## 随机过程 B 第十一周作业 11 月 23 日 周一

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3.23 一个连续时间马尔可夫链有 0 和 1 两个状态,在状态 0 和 1 逗留的时间分别服从参数为  $\lambda > 0$  及  $\mu > 0$  的指数分布(两个分布)。试求在时刻 0 从状态 0 起始, t 时刻后过程处于状态 0 的概率  $P_{00}(t)$ 

解:由课本 49 页给出的求解连续时间马尔可夫链的常用方法,对本题采用无穷小分析,利用马尔可夫性对很小的 h 求出有关  $P_{ij}(h)$  的关系式,或转移概率应当满足的微分方程组,根据边界条件求解:

$$P_{00}(t) + P_{01}(t) = 1;$$

$$\begin{split} P_{00}(t+\Delta t) &= P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0 \mid X(0) = 0\} \\ &= P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0, X(t) = 0 \mid X(0) = 0\} + P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0, X(t) = 1 \mid X(0) = 0\} \\ &= P_{00}(t) \cdot P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0 \mid X(t) = 0\} + P_{01}(t) \cdot P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0 \mid X(t) = 1\} \\ &= P_{00}(t) \cdot \left(1 - \lambda \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) + P_{01}(t) \cdot \left(\mu \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) \\ &= P_{00}(t) \cdot \left(1 - \lambda \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) + \left(1 - P_{00}(t)\right) \cdot \left(\mu \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) \end{split}$$

至此可以得出  $P'_{00}(t)$  与  $P_{00}(t)$  之间的关系, 这是一个常微分方程:

$$P'_{00}(t) = \frac{P_{00}(t + \Delta t) - P_{00}(t)}{\Delta t} = -(\lambda + \mu)P_{00}(t) + \mu$$

直接利用一阶线性常微分方程的通解法:  $P(t) = \lambda + \mu$ ,  $Q(t) = \mu$ 

$$P_{00}(t) = Ce^{-\int (\lambda + \mu) dt} + e^{-\int (\lambda + \mu) dt} \int \mu e^{\int (\lambda + \mu) dt} dt = Ce^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

根据初始条件,  $P_{00}(0) = 1$  代入:

$$P_{00}(0) = C + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = 1 \implies C = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

因此原问题的解为:

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

3.25 记 X(t) 为纯生过程, 且有:

$$P\{X(t+h) - X(t) = 1 | X(t)$$
 为奇数 \} = \alpha h + o(h)

$$P\{X(t+h) - X(t) = 1 | X(t) 为偶数 \} = \beta h + o(h)$$

及 X(0) = 0。试分别求事件 "X(t)为偶数" "X(t)为奇数"的概率

## 解:和上一题完全相同。以 0 代表偶数,1 代表奇数, $\lambda \sim \beta$ , $\mu \sim \alpha$

由课本 49 页给出的求解连续时间马尔可夫链的常用方法,对本题采用无穷小分析,利用马尔可夫性对很小的 h 求出有关  $P_{ii}(h)$  的关系式,或转移概率应当满足的微分方程组,根据边界条件求解:

$$P_{00}(t) + P_{01}(t) = 1;$$

$$\begin{split} P_{00}(t+\Delta t) &= P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0 \mid X(0) = 0\} \\ &= P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0, X(t) = 0 \mid X(0) = 0\} + P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0, X(t) = 1 \mid X(0) = 0\} \\ &= P_{00}(t) \cdot P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0 \mid X(t) = 0\} + P_{01}(t) \cdot P\{X(t+\Delta t) = 0 \mid X(t) = 1\} \\ &= P_{00}(t) \cdot \left(1 - \beta \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) + P_{01}(t) \cdot \left(\alpha \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) \\ &= P_{00}(t) \cdot \left(1 - \beta \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) + \left(1 - P_{00}(t)\right) \cdot \left(\alpha \Delta t + o(\Delta t)\right) \end{split}$$

至此可以得出  $P'_{00}(t)$  与  $P_{00}(t)$  之间的关系, 这是一个常微分方程:

$$P'_{00}(t) = \frac{P_{00}(t + \Delta t) - P_{00}(t)}{\Delta t} = -(\beta + \alpha)P_{00}(t) + \alpha$$

直接利用一阶线性常微分方程的通解法:  $P(t) = \beta + \alpha$ ,  $Q(t) = \alpha$ 

$$P_{00}(t) = Ce^{-\int (\beta+\alpha)\mathrm{d}t} + e^{-\int (\beta+\alpha)\mathrm{d}t} \int \mu e^{\int (\beta+\alpha)\mathrm{d}t} \mathrm{d}t = Ce^{-(\beta+\alpha)t} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta+\alpha}$$

根据初始条件,  $P_{00}(0) = 1$  代入:

$$P_{00}(0) = C + \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \alpha} = 1 \implies C = \frac{\beta}{\beta + \alpha}$$

因此原问题的解为:

$$P_{00}(t) = \frac{\beta}{\beta + \alpha} e^{-(\beta + \alpha)t} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \alpha}$$
$$P_{01}(t) = -\frac{\beta}{\beta + \alpha} e^{-(\beta + \alpha)t} + \frac{\beta}{\beta + \alpha}$$

 $P_{00}(t)$ 表示 "X(t)为偶数" 且X(0) = 0

 $P_{01}(t)$ 表示 "X(t)为奇数" 且X(0) = 0

3.26 考虑状态 0,1,...,N 上的纯生过程 X(t),假定 X(0)=0 以及  $\lambda_k=(N-k)\lambda$ ,k=0,1,...,N。其中  $\lambda_k$  满足  $P\{X(t+h)-X(t)=1\mid X(t)=k\}=\lambda_k h+o(h)$ ,试求  $P_n(t)=P\{X(t)=n\}$ ,这是新生率受群体总数反馈作用的例子。

解:课本 49 页列出了待解的方程组,50 页给出了解的形式,直接带入即可:(此时  $\lambda_i$  两两不同)

$$\begin{cases} P_0'(t) = -\lambda_0 P_0(t), & n = 0 \\ P_n'(t) = -\lambda_n P_n(t) + \lambda_{n-1} P_{n-1}(t), & n \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
解得:
$$\begin{cases} P_0(t) = e^{-\lambda_0 t} = e^{-N\lambda t} \\ P_n(t) = \left(\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \lambda_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{e^{-\lambda_i t}}{\prod_{k \ne i}^n (\lambda_k - \lambda_i)}\right) \end{cases}$$

再计算化简  $P_n(t)$ : (注意 N 和 n 的区别)

• 
$$\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \lambda_i = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (N-i)\lambda = \lambda^n \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (N-i) = \lambda^n \cdot N(N-1) \dots (N+1-n) = \frac{N!}{(N-n)!} \lambda^n$$
• 
$$\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{e^{-\lambda_i t}}{\prod_{k\neq i}^n (\lambda_k - \lambda_i)} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{e^{-\lambda_i t}}{\lambda^n \prod_{k\neq i}^n (i-k)} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{e^{-(N-i)\lambda t}}{\lambda^n \prod_{k\neq i}^n (i-k)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-i}}{i(i-1) \dots (i-(i-1)) \times ((i+1)-i)((i+2)-i) \dots (n-i)} \frac{e^{-(N-i)\lambda t}}{\lambda^n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-i}}{i! (n-i)!} \frac{e^{-(N-i)\lambda t}}{\lambda^n} = \frac{e^{-N\lambda t}}{n! \lambda^n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{i! (n-i)!} (-1)^{n-i} e^{i(\lambda t)} \dots$$

$$= \frac{e^{-N\lambda t}}{n! \lambda^n} (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

因此, 化简结果为:

$$P_n(t) = \frac{N!}{(N-n)!} \lambda^n \frac{e^{-N\lambda t}}{n! \lambda^n} \left( e^{\lambda t} - 1 \right) = C_N^n e^{-N\lambda t} \left( e^{\lambda t} - 1 \right) \quad n \in [1, N]$$

$$P_0(t) = e^{-\lambda_0 t} = e^{-N\lambda t}$$