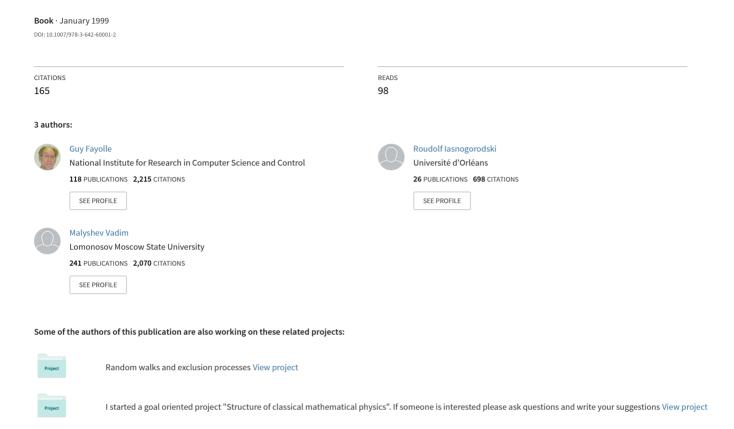
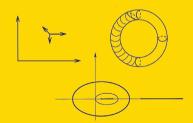
Random walks in the quarter-plane. Algebraic methods, boundary value problems and applications



Guy Fayolle Roudolf Iasnogorodski Vadim Malyshev

Random Walks in the Quarter-Plane

Algebraic Methods, Boundary Value Problems and Applications



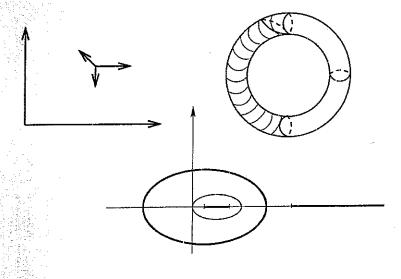


Springer

Guy Fayolle Roudolf Iasnogorodski Vadim Malyshev

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Algebraic Methods, Boundary Value Problems and Applications





Springer

Fayolle · Iasnogorodski · Malyshev Random Walks in the Quarter-Plane

This monograph aims at promoting original mathematical methods to determine the invariant measure of two-dimensional random walks in domains with boundaries. Such processes are of interest in several areas of mathematical research and are encountered in pure probabilistic problems, as well as in applications involving queuing theory. Using Riemann surfaces and boundary value problems, the authors propose completely new approaches to solve functional equations of two complex variables. These methods can also be employed to characterize the transient behaviour of random walks in the quarter-plane.

http://www.springer.de

ISBN 3-540-65047-4



ISSN 0172-4568

MathSciNet Mathematical Reviews on the Web

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From References: 9
From Reviews: 1

MR1691900 (2000g:60002) 60-02 (30E25 45E10 60G50 60K25)

Fayolle, Guy (F-INRIA); Iasnogorodski, Roudolf (F-ORLN); Malyshev, Vadim (F-INRIA)

★Random walks in the quarter-plane. (English summary)

Algebraic methods, boundary value problems and applications

Applications of Mathematics (New York), 40.

Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1999 xvi+156 pp. \$89.95 ISBN 3-540-65047-4

As the authors state in the introduction, the goal of this monograph is to promote original mathematical methods for determining the invariant measures of two-dimensional random walks in domains with non-smooth boundaries. The motivation comes from problems in three basic areas: (1) boundary value problems for functions of one complex variable; (2) singular integral equations, Wiener-Hopf equations, Toeplitz operators; and (3) random walks on a half-line and related queueing problems.

The main line of research is as follows: For the random walks under consideration, the functional equation for the invariant measure has the form

$$Q(x,y)\pi(x,y) + q(x,y)\pi(x) + \tilde{q}(x,y)\tilde{\pi}(y) + q_0(x,y)\pi_{00} = 0$$

(The terms correspond, respectively, to the interior, the positive x-axis, the positive y-axis, and the origin of the first quadrant.) The first step is to restrict the functional equation to the algebraic curve Q=0. On this curve, the equation reduces to an equation with two unknown functions of one variable each. The next step is to use Galois automorphisms to solve the equation on the algebraic curve. Then, π and $\tilde{\pi}$ are lifted as meromorphic functions onto the complex plane C, as the universal covering of the Riemann surface corresponding to the algebraic curve.

Lifted onto the universal covering, π and $\tilde{\pi}$ each satisfy a system of non-local equations of the form

$$\begin{cases} \pi(t+\omega_1) = \pi(t), & \forall t \in \mathbf{C}, \\ \pi(t+\omega_3) = a(t)\pi(t) + b(t), & \forall t \in \mathbf{C}, \end{cases}$$

where ω_1 [resp. ω_3] is a complex [resp. real] constant. The solution can be presented in terms of infinite series equivalent to Abelian integrals. The backward transformation (projection) from the universal covering onto the initial coordinates can be given in terms of uniformization functions, which in this case, are elliptic functions.

The organization of the book is as follows: Chapter 1 contains background material on Markov chains, random walks in the quarter plane, and the derivation of the functional equations for the invariant measure. The first part of Chapter 2 contains background material on the necessary analytical tools: manifolds, Riemann surfaces, elements of Galois theory, universal covers, and abelian differentials and divisors. The second part of Chapter 2 begins the process outlined above: The fundamental equation is restricted to the algebraic curve. The initial domains of analyticity of the unknown functions are studied. The group of the random walk is introduced, and simple properties of the Galois automorphisms are given.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the analytic continuation of the unknown functions in the genus 1 case.

The case where the group of the random walk is finite is studied in Chapter 4. In this case, an elegant algebraic theory is developed for solving the fundamental equations (both homogeneous and non-homogeneous). Necessary and sufficient conditions are given for the solution to be rational or algebraic, and the solution is obtained in the general case. These results are applied to some simple queueing systems, for which the group is finite.

The case of an arbitrary group is studied in Chapter 5, by reduction to a Riemann-Hilbert boundary value problem in the complex plane. Necessary and sufficient conditions for the process to be ergodic are obtained in a purely analytical way, by calculating the index of the boundary value problem (which corresponds roughly to the number of independent admissible solutions). The unknown functions are given by integral forms, which can be explicitly computed, via the Weierstrass \wp function. In Chapter 6, the degenerate case is considered where the genus of the algebraic curve is 0. This case is practically important since it applies to certain priority queues and joined queues. The solutions in this case are even simpler. In Chapter 7, a number of related ideas and problems are explored briefly. These include explicit solutions, asymptotics and large deviations, generalized problems and analytic continuations, and problems outside the scope of probability

In conclusion, the authors and their co-workers have developed some original and important methods that are collected and unified in monograph form in this book. The book should be interesting and valuable to anyone working in the areas enumerated above.

Reviewed by Kyle Siegrist

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http://www.springer.com/978-3-540-65047-8

Random Walks in the Quarter-Plane Algebraic Methods, Boundary Value Problems and Applications

Fayolle, G.; lasnogorodski, R.; Malyshev, V.

1999, XV, 156 p., Hardcover

ISBN: 978-3-540-65047-8



springer.com

G. Fayolle, R. lasnogorodski, V. Malyshev

Random Walks in the Quarter-Plane

Algebraic Methods, Boundary Value Problems and Applications

Series: Stochastic Modelling and Applied Probability, Vol. 40

Historical Comments Two-dimensional random walks in domains with non-smooth boundaries inter est several groups of the mathematical community. In fact these objects are encountered in pure probabilistic problems, as well as in applications involv ing queueing theory. This monograph aims at promoting original mathematical methods to determine the invariant measure of such processes. Moreover, as it will emerge later, these methods can also be employed to characterize the transient behavior. It is worth to place our work in its historical context. This book has three sources. I. Boundary value problems for functions of one complex variable; 2. Singular integral equations, Wiener-Hopf equations, Toeplitz operators; 3. Random walks on a half-line and related queueing problems. The first two topics were for a long time in the center of interest of many well known mathematicians: Riemann, Sokhotski, Hilbert, Plemelj, Carleman, Wiener, Hopf. This one-dimensional theory took its final form in the works of Krein, Muskhelishvili, Gakhov, Gokhberg, etc. The third point, and the related probabilistic problems, have been thoroughly investigated by Spitzer, Feller, Baxter, Borovkov, Cohen, etc.

1999, XV, 156 p.



Hardcover ISBN 978-3-540-65047-8

- ▶ 82,99 € | £75.00
- *88,80 € (D) | 91,29 € (A) | CHF 110.50

The first \in price and the £ and \$ price are net prices, subject to local VAT. Prices indicated with * include VAT for books; the \in (D) includes 7% for Germany, the \in (A) includes 10% for Austria. Prices indicated with ** include VAT for electronic products; 19% for Germany, 20% for Austria. All prices exclusive of carriage charges. Prices and other details are subject to change without notice. All errors and omissions excepted.