

$$= E[X(X-1) \cdots (X-n+1)]$$

三. 常见分布的母函数.

$$(1) X \sim B(n, p), p_k = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, k=0, \dots, n \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} s^k = (ps + q)^n$$

$$(2) X \sim G(p) \quad p_k = q^{k-1} p, k=1, 2, \dots \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} p s^k = \frac{ps}{1-qs}$$

$$(3) X \sim P(\lambda) \quad p_k = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} s^k = e^{-\lambda + \lambda s}$$

四. 独立随机变量的和

X_1, \dots, X_n 取非负整数值, 相互独立, $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, X_i 母函数 $G_i(s)$, 则 $G_Y(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i(s)$

$$\text{证: } G_i(s) = \sum_k s^k p(X_i = k) = E[s^{X_i}]$$

$$G_Y(s) = E[s^Y] = E[s^{X_1 + \dots + X_n}] = \prod_{i=1}^n E[s^{X_i}] = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i(s)$$

例: 掷 5 颗骰子, 求点数和为 15 的概率.

解: X_i 第 i 颗骰子点数, $X_i, i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 相互独立.

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i \quad G_i(s) = \frac{1}{6}(s + s^2 + \dots + s^6) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{s(1-s^6)}{1-s}$$

$$G_Y(s) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^5 s^5 (1-s^6)^5 (1-s)^{-5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^5} s^5 (1-5s^6 + 10s^{12} - \dots) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_5^k (-s)^k\right)$$

$$s^{15} \text{ 系数为 } \frac{1}{6^5} (C_5^{10} \cdot (-1)^0 - 5 C_5^4) \quad P(Y=15) = s^{15} \text{ 系数}$$

hw 3.7.8, 5.1.1 (a)(b), 5.1.2, 5.1.4

随机个独立同分布 r.v. 之和. X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots 独立同分布, 取非负整数值.

N 与 X_i 独立, 取正整数值, $Y = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$, 求 $G_Y(s)$.

$$G_Y(s) = \sum_y s^y P(Y=y) = E[s^Y] \stackrel{\text{重期望公式}}{=} E(E[s^Y | N]) = \sum_n E[s^Y | N=n] \cdot P(N=n)$$

$$= \sum_n E[s^{X_1 + \dots + X_n} | N=n] \cdot P(N=n) = \sum_n E[s^{X_1 + \dots + X_n}] \cdot P(N=n)$$

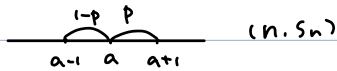
$$= \sum_n \left(\prod_{k=1}^n G_{X_k}(s)\right) \cdot P(N=n) = \sum_n (G_{X_1}(s))^n P(N=n) = G_N(G_{X_1}(s))$$

$$G_X(s) = E[s^X] \quad \text{矩母函数 } \sum E(X^k) s^k$$

(X, Y) 取非负整数值. $P_{ij} = P(X=i, Y=j)$

$$G(s, t) = \sum_{i,j} s^i t^j P(X=i, Y=j) = E[s^X t^Y] \quad X, Y \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow G(s, t) = G_X(s) G_Y(t)$$

§3.7 随机游动

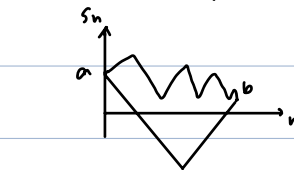


一. S_0 初始位置

$$P(X_i=1)=p, \quad P(X_i=-1)=q=1-p \quad S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad X_i, i=1, 2, \dots \text{独立}$$

例 无限制 $S_0=a$. 求 $P(S_n=b)$

$$\begin{cases} L+r=n \\ r-L=b-a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = \frac{n+b-a}{2} \\ L = \frac{n-b+a}{2} \end{cases}$$

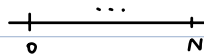


轨道 $p^r q^L$: r 右移次数, L 左移次数.

轨道数 C_n^r

$$P(S_n=b) = C \cdot \frac{n+b-a}{n} p^{\frac{n+b-a}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b+a}{2}}$$

例2 带吸收壁随机游动.



$$P(X_i=1)=p \quad P(X_i=-1)=q=1-p \quad \text{若 } S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = 0 \quad (\exists n), \text{ 则对 } k \geq n, S_k = 0.$$

计算质点 $t=0$ 时位于 k 最终被 0 吸收的概率.

解: $p_0=1, p_N=0$

A_k 从 k 出发被 0 吸收事件.

B 第 1 步右移

$$P_k = P(A_k) = P(A_k|B)P(B) + P(A_k|B^c)P(B^c)$$

$$= P(A_{k+1})P(B) + P(A_{k-1})P(B^c) = p \cdot p_{k+1} + q \cdot p_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (p_{k+1} - p_k) = \frac{q}{p} (p_k - p_{k-1})$$

$$p_k = p_k - p_{k-1} + p_{k-1} - p_{k-2} + \dots + p_1 - p_0 + p_0$$

$$= \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{k-1} (p_1 - p_0) + \dots + (p_1 - p_0) + p_0 = p_0 + \frac{(p_1 - p_0)(1 - (\frac{q}{p})^k)}{1 - \frac{q}{p}}$$

$$\text{记 } r = \frac{q}{p}. \quad p_N = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{(p_1 - p_0)(1 - r^N)}{1 - r} = 0 \Rightarrow p_1 - p_0 = -\frac{1-r}{1-r^N}$$

$$\text{若 } r=1, p_k = p_0 + k(p_1 - p_0) \quad p_N = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + N(p_1 - p_0) = 0$$

$$p_k = \begin{cases} \frac{r^k - r^N}{1 - r^N} & r = \frac{q}{p} \neq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{k}{N} & r = 1 \end{cases}$$

从 \$k\$ 出发被 \$X=N\$ 吸收的概率: $q_k = \begin{cases} \frac{(\frac{1}{r})^k - (\frac{1}{r})^N}{1 - (\frac{1}{r})^N}, & r \neq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{N-k}{N}, & r = 1 \end{cases}$

记 \$X_k\$ 为从 \$k\$ 出发到被 \$X=0\$ 吸收时的移动次数求 \$D_k = E[X_k]\$

解: $D_k = E(X_k | B) p(B) + E(X_k | B^c) p(B^c)$

$$p(X_k = x | B) = p(X_{k+1} = x-1)$$

$$p(X_k = x | B^c) = p(X_{k-1} = x-1)$$

$$E(X_k | B) = \sum_x x \cdot p(X_k = x | B) = \sum_x \overset{(x-1)+1}{x} p(X_{k+1} = x-1) = E(X_{k+1}) + 1$$

$$E(X_k | B^c) = E(X_{k-1}) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_k = (D_{k+1} + 1) \cdot p + (D_{k-1} + 1) \cdot q \Rightarrow D_k = p D_{k+1} + q D_{k-1} + 1$$

$$p(D_{k+1} - D_k) - q(D_k - D_{k-1}) = -1$$

$$p((D_{k+1} - D_k) - (D_k - D_{k-1})) - (q-p)(D_k - D_{k-1}) = -1 \quad p D''(k) - (q-p) D'(k) = -1$$

特解 $\bar{D}_k = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{q-p}, & r = \frac{q}{p} \neq 1 \\ -k^2, & r = 1 \end{cases}$

$$u_k = D_k - \bar{D}_k \quad u_k \text{ 满足 } u_k = p u_{k+1} + q u_{k-1}$$

$$D_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q-p} (k - N \cdot \frac{1-r^k}{1-r^N}), & r \neq 1 \\ kN - k^2, & r = 1 \end{cases}$$

无限制随机游走一般性质: $s_n = s_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

1. 空间齐次性 $p(s_n = j | s_0 = a) = p(s_n = j+b | s_0 = a+b)$

证: $p(s_n = j+b | s_0 = a+b) = \frac{p(s_n - s_0 = j-a, s_0 = a+b)}{p(s_0 = a+b)} = p(s_n - s_0 = j-a)$

$$p(s_n = j | s_0 = a) = p(s_n - s_0 = j-a)$$

2. 时间齐次性: $p(s_n = j | s_0 = a) = p(s_{m+n} = j | s_m = a)$

证: $p(s_{n+m} = j | s_m = a) = \frac{p(s_{n+m} = j, s_m = a)}{p(s_m = a)} = \frac{p(s_{n+m} - s_m = j-a, s_m = a)}{p(s_m = a)} = p(s_{n+m} - s_m = j-a)$
 $= p(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = j-a) \xrightarrow{\text{同分布}} p(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = j-a) = p(s_n = j | s_0 = a)$

3. Markov性 (马氏性) $P(S_{n+m}=j | S_0, S_1, \dots, S_m) = P(S_{n+m}=j | S_m)$

证: $\varphi(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m) = P(S_{n+m}=j | S_0=x_0, S_1=x_1, \dots, S_m=x_m)$

$$= \frac{P(S_{n+m}=j, S_0=x_0, \dots, S_m=x_m)}{P(S_0=x_0, \dots, S_m=x_m)} = \frac{P(S_{n+m}-S_m=j-x_m, S_0=x_0, \dots, S_m=x_m)}{P(S_0=x_0, \dots, S_m=x_m)}$$

$$= P(S_{n+m}-S_m=j-x_m)$$

$$\psi(x_m) = P(S_{n+m}=j | S_m=x_m) = \frac{P(S_{n+m}-S_m=j-x_m, S_m=x_m)}{P(S_m=x_m)} = P(S_{n+m}-S_m=j-x_m)$$

$$\varphi(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m) = \psi(x_m), \quad \varphi(S_0, S_1, \dots, S_m) = \psi(S_m)$$

二. 轨道计数. $S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

(i, s_i) 的连线称为一条轨道.

$(0, a) \rightarrow (n, b)$ 轨道数 $C \frac{n+b-a}{2}$ $n, b-a$ 同奇偶

$N_n(a, b)$ 表示 n 步从 a 到 b 轨道数.

$N_n^0(a, b)$ 表示 n 步从 a 出发, 经过 0 点到 b 点的轨道数.

$$\text{引理 1 } N_n(a, b) = \begin{cases} C \frac{n+b-a}{2} & n, b-a \text{ 同奇偶} \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

引理 2 (反射定理) $a, b > 0$ $N_n^0(a, b) = N_n(-a, b)$

从 a 到 b 经过原点的轨道与从 $-a$ 到 b 的轨道一一对应.

定理 3 (投票定理) $b > 0$ n 与 b 同奇偶, 从 0 出发, 到达 b 且不再到达 0 点, 轨道数为 $\frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b)$

证: 第 1 步向右, 所求轨道数 $= N_{n-1}(1, b) - N_{n-1}^0(1, b)$

$$= C \frac{\frac{n-1}{2} + b - 1}{n-1} - N_{n-1}^0(1, b)$$

$$= C \frac{\frac{n+b-2}{2}}{n-1} - C \frac{\frac{n-1+b+1}{2}}{n-1} \xrightarrow{\text{化简}} \frac{b}{n} C \frac{n+b}{2} = \frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b)$$

例 甲 a 票 乙 b 票 $a > b$. 求计票过程中, 甲票数始终领先的概率?

解: X_i 取 $1, -1$. 第 i 票投给甲, $X_i = 1$; 第 i 票投给乙, $X_i = -1$.

$S_0 = 0, S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. 要求 $S_n > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots, a+b$ 的概率.

$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n > 0, S_0 = 0, S_{a+b} = a-b) = \frac{\text{从 } 0 \text{ 到 } a-b \text{ 不过原点轨道数}}{N_{a+b}(0, a-b)} \stackrel{\text{Thm 3}}{=} \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

定理4 $S_0=0$ 不再经过原点.

$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n = b) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b)$$

证: $S_n = b$ 不过原点, 轨道数 $\frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b)$

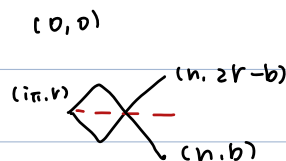
$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n = b) = \frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b) p^{\frac{n+b}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_0 = 0) &= \sum_b P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_0 = 0, S_n = b) \\ &= \sum_b \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_b |b| \cdot P(S_n = b) = \frac{1}{n} E(|S_n|) \end{aligned}$$

游走最大值 记 $M_n = \max\{S_i : 0 \leq i \leq n\}$

定理: $S_0 = 0, r \geq 1$

$$P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) = \begin{cases} P(S_n = b) & b \geq r \\ (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b} P(S_n = 2r-b) & b < r \end{cases}$$



证: 记 $A = \{(0,0) \rightarrow (n,b) \text{ 且经过某点 } (i,r)\}$

对 $\forall \pi \in A$, 可得 π' 从 (i, r) 翻转过, π' 是从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(n, 2r-b)$ 的轨道 $\pi \leftrightarrow \pi'$

$$\#A = N_n(0, 2r-b)$$

$$\frac{P(\pi)}{P(\pi')} = \frac{p^{\frac{n-i\pi+b-r}{2}} \cdot q^{\frac{n-i\pi-b+r}{2}}}{p^{\frac{n-i\pi-b+r}{2}} \cdot q^{\frac{n-i\pi+b-r}{2}}} = (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b}$$

$$P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) = N_n(0, 2r-b) P(\pi) = \underbrace{P(S_n = 2r-b)}_{P(\pi') \cdot N_n(0, 2r-b)} (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b}$$

hw 3.9.3, 3.9.4, 3.9.5, 3.10.1