

21. (1) 证明: 未相遇时, $\{X_n\}, \{Y_n\}$ 都是时齐马尔可夫链, 且二者相互独立

\therefore 可知 $Z_n = (X_n, Y_n)$ 也是时齐马尔可夫链

(2) 解: Z 的一步转移矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

设从状态 i 出发到 $(0,0)$ 相遇的概率为 k_i , 记 $(0,0)$ 状态 1, $(0,1)$ 状态 2, $(1,0)$ 状态 3, $(1,1)$ 状态 4

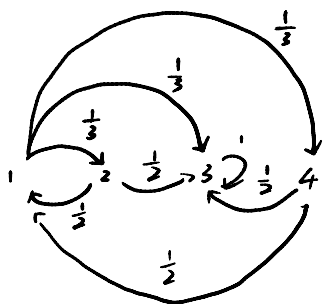
$$\begin{cases} k_1 = 1, k_4 = 0 \\ k_2 = 0.1k_1 + 0.4k_4 + 0.1k_3 + 0.4k_4 \\ k_3 = 0.2k_1 + 0.3k_2 + 0.2k_3 + 0.3k_4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{可得 } k_2 = \frac{2}{9} \\ &\therefore P = k_2 = \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: 记 4 个状态的平均步数分别为 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_2 = 1 + 0.1a_1 + 0.4a_2 + 0.1a_3 \\ a_3 = 1 + 0.2a_1 + 0.3a_2 + 0.2a_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } a_2 = a_3 = 2$$

\therefore 平均需要 2 步

23 解:



(1) 解: $P\{X_1=4, X_2=2\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{18}$

(2) 解: $P\{X_2=1 | X_3=3\} = P\{X_3=3 | X_2=1\} \cdot \frac{P\{X_2=3\}}{P\{X_3=3\}} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - (\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{7}$

(3) 解: $P = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{6})^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

(4) 解: $\begin{cases} h_1 = \frac{1}{3}h_2 + \frac{1}{3}h_3 + \frac{1}{3}h_4 \\ h_2 = 1, h_3 = 0 \\ h_4 = \frac{1}{3}h_1 + \frac{1}{2}h_3 \end{cases}$

解得 $h_1 = \frac{2}{3} \therefore P(T_2 < T_3 | X_0=1) = h_1 = \frac{2}{3}$

(5) 解: $\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3}a_2 + \frac{1}{3}a_3 + \frac{1}{3}a_4 \\ a_2 = \frac{1}{3}a_1 + \frac{1}{3}a_3 + 1 \\ a_3 = 0 \\ a_4 = \frac{1}{3}a_1 + \frac{1}{2}a_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{解得 } a_1 = 2.5 \\ &\therefore \text{平均步数为 } 2.5 \text{ 步} \end{aligned}$

3. (1) 解: $N(3) - N(1) \sim N(2\lambda)$

$\therefore P\{N(3) - N(1) \geq 2\} = 1 - e^{-2\lambda} - \frac{e^{-2\lambda} \cdot 2\lambda}{1} = 1 - 2\lambda + e^{-2\lambda}$

(2) 解: $P\{N(3) \geq 2 | N(1)=1\} = P\{N(3) - N(1) \geq 1\} = 1 - e^{-2\lambda}$

(3) 解: $P\{N(1)=1 | N(3) \geq 2\} = \frac{P\{N(1)=1, N(3) \geq 2\}}{P\{N(3) \geq 2\}} = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda} (1 - e^{-2\lambda})}{1 - e^{-2\lambda} (1 + 2\lambda)}$

5. 解: $u_X(t) = E[N(t)] - tE[N(0)] = \lambda t - t \cdot \lambda \cdot 1 = 0$

$R_X(t, s) = E[(N(t) - N(s))(N(s) - N(0))] = E[N(t)N(s)] - sE[N(t)N(0)] - tE[N(s)N(0)] +$

$+ sE[N(0)] = \lambda \min\{t, s\} - s\lambda t - \lambda t + t\lambda s = \lambda \min\{t, s\} - \lambda st$

10. (1) 解: $\frac{k}{s} \rightarrow \frac{n}{t} \rightarrow P(N(s)=k | N(t)=n) = C_n^k \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1-\frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k}$

(2) 解: $P(W_k \leq s | W_1=1) = P(N(s) \geq k | N(1)=1) = 1 - e^{-2s}$

(3) 解: $P(W_k \leq s | N(t)=n) = P(N(s) \geq k | N(t)=n) = \sum_{i=k}^n C_n^i \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^i \left(1-\frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-i}$

12. 解: $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{10 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ min}} \therefore \lambda = 6$

(1) 只有一个柜台, $N(\frac{1}{2}) \sim \pi(3)$

$P(N(\frac{1}{2}) \geq 3) = 1 - e^{-3} (1 + 3 + \frac{9}{2}) = 1 - \frac{17}{2} e^{-3}$

(2) 有两个柜台, 强度合成为2 $\therefore N(\frac{1}{2}) \sim \pi(6)$

$\therefore P(N(\frac{1}{2}) \geq 6) = 1 - e^{-6} (1 + 6 + \frac{6^2}{2!} + \frac{6^3}{3!} + \frac{6^4}{4!} + \frac{6^5}{5!}) = 1 - 179.8 e^{-6}$

14. (1) 解: $P(N(1)=0, N(2)=1) = e^{-2} \cdot 3e^{-3} = 3e^{-5}$

(2) 解: 总邮件由A与B合成, 参数为5

$P(N_1(1) + N_2(1) = 2) = \frac{e^{-5} \cdot 5^2}{2!} = \frac{25}{2} e^{-5}$

(3) 解: 设 $A_1(t), B_1(t)$ 表示收到垃圾邮件

$A_2(t), B_2(t)$ 表示收到正常邮件

$A_1(t) + B_1(t)$ 合成为参数为0.5 $X(t)$, $X(0) \sim \pi(1)$

$A_2(t) + B_2(t)$ 合成为参数为4.5 $Y(t)$, $Y(0) \sim \pi(9)$

$P(X(2)=1, Y(2)=2) = e^{-1} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-9} \cdot 9^2 = \frac{81}{2} e^{-10}$

14) 解: 所求为 $P(X(0) \leq 1, X(2) \geq 2)$

$= P(X(1)=0, X(2)-X(1) \geq 2) + P(X_1=1, X(2)-X(1) \geq 1)$

$= e^{-0.5} \times [e^{-0.5} (1 + 0.5)] + (e^{-0.5} \cdot 0.5) (1 - e^{-0.5}) = \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2e^{-1}$