

第四章

4. 小 数 集
 $X(t), Y(t), Z(t)$

$$(1) N(s) - N(t) \sim \pi(2\lambda)$$

$$\therefore P(N(s) - N(t) \geq 2)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-2\lambda} - \frac{e^{-2\lambda} \cdot (2\lambda)^1}{1!}$$

$$= 1 - (2\lambda + 1) e^{-2\lambda}$$

$$(2) P(N(s) \geq 2 | N(t) = 1)$$

$$= P(N(s) - N(t) \geq 1 | N(t) = 1)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-2\lambda}$$

$$(3) P(N(t) = 1 | N(s) \geq 2) = \frac{P(N(t) = 1, N(s) \geq 2)}{P(N(s) \geq 2)}$$

$$= \frac{P(N(t) = 1, N(s) \geq 2)}{P(N(s) \geq 2)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda} \cdot (1 - e^{-2\lambda})}{1 - e^{-2\lambda} (1 + 2\lambda)}$$

$$2. X(t) = N(t+1) - N(t)$$

$$N(t+1) \sim \pi(\lambda(t+1))$$

$$N(t) \sim \pi(\lambda t)$$

$$\therefore \mu_X(t) = \lambda(t+1) - \lambda t = \lambda$$

$$R_X(s, t) = E((N(t+1) - N(t))(N(s+1) - N(s)))$$

$$= E(R_N(t+1, s+1) - R_N(t+1, s) - R_N(t, s+1) + R_N(t, s))$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lambda \min\{t+1, s+1\} + \lambda \min\{s, t\} - \lambda t - \lambda s + \lambda^2 [(t+1)(s+1) - s(t+1) - t(s+1) + ts] = \lambda^2 + \lambda + \lambda \cdot [2 \min\{t, s\} - (t+s)] \\ \lambda^2, |t-s| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lambda^2 + \lambda + \lambda \cdot [2 \min\{t, s\} - (t+s)]$$

$$= \lambda^2 + \lambda + \lambda \cdot |t-s|, |t-s| \leq 1$$

$$3. X(t) = N(t) - tN(1), 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq s \leq 1$$

$$\mu_X(t) = E(N(t)) - t E(N(1))$$

$$= \lambda t - t \cdot \lambda = 0$$

$$R_X(t, s) = E[(N(t) - tN(1))(N(s) - sN(1))]$$

$$= E(N(t)N(s)) - s E(N(1)N(t)) - t E(N(1)N(s)) + E(N(1)N(1))$$

$$= \lambda \min\{t, s\} + \lambda^2 ts - s \cdot (\lambda \min\{t, 1\} + \lambda^2 t) - t \cdot (\lambda \min\{s, 1\} + \lambda^2 s) + ts \cdot (\lambda \min\{1, 1\} + \lambda^2)$$

$$= \lambda \min\{t, s\} - s\lambda \cdot t - \lambda ts + \lambda ts = \lambda \min\{t, s\} - \lambda st$$

$$5. X(t) \text{ 与 } Y(t) \text{ 独立}$$

$$P(X(t) = k | X(t) + Y(t) = n) = \frac{\frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot (\lambda t)^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\mu t} \cdot (\mu t)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}}{\frac{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)t} \cdot [(\lambda+\mu)t]^n}{n!}}$$

$$= \frac{C_n^k \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^k \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^{n-k}}{1}$$

6. 泊松过程: $\lambda P \rightarrow X(t)$

不被: $(1-P)\lambda$

$$P(X(t) = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^k}{k!}$$

$$C_X N(s, t)$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X(s), N(t))$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X(s), X(s) + Y(s, t))$$

$$= C_X(s, t) + (\lambda s \cdot s = 0)$$

$$= \lambda P \min\{s, t\}$$

7. $0 \leq s < t, k \leq n$

$$P(N(s) = k | N(t) = n)$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k}}{\binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k}}$$

结论, 可记忆.

容易推, 用二项分布证.

(大推小)

小推大用独立增量性

$$P(W_2 \leq 3 | W_1 = 1)$$

$$= P(N(3) \geq 2 | N(1) = 1)$$

$$= P(N(3) - N(1) \geq 1)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(N(s) \geq k | N(t) = n)$$

$$= \sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n}{i} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^i \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-i}$$

(用(1)的结论作叠加)

$$8. (1) P(N(2) = 3)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda} (\lambda)^3}{3!} = \frac{4}{3} e^{-\lambda}$$

(2) 概率描述等价于 $N(1) \leq 1, N(2) \geq 3$

用全概率公式展开得

$$P = P(N(1) = 0, N(2) - N(1) \geq 3) + P(N(1) = 1, N(2) - N(1) \geq 2) + P(N(1) = 2, N(2) - N(1) \geq 1)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} (e^{-\lambda} (1 + \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2)) + \lambda e^{-\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda} (1 + \lambda)) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda})$$

$$= (1 + \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2) e^{-\lambda} - (1 + 2\lambda + 2\lambda^2) e^{-\lambda}$$

9. 2个柜台, $\lambda = 6 \Rightarrow \lambda = 6$

(1) 一个柜台, 强度 $\lambda = 6$

$$N(t) \sim \pi(t)$$

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

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

(2) 两个柜台, 强度合成为 $\lambda = 12 \Rightarrow N(t) \sim \pi(t)$

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

10. $\lambda = 0.4$ (条/h) $t = 2$ 小时

$$(1) 到达时间 F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < 2 \\ P(N(x) \geq 1) & x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad N(x) \sim \pi(0.4x)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-0.4x}$$

(2) 鱼数同 γ , 易知 $\gamma \geq 1$

$$P\{\gamma = 1\} = P\{W_1 \geq 2\} = P\{N(2) \leq 1\}$$

$$= e^{-0.8} (1 + 0.8) = 1.8 e^{-0.8}$$

$$P\{\gamma \geq 2\} = P\{N(2) \geq 2\}$$

$$P\{\gamma = k\} = P\{N(2) = k\} = \frac{e^{-0.8} (0.8)^k}{k!} \quad (k \geq 2)$$

$$(3) E(\gamma) = 1.8 e^{-0.8} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-0.8} (0.8)^k}{(k-1)!}$$

$$= 1.8 e^{-0.8} + 0.8 e^{-0.8} (e^{0.8} - 1) = 0.8 + e^{-0.8}$$

$$(4) P(W_1 \geq 3.5 | N(2.5) = 0) \quad (\text{因为 } 2.5 \text{ h 无鱼})$$

$$= P(N(3.5) - N(2.5) = 0 | N(2.5) = 0)$$

$$= e^{-0.4}$$

11. A及B邮箱.

$N_1(t)$ $N_2(t)$ 过程.

$\lambda_1=2$ $\lambda_2=3$

	表格法 过程	过程	总 过程
A	$A_1(t)^{0.2}$	$A_2(t)^{1.5}$	$N_1(t)$ 2
B	$B_1(t)^{0.3}$	$B_2(t)^{2.7}$	$N_2(t)$ 3

(1) $P(N_1(1)=0, N_2(1)=1)$

$= e^{-2} \times 3e^{-3} = 3e^{-5}$

(2) 总邮件由A与B合成, 参数为5.

$\therefore P(N_1(1)+N_2(1)=2), \lambda=5.$

$= \frac{e^{-5} \times 5^2}{2!}$

$= \frac{25}{2} e^{-5}$

(3) $A_1(t) + B_1(t)$ 合成参数为0.5 $\leq X(t)$

$A_2(t) + B_2(t)$ 合成参数为4.5 $\leq Y(t)$

$\therefore P\{X(2)=1, Y(2)=2\} \quad \begin{matrix} X(2) \sim \pi(1) \\ Y(2) \sim \pi(9) \end{matrix}$

$\stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} e^{-1} \times 1 \times \frac{e^{-9} \times 9^2}{2!} = \frac{81}{2} e^{-10}$

~~分步~~

(4) $w_2 \rightarrow$ 表示第2封信被接收的时刻

即求

$\therefore P(X(1) \leq 1, X(2) > 2)$

全概率
展开

$= P(X(1)=0, X(2)-X(1) > 2) + P(X(1)=1, X(2)-X(1) > 1)$

$= [e^{-0.5} \cdot (0.5)^0] [1 - e^{-0.5} \cdot (1+0.5)] + [e^{-0.5} \cdot 0.5] \times (1 - e^{-0.5})$

$= \frac{3-2}{2} e^{-1}$

注: 该式可得出同8(2)是下意思.

12. $N(t)$ 是顾客数, $\lambda=10$.

钱数独立且 $\sim U[1000, 10000]$

(1) $P(N(1)=1, N(4) > 1)$

$= \frac{e^{-10} \times 10^1}{1} \times (1 - e^{-30}) = 10e^{-10} - 10e^{-40}$

(2) $P(3 < W_3 \leq 4 | W_1=1, W_2=2)$

$= P(N(3)-N(2)=0, N(4)-N(3) \geq 1)$

$= e^{-10} (1 - e^{-10}) = e^{-10} - e^{-20}$

(3) 顾客钱数超过5500元的概率

$P = \frac{10000 - 5500}{10000} = \frac{1}{2}$

此类顾客到达程度服从 $\lambda = 2 \times 10 = 5$ 的泊松过程.

$\Rightarrow P(W_1 \leq t) = P(N(t) \geq 1)$

$= 1 - e^{-5t}$

13. 寿命: $\frac{1}{\lambda} = 30 \text{天} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{30}$ (强度)

(1) $P(N(30)=1, N(90)=3)$

$= e^{-1} \times 1 \times \frac{e^{-2} \times 2^2}{2!} = 2e^{-3}$

(2) $P(N(30)=0, N(60)-N(30) \geq 1)$

$= e^{-1} \times (1 - e^{-30 \times \frac{1}{30}}) = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$

(3) $P(3 \leq W_2 \leq 60 | N(60)=4)$

$= P(N(30) \leq 1, N(60) \geq 2 | N(60)=4)$

全概率公式展开

$P(N(30)=0) \cdot P(N(60)-N(30)=4)$
 $+ P(N(30)=1) \cdot P(N(60)-N(30)=3)$

$P(N(60)=4)$

$= \frac{5}{16}$

14. 表格法 泊松分布独立性. 本组中 N_1 与 N_2 独立. N_1^* 与 N_2^* 独立. $N_0, N_{12}, N_{21}, N_{22}$ 互相独立.

	不足1g	达1g	$\frac{N}{2}$
铜通	$N_{11}(t)$	$N_{12}(t)$	$N_1(t)$
铜豆	$N_{21}(t)$	$N_{22}(t)$	$N_2(t)$
总	$N_1^*(t)$	$N_2^*(t)$	$N(t)$

豆的种类独立, 质量独立同分布

$$1) P(N(1)=2) = \frac{e^{-3} \times 3^2}{2!} = \frac{9}{2} e^{-3}$$

$$N(1) \sim \pi(3)$$

$$2) P(N_1^*(1)=2, N_2^*(1)=2) = \frac{P(N_1^*(1)=2, N_2^*(1)=2)}{P(N(1)=4)}$$

这里错了, 不是条件概率

$$2) P(N_1^*(1)=2, N_2^*(1)=2) = P(N_1^*(1)=2, N_2^*(1)=2) = \left(\frac{e^{-3} \times 3^2}{2!} \right)^2 = \frac{81}{64} e^{-6}$$

$$3) P(N_{12}(1)=1, N_{12}(2)-N_{12}(1)=1, N(1)=1, N(2)-N(1)=1)$$

只有将事件 $N_{12}(1)=1$ 或 $N_{12}(2)-N_{12}(1)=1$ 的“基本事件”才便于

算, 否则事件内部的多重关系需要用全概率

公式或二项分布来刻画. 所以表格法会清晰

写成

$$P(N_{12}(1)=1, N_{11}(1)=N_{21}(1)=N_{22}(1)=0, N_{12}(2)-N_{12}(1)=1, N_{11}(2)-N_{11}(1)=N_{21}(2)-N_{21}(1)=N_{22}(2)-N_{22}(1)=0) = (e^{-1} \times e^{-1} \times e^{-1} \times e^{-1}) \times (e^{-1} \times e^{-1} \times e^{-1} \times e^{-1}) = (e^{-3})^2 = e^{-6}$$

$$(4) P(N_{12}(2)=2 | N(2)=2)$$

同样

$$= \frac{P(N_{11}(2)=N_{21}(2)=N_{22}(2)=0, N_{12}(2)=2)}{P(N(2)=2)}$$

操作

$$= \frac{e^{-2} \times e^{-1} \times e^{-1} \times \frac{e^{-2} \times 2^2}{2!}}{\frac{e^{-6} \times 6^2}{2!}} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$15. \lambda(t)=t$$

$$1) m(t) = \int_0^t t dt = 2$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{e^{-2} \times 2^2}{2!} = \frac{4}{2} e^{-2}$$

$$2) m(1) = \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$N(2) - N(1) \Rightarrow \int_1^2 t dt = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (\frac{1}{2})^2}{2!} \times \frac{e^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times (\frac{3}{2})^2}{2!} = \frac{9}{64} e^{-2}$$

$$3) \text{ 第(2)题结果} = \frac{P(N(2)=4)}{P(N(2)=4)} = \frac{\frac{9}{64} e^{-2}}{\frac{e^{-3} \times 2^4}{4!}} = \frac{27}{128}$$

$$16. B(1) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$B(2) \sim N(0,2)$$

$$E(B(1)+B(1)) = 0$$

$$D(B(1)+B(2)) = 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$\therefore \sim N(0,5)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{5}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{10}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$17. (1) P(B(2,6) - B(2,4)) \leq 1.1$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{1.1-0}{1.1}\right) = \Phi(1)$$

$$(2) \text{Cov}(B(8)-B(4), B(6))$$

$$= C_B(8,6) - C_B(4,6)$$

$$= \min\{8,6\} - \min\{4,6\}$$

$$= 6-4=2$$

$$(3) D(2B(1)+B(2))$$

$$= 4D(B(1)) + D(B(2)) + 4C_B(1,2)$$

$$= 4 \times 1 + 2 + 4 \times 1$$

$$= 10$$

18. $x(t) = B(t+1) - B(t)$.

~~求 $B(t)$ 的分布~~

$\mu_X(t) = E(B(t+1)) - E(B(t))$
 $= 0 - 0 = 0$

$R_X(1, 2) = E((B(4) - B(1))(B(5) - B(2)))$

$= 4 - 2 - 1 + 1 = 2$.

$F_X(3; t) = P(X(t) \leq 3)$

$= P(B(t+1) - B(t) \leq 3)$

$D(B(t+1) - B(t)) = t+1 + t - 2t = 1$

$\therefore \sim N(0, 1)$

$\therefore F_X(3; t) = \Phi\left(\frac{3-0}{\sqrt{1}}\right) = \Phi(3)$

重点是求出分布

19. $\lambda = 1$. 独立.

$\mu_X(t) = t + 2 \times t \times 1 + 3 \times 0 = 3t$

$C_X(s, t) = \text{Cov}[(s + 2N(s) + 3B(s))(t + 2N(t) + 3B(t))]$

$= 4C(s, t) + 9C_B(s, t)$

$= 4 \min\{s, t\} + 9 \min\{s, t\} = 13 \min\{s, t\}$

20.

~~$E[W(t)]$~~

$= E(e^{B(t)})$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2t}} e^x dx$

$= e^{\frac{t}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}} - 1)^2} dx$

$= e^{\frac{t}{2}}$

同理 $E(e^{2B(t)}) = e^{2t}$

$\therefore D_W(t) = e^{2t} - e^t$

21. 令 $\tilde{B}(t) = tB(\frac{1}{t})$. P 为标准布朗运动

1. $P(\tilde{B}(10) \geq 15 | \tilde{B}(1) = 12, \tilde{B}(4) = 9.6)$

$= P(\tilde{B}(10) - \tilde{B}(6) \geq 3) = 1 - \Phi(1.5)$

2. 考虑 $\tilde{B}(10)$.

$\tilde{B}(10) = (\tilde{B}(10) - \tilde{B}(6)) + 12$

$\sim N(12, 4)$

从而 $B(\frac{1}{10}) = \frac{1}{10} \tilde{B}(10) \sim N(1.2, 0.04)$

22. $\{X(t)\}$ 是布朗桥过程.

$B(t) = (t+1)X(\frac{t}{t+1})$

证: 1° $X(t)$ 是布朗运动 $\Rightarrow B(t)$ 也是布朗运动

2° $E_B(t) = 0$

$R_B(s, t) = (t+1)(s+1)R_X(\frac{t}{t+1}, \frac{s}{s+1})$

~~$R_X(\frac{t}{t+1}, \frac{s}{s+1})$~~ 从而 $\min\{s, t\}$

1) 当 $t < s$, $R_B(s, t) = (t+1)(s+1) \cdot \frac{t}{t+1} (1 - \frac{s}{s+1}) = t$

2) 当 $s < t$, $R_B(s, t) = (t+1)(s+1) \cdot \frac{s}{s+1} (1 - \frac{t}{t+1}) = s$

综合 1°, 2° $\Rightarrow B(t)$ 是布朗运动

23. 设 $\{B(t)\}$ 是标准布朗运动, 对 $t > 0, x > 0$. 求:

1. $P(B(t) \leq x)$

$= P(-x \leq B(t) \leq x) = \Phi(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}) - (1 - \Phi(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}))$
 $= 2\Phi(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}) - 1$

2. $P(\max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(s) - B(t) \leq x)$ 因为在此处才可视为常量

$= P(\max_{0 \leq s \leq t} (B(s) - B(t)) \leq x)$

考虑过程 $B(t-s)$. $E(B(t-s)) = 0$. $E(B(s) - B(t)) = 0$

~~$D(B(s) - B(t))$~~ $D(B(s) - B(t)) = s + t - 2 \min\{s, t\} = t - s$

$D(B(t-s)) = t-s$

从而两者为一个过程. 从而原根式为 $P(\max_{0 \leq s \leq t} B(t-s) \leq x)$

$\stackrel{t-s=u}{=} P(\max_{0 \leq u \leq t} B(u) \leq x) = 1 - P(\max_{0 \leq u \leq t} B(u) > x) = 1 - 2(1 - \Phi(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}})) = 2\Phi(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}) - 1$