

HK2 24.4.4

1. 设该Markov链有 $N$ 个状态.

记平稳分布为 $\vec{\pi} = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_N)$ .

$$\vec{\pi} = \vec{\pi}P = \vec{\pi}P^2 = \dots = \vec{\pi}P^n.$$

$$\vec{i} = \vec{i}P = \vec{i}P^2 = \dots = \vec{i}P^n.$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N x_j p_{ji}^n = x_i = x_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^N p_{ji}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \sum_{j=1}^N (x_j - x_i) p_{ji}^n, \forall n, i. (*)$$

取 $i = \operatorname{argmin}_j \pi_j$ ,  $x_j - x_i \geq 0, \forall j$ .

若 $\exists x_j \neq x_i$ , 由于不可约,  $\exists n, p_{ji}^n > 0$ ,

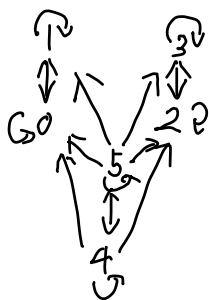
与(\*)矛盾

因此,  $\forall i, j, \pi_i = \pi_j$ .

最后需说明 $\vec{\pi}$ 存在, 取 $\pi_i = \frac{1}{N}, \forall i$ ,

易验证 $\vec{\pi}$ 是平稳分布.

2. (a)



类:  $C_0 = \{0, 1\}, C_2 = \{2, 3\}, C_5 = \{4, 5\}$ .

显然 $\{0, 1\}, \{2, 3\}$ 是常返类,

4, 5是暂态

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{54}^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{55}^n = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_4(C_0) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\pi_4(C_0) + \frac{1}{4}\pi_5(C_0) \\ \pi_5(C_0) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\pi_4(C_0) + \frac{1}{6}\pi_5(C_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_5(C_0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\pi_5(C_2) = 1 - \pi_5(C_0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

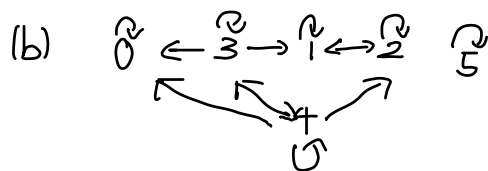
$$\begin{cases} \pi_0 = \frac{1}{3}\pi_0 + \frac{2}{3}\pi_1 \\ \pi_1 = \frac{2}{3}\pi_0 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi_0 = \pi_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{同理 } \pi_2 = \frac{4}{19}, \pi_3 = \frac{15}{19}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{50}^n = \pi_5(C_0)\pi_0 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{同理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{51}^n = \frac{1}{4}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{52}^n = \frac{2}{19},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{53}^n = \frac{15}{38}.$$



类:  $C_0 = \{0\}$ ,  $C_1 = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $C_3 = \{3, 4\}$ ,  $C_5 = \{5\}$ .

由于  $P_{55} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{5i}^n = \begin{cases} 1, & i=5, \\ 0, & i \neq 5. \end{cases}$

3. 显然问题等价于: 1 初始  $a' = a-5$ , 2 初始  $b' = b-3$ , 求最终 2 输光的概率.

记  $q = \frac{1-p}{p}$ , 由结论直接知该概率为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1-q^{a'}}{1-q^{a'+b'}}, & p \neq \frac{1}{2}, \\ \frac{a'}{a'+b'}, & p = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

4. 设状态  $i$  表示当前点数模 13 等于  $i$ , 状态空间  $\{0, \dots, 12\}$ ,  $P_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & (j-i) \bmod 13 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, \\ 0, & \text{否则}. \end{cases}$

该 Markov 链有有限状态且不可约, 因此常返 (后面题目不再赘述).

又易知非周期, 因此  $\exists \pi_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ii}^n, \forall i$ .

注意到  $P$  双随机, 故  $\pi_i = \frac{1}{13}, \forall i$ .

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(13 | Y_n) = \pi_0 = \frac{1}{13}$  即为所求.

5. 由于有限 Markov 链必存在常返态, 而该链具有对称性, 可将状态  $i$  换为  $(i+1) \bmod (m+1)$  而不改变  $P$ , 故所有状态都是常返态, 该链可划分为若干等大的常返类.

记  $d = \gcd(\{k | \tau_k > 0\} \cup \{m+1\})$

由 Bezout 定理知, 状态  $i \leftrightarrow j \Leftrightarrow d \mid |i-j|$

因此共有  $d$  个常返类, 状态  $0, 1, \dots, d-1$  为其代表元.

注意到每个常返类都是不可约非周期的, 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^n$  存在.

又注意到常返类内转移矩阵双随机, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m+1}, & d \mid |i-j|, \\ 0, & d \nmid |i-j| \end{cases}$$

6. 由题意知  $p_{ij} = \begin{cases} p, & j=0, \\ 1-p, & j=i+1, \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$

$i, j \in \mathbb{N}.$

记平稳分布为  $\pi = (\pi_0, \dots, \pi_n, \dots).$

$\pi p = \pi, \pi \mathbb{I} = 1.$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_0 = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p \pi_i = p. \\ \pi_k = (1-p) \pi_{k-1} = \dots = (1-p)^k \pi_0 = (1-p)^k p. \end{cases}$

综上, 平稳分布为  $\pi_k = p(1-p)^k.$

7.  $\begin{cases} \pi_0 = (1-p)\pi_0 + (1-p)\pi_2 \\ \pi_1 = p\pi_0 + p\pi_2 + \pi_3 \\ \pi_2 = (1-p)\pi_1 \\ \pi_3 = p\pi_1 \\ \pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_0 = \frac{(1-p)^2}{p^2+1} \\ \pi_1 = \frac{p}{p^2+1} \\ \pi_2 = \frac{p(1-p)}{p^2+1} \\ \pi_3 = \frac{p^2}{p^2+1} \end{cases}$

8. (a)  $\begin{cases} \pi_0 + \pi_1 + \dots + \pi_{i+1} = 1 \\ \pi_0 = p(\pi_0 + \dots + \pi_{i+1}) \\ \pi_j = (1-p)\pi_{j-1}, 1 \leq j \leq i \\ \pi_{i+1} = (1-p)\pi_i + (1-p)\pi_{i+1} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_0 = p \\ \pi_j = p(1-p)^j, 1 \leq j \leq i \\ \pi_{i+1} = (1-p)^{i+1} \end{cases}$

由于该链连不可约常返非周期, 此平稳分布也是极限分布.

(b)  $1 / (1 + (r-1)(\pi_i + \pi_{i+1})) = 1 / (1 + (r-1)(1-p)^i).$

(c) 废品概率为  $p$ , 因此就是  $p$ .

9. 设 1, 2, 3 表示低, 中, 高.

$$\begin{cases} -\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1 \\ \pi_1 = 0.4\pi_1 + 0.05\pi_2 + 0.05\pi_3 \\ \pi_2 = 0.5\pi_1 + 0.7\pi_2 + 0.5\pi_3 \\ \pi_3 = 0.1\pi_1 + 0.25\pi_2 + 0.95\pi_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = \frac{1}{13} \\ \pi_2 = \frac{5}{8} \\ \pi_3 = \frac{31}{104} \end{cases}$$

由于该链不可约常返非周期, 此平稳分布也是极限分布.

因此  $\pi_2 = \frac{5}{8}$  即为所求.

10. 将这 4 个状态按顺序记为 1, 2, 3, 4.

$$(a) \begin{cases} -\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 = 1 \\ \pi_1 = 0.8\pi_1 + 0.6\pi_3 \\ \pi_2 = 0.2\pi_1 + 0.4\pi_3 \\ \pi_3 = 0.4\pi_2 + 0.1\pi_4 \\ \pi_4 = 0.6\pi_2 + 0.9\pi_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_1 = \frac{3}{11}, \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \frac{1}{11}, \pi_4 = \frac{6}{11}$$

由于该链不可约常返非周期, 此平稳分布也是极限分布.

$$(b) P(\text{回青}) = \pi_1 + \pi_3 = \frac{4}{11}.$$

11. 将初始分布视为概率分布  $w' = (w'_1, \dots, w'_{2r+1})$

$$w^n = w'^{n-1} P, \text{ 其中 } p_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |i-j| \equiv 1 \text{ 或 } 2r \pmod{2r+1}, \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

易知该链不可约常返非周期, 因此  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{ij} = \pi_j$

注意到  $P$  双随机, 故  $\pi_i = \frac{1}{2r+1}, \forall i$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_k^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{2r+1} w'_i p_{ik}^{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{2r+1} w'_i \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{ik}^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2r+1}.$$

12. (a) 可能违背的条件:  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k p_k < \infty$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} F_X(k) < \infty$ ,  $\gcd\{k | p_k > 0\} = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad v_n &= u_n - u_{n-1} \\ &= p_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} p_k (u_{n-k} - u_{n-1-k}) \\ &= p_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} p_k v_{n-k} \\ &= p_n + \sum_{k=1}^n p_k u_{n-k}. \end{aligned}$$

$$v_0 = 0.$$

(c) 代入更新方程计算得

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$v$	0.4	0.46	0.504	0.5196	0.4910	0.4991	0.5013	0.5004	0.4995	0.5001
$u$	0.4	0.86	1.364	1.8836	2.3746	2.8737	3.375	3.8754	4.3749	4.875

(d) 默认 (c) 成立, 否则  $u_N$  未知.

$$\hat{c}_N a_N = \frac{1}{N} (c_1 + c_2 u_{N-1}) = \frac{1}{N} (1 + 2u_{N-1}).$$

$$v_N = 0.4v_{N-1} + 0.3v_{N-2} + 0.2v_{N-3} + 0.1v_{N-4}.$$

归纳易证  $v_N \geq 0.46, \forall N \geq 2$ .

$$u_N = \sum_{k=1}^N v_k \geq 0.4 + 0.46(N-1), N \geq 2.$$

$$a_N \geq \frac{1}{N} (1 + 2(0.4 + 0.46(N-2)))$$

$$= 0.92 - \frac{0.04}{N}$$

$$\geq 0.9, N \geq 2.$$

$$\text{又 } a_1 = 1, a_2 = 0.9, \text{ 故 } N^* = \operatorname{argmin}_N a_N = 2.$$

作业附注: 在 1, 6, 7 题中, 我没有指明常返性、极限分布的存在性等,  
因为题目仅要求求出平稳分布, 平稳分布只需满足  $\pi = \pi P, \sum \pi_i = 1$  即可