

## 第14周作业

1、

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\pi}' &= \vec{\pi} \underline{P} \\ \pi'_i &= \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{P_{ki}}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \\ \pi' &= \pi\end{aligned}$$

因此  $\vec{\pi} = \frac{1}{M}(1, \dots, 1)$  为平稳分布

2、

$$\text{状态转移矩阵为 } \underline{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{9} & \frac{7}{9} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\beta} &= \vec{\beta} \underline{P} \\ \vec{\beta} &= \left[ \frac{9}{23} \quad \frac{14}{23} \right]\end{aligned}$$

长期来看滞销概率为  $\frac{9}{23}$ ，畅销概率为  $\frac{14}{23}$

3、

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}X_{n+1} - X_n &= Y - Z \\ Y &\sim P(\lambda), Z \sim B(X_n, p) \\ Y、Z \text{ 与 } X_{n-1} \text{ 时刻及以前的时刻无关, 符合无后效性}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\text{设其平稳为 } \vec{\beta}, \vec{\beta} = \vec{\beta} \underline{P}$$

$$X_0 \text{ 为平稳分布, } E(X_0) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} i\beta_i$$

$$X_1 \text{ 与 } X_0 \text{ 同分布, } E(X_1) = E(X_0)$$

$$= E(X_0) + E(Y) - E(Z)$$

$$E(Y) = E(Z)$$

$$E(Z) = \lambda, \text{ 其中 } Z \sim B(X_0, p), X_0 \sim P(\alpha)$$

由随机过程的复合,  $Z \sim P(p\alpha)$

$$E(Z) = p\alpha = \lambda, \alpha = \frac{\lambda}{p}$$

(3)

该 *Markov* 链不可约, 仅存在唯一平稳分布, 即(2)中到达率为  $\frac{\lambda}{p}$  的泊松过程

4、

该随机游走显然没有后效性, 可视为 *Markov* 链,  
假设该无向网络没有孤立点, 由无向性可知有边连接的2点可互达,  
因此整个网络为等价类 (若一个点与该等价类中任一点不连通, 则是孤立点)  
对于不可约链, 存在唯一平稳分布

$$\text{考虑分布 } \pi_i = \frac{\sum_j w_{ij}}{2 \sum_{i,j} w_{ij}}$$

$$\pi_i P_{ij} = \frac{\sum_j w_{ij}}{2 \sum_{i,j} w_{ij}} \times \frac{w_{ij}}{\sum_j w_{ij}} = \frac{w_{ij}}{2 \sum_{i,j} w_{ij}} = \pi_j P_{ji}$$

因此分布  $\vec{\pi} = (\pi_i)$  为平稳分布

5、

(1)

$$\text{当 } X_n = i \text{ 时, } X_{n+1} = i+1 \text{ 或 } i-1,$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = i+1 | X_n = i) = \frac{M-i}{M},$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = i-1 | X_n = i) = \frac{i}{M}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = i + 1 | X_n = i, X_{n-1} = j, \dots, X_0 = 0) = \frac{M-i}{M} = P(X_{n+1} = i + 1 | X_n = i)$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = i - 1 | X_n = i, X_{n-1} = j, \dots, X_0 = 0) = \frac{i}{M} = P(X_{n+1} = i - 1 | X_n = i)$$

$X_n$  无后效性, 为 *Markov* 链

(2)

$$P(i \rightarrow i + 1) = P(X_{n+1} = i + 1 | X_n = i) = \frac{M-i}{M},$$

$$P(i \rightarrow i - 1) = P(X_{n+1} = i - 1 | X_n = i) = \frac{i}{M}$$

$$\pi_i \times P(i \rightarrow i + 1) = \binom{M}{i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^M \times \frac{M-i}{M}$$

$$\pi_{i+1} \times P(i + 1 \rightarrow i) = \binom{M}{i+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^M \times \frac{i+1}{M} = \pi_i \times P(i \rightarrow i + 1)$$

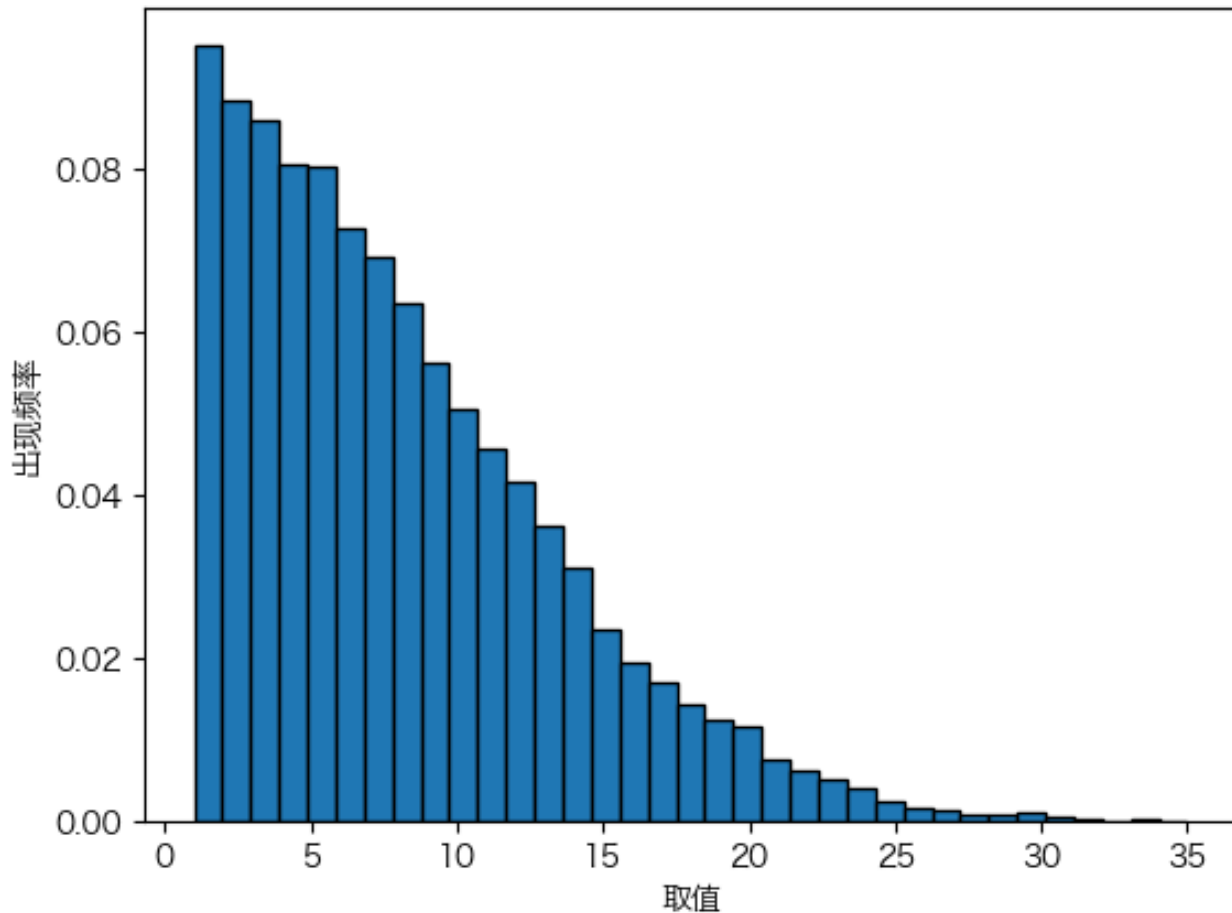
因此, 对可一步转移的状态  $i, j, \pi_i P_{ij} = \pi_j P_{ji}$   
 对不可一步转移的状态  $i, j, P_{ij} = P_{ji} = 0, \pi_i P_{ij} = \pi_j P_{ji}$  仍成立  
 分布  $\pi$  满足可逆性, 是平稳分布

(3)

该过程可类比二项分布  $B(M, \frac{1}{2})$ , 每个球以概率  $\frac{1}{2}$  出现在左边或右边

6、

Zipf分布



```
import math
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
mpl.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['Hiragino Sans GB']
mpl.rcParams['font.size'] = 10
mpl.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False

def Zipf(a=1, iter_epoch=100):
    state = 1
    for i in range(iter_epoch):
        a_add1 = math.pow(min(i / (i + 1), 1), a)
        if i > 1:
            a_sub1 = math.pow(min(i / (i - 1), 1), a)
        if state == 1:
            rand = np.random.uniform(0, 1)
            if rand < a_add1 * 0.5:
                state += 1

    else:
        rand = np.random.uniform(0, 1)
        if rand < a_add1 * 0.5:
            state += 1
```

```
        elif rand > 1 - a_sub1 * 0.5:
            state -= 1

    return state

samples = []

for i in range(10000):
    samples.append(Zipf(1, iter_epoch=100))
plt.hist(samples, bins=len(set(samples)), edgecolor='black', density=True)

plt.title('Zipf分布')
plt.xlabel('取值')
plt.ylabel('出现频率')
plt.savefig("6.png")
plt.show()
```