

Markov Chains

Notes made by Finley Cooper

9th October 2025

Contents

1	Markov Chains	3
1.1	The Markov property	3

1 Markov Chains

1.1 The Markov property

Throughout all our random variables and random processes will be assumed to be defined on an appropriate underlying probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$.

Definition. (Markov chain) A discrete-time Markov chain is a sequence $\overline{X} = (X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of random variables taking values in the same discrete countable state space I , such that:

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = x_{n+1} | X_0 = x_0, \dots, X_n = x_n) = \mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = x_{n+1} | X_n = x_n) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

If $\mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = y | X_n = x)$ is independent of n for all x, y then we call \overline{X} a time-homogeneous Markov chain. For this course all Markov chains are time-homogeneous with a countable state space.

Definition. (Transition matrix) We define the transition matrix P as the matrix

$$P(x, y) = P_{xy} = \mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = y | X_n = x).$$

Note that P is a stochastic matrix i.e. $P_{xy} \geq 0$ for all x, y and the sum of each row is 1. For example take the simple Markov chain with $I = \{0, 1\}$ moving from 0 to 1 w.p. α and moving from 1 to 0 w.p. β , so

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & 1 - \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

We say that $\overline{X} = (X_n)$ is a Markov chain with transition matrix P with initial distribution λ if $\lambda = (\lambda_n)$ is a distribution and I is such that $\mathbb{P}(X_0 = x) = \lambda_{something}$, for all $x \in I$, P is the transition matrix of \overline{X} i.e.

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = y | X_n = x, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_0 = i_0) = P_{xy}$$

for all $i_0, \dots, i_{n-1} \in I$. Then $\overline{X} \sim \text{Markov}(\lambda, P)$

Theorem. $\overline{X} = (X_n)$ is $\text{Markov}(\lambda, P)$ on I iff

$$\mathbb{P}(X_0 = i_0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) = \lambda_{i_0} p_{i_0, i_1} \dots p_{i_{n-1}, i_n}$$

Proof. Exercise.