

# 《随机过程》习题解答

## 习题 1

1. 令  $\{X(t), t \in T\}$  为二阶矩存在的随机过程, 试证它是宽平稳的当且仅当  $E[X(s)]$  与  $E[X(s)X(s+t)]$  都不依赖于  $s$ .

**证** 由宽平稳过程的定义知,  $\{X(t), t \in T\}$  宽平稳当且仅当下列两条件同时成立:

(1)  $\mu_X(s) = E[X(s)]$  在  $s \in T$  上是常数;

(2)  $R_X(t, s) = \text{Cov}[X(t), X(s)]$  只与  $t - s$  有关.

注意到

$$\text{Cov}[X(t), X(s)] = E[X(t)X(s)] - E[X(t)]E[X(s)],$$

因此, 条件 (1) 和 (2) 与下列两条件等价:

(3)  $\mu_X(s) = E[X(s)]$  在  $s \in T$  上是常数;

(4)  $E[X(t)X(s)]$  只与  $t - s$  有关.

这就证明了  $\{X(t), t \in T\}$  宽平稳当且仅当  $E[X(s)]$  与  $E[X(s)X(s+t)]$  都不依赖于  $s$ . ■

2. 记  $U_1, \dots, U_n$  为在  $(0, 1)$  中均匀分布的  $n$  个独立随机变量. 对  $0 < t, x < 1$ , 定义

$$I(t, x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq t, \\ 0, & x > t, \end{cases}$$

并记  $X(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n I(t, U_k)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , 这是  $U_1, \dots, U_n$  的经验分布函数. 试求随机过程  $\{X(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$  的均值和自协方差函数.

**解** 由题设知,  $\{X(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$  的均值函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_X(t) &= E[X(t)] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E[I(t, U_k)] \\ &= E[I(t, U_1)], \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

自协方差函数为

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(t, s) &= \text{Cov}[X(t), X(s)] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \text{Cov}[I(t, U_k), I(s, U_l)] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Cov}[I(t, U_k), I(s, U_k)] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \text{Cov}[I(t, U_1), I(s, U_1)], \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

而

$$E[I(t, U_1)] = P(U_1 \leq t) = t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E[I(t, U_1)I(s, U_1)] &= P(U_1 \leq t, U_1 \leq s) \\
&= P(U_1 \leq \min\{t, s\}) = \min\{t, s\}, \quad 0 \leq t, s \leq 1, \\
Cov[I(t, U_1), I(s, U_1)] &= E[I(t, U_1)I(s, U_1)] - E[I(t, U_1)]E[I(s, U_1)] \\
&= \min\{t, s\} - ts, \quad 0 \leq t, s \leq 1,
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

将 (3) 和 (4) 代入 (1) 和 (2) 中得

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_X(t) &= t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\
R_X(t, s) &= \frac{1}{n}[\min\{t, s\} - ts], \quad 0 \leq t, s \leq 1.
\end{aligned}$$

■

3. 令  $Z_1, Z_2$  为独立同分布的正态随机变量, 均值为 0, 方差为  $\sigma^2$ ,  $\lambda$  为实数. 定义  $X(t) = Z_1 \cos(\lambda t) + Z_2 \sin(\lambda t)$ . 试求  $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  的均值函数和自协方差函数. 它是宽平稳的吗?

**解** 由题设可知,  $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  的均值函数为

$$\mu_X(t) = E(Z_1) \cos(\lambda t) + E(Z_2) \sin(\lambda t) = 0, \quad t \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

自协方差函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
R_X(t, s) &= Cov[Z_1 \cos(\lambda t) + Z_2 \sin(\lambda t), Z_1 \cos(\lambda s) + Z_2 \sin(\lambda s)] \\
&= Cov(Z_1, Z_1) \cos(\lambda t) \cos(\lambda s) + Cov(Z_1, Z_2) \cos(\lambda t) \sin(\lambda s) \\
&\quad + Cov(Z_2, Z_1) \sin(\lambda t) \cos(\lambda s) + Cov(Z_2, Z_2) \sin(\lambda t) \sin(\lambda s) \\
&= \sigma^2 \cos(\lambda t) \cos(\lambda s) + \sigma^2 \sin(\lambda t) \sin(\lambda s) \\
&= \sigma^2 \cos[\lambda(t - s)], \quad t, s \in (-\infty, +\infty).
\end{aligned}$$

故  $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  是宽平稳的. ■

4. Poisson 过程  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  满足 (i)  $X(0) = 0$ ; (ii) 对  $t > s$ ,  $X(t) - X(s)$  服从均值为  $\lambda(t - s)$  的 Poisson 分布; (iii) 过程是有独立增量的. 试求其均值函数和自协方差函数. 它是宽平稳的吗?

**解**  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  的均值函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_X(t) &= E[X(t)] = E[X(t) - X(0)] \\
&= \lambda t, \quad t > 0,
\end{aligned}$$

$\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  的方差函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
Var[X(t)] &= Var[X(t) - X(0)] \\
&= \lambda t, \quad t > 0,
\end{aligned}$$

对  $s > t > 0$ , 有

$$E[X(t)X(s)] = E\{[X(t) - X(0)][(X(s) - X(t)) + (X(t) - X(0))]\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E\{[X(t) - X(0)]^2\} + E\{[X(t) - X(0)][X(s) - X(t)]\} \\
&= \text{Var}[X(t) - X(0)] + \{E[X(t) - X(0)]\}^2 \\
&\quad + E[X(t) - X(0)]E[X(s) - X(t)] \\
&= \lambda t + (\lambda t)^2 + \lambda t \cdot \lambda(s - t) \\
&= \lambda t(\lambda s + 1),
\end{aligned}$$

因此,  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  的自协方差函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
R_X(t, s) &= E[X(t)X(s)] - E[X(t)]E[X(s)] \\
&= \lambda t, \quad s \geq t > 0,
\end{aligned}$$

自相关函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
r_X(t, s) &= \frac{R_X(t, s)}{[R_X(t, t)R_X(s, s)]^{1/2}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{t}{s}}, \quad s \geq t > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

■

5.  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  为第四题中的 Poisson 过程. 记  $Y(t) = X(t+1) - X(t)$ , 试求过程  $\{Y(t), t \geq 0\}$  的均值函数和自协方差函数, 并研究其平稳性.

**解**  $\{Y(t), t \geq 0\}$  的均值函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_Y(t) &= E[X(t+1)] - E[X(t)] = \mu_X(t+1) - \mu_X(t) \\
&= \lambda, \quad t \geq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

自协方差函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
R_Y(t, s) &= \text{Cov}[X(t+1) - X(t), X(s+1) - X(s)] \\
&= \text{Cov}[X(t+1), X(s+1)] - \text{Cov}[X(t+1), X(s)] \\
&\quad - \text{Cov}[X(t), X(s+1)] + \text{Cov}[X(t), X(s)] \\
&= \lambda(\min\{t, s\} + 1) - \lambda \min\{t+1, s\} - \lambda \min\{t, s+1\} + \lambda \min\{t, s\}, \\
&= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } 0 \leq t < s-1, \\ \lambda(t-s+1), & \text{当 } s-1 \leq t < s, \\ \lambda(s-t+1), & \text{当 } s \leq t < s+1, \\ 0, & \text{当 } t \geq s+1, \end{cases} \quad t, s \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

这说明了  $\{Y(t), t \geq 0\}$  是宽平稳的. ■

6. 令  $Z_1$  和  $Z_2$  是独立同分布的随机变量,  $P(Z_1 = -1) = P(Z_1 = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ . 记  $X(t) = Z_1 \cos(\lambda t) + Z_2 \sin(\lambda t), t \in R$ , 试证  $\{X(t), t \in R\}$  是宽平稳的, 它是严平稳的吗?

**证明** 由题设知,  $\{X(t), t \in R\}$  的均值函数为

$$\mu_X(t) = E(Z_1) \cos(\lambda t) + E(Z_2) \sin(\lambda t) = 0, \quad t \in R, \quad (1)$$

自协方差函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_X(t, s) &= \text{Cov}(Z_1 \cos(\lambda t) + Z_2 \sin(\lambda t), Z_1 \cos(\lambda s) + Z_2 \sin(\lambda s)) \\
 &= \text{Var}(Z_1) \cos(\lambda t) \cos(\lambda s) + \text{Var}(Z_2) \sin(\lambda t) \sin(\lambda s) \\
 &= \cos(\lambda t) \cos(\lambda s) + \sin(\lambda t) \sin(\lambda s) \\
 &= \cos(\lambda(t - s)), \quad t, s \in R.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

由 (1) 和 (2) 即知,  $\{X(t), t \in R\}$  是宽平稳的. 进而, 由题设可知, 随机变量  $X(t)$  的矩母函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{X(t)}(u) &= E(e^{uX(t)}) = E\{\exp[u(Z_1 \cos(\lambda t) + Z_2 \sin(\lambda t))]\} \\
 &= E\{\exp[uZ_1 \cos(\lambda t)]\} \cdot E\{\exp[uZ_2 \sin(\lambda t)]\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \{\exp[-u \cos(\lambda t)] + \exp[u \cos(\lambda t)]\} \\
 &\quad \cdot \{\exp[-u \sin(\lambda t)] + \exp[u \sin(\lambda t)]\}, \quad u \in R,
 \end{aligned}$$

这说明了  $X(t)$  的分布与  $t \in R$  有关, 因此  $\{X(t), t \in R\}$  不是严平稳的. ■

7. 试证: 若  $Z_0, Z_1, Z_2, \dots$  为独立同分布随机变量序列, 定义  $X(n) = Z_0 + Z_1 + \dots + Z_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , 则  $\{X(n), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  是独立增量过程.

**证明** 注意到对任意  $n$  及任意  $t_1, \dots, t_n \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}, t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} X(t_2) - X(t_1) = Z_{t_1+1} + \dots + Z_{t_2}, \\ X(t_3) - X(t_2) = Z_{t_2+1} + \dots + Z_{t_3}, \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ X(t_n) - X(t_{n-1}) = Z_{t_{n-1}+1} + \dots + Z_{t_n}. \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

而由题设知,  $Z_{t_1+1}, \dots, Z_{t_n}$  互相独立, 因此  $(Z_{t_1+1}, \dots, Z_{t_2}), (Z_{t_2+1}, \dots, Z_{t_3}), \dots, (Z_{t_{n-1}+1}, \dots, Z_{t_n})$  互相独立, 故由 (1) 知,  $X(t_2) - X(t_1), X(t_3) - X(t_2), \dots, X(t_n) - X(t_{n-1})$  互相独立. 这就证明了  $\{X(n), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  是独立增量过程. ■

8. 若  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  是一列独立随机变量, 还要添加什么条件才能确保  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$  是严平稳的随机过程?

**解** 若  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$  严平稳, 则对任意正整数  $m$  和  $n$ ,  $X_m$  和  $X_n$  的分布都相同, 从而  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  是一列同分布的随机变量. 而当  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  是一列独立同分布的随机变量时, 对任意正整数  $k$  及  $n_1, \dots, n_k, k$  维随机向量  $(X_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k})$  的分布函数为 (记  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  共同的分布函数为  $F(x)$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{(X_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k})}(x_1, \dots, x_k) &= F_{X_{n_1}}(x_1) \cdots F_{X_{n_k}}(x_k) \\
 &= F(x_1) \cdots F(x_k), \quad -\infty < x_1, \dots, x_k < +\infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

这说明了  $(X_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k})$  的分布函数与  $n_1, \dots, n_k$  无关, 故  $\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$  严平稳. ■

9. 令  $X$  和  $Y$  是从单位圆内的均匀分布中随机选取一点所得的横坐标和纵坐标. 试计算条件概率

$$P\left(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \mid X > Y\right).$$

**解** 注意到  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1. \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > Y) &= \iint_{x>y} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x>y} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2}, \\ P(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, X > Y) &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, x>y} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{\frac{3}{4} \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x>y} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{7}{32}, \end{aligned}$$

故所求条件概率为

$$P\left(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \mid X > Y\right) = \frac{P(X^2 + Y^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, X > Y)}{P(X > Y)} = \frac{7}{16}.$$

■

10. 离子依参数为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 分布进入计数器, 两离子到达的时间间隔  $T_1, T_2, \dots$  是独立的参数为  $\lambda$  的指数分布随机变量. 记  $S$  是  $[0, 1]$  时段中的离子总数, 时间区间  $I \subset [0, 1]$ , 其长度记为  $|I|$ . 试证明  $P(T_1 \in I, S = 1) = P(T_1 \in I, T_1 + T_2 > 1)$ , 并由此计算  $P(T_1 \in I \mid S = 1) = |I|$ .

**解证** 由题设可知, 第  $i$  个离子在  $T_1 + \dots + T_i$  时刻进入计数器,  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ , 而  $S$  是  $[0, 1]$  时段内进入计数器的离子总数, 因此

$$\{T_1 \in I, S = 1\} = \{T_1 \in I, T_1 + T_2 > 1\},$$

故

$$P(T_1 \in I, S = 1) = P(T_1 \in I, T_1 + T_2 > 1). \quad (1)$$

而  $(T_1, T_2)$  的联合密度函数为

$$f_{(T_1, T_2)}(t_1, t_2) = f_{T_1}(t_1)f_{T_2}(t_2) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(t_1+t_2)}, \quad t_1, t_2 > 0,$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} P(T_1 \in I, T_1 + T_2 > 1) &= \iint_{t_1 \in I, t_1+t_2 > 1} f_{(T_1, T_2)}(t_1, t_2) dt_1 dt_2 \\ &= \lambda^2 \iint_{t_1, t_2 > 0, t_1 \in I, t_1+t_2 > 1} e^{-\lambda(t_1+t_2)} dt_1 dt_2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

作变换

$$u = t_1, \quad v = t_1 + t_2,$$

则可将 (2) 中积分表为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(T_1 \in I, T_1 + T_2 > 1) &= \lambda^2 \iint_{u \in I, v > 1} e^{-\lambda v} du dv \\
 &= \lambda^2 \int_{u \in I} du \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda v} dv \\
 &= \lambda |I| e^{-\lambda}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

而

$$P(S = 1) = \lambda e^{-\lambda},$$

由此及 (1) 和 (3) 可得

$$P(T_1 \in I | S = 1) = \frac{P(T_1 \in I, S = 1)}{P(S = 1)} = |I|.$$

■

12. 气体分子的速度  $V$  有三个垂直分量  $V_x, V_y, V_z$ , 它们的联合密度函数依 Maxwell-Boltzman 定律为

$$f_{V_x, V_y, V_z}(v_x, v_y, v_z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi kT)^{3/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{2kT} \right\}, \quad -\infty < v_x, v_y, v_z < +\infty,$$

其中  $K$  是 Boltzman 常数,  $T$  是绝对温度, 给定分子的总动能为  $e$ . 试求  $x$  方向的动量的绝对值的期望值.

**解** 由于  $V_x, V_y, V_z$  的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{V_x, V_y, V_z}(v_x, v_y, v_z) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi kT)^{3/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{2kT} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi kT)^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2}{2kT} \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi kT)^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_y^2}{2kT} \right\} \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi kT)^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_z^2}{2kT} \right\}, \quad -\infty < v_x, v_y, v_z < +\infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $V_x, V_y, V_z$  互相独立, 且  $V_x, V_y, V_z$  都服从正态分布  $N(0, kT)$ . 故气体分子的总动能为

$$e = \frac{1}{2} m E(V_x^2 + V_y^2 + V_z^2) = \frac{3}{2} m k T,$$

由此可得

$$m = \frac{2e}{3kT}, \tag{1}$$

而气体  $x$  方向的动量的绝对值的期望值为

$$\begin{aligned}
 m E(|V_x|) &= \frac{m}{(2\pi kT)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |v_x| \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2}{2kT} \right\} dv_x \\
 &= \frac{m}{(2\pi kT)^{1/2}} \left[ - \int_{-\infty}^0 v_x \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2}{2kT} \right\} dv_x \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^{+\infty} v_x \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2}{2kT} \right\} dv_x \Big] \\
& = \frac{2m}{(2\pi kT)^{1/2}} \int_0^{+\infty} v_x \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2}{2kT} \right\} dv_x \\
& = \frac{m}{(2\pi kT)^{1/2}} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp \left\{ -\frac{v_x^2}{2kT} \right\} d(v_x^2) \\
& = m \left( \frac{2kT}{\pi} \right)^{1/2}.
\end{aligned}$$

由此及 (1) 可得

$$mE(|V_x|) = \frac{2e}{3} \left( \frac{2}{\pi kT} \right)^{1/2}.$$

■

13. 若随机变量  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立同分布, 分布是参数为  $\lambda$  的指数分布. 试证  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  服从参数为  $(n, \lambda)$  的  $\Gamma$  分布, 其密度为

$$f(t) = \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} t^{n-1} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

**证明** 注意到  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  的矩母函数为

$$g_T(t) = [g_{X_1}(t)]^n, \quad (1)$$

其中  $g_{X_1}(t)$  为  $X_1$  的矩母函数. 由于  $X_1$  服从参数为  $\lambda$  的指数分布, 因此

$$g_{X_1}(t) = \lambda \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}, \quad t < \lambda,$$

将其代入 (1) 中得

$$g_T(t) = \left( \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t} \right)^n, \quad t < \lambda. \quad (2)$$

又参数为  $(n, \lambda)$  的  $\Gamma$  分布的矩母函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
g(t) &= \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx \\
&= \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} \frac{(n-1)!}{(\lambda-t)^n} \\
&= \left( \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t} \right)^n, \quad t < \lambda.
\end{aligned}$$

由此及 (2) 即知  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  服从参数为  $(n, \lambda)$  的  $\Gamma$  分布. ■

14. 设  $X_1$  和  $X_2$  分别为相互独立的均值为  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  的 Poisson 随机变量. 试求  $X_1 + X_2$  的分布, 并计算给定  $X_1 + X_2 = n$  时,  $X_1$  的条件分布.

**解** 注意到若  $X \sim P(\lambda)$ , 则  $X$  的矩母函数为

$$\begin{aligned} g_X(t) &= E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} e^{it} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda e^t)^i}{i!} = \exp\{\lambda(e^t - 1)\}, \quad t \in (-\infty, +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $X_1 + X_2$  的矩母函数为

$$\begin{aligned} g_{X_1+X_2}(t) &= g_{X_1}(t)g_{X_2}(t) \\ &= \exp\{\lambda_1(e^t - 1)\} \exp\{\lambda_2(e^t - 1)\} \\ &= \exp\{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(e^t - 1)\}, \quad t \in (-\infty, +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

这说明了  $X_1 + X_2 \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ . 故

$$P(X_1 + X_2 = n) = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

进而有

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 + X_2 = n, X_1 = m) &= P(X_1 = m, X_2 = n - m) = P(X_1 = m)P(X_2 = n - m) \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda_2}, \quad m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m \leq n, \end{aligned}$$

由此及 (1) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 = m \mid X_1 + X_2 = n) &= \frac{P(X_1 = m, X_1 + X_2 = n)}{P(X_1 + X_2 = n)} \\ &= \binom{n}{m} \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^m \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-m}, \\ &\quad m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

■

15. 若  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立且有相同的以  $\lambda$  为参数的指数分布,  $N$  与  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立,  $N$  服从几何分布

$$P(N = n) = \beta(1 - \beta)^{n-1}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \beta < 1.$$

试求随机和  $\sum_{i=1}^N X_i$  的分布.

**解** 由题设可知, 已知  $N = n$  时,  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立且有相同的以  $\lambda$  为参数的指数分布, 因此由指数分布的可加性知, 已知  $N = n$  时,  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  服从以  $(n, \lambda)$  为参数的  $\Gamma$  分布

$$f_{Y|N}(y \mid n) = \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} t^{n-1} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

故随机和  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$  的分布为

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{Y|N}(y \mid n) P(N = n)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lambda\beta e^{-\lambda t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(1-\beta)t]^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \\
&= \lambda\beta e^{-\lambda t} e^{\lambda(1-\beta)t} \\
&= \lambda\beta e^{-\lambda\beta t}, \quad t \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

这说明了  $Y$  服从参数为  $\lambda\beta$  的指数分布. ■

16. 若  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立同分布,  $P(X_1 = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $N$  与  $X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$  独立且服从参数为  $\beta$  的几何分布,  $0 < \beta < 1$ . 试求随机和  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$  的均值, 方差和三、四阶矩.

**解 1** 由题设可知, 对任意正整数  $n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y \mid N = n) &= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i \mid N = n\right) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mid N = n\right) \\
&= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = nE(X_1) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y^2 \mid N = n) &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^2 \mid N = n\right] = E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2 \mid N = n\right] \\
&= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2\right] = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i X_j) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = n,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y^3 \mid N = n) &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^3 \mid N = n\right] = E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^3 \mid N = n\right] \\
&= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^3\right] = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_i X_j X_k) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y^4 \mid N = n) &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^4 \mid N = n\right] = E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^4 \mid N = n\right] \\
&= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^4\right] = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n E(X_i X_j X_k X_l) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^4) + \sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n E(X_i^2 X_j^2) = n^2,
\end{aligned}$$

故  $Y$  的均值为

$$E(Y) = E[E(Y \mid N)] = 0,$$

二阶矩为

$$E(Y^2) = E[E(Y^2 \mid N)] = E(N)$$

$$= \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(1-\beta)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{\beta},$$

三阶矩为

$$E(Y^3) = E[E(Y^3 | N)] = 0,$$

四阶矩为

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y^4) &= E[E(Y^4 | N)] = E(N^2) \\ &= \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2(1-\beta)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

**解 2** 由题设可知, 对任意正整数  $n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} E(e^{tY} | N = n) &= E(\exp\{t \sum_{i=1}^N X_i\} | N = n) = E(\exp\{t \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\} | N = n) \\ &= E(\exp\{t \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\}) = [E(e^{tX_1})]^n \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} + e^t) \right]^n, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$E(e^{tY} | N) = \left[ \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} + e^t) \right]^N,$$

由此可得  $Y$  的矩母函数为

$$\begin{aligned} g_Y(t) &= E(e^{tY}) = E[E(e^{tY} | N)] \\ &= \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} + e^t) \right]^n (1-\beta)^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{\beta(e^{-t} + e^t)}{2 - (1-\beta)(e^{-t} + e^t)}. \end{aligned}$$

故  $Y$  的均值为

$$E(Y) = \frac{dg_Y(t)}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = 0,$$

二阶矩为

$$E(Y^2) = \frac{d^2 g_Y(t)}{dt^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{\beta},$$

三阶矩为

$$E(Y^3) = \frac{d^3 g_Y(t)}{dt^3} \Big|_{t=0} = 0,$$

四阶矩为

$$E(Y^4) = \frac{d^4 g_Y(t)}{dt^4} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{\beta}.$$

■

17. 随机变量  $N$  服从参数为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 分布. 给定  $N = n$ , 随机变量  $M$  服从以  $n$  和  $p$  为参数的二项分布. 试求  $M$  的无条件概率分布.

**解** 由题设可知

$$P(M = m | N = n) = \binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$P(N = n) = \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

故  $M$  的无条件概率分布为

$$\begin{aligned} P(M = m) &= \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} P(M = m | N = n) P(N = n) \\ &= p^m e^{-\lambda} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} \frac{(1-p)^{n-m} \lambda^n}{n!} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda}}{m!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(1-p)\lambda]^n}{n!} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda p}}{m!}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

这说明了  $Y$  服从参数为  $\lambda p$  的 Poisson 分布. ■

## 习题 2

1. 设  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一强度为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 过程, 对  $0 \leq s < t$ , 试求条件概率  $P(N(s) = k | N(t) = n)$ .

**解** 由题设可知

$$P(N(t) = n) = \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, t > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(s) = k, N(t) = n) &= P(N(s) = k, N(t) - N(s) = n - k) \\ &= P(N(s) = k) P(N(t) - N(s) = n - k) \\ &= \frac{(\lambda s)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda s} \cdot \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^n s^k (t-s)^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda t}, \\ &\quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 0 \leq s < t. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(s) = k | N(t) = n) &= \frac{P(N(s) = k, N(t) = n)}{P(N(t) = n)} \\ &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k}, \\ &\quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 0 \leq s < t. \end{aligned}$$

这说明了,  $N(s) | N(t) = n \sim B(n, \frac{s}{t}), 0 \leq s < t$ . ■

2. 设  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一强度为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 过程, 对  $t > 0, s \geq s$ , 试计算  $E[N(t)N(t+s)]$ .

**解** 由题设可知

$$\begin{aligned} E[N(t)N(t+s)] &= E\{N(t)[(N(t+s) - N(t)) + N(t)]\} \\ &= E[N(t)(N(t+s) - N(t))] + E[N(t)^2] \\ &= E[N(t)]E[N(t+s) - N(t)] + \text{Var}[N(t)] + [E(N(t))]^2 \\ &= \lambda t \cdot \lambda s + \lambda t + (\lambda t)^2 \\ &= \lambda t[\lambda(t+s) + 1]. \end{aligned}$$

■

3. 电报依平均速率为每小时 3 个的 Poisson 过程达到电报局, 试问

- (i) 从早上 8 时到中午没收到电报的概率;
- (ii) 下午第一份电报达到时间的分布是什么?

**解** 从早上 8 时开始计时, 以小时为计时单位, 则

(i) 所求概率为

$$P(N(4) = 0) = e^{-3 \cdot 4} \approx 6.1442 \times 10^{-6}.$$

(ii) 记下午第一份电报达到时间为  $T_1$ , 则

$$P(T_1 > t) = P(N(t) = N(4)) = e^{-3(t-4)}, \quad t > 4.$$

由此可得  $T_1$  的分布函数为

$$F_{T_1}(t) = 1 - P(T_1 > t) = 1 - e^{-3(t-4)}, \quad t > 4,$$

密度函数为

$$f_{T_1}(t) = \frac{dF_{T_1}(t)}{dt} = 3e^{-3(t-4)}, \quad t > 4.$$

这说明了  $T_1 - 4$  服从参数为 3 的指数分布. ■

4.  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  为一  $\lambda = 2$  的 Poisson 过程, 试求

(i)  $P(N(1) \leq 2)$ ;

(ii)  $P(N(1) = 1 \text{ 且 } N(2) = 3)$ ;

(iii)  $P(N(1) \geq 2 \mid N(1) \geq 1)$ .

**解** (i)

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(1) \leq 2) &= P(N(1) = 0) + P(N(1) = 1) + P(N(1) = 2) \\ &= e^{-2} + \frac{2^1}{1!}e^{-2} + \frac{2^2}{2!}e^{-2} \\ &\approx 0.6767. \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(1) = 1 \text{ 且 } N(2) = 3) &= P(N(1) = 1, N(2) - N(1) = 2) \\ &= P(N(1) = 1)P(N(2) - N(1) = 2) \\ &= \frac{2^1}{1!}e^{-2} \cdot \frac{[2(2-1)]^2}{2!}e^{-2(2-1)} \\ &\approx 0.0733. \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(1) \geq 2 \mid N(1) \geq 1) &= \frac{P(N(1) \geq 2, N(1) \geq 1)}{P(N(1) \geq 1)} \\ &= \frac{P(N(1) \geq 2)}{P(N(1) \geq 1)} = \frac{1 - P(N(1) = 0) - P(N(1) = 1)}{1 - P(N(1) = 0)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{P(N(1) = 1)}{1 - P(N(1) = 0)} = 1 - \frac{\frac{2^1}{1!}e^{-2}}{1 - e^{-2}} \\ &\approx 0.6870. \end{aligned}$$

6. 一部 600 页的著作总共有 240 个印刷错误, 试利用 Poisson 过程近似求出某连续 3 页有  $k$  个印刷错误的概率,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 240$ .

**解** 所求概率为

$$P(N(m+3) - N(m) = k \mid N(600) = 240),$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 240, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 597. \quad (1)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & P(N(m+3) - N(m) = k, N(600) = 240) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{240-k} P(N(m) = l, N(m+3) - N(m) = k, N(600) - N(m+3) = 240 - k - l) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{240-k} P(N(m) = l) P(N(m+3) - N(m) = k) P(N(600) - N(m+3) = 240 - k - l) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{240-k} \frac{(m\lambda)^l}{l!} e^{-m\lambda} \cdot \frac{(3\lambda)^k}{k!} e^{-3\lambda} \cdot \frac{[\lambda(597-m)]^{240-k-l}}{(240-k-l)!} e^{-\lambda(597-m)} \\ &= \lambda^{240} e^{-600\lambda} \frac{3^k}{k!} \sum_{l=0}^{240-k} \frac{m^l (597-m)^{240-k-l}}{l! (240-k-l)!} \\ &= \lambda^{240} e^{-600\lambda} \frac{3^k 597^{240-k}}{k! (240-k)!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 240, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 597, \end{aligned}$$

$$P(N(600) = 240) = \frac{(600\lambda)^{240}}{240!} e^{-600\lambda},$$

因此, 由 (1) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(N(m+3) - N(m) = k \mid N(600) = 240) \\ &= \frac{P(N(m+3) - N(m) = k, N(600) = 240)}{P(N(600) = 240)} \\ &= \frac{240!}{k! (240-k)!} \left(\frac{3}{600}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{3}{600}\right)^{240-k}, \\ & \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 240, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 597. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

利用以下事实:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty, np_n \rightarrow \lambda} \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} p_n^k (1-p_n)^{n-k} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3)$$

可将 (2) 中概率表为

$$\begin{aligned} & P(N(m+3) - N(m) = k \mid N(600) = 240) \\ & \approx \frac{(240 \cdot 3/600)^k}{k!} e^{-240 \cdot 3/600} = \frac{(6/5)^k}{k!} e^{-6/5}, \end{aligned}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 240, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 597. \quad (4)$$

根据 (2) 和 (4) 计算可得

k	精确值	近似值	k	精确值	近似值
0	0.3003	0.3012	6	0.0012	0.0012
1	0.3622	0.3614	7	0.0002	0.0002
2	0.2175	0.2169	8	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0867	0.0867	9	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0258	0.0260	10	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.0061	0.0062	11	0.0000	0.0000

■

8. 令  $\{N_i(t) : t \geq 0\}, i = 1, \dots, n$  为  $n$  个独立的分别有强度参数  $\lambda_i, i = 1, \dots, n$  的 Poisson 过程, 记  $T$  为在全部  $n$  个过程中至少发生了一件事实的时刻, 试求  $T$  的分布.

**解** 由题意可知

$$\{T > t\} = \{N_i(t) = 0, i = 1, \dots, n\}, \quad t > 0,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} P(T > t) &= P(N_i(t) = 0, i = 1, \dots, n) \\ &= P(N_1(t) = 0) \cdots P(N_n(t) = 0) \\ &= e^{-t \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i}, \quad t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

因而,  $T$  的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_T(t) &= 1 - P(T > t) \\ &= 1 - e^{-t \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i}, \quad t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

密度函数为

$$f_T(t) = \frac{dF_T(t)}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \cdot e^{-t \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i}, \quad t > 0.$$

这说明了  $T$  服从参数为  $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$  的指数分布. ■

8. 设  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是强度为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 过程. 给定  $N(t) = n$ , 试求第  $r$  个事件发生的时刻  $W_r$  的条件密度函数  $f_{W_r|N(t)}(w_r | n), r = 1, \dots, n$ .

**解** 注意到

$$\{W_r \leq w_r\} = \{N(w_r) \geq r\}, \quad r = 1, \dots, n,$$

因而有

$$P(W_r \leq w_r | N(t) = n) = P(N(w_r) \geq r | N(t) = n)$$

$$= \frac{P(N(w_r) \geq r, N(t) = n)}{P(N(t) = n)}, \quad w_r, t > 0. \quad (1)$$

而当  $0 < w_r < t$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(N(w_r) \geq r, N(t) = n) \\ &= \sum_{k=r}^n P(N(w_r) = k, N(t) = n) \\ &= \sum_{k=r}^n P(N(w_r) = k, N(t) - N(w_r) = n - k) \\ &= \sum_{k=r}^n P(N(w_r) = k) P(N(t) - N(w_r) = n - k) \\ &= \sum_{k=r}^n \frac{(\lambda w_r)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda w_r} \cdot \frac{[\lambda(t - w_r)]^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda(t-w_r)} \\ &= \lambda^n e^{-\lambda t} \sum_{k=r}^n \frac{w_r^k (t - w_r)^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!}, \quad r = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

又

$$P(N(t) = n) = \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots. \quad (3)$$

将 (2) 和 (3) 代入 (1) 中可得

$$\begin{aligned} P(W_r \leq w_r \mid N(t) = n) &= \frac{1}{t^n} \sum_{k=r}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} w_r^k (t - w_r)^{n-k}, \\ & \quad 0 < w_r < t, r = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{w_r} u^{r-1} (t - u)^{n-r} du &= \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{w_r} (t - u)^{n-r} d(u^r) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} w_r^r (t - w_r)^{n-r} + \frac{n-r}{r} \int_0^{w_r} u^r (t - u)^{n-r-1} du \\ &= \dots \dots \dots \\ &= (r-1)!(n-r)! \sum_{k=r}^n \frac{w_r^r (t - w_r)^{n-r}}{k!(n-k)!}, \\ & \quad 0 < w_r < t, r = 1, \dots, n, \end{aligned}$$

将其代入 (4) 中得

$$\begin{aligned} P(W_r \leq w_r \mid N(t) = n) &= \frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!t^n} \int_0^{w_r} u^{r-1} (t - u)^{n-r} du, \\ & \quad 0 < w_r < t, r = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

这说明了, 定  $N(t) = n, W_r$  的条件密度函数为

$$f_{W_r|N(t)}(w_r \mid n) = \frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!t^n} w_r^{r-1} (t - w_r)^{n-r}, \quad 0 < w_r < t, r = 1, \dots, n.$$



9. 考虑参数为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 过程  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$ , 若每一事件独立地以概率  $p$  被观察到, 并将观察到的过程记为  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$ . 试问  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是什么过程?  $\{N(t) - N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  呢?  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  与  $\{N(t) - N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是否独立?

**解** 由题设易知

$$(i) N_1(0) = 0;$$

(ii)  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一独立增量过程.

往证

(iii) 对  $0 \leq s < t$ ,  $N_1(t) - N_1(s)$  服从参数为  $\lambda p(t-s)$  的 Poisson 分布. 从而, 由 (i)–(iii) 可知,  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一参数为  $\lambda p$  的 Poisson 过程. 其实, 对  $0 \leq s < t$ , 有

$$P(N_1(t) - N_1(s) = m \mid N(t) - N(s) = n) = \binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{n-m},$$

$$m = 0, 1, \dots, n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

而由  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是参数为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 过程可知, 对  $0 \leq s < t$ , 有

$$P(N(t) - N(s) = n) = \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (2)$$

故由 (1) 和 (2) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(N_1(t) - N_1(s) = m) \\ &= \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} P(N_1(t) - N_1(s) = m \mid N(t) - N(s) = n) P(N(t) - N(s) = n) \\ &= \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{n-m} \cdot \frac{[\lambda(t-s)]^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \\ &= \frac{p^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^{n-m} [\lambda(t-s)]^n}{(n-m)!} \\ &= \frac{[\lambda p(t-s)]^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda p(t-s)}, \quad m = 0, 1, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

这即说明了, 对  $0 \leq s < t$ ,  $N_1(t) - N_1(s)$  服从参数为  $\lambda p(t-s)$  的 Poisson 分布.

注意到若  $n$  个随机事件  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  独立, 则  $n$  个随机事件  $\bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_n$  也独立, 其中  $\bar{A}_i$  等于  $A_i$  或等于  $A_i$  的对立事件,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , 因而,  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  与  $\{N(t) - N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  独立. 由  $N_1(t)$  和  $N(t) - N_1(t)$  的对称性可知,  $\{N(t) - N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一参数为  $\lambda(1-p)$  的 Poisson 过程. ■

10. 公路上到达某加油站的卡车服从参数为  $\lambda_1$  的 Poisson 过程  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$ , 而到达的小汽车服从参数为  $\lambda_2$  的 Poisson 过程  $\{N_2(t) : t \geq 0\}$ , 且  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  与  $\{N_2(t) : t \geq 0\}$  独立. 试问  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\} \triangleq \{N_1(t) + N_2(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是什么过程? 并计算在总车流数  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  中, 卡车首先到达的概率.

**解** 首先, 由题设易知,  $N(0) = 0$ .

其次, 由于  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  与  $\{N_2(t) : t \geq 0\}$  独立, 因此, 对任意  $0 \leq t_1 < \cdots < t_n, n$  维随机向量  $(N_1(t_1), \cdots, N_1(t_n))$  与  $(N_2(t_1), \cdots, N_2(t_n))$  独立, 从而,  $n-1$  维随机向量  $(N_1(t_2) - N_1(t_1), \cdots, N_1(t_n) - N_1(t_{n-1}))$  与  $(N_2(t_2) - N_2(t_1), \cdots, N_2(t_n) - N_2(t_{n-1}))$  独立, 而  $N_1(t_2) - N_1(t_1), \cdots, N_1(t_n) - N_1(t_{n-1})$  独立,  $N_2(t_2) - N_2(t_1), \cdots, N_2(t_n) - N_2(t_{n-1})$  独立, 故  $N_1(t_2) - N_1(t_1), \cdots, N_1(t_n) - N_1(t_{n-1}), N_2(t_2) - N_2(t_1), \cdots, N_2(t_n) - N_2(t_{n-1})$  独立, 因而,  $N(t_2) - N(t_1), \cdots, N(t_n) - N(t_{n-1})$  独立. 这说明了,  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一独立增量过程.

最后, 对任意  $0 \leq s < t$ , 由于  $N_1(t) - N_1(s)$  服从参数为  $\lambda_1(t-s)$  的 Poisson 分布,  $N_2(t) - N_2(s)$  服从参数为  $\lambda_2(t-s)$  的 Poisson 分布, 且  $N_1(t) - N_1(s)$  与  $N_2(t) - N_2(s)$  独立, 因此,  $N(t) - N(s)$  服从参数为  $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(t-s)$  的 Poisson 分布. 故  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是一参数为  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  的 Poisson 过程.

以  $U_1$  和  $V_1$  分别表示在过程  $\{N_1(t) : t \geq 0\}$  和  $\{N_2(t) : t \geq 0\}$  中第一辆车达到的时刻, 则  $U_1$  和  $V_1$  独立, 分别服从参数为  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  的指数分布. 所求卡车首先到达的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(U_1 < V_1) &= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \iint_{u, v > 0, u < v} e^{-(\lambda_1 u + \lambda_2 v)} du dv \\ &= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_1 u} du \int_u^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_2 v} dv \\ &= \lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u} du \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}. \end{aligned}$$

■

11. 冲击模型 (Shock Model) 记  $N(t)$  为某系统到时刻  $t$  受到的冲击次数, 这是参数为  $\lambda$  的 Poisson 过程. 设第  $k$  次冲击对系统的损害大小  $Y_k$  服从参数为  $\mu$  的指数分布,  $Y_k, k = 1, 2, \cdots$  独立同分布. 记  $X(t)$  为系统所受到的总损害, 当损害超过一定的极限  $\alpha$  时, 系统就不能运行, 寿命终止. 记  $T$  为系统寿命. 试求该系统的平均寿命  $E(T)$ , 并对所得结果作出直观解释.

**解** 注意到

$$\{T > t\} = \{X(t) \leq \alpha\}, \quad t > 0,$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} P(T > t) &= P(X(t) \leq \alpha) = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N(t)} Y_k \leq \alpha\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N(t)} Y_k \leq \alpha, N(t) = n\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N(t)} Y_k \leq \alpha \mid N(t) = n\right) P(N(t) = n) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \leq \alpha \mid N(t) = n\right) P(N(t) = n) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \leq \alpha\right) P(N(t) = n), \quad t > 0. \quad (1)$$

而由于  $Y_k, k = 1, 2, \dots$  独立同分布,  $Y_1$  服从参数为  $\mu$  的指数分布, 因此,  $S_n \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$  具有密度函数

$$f_{S_n}(s) = \frac{\mu^n}{(n-1)!} s^{n-1} e^{-\mu s}, \quad s > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

故

$$P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \leq \alpha\right) = \frac{\mu^n}{(n-1)!} \int_0^\alpha s^{n-1} e^{-\mu s} ds, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (2)$$

又

$$P(N(t) = n) = \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots. \quad (3)$$

将 (2) 和 (3) 代入 (1) 中得

$$P(T > t) = e^{-\lambda t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda \mu t)^n}{n!(n-1)!} \int_0^\alpha s^{n-1} e^{-\mu s} ds, \quad t > 0.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} E(T) &= \int_0^{+\infty} P(T > t) dt \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\mu \lambda)^n}{n!(n-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} t^n e^{-\lambda t} dt \cdot \int_0^\alpha s^{n-1} e^{-\mu s} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^n}{(n-1)!} \int_0^\alpha s^{n-1} e^{-\mu s} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^\alpha e^{-\mu s} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^n}{(n-1)!} s^{n-1} ds \\ &= \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \int_0^\alpha ds = \frac{\mu \alpha}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

这说明了, 若  $\lambda$  越大 (即系统所受冲击越频繁),  $\mu$  越小 (即每次冲击所造成的平均损害越大),  $\alpha$  越小 (即系统所能承受的损害极限越小), 则系统的平均寿命越短. 这是符合常识的. ■

12. 令  $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$  是强度函数为  $\lambda(t)$  的非齐次 Poisson 过程,  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  为事件间的时间间隔.

- (i)  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  是否独立?
- (ii)  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  是否同分布?
- (iii) 试求  $(X_1, X_2)$  的分布.

**解** 注意到

$$\{W_k \leq t\} = \{N(t) \geq k\}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

因此,  $(W_1, W_2)$  的联合分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{(W_1, W_2)}(t_1, t_2) &= P(W_1 \leq t_1, W_2 \leq t_2) \\
 &= P(N(t_1) \geq 1, N(t_2) \geq 2) \\
 &= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^k P(N(t_1) = l, N(t_2) = k), \quad 0 \leq t_1 < t_2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

而对  $1 \leq l \leq k, 0 \leq t_1 < t_2$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(N(t_1) = l, N(t_2) = k) &= P(N(t_1) = l, N(t_2) - N(t_1) = k - l) \\
 &= P(N(t_1) = l)P(N(t_2) - N(t_1) = k - l) \\
 &= \frac{m(t_1)^l}{l!} e^{-m(t_1)} \cdot \frac{[m(t_2) - m(t_1)]^{k-l}}{(k-l)!} e^{-[m(t_2) - m(t_1)]} \\
 &= \frac{m(t_1)^l [m(t_2) - m(t_1)]^{k-l}}{l!(k-l)!} e^{-m(t_2)},
 \end{aligned}$$

将其代入 (1) 中得

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{(W_1, W_2)}(t_1, t_2) &= e^{-m(t_2)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{l=1}^k \binom{k}{l} m(t_1)^l [m(t_2) - m(t_1)]^{k-l} \\
 &= e^{-m(t_2)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} m(t_1)^l [m(t_2) - m(t_1)]^{k-l} - [m(t_2) - m(t_1)]^k \right\} \\
 &= e^{-m(t_2)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \{ m(t_2)^k - [m(t_2) - m(t_1)]^k \} \\
 &= e^{-m(t_2)} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{m(t_2)^k - [m(t_2) - m(t_1)]^k}{k!} - m(t_1) \right\} \\
 &= e^{-m(t_2)} \{ e^{m(t_2)} - e^{m(t_2) - m(t_1)} - m(t_1) \} \\
 &= 1 - e^{-m(t_1)} - m(t_1)e^{-m(t_2)}, \quad 0 \leq t_1 < t_2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

故  $(W_1, W_2)$  的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{(W_1, W_2)}(t_1, t_2) &= \frac{\partial^2 F_{(W_1, W_2)}(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} \\
 &= \lambda(t_1)\lambda(t_2)e^{-m(t_2)}, \quad 0 \leq t_1 < t_2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

由于

$$W_1 = X_1, \quad W_2 = X_1 + X_2,$$

因此从  $(W_1, W_2)$  到  $(X_1, X_2)$  的 Jacob 行列式为

$$\frac{\partial(W_1, W_2)}{\partial(X_1, X_2)} = 1,$$

因而, 由 (3) 可得  $(X_1, X_2)$  的联合密度函数为

$$f_{(X_1, X_2)}(t_1, t_2) = \lambda(t_1)\lambda(t_1 + t_2)e^{-m(t_1 + t_2)}, \quad t_1, t_2 > 0. \tag{4}$$

这说明了,一般地,  $X_1$  与  $X_2$  不独立, 且  $X_1$  的密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X_1}(t_1) &= \lambda(t_1) \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda(t_1 + t_2) e^{-m(t_1+t_2)} dt_2 \\ &= \lambda(t_1) [e^{-m(t_1)} - e^{-m(+\infty)}], \quad t_1 > 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中  $e^{-m(+\infty)}$  由下式确定:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_0^{+\infty} f_{X_1}(t_1) dt_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda(t_1) [e^{-m(t_1)} - e^{-m(+\infty)}] dt_1 \\ &= 1 - [m(+\infty) + 1] e^{-m(+\infty)}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$e^{-m(+\infty)} = 0.$$

将其代入 (5) 中得

$$f_{X_1}(t_1) = \lambda(t_1) e^{-m(t_1)}, \quad t_1 > 0, \quad (6)$$

进而, 由 (4) 知,  $X_2$  的密度函数为

$$f_{X_2}(t_2) = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda(t_1) \lambda(t_1 + t_2) e^{-m(t_1+t_2)} dt_1, \quad t_2 > 0, \quad (7)$$

■

13. 考虑对所有  $t \geq 0$ , 强度函数  $\lambda(t)$  均大于 0 的非齐次 Poisson 过程  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ . 令  $m(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(u) du, t \geq 0$ ,  $m(t)$  的反函数记为  $l(t), t \geq 0$ , 记  $N_1(t) = N(l(t)), t \geq 0$ . 试证:  $\{N_1(t), t \geq 0\}$  是通常的 Poisson 过程, 并求其强度.

**解** 首先,  $N_1(0) = N(l(0)) = N(0) = 0$ . 其次, 由题设可知,  $m(t)$  是  $t \geq 0$  的严增函数, 因此其反函数  $l(t)$  也是  $t \geq 0$  的严增函数. 从而, 对任意  $0 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_n$ , 有  $0 \leq l(t_1) < l(t_2) < \cdots < l(t_n)$ , 故由

$$N_1(t_2) - N_1(t_1) = N(l(t_2)) - N(l(t_1)), \cdots, N_1(t_n) - N_1(t_{n-1}) = N(l(t_n)) - N(l(t_{n-1}))$$

及  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  中增量的独立性可知,  $\{N_1(t), t \geq 0\}$  中增量也是独立的. 最后, 对任意  $0 \leq s < t$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} P(N_1(t) - N_1(s) = k) &= P(N(l(t)) - N(l(s)) = k) \\ &= \frac{[m(l(t)) - m(l(s))]^k}{k!} e^{-[m(l(t)) - m(l(s))]}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots \end{aligned}$$

而

$$m(l(t)) = t, \quad t \geq 0,$$

故

$$P(N_1(t) - N_1(s) = k) = \frac{(t-s)^k}{k!} e^{-(t-s)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

综上所述,  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  是一强度为 1 的 Poisson 过程. ■

14. 设  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  是一更新过程, 试判断下述命题的真伪:

$$(i) \{N(t) < k\} = \{W_k > t\},$$

$$(ii) \{N(t) \leq k\} = \{W_k \geq t\},$$

$$(iii) \{N(t) > k\} = \{W_k < t\},$$

其中  $W_k$  是第  $k$  个事件的等待时间,  $k = 1, 2, \dots$ .

**解** 由  $\{W_k \leq t\} = \{N(t) \geq k\}, k = 1, 2, \dots, t \geq 0$  可知

$$(i) \{N(t) < k\} = \overline{\{N(t) \geq k\}} = \overline{\{W_k \leq t\}} = \{W_k > t\}.$$

$$(ii) \{N(t) \leq k\} = \{N(t) < k+1\} = \overline{\{N(t) \geq k+1\}} = \overline{\{W_{k+1} \leq t\}} = \{W_{k+1} > t\}.$$

$$(iii) \{N(t) > k\} = \{N(t) \geq k+1\} = \{W_{k+1} \leq t\}. \blacksquare$$

## 习题 3

1. 对于 Markov 链  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ , 试证条件

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

等价于对所有非负整数  $n$  和  $m$  及所有状态  $i_0, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_m$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\ &= P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_n = i_n). \end{aligned} \quad (0)$$

**证明** 首先证明  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为 Markov 链  $\Leftrightarrow$  对任意非负整数  $n$  和  $k \leq n$ , 任意  $\{n_1, \dots, n_k\} \subset \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$  及任意状态  $i_{n_1}, \dots, i_{n_k}, i, j$ , 均有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_{n_1} = i_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k} = i_{n_k}, X_n = i) \\ &= P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其实,“(1) $\Rightarrow$ { $X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ } 为 Markov 链”是显然的(在(1)中取  $k = n$  即可看出). 往证”{ $X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ } 为 Markov 链 $\Rightarrow$ (1)”. 由  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为 Markov 链知, 对任意非负整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, i, j$ , 均有

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

即

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

因而

$$\frac{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j)}{P(X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j)} = \frac{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i)}{P(X_n = i)}. \quad (2)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n_1} = i_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k} = i_{n_k}, X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{i_m \in \mathcal{X}, m = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, \\ m \neq n_1, \dots, n_k}} P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j), \\ & P(X_{n_1} = i_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k} = i_{n_k}, X_n = i) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{i_m \in \mathcal{X}, m = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, \\ m \neq n_1, \dots, n_k}} P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i) \end{aligned}$$

因而由(2)可得

$$\frac{P(X_{n_1} = i_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k} = i_{n_k}, X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j)}{P(X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j)} = \frac{P(X_{n_1} = i_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k} = i_{n_k}, X_n = i)}{P(X_n = i)},$$

即

$$\frac{P(X_{n_1} = i_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k} = i_{n_k}, X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j)}{P(X_{n_1} = i_{n_1}, \dots, X_{n_k} = i_{n_k}, X_n = i)} = \frac{P(X_n = i, X_{n+1} = j)}{P(X_n = i)},$$

由此立得 (1).

其次, 证明  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为 Markov 链  $\Leftrightarrow (0)$ . ”(0) $\Rightarrow$ ” $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为 Markov 链”是显然的 (在 (0) 中取  $m = 1$  即可看出). 往证” $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为 Markov 链  $\Rightarrow (0)$ ”. 由  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为 Markov 链可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\ &= \frac{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m)}{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n)} \\ &= \frac{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m)}{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1})} \\ & \quad \cdot \frac{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1})}{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n)} \\ &= P(X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \\ & \quad \cdot \frac{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1})}{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n)} \\ &= \dots \\ &= P(X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \cdots P(X_{n+2} = j_2 \mid X_{n+1} = j_1) P(X_{n+1} = j_1 \mid X_n = i_n). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由已证 (1) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_n = i_n) \\ &= \frac{P(X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m)}{P(X_n = i_n)} \\ &= \frac{P(X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m)}{P(X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1})} \\ & \quad \cdot \frac{P(X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1})}{P(X_n = i_n)} \\ &= P(X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \\ & \quad \cdot \frac{P(X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1})}{P(X_n = i_n)} \\ &= \dots \\ &= P(X_{n+m} = j_m \mid X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \cdots P(X_{n+2} = j_2 \mid X_{n+1} = j_1) P(X_{n+1} = j_1 \mid X_n = i_n). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由 (3) 和 (4) 即得 (0). ■

2. 考虑状态空间  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2\}$  上的一个 Markov 链  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ , 其转移概



率矩阵为

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

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

**解** 所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2) \\ &= P(X_2 = 2 \mid X_1 = 1)P(X_1 = 1 \mid X_0 = 0)P(X_0 = 0) \\ &= P_{12}P_{01}p_0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

■

3. 信号传送问题. 信号只有 0, 1 两种, 分为多个阶段传送. 在每一步上出错的概率为  $\alpha$ .  $X_0 = 0$  是送出的信号, 而  $X_n$  是在第  $n$  步接收到的信号. 假定  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一 Markov 链, 其状态空间为  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1\}$ , 转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{00} & P_{01} \\ P_{10} & P_{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1 - \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha \in (0, 1).$$

试求

(a)  $n$  步均不出错的概率  $P(X_1 = 0, \dots, X_n = 0 \mid X_0 = 0), n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

(b)  $n$  步之后传送无误的概率  $P(X_n = 0 \mid X_0 = 0), n = 1, 2, \dots$ .

**解** (a) 所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_1 = 0, \dots, X_n = 0 \mid X_0 = 0) \\ &= P(X_n = 0 \mid X_0 = 0, X_1 = 0, \dots, X_{n-1} = 0)P(X_1 = 0, \dots, X_{n-1} = 0 \mid X_0 = 0) \\ &= P(X_n = 0 \mid X_{n-1} = 0)P(X_1 = 0, \dots, X_{n-1} = 0 \mid X_0 = 0) \\ &= \dots\dots\dots \\ &= P(X_n = 0 \mid X_{n-1} = 0) \cdots P(X_1 = 0 \mid X_0 = 0) \\ &= (1 - \alpha)^n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

(b) 所求概率为

$$P(X_n = 0 \mid X_0 = 0) = P_{00}^{(n)}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$$

其中  $P_{ij}^{(n)}$  为  $n$  步转移概率矩阵

$$P^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{00}^{(n)} & P_{01}^{(n)} \\ P_{10}^{(n)} & P_{11}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} = P^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1 - \alpha \end{pmatrix}^n \quad (2)$$

的元素,  $i, j = 0, 1$ . 注意到

$$P = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 2\alpha \end{pmatrix} T',$$

其中

$$T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

为一正交阵, 因而由 (2) 得

$$\begin{aligned} P^{(n)} &= T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2\alpha \end{pmatrix}^n T' = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (1-2\alpha)^n \end{pmatrix} T' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+(1-2\alpha)^n & 1-(1-2\alpha)^n \\ 1-(1-2\alpha)^n & 1+(1-2\alpha)^n \end{pmatrix}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由此及 (1) 即得

$$P(X_n = 0 \mid X_0 = 0) = \frac{1}{2}[1 + (1-2\alpha)^n], \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

■

4. A, B 两罐总共装着  $N$  个球. 作如下实验: 在时刻  $n$  先从  $N$  个球中等概率地任取一球, 然后从 A, B 两罐中任选一罐, 选中 A 罐的概率为  $p$ , 选中 B 罐的概率为  $q$ ,  $p+q=1$ , 之后再将选出的球放入选好的罐中. 设  $X_n$  为时刻  $n$  时 A 罐中的球数, 试求此 Markov 链  $\{X_n, n=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  的转移概率矩阵.

**解证** 由题设知,  $\{X_n, n=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  的状态空间为  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ . 以  $I_n$  表示在时刻  $n$  从  $N$  个球中等概率地取得一球的结果, 约定

$$I_n = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{在时刻 } n \text{ 从 B 罐中取出一球,} \\ -1, & \text{在时刻 } n \text{ 从 A 罐中取出一球.} \end{cases}$$

由题设可知, 给定  $X_k = i_k, k \in \mathcal{X}, k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$  时,  $I_n$  的条件分布为

$$\begin{cases} P(I_n = 0 \mid X_k = i_k, k=0, 1, \dots, n-1) = P(I_n = 0 \mid X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}) = 1 - \frac{i_{n-1}}{N}, \\ P(I_n = -1 \mid X_k = i_k, k=0, 1, \dots, n-1) = P(I_n = -1 \mid X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}) = \frac{i_{n-1}}{N}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

再以  $J_n$  表示在时刻  $n$  从 A, B 两罐中任选一罐所得的结果, 约定

$$J_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{在时刻 } n \text{ 选中 A 罐,} \\ 0, & \text{在时刻 } n \text{ 选中 B 罐.} \end{cases}$$

由题设可知,  $\{X_n, n=0, 1, 2, \dots, I_n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  与  $\{J_n, n=1, 2, \dots\}$  独立, 且  $J_n$  的分布为

$$\begin{cases} P(J_n = 1) = p, \\ P(J_n = 0) = q. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

此外, 有

$$X_n = X_{n-1} + I_n + J_n, \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad (3)$$

下面往证  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一 Markov 链. 其实, 由 (1) 和 (2) 可知, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_0, \dots, i_{n+1} \in \mathcal{X}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &= P(X_n + I_{n+1} + J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &= P(I_{n+1} + J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &= P(I_{n+1} + J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n, I_{n+1} = 0 \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &\quad + P(I_{n+1} + J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n, I_{n+1} = -1 \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &= P(J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n, I_{n+1} = 0 \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &\quad + P(J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n + 1, I_{n+1} = -1 \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &= P(J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n, I_{n+1} = 0) \\
 &\quad \cdot P(I_{n+1} = 0 \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &\quad + P(J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n + 1 \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n, I_{n+1} = -1) \\
 &\quad \cdot P(I_{n+1} = -1 \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &= P(J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n)(1 - \frac{i_n}{N}) + P(J_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n + 1)\frac{i_n}{N} \\
 &= \begin{cases} p(1 - \frac{i_n}{N}), & i_{n+1} - i_n = 1, \\ q(1 - \frac{i_n}{N}) + p\frac{i_n}{N}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = 0, \\ q\frac{i_n}{N}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = -1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \tag{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_n = i_n) = \begin{cases} p(1 - \frac{i_n}{N}), & i_{n+1} - i_n = 1, \\ q(1 - \frac{i_n}{N}) + p\frac{i_n}{N}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = 0, \\ q\frac{i_n}{N}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = -1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

由此及 (4) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i_n) \\
 &= P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_n = i_n) \\
 &= \begin{cases} p(1 - \frac{i_n}{N}), & i_{n+1} - i_n = 1, \\ q(1 - \frac{i_n}{N}) + p\frac{i_n}{N}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = 0, \\ q\frac{i_n}{N}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = -1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

这说明了,  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一 Markov 链, 且其转移概率矩阵为

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

■

5. 重复掷币一直到连续出现两次正面为止. 假定出现正面的概率是  $p$ , 出现反面的概率是  $q$ ,  $p+q=1$ . 试引入以连续出现次数为状态空间的 Markov 链, 并求平均需要掷多少次实验才会停止.

**解** 以  $I_n$  表示第  $n$  次掷币的结果, 约定

$$I_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } n \text{ 次掷币出现正面,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } n \text{ 次掷币出现反面,} \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$$

则  $\{I_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一独立同分布随机变量序列,  $P(I_1 = 1) = p, P(I_1 = 0) = q$ . 令二维随机向量

$$X_n = (I_n, I_{n+1}), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (2)$$

即  $X_n$  表示相邻第  $n$  和  $n+1$  次掷币的结果,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . 往证  $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  是一状态空间为  $\mathcal{X} = \{(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)\}$  的 Markov 链. 为此, 注意到对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}) \in \mathcal{X}, k = 1, \dots, n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}), k = 1, \dots, n) \\ &= P(I_k = i_{k1}, k = 1, \dots, n, I_{n+1} = i_{n2}) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n P(I_k = i_{k1}) \cdot P(I_{n+1} = i_{n2}) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n (p^{i_{k1}} q^{1-i_{k1}}) \cdot p^{i_{n2}} q^{1-i_{n2}} \\ &= \begin{cases} p^{\sum_{k=1}^n i_{k1} + i_{n2}} q^{n+1 - (\sum_{k=1}^n i_{k1} + i_{n2})}, & i_{k2} = i_{k+1,1}, k = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

因而, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}) \in \mathcal{X}, k = 1, \dots, n+1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = (i_{n+1,1}, i_{n+1,2}) \mid X_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}), k = 1, \dots, n) \\ &= \frac{P(X_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}), k = 1, \dots, n+1)}{P(X_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}), k = 1, \dots, n)} \\ &= \begin{cases} p^{i_{n+1,2}} q^{1-i_{n+1,2}}, & i_{k2} = i_{k+1,1}, k = 1, \dots, n, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

同理可知, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}) \in \mathcal{X}, k = n, n+1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = (i_{n+1,1}, i_{n+1,2}) \mid X_n = (i_{n1}, i_{n2})) \\ &= \begin{cases} p^{i_{n+1,2}} q^{1-i_{n+1,2}}, & i_{n2} = i_{n+1,1}, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

由此及 (4) 可知, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}) \in \mathcal{X}, k = 1, \dots, n+1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = (i_{n+1,1}, i_{n+1,2}) \mid X_k = (i_{k1}, i_{k2}), k = 1, \dots, n) \\ &= P(X_{n+1} = (i_{n+1,1}, i_{n+1,2}) \mid X_n = (i_{n1}, i_{n2})) \\ &= \begin{cases} p^{i_{n+1,2}} q^{1-i_{n+1,2}}, & i_{k2} = i_{k+1,1}, k = 1, \dots, n, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

这说明了,  $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  是一 markov 链, 且其转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & p \\ q & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & p \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (0,0) \\ (0,1) \\ (1,0) \\ (1,1) \end{matrix}. \quad (5)$$

而  $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  的初始分布为

$$P(X_1 = (0,0)) = q^2, \quad P(X_1 = (0,1)) = P(X_1 = (1,0)) = pq, \quad P(X_1 = (1,1)) = p^2. \quad (6)$$

以  $T$  表示在掷币过程中首次连续出现两次正面所需掷币的次数, 即

$$\{T = n\} = \{X_k \neq (1,1), k = 1, \dots, n-2, X_{n-1} = (1,1)\}, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots, \quad (7)$$

因而

$$P(T = 2) = P(X_1 = (1,1)) = p^2, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(T = n) &= P(X_k \neq (1,1), k = 1, \dots, n-2, X_{n-1} = (1,1)) \\ &= \sum_{i_k \in \mathcal{X} - \{(1,1)\}} P(i_k = i_k, k = 1, \dots, n-2, X_n = (1,1)) \\ &= \sum_{i_k \in \mathcal{X} - \{(1,1)\}} P(X_1 = i_1) P_{i_1 i_2} \cdots P_{i_{n-3} i_{n-2}} P_{i_{n-2}, (1,1)}, n = 3, 4, \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

(9) 说明了, 当  $n = 3, 4, \dots$  时,  $P(T = n)$  是三维行向量

$$(q^2, pq, pq) \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q \\ q & p & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{n-3} \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & p \\ q & p & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

的最后一个元素. 而

$$(q^2, pq, pq) \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & p \\ q & p & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (q^2, pq, pq^2, p^2q),$$

因而

$$P(T=3) = p^2q. \quad (10)$$

注意到矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q \\ q & p & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

的 Jordan 分解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q \\ q & p & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{pq(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} \begin{pmatrix} p & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\ -q & q & q \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \cdot \begin{pmatrix} q(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) & 0 & q(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2) \\ -q\lambda_3 & -p\lambda_3 & q(p + \lambda_3) \\ q\lambda_2 & p\lambda_2 & -q(p + \lambda_2) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

其中  $\lambda_2 = \frac{q+\sqrt{q^2+4pq}}{2} \in (0, 1), \lambda_3 = \frac{q-\sqrt{q^2+4pq}}{2} \in (-1, 0)$ , 因而有

$$\begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q \\ q & p & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n = \frac{1}{pq(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} \begin{pmatrix} p & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\ -q & q & q \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^n \end{pmatrix} \\ \cdot \begin{pmatrix} q(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) & 0 & q(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2) \\ -q\lambda_3 & -p\lambda_3 & q(p + \lambda_3) \\ q\lambda_2 & p\lambda_2 & -q(p + \lambda_2) \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_3} \begin{pmatrix} q(\lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n) & p(\lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n) & pq(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1}) \\ q^2(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1}) & pq(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1}) & pq^2(\lambda_2^{n-2} - \lambda_3^{n-2}) \\ q(\lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n) & p(\lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n) & pq(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1}) \end{pmatrix}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (12)$$

故

$$(q^2, pq, pq) \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q \\ q & p & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & p \\ q & p & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{q}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_3} (q^2[pq(1+p)(\lambda_2^{n-2} - \lambda_3^{n-2}) + (1+pq)(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1})]),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& pq[pq(1+p)(\lambda_2^{n-2} - \lambda_3^{n-2}) + (1+pq)(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1})], \\
& pq[\lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n + pq(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1})], \\
& p^2[\lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n + pq(\lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1})], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

由上所述, 有

$$P(T = n) = \frac{p^2 q}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_3} [\lambda_2^{n-3} - \lambda_3^{n-3} + pq(\lambda_2^{n-4} - \lambda_3^{n-4})], \quad n = 4, 5, \dots \quad (13)$$

由 (8), (10) 和 (13) 可知, 为了在掷币过程中连续出现两次正面, 所需掷币的平均次数为

$$\begin{aligned}
E(T) &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} nP(T = n) \\
&= 2p^2 + 3p^2 q + \frac{p^2 q}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_3} \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} n[\lambda_2^{n-3} - \lambda_3^{n-3} + pq(\lambda_2^{n-4} - \lambda_3^{n-4})] \\
&= \frac{1+p}{p^2},
\end{aligned}$$

在上面的求和中, 用到了以下等式

$$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{x^{m-1}[m - (m-1)x]}{(1-x)^2}, \quad |x| < 1, m = 1, 2, \dots$$

■

6. 迷宫问题. 将小鼠放入迷宫中作动物的学习实验, 如图 3.3 所示. 在迷宫的第 7 号小格内放有美味食物而第 8 号小格内则是电击捕鼠装置. 假定当家鼠位于某格时有  $k$  个出口可以离去, 则它总是随机地选择一个, 概率为  $\frac{1}{k}$ , 并假定每一次家鼠只能跑到相邻的小格去. 令  $X_n$  为家鼠在时刻  $n$  时所在小格的号数,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . 试写出过程  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  的转移概率矩阵, 并求出家鼠在遭到电击前能找到食物的概率.

**解** 由题设可知,  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  是一 Markov 链, 其转移概率矩阵为

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

以  $f_{i7}^{(n)}$  表示家鼠从  $X_0 = i$  出发经  $n$  步未受电击首次找到食物的概率, 即

$$f_{i7}^{(n)} = P(X_n = 7, X_k \neq 7, 8, k = 1, \dots, n-1 \mid X_0 = i), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (2)$$

则

$$f_{i7}^{(1)} = P_{i7}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 8,$$

即

$$\begin{cases} f_{07}^{(1)} = f_{27}^{(1)} = f_{37}^{(1)} = f_{57}^{(1)} = f_{67}^{(1)} = f_{77}^{(1)} = f_{87}^{(1)} = 0 \\ f_{17}^{(1)} = f_{47}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

而对  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ ,  $f_{i7}^{(n)}$  是

$$P_{[7,8]} P_{(7,8)[7,8]}^{n-2} P_{(7,8)} \quad (4)$$

的状态  $i$  所在行, 状态 7 所在列交叉位置上的元素,  $i = 0, 1, \dots, 8$ , 其中  $P_{(7,8)}$  表示从  $P$  中删除状态 7, 8 所在行得到的  $7 \times 9$  矩阵,  $P_{[7,8]}$  表示从  $P$  中删除状态 7, 8 所在列得到的  $9 \times 7$  矩阵,  $P_{(7,8),[7,8]}$  表示从  $P$  中删除状态 7, 8 所在行和列得到的  $7 \times 7$  矩阵.

注意到

$$P_{[7,8]} P_{(7,8)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

因此由上所述得

$$\begin{cases} f_{07}^{(2)} = f_{37}^{(2)} = f_{67}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{6}, \\ f_{17}^{(2)} = f_{27}^{(2)} = f_{47}^{(2)} = f_{57}^{(2)} = f_{87}^{(2)} = 0, \\ f_{77}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

进而, 注意到  $P_{(7,8),[7,8]}$  的 Jordan 分解为

$$P_{(7,8),[7,8]} = T J T^{-1}, \quad (6)$$

其中

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & -\lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 & -\lambda_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$



$$J = \text{diag}(0, 0, 0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4), \quad (8)$$

$$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\lambda_1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{\lambda_1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{\lambda_1}{8} \\ \frac{\lambda_2}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{\lambda_2}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{\lambda_2}{8} \\ -\frac{\lambda_3}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} & 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{\lambda_3}{4} \\ \frac{\lambda_4}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{\lambda_4}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

其中  $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \lambda_{3,4} = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 因此

$$P_{[7,8]} P_{(7,8),[7,8]}^n P_{(7,8)} = P_{[7,8]} T J^n T^{-1} P_{(7,8)}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_3^n + \lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^n + \lambda_2 \lambda_4^n) \\ \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} + \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2 \lambda_4^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} + \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2 \lambda_4^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) \\ \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1} - \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1} - \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n - \lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_2 \lambda_3^n + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^n) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^n + \lambda_2 \lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2 \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{9}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2 \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{9}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) & \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{9}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2 \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{9}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\ \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_2 \lambda_3^n + \lambda_1 \lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\ \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) & \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\ \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) & \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_2\lambda_3^n + \lambda_1\lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_2\lambda_3^n + \lambda_1\lambda_4^n) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1\lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1\lambda_4^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1\lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_2\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_1\lambda_4^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2\lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2\lambda_4^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2\lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_1\lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_2\lambda_4^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_1\lambda_3^n + \lambda_2\lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1} + \lambda_1\lambda_3^n + \lambda_2\lambda_4^n) \\
\frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) \\
\frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) & \frac{1}{8}(\lambda_1^{n+1} + \lambda_2^{n+1}) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n - \lambda_3^n - \lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\
\frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1} - \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} - \lambda_3^{n-1} - \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\
\frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} + \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1} + \lambda_3^{n-1} + \lambda_4^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) & \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-1} + \lambda_2^{n-1}) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n + \lambda_3^n + \lambda_4^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) \\
\frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n) & \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^n + \lambda_2^n)
\end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

因而由上所述得

$$\begin{cases} f_{07}^{(n)} = f_{37}^{(n)} = f_{67}^{(n)} = f_{77}^{(n)} = f_{87}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{12}(\lambda_1^{n-2} + \lambda_2^{n-2}), \\ f_{17}^{(n)} = f_{27}^{(n)} = f_{47}^{(n)} = f_{57}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{18}(\lambda_1^{n-3} + \lambda_2^{n-3}), \end{cases} \quad n = 3, 4, \dots \quad (11)$$

若以  $f_{i7}$  表示家鼠从  $X_0 = i$  出发未受电击找到食物的概率, 则

$$f_{i7} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{i7}^{(n)}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 8. \quad (12)$$

由 (3), (5) 和 (11) 易求得

$$\begin{cases} f_{07} = f_{37} = f_{67} = \frac{1}{2}, \\ f_{17} = f_{47} = f_{77} = \frac{2}{3}, \\ f_{27} = f_{57} = f_{87} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

■

7. 设  $Z_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$  是一串独立同分布的离散随机变量, 分布为  $P(Z_n = k) = p_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k = 1$ . 试证  $\{Z_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  是一 Markov 链, 并求其转移概率矩阵.

**解证** 由题设知,  $\{Z_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  的状态空间为  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ , 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意  $i_1, \dots, i_{n+1} \in \mathcal{X}$ , 有

$$P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid Z_1 = i_1, \dots, Z_n = i_n) = P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1}) = p_{i_{n+1}}$$

和

$$P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid Z_n = i_n) = P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1}) = p_{i_{n+1}}.$$

因而

$$P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid Z_1 = i_1, \dots, Z_n = i_n) = P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid Z_n = i_n) = p_{i_{n+1}}.$$

这说明了  $\{Z_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  是一 Markov 链, 且其转移概率矩阵为

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

■

8. 对第 7 题中的  $\{Z_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$ , 令  $X_n = \max\{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}, n = 1, 2, \dots$ , 并约定  $X_0 \equiv 0$ . 试问  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  是否为 Markov 链? 若是, 则求其转移概率矩阵.

**解** 由题设知,  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  的状态空间为  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ . 由于  $P(X_0 = 0) = 1$ , 因此,  $X_0, Z_1, Z_2, \dots$  独立. 对任意  $i_1 \in \mathcal{X}$ , 有

$$P(X_1 = i_1 \mid X_0 = 0) = P(Z_1 = i_1 \mid X_0 = 0) = P(Z_1 = i_1) = p_{i_1}. \quad (1)$$

进而, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意  $i_1, \dots, i_{n+1} \in \mathcal{X}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_0 = 0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) \\ &= \frac{P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = i_{n+1})}{P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n)} \\ &= \frac{P(X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n, X_{n+1} = i_{n+1})}{P(X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n)} \\ &= \frac{P(Z_1 = i_1, \max\{i_1, Z_2\} = i_2, \dots, \max\{i_{n-1}, Z_n\} = i_n, \max\{i_n, Z_{n+1}\} = i_{n+1})}{P(Z_1 = i_1, \max\{i_1, Z_2\} = i_2, \dots, \max\{i_{n-1}, Z_n\} = i_n)} \\ &= P(\max\{i_n, Z_{n+1}\} = i_{n+1}) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & i_n > i_{n+1}, \\ P(Z_{n+1} \leq i_{n+1}), & i_n = i_{n+1}, \\ P(\max\{i_n, Z_{n+1}\} = i_{n+1}), & i_n < i_{n+1} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & i_n > i_{n+1}, \\ P(Z_{n+1} \leq i_{n+1}), & i_n = i_{n+1}, \\ P(\max\{i_n, Z_{n+1}\} = i_{n+1}, Z_{n+1} < i_n) \\ \quad + P(\max\{i_n, Z_{n+1}\} = i_{n+1}, Z_{n+1} \geq i_n), & i_n < i_{n+1} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & i_n > i_{n+1}, \\ P(Z_{n+1} \leq i_{n+1}), & i_n = i_{n+1}, \\ P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1}), & i_n < i_{n+1} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & i_n > i_{n+1}, \\ \sum_{k=0}^{i_{n+1}} p_k, & i_n = i_{n+1}, \\ p_{i_{n+1}}, & i_n < i_{n+1}. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

同理可知, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意  $i_n, i_{n+1} \in \mathcal{X}$ , 有

$$P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_n = i_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & i_n > i_{n+1}, \\ \sum_{k=0}^{i_{n+1}} p_k, & i_n = i_{n+1}, \\ p_{i_{n+1}}, & i_n < i_{n+1}. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

由此及 (2) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_0 = 0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) \\ &= P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_n = i_n). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由此及 (1) 可知,  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一 Markov 链, 且其转移概率矩阵为

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

■

10. 对第 7 题中的  $Z_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$ , 若定义  $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i, n = 1, 2, \dots, X_0 \equiv 0$ , 试证  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一 Markov 链, 并求其转移概率矩阵.

**解** 由题设可知, 对任意状态  $i_1 \in \mathcal{X}$ , 有

$$P(X_1 = i_1 \mid X_0 = 0) = P(X_1 = i_1) = p_{i_1}. \quad (1)$$

进而, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_k, k = 1, \dots, n+1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_0 = 0, X_k = i_k, k = 1, \dots, n) \\ &= P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n \mid X_k = i_k, k = 1, \dots, n) \\ &= P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n) \\ &= \begin{cases} p_{i_{n+1}-i_n}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

同理可知, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_n, i_{n+1}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_n = i_n) = P(Z_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n) \\ &= \begin{cases} p_{i_{n+1}-i_n}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由 (1),(2) 和 (3) 即知,  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一 Markov 链, 且其转移概率矩阵为

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

■

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  $f_{00}^{(n)}, n = 1, 2, \dots$  及  $f_{00}$ .

**解** 首先,  $f_{00}^{(1)} = P_{00} = 0$ . 其次, 对  $n \geq 2$ ,  $f_{00}^{(n)}$  是矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^{n-2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

的 (1,1)-元,  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . 而

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2^n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots,$$

因而

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2^{n+2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{2^{n+2}} \\ \frac{1}{2^n} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2^n} \\ \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \\ \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$f_{00}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad f_{00}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{8}, \quad f_{00}^{(n)} = \frac{5}{2^n}, n = 4, 5, \dots$$

从而

$$f_{00} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{00}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2^n} = 1.$$

■

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), 比如结果 FSSFFFSF 中共有两个成功游程和三个失败游程. 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  $n$  次试验失败则  $X_n = 0$ ),  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . 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.

**解证** 若以  $I_n$  表示第  $n$  次试验的结果, 约定

$$I_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } n \text{ 次试验成功,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } n \text{ 次试验失败,} \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$$

则  $\{I_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  为一独立同分布随机变量序列,  $P(I_n = 1) = p$ ,  $P(I_n = 0) = q$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , 且

$$X_n = \sum_{k=1}^n I_k, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (2)$$

往证  $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  是状态空间为  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  的 Markov 链. 其实, 对任意正整数  $n$  及任意状态  $i_1, \dots, i_{n+1} \in \mathcal{X}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) \\
&= P(I_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n \mid X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) \\
&= P(I_{n+1} = i_{n+1} - i_n) \\
&= \begin{cases} p^{i_{n+1}-i_n} q^{1-(i_{n+1}-i_n)}, & i_{n+1} - i_n = 0, 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad i_k = 0, 1, \dots, k, k = 1, \dots, n+1.
\end{aligned}$$

这说明了  $P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} \mid X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n)$  只与  $i_n$  和  $i_{n+1}$  有关, 因而  $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  为 Markov 链, 且其转移概率阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & q & p & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & q & p & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q & p & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \end{matrix}. \quad (3)$$

往求  $f_{00}^{(n)}, n = 1, 2, \dots$ . 首先, 有

$$f_{00}^{(1)} = P_{00} = q. \quad (4)$$

其次,  $f_{00}^{(n)}$  是

$$\begin{aligned} P_{[0]} P_{(0)[0]}^{n-2} P_{(0)} &= \begin{pmatrix} p e_1 \\ P \end{pmatrix} P^{n-2}(0, P) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & p e_1 P^{n-1} \\ 0 & P^n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

的状态 0 所在行, 状态 0 所在列交叉位置上的元素  $0, n = 2, 3, \dots$ , 其中  $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$ , 即

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = 0, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots. \quad (5)$$

由 (4) 和 (5) 可得返回状态 0 的时间  $T$  的分布为

$$\begin{cases} P(T = 1 \mid X_m = 0) = f_{00}^{(1)} = q, \\ P(T = n \mid X_m = 0) = f_{00}^{(n)} = 0, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots \\ P(T = +\infty \mid X_m = 0) = p, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

这说明了状态 0 是瞬过的, 且  $E(T \mid X_m = 0) = +\infty$ . ■

16. 考虑一生长与灾害模型. 这类 Markov 链  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  有状态  $0, 1, 2, \dots$ . 当过程处于状态  $i$  时既可能以概率  $p_i$  转移到状态  $i+1$  (生长), 也可能以概率  $q_i = 1 - p_i$  落回状态 0 (灾害),  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ . 而从状态 0 又必然“无中生有”, 即  $P_{01} = 1$ .

(a) 试证所有状态为常返的条件是  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n) = 0$ .

(b) 若此链是常返的, 试求其为零常返的条件.

**解证** (a) 注意到  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  的转移概率阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_2 & 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \end{matrix}. \quad (1)$$

由此可知, 在状态空间  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  中的任意两个状态  $i$  和  $j (> i)$  依以下方式互达:

$$i \xrightarrow{p_i} i+1 \xrightarrow{p_{i+1}} \dots \xrightarrow{p_{j-1}} j \xrightarrow{q_j} 0 \xrightarrow{1} 1 \xrightarrow{p_1} \dots \xrightarrow{p_{i-1}} i. \quad (2)$$

因而, 为了证明所有状态均常返  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n) = 0$ , 只需证明状态 0 常返  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n) = 0$ . 为此往求  $f_{00}^{(n)}, n = 1, 2, \dots$ . 首先, 有

$$f_{00}^{(1)} = P_{00} = 0. \quad (3)$$

其次,  $f_{00}^{(2)}$  是

$$\begin{aligned} P_{[0]} P_{(0)} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_2 & 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_1 q_2 & 0 & 0 & p_1 p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_2 q_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_2 p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

的状态 0 所在行, 状态 0 所在列交叉位置上的元素, 即

$$f_{00}^{(2)} = q_1. \quad (4)$$

最后, 对  $n = 3, 4, \dots$ ,  $f_{00}^{(n)}$  是

$$\begin{aligned} &P_{[0]} P_{(0)[0]}^{n-2} P_{(0)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}^{n-2} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_2 & 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

的状态 0 所在行, 状态 0 所在列交叉位置上的元素,  $n = 3, 4, \dots$ . 而

$$\begin{aligned} P_{(0)[0]}^n &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}^n \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & p_1 \cdots p_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & 0 & p_2 \cdots p_{n+1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & 0 & 0 & p_3 \cdots p_{n+2} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$



因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P_{[0]} P_{(0)[0]}^n P_{(0)} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & p_1 \cdots p_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & 0 & p_2 \cdots p_{n+1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & 0 & 0 & p_3 \cdots p_{n+2} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad \cdot \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_2 & 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & p_1 \cdots p_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & 0 & p_1 \cdots p_{n+1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n \uparrow} & 0 & 0 & p_2 \cdots p_{n+2} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_2 & 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ q_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \cdots p_n q_{n+1} & \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n+1 \uparrow} & p_1 \cdots p_{n+1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_1 \cdots p_{n+1} q_{n+2} & \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n+1 \uparrow} & 0 & p_1 \cdots p_{n+2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_2 \cdots p_{n+2} q_{n+3} & \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n+1 \uparrow} & 0 & 0 & p_2 \cdots p_{n+3} & 0 & \cdots \\ p_3 \cdots p_{n+3} q_{n+4} & \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{n+1 \uparrow} & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 \cdots p_{n+4} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \\
 &\quad n = 1, 2, \cdots,
 \end{aligned}$$

故由上所述得

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} q_{n-1}, \quad n = 3, 4, \cdots \quad (5)$$

由 (3), (4) 和 (5) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{00} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{00}^{(n)} = q_1 + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} (p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} q_{n-1}) \\
 &= 1 - p_1 + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} [p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} - p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}] \\
 &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_1 \cdots p_n), \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

由此即得状态 0 常返  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n) = 0$ .

(b) 由 (a) 中 (3), (4) 和 (5) 可知状态 0 的平均常返时为

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_0 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{00}^{(n)} = 2q_1 + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} (np_1 \cdots p_{n-2} q_{n-1}) \\ &= 2(1 - p_1) + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} n[p_1 \cdots p_{n-2} - p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}]\end{aligned}$$

21. 分支过程  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$  中一个个体产生后代的分布为

$$\begin{aligned}P(Z_{ni} = 0) &= \frac{1}{8}, P(Z_{ni} = 1) = \frac{1}{2}, P(Z_{ni} = 2) = \frac{1}{4}, P(Z_{ni} = 3) = \frac{1}{8}, \\ i &= 1, \cdots, X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots,\end{aligned}\quad (0)$$

试求第  $n$  代总数  $X_n$  的均值和方差及群体消亡的概率.

**解** 由 (0) 可得第一代总数  $X_1$  的生成函数为

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_1(s) &= E(s^{Z_{01}}) = \sum_{k=0}^3 s^k P(Z_{01} = k) \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(1 + 4s + 2s^2 + s^3), \quad s \in (-\infty, +\infty),\end{aligned}$$

因而群体消亡的概率  $\pi$  满足

$$\frac{1}{8}(1 + 4\pi + 2\pi^2 + \pi^3) = \pi,$$

即

$$(\pi - 1)(\pi^2 + 3\pi - 1) = 0,$$

解之得  $\pi = \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2}$ . 由 (0) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= E(Z_{01}) = 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{11}{8}, \\ E(Z_{01}^2) &= 0^2 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{21}{8}, \\ \sigma^2 &= Var(Z_{01}) = E(Z_{01}^2) - [E(Z_{01})]^2 = \frac{47}{64},\end{aligned}$$

因而,  $X_n$  的均值为

$$\mu_X(n) = E(X_n) = \mu^n = \left(\frac{11}{8}\right)^n,$$

方差为

$$\begin{aligned}R_X(n, n) &= Var(X_n) = \sigma^2 \mu^{n-1} \frac{1 - \mu^n}{1 - \mu} \\ &= \frac{47}{24} \left[ \left(\frac{11}{8}\right)^{2n-1} - \left(\frac{11}{8}\right)^{n-1} \right], \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots.\end{aligned}$$

22. 若单一个体产生后代的分布为  $P(Z_{01} = 0) = q, P(Z_{01} = 1) = p, p + q = 1$ , 并假定过程开始时的祖先数  $X_0 \equiv 1$ , 试求分支过程  $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  的第  $n$  代总数  $X_n$  的分布.

**解** 由题设可知第一代总数  $X_1$  的生成函数为

$$\phi_1(s) = E(s^{Z_{01}}) = s^0 P(Z_{01} = 0) + s^1 P(Z_{01} = 1) = q + ps, \quad s \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

第二代总数  $X_2$  的生成函数为

$$\phi_2(s) = \phi_1(\phi_1(s)) = q + p(q + ps) = 1 - p^2 + p^2s, \quad s \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

第三代总数  $X_3$  的生成函数为

$$\phi_3(s) = \phi_2(\phi_1(s)) = 1 - p^2 + p^2(q + ps) = 1 - p^3 + p^3s, \quad s \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

.....

第  $n$  代总数  $X_n$  的生成函数为

$$\phi_n(s) = \phi_{n-1}(\phi_1(s)) = 1 - p^n + p^n s, \quad s \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

这说明了  $X_n$  的分布为

$$P(X_n = 0) = 1 - p^n, \quad P(X_n = 1) = p^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

23. 一时齐连续时间 Markov 链有 0 和 1 两个状态, 在状态 0 和 1 的逗留时间服从参数为  $\lambda > 0$  及  $\mu > 0$  的指数分布. 试求在时刻 0 从状态 0 起始,  $t$  时刻处于状态 0 的概率  $P_{00}(t)$ .

**解** 以  $T_0$  表示从  $X(0) = 0$  起始逗留状态 0 的时间,  $T_{2n+1}$  表示从  $T_{2n} = t_{2n}$  起始逗留状态 1 的时间,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ,  $T_{2n}$  表示从  $T_{2n-1} = t_{2n-1}$  起始逗留状态 0 的时间,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . 由题设可知, 给定  $X(0) = 0$  时,  $T_0$  的条件密度函数为

$$f_{T_0|X(0)}(t_0 | 0) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t_0}, \quad t_0 > 0,$$

给定  $(X(0), T_0) = (0, t_0)$  时,  $T_1$  的条件密度函数为

$$f_{T_1|(X(0), T_0)}(t_1 | (0, t_0)) = \mu e^{-\mu t_1}, \quad t_1 > 0,$$

给定  $(X(0), T_0, T_1) = (0, t_0, t_1)$  时,  $T_2$  的条件密度函数为

$$f_{T_2|(X(0), T_0, T_1)}(t_2 | (0, t_0, t_1)) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t_2}, \quad t_2 > 0,$$

.....

给定  $(X(0), T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n}) = (0, t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n})$  时,  $T_{2n+1}$  的条件密度函数为

$$f_{T_{2n+1}|(X(0), T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n})}(t_{2n+1} | (0, t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n})) = \mu e^{-\mu t_{2n+1}}, \quad t_{2n+1} > 0,$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

给定  $(X(0), T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n-1}) = (0, t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n-1})$  时,  $T_{2n}$  的条件密度函数为

$$f_{T_{2n}|(X(0), T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n-1})}(t_{2n} | (0, t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n-1})) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t_{2n}}, \quad t_{2n} > 0, \\ n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

因而, 给定  $X(0) = 0$  时, 随机向量  $(T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n})$  的条件密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} & f_{(T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n})|X(0)}(t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n} | 0) \\ &= f_{T_0|X(0)}(t_0 | 0) f_{T_1|X(0), T_0}(t_1 | (0, t_0)) f_{T_2|X(0), T_0, T_1}(t_2 | (0, t_0, t_1)) \cdots \\ & \quad \cdot f_{T_{2n}|X(0), T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n-1}}(t_{2n} | (0, t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n-1})) \\ &= \lambda^{n+1} \mu^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=0}^n t_{2k}} e^{-\mu \sum_{k=1}^n t_{2k-1}}, \quad t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n} > 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

给定  $X(0) = 0$  时, 随机向量  $(T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n-1})$  的条件密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} & f_{(T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n-1})|X(0)}(t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n-1} | 0) \\ &= f_{T_0|X(0)}(t_0 | 0) f_{T_1|X(0), T_0}(t_1 | (0, t_0)) f_{T_2|X(0), T_0, T_1}(t_2 | (0, t_0, t_1)) \cdots \\ & \quad \cdot f_{T_{2n-1}|X(0), T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{2n-2}}(t_{2n-1} | (0, t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n-2})) \\ &= \lambda^n \mu^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} t_{2k}} e^{-\mu \sum_{k=1}^n t_{2k-1}}, \quad t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2n-1} > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

(1) 和 (2) 表明了, 给定  $X(0) = 0$  时,  $T_0, T_1, T_2, \dots$ , 互相条件独立, 且

$$T_{2n} | X(0) = 0 \sim P(\lambda), \quad T_{2n+1} | X(0) = 0 \sim P(\mu), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (3)$$

其中  $P(\lambda)$  表示参数为  $\lambda$  的指数分布. 若记

$$W_n = \sum_{k=0}^n T_k, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (4)$$

则从  $X(0) = 0$  起始于时刻  $t$  处处于状态 0 的事件为

$$\{X(0) = 0, X(t) = 0\} = \{W_0 > t\} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \{W_{2n} > t, W_{2n-1} \leq t\},$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} P_{00}(t) &= P(X(t) = 0 | X(0) = 0) \\ &= P(W_0 > t | X(0) = 0) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(W_{2n} > t, W_{2n-1} \leq t | X(0) = 0) \\ &= P(W_0 > t | X(0) = 0) \\ & \quad + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (P(W_{2n} > t | X(0) = 0) - P(W_{2n-1} > t | X(0) = 0)), \quad t > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

若记

$$U_n = \sum_{k=0}^n T_{2k}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad V_n = \sum_{k=1}^n T_{2k-1}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (6)$$

则由 (4) 得

$$W_{2n} = U_n + V_n, \quad W_{2n-1} = U_{n-1} + V_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (7)$$

而由 (3) 可知, 给定  $X(0) = 0$  时,  $U_n$  与  $V_n$  条件独立, 且

$$f_{U_n|X(0)=0}(u | 0) = \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{n!} u^n e^{-\lambda u}, \quad u > 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (8)$$

$$f_{V_n|X(0)=0}(v | 0) = \frac{\mu^n}{(n-1)!} v^{n-1} e^{-\mu v}, \quad v > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (9)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & P(W_{2n} > t | X(0) = 0) \\ &= P(U_n + V_n > t | X(0) = 0) \\ &= 1 - \frac{\lambda^{n+1} \mu^n}{n!(n-1)!} \iint_{u,v>0, u+v \leq t} u^n v^{n-1} e^{-(\lambda u + \mu v)} du dv \\ &= 1 - \frac{\lambda^{n+1} \mu^n}{n!(n-1)!} \int_0^t v^{n-1} e^{-\mu v} dv \int_0^{t-v} u^n e^{-\lambda u} du, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & P(W_{2n-1} > t | X(0) = 0) \\ &= P(U_{n-1} + V_n > t | X(0) = 0) \\ &= 1 - \frac{(\lambda \mu)^n}{[(n-1)!]^2} \iint_{u,v>0, u+v \leq t} (uv)^{n-1} e^{-(\lambda u + \mu v)} du dv \\ &= 1 - \frac{(\lambda \mu)^n}{[(n-1)!]^2} \int_0^t v^{n-1} e^{-\mu v} dv \int_0^{t-v} u^{n-1} e^{-\lambda u} du, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} & P(W_{2n} > t | X(0) = 0) - P(W_{2n-1} > t | X(0) = 0) \\ &= \frac{(\lambda \mu)^n}{[(n-1)!]^2} \int_0^t v^{n-1} e^{-\mu v} dv \int_0^{t-v} u^{n-1} e^{-\lambda u} du \\ &\quad - \frac{\lambda^{n+1} \mu^n}{n!(n-1)!} \int_0^t v^{n-1} e^{-\mu v} dv \int_0^{t-v} u^n e^{-\lambda u} du. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t-v} u^n e^{-\lambda u} du &= -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{t-v} u^n d e^{-\lambda u} \\ &= \frac{n}{\lambda} \int_0^{t-v} u^{n-1} e^{-\lambda u} du - \frac{1}{\lambda} (t-v)^n e^{-\lambda(t-v)}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

因而由 (10) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & P(W_{2n} > t \mid X(0) = 0) - P(W_{2n-1} > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\ &= \frac{(\lambda\mu)^n}{n!(n-1)!} \int_0^t v^{n-1}(t-v)^n e^{-[\mu v + \lambda(t-v)]} dv, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

将其代入 (5) 中得

$$P_{00}(t) = e^{-\lambda t} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda\mu)^n}{n!(n-1)!} \int_0^t v^{n-1}(t-v)^n e^{-[\mu v + \lambda(t-v)]} dv, \quad t > 0. \quad (12)$$

当  $\lambda = \mu$  时, 由上式得

$$\begin{aligned} P_{00}(t) &= e^{-\lambda t} \left( 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2n}}{n!(n-1)!} \int_0^t v^{n-1}(t-v)^n dv \right) \\ &= e^{-\lambda t} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{1 + e^{-2\lambda t}}{2}, \quad t > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

当  $\lambda \neq \mu$  时, 由 (12) 得

24. 在第 23 题中, 定义  $N(t)$  为过程在  $[0, t]$  中改变状态的次数, 试求  $N(t)$  的概率分布.

**解** 沿用上题题解中的记号有

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(t) = 0) &= P(W_0 > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\ &= P(T_0 > t \mid X(0) = 0) = e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t > 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(t) = 1) &= P(W_0 \leq t, W_1 > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\ &= P(W_1 > t \mid X(0) = 0) - P(W_0 > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\ &= 1 - e^{-\lambda t} - \lambda\mu \int_0^t e^{-\mu v} dv \int_0^{t-v} e^{-\lambda u} du \\ &= e^{-\mu t} - e^{-\lambda t} + \mu \int_0^t e^{-[\mu v + \lambda(t-v)]} dv \\ &= \begin{cases} \lambda t e^{-\lambda t}, & \lambda = \mu, \\ \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - \mu} (e^{-\mu t} - e^{-\lambda t}), & \lambda \neq \mu, \end{cases} \quad t > 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(N(t) = 2k) &= P(W_{2k-1} \leq t, W_{2k} > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\ &= P(W_{2k} > t \mid X(0) = 0) - P(W_{2k-1} > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\ &= \frac{(\lambda\mu)^k}{k!(k-1)!} \int_0^t v^{k-1}(t-v)^k e^{-[\mu v + \lambda(t-v)]} dv, \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$P(N(t) = 2k+1) = P(W_{2k} \leq t, W_{2k+1} > t \mid X(0) = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= P(W_{2k+1} > t \mid X(0) = 0) - P(W_{2k} > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\
&= \frac{\lambda^{k+1} \mu^k}{k!(k-1)!} \iint_{u,v>0, u+v \leq t} u^k v^{k-1} e^{-(\lambda u + \mu v)} du dv \\
&\quad - \frac{(\lambda \mu)^{k+1}}{(k!)^2} \iint_{u,v>0, u+v \leq t} (uv)^k e^{-(\lambda u + \mu v)} du dv \\
&= \frac{\lambda^{k+1} \mu^k}{k!(k-1)!} \int_0^t u^k e^{-\lambda u} du \int_0^{t-u} v^{k-1} e^{-\mu v} dv \\
&\quad - \frac{(\lambda \mu)^{k+1}}{(k!)^2} \int_0^t u^k e^{-\lambda u} du \int_0^{t-u} v^k e^{-\mu v} dv \\
&= \frac{\lambda^{k+1} \mu^k}{(k!)^2} \int_0^t u^k (t-u)^k e^{-[\lambda u + \mu(t-u)]} du, \\
&\hspace{25em} k = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

当  $\lambda = \mu$  时, 由 (3) 和 (4) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
P(N(t) = 2k) &= P(W_{2k-1} \leq t, W_{2k} > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\
&= \frac{(\lambda)^{2k}}{k!(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^t v^{k-1} (t-v)^k dv \\
&= \frac{(\lambda t)^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(N(t) = 2k+1) &= P(W_{2k} \leq t, W_{2k+1} > t \mid X(0) = 0) \\
&= \frac{\lambda^{2k+1}}{(k!)^2} e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^t u^k (t-u)^k du \\
&= \frac{(\lambda t)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

(1),(2),(5) 和 (6) 说明了, 当  $\lambda = \mu$  时,  $N(t)$  服从参数为  $\lambda t$  的 Poisson 分布,  $t > 0$ . ■

## 习题 4

5. 设  $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  是一独立同分布随机变量序列,  $P(X_1 = 1) = p$ ,  $P(X_1 = -1) = q, p + q = 1$ . 令  $S_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n}}, n = 1, 2, \dots$ . 试求序列  $\{S_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  的自协方差函数和自相关函数, 并证明  $\{S_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  不平稳.

**解证** 由题设可知

$$E(X_n) = 1 \cdot P(X_n = 1) + (-1) \cdot P(X_n = -1) = p - q, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$$

$$E(X_n^2) = 1^2 \cdot P(X_n = 1) + (-1)^2 \cdot P(X_n = -1) = p + q = 1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\text{Var}(X_n) = E(X_n^2) - [E(X_n)]^2 = 1 - (p - q)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (2)$$

因而,  $\{S_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  的均值函数为

$$m_S(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_k) = \sqrt{n}(p - q), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (3)$$

自协方差函数为

$$\begin{aligned} R_S(m, n) &= \text{Cov} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_{k=1}^m E(X_k), \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{l=1}^n E(X_l) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{l=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_k, X_l) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}} \sum_{k=1}^{\min\{m, n\}} \text{Var}(X_k) = \frac{\min\{m, n\}}{\sqrt{mn}} [1 - (p - q)^2], \quad m, n = 1, 2, \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由 (3) 可知, 欲使  $\{S_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  平稳, 必须  $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$ . 而当  $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$  时, 由 (4) 得

$$R_S(m, n) = \frac{\min\{m, n\}}{\sqrt{mn}}, \quad m, n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

这说明了  $R_S(m, n)$  不可能只与  $m - n$  有关, 故  $\{S_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  不平稳. ■

6. 设  $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  平稳, 对每一  $t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,  $X'(t)$  存在. 证明对每一  $t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,  $X(t)$  与  $X'(t)$  不相关.

**证**

10. 设  $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  是一复值平稳过程, 证明

$$E[|X(t + \tau) - X(t)|^2] = 2\text{Re}(R(0) - R(\tau)).$$

**证** 由  $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  的平稳性知

$$\begin{aligned} E[|X(t + \tau) - X(t)|^2] &= E[|(X(t + \tau) - m) - (X(t) - m)|^2] \\ &= E[|X(t + \tau) - m|^2] + E[|X(t) - m|^2] \\ &\quad - E[(X(t + \tau) - m)\overline{(X(t) - m)}] - E[(X(t) - m)\overline{(X(t + \tau) - m)}] \end{aligned}$$



$$=2R(0) - R(-\tau) - R(\tau),$$

其中  $m = E(X(t)), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ . 而  $R(-\tau) = \overline{R(\tau)}$ , 因而由上式可得

$$\begin{aligned} E[|X(t+\tau) - X(t)|^2] &= 2R(0) - R(\tau) - \overline{R(\tau)} \\ &= 2\operatorname{Re}(R(0) - R(\tau)), \quad t \in (-\infty, +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

■

11. 设  $\{X(t), t \in (-\infty, +\infty)\}$  是一平稳 Gauss 过程, 自协方差函数为  $R(\tau)$ . 证明

$$P(X'(t) \leq a) = \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{-R''(0)}}\right), \quad a \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

其中  $\Phi(\cdot)$  为标准正态分布函数.

证 由题设可知

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ X(t+h) \end{pmatrix} \sim N_2\left(\begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} R(0) & R(h) \\ R(h) & R(0) \end{pmatrix}\right), \quad \forall t, t+h,$$

由此可得

$$X(t+h) - X(t) \sim N(0, 2(R(0) - R(h))), \quad \forall t, t+h.$$

因而

$$P\left(\frac{X(t+h) - X(t)}{h} \leq a\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{ah}{\sqrt{2(R(0) - R(h))}}\right), \quad \forall t, h > 0.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} P(X'(t) \leq a) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0+} P\left(\frac{X(t+h) - X(t)}{h} \leq a\right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0+} \Phi\left(\frac{ah}{\sqrt{2(R(0) - R(h))}}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{-R''(0)}}\right), \quad \forall t. \end{aligned}$$

■

## §0.1 ?

输入定理和公式的例子

**定理0.1.1** ([1, Theorem I.4.3]). 设  $f \in C^1(X, \mathbf{R})$  满足条件 (C), 则我们有

$$\sum_{q=0}^{\infty} M_q t^q = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \beta_q t^q + (1+t) Q(t), \quad (0.1.1)$$

这里  $Q$  是有非负整系数的形式级数,.

引理、命题等可类似输入。

引用时用交叉引用: 定理 0.1.1 中的式子 (0.1.1) 称为 Morse 不等式.

输入多行公式, 用 align 环境:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ind}(\nabla \varphi, v) &= \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (-1)^q \operatorname{rank} C_q(\varphi, v) \\ &= \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (-1)^q \operatorname{rank} C_q(f, v + \psi(v)) \\ &= \operatorname{ind}(\nabla f, v + \psi(v)). \end{aligned} \quad (0.1.2)$$

若不想编号就用 align\* 环境, 这时不需要写 nonumber 命令. align 比 eqnarray 的好处在于, 等号或不等号两边不会留太多空白.

## 参考文献

- [1] K. C. CHANG, Infinite dimensional Morse theory and multiple solution problem, Birkhäuser, Bostom, 1993.
- [2] 其他文献同样添加。



## 作者简介

作者简介



## 致谢

致谢的内容

某某某

2003 年 3 月  
于中国 XXX 研究所