1. 对 Markov 链, $X_n (n \ge 0)$, 试证条件

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

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

$$P(X_{n+1} = j_1 \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m | X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n, X_n = i_n) = P(X_{n+1} = j_1 \dots, X_{n+m} = j_m | X_n = i_n)$$
(2)

解:证明:

$$\begin{split} &(\Rightarrow) \mathbf{P} \big(X_{n+1} = j_1 \cdots, \ X_{n+m} = j_m | X_n = i_n \big) \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{P} \big(X_0 = i_0, \ \cdots, \ X_n = i_n, \ X_{n+1} = j_1, \ \cdots, \ X_{n+m} = j_m \big)}{P \big(X_0 = i_0, \ \cdots, \ X_n = i_n \big)} \\ &= \frac{P \big(X_{n+m} = j_m | X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}, \ \cdots, \ X_n = i_n, \ \cdots, \ X_0 = i_0 \big) \ P \big(X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}, \ \cdots, \ X_n = i_n, \ \cdots, \ X_0 = i_0 \big)}{P \big(X_0 = i_0, \ \cdots, \ X_n = i_n \big)} \end{aligned}$$

由(1)得到:

$$\frac{P(X_{n+m} = j_m | X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}, \dots, X_n = i_n, \dots, X_0 = i_0) P(X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}, \dots, X_n = i_n, \dots, X_0 = i_0)}{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n)}$$

$$= \frac{P(X_{n+m} = j_m | X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \cdots P(X_{n+1} = j_1 | X_n = i_n) P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n)}{P(X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_n = i_n)}$$

$$= P(X_{n+m} = j_m | X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) P(X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1} | X_{n+m-2} = i_{m-2}) \cdots P(X_{n+1} = j_1 | X_n = i_n)$$

$$= P(X_{n+m} = j_m | X_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \cdots P(X_{n+2} = j_2, X_{n+1} = j_1 | X_n = i_n)$$

$$= P(X = j_m \dots, X_{n+1} = j_1 | X_n = i_n)$$
(\(\in\)\(\phi(2)\phi\pi\pi\m m = 1, \psi \psi(1)

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

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

初始分布为 $p_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}=0.4$, $p_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}=0.4$, $p_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}=0.2$ 。 试求概率 $P(X_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}=0,\;X_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}=1,\;X_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}=2)$ 。

解:
$$P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2) = P(X_2 = 2 | X_1 = 1)P(X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0)P(X_0 = 0)$$

转移概率矩阵可得: $p_{01} = 0.1$, $p_{12} = 0$

所以
$$P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2) = 0 \times 0.1 \times 0.4 = 0$$

3. 从 1,2,3,4,5,6 中,等可能地取出 1 个数,取后放回,连续去下去,若在前 n 次所取得的最大数为 j,就说"质点"在第 n 步处于状态 j,该"质点"运动构成一个 Markov 链,试求一步转移概率矩阵。

解:下面记 a_{ij} 为矩阵中第i行,第j列元素

i = 1, j = 1表示直到第 n 步最大数是 1,第 n + 1 步也是 1

概率为
$$1/6.i = 2.3.\dots...6$$
 的概率也是 1

所以
$$a_{11} = a_{12} = \cdots = a_{16} = \frac{1}{6}$$

如此类推
$$a_{22} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $a_{33} = \frac{1}{2}$, $a_{44} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, $a_{55} = \frac{5}{6}$, $a_{66} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$

而当 $\mathbf{j} > \mathbf{i}$ 时, $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{6}$,可知一步转移矩阵是上三角矩阵,对角线上元素分别为 $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{2}{6}$,, $\mathbf{1}$,右上方元素

全是
$$\frac{1}{6}$$
。

概率转移矩阵
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ & & & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ & & & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 4. (1) A,B 两罐总共装着 N 个球,在时刻 n 先从 N 个球中等概率地任取一球,然后从 A,B 两罐中任选一个,选中 A 的概率为 p,选中 B 的概率为 1-p;之后再将选出的球放入选好的罐中。设 X_n 为每次试验时 A 罐中的球数,试求次 Markov 链的转移概率矩阵。
- (2) 重复投掷一枚质地均匀的硬币直到连续出现两次正面为止,试引入以连续出现次数为状态空间的 Markov 链,并求出平均需要掷多少次实验才可以结束。

解:

(1)
$$p_{ii} = \frac{1}{N} (ip + (N-i)(1-p))$$
$$p_{i,i+1} = \frac{N-i}{N} p, \quad p_{i,i-1} = \frac{i}{N} (1-p)$$

当
$$|i-j| > 1$$
时, $p_{ij} = 0$ 。

(2)用 X_n 表示第 n 次掷币时连续出现两次正面的次数,掷出反面的次数为 0,显然,当给定 X_n 时, X_{n+1} 与 X_{n-1} ,…, X_1 无关,故 $\{X_n\}$ 为 Markov 链,且为时齐的。因为只要没有掷出两次正面,过程都与时刻 n 无关,一般转移概率阵

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

$$X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} X_{n+1} & \text{if } n+1 \text{ in } \text{in } \text{i$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{P}\big(\mathbf{N}=5\big) &= \mathbf{P}\big(X_{5}=2,\ X_{4}=1,\ X_{3}=0,\ X_{2}=0,\ X_{1}=0\,\big) \\ &+ \mathbf{P}\big(X_{5}=2,\ X_{4}=1,\ X_{3}=0,\ X_{2}=0,\ X_{1}=1\,\big) \\ &+ \mathbf{P}\big(X_{5}=2,\ X_{4}=1,\ X_{3}=0,\ X_{2}=1,\ X_{1}=0\,\big) \\ &= \mathbf{P}\big(X_{5}=2,\ X_{4}=1,\ X_{3}=0,\ X_{2}=0\,\big) + \mathbf{P}\big(X_{5}=2,\ X_{4}=1,\ X_{3}=0,\ X_{2}=1,\ X_{1}=0\,\big) \\ &= \mathbf{P}\big(X_{5}=2\mid X_{4}=1\big) \mathbf{P}\big(X_{4}=1\mid X_{3}=0\,\big) \mathbf{P}\big(X_{3}=0\mid X_{2}=0\,\big) \mathbf{P}(X_{2}=0\,\big) \\ &+ \mathbf{P}\big(X_{5}=2\mid X_{4}=1\big) \mathbf{P}\big(X_{4}=1\mid X_{3}=0\,\big) \mathbf{P}\big(X_{3}=0\mid X_{2}=1\,\big) \mathbf{P}\big(X_{2}=1\mid X_{1}=0\,\big) \mathbf{P}\big(X_{1}=0\,\big) \\ &= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{2^{5}} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & P(N=6) = P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 0, \ X_{_{2}} = 0, \ X_{_{1}} = 0 \right) + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 0, \ X_{_{1}} = 1 \right) \\ & + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 0, \ X_{_{2}} = 1, \ X_{_{1}} = 0 \right) + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 1, \ X_{_{2}} = 0, \ X_{_{1}} = 0 \right) \\ & + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 1, \ X_{_{2}} = 0, \ X_{_{1}} = 1 \right) \\ & = P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 0, \ X_{_{2}} = 0 \right) + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 0, \ X_{_{2}} = 1, \ X_{_{1}} = 0 \right) \\ & + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 0, \ X_{_{2}} = 0 \right) + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 0, \ X_{_{2}} = 1, \ X_{_{1}} = 0 \right) \\ & + P\left(X_{_{6}} = 2, \ X_{_{5}} = 1, \ X_{_{4}} = 0, \ X_{_{3}} = 1, \ X_{_{2}} = 0 \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \times 2 + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{5}{2^{6}} \end{split}$$

$$E(N) = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3 \times \frac{1}{8} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2^3} + 5 \times \frac{3}{2^5}$$

平均需要掷6次实验才可以结束

5.设 Markov 链 X_n (n ≥ 0)有状态 1,2,3 和一步转移概率矩阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

已知 $X_0=3$, 即初始分布矩阵为 $p_1=p_2=0$, $p_3=1$ 。试求

- (1) 三步转移概率矩阵。
- (2) 经三步转移以后处于状态 2 的概率

$$\mathbf{#}: (1) \ P^{(2)} = PP = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.5 & 0.25 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{(3)} = P^{(2)}P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.5 & 0.25 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 & 0.375 & 0.375 \\ 0.375 & 0.25 & 0.375 \\ 0.375 & 0.375 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 初始分布矩阵为
$$p_1 = p_2 = 0$$
, $p_3 = 1$ 时,
$$(0 \quad 0 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 & 0.375 & 0.375 \\ 0.375 & 0.25 & 0.375 \\ 0.375 & 0.375 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix} = (0.375 \quad 0.375 \quad 0.25)$$
经三步转移以后外干状态 2 的概率为 0 375

经三步转移以后处于状态 2 的概率为 0.375

6. 记
$$Z_i(i=1,2,)$$
 为一串独立同分布的离散随机变量, $P\{Z_1=k\}=p_k\geq 0$ $(k=0,1,2,)$, $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}p_k=1$

$$(1)$$
 令 $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$, $(n=1,2,)$,并约定 $X_0 = 0$ 试证 X_n 为 $Markov$ 链,并求其一步转移概率矩阵。

$$(2)$$
令 $X_n = Z_n, (n = 1, 2,)$,试证 X_n 为 $Markov$ 链,并求其一步转移概率矩阵。

$$(3)$$
令 $X_n = \max\{Z_1, Z_n\}$ $(n = 1, 2, 1)$ 并使 $X_0 = 0$,试证 X_n 为 X_n 的 X_n 的 X_n 的 X_n 的 X_n 的 X_n 的 X_n

解: (1) 由题意
$$X_{n+1} = X_n + Z_{n+1}, n = 0, 1, 2,$$
 ,且 $Z_{n+1} = X_0$, X_{n-1} , X_n 独立,则有
$$P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_0 = i_0, \quad , X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i) = P(X_n + Z_{n+1} = j \mid X_0 = i_0, \quad , X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i) \\ = P(i + Z_{n+1} = j \mid X_0 = i_0, \quad , X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, X_n = i) = P(Z_{n+1} = j - i) = P(i + Z_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i) \\ = P(X_n + Z_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i) = P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i)$$

即 X_n 为 Markov 链其转移概率矩阵为 $P = (p_{ij})$

$$p_{ij} = P(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i) = P(Z_{n+1} = j - i) = \begin{cases} p_{j-i}, j \ge i \\ 0, j < i \end{cases}, \forall i, j = 0, 1, 2,$$

(2)
$$P(X_n = k | X_{n-1} = i) = P(Z_n = k | Z_{n-1} = i) = \frac{P(Z_n = k, Z_{n-1} = i)}{P(Z_{n-1} = i)}$$

因为
$$Z_i$$
独立同分布,上式= $\frac{P(Z_n=k)P(Z_{n-1}=i)}{P(Z_{n-1}=i)}=P(Z_n=k)=p_k$

即 $p_{ik}=p_k$, i, k=0, 1, 2…

(3) 同(1)(2)易证 X_n 为 Markov 链。

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

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = 1) = \begin{cases} p_0, & j = 0 \\ 1 - p_0, & j = 1 \\ 0, & j > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} p_0, & j = 0 \\ p_1, & j = 1 \\ p_{i-1}, & j = i - 1, & i = 1, 2 \\ 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} p_i, & j = i \\ 0, & j > i \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_0 & 1-p_0 & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_0 & p_1 & & & 1-p_0-p_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots \\ p_0 & p_1 & & & p_2 & p_3 & \cdots & 1-\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} p_k & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

7.Markov 链的转移概率矩阵为

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & q_2 \\ q_3 & 0 & p_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (p_i + q_i = 1, i = 1, 2, 3)$$

试求 $f_{11}^{(n)}, f_{12}^{(n)}$ (n=1,2,3)并说明状态是否具有周期性。

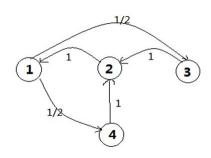
$$\begin{split} \pmb{\textit{\textbf{\textit{MF}}:}} \quad & \mathbf{f}_{11}^{(1)} = p_1 \\ & = p_{11}^{(2)} - \sum_{m=1}^{1} \mathbf{f}_{11}^{(m)} p_{11}^{2-m} = p_1 p_1 - \mathbf{f}_{11}^{(1)} p_{11} = 0 \\ & \mathbf{f}_{11}^{(3)} = p_{11}^{(3)} - \sum_{m=1}^{2} \mathbf{f}_{11}^{(m)} p_{11}^{3-m} = p_{11}^{(3)} - \mathbf{f}_{11}^{(1)} p_{11}^{(2)} - \mathbf{f}_{11}^{(2)} p_{11}^{(1)} = q_1 q_2 q_3 \\ & \mathbf{f}_{12}^{(1)} = q_1 \\ & \mathbf{f}_{12}^{(2)} = p_{12}^{(2)} - \sum_{m=1}^{1} \mathbf{f}_{12}^{(m)} p_{12}^{2-m} = p_1 q_1 + q_1 p_2 - \mathbf{f}_{12}^{(1)} p_{22} = p_1 q_1 \\ & \mathbf{f}_{12}^{(3)} = p_{12}^{(3)} - \sum_{m=1}^{2} \mathbf{f}_{12}^{(m)} p_{12}^{3-m} = p_{12}^{(3)} - \mathbf{f}_{22}^{(1)} p_{22}^{(2)} - \mathbf{f}_{22}^{(2)} p_{22}^{(1)} = p_1^2 q_1 \end{split}$$

可得出d(i) = 1, i = 1, 2, 3, 即状态1,2,3均为非周期性的。

8.讨论下面给出的转移概率矩阵对应的 Markov 链的状态分类,周期性及平稳发布

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

解:



1) 依题意可得状态间的传递图为上述所示:

因为:状态 1→状态 2→状态 3→状态 4 类似的,此键的每一状态都可以达到另一状态,即

4个状态互通。

所以,只需要考虑1是否常返。

$$\begin{aligned} f_{11}^{(1)} &= 0 \\ f_{11}^{(2)} &= P\{X_2 = 1, X_1 \neq 1 | X_0 = 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= P\{X_2 = 1, X_1 = 2 | X_0 = 1\} + P\{X_2 = 1, X_1 = 3 | X_0 = 1\} + P\{X_2 = 1, X_1 = 4 | X_0 = 1\}$$

$$= 0$$

$$f_{11}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$f_{11}^{(4)} = 0$$

$$f_{11}^{(4)} = 0$$

所以:
$$f_{11} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{11}^{(n)} = 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$

又因为,
$$\mu_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{11}^{(n)} = 1 \times f_{11}^{(1)} + 2 \times f_{11}^{(2)} + 3 \times f_{11}^{(3)} + 4 \times f_{11}^{(4)}$$
$$= 0 + 0 + 3 \times 1 + 0 = 3 < \infty$$

所以状态1为正常返状态。

依据定理可得, Markov 链的为正常返状态。

2) 周期性: 1→3→2→1

$$1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$$

由此可见,1为正常返状态,并且周期为3,含1的基本常返闭集为

$$C_1 = \{k:1 \to k\} = \{1,2,3,4\}$$

⇒依据定理,状态 2,3,4 的周期也为 3。

3) 依题意可得方程组

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 = \pi_2 \\ \pi_2 = \pi_3 + \pi_4 \\ \pi_3 = \pi_1 \times \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
解方程组得 $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \frac{1}{3}$, $\pi_3 = \pi_4 = \frac{1}{6}$
$$\pi_4 = \pi_1 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 + 1 \end{cases}$$

9.(1)设马氏链{ X_n }的状态空间 $E=\{1,2,3,4\}$ 转移矩阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

试分解此链,指出其非常返集和基本常返闭集,并说明常返闭集中的状态是否为正常返态。

(2)设马氏链{ X_n }的状态空间 E={0, 1, 2), 转移矩阵为

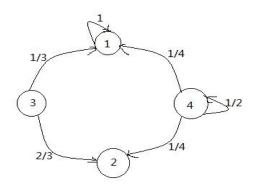
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0\\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4}\\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

初始分布 $p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = \frac{1}{3}$,其中 $p_i = P(X_0 = i)$ (i = 0,1,2) 。

试求
$$P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2)$$
 和 $P(X_0 = 1, X_1 = 1, X_3 = 1)$ 。

解:

(1) (1) 转移概率图如下所示:



由上图可知: $f_{11}^{(1)}=1$; $f_{11}^{(n)}=0$, $n\neq 1$ 所以 $\mu_1=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}nf_{11}^n=1\times 1=1<\infty$

可见1为正常返状态。含1的基本常返闭集为

$$C_1 = \{k: 1 \to k\} = \{1\}$$

 $N = \{3, 4\}, C_1 = \{1\}, C_2 = \{2\}, 状态"1,2"为吸收态, 是正常返态, 非周期。$

所以, $E=N+C_1+C_2=\{3, 4\}+\{1\}+\{2\}$

(2)

$$P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2) = P(X_2 = 2|X_1 = 1)P(X_1 = 1|X_0 = 0)P(X_0 = 0)$$

由转移概率矩阵可得: $p_{01} = \frac{1}{4}$, $p_{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

所以 $P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2) = 1/3 \times 1/4 \times 1/4 = 1/48$

 $P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) = P(X_2 = 1 | X_1 = 1) P(X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0) P(X_0 = 0)$ 由转移概率矩阵可得:

$$p_{01} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad p_{11} = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以
$$P(X_0 = 1, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) = 1/3 \times 1/2 \times 1/2 = 1/12$$

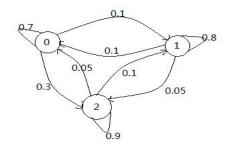
10.设三个 Markov 链的转移概率矩阵分别为:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0.05 & 0.005 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

- (1)分别判别以上三个 Markov 链是否具有平稳分布(写出理由);
- (2)若具有平稳分布,求 Markov 链的平稳分布及各状态的平均返回时间

解:



(1)

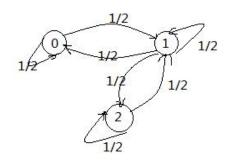
1) 由矩阵可得状态转换图(上图):

状态 $0\to$ 状态 $1\to$ 状态 2; 且状态 $2\to$ 状态 $1\to$ 状态 0 类似的,此键的每一状态都可以达到另一状态,即 3 个状态均互通。又因为,由于 S 的任意状态 i(i=0,1,2)不能达到 S 以外的任何状态所以,S 为一个闭集,并且 S 中无其他的闭集。

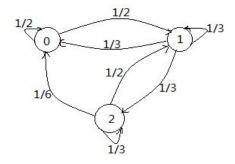
⇒ 马氏链是不可约的

从转移概率矩阵传递图中, 该链为不可约, 非周期的有限马氏链

- ⇒ 存在平稳分布
- 2) 同上可证: 该链也是不可约,非周期的有限马氏链
 - ⇒ 存在平稳分布 (下图是该矩阵的状态转移传递图)



- 3) 同上可证: 该链也是不可约,非周期的有限马氏链
 - ⇒ 存在平稳分布(下图是该矩阵的状态转移传递图)



(2)

1) 得方程组如下:

$$0.7\pi_1 + 0.1\pi_2 + 0.05\pi_3 = \pi_1$$

$$0.1\pi_1 + 0.8\pi_2 + 0.05\pi_3 = \pi_2$$

$$0.2\pi_1 + 0.1\pi_2 + 0.9\pi_3 = \pi_3$$

$$\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = \pi_1$$

解得:
$$\pi_1 = 0.1765$$
 $\pi_2 = 0.2353$ $\pi_3 = 0.5882$

$$\therefore (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3) = (0.1765, 0.2353, 0.5882)$$

状态 1,2,3,4 的平均返回时间分别为: 5.6657, 4.2499, 1.7001

2) 得方程组如下:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_2 = \pi_1 \\ &\frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_3 = \pi_2 \\ &\frac{1}{2}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_3 = \pi_3 \end{split}$$

$$\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1$$

解得:
$$\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3) = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

状态 1,2,3,4 的平均返回时间分别为: 3, 3, 3

3) 得方程组如下:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{6}\pi_3 = \pi_1 \\ &\frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_3 = \pi_2 \\ &\frac{1}{3}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_3 = \pi_3 \\ &\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1 \end{split}$$

解得:
$$\pi_1 = \frac{5}{14}$$
 $\pi_2 = \frac{6}{14}$ $\pi_3 = \frac{3}{14}$

$$\therefore (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3) = (\frac{5}{14}, \frac{6}{14}, \frac{3}{14})$$

状态 1,2,3,4 的平均返回时间分别为: $\frac{14}{5}$, $\frac{14}{6}$, $\frac{14}{3}$

11.设 Markov 链 Xn(n>=0)有状态 1,2 和一步转移概率矩阵

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

初始分布为 p1 = p, p2 = 1 - p $(0 , 对任意 <math>n \ge 1$, 试求:

(1)
$$P(X_{n+2} = 2 | X_n = 1)$$
;

$$(2) P(X_n = 1);$$

- (3) 该链是否具有遍历性? 为什么?
- (4) 极限分布

解: (1) 由二步转移概率矩阵
$$p^{(2)} = pp = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{18} & \frac{7}{18} \\ \frac{7}{12} & \frac{5}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

故有:
$$P(X_{n+2} = 2 \mid X_n = 1) = p_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{7}{18}$$

(2)
$$P(X_n = 1) = \frac{3}{5} + (-\frac{1}{6})^n (p - \frac{3}{5})$$

(3)由题有
$$p^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{18} & \frac{7}{18} \\ \frac{7}{12} & \frac{5}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

故该链具有遍历性

(4)求解方程组:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_2 = \pi_1 \\ \frac{1}{3}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_2 = \pi_2 \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 得 $\pi_1 = \frac{3}{5}$, $\pi_2 = \frac{2}{5}$

故极限分布为: $(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5})$

12.某人有 r 把伞用于上下班,如果有一天的开始(结束)他是在家(办公室)中而且天下雨,只要有伞可取到,他就拿一把到办公室(家)中,如果天不下雨,那么他绝不带伞。假设一天的开始(结束)下雨的概率为 p,且与过去的情况独立。

- (1) 定义一个有 r+1 个状态的 Markov 链以研究此人被淋湿的机会
- (2) 求极限分布
- (3) 此人被淋湿的机会

解

(1) 设{Xn}为此人在第 n 天身边拥有的雨伞数,则 $I={0,1,2,...,r}$,注意到下雨才用伞,而每天的开始下不下雨与之前独立,即知{Xn, n>=0}为 Markov 链,该链的下一步转移概率为 pi,r-i+1=p(因每天开始时下雨的概率即带伞的概率),pi,r-i=1-p,i=1,2,...,r; p0,r=1(在这种情况下,下雨不下雨都可能),于是

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1-p & p \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1-p & p & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1-p & p & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 计算极限分布的状态方程

$$\pi 0 = (1-p)\pi r$$
 $\pi j = (1-p)\pi r - j + p\pi r - j + 1, j = 1, 2, ..., r - 1$
 $\pi r = \pi 0 + p\pi 1$
 $\pi 0 + \pi 1 + \pi 2 + ... + \pi r = 1$
记 q=1-p,解之得

$$\pi_{i} = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{r+q}, & \text{ $ \ddot{\pi}$ } i = 0 \\ \frac{1}{r+q}, & \text{ $ \ddot{\pi}$ } i = 1, 2, \dots, r \end{cases}$$

显然处于 π_0 的极限状态下才可能被淋湿,但每天的开始(结束)下雨的概率为p,所以此人被雨淋湿的平

均次数所占比率即被淋湿的概率为
$$p_{\pi_0} = \frac{pq}{r+q} = \frac{p(1-p)}{r+1-p}$$

13.试证二维对称随机游动是常返链,而三维对称随机游动是非常返链

解:证明:

1)设质点的位置是平面上的整数格点,每个格点有 4 个相邻的位置,质点分别以 1/4 的概率转移到这 4 个相邻位置中的每一个整数格点上。任意两个整数格点都是互通的,从而二维对称随机游动为不可约马氏链。 其周期为 2。考查各整数格点的常返性,只需考查原点的常返性即可。

记质点从原点出发经过 2n 步回到原点的概率为 . 此时质点必须在 x 轴上向右移动 i 步,向左移动 i 步;在 y 轴上向上移动 j 步,向下也移动 j 步,并且 i+j=n 。 所以有

$$\begin{split} &P_{00}(2\,\mathbf{n}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_{2\,n}^{i} (\frac{1}{4})^{i} C_{2\,n-i}^{i} (\frac{1}{4})^{i} C_{2\,n-2\,i}^{n-i} (\frac{1}{4})^{n-i} C_{n-i}^{n-i} (\frac{1}{4})^{n-i} \\ &= \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(2\,\mathbf{n})!}{[\mathrm{i}!(\mathbf{n}-\mathrm{i})!]^{2}} = \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(2\,\mathbf{n})!}{n!\,n!} \cdot \frac{n!\,n!}{[\mathrm{i}!(\mathbf{n}-\mathrm{i})!]^{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_{2n}^{n} \cdot (C_{n}^{i})^{2} = \frac{C_{2n}^{n}}{4^{2n}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} (C_{n}^{i})^{2} = \frac{[C_{2n}^{n}]^{2}}{4^{2n}} \end{split}$$

由string公式, 当n充分大时, $n! \approx \frac{n^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^n}$

从而当n充分大时,
$$P_{00}(2n) = \frac{\left[C_{2n}^n\right]^2}{4^{2n}} \approx \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \left[\frac{\frac{(2n)^{2n}\sqrt{4\pi n}}{e^{2n}}}{\frac{n^n\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^n}.\frac{n^n\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^n}}\right]^2 = \frac{1}{n\pi}$$

级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n\pi \rightarrow +\infty$$
,从而 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{00}(n) \rightarrow +\infty$

即原点为常返态,即二维对称随机游动是常返链

(2)讨论三维空间上的对称随机游动的常返性。质点的位置是空间上的整格点,每个位置有 6个相邻的位置,质点分别以 1/6的概率转移到这 6个相邻位置中的每一个整格上.

同上,三维空间上的对称随机游动也是不可约马氏链,其周期为 2。记质点从原点出发经过 2n 步回到原点的概率为 . 此时质点必须在 x 轴上向右移动 i 步,向左移动 i 步;在 y 轴上向上移动 j 步,向下也移动 j 步,在 z 轴上向上移动 k 步,向下也移动 k 步并且 i+j+k=n 。所以有

$$\begin{split} &P_{00}(2\,\mathbf{n}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} C_{2n}^{i} (\frac{1}{6})^{i} C_{2n-i}^{i} (\frac{1}{6})^{i} C_{2n-2j}^{j} (\frac{1}{6})^{j} C_{2n-2i-2j}^{j} (\frac{1}{6})^{j} C_{2n-2i-2j}^{n-i-j} (\frac{1}{6})^{n-i-j} C_{n-i-j}^{n-i-j} (\frac{1}{6})^{n-i-j} \\ &= (\frac{1}{6})^{2n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \frac{2n!}{i!(2\,\mathbf{n}-i)!} \cdot \frac{(2\,\mathbf{n}-i)!}{i!(2\,\mathbf{n}-2i)!} \cdot \frac{(2\,\mathbf{n}-2i)!}{j!(2\,\mathbf{n}-2i-j)!} \cdot \frac{(2\,\mathbf{n}-2i-j)!}{j!(2\,\mathbf{n}-2i-j)!} \cdot \frac{(2\,\mathbf{n}-2i-j)!}{(n-i-j)!} \cdot \frac{(2\,\mathbf{n}-2i-j)$$

从而
$$P_{00}(2n) = (\frac{1}{6})^{2n} C_{2n}^n \sum_{i=0}^n [C_n^i]^2 C_{2(n-i)}^{n-i} \le (\frac{1}{6})^{2n} C_{2n}^n [C_n^{\frac{n}{2}}]^3 (n+1)$$

当n充分大时,
$$(\frac{1}{6})^{2n}C_{2n}^{n}[C_{n}^{\frac{n}{2}}]^{3}(n+1)\approx(\frac{1}{6})^{2n}\frac{\frac{(2\,n)^{2n}\sqrt{4\pi n}}{e^{2n}}}{\frac{n^{n}\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^{n}}\cdot\frac{n^{n}\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^{n}}}[\frac{\frac{n^{n}\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^{n}}}{\frac{e^{n}}{2}\sqrt{\pi n}}\cdot\frac{\frac{n^{n}\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^{n}}}{\frac{n^{n}\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^{n}}}]^{3}(n+1)$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^n \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2 n}$$

级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{8}{9})^n \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2 n}$ 收敛,故 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{00}(\mathbf{n})$ 收敛。即原点为非常返状态。

所以三维空间上的对称随机游动是非常返的。

14.设 Markov 链的状态空间为 E={0,1,2,...},对于 k=0, 1, 2, ..., 链有转移概率

$$p_{k0} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}, p_{k,k+1} = \frac{1}{k+2}$$

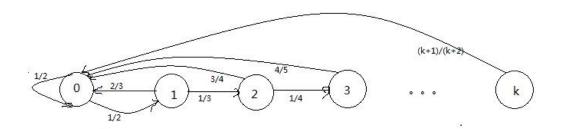
求 Markov 链的转移概率矩阵,并讨论其可约性、周期性、常返性。判断其是否存在平稳分布,若存在, 则求之。

解:

由题意:
$$p_{k0} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}, p_{k,k+1} = \frac{1}{k+2}$$
, 得:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

概率转移图如下:



该链不可约,非周期,正常返。

存在极限分布。

$$\frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{2}{3}\pi_2 + \dots + \frac{k+1}{k+2}\pi_k + \frac{k+2}{k+3}\pi_{k+1} = \pi_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\pi_1=\pi_2$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\pi_2=\pi_3$$

:

$$\frac{1}{k+1}\pi_k = \pi_{k+1}$$

$$\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \dots + \pi_k + \pi_{k+1} = 1 \cdot \dots (1)$$

由上易知:

$$\pi_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \pi_1(\, k = 0,1,2\cdots)$$

由(1)得到:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi_1}{(k+1)!} = \pi_1 \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \right) = \pi_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots \right) = 1$$

又因为

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots = e$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = e - 1$$

统上:
$$\pi_1 = \frac{1}{e-1}$$

$$\pi_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(e-1)(k+1)!} (k=0,1,2\cdots)$$

其平稳分布为:
$$\left\{\frac{1}{(e-1)(k+1)!}, k \ge 0\right\}$$