

1. (1) 已知甲盒子有两个红球，乙盒子有四个白球。每次从两个盒子各取一球交换 $P(X_n|X_{n-1}, X_{n-1}, \dots, X_1, X_0) = P(X_n|X_{n-1})$ 所以随机过程 $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$ 是一个 Markov 链。

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \text{转移概率矩阵为} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ & 1 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{8} \\ & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知转移概率矩阵 } P = \begin{array}{ccccc} & & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ & 1 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{8} \\ & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \text{。从转移概率矩阵可知，各个状态之间}$$

是互通是不可约的，所以随机过程是正常返的，又因为周期为 1，所以随机过程 $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$ 是遍历的

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} \pi_1 = \pi_1 \times \frac{1}{2} + \pi_2 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ \pi_2 = \pi_1 \times \frac{3}{8} + \pi_2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \pi_3 \times \frac{1}{8} \\ \pi_3 = \pi_2 \times 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 \pi_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } A = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5\} P(A) &= \sum_i P(X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 | X_1 = i) \cdot P(X_1 = i) \\ &= \sum_i \sum_j P(X_3, X_4, X_5 | X_2 = j, X_1 = i) \cdot P(X_1 = i) \cdot P(X_2 = j | X_1 = i) \\ &= \sum \cdots \sum P(X_5 | X_4, X_3, X_2, X_1) \cdot P(X_4 | X_3, X_2, X_1) \cdot P(X_3 | X_2, X_1) \cdot P(X_2 | X_1) \cdot P(X_1) \end{aligned}$$

甲盒中: 红球 90 个，白球 10 个，摸到一个球后放回另一个颜色的球。当前摸到红球的概率只受前一时刻摸球的影响，是一个马尔可夫链

$$P(A) = \sum \cdots \sum P(X_5 | X_4) \cdot P(X_4 | X_3) \cdot P(X_3 | X_2) \cdot P(X_2 | X_1) \cdot P(X_1)$$

所以

$$P(X_1 = \text{红}, X_2 = \text{红}, X_3 = \text{红}, X_4 = \text{红}, X_5 = \text{白}) = 0.9 * 0.89 * 0.88 * 0.87 * 0.14 = 0.8585$$

乙盒: 红球 50，白球 50 个，每次摸到球后放回。每次摸到红球的概率互相独立

$$P(A) = P(X_1) \cdot P(X_2) \cdot P(X_3) \cdot P(X_4) \cdot P(X_5) \text{ 所以}$$

$$P(X_1 = \text{红}, X_2 = \text{红}, X_3 = \text{红}, X_4 = \text{红}, X_5 = \text{白}) = 0.5 * 0.5 * 0.5 * 0.5 * 0.5 = 0.3125$$

丙盒：红球 40 个，白球 60 个，每次摸到球后不放回。每次摸到红球的概率受前一时刻摸球的影响，是一个马尔可夫链

$$P(A) = \sum \cdots \sum P(X_5|X_4) \cdot P(X_4|X_3) \cdot P(X_3|X_2) \cdot P(X_2|X_1) \cdot P(X_1)$$

$$\text{所以 } P(X_1 = \text{红}, X_2 = \text{红}, X_3 = \text{红}, X_4 = \text{红}, X_5 = \text{白}) = \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{39}{99} \times \frac{38}{98} \times \frac{37}{97} \times \frac{60}{96} = 0.1456$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{甲}|A) &= \frac{P(A|\text{甲}) \cdot P(\text{甲})}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|\text{甲}) \cdot P(\text{甲})}{\sum_{\omega} P(A|\omega)P(\omega)} \\ &= 0.6521 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } P(\text{乙}|A) = 0.2373 P(\text{丙}|A) = 0.1106$$

所以来自甲盒的可能性最高