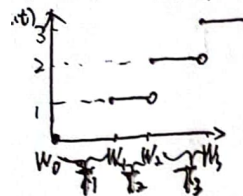


ch2 梳理

1. Poisson 过程定义: $\begin{cases} N(0)=0 \\ \text{独立增量} \end{cases}$
 (Def 2.1.1) $N(t+s) - N(t) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda t) \quad \forall s, t \geq 0$ (平稳增量) $\Rightarrow E N(t) = \text{Var}(N(t)) = \lambda t, \text{Cov}(N(s), N(t)) = \lambda \min(s, t)$
 (技巧1: 构造增量用独立增量+平稳增量来求)

等价定义: $f(h) = o(h)$, 若 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} = 0$.
 (Def 2.1.2) $\begin{cases} N(0) = 0 \\ \text{平稳增量, 独立增量} \\ P(N(h)=1) = \lambda h + o(h) \\ P(N(h) \geq 2) = o(h) \end{cases}$

2. 时间间隔和事件发生次数



事件发生时刻: $W_0 = 0 < W_1 < W_2 < \dots$
 时间间隔: $T_k = W_k - W_{k-1}$

\Rightarrow Thm 2.2.1 $\{N(t)\} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda) \iff \{T_n\} \text{ i.i.d. Exp}(\lambda)$
 Pf: ① $P(T_1 > t) = P(N(t)=0) = e^{-\lambda t}$ [事件和时间转化]
 ② $P(T_2 > t | T_1 = s) = e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow$ 积可得 $P(T_2 > t)$
 结论可得 $W_k = \sum_{i=1}^k T_i \sim \text{Gamma}(k, \lambda)$

② $P(T_{i+1} > t) = \int P(T_{i+1} > t | W_i = s) f_W(s) ds$ (条件分布)

Thm 2.2.2 $\{N(t)\} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda), \{U_k\} \sim \text{Gamma}(k, \lambda)$

Pf: ① 由 Thm 2.2.1 + 指数分布可加性 \Rightarrow

② $W_n \leq t \iff N(t) \geq n$ [技巧2: 时刻、时间、事件转化] \Rightarrow hwt 7

Def 2.2.1 $\{N(t)\} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$, 若 $\{T_n, n \geq 1\} \text{ i.i.d. Exp}(\lambda) \Rightarrow$ hwt 补充 T5.

[技巧3: 指数分布无记忆性: $P(X > t+s | X > t) = P(X > s)$]

补充结论: $X \perp Y, X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1), Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_2) \Rightarrow$ (1) $\min(X, Y) \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ (2) $P(X < Y) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \Rightarrow$ 此结论即为 hwt 8.

Pf: (2) $P(X < Y) = \int_0^\infty P(X < Y | X=x) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda_2 x} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$ [技巧4: 取条件分布再积分]

(1) $P(\min(X, Y) \leq t) = 1 - P(\min(X, Y) > t) = 1 - P(X > t) P(Y > t) = 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t}$

推广: $\{N_i(t)\} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_i) \Rightarrow T = \min\{T_1, \dots, T_n\}, T_i \text{ 为第 } i \text{ 个事件到事件时刻 (对 } N_i(t)) \Rightarrow T \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n) \Rightarrow$ hwt 补充 T6
 $P(T = T_1) = P(T_1 \leq \min\{T_2, \dots, T_n\}) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n}$

观察: $S_n - S_{n-1} \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda), S_{N(t)} - S_{N(t)-1} ? \Rightarrow$ 求期望

到达时间条件分布: Thm 2.3.1 $\{N(t)\} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda) \iff [(W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n) | N(t)=n] \stackrel{d}{=} [U_{1:n}, U_{2:n}, \dots, U_{n:n}], U_i \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} U(0, t) \text{ (次序统计量)}$

注: 次序统计量分布 $X_{(k)}$ pdf $f_{X_{(k)}}(x) = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} (F(x))^{k-1} (1-F(x))^{n-k} f(x)$

$(X_{(k)}, X_{(l)})$ 联合 pdf $f_{k,l}(x,y) = \frac{n!}{(n-l)!(l-k)!(k-1)!} (F(x))^{k-1} (F(y)-F(x))^{l-k-1} (1-F(y))^{n-l} f(x)f(y), \text{ 其中 } k < l$

$(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}) \dots f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = n! f(x_1) \dots f(x_n) \text{ (置换)} \quad x_1 < \dots < x_n$

结论: $S_k | N(t)=n \stackrel{d}{=} U_{(k)}, S_k \text{ 分布} \Rightarrow E(S_k | N(t)=n) = E(U_{(k)}) = \frac{tk}{n+1}$

推论: $\{N(t)\} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda), S_n \text{ 为到达时刻}, E \sum_{k=1}^n f(S_k) = \lambda \int_0^\infty f(t) dt \quad E \sum_{k=1}^{N(t)} f(S_k) = \lambda \int_0^t f(u) du$

推广

复合 Poisson 过程 $N(t) \sim P(\lambda)$, $\{T_k\}$ i.i.d. r.v. $\perp N(t)$, 称 $X(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N(t)} Y_k$ 为复合 Poisson 过程. [第1章随机游动的结论]

$$p_{X(t)} = (g_{N(t)})(p_{Y(t)}) = e^{\lambda t (g_Y(t) - 1)}, g_{X(t)} = e^{\lambda t (g_Y(t) - 1)}$$

① 若 $P\{Y_i = c_k\} = p_k$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $\{Y_i(t)\}$ 独立, 则 $X(t) = N_1(t) + 2N_2(t) + \dots + mN_m(t)$

② $N_j(t) \sim P(\lambda_j)$, $\{N_j(t)\}$ 独立 $\Rightarrow X(t) = a_1 N_1(t) + \dots + a_n N_n(t)$ 为复合 Poisson 过程.

Thm 2.3.2 $\{N_i(t)\} \sim P(\lambda_i)$, $N_1(t) \perp N_2(t)$, $N(t) \triangleq N_1(t) + N_2(t)$ 则 $\{N(t)\} \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ 第2过程的 T_i

结论: $N(t) \sim P(\lambda)$, 在 $N_2(t)$ 任意两个间隔时间中 $N_1(t)$ 发生次数 \sim 几何分布 $P(N_1(t) = k) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k$ $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

Poisson 过程稀疏化和分类 $\{Z_1, \dots, Z_m\}$ i.i.d. $Z_i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, $N(t) \sim P(\lambda)$ 则 $\{Z_1, \dots, Z_m\}$, $N_k(t) \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} I\{Z_i = k\}$ $k=1, \dots, m \Rightarrow \{N_k(t)\} \sim P(\lambda P_{Z=k})$

Prop 2.3.2 $\{N(t)\} \sim P(\lambda)$, 则 $N_1(t) \perp N_2(t)$ 且 $N_1(t) \sim P(\lambda p)$, $N_2(t) \sim P(\lambda(1-p))$ (可推广到有限个事件) \Rightarrow 稀疏化 T1.

更新过程: $\{T_n\} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} F$, $F(0)=0$, $F(0) < 1$, $S_0 \triangleq 0$, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n T_k$, $n \geq 1$, $N(t) \triangleq \sup\{n: S_n \leq t, n \geq 0\}$ $t \geq 0$. 称 $\{N(t)\}$ 为更新过程.

$$\text{证: } P(N(t) = n) = F^{(n)}(t), m(t) = EN(t) \Rightarrow m(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F^{(n)}(t)$$

hw5

T1. $[0, t]$ 内 $\{N(t)\} \sim p(\lambda)$, 到达人以 $\text{prob} = p$ 进入, 是或进入相互独立, 进入的人以 $\text{prob} = q$ 消费. 求进店顾客数期望值, 方差, 消费顾客期望值, 方差.

复合 Poisson 过程 $X(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} Y_i$, $Y_i \sim \text{进店顾客} \Rightarrow E(X(t)) = \lambda t \cdot p$, $\text{Var}(X(t)) = \lambda t \cdot p \cdot (1-p) + p^2 \lambda t = \lambda p t$
 $E(Y_i) = p$, $\text{Var}(Y_i) = p - p^2$

$$\tilde{X}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} Z_i, Z_i \sim \text{消费顾客} \begin{cases} 1 & p q \\ 0 & 1-p q \end{cases} \Rightarrow E(\tilde{X}(t)) = \lambda p q t, \text{Var}(\tilde{X}(t)) = \lambda p q t$$

T2. $X(t) \perp Y(t)$, $X(t) \sim p(\lambda_1)$, $Y(t) \sim p(\lambda_2)$ 求 $X(t)$ 两相邻事件间隔内, $Y(t)$ 出现 k 个事件概率.

(参考课本上某页 ppt) 记 T 为自 $X(t)$ 第一个事件发生起, 第二个事件发生的时间

$$P(N_Y(t) = k) = \int_0^\infty P(N_Y(t) = k | T = t) \cdot \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} dt = \int_0^\infty P(N_Y(t) = k | T = t) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} dt$$

$$\stackrel{X \text{ 独立 } Y}{=} \int_0^\infty P(N_Y(t) = k) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{(\lambda_2 t)^k}{k!} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda_2)^k \lambda_1}{k!} \int_0^\infty t^k e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t} dt = \frac{(\lambda_2)^k \lambda_1}{k!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^{k+1}} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k$$

T5. $N(t) \sim p(\lambda)$ 从该过程中每隔一点抽取一个构成一个新的计数过程, 新过程是否为 Poisson 过程?

~~法~~ 由题意, 新过程两个事件间隔时间 $T' \sim \Gamma(2, \lambda)$ [相当于原先两个事件 (如 1, 3 / 2, 4) 之间间隔和]

由 Def 2.2.1 有与 Poisson 过程定义矛盾 \Rightarrow 不为 Poisson 过程 (实际上这是一个更新过程)

~~法~~ 不妨设 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$, 取 $P(N(t) = 1) = P(N(t) = 1 \text{ 或 } 2) = P(N(t) = 1) + P(N(t) = 2)$
 $P(N(t) = 1) = \lambda t e^{-\lambda t}$

T6 红黄蓝三色车 $\sim p(\lambda_i)$ 过站 1) 不论颜色, 第一辆车过站时间的 pdf 和 E.

2) 在已知时刻观察到一辆红车条件下 (a) 下一辆仍为红车的 prob?

(b) ... 黄 ... ?

(3) ... 下面几辆全红, 而非红车 prob?

(4) 相继两辆红车间隔 k 辆蓝车的 prob?

(1) 由题意, $N(t)$ 第一个事件发生时间记为 $S_1 \sim \text{exp}(\lambda)$, 则由结论有 $T = \min\{S_1, S_2, S_3\} \sim \text{exp}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$

$$\text{故 } f_T(t) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \exp\{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)t\}, E[T] = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$$

(2) 由指数分布无记忆性性质, 从开始计时 $P(S_1 = \min\{S_1, S_2, S_3\}) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$ (类似 hw T8)

$$P(S_2 = \min\{S_1, S_2, S_3\}) = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$$

(3) 记 T_{Yb} 为自一起第 1 至两非红并到达时刻, 有 $T_{Yb} \sim \exp(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \Rightarrow P(N_1(T_{Yb})=k) = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}\right)^k$ (类似 2 的做法)

(4) 记 T_r 为 ... 红并 ... , $T_r \sim \exp(\lambda_1)$, $P(N_3(T_r)=n) = \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^n$ [两并流相互独立, 不必验证]

hw 6

某网站报名, A, B, C 三, 报考比例 35%, 40%, 25%. 报名费 30元, 30元, 50元. 按速率入报, $\lambda = 10$ / 天. $X(t)$ 为第 t 天收到的报名费总额, 求 $E[X(t)]$, $Var[X(t)]$, $g_{X(t)}(\mu) = E[e^{\mu X(t)}]$

解: 由题意, 记三门报名人数对应的 Poisson 过程为 $N_i(t)$, 其中 $i=1, 2, 3$. $N_i(t) \sim P(\lambda_i t)$, $\lambda_1 = 0.35$, $\lambda_2 = 0.4$, $\lambda_3 = 0.25$

~~记 $X(t)$ 为第 t 天收到的报名费, $X(t) = 30N_1(t) + 30N_2(t) + 50N_3(t)$, $P\{X=30\} = 0.75$, $P\{X=50\} = 0.25$~~

$$P\{X(t)=0\} = \frac{N(t)}{k=1} \quad N(t) = N_1(t) + N_2(t) + N_3(t)$$

$$P\{X(t)=30N_1(t) + 30N_2(t) + 50N_3(t)\} \quad N_i(t) \text{ 间相互独立. (利用乘法法则)}$$

$$E[X(t)] = 30(E[N_1(t)] + E[N_2(t)]) + 50E[N_3(t)] = 30 \cdot \lambda_1 t + 30 \cdot \lambda_2 t + 50 \cdot \lambda_3 t = 3000t$$

$$Var[X(t)] = 900(Var[N_1(t)] + Var[N_2(t)]) + 2500 Var[N_3(t)] = 900(\lambda_1 t + \lambda_2 t) + 2500 \cdot \lambda_3 t = 3000t$$

$$g_{X(t)}(\mu) = E[e^{\mu X(t)}] = E[e^{30\mu N_1(t)}] \cdot E[e^{30\mu N_2(t)}] \cdot E[e^{50\mu N_3(t)}] = g_{N_1(t)}(30\mu) \cdot g_{N_2(t)}(30\mu) \cdot g_{N_3(t)}(50\mu)$$

$$g_{N_1(t)}(\mu) = e^{\lambda_1 t (e^\mu - 1)}, \quad g_{N_2(t)}(\mu) = e^{\lambda_2 t (e^\mu - 1)}, \quad g_{N_3(t)}(\mu) = e^{\lambda_3 t (e^\mu - 1)}, \quad \text{其中 } \lambda_1 = 3.5, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 2.5 \text{ 个 } \lambda \text{ 到 } t \text{ 域.}$$

2. Markov X_n, \mathbb{Z}^+ . $P\{X_{n+1}=j | X_n=i_0, \dots, X_{n-1}=i_{n-1}, X_n=i_n\} = P\{X_{n+1}=j | X_n=i_n\} \Leftrightarrow$

对任意 n, m , 所有状态 $i_0, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_m$ 有 $P\{X_{n+1}=j_1, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m | X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n\} = P\{X_{n+1}=j_1, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m | X_n=i_n\}$

证明: \Rightarrow , $P\{X_{n+1}=j_1, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m | X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n\} = P\{X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n, X_{n+1}=j_1, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m\} / P\{X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n\}$

$$= \frac{P\{X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n, X_{n+1}=j_1, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m\}}{P\{X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n\}} = \frac{P\{X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n, X_{n+1}=j_1\}}{P\{X_0=i_0, \dots, X_n=i_n\}} \dots$$

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

$$\stackrel{\text{马尔可夫性}}{=} P\{X_{n+m}=j_m | X_{n+m-1}=j_{m-1}\} \dots P\{X_{n+1}=j_1 | X_n=i_n\}$$

$$\text{另一方面, } P\{X_{n+1}=j_1, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m | X_n=i_n\} = \frac{P\{X_n=i_n, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m\}}{P\{X_n=i_n\}} = \frac{P\{X_n=i_n, \dots, X_{n+m}=j_m\}}{P\{X_n=i_n, \dots, X_{n+m-1}=j_{m-1}\}} \cdot \frac{P\{X_{n+m}=j_m | X_{n+m-1}=j_{m-1}\}}{P\{X_n=i_n\}}$$

$$= P\{X_{n+m}=j_m | X_n=i_n, \dots, X_{n+m-1}=j_{m-1}\} \dots P\{X_{n+1}=j_1 | X_n=i_n\}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{马尔可夫性}}{=} P\{X_{n+m}=j_m | X_{n+m-1}=j_{m-1}\} \dots P\{X_{n+1}=j_1 | X_n=i_n\}$$

从而 " \Rightarrow " 得证.

\Leftarrow : 取 $m=1$ 证得.

T3. 0,1,2 状态. $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \end{pmatrix}$ $p_0 = a_3, p_1 = a_4, p_2 = a_5$. 求 $P(X_0=0, X_1=1, X_2=2)$

解: $LHS = P(X_0=2 | X_1=1) \cdot P(X_1=1 | X_0=0) \cdot P(X_0=0) = 0.3 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0 = 0$

T4. 信号传递: 0,1. 每步出错概率 α . $X_0=0$ 发出, X_n 为第 n 步收. $X_n \sim \text{Markov}$. $P_{00}=P_{11}=1-\alpha, P_{10}=P_{01}=\alpha, \alpha \in (0,1)$

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

(2) 两步后收到正确信号.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1-\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) $LHS = P(X_2=0 | X_1=0) P(X_1=0 | X_0=0) = (1-\alpha)^2$

(2) $LHS = P(X_0=0, X_1=0, X_2=0) + P(X_0=0, X_1=1, X_2=0) = \alpha^2 + (1-\alpha)^2 = 2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1$

(3) 书上) 多步不出错的 prob?

求 $P^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1-\alpha \end{pmatrix}^n$

技巧: 特征根法 (相似)

相似: $P = Q \Lambda Q^T, Q$ 正交. ① $|\lambda I - P| = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-1)(\lambda+2\alpha-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 1-2\alpha$

② 特征向量 $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$

③ $P^n = Q \Lambda^n Q^T = Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (1-2\alpha)^n \end{pmatrix} Q^T = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (1-2\alpha)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+(1-2\alpha)^n & 1-(1-2\alpha)^n \\ 1-(1-2\alpha)^n & 1+(1-2\alpha)^n \end{pmatrix}$

得 $P(X_5=0 | X_0=0) = p_{00}^5 = \frac{1}{2} [1 + (1-2\alpha)^5]$

T5. A, B 两罐共 N 球. 如下试验, 时刻 n 先 N 个球中均匀任取一球. 然后 A, B 两罐任取一个, 取 A prob = p (B = q)

将取出球放入. X_n 为每次试验时 A 罐球数.

过程叙述: $i \rightarrow i+1: P(X_{n+1}=i+1 | X_n=i) = p \cdot \frac{N-i}{N}$

↑
选 A

↑
从 A 中选一个

$i \rightarrow i: P(X_{n+1}=i | X_n=i) = p \cdot \frac{i}{N} + q \cdot \frac{N-i}{N}$

$i \rightarrow i-1: P(X_{n+1}=i-1 | X_n=i) = q \cdot \frac{i}{N}$

其他: 0

$\Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{N} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & N \\ Nq & Np & (N-1)p & \dots & 2p & Np \\ q & p & 2q & \dots & (N-1)q & p \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (N-1)q & (N-1)p & \dots & 2p & Np & Nq \end{pmatrix}$

补题

1. 甲杂志订阅, 前来订阅顾客数 $\sim \text{Poi}(\lambda) = \{N_i(t)\}$, $\lambda = 6$. 顾客 $\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 且选择独立. $N_i(t)$ 为订阅该杂志顾客数
 $\{X(t)\}$ 为时刻 t 为止甲所得手续费 (一元)

(1) 问 $N_i(t)$ $i=1, 2, 3$ 为何过程? 是否相互独立?

(2) 求 $E[X(t)]$, $\text{Var}[X(t)]$, $g_{X(t)}(u) = E[e^{uX(t)}]$

解: (1) 易证 $N_1(t) \sim \text{HPP}(3)$, $N_2(t) \sim \text{HPP}(2)$, $N_3(t) \sim \text{HPP}(1)$ ($\{N_i(t)\} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda p_i)$)

$$P(N_1(t)=n_1, N_2(t)=n_2, N_3(t)=n_3) = P(N_1(t)=n_1, N_2(t)=n_2, N_3(t)=n_3 | N(t)=n) \cdot P(N(t)=n) \quad n=n_1+n_2+n_3$$

$$= C_n^{n_1} C_{n-n_1}^{n_2} C_{n-n_1-n_2}^{n_3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n_2} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{n_3} \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{n!} (\lambda t)^n = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! n_3!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n_2} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{n_3} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{n!} (\lambda t)^n$$

$$= P(N_1(t)=n_1) P(N_2(t)=n_2) P(N_3(t)=n_3) \Rightarrow \text{相互独立}$$

(2) $X(t) = N_1(t) + 2N_2(t) + 3N_3(t)$, $E[X(t)] = 1 \cdot 3t + 2 \cdot 2t + 3 \cdot 1t = 10t$

$$\text{Var}[X(t)] = 1 \cdot 3t + 4 \cdot 2t + 9 \cdot 1t = 20t$$

$$g_{X(t)}(u) = E[e^{uX(t)}] = E[e^{uN_1(t)}] E[e^{2uN_2(t)}] E[e^{3uN_3(t)}]$$

$$= g_{N_1(t)}(u) \cdot g_{N_2(t)}(2u) \cdot g_{N_3(t)}(3u)$$

$$= e^{t[3(e^u-1) + 2(2e^u-1) + 1(3e^u-1)]}$$

2. 科大东区地铁站 $\text{Poi}(5)$, 到达间隔固定为 20 min.

(2013 年) ① 相邻地铁到达间隔内 (20 min), 到达地铁站的乘客数分布.

② 每往地铁刚离开 10 min 内, 所有到达乘客的总等待时间期望

③ --- 到站前 ---

解: ① 由泊松过程定义, $P(N(20)=k) = \frac{(5 \cdot 20)^k}{k!} e^{-5 \cdot 20} = \frac{100^k}{k!} e^{-100}$. $N(20) \sim \text{Poi}(100)$

② 设第 i 人到达时间为 W_i , 则 $E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} W_i | N(t)=n\right) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n U_i\right) = \frac{nt}{2}$. $U_i \sim U(0, t)$

代入 $t=10$ 得 $E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(10)} W_i | N(10)\right) = 5N(10)$.

$$\Rightarrow E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(10)} (20 - W_i)\right) = 20 E[N(10)] - E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N(10)} W_i | N(10)\right] = 20 E[N(10)] - 5 E[N(10)] = 15 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 = 750 \text{ (分钟)}$$

③ 类似地, $E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(10)} (20 - W_i - 10)\right) = 10 E[N(10)] - 5 E[N(10)] = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 = 250 \text{ (分钟)}$

利用泊松过程增量平稳性

第一次题解

2023秋. $\{N(t)\} \sim \text{HP}(\lambda)$ $Y(t) \triangleq X \cdot (-1)^{N(t)}$ $X \perp N(t)$, $P(X=a) = P(X=-a) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(X=0) = \frac{1}{2}, a > 0$.

$Y(t)$ 宽平稳?

- ① $EY(t) = EX[(-1)^{N(t)}] = 0$ ($EX = 0$)
- ② $R_Y(t_1, t_2) = E[X^2 (-1)^{N(t_1)+N(t_2)}] \stackrel{X \perp N(t)}{=} EX^2 \cdot E[(-1)^{N(t_1)+N(t_2)}] = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot E[(-1)^{2N(t_1)+N(t_2)-N(t_1)}]$
 $= \frac{a^2}{2} E[(-1)^{\overset{\sim \text{Poisson}(t_2-t_1)\lambda}{N(t_2)-N(t_1)}}] = \frac{a^2}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{[\lambda(t_2-t_1)]^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda(t_2-t_1)} = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \cancel{e^{-2\lambda(t_2-t_1)}} e^{-2\lambda(t_2-t_1)}$ \therefore 与 t_2-t_1 有关
- ③ $\text{Var} Y(t) = \frac{a^2}{2} < \infty$ (② 取 $t_1=t_2$)

\Rightarrow 宽平稳.

2024春. $N(t)$ ~~是 HP~~ ^{冲击过程} $\sim \text{HP}(\lambda)$, Y_k - 第 k 次冲击 $Y(t)$ 总损害 $Y_k \sim \text{exp}(\mu)$
求 $EY(t), \text{Var} Y(t), g_Y(s)$

$EY(t) = E[N(t) EY_k] = \frac{\lambda t}{\mu}$, $\text{Var} Y(t) = E[N(t) \text{Var} Y_k] + E^2 Y_k \text{Var} N(t) = \lambda t (\frac{1}{\mu^2} + \frac{1}{\mu^2}) = \frac{2\lambda t}{\mu^2}$.

$g_Y(s) = E e^{s \cdot Y(t)} = E[E[e^{s \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i} | N(t)=n]]$

$E[e^{s \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i} | N(t)=n] = [g_{Y_k}(s)]^n = (\frac{\mu}{\mu-s})^n$

$g_Y(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{\mu}{\mu-s})^n \cdot \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t} = e^{\frac{\mu \lambda t}{\mu-s}} \cdot e^{-\lambda t} = e^{\frac{\lambda s t}{\mu-s}}$

$Y(t) \perp Z(t)$, $EY(t) = EZ(t) = 0$, $EY(t)Y(s) = EZ(t)Z(s) = e^{-|t-s|}$ $X(t) \triangleq Y(t) \cos(\omega t + \theta) + Z(t) \sin(\omega t + \theta)$ $\theta \in [0, \pi]$

$X(t)$ 平稳. $\therefore EX(t) = EY(t) \cdot \cos(\omega t + \theta) + EZ(t) \sin(\omega t + \theta) = 0$.

$R_X(t_1, t_2) = E[(Y(t_1) \cos(\omega t_1 + \theta) + Z(t_1) \sin(\omega t_1 + \theta)) (Y(t_2) \cos(\omega t_2 + \theta) + Z(t_2) \sin(\omega t_2 + \theta))]$
 $= E[Y(t_1)Y(t_2) \cos(\omega t_1 + \theta) \cos(\omega t_2 + \theta) + Z(t_1)Z(t_2) \sin(\omega t_1 + \theta) \sin(\omega t_2 + \theta)]$
 $= e^{-|t_1-t_2|} \cdot \cos(\omega(t_1-t_2))$ \therefore 与 t_1-t_2 有关.

$\text{Var}(X(t)) = 1 < \infty$.