

### Markov Chain: Notes 中加入历史信息, 不应为简单的习题作答

$(X_0, X_1, \dots)$  a sequence of RVs taking values in  $V$

$$P(X_{t+1} = x_{t+1} | X_0 = x_0, \dots, X_t = x_t) = P(X_{t+1} = x_{t+1} | X_t = x_t) \leftarrow \text{体现独立性, 历史无关性}$$

$$X_0: S \rightarrow V$$

A Markov Chain with the state space  $S$  generated by the initial distribution  $\mu$  on  $S$

and the stochastic matrices  $P(1), \dots, P(n) \rightarrow P(X_{t+1} = x_{t+1} | X_t = x_t)$  转移矩阵  $P_{x_t x_{t+1}}^{(t+1)}$

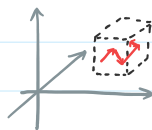
is the probability measure  $P$  on  $S^{\infty}$  such that  $P(w_0 = i_0, \dots, w_n = i_n) = \mu_{i_0} P_{i_0 i_1}^{(1)} \dots P_{i_{n-1} i_n}^{(n)}$

$S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$   $X$  构成  $S$  的划分

$V = \{v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  被映射集合

$P = \{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}$  表示取值的概率

$P_{\text{new}} = \{p_0', p_1', p_2', p_3'\}$   $P_t \rightarrow P_{t+1}$  转移, 可用  $T P_t = P_{t+1}$  描述  
或  $P_t T = P_{t+1}$



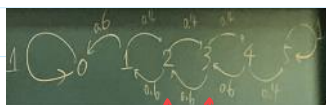
在E域中  $P_t$  转移

\* 若  $P(1) = P(2) = \dots$ , 则为齐次状态 homogeneous markov chain.



### Gamble's Ruin:

$$\begin{cases} P(i, i+1) = 0.4 \\ P(i, i-1) = 0.6 \end{cases}$$



随机游走(自动机)

$A(0) \leq B(0)$   
 $P(A(t) > B(t))$

### Wright - Fisher model:

A a

AAaAA

← 集合中取  $n$  次, 取出时  $Aa$  有概率互换

$$A \xrightleftharpoons[u]{u} a$$

$$\begin{cases} p_i = \frac{i}{N} (1-u) + \frac{N-i}{N} u \\ p(i, j) = \binom{N}{j} p_i^j (1-p_i)^{N-j} \end{cases}$$

← 在取  $j$  次时, 获得  $i$  次  $A$  的概率

### HW:

$$X_i: S \rightarrow V$$

$$f: V \rightarrow W$$

$X_i$  为 MC, 给定  $f$ ,  $f(X_i)$  是否为 MC?

MC 的性质似乎为历史独立无关, 由最新状态转移, 若  $f$  与  $i$  相关是否不再为 MC?

### Chapman - Kolmogorov equation:

$$P_t^{(m+n)}(i, j) = \sum_k P_t^{(m)}(i, k) P_n^{(n)}(k, j)$$

全概率公式 说明何处使用 MC 无记忆性  $\Rightarrow$  HW

$$\vec{0} - \vec{0} - \vec{0} - \vec{0} - \vec{0} - \vec{0} \quad p+q=1: p, q \geq 0$$

$$P_n(j) = P(X_n = j | X_0 = 0)$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^5 f(i) e_i \mid \text{中若要提出 } e_5 \text{ 系数且 } e_i \text{ 构成正交基} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^5 f(i) e_i, e_5^* \right\rangle \right\}$$

## Markov Chain

## Example 1

## Example 2

## Example 3

## Chapman equation

## Example 4

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (pe^{i\theta} + qe^{-i\theta})^n e^{-ij\theta} d\theta \quad \text{傅立叶反演, 母函数}$$

$$(p=q=\frac{1}{2} \text{时}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos \theta)^n e^{-ij\theta} d\theta \quad \text{计算积分} \Rightarrow \text{HW}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} [1 + (-1)^{n+j}] \binom{n}{\frac{n+j}{2}}$$

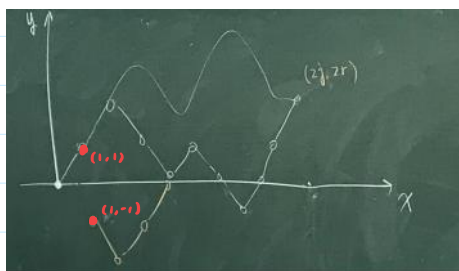
Let  $T$  be the last time that there was an equal number of heads and tails within  $2n$  tosses of a fair coin

$$P(T=2k) = P(S_{2k}=0, S_{2k+1} \neq 0, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0)$$

$$\boxed{\text{MC性质}} = P(S_{2k}=0) P(S_1 \neq 0, \dots, S_{2n-2k} \neq 0)$$

$$= 2 \cdot P(S_{2k}=0) \cdot P(S_1 > 0, \dots, S_{2n-2k} > 0)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\binom{2k}{k}}{2^{2k}} \cdot \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} P(S_1 > 0, \dots, S_{2n-2k-1} > 0, S_{2n-2k} = 2r) \quad \leftarrow \text{仿射原理}$$



从  $(1,1) \rightarrow (2j, 2r)$  总数:  $N_{2j-1}^{2r-1}$

其中包含着触碰到  $x$  轴情况

从  $(1,-1) \rightarrow (2j, 2r)$  总数:  $N_{2j-1}^{2r+1}$

由零点存在性定理该路径一定穿过  $x$  轴

由  $x$  轴翻转构成双射计数上述触碰到  $x$  轴情况

$$Ans = N_{2j-1}^{2r-1} - N_{2j-1}^{2r+1}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \dots \cdot \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{N_{2j-1}^{2r-1} - N_{2j-1}^{2r+1}}{2^{2j}} = \frac{1}{2} (\sum P_{2j-1}^{2r-1} - P_{2j-1}^{2r+1})$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}} = \frac{1}{2} P_{2j-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} P_{2j}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(T=2k) = P_{2k}^0 - P_{2n-2k}^0$$

## Example 5

拓展为 3 个方向 概率  $w$  运动  $\Rightarrow$  HW

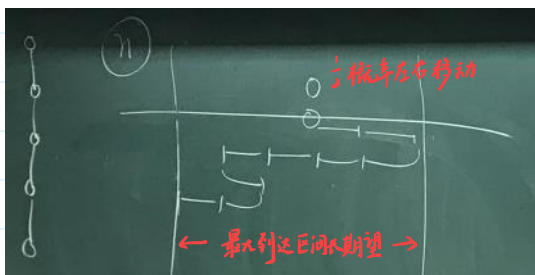
或历史问题:

蚊子  $360^\circ$  飞定长,  $t$  时间后回归原点 概率

甚至将定长限制 抛去

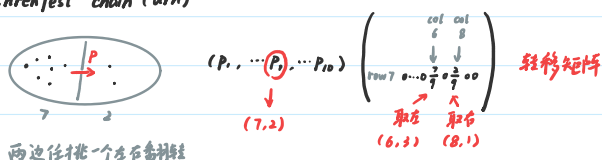
## Example 5.1

仿射原理 例题: 图的 Lipsius 高度



## Example 6

Ehrenfest chain (urn)



## Example 7