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1. 解

根题意有

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_2 = i_2) = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i)$$

且其一步转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{vmatrix} q & 0 & p & 0 \\ q & 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & q & 0 & p \\ 0 & q & 0 & p \end{vmatrix}$$

$\{Y_n, n \geq 2\}$ 不是马氏链。

因为有

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_4 = 0 | Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 1) &= \frac{P(Y_4 = 0, Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 1)}{P(Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 1)} \\ &= \frac{pq^2 + p^2q}{pq + 3p^2 + q^2} \end{aligned}$$

同时，有

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_4 = 0 | Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 0) &= \frac{P(Y_4 = 0, Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 0)}{P(Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 0)} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$P(Y_4 = 0 | Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 1) \neq P(Y_4 = 0 | Y_3 = 1, Y_2 = 0)$$

2. 解

设连续三天的天气为一次观察，以0表示天晴，1为下雨，则状态空间为

$$S = \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\}$$

转移矩阵为

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0.6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0.6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 解

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) &= P(X_2 = 1 | X_1 = 1)P(X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0)P(X_0 = 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} p_{01}^{(2)} &= (P^2)_{01} \\ &= \frac{7}{16} \\ p_{12}^{(3)} &= (P^3)_{12} \\ &= \frac{181}{432} \end{aligned}$$

4. 解

根据题意有

$$P(X_k = i_k | X_{k-1} = i_{k-1}, \dots, X_0 = i_0) = P(X_k = i_k | X_{k-1} = i_{k-1})$$

因此是马尔可夫过程

并且有

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_0 = 1 | X_n = 1) &= \frac{P(X_0 = 1)P(X_n = 1 | X_0 = 1)}{P(X_0 = 1)P(X_n = 1 | X_0 = 1) + P(X_0 = 0)P(X_n = 1 | X_0 = 0)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1+(p-q)^n}{2}}}{\alpha^{\frac{1+(p-q)^n}{2}} + (1-\alpha)^{\frac{1-(p-q)^n}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{\alpha + \alpha(p-q)^n}{1 + (2\alpha - 1)(p-q)^n} \end{aligned}$$

该条件概率表明第 n 个中继站收到信号1时，发送信号与之相同的概率。