

## 习题三

1、对 Markov 链  $x_n, n \geq 0$ , 试证条件

$$P(x_{n+1} = j | x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n) = P(x_{n+1} = j | x_n = i_n) \quad (1)$$

等价于对所有时刻  $n, m$  及所有状态  $i_0, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_m$ , 有

$$P(x_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, x_{n+m} = j_m | x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n) = P(x_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, x_{n+m} = j_m | x_n = i_n) \quad (2)$$

证明:  $(\Rightarrow) P(x_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, x_{n+m} = j_m | x_n = i_n)$

$$= P(x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n, x_{n+1} = j_1, \dots, x_{n+m} = j_m) / P(x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n)$$

$$= P(x_{n+m} = j_m | x_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}, \dots, x_n = i_n, x_0 = i_0) \cdot P(x_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}, \dots, x_n = i_n, x_0 = i_0)$$

$$\div P(x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n)$$

利用 (1)  $= P(x_{n+m} = j_m | x_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \dots P(x_{n+1} = j_1 | x_n = i_n) \cdot P(x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n)$

$$\div P(x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n)$$

$$= P(x_{n+m} = j_m | x_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \cdot P(x_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1} | x_{n+m-2} = j_{m-2}) \dots P(x_{n+1} = j_1 | x_n = i_n)$$

$$= P(x_{n+m} = j_m | x_{n+m-1} = j_{m-1}) \dots P(x_{n+2} = j_2, x_{n+1} = j_1 | x_n = i_n)$$

$$= \dots = P(x_{n+m} = j_m, \dots, x_{n+1} = j_1 | x_n = i_n)$$

$(\Leftarrow)$  在 (2) 中取  $m=1$ , 即得 (1)。

2、考虑状态 0,1,2 上的一个 Markov 链  $x_n, n \geq 0$ , 它有转移阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.9 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{初始分布为 } p_0 = 0.3, p_1 = 0.4, p_2 = 0.3,$$

试求概率  $P\{x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2\}$

解:  $P(x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2) = P(x_2 = 2 | x_1 = 1) \cdot P(x_1 = 1 | x_0 = 0) \cdot P(x_0 = 0)$

$$= 0 \times 0.1 \times 0.3 = 0$$

注:  $p_{11} = P(x_1 = 1 | x_0 = 0) = 0.1, p_{12} = P(x_2 = 2 | x_1 = 1) = 0$

3. 信号传送问题。信号只有 0 和 1 两种, 分为多个阶段传输, 在每一步上出错的概率为  $\alpha$ 。  $x_0$

$=0$  是送出的信号，而  $x_n$  是在第  $n$  步接收到的信号。假定  $x_n$  为一 Markov 链，它有转移概率

$$\text{矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1-\alpha \end{pmatrix}, 0 < \alpha < 1$$

试求：(a) 两步均不出错的概率  $P(x_0=0, x_1=0, x_2=0)$

(b) 试求两步传送后收到正确信号的概率。

(c) 试求 5 步之后传送无误的概率  $P(x_5=0 | x_0=0)$

解：(a)  $P(x_0=0, x_1=0, x_2=0) = P(x_0=0)P(x_1=0 | x_0=0)P(x_2=0 | x_1=0)$

$$= P_{00}^2 \cdot P(x_0=0) = P(x_0=0)(1-\alpha)^2$$

(b)  $P(x_2=0 | x_0=0) = P(x_2=0, x_1=0 | x_0=0) + P(x_2=0, x_1=1 | x_0=0)$

$$= P(x_1=0 | x_0=0)P(x_2=0 | x_1=0) + P(x_1=1 | x_0=0)P(x_2=0 | x_1=1)$$

$$= (1-\alpha)^2 + \alpha^2$$

(c)

$$P(x_5=0 | x_0=0) = P(x_5=0 | x_1=0)P(x_1=0 | x_0=0) + P(x_5=0 | x_1=1)P(x_1=1 | x_0=0)$$

$$= (1-\alpha)[P(x_5=0 | x_2=0)P(x_2=0 | x_1=0) + P(x_5=0 | x_2=1)P(x_2=1 | x_1=0)]$$

$$+ \alpha[P(x_5=0 | x_2=0)P(x_2=0 | x_1=0) + P(x_5=0 | x_2=1)P(x_2=1 | x_1=1)]$$

$$= (1-\alpha)^2$$

$$P(x_5=0 | x_2=0) + \alpha(1-\alpha)P(x_5=0 | x_2=1) + \alpha^2 P(x_5=0 | x_2=0) + \alpha(1-\alpha)P(x_5=0 | x_2=1)$$

$$= [(1-\alpha)^2 + \alpha^2] \{ P(x_5=0 | x_3=0)P(x_3=0 | x_2=0) + P(x_5=0 | x_3=1)P(x_3=1 | x_2=0) \} + 2\alpha(1-\alpha)$$

$$\{ P(x_5=0 | x_3=0)P(x_3=0 | x_2=1) + P(x_5=0 | x_3=1)P(x_3=1 | x_2=1) \}$$

$$= (1-\alpha)[(1-\alpha)^2 + 3\alpha^2]P(x_5=0 | x_3=0) + \alpha(3(1-\alpha)^2 + \alpha^2)P(x_5=0 | x_3=1)$$

$$= (1-\alpha)(1-2\alpha+4\alpha^2)$$

$$[P(x_5=0 | x_4=0)P(x_4=0 | x_3=0) + P(x_5=0 | x_4=1)P(x_4=1 | x_3=0)] + \alpha(3-6\alpha$$

$$+ 9\alpha^2)[P(x_5=0 | x_4=0)P(x_4=0 | x_3=1) + P(x_5=0 | x_4=1)P(x_4=1 | x_3=1)]$$

$$= (1-\alpha)^3(1-2\alpha+4\alpha^2) + \alpha^2(1-\alpha)(1-2\alpha+4\alpha^2) + 2\alpha^2(1-\alpha)(3-6\alpha+4\alpha^2)$$

$$= (1-\alpha)[1-4\alpha+16\alpha^2-22\alpha^3+16\alpha^4]$$

4、A、B 两罐各装 N 个球，做如下试验：在时刻 n 从 n 个球中等概率任取一球，然后从 A、B 两罐中任选一罐，选中 A 的概率为 p，选中 B 的概率为 q，(p+q=1)，之后再将选出的球放入选好的罐中，设  $x_n$  为每次试验时 A 罐中的球数。试求此 Markov 过程的转移概率。

$$\text{解: } X_1 = \begin{cases} N, \text{摸中 } B \\ N+1, \text{摸中 } A \end{cases}, \quad X_2 = \begin{cases} X_1, \text{摸中 } B \\ X_1+1, \text{摸中 } A \end{cases}, \quad X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} X_n, \text{摸中 } B \\ X_n+1, \text{摸中 } A \end{cases}$$

$$P_{ij} = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} p, j = i+1 \\ q, j = i \end{cases}, i = N, N+1, N+2$$

5、重复掷币一直到连续出现两次正面为止，假定钱币是均匀的，试引入以连续出现次数为状态空间的 Markov 链，并求出平均需要掷多少次试验才可以结束。

解：用  $x_n$  表示第 n 次掷币时连续出现正面的次数，掷出反面的次数为 0，显然，当给定  $x_n$ ，时  $x_{n+1}$  与  $x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1$  无关，故  $\{x_n\}$  为 Markov 链，且为时齐的。这是因为，只要没有掷出 2 次正面，过程都与时刻 n 无关，一般转移概率阵，

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} x_n+1, \text{第 } n+1 \text{ 次出现正面} \\ x_n, \text{第 } n+1 \text{ 次出现反面} \end{cases}, N = \inf\{n : x_n = 2\}$$

$$P(N=2) = P(X_1=1, X_2=2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(N=3) = p(x_3=2, x_2=1, x_1=0) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(N=4) = P(x_4=2, x_3=1, x_2=0, x_1=0) + p(x_4=2, x_3=1, x_2=0, x_1=1) = p(x_4=2, x_3=1, x_2=0) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{N=5\} &= P\{x_5=2, x_4=1, x_3=0, x_2=0, x_1=0\} \\
&+ P\{x_5=2, x_4=1, x_3=0, x_2=0, x_1=1\} \\
&+ P\{x_5=2, x_4=1, x_3=0, x_2=1, x_1=0\} \\
&= P\{x_5=2, x_4=1, x_3=0, x_2=0\} + P\{x_5=2, x_4=1, x_3=0, x_2=1, x_1=0\} \\
&= P\{x_5=2 \mid x_4=1\} P\{x_4=1 \mid x_3=0\} P\{x_3=0 \mid x_2=0\} P\{x_2=0\} + \\
&P\{x_5=2 \mid x_4=1\} P\{x_4=1 \mid x_3=0\} P\{x_3=0 \mid x_2=1\} P\{x_2=1 \mid x_1=0\} P\{x_1=0\} \\
&= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{2^5} \\
P\{N=6\} &= P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=0, x_2=0, x_1=0\} \\
&+ P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=0, x_2=0, x_1=1\} \\
&+ P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=0, x_2=1, x_1=0\} \\
&+ P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=1, x_2=0, x_1=0\} \\
&+ P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=1, x_2=0, x_1=1\} \\
&= P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=0, x_2=0\} \\
&+ P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=0, x_2=1, x_1=0\} \\
&+ P\{x_6=2, x_5=1, x_4=0, x_3=1, x_2=0\} \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \times 2 + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{5}{2^6} \\
EN &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 3 \times \frac{1}{8} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2^3} + 5 \times \frac{3}{2^5} + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

6. 迷宫问题. 将小鼠放入迷宫中作动物的学习试验, 如

下图所示。在迷宫的第 7 号小格内放有美味食品而第 8 号小格内则是电击捕鼠装置。假定当小鼠位于某格时有  $K$  个出口可以离去, 则它总是随机选择一个, 概率为  $1/k$ . 并假定每一次小鼠只能跑到相邻的小格去. 令过程  $x_n$  为小鼠在时刻  $n$  时所在小格的号码, 试写出这一

Markov 过程的转移概率阵, 并求出小鼠在遭到电击前能找到食物的概率.

0	1	7 food
2	3	4
8	5	6

图 3.3 迷宫图

解：据题意， $\{X_n\}$  为 Markov 链.

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

补充假设  $X_0=0$ , 指小鼠最先位于 0 号小格.

$$\tau = \inf\{n: X_k \neq 8, X_n = 7, k \leq n-1 | X_0 = 0\}$$

$$P(\text{小鼠未遭到电击而找到食物}) = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} P\{\tau = t\} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (P_{00} P_{01} \dots P_{06}) P_{66}^{n-2} (P_{07} P_{17} \dots P_{67}),$$

$P_{66}$  为  $P$  中去掉第 8, 9 两行两列所得到的二子阵.

$$P\{\tau = 1\} = 0, \quad P\{\tau = 2\} = P\{X_2 = 7, X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P\{\tau = 3\} = 0,$$

$$P\{\tau = 4\} = P\{X_4 = 7, X_3 = 4, X_2 = 3, X_1 = 2 | X_0 = 0\} +$$

$$P\{X_4 = 7, X_3 = 4, X_2 = 3, X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0\} +$$

$$P\{X_4 = 7, X_3 = 1, X_2 = 0, X_1 = 2 | X_0 = 0\} +$$

$$P\{X_4 = 7, X_3 = 1, X_2 = 0, X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0\} +$$

$$P\{X_4 = 7, X_3 = 1, X_2 = 3, X_1 = 2 | X_0 = 0\} +$$

$$P\{X_4 = 7, X_3 = 1, X_2 = 3, X_1 = 1 | X_0 = 0\} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P\{\tau=5\}=0, \quad P\{\tau=6\}=\frac{2}{27}, \quad P\{\tau=7\}=0, \quad P\{\tau=8\}=\frac{4}{3^4}$$

$$P\{\tau=9\}=0, \quad P\{\tau=10\}=\frac{13}{2^2 \times 3^4}$$

7. 记  $Z_i, i=1,2,\dots$  为一串独立同分布的离散随机变量,  $P(Z_1=k)=P_k \geq 0$ ,

$k=0,1,2,\dots, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k=1$ . 记  $X_n=Z_n, n=1,2,\dots$ , 试求  $\{X_n\}$  转移阵。

Solution.  $P(X_n=k | X_{n-1}=i) = P(Z_n=k | Z_{n-1}=i) = P(Z_n=k) = P_k$ ,

即  $P_{ik}=P_k, i, k=0,1,2,\dots$

8. 对第 7 题中的  $Z_i$ , 令  $X_n = \min \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}, n=1,2,\dots$  并约定  $X_0=0$ .  $\{X_n\}$  是否为 Markov 链? 如果是, 其转移阵是什么?

Solution. 如果确定了  $\{X_n\}, \{X_{n+1}\}$  的取值与  $\{X_{n-1}\}, \dots, \{X_1\}, \{X_0\}$  无关

故  $\{X_n\}$  为 Markov 链

$$P\{X_{n+1}=j | X_n=0\} = \begin{cases} 1, & j=0 \\ 0, & j>0 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X_{n+1}=j | X_n=1\} = \begin{cases} P_0 & j=0 \\ 1-P_0 & j=1 \\ 0 & j>1 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X_{n+1}=j | X_n=i\} = \begin{cases} P_1 & j=1 \\ P_{i-1} & j=i-1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots \\ 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} P_k & j=i \\ 0 & j>i \end{cases}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_0 & 1-p_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ p_0 & p_1 & 1-p_0-p_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots \\ p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & \cdots & 1-\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} p_k & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

9. 设  $f_{ij}^{(n)}$  表示从  $i$  出发在  $n$  步转移时首次到达  $j$  的概率, 试证明:  $p_{ij}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n f_{ii}^{(k)} p_{ij}^{(n-k)}$

**Proof.**  $f_{ii}^{(K)} = P\{X_k = i, X_l \neq i, l < k | X_0 = i\} = P\{T_i = k | X_0 = i\}$

$$p_{ij}^{(n)} = P\{X_n = j | X_0 = i\} = \sum_{t=0}^n P\{X_n = j, T_i = t | X_0 = i\}$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} P\{T_i = t | X_0 = i\} P\{X_n = j | T_i = t\} = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} f_{ii}^{(t)} \cdot p_{ij}^{(n-t)}$$

$$T_i = \inf \{n : X_n = i, X_k \neq i, k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 | X_0 = i\}$$

$$f_{ii}^{(0)} = 0.$$

10. 对第 7 题中的  $Z_i$ , 定义  $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i, n = 1, 2, \dots, X_0 = 0$ , 试证:  $\{X_n\}$  Markov Chain,

并求其转移概率阵.

**Proof.**  $P\{X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i_n, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_1 = i_1, X_0 = 0\}$

$$= P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} Z_i = j \mid \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} Z_i = i_n, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_0 = 0\right\}$$

$$= P\left\{Z_{n+1} = j - i_n \mid \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = i_n, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_0 = 0\right\}$$

$$= P\{Z_{n+1} = j - i_n\} \quad (\text{由 } Z_1, \dots, Z_n, \dots \text{ 的独立性知})$$

$$= P\{Z_{n+1} = j - X_n | X_n = i_n\} = P\{X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i_n\}. \quad (\text{还是由独立性得到})$$

$$p_{ij} = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = P(Z_{n+1} = j - i) = \begin{cases} P_{j-i}, & j \geq i \\ 0, & j < i \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_j & \cdots \\ 0 & p_0 & p_1 & \cdots & p_{j-1} & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_0 & \cdots & p_{j-2} & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

11.一 Markov chain 有状态 0,1,2,3 和转移概率阵

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \text{试求: } f_{00}^{(n)}, n=1,2,3,4,5,\dots$$

Solution:  $f_{00}^{(1)} = P\{x_1=0 | x_0=0\}=0$

$$f_{00}^{(2)} = P\{x_2=0, x_1=1 | x_0=0\} + P\{x_2=0, x_1=2 | x_0=0\} + P\{x_2=0, x_1=3 | x_0=0\}$$

$$= (P_{01}, P_{02}, P_{03}) (P_{10}, P_{20}, P_{30})' = \left( \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{00}^{(3)} = P\{x_3=0, x_2 \neq 0, x_1 \neq 0 | x_0=0\}$$

$$= (P_{01}, P_{02}, P_{03}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{10} \\ P_{20} \\ P_{30} \end{pmatrix} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$f_{00}^{(4)} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$f_{00}^{(5)} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}^3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2^5}, \dots \quad \text{所以 } f_{00}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2^n}, n \geq 2$$



12.在成败型的重复试验中,每次试验结果或为成功(S),或为失败(F),同一结果相继出现称为一个游程(run),比如 FSSFFSF 中共有两个成功游程,三个失败游程,设成功概率为  $p$ ,失败概率为  $q=1-p$ ,记  $x_n$  为  $n$  次试验后成功游程的长度(若第  $n$  次试验失败,  $x_n=0$ ).试证  $\{x_n, n=1,2,\dots\}$  为

Markov chain.记  $T$  为返回状态 0 的时间,试求  $T$  的分布及均值,并进行分类。

Solution:

$$x_1 = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第一次成功} \\ 0, & \text{第一次失败} \end{cases}, x_2 = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{第二次失败} \\ 1, & \text{第一次失败, 第二次成功} \\ 2, & \text{第一、二次都成功} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} FSSF, & x_4 = 0 \\ FSSS, & x_4 = 3 \end{cases},$$

$$x_{n+1} = \begin{cases} x_n + 1, & \text{第 } n+1 \text{ 次试验成功} \\ 0, & \text{第 } n+1 \text{ 次试验失败} \end{cases}, \text{ 为 Markov 链。}$$

$$P(x_{n+1} = j | x_n = i) = \begin{cases} q, & j = 0 \\ p, & j = i + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & i+1 & \cdots \end{matrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\ q & 0 & p & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\ q & 0 & 0 & p & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\ q & 0 & 0 & 0 & p & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ i \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$T = \inf \{n : x_n = 0, x_{n-1} \neq 0, \dots, x_2 \neq 0, x_1 \neq 0\}$$

$$P(T = k) = p^{k-1} q, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

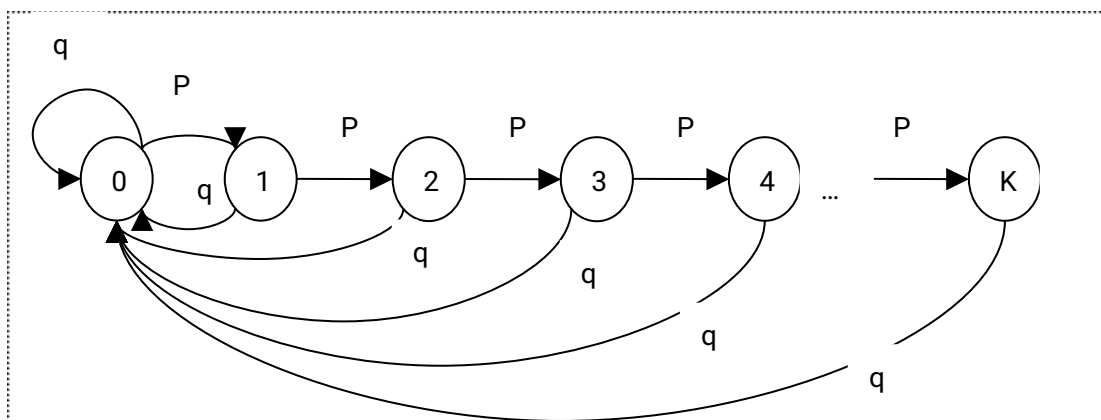
$$ET = 1 \bullet q + 2 \bullet pq + 3 p^2 q + 4 p^3 q + \dots \quad ①$$

$$PET = pq + 2 p^2 q + 3 p^3 q + \dots \quad ②$$

①-②有

$$qET = q + pq + p^2 q + p^3 q + \dots = q \bullet \frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{q}{q} = 1$$

$$ET = \frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{1}{q}$$



所有状态可以互通，共为一类。

13. 试证向各方向游动的概率相等的对称随机游动在二维时是常返的，而在三维时却是瞬时的。

Proof: (1) 二维时的对称随机游动

状态空间为:  $\{(i, j) \mid i, j = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$

$X_n = (i, j)$  意指在  $n$  时刻过程所处的状态 (位置)

由于所有的状态都是互通的，不妨设  $X_0 = (0, 0)$ ，显然给定了

$X_n, X_{n+1}$  与  $X_{n-1}, \dots, X_1, X_0$  无关，故  $\{X_n\}$  为 Markov chain。

$$P(X_{n+1} = (k, l) \mid X_n = (i, j)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & i = k, j = l + 1 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & i = k, j = l - 1 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & i = k - 1, j = l \\ \frac{1}{4}, & i = k + 1, j = l \end{cases}$$

假设过程从状态  $(0, 0)$  出发经过  $2n$  步返回，则其中有  $2k$  步是向左，向右运动， $2(n-k)$  步是

上、下运动，从而有  $P_{(0,0),(0,0)}^{(2n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_{2n}^{2k} \cdot C_{2k}^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2k} \cdot C_{2(n-k)}^{n-k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2(n-k)}$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \cdot (2n)! \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{k!}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(n-k)!}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \sum_{k=0}^n (C_n^k)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k C_n^{n-k}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} C_{2n}^n = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{((2n)!)^2}{(n!)^4}$$

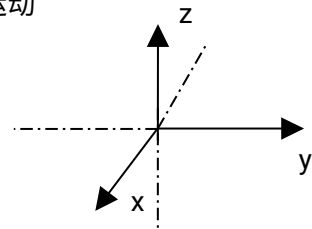
$$(2n)! \sim (2n)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-2n} \sqrt{2\pi}, \quad n! \sim n^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi} \quad (\text{stirling 公式})$$

$$\text{从而 } P_{(0,0),(0,0)}^{(2n)} = \frac{1}{n\pi} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \quad P_{(0,0),(0,0)}^{(2n+1)} = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{(0,0),(0,0)}^{(2n)} = +\infty \quad \text{故 } \{x_n\} \text{ 为常返的。}$$

(2) 三维时的随机分布同二维随机分布一样，每个点有 6 个方向运动

$$X_n = (i, j, k), i, j, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$



$$P(X_{n+1} = (i, j, k) | X_n = (a, b, c)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & a = i, j = b, k = c \pm 1 \\ \frac{1}{6}, & i = a, k = c, j = b \pm 1 \\ \frac{1}{6}, & j = b, k = c, i = a \pm 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{k+l=n} 1 = n+1 \quad \sum_{k+l+m=n} 1 = (n+1)^2$$

$$P_{(0,0,0),(0,0,0)}^{(2n)} = \sum C_{2n}^{2k} \cdot C_{2(n-k)}^{2m} \cdot C_{2k}^k \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot C_{2m}^m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2m} \cdot C_{2(n-k-m)}^{n-k-m} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2(n-k-m)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2n} \sum_{k+m \leq n} \frac{(2n)!}{(k!)^2 (m!)^2 ((n-k-m)!)^2} \quad \text{记 } (l = n-k-m)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2n} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \sum_{k+m+l=n} \left(\frac{n!}{k! m! l!}\right)^2$$

$$= (3^{2n})^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\pi}} \cdot \sum_{k+m+l=n} \left( \frac{n!}{k! m! l!} \right)^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{3^{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\pi}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2}{n} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \approx \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{2n} \cdot \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\sum P_{(0,0,0),(0,0,0)}^{(2n)} \leq \sum \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} < +\infty$$

故 (0,0,0) 为瞬过的。

Remark. 
$$\sum_{k+m+l=n} \left( \frac{n!}{k! m! l!} \right)^2 = \sum_{k+m+l=n} \left[ \frac{n! \cdot (m+l)!}{k! m! l!} \cdot \frac{1}{(m+l)!} \right]^2$$

$$= \sum_{k+m+l=n}^n (C_n^k \cdot C_{m+l}^m)^2 \leq \sum_{k+m+l=n} (C_n^k C_n^m)^2$$

$$\leq \frac{(n+1)^2}{n} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

14、某厂商对该厂生产的同类产品的三种型号调查顾客的消费习惯，并把它们归为 markov 模型，记顾客消费在 A、B、C 三种型号间的转移概率分别为下列四种，请依据这些转移阵所提供的信息对厂家提出关于 A、B 两种型号的咨询意见。

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution: (1)  $P_{AA} = 1, P_{BB} = 1$ , 并不为转移矩阵，最后一行加起来应为 1。

$$(2) \quad P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{说明所有状态 A、B、C 互通，且为遍历链。}$$

设  $(\pi_A, \pi_B, \pi_C)$  为经过长时期后，三个产品在市场的占有额，则由极限定理知

$$(\pi_A, \pi_B, \pi_C) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\pi_A, \pi_B, \pi_C), \quad \pi_A + \pi_B + \pi_C = 1$$

知:  $\pi_A = \frac{1}{3}, \pi_B = \frac{1}{3}, \pi_C = \frac{1}{3}$ , 各品牌竞争力差不多，可以继续生产，但不要生产太多。

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{可以看出, } P^n \text{ 中仍有元素为零, 说明状态可分为 } \{B\}, \{A, C\}.$$

$$\pi_B = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{BB}^{(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = 0, \quad (\pi_A, \pi_C) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = (\pi_A, \pi_C), \pi_A + \pi_C = 1$$

$$\pi_A = \frac{1}{2}, \pi_C = \frac{1}{2}, \text{B 产品将逐步淡出市场, 建议停止对 B 生产, 扩大 A 的生产。}$$

$$(4) P_{AA}^{(3)} = P(X_3 = A | X_0 = A) = 1, P_{AA}^{(6)} = 1, \dots, P_{AA}^{(3n+1)} = 0, P_{AA}^{(3n+2)} = 0$$

$$f_{AA}^{(3)} = 1, f_{AA}^{(k)} = 0, k \neq 3, T_A \text{ 为从状态 A 出发首次返回状态 A 的时间。}$$

$$\pi_A = \pi_B = \pi_C = \frac{1}{3}.$$

15. 考虑一有限状态的 Markov 链, 试证明

(a) 至少有一个状态是常返的。

(b) 任何常返状态必定是正常返的。

解答: (a) (反证法) 如果所有的状态都是瞬过的, 过程将永远离开它的任一状态, 这显然不可能, 因为过程是在这些状态间进行转移的, 最多经过有限步, 就要返回一次, 故至少有一个状态是常返的。

$$(b) \text{ 假设状态 } 0 \text{ 是常返的, } \mu_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{00}^{(n)}$$

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = P(X_n = 0, X_k \neq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 | X_0 = 0)$$

因为状态是有限个, 而状态 0 是常返的, 状态 0 返回一定是经有限步就会回来, 当  $n > N$  时,

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = 0, \text{ 故 } \mu_0 = \sum_{n=1}^N n f_{00}^{(n)} < +\infty, \text{ 从而知, 常返状态为正常返状态。}$$

16. 考虑一生长与灾害模型, 这类 Markov 链有状态 0, 1, 2, ....., 当过程处于状态  $i$  是它即可能以概率  $p_i$  转移到  $i+1$  (生长) 也能以概率  $q_i = 1 - p_i$  落回到状态 0 (灾害), 而从状态“0”

又比如“无中”生有, 即  $p_{01} \equiv 1$ 。

(a) 试证明所有状态为常返的条件是  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_1 p_2 \dots p_n) = 0$ 。

(b) 若此链为常返的，试求其为零常返的条件。

解答: (a)  $p = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 1 & q_1 & 0 & p_1 & 0 & \cdots \\ 2 & q_2 & 0 & 0 & p_2 & \cdots \\ 3 & q_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$ , 记  $e_0 = (1, 0, \dots)$   
 $e_0^* = (q_1, q_2, \dots)$   
 $p_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

$$f_{00}^{(b)} = e_0 p^{(n-2)} \bullet e_0^*, n \geq 2, \text{ 易知 } f_{00}^{(2)} = q_1 = 1 - p_1, f_{00}^{(3)} = p_1 q_2 = p_1 - p_1 p_2,$$

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_{n-2} q_{n-1} = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_{n-1} - p_1 \cdots p_{n-2}$$

$$f_{00} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} f_{00}^{(n)} = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 \cdots p_{n-1} = 1.$$

(b) 零常返的充要条件为

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n f_{00}^{(n)} = 2(1 - p_1) + 3(1 - p_1 p_2) + 4(p_1 p_2 - p_1 p_2 p_3) + \cdots = 2 + p_1 + p_1 p_2 + p_1 p_2 p_3 + \cdots = +\infty$$

其通项为  $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n$  为  $o(n^{-1})$ . 从而有:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n = 0$

$$p^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

17. 试计算转移概率矩阵的极限分布。

$$p^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{12} & \frac{5}{12} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{11}{36} & \frac{5}{12} & \frac{5}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution. 每个元素都大于 0, 故其状态为遍历的。

从而有:  $(\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2)P = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2), \pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1$

即:  $\pi_0 = \frac{5}{14}, \pi_1 = \frac{3}{7}, \pi_2 = \frac{3}{14}$ .

18. 假定在逐日的天气变化中每天的阴晴与前两天的状况关系很大, 于是可考虑 4 状态的

Markov 链: 接连两天晴天, 一晴一阴, 一阴一晴, 以及接连两阴天, 分别记为  $(s, s)$ ,

(s,c),(c,s),(c,c).该链的转移概率阵为

$$\begin{matrix} (s,s) & (s,c) \\ (c,s) & (c,c) \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

试求这一 Markov 链的平稳分布, 并求出长期平均的晴朗天数。

Solution 
$$P^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.64 & 0.16 & 0.08 & 0.12 \\ 0.24 & 0.16 & 0.06 & 0.54 \\ 0.48 & 0.12 & 0.16 & 0.24 \\ 0.06 & 0.04 & 0.09 & 0.81 \end{bmatrix}$$
 所有元素全大于 0, 设平稳分布为  $(\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3)$

则由  $(\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3)P = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3)$ , 知: 
$$\pi_0 = \frac{3}{11}, \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \frac{1}{11}, \pi_3 = \frac{6}{11}$$

对于一年来说, 平均晴天的天数为: 
$$365 \times \left( \frac{3}{11} \times 2 + \frac{1}{11} \times 1 + \frac{1}{11} \times 1 + \frac{6}{11} \times 0 \right)$$

$$= 365 \times \frac{8}{11}$$

19. 某人有  $M$  把伞并在办公室和家之间往返, 如某天他在家时 (办公室时) 下雨了, 而且家 (办公室) 中有伞, 他就带一把伞去上班 (回家), 不下雨时, 他从不带伞, 如果每天与以往独立地早上 (或晚上) 下雨的概率为  $p$ , 试定义一个  $M+1$  状态的 Markov 链以研究他被雨淋湿的机会。

Solution: 设  $X_n$  为此人在  $n$  时刻身边有伞的数目, 状态空间为  $S = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, M\}$

$$X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} M - X_n, & \text{如果 } n \text{ 时刻天没有下雨} \\ M - X_{n+1}, & \text{如果 } n \text{ 时刻天下雨} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \begin{cases} p, & j = M - i + 1, i \geq 1 \\ q, & j = M - i \\ 1, & i = M, i = 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

0 1 2 ... M-2 M-1 M

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & M-2 & M-1 & M \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \dots \\ M-1 \\ M \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & q & p \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & q & p & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & q & p & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & q & p & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ q & p & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

易验证此 markov 链为不可约的非周期遍历链, 设

$\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_M)$  为其平稳分布, 则  $\pi P = \pi$ 。有

$$\pi_0 = \pi_M, \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \dots = \pi_M, \pi_0 = \frac{q}{M+q}, \pi_M = \frac{1}{M+q} \quad \pi_0 \text{ 为身边无伞被雨淋湿的机会。}$$

20. 血液培养在 0 时刻从一个红细胞开始，一分钟之后红细胞死亡可能出现下面几种情况：

$\frac{1}{4}$  以 4 的概率再生 2 个细胞，以  $\frac{1}{2}$  的概率再生一个红细胞和一个白细胞，也可以  $\frac{1}{4}$  的概率生 2 个白细胞，再过一分钟，每个红细胞以同样的规律再生下一代，而白细胞则不再生，并假定每个细胞的行为是独立的。

(a) 从培养开始  $n+1$  分钟不出现白细胞的概率是多少？

(b) 整个培养过程停止的概率是多少？

Solution: 设  $X_n$  为  $n$  时刻血液中的红细胞数，显然  $X_{n+1}$  在  $X_n$  给定后，与  $X_{n-1}, \dots, X_1, X_0$  无关，

则  $\{X_n\}$  为 Markov 链。

$$p_{ij} = p\{X_{n+1}=j | X_n=i\}, j=2, 1, 0.$$

$$(a) p(X_{n+1}=2^{n+1} | X_0=1) = (1/4)^{n+1}$$

$$(b) \text{ 令 } T_0 = \inf\{n: X_n=0, X_k \neq 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n-1 | X_0=1\}$$

$$P(\zeta_0=1) = 1/4, P(\zeta_0=2) = 1/4 \cdot 1 + 1/2 \cdot 1/4 + 1/4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 1/4 = 5^2/2^6 = \sum_{k=0}^2 P(X_2=0, X_1=k | X_0=1)$$

$$P(\zeta_0=3) = p(X_3=0, X_2 \neq 0, X_1 \neq 0 | X_0=1) = 231/(64 \cdot 8)$$

21. 分支过程中一个个体产生的后代的分布过程为  $p_0=q, p_1=p(p+q=1)$ ，试求第  $n$  代总体的均值和方差及群体消亡的概率。如产生后代的分布为  $p_0=1/4, p_1=1/2, p_2=1/4$  及  $p_0=1/8, p_1=1/2, p_2=1/4, p_3=1/8$ ，试回答同样的问题。

Solution:  $p_0=q$  指一个个体不产生后代的概率。 $p_1$  指产生一个后代的概率

$Z_i$	0	1
	$p_0$	$p_1$

$$Z_i \text{ 为第 } n \text{ 代中第 } i \text{ 个个体所繁衍的后代，则 } X_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{X_n} Z_i = \begin{cases} 1 & X_n = 1 \\ 0 & X_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{ij} = P\{X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i\} = P\left\{\sum_{k=1}^i Z_k = j\right\}$$

$$EZ_i = P_1 \quad D(Z_i) = pq \quad p\{X_{n+1}=1 | X_0=1\} = p^{n+1} \quad p\{X_{n+1}=0 | X_0=1\} = 1 - p^{n+1}$$



$$E(X_{n+1}) = E\left[E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{x_n} Z_i \mid x_n\right)\right] = E[x_n \cdot E(Z_i)] = p \cdot EX_n = p^{n+1}$$

$$D(X_{n+1}) = p^{n+1}(1-p^{n+1}) \quad \Phi(s) = q + ps = s \Rightarrow s=1, \pi=1$$

(1)

Zi	0	1	2
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$EZ_i = 1 = \mu \quad DZ_i = \frac{1}{2} \quad EX_{n+1} = 1$$

$$Var(X_{n+1}) = EX_n \cdot Var(Z_1) + Var(X_n) \cdot (EZ_1)^2 = (n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi(s) = p_0 + p_1 s + p_2 s^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{4}s^2 = s \Rightarrow \pi = 1 = s$$

也就是说群体一定要消亡

(2)

Zi	0	1	2	3
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$EZ_i = \frac{11}{8}, D(Z_i) = \frac{47}{64}, EX_{n+1} = \left(\frac{11}{8}\right)^{n+1}, D(X_{n+1}) = \frac{47}{64} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{8}\right)^n \cdot \frac{8}{3} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{11}{8}\right)^{n+1} - 1\right]$$

$$\phi(s) = p_0 + p_1 s + p_2 s^2 + p_3 s^3 = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{4}s^2 + \frac{1}{8}s^3 = s \Rightarrow s_1 = 1, s_2 = \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2}$$

则  $\pi = \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2}$  为群体消亡的概率

22、若单一个体产生后代的分布为  $p_0 = q, p_1 = p$  ( $p+q=1$ )，并假定过程开始时的祖先数为 1，试求分支过程第 3 代的总数分布。

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_3=1 \mid X_0=1) &= P(X_3=1, X_2=1, X_1=1 \mid X_0=1) = p^3 \\ P(X_3=0 \mid X_0=1) &= P(X_3=0, X_2=1 \mid X_0=1) + P(X_3=0, X_2=0 \mid X_0=1) \\ &= P(X_3=0 \mid X_2=1) P(X_2=1, X_1=1 \mid X_0=1) + \\ &\quad P(X_3=0 \mid X_2=0) \{P(X_2=0, X_1=1 \mid X_0=1) + P(X_2=0, X_1=0 \mid X_0=1)\} \\ &= p_0 \cdot p^2 + 1 \times \{p \cdot q + q \cdot 1\} = q + pq + qp^2 = 1 - p^3 \end{aligned}$$

23、一连续时间 Markov 链有 0 和 1 两个状态，在状态 0 和 1 的逗留时间服从参数为  $\lambda > 0$  及  $\mu > 0$  的指数分布，试求在时刻 0 从状态 0 起始，t 时刻后过程处于状态 0 的概率

$P_{00}(t)$ 。

Solution: 设  $x(t)$  为  $t$  时刻所处状态, 记

$$P_{00}(t) = P(x(t) = 0 | x(0) = 0), P_{01}(t) = P(x(t) = 1 | x(0) = 0)$$

易知:  $P_{00}(t) + P_{01}(t) = 1$ , 采用无穷小分析法

$$P_{00}(t + \Delta t) = P(x(t + \Delta t) = 0 | x(0) = 0) = P(x(t + \Delta t) = 0, x(t) = 0 | x(0) = 0)$$

$$+ P(x(t + \Delta t) = 0, x(t) = 1 | x(0) = 0)$$

$$= P_{00}(t) \cdot P(x(t + \Delta t) = 0 | x(t) = 0) + P_{01}(t) P(x(t + \Delta t) = 0 | x(t) = 1)$$

$$= P_{00}(t)(1 - \lambda \cdot \Delta t + o(\Delta t)) + (1 - P_{00}(t)) \cdot \mu \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\frac{P_{00}(t + \Delta t) - P_{00}(t)}{\Delta t} = -(\lambda + \mu) P_{00}(t) + \mu + \frac{o(\Delta t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow P'_{00}(t) = -(\lambda + \mu) P_{00}(t) + \mu \Rightarrow P_{00}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

24、在第 23 题中, 如果  $\lambda = \mu$ , 定义  $N(t)$  为过程在  $[0, t]$  中改变状态的次数, 试求  $N(t)$  的概率分布。

$$\text{Solution: } P_{01}(t) = 1 - P_{00}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2\lambda t}), (\lambda = \mu)$$

$$P_{00}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + e^{-2\lambda t}), P_{11}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + e^{-2\lambda t}), P_{10}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2\lambda t})$$

记  $P_k(t) = P(N(t) = k | x(0) = 0)$

$$P_k(t + \tau) = P(N(t + \tau) = k | x(0) = 0) = \sum_{j=0}^k P(N(t + \tau) = k, N(t) = j | x(0) = 0)$$

$$= P(N(t + \tau) = k | N(t) = k) P_k(t) + P(N(t + \tau) = k | N(t) = k - 1) P_{k-1}(t)$$

$$= (1 - 2\lambda \cdot \tau) \cdot P_k(t) + 2\lambda \cdot \tau P_{k-1}(t) + o(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow P'_k(t) = -2\lambda P_k(t) + 2\lambda P_{k-1}(t), P'_0(t) = -2\lambda P_0(t), P_0(t) = e^{-2\lambda t}, P_0(0) = 1$$

$$P'_1(t) = -2\lambda P_1(t) + 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda t}, P_1(t) = 2\lambda t e^{-2\lambda t}, \dots$$

$$P_k(t) = \frac{(2\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-2\lambda t}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(3) 记  $x(t)$  为纯生过程, 且有

$$P\{x(t+h)-x(t)=1 | x(t) \text{ 为奇数} \} = \partial h + o(h)$$

$$P(x(t+h)-x(t)=1 | x(t) \text{ 为偶数} ) = \beta h + o(h)$$

及  $x(0) = 0$  , 试分别求条件“  $x(t)$  为偶数”和“  $x(t)$  为奇数”的概率

Solution: 记  $P_0(t) = P(x(t) = \text{偶数} | x(0) = 0)$ ,  $P_1(t) = P(x(t) = \text{奇数} | x(0) = 0)$

$$\text{易知: } P_1(t) = 1 - P_0(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_0(t+h) &= P(x(t+h) = \text{偶} | x(0) = 0) = P(x(t+h) = \text{偶}, x(t) = \text{奇} | x(0) = 0) \\ &\quad + P(x(t+h) = \text{偶}, x(t) = \text{偶} | x(0) = 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$= P(x(t+h) = \text{偶} | x(t) = \text{奇}) \cdot P_1(t) + P(x(t+h) = \text{偶} | x(t) = \text{偶}) P_0(t)$$

$$\partial h \cdot (1 - P_0(t)) + (1 - \beta h) \cdot P_0(t) + o(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0'(t) = -(\partial + \beta) P_0(t) + \partial \Rightarrow P_0(t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial + \beta} + \frac{\beta}{\partial + \beta} e^{-(\partial + \beta)t}$$

$$P_1(t) = \frac{\beta}{\partial + \beta} - \frac{\beta}{\partial + \beta} e^{-(\partial + \beta)t}$$

26 考虑状态  $0, 1, \dots, N$  上的纯生过程  $X(t)$ , 假定  $X(0) = 0$  以及  $\lambda_k = (N-k)\lambda$ ,  $k=0, 1, \dots, N$ , 其中  $\lambda_k$  满足  $P(X(t+h) - X(t) = 1 | X(t) = k) = \lambda_k h + o(h)$ ,

试求  $P_n(t) = P(X(t) = n)$ , 这是新生率受群体总数反馈作用二例子。

Solution. 设  $P_k(t) = P(X(t) = k | X(0) = 0)$

$$P_k(t+h) = P(X(t+h) = k | X(0) = 0)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^N P(X(t+h) = k, X(t) = j | X(0) = 0)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^N P(X(t+h) = k | X(t) = j) \cdot P_j(t)$$

$$= P(X(t+h) = k | X(t) = k) P_k(t) + P(X(t+h) = k | X(t) = k-1) P_{k-1}(t) + o(h)$$

$$= (1 - \lambda_k h) P_k(t) + \lambda_{k-1} h P_{k-1}(t) + o(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_k'(t) = -\lambda_k P_k(t) + \lambda_{k-1} P_{k-1}(t)$$

$$P_0'(t) = -\lambda_0 P_0(t), \quad P_0(t) = e^{-\lambda_0 t} = e^{-\lambda_0 t}$$

$$P_1'(t) = -\lambda_1 P_1(t) + \lambda_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} \quad P_1(t) = N e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})$$

$$\text{可类推测 } P_k(t) = C_N^k e^{-\lambda_k t} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})^k, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, N$$

27 在某化学反应中, 由分子 A 与 B 发生反应而产生分子 C。假定在很小时间  $h$  之内一个分子 A 与 B 接近到能发生化学反应的概率与  $h$  及 A、B 当前的分子数成正比。假定在反应开始时 A、B 分子数相同, 并记过程  $X(t)$  为 A 分子在时刻  $t$  的数目, 试建立起随机模型。

Solution 记  $P_n(t) = P(X(t) = n | X(0) = N)$ ,  $N$  为反应分子 A 的数目。

为纯灭过程  $P(X(t+h) = k | X(t) = k+1) = \lambda(k+1)h$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(t+h) &= P(X(t+h) = n, X(t) = n | X(0) = N) \\ &\quad + P(X(t+h) = n, X(t) = n+1 | X(0) = N) \\ &= (1 - \lambda nh) P_n(t) + \lambda(n+1)h P_{n+1}(t) + o(h) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n'(t) = -\lambda n P_n(t) + \lambda(n+1) P_{n+1}(t)$$

$$P_N'(t) = -\lambda N P_N(t) \quad P_N(t) = e^{-\lambda N t} \quad P_N(0) = 1$$

$$P_{N-1}'(t) = -\lambda(N-1)P_{N-1}(t) + \lambda N e^{-\lambda N t} \quad P_{N-1}(0) = 0$$

$$P_{N-1}(t) = N e^{-\lambda(N-1)t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$P_{N-2}'(t) = -\lambda(N-2)P_{N-2}(t) + \lambda(N-1)N e^{-\lambda(N-1)t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$P_{N-2}(t) = C_N^2 e^{-\lambda(N-2)t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^2$$

$$P_{N-k}(t) = C_N^k e^{-\lambda(N-k)t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^k, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots,N$$

28. 有无穷多个服务员的排队系统, 假定顾客以参数为  $\lambda$  的 poisson 过程到达, 而服务员的数量巨大, 可理想化为无穷多个, 顾客一到就与别二顾客相互独立地接受服务, 并在时间  $h$  内完成服务的概率近似为  $\lambda h$ 。记  $x(t)$  为在时刻  $t$  正接受服务的顾客总数, 试建立此过程的转移机制的模型。

Solution. 记  $P_n(t) = P(x(t) = n | x(0) = 0)$

$$P_0(t+h) = P(x(t+h) = 0 | x(0) = 0)$$

$$= P(x(t+h) = 0, x(t) = 0 | x(0) = 0) + P(x(t+h) = 0, x(t) = 1 | x(0) = 0)$$

$$= (1 - \lambda h - \alpha h) P_0(t) + \alpha h P_1(t) + o(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0'(t) = -(\lambda + \alpha) P_0(t) + \alpha P_1(t)$$

$$\text{同理有: } P_n'(t) = -(\lambda + \alpha) P_n(t) + \lambda P_{n-1}(t) + \alpha P_{n+1}(t), \quad n \geq 1$$

初始条件:  $P_0(0) = 1, P_n(0) = 0, n \geq 1$

29. 一个由  $N$  个部件组成的循环装置, 从  $C_1, C_2, \dots$ , 到  $C_N$  顺时针排列。第  $K$  个部件会持续工作一段时间, 其分布是以  $\lambda_k$  为参数的指数分布。一旦它停止工作, 顺时针方向的下一个元件就立即接替它开始运行。假定各部件及同一部件的不同次运行都是相互独立的。记  $X(t)$  为时刻  $t$  正在的部件的序号。试写出模型及转移概率所满足的微分方程, 当  $N=2, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ , 初始状态为 1 时试求解  $P_{11}(t)$  及  $P_{12}(t)$

Solution. 记  $P_k(t) = P(X(t) = k | X(0) = 1), P_1(0) = 1, P_k(0) = 0, k \neq 1$

$$P_k(t+h) = P(X(0)=1) = \sum_{j=1}^N P(X(t+h)=k, X(t)=j | X(0)=1)$$

$$= P(X(t+h)=k, X(t)=k | X(0)=1) + P(X(t+h)=k, X(t)=k-1 | X(0)=1) + o(h)$$

$$= (1 - \lambda_k h)P_k(t) + \lambda_{k-1} h \bullet P_{k-1}(t) + o(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_k'(t) = -\lambda_k P_k(t) + \lambda_{k-1} P_{k-1}(t) & P_k(0) = 0, k > 1 \\ P_1'(t) = -\lambda_1 P_1(t) + \lambda_N P_N(t), P_1(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } N=2, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, P_1(t) + P_2(t) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1'(t) = -\lambda P_1(t) + \lambda P_2(t) \\ P_2'(t) = -\lambda P_2(t) + \lambda P_1(t) \end{cases}$$

$$P_1'(t) = -\frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2\lambda t}), \quad P_2'(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2\lambda t})$$

30 试写出純生过程；kolmogrou 向前微分方程，在初始條件  $P_{ij}(0) = 1$ ，試求出

$P_{ii}(t)$  及  $P_{ij}(t)$  滿足方程，对 yule  $\lambda_j = i\lambda$  过程求出  $P_{ij}(t)$  的明显表达式

Solution ; kolmogrou 向前微分方程

$$P_{ij}(t) = P\{X(t+u)=j | X(u)=i\}$$

$$P_{ij}'(t) = \mu_{j+1} P_{i,j+1}(t) - (\lambda_j + \mu_j) P_{ij}(t) + \lambda_{j-1} P_{i,j-1}(t)$$

$$P_{i0}'(t) = -\lambda_0 P_{i0}(t) + \mu_i P_{i1}(t)$$

$$\text{Yule 过程见 } P_{53}, \text{ 例 3.12} \quad \mu_j = 0, \lambda_j = j\lambda$$

从而有

$$P_{ij}'(t) = -\lambda_j P_{ij}(t) + \lambda_{j-1} P_{i,j-1}(t), \quad j \geq i+1$$

$$P_{ii}'(t) = -\lambda_i P_{ii}(t) \quad P_{ii}(0) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$P_{ii}(t) = e^{-\lambda_i t}$$

$$P_{i,i+1}'(t) = -\lambda(i+1) P_{i,i+1}(t) + \lambda i e^{-\lambda i t}$$

知  $P_{i,i+1}(t) = i e^{-\lambda i t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$

类似可知  $P_{i,i+1}(t) = i(i+1)/2 e^{-\lambda i t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^2 = C_{i+1}^2 e^{-\lambda i t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^2$

$P_{i,i+k}(t) = C_{i+k+1}^k e^{-\lambda i t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^k, \quad k=0,1,2, \dots$

为负二项分布

31 两个通讯卫星放入轨道，每个卫星的工作寿命都是以  $\mu$  为参数的指数分布，一旦失效就再放射颗卫星替换它，所需的发射时间服从以  $\lambda$  为参数的指数分布，记  $X(t)$  为时刻  $t$  时在轨道中工作的卫星数，假定它是一个状态空间为  $\{0,1,2\}$  的连续时间 Markov 链模型，试建立 kolmogorou 向前向后微分方程

Solution: 设  $X(t)$  不是  $t$  时刻轨道中工作的卫星数。  $X(0) = 0$ 。

$P_n(t) = (X(t) = n | X(0) = 0), n=0,1,2$

先考虑向前微分方程.

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(t+h) &= \sum_0^2 P(X(t+\tau)=n, X(t)=k | X(0)=0) \\ &= P(X(t+\tau)=n | X(t)=n) \bullet P_n(t) + P(X(t+\tau)=n | X(t)=n-1) \bullet P_{n-1}(t) \\ &\quad + P(X(t+\tau)=n | X(t)=n+1) \bullet P_{n+1}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$P_0(t+h) = 1 - 2\lambda h \bullet P_0(t) + u h \bullet P_1(t) + o(h)$

$\Rightarrow P_0'(t) = -2\lambda \bullet P_0(t) + u \bullet P_1(t) \quad \textcircled{1}$

$P_1(t+h) = (1 - \lambda - u) h \bullet P_1(t) + 2\lambda h \bullet P_{n-1}(t) + C_2' u h \bullet P_1(t) + o(h)$

$\Rightarrow P_1'(t) = -(\lambda + u) \bullet P_1(t) + 2\lambda \bullet P_0(t) + 2u \bullet P_2(t) \quad \textcircled{2}$

$P_2(t+h) = (1 - 2uh) \bullet P_2(t) + \lambda h \bullet P_1(t) + o(h)$

$\Rightarrow P_2'(t) = -2u \bullet P_2(t) + \lambda \bullet P_1(t) \quad \textcircled{3}$

$P_0(t) + P_1(t) + P_2(t) = 1 \quad P_0(0) = 1 \quad P_1(0) = 0 \quad P_2(0) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} P_0'(t) = -2\lambda \bullet P_0(t) + u \bullet P_1(t) \\ P_1'(t) = -(\lambda + u) \bullet P_1(t) + 2\lambda \bullet P_0(t) + 2u \bullet P_2(t) \\ P_2'(t) = -2u \bullet P_2(t) + \lambda \bullet P_1(t) \end{cases}$$

同样可以写出 kolmogorov 向后微分方程.

