

习 题 3

1. 对 Markov 链 $X_n, n \geq 0$, 试证条件

$$P\{X_{n+1} = j \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i\} = P\{X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i\}$$

等价于对所有时刻 n, m 及所有状态 $i_0, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_m$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i\} \\ &= P\{X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_n = i_n\}. \end{aligned}$$

3.1. ~~证明~~

① 若 $P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n) = P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_n = i_n)$ 成立.

令 $m=1$, 可得

$$P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) = P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i_n).$$

② 若 $P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) = P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i_n)$ 成立,

由 $P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m, X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n) / P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n) \\ &= P(X_0 = i_0) P_{i_0 i_1} \dots P_{i_{n-1} i_n} P_{i_n j_1} P_{j_1 j_2} \dots P_{j_{m-1} j_m} / P(X_0 = i_0) P_{i_0 i_1} \dots P_{i_{n-1} i_n} \\ &= P_{i_n j_1} P_{j_1 j_2} \dots P_{j_{m-1} j_m} \\ &= P(X_{n+1} = j_1 \mid X_n = i_n) \cdot P(X_{n+2} = j_2 \mid X_{n+1} = j_1) \dots P(X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \\ &= P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_n = i_n). \end{aligned}$$

2. 考虑状态 $0, 1, 2$ 上的一个 Markov 链 $X_n, n \geq 0$, 它有转移概率矩阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.9 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix},$$

初始分布为 $p_0 = 0.3, p_1 = 0.4, p_2 = 0.3$, 试求概率 $P\{X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2\}$.

3.2

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2) &= P(X_0 = 0) P(X_1 = 1 \mid X_0 = 0) P(X_2 = 2 \mid X_1 = 1) \\ &= 0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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 步接收到的信号. 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 $P\{X_5 = 0 | X_0 = 0\}$.

3.3

$$(a) P(X_0=0, X_1=0, X_2=0) = P(X_0=0)P(X_1=0|X_0=0)P(X_2=0|X_1=0) = (1-\alpha)^2$$

$$(b) P(X_0=0, X_1=1, X_2=0) + P(X_0=0, X_1=0, X_2=0) \\ = (1-\alpha)^2 + \alpha^2$$

(c)

转移概率矩阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1-\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore P^n = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (1-2\alpha)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}[1+(1-2\alpha)^n] & \frac{1}{2}[1-(1-2\alpha)^n] \\ \frac{1}{2}[1-(1-2\alpha)^n] & \frac{1}{2}[1+(1-2\alpha)^n] \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore P(X_n=0 | X_0=0) = \frac{1}{2}[1+(1-2\alpha)^n]$$

4. A, B 两罐总共装各 N 个球. 作如下试验: 在时刻 n 先 N 个球中等概率地任取一球. 然后从 A, B 两罐中任选一个, 选中 A 的概率为 p , 选中 B 的概率为 q . 之后再选出的球放入选好的罐中. 设 X_n 为每次试验时 A 罐中的球数. 试求此 Markov 过程的转移概率矩阵.

3.4

$$P_{ij} = P(X_{n+1}=j | X_n=i) = \begin{cases} p \frac{i}{N} + q \frac{N-i}{N}, & j=i \\ q \frac{i}{N}, & j=i-1 \\ p \frac{N-i}{N}, & j=i+1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{N} \begin{bmatrix} qN & pN & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ q & q(N-1)+p & p(N-1) & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2q & q(N-2)+2p & p(N-2) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 2p & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & q(N-1) & q+p(N-1) & p \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & qN & pN \end{bmatrix}$$

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.

3.5 记 X_n 为第 n 次掷币后连续出现的正面次数,

$\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 的转移概率矩阵为

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

令 $T = \{\text{过程进入吸收态, } (X_n = 2)\} = \min\{n \geq 0 \mid X_n = 2\}$.

则 $E T = E(T \mid X_1 = 0) \cdot p(X_1 = 0) + E(T \mid X_1 = 1) \cdot p(X_1 = 1)$.

设 $u = E(T \mid X_1 = 0)$, $v = E(T \mid X_1 = 1)$.

又 $E(T \mid X_1 = 0) = \sum_{k=0}^2 E(T \mid X_1 = 0, X_2 = k) \cdot p(X_2 = k \mid X_1 = 0)$.

$$= (u+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (v+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0$$

$$E(T \mid X_1 = 1) = \sum_{k=0}^2 E(T \mid X_1 = 1, X_2 = k) \cdot p(X_2 = k \mid X_1 = 1)$$

$$= (u+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{2}(u+1) + \frac{1}{2}(v+1) \\ v = \frac{1}{2}(u+1) + 1 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} u = 7 \\ v = 5 \end{cases} \quad \therefore E T = \frac{1}{2}(u+v) = 6$

6. 迷宫问题. 将小鼠放入迷宫中作动物的学习试验, 如下图所示. 在迷宫的第 7 号小格内放有美味食品而第 8 号小格内则是电击捕鼠装置. 假定当小鼠位于某格时有 k 个出口可以离去, 则它总是随机地选择一个, 概率为 $1/k$. 并假定每一次小鼠只能跑到相邻的小格去. 令过程 X_n 为小鼠在时刻 n 时所在小格的号码, 试写出这一 Markov 过程的转移概率阵, 并求出小鼠在遭到电击前能找到食物的概率.

0	1	7 food
2	3	4
8 shock	5	6

图 3.3 迷宫图

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

设 u_k 为小鼠从 k 出发, 在遭到电击前找到食物的概率.

则) $u_7 = 1$, $u_8 = 0$, 设 T 为进入吸收态, 7 的时刻,

则) $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 6$ 时.

$$u_k = P(X_T = 7 | X_0 = k) = \sum_{i=0}^8 P(X_T = 7 | X_0 = k, X_1 = i) P(X_1 = i | X_0 = k).$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} u_0 = \frac{1}{2}(u_1 + u_2) \\ u_1 = \frac{1}{3}(u_0 + u_3 + u_7) \\ u_2 = \frac{1}{3}(u_0 + u_3 + u_8) \\ u_3 = \frac{1}{4}(u_1 + u_2 + u_4 + u_5) \\ u_4 = \frac{1}{3}(u_3 + u_6 + u_7) \\ u_5 = \frac{1}{3}(u_3 + u_6 + u_8) \\ u_6 = \frac{1}{2}(u_4 + u_5) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} u_0 = \frac{1}{2} \\ u_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ u_2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ u_3 = \frac{1}{2} \\ u_4 = \frac{2}{3} \\ u_5 = \frac{1}{3} \\ u_6 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} u_7 = 1 \\ u_8 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

7. 记 $Z_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$ 为一串独立同分布的离散随机变量. $P\{Z_1 = k\} = p_k \geq 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k = 1$. 记 $X_n = Z_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$. 试求过程 X_n 的转移概率矩阵.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & \cdots \\ p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & \cdots \\ p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

8. 对第 7 题中的 Z_i , 今 $X_n = \max\{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 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?

$$\begin{aligned} X_{n+1} &= \max\{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n, Z_{n+1}\} \\ &= \max\{\max\{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}, Z_{n+1}\} \\ &= \max\{X_n, Z_{n+1}\}. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \{X_n\}$ 是 M.C.

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

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & \cdots \\ 0 & p_0 + p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_0 + p_1 + p_2 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

9. 设 $f_{ij}^{(n)}$ 表示从 i 出发在 n 步转移时首次到达 j 的概率, 试证明

$$P_{ij}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n f_{ij}^{(k)} P_{jj}^{(n-k)}.$$

证明: 记 $T_j = \min \{n: n \geq 0 \text{ 且 } X_n = j\}$.

$$\therefore P_{ij}^{(n)} = P(X_n = j | X_0 = i).$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n P(X_n = j, T_j = k | X_0 = i).$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n P(T_j = k | X_0 = i) \cdot P(X_n = j | T_j = k, X_0 = i).$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n P(T_j = k | X_0 = i) \cdot P_{jj}^{(n-k)}.$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n f_{ij}^{(k)} \cdot P_{jj}^{(n-k)}.$$

10. 对第 7 题中的 Z_i , 若定义 $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, $X_0 = 0$, 试证 X_n 为 Markov 链. 并求其转移概率矩阵.

$$\therefore X_{n+1} = X_n + Z_{n+1}.$$

$$\therefore P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} | X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n) = P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} | X_n = i_n) = P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n).$$

$\therefore \{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为 M.C.

$$= \begin{cases} P_{i_{n+1}-i_n}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & \dots \\ 0 & p_0 & p_1 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & p_0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}.$$

11. 一 Markov 链有状态 0, 1, 2, 3 和转移概率矩阵

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

试求 $f_{00}^{(n)}, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$, 其中 $f_{ii}^{(n)}$ 由

$$P\{X_n = i, X_k \neq i, k = 1, \dots, n-1 | X_0 = i\}$$

定义.

$$f_{00}^{(1)} = P_{00} = 0$$

$$f_{00}^{(2)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$n \geq 2$ 时,

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^{n-2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

~~这个式子的意思是先由 0 转移到~~

由 $\{1, 2, 3\}$ 转移到 0

先由 0 转移到 $\{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{1, 2, 3\}$ 之间相互转移.

$$n=3 \text{ 时, } f_{00}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$n \geq 4 \text{ 时, } f_{00}^{(n)} = \frac{5}{2^n} \quad (n \geq 4 \text{ 时才有通项})$$

12. 在成败型的重复试验中, 每次试验结果为成功 (S) 或失败 (F). 同一结果相继出现称为一个游程 (run), 比如一结果 FSSFFFSF 中共有两个成功游程, 三个失败游程. 设成功概率为 p , 失败概率为 $q = 1 - p$. 记 X_n 为 n 次试验后成功游程的长度 (若第 n 次试验失败, 则 $X_n = 0$). 试证 $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 为一 Markov 链, 并确定其转移概率阵. 记 T 为返回状态 0 的时间, 试求 T 的分布及均值. 并由此对这一 Markov 链的状态进行分类.

$$X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} X_n + 1, & \text{第 } n+1 \text{ 次成功} \\ 0, & \text{第 } n+1 \text{ 次失败} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \{X_n, n=1, 2, \dots\}$ 为 M.C.

$$P(X_{n+1}=j | X_n=i) = \begin{cases} p, & j=i+1 \\ q, & j=0 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ q & & p & & \\ q & & & p & \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

显然, 各个状态, 都是互通的, 所以不可约.

$\therefore p_{00} = q > 0$, \therefore 非周期.

$$f_{00}^{(1)} = p_{00} = q, \quad f_{00}^{(n)} = p^{n-1}q$$

$$\therefore f_{00} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{00}^{(n)} = q \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p^{n-1} = \frac{q}{1-p} = 1$$

\therefore 常返

$$P(T=k) = p^{k-1}q, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$ET = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k p^{k-1} q = \frac{1}{q} < \infty$$

\therefore 正常返

15. 考虑一有限状态的 Markov 链. 试证明

(a) 至少有一个状态是常返的,

(b) 任何常返状态必定是正常返的.

(a) 反证法: 设所有状态均为瞬过或零常返.

则) 对 ~~任意~~ 状态 i , 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(n)} = 0$

由 $P_{ij}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} f_{ij}^{(k)} P_{jj}^{(n-k)}$ (第9题结论), 可得.

$$\sum_{k=1}^L f_{ij}^{(k)} P_{jj}^{(n-k)} \leq P_{ij}^{(n)} \leq \sum_{k=1}^L f_{ij}^{(k)} P_{jj}^{(n-k)} + \sum_{k=L}^{+\infty} f_{ij}^{(k)}$$

固定 L , 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 可得.

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(n)} \leq 0 + \sum_{k=L}^{+\infty} f_{ij}^{(k)}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} f_{ij}^{(k)} \leq 1$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } L \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=L}^{+\infty} f_{ij}^{(k)} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(n)} = 0$$

设该链有 N 个状态, 则

$$\sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij}^{(n)} = 1, \text{ 令 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 可得 } \sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij}^{(n)} = 0 \text{ 矛盾.}$$

\therefore 至少有一个状态为正常返 (加强结论)

(b) 设状态 i 为零常返, 考虑所有与 i 互达的状态 $C(i) = \{j | i \leftrightarrow j\}$

则 $C(i)$ 为一有限状态子 M.C. 由 (a) 中结论 $C(i)$ 中至少有一个状态正常返, 从而 $C(i)$ 中所有状态正常返与 i 零常返矛盾.

16. 考虑一生长与灾害模型. 这类 Markov 链有状态 $0, 1, 2, \dots$, 当过程处于状态 i 时它即可能以概率 p_i 转移到 $i+1$ (生长) 也能以概率 $q_i = 1 - p_i$ 落回到状态 0 (灾害). 而从状态 0 又必然“无中”生有. 即 $P_{01} \equiv 1$.

(a) 试证所有状态为常返的条件是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_1 p_2 p_3 \cdots p_n) = 0.$$

(b) 若此链为常返的, 试求其为零常返的条件.

16.

(a) 转移概率矩阵阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ g_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & \cdots \\ g_2 & 0 & 0 & p_2 & \cdots \\ g_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

该 M.C. 不可约, 只需考虑状态 0 常返性.

$$f_{\infty}^{(0)} = f_{\infty}^{(1)} = 0, \quad f_{\infty}^{(2)} = g_1,$$

$$f_{\infty}^{(n)} = (1, 0, 0, \dots) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}^{n-2} \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} g_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore f_{\infty} = g_1 + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} g_{n-1}$$

$$= 1 - p_1 + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} (p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} - p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} p_{n-1})$$

$$= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n$$

$$\therefore \text{状态 0 常返} \Leftrightarrow f_{\infty} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 \cdots p_n = 0.$$

$$(b) \mu_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n f_{\infty}^{(n)}$$

$$= 2(1-p_1) + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} n(p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} - p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})$$

$$= 2 + p_1 + p_1 p_2 + p_1 p_2 p_3 + \cdots$$

$$= 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} p_1 \cdots p_n$$

$$\therefore \text{状态 0 零常返} \Leftrightarrow \mu_0 = \infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} p_1 \cdots p_n \text{ 发散.}$$

17. 试计算转移概率阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

的极限分布.

设 π 为平稳分布, $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2)$.

$$\begin{cases} \pi_i \geq 0, \quad i=0, 1, 2. \\ \sum_{i=0}^2 \pi_i = 1 \\ \pi P = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi = \left(\frac{5}{14}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{3}{14} \right).$$

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

$$(S, S)(S, C)(C, S)(C, C)$$

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

试求这一 Markov 链的平稳分布. 并求出长期平均的晴朗天数.

设其平稳分布为 $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3)$.

$$\begin{cases} \pi_i \geq 0, & i=0,1,2,3. \\ \sum_{i=0}^3 \pi_i = 1 \\ \pi P = \pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi = \left(\frac{3}{11}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{6}{11} \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{一年中晴朗天数} = \frac{365}{2} \times \left(\frac{3}{11} \times 2 + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} \right) = 132.7 \text{ 天.}$$

19. 某人有一把伞并在办公室和家之间往返. 如某天他在家时 (办公室时) 下雨了而且家中 (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.

记 X_n 为身边伞数目.

$$\text{则 } P_{0,M} = 1, \quad P_{i,M-i} = 1-p, \quad P_{i,M-i+1} = p.$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1-p & p & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-p & p \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi P = \pi \\ \sum_{i=0}^M \pi_i = 1 \\ \pi_i \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_0 = \frac{1-p}{M+1-p} \\ \pi_i = \frac{1}{M+1-p} \quad (i=1,2,\dots,M) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P_{\text{淋雨}} = p\pi_0 = \frac{p(1-p)}{M+1-p}$$

20. 血液培养在时刻 0 从一个红细胞开始, 一分钟之后红细胞死亡可能出现下面几种情况: 以 $\frac{1}{4}$ 再生 2 个红细胞, 以 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的概率再生 1 个红细胞和一个白细胞, 也有 $\frac{1}{4}$ 的概率产生 2 个白细胞. 再过一分钟每个红细胞以同样的规律再生下一代而白细胞则不再生, 并假定每个细胞的行为是独立的.

(a) 从培养开始 $n+1$ 分钟不出现白细胞的概率是多少?

(b) 整个培养过程停止的概率是多少?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad P(\text{n+1 分钟内无白细胞}) &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 \cdots \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2^n} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{1+2+\cdots+2^n} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2^{n+1}-1} \end{aligned}$$

(b) 设 Z_i 为第 n 代中第 i 个红细胞生成的红细胞数.

$$\text{则 } P(Z_i=2) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(Z_i=1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(Z_i=0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$X_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{X_n} Z_i \quad \text{为 } n+1 \text{ 分钟后红细胞个数. (分支过程)}$$

$$\phi(s) = \sum_{j=0}^2 p_j s^j = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{4}s^2 = s.$$

$$\text{解得 } s=1$$

\therefore 培养过程停止的概率为 1. (或者由 $E Z_i = 1$, 定理 3.5 直接可得消亡概率为 1.)

22. 若单一个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 3 代总数的分布.

22.

~~$$P(X_3)$$~~

$$P(X_3=1) = p_1^3 = p^3.$$

$$P(X_3=0) = 1 - p^3.$$

