMC. $\{\tilde{N}(t)\}$. 其 $\forall i = M, \forall i$

则相较于 $\{N(t)\}$. $\{\tilde{N}(t)\}$ 的相对转移速度较快, 故.

$$\text{故 } N(t) \geq n \Rightarrow \tilde{N}(t) \geq n$$

而 $\tilde{N}(t)$ 是一个参数为 M 的 Poisson Process.

$$\text{故 } P(N(t) \geq n) \leq P(\tilde{N}(t) \geq n) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(Mt)^k}{k!} e^{-Mt}$$

$$\text{故对于固定 } t, n \rightarrow \infty, P(N(t) \geq n) \rightarrow 0$$

即在有限时间段内只有有限次转移. regular.

5.4. 注意到. $P(X(t+h) = n+1 | X(t) = n) = \lambda n h + o(h).$

$$P(X(t+h) = n | X(t) = n) = 1 - \lambda n h + o(h).$$

故记 T_i 是 $(i-1)$ st birth 到 i th birth 的时间.

$$\text{则 } T_i \sim \exp(\lambda i).$$

$$\text{从而 } E\left[\sum_{i=0}^n T_i \mid n = N-1\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[T_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda i}$$

$$\text{而 } \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=0}^n T_i \mid n=N-1\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \text{Var}(T_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_i^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \phi(t) &= E\left[e^{t(\sum_{i=0}^n T_i)} \mid n=N-1\right] = \prod_{i=1}^N E[e^{tT_i}] \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^N \int_0^\infty e^{tx} \cdot \lambda_i e^{-\lambda_i x} dx \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{\lambda_i}{t - \lambda_i} e^{(t - \lambda_i)x} \Big|_0^\infty \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i - t} \quad (t < \min\{\lambda_i\}). \end{aligned}$$

5.10 a). 由于 $P(t) = P_{00}(t)$, 故 $1 - P(t) = 1 - P_{00}(t)$ 为跳出状态 0 的概率. 从而 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - P(t)}{t} = \gamma_0$ 为转移出 state 0 的速率.

b). $P(t)P(s) = P_{00}(t)P_{00}(s)$
 而 $P(t+s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{0k}(t)P_{k0}(s)$.

故 $P(t)P(s) \leq P(t+s)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } P(t+s) &= P_{00}(t)P_{00}(s) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_{0k}(t)P_{k0}(s) \\ &\leq P(t)P(s) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_{k0}(s) \\ &= P(t)P(s) + 1 - P_{00}(s) \\ &= 1 - P(s) + P(t)P(s). \end{aligned}$$

c). 由 b) 知.

$$P(t-s)P(s) \leq P(t) \leq 1 - P(t-s) + P(t-s)P(s)$$

$$\text{故 } P(s)(P(t-s)-1) \leq P(t) - P(s) \leq (P(s)-1)(P(t-s)-1)$$

注意到 $P(s) \cdot (P(t-s)-1) < 0$. 故

$$P(s)(P(t-s)-1) > P(t-s)-1$$

而 $(P(s)-1)(P(t-s)-1) > 0$. 故

$$(P(s)-1)(P(t-s)-1) \leq 1 - P(t-s)$$

从而 $|P(t) - P(s)| \leq 1 - P(t-s)$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} |P(t) - P(s)| \leq \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (1 - P(t-s))$$

$$= 1 - P_{00}(0) = 0.$$

故 P 连续.

5.12. 我们可以定义一个 Reward Renewal Process. 更新点是每次进 state 0, 则一次更新间隔 X 包括了从 $0 \rightarrow 1$ 的时长, 记为 X_0 , 和 $1 \rightarrow 0$ 的时长, 记为 X_1 . 则 $X = X_0 + X_1$, 而 $X_0 \sim \exp(\lambda)$, $X_1 \sim \exp(\mu)$.

而在 X 中, 记 Reward 为 events 发生的次数. 则在 X_0 上 $R_0 \sim \text{Poisson}(\alpha_0)$, X_1 上 $R_1 \sim \text{Poisson}(\alpha_1)$.

$$\text{故 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R(t)}{t} = \frac{ER}{EX}.$$

$$\text{而 } EX = EX_0 + EX_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$ER = E[R_0] + E[R_1]$$

$$= E[E[R_0] | X_0] + E[E[R_1] | X_1]$$

$$= E[\alpha_0 X_0] + E[\alpha_1 X_1] = \frac{\alpha_0}{\lambda} + \frac{\alpha_1}{\mu}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(t)}{t} = \frac{\alpha_0 \mu + \alpha_1 \lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$b) \quad E[N(t)] = E[R(t)] = E[E[R_0] | X_0 = t'] + E[E[R_1] | X_1 = t - t']$$

$$= \alpha_0 E[X_0 = t'] + \alpha_1 (t - E[X_0 = t'])$$

$$= (\alpha_0 - \alpha_1) E[X_0 = t'] + \alpha_1 t$$

$$= \alpha_1 t + (\alpha_0 - \alpha_1) \int_0^t P_{00}(s) ds$$

$$\text{而 } P'_{00}(s) = -(\lambda + \mu) P_{00}(s) + \mu, \quad P_{00}(0) = 1$$

$$\text{故 } P_{00}(s) = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)s}$$

从而代入可得

$$E[N(t)] = \alpha_1 t + \frac{\mu t}{\lambda + \mu} (\alpha_0 - \alpha_1) + \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} (\alpha_0 - \alpha_1) (1 - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t})$$

5.13. 注意到在 state i 处.

$P_{i,i+1} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i}$, 故前 k 个事件都是 birth 的概率

$$P = \prod_{n=i}^{i+k-1} P_{n,n+1} = \prod_{n=i}^{i+k-1} \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_n + \mu_n}$$

5.22. $M/M/s$ 是一个生灭过程, 其参数如下:

$$\lambda_n = \lambda, \quad \mu_n = \begin{cases} \mu s & n > s \\ \mu n & n \leq s \end{cases}$$

而对于生灭过程而言, 其极限概率有:

$$\theta_0 = 1, \quad \theta_j = \frac{\lambda_0 \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{j-1}}{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_j} = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^j}{j! \mu^j} & n \leq s \\ \frac{\lambda^j}{s! s^{j-s} \mu^j} & n > s \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \theta_k &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{\lambda^k}{k! \mu^k} + \sum_{k=s+1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{s! s^{k-s} \mu^k} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^s \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} + \frac{s^s}{s!} \sum_{k=s+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu s} \right)^k \end{aligned}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \theta_k}, \quad P_j = \theta_j P_0.$$

而存在的条件是 $\frac{\lambda}{\mu s} < 1$

5.23. 由于 $X(t), Y(t)$ 都是 time-reversible MC. 故有

$$P_i^x q_{ij}^x = P_j^x q_{ji}^x, \quad P_i^y q_{ij}^y = P_j^y q_{ji}^y$$

而对于 $(X(t), Y(t))$ 而言

$$P_{(i,j)} = P_i^x P_j^y \quad \text{由于 } X(t), Y(t) \text{ 相互独立.}$$

而 $q_{(i,j) \rightarrow (i',j')} = q_{ii'}^x q_{jj'}^y$, 同样由于 $X(t), Y(t)$ 相互独立.

(即可以看成两个独立的 CTMC 各自进行转移).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } P_{(i,j)} q_{(i,j) \rightarrow (i',j')} &= q_{ii'}^x q_{jj'}^y P_i^x P_j^y \\ &= P_i^x q_{ii'}^x P_j^y q_{jj'}^y = P_{(i',j')} q_{(i',j') \rightarrow (i,j)}. \end{aligned}$$

从而 $(X(t), Y(t))$ 也是 Time-Reversible MC.

5.24. 由 5.21 知, 当 $S=1$ 时, $P_j = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^j (1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu})$.

由 5.23 知, $P_{(n,m)} = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu_1}\right)^n}{\sum_{i=0}^N \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu_1}\right)^i} \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu_2}\right)^m}{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu_2}\right)^i} \quad m+n = 0, 1, \dots, N$

5.2. 可以看成是 $M/M/1$ 模型, 其中 $\lambda = \begin{cases} (2-n)\frac{1}{3} & n \leq 2 \\ 0 & n > 2 \end{cases} \quad \mu = \frac{1}{4}$. 且

因此 $\theta_0 = 1, \theta_1 = \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_1} = \frac{8}{3}, \theta_2 = \frac{\lambda_0 \lambda_1}{\mu_1 \mu_2} = \frac{32}{9}$

故 $P_0 = \frac{9}{65}, P_1 = \frac{24}{65}, P_2 = \frac{32}{65}$

a) 平均顾客数: $\frac{24}{65} + \frac{64}{65} = \frac{88}{65}$

b) 顾客进入商店的概率为 $\frac{33}{65}$

c) 如果 barber 工作速度变为 $\frac{1}{8}$, 则.

$\theta_0 = 1, \theta_1 = \frac{16}{3}, \theta_2 = \frac{128}{9}$

则 $P_0 = \frac{9}{185}, P_1 = \frac{48}{185}, P_2 = \frac{128}{185}$

则 平均顾客数为: $\frac{304}{185}$