

随机过程第 5 周作业

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1. 设 $\{X_n; n \geq 0\}$ 是一齐次马氏链, 状态空间为 $S = \{0, 1, 2\}$, 它的初始状态的概率分布为: $P\{X_0 = 0\} = 1/4, P\{X_0 = 1\} = 1/2, P\{X_0 = 2\} = 1/4$, 它的一步转移转移概率矩阵为:

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

a) 计算概率: $P\{X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\}$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } P\{X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} &= P\{X_2 = 1 | X_1 = 1, X_0 = 0\} P\{X_1 = 1, X_0 = 0\} \\ &= P\{X_2 = 1 | X_1 = 1\} P\{X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0\} P\{X_0 = 0\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

b) 计算 $p_{01}^{(2)}, p_{12}^{(3)}$ 。

$$\text{解: } p_{01}^{(2)} = \sum_{k \in S} p_{0k}^{(1)} p_{k1}^{(1)} = p_{00}^{(1)} p_{01}^{(1)} + p_{01}^{(1)} p_{11}^{(1)} + p_{02}^{(1)} p_{21}^{(1)} = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } p_{10}^{(2)} = \frac{7}{36}, p_{11}^{(2)} = \frac{4}{9}, p_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{13}{36}。$$

由 $C-K$ 方程可知,

$$p_{12}^{(3)} = \sum_{k \in S} p_{1k}^{(2)} p_{k2}^{(1)} = p_{10}^{(2)} p_{02}^{(1)} + p_{11}^{(2)} p_{12}^{(1)} + p_{12}^{(2)} p_{22}^{(1)} = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{13}{36} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{181}{432}$$

2. 某通信系统由 n 个中继站组成, 从上一站向下一站传送数字信号 0 或 1 时, 接收的正确率为 p 。如用 X_0 表示初始站发出的数字信号, 用 X_k 表示第 k 个中继站接收到的数字信号, 试证: $\{X_k; 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ 是一个马氏链, 且有

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

其中: $\alpha = P\{X_0 = 1\}, q = 1 - p$ 。请说明上述条件概率的实际意义。

答: 由题意知, 此随机过程的状态空间为 $S = \{0, 1\}$ 。第 k 个中继站接收到的信号仅仅与第 $k-1$ 个中继站接收到的信号有关, 即

$$P(X_k = x_k | X_{k-1} = x_{k-1}, \dots, X_0 = x_0) = P(X_k = x_k | X_{k-1} = x_{k-1})$$

其中 $k = 0, 1, \dots; x_k = 0, 1$ 。因此 $\{X_k; 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ 是马氏链。

其一步转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ q & p \end{pmatrix}$$

P 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = (p - q)$, 对应的特征向量为 $x_1 = (1, 1)^T, x_2 = (1, -1)^T$ 则有

$$P = C \Lambda C^{-1}$$

$$\text{其中 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & p - q \end{pmatrix}。$$

则 n 步转移概率矩阵为

$$P^{(n)} = P^n = (C\Lambda C^{-1})^n = C\Lambda^n C^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + (p-q)^n & 1 - (p-q)^n \\ 1 - (p-q)^n & 1 + (p-q)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

根据贝叶斯公式有

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

3. 设有一个三个状态 $S = \{0, 1, 2\}$ 的齐次马氏链, 它一步转移概率矩阵为:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & q_2 \\ q_3 & 0 & p_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

试求:

a) $f_{00}^{(1)}, f_{00}^{(2)}, f_{00}^{(3)}, f_{01}^{(1)}, f_{01}^{(2)}, f_{01}^{(3)}$;

解:

$$f_{00}^{(1)} = p_1, f_{00}^{(2)} = 0, f_{00}^{(3)} = q_1 q_2 q_3$$

$$f_{01}^{(1)} = q_1, f_{01}^{(2)} = p_1 q_1, f_{01}^{(3)} = p_1^2 q_1$$

b) 确定状态分类, 哪些属于常返的, 哪些属于非常返的。

解: 所有状态都是相同的, 所有状态都是常返状态。