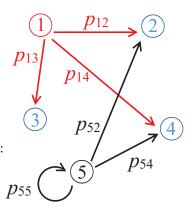
第五章、随机过程

- 第十一次课§5.3 马尔可夫链
- 第十二次课 §5.3 马尔可夫链(续)§5.2 独立增量过程(泊松过程, 布朗运动)
- 参考书: 1. S.M. Ross著, 龚光鲁译:《应用随机过程: 概率模型导论(第11版)》, 人民邮电出版社2016 (英文版, S.M. Ross: Introduction to Probability Models, 11th Ed., Elsevier 2014)
 - 2. 钱敏平、龚光鲁、陈大岳、章复熹:《应用随机过程》, 高等教育出版社2011

§5.3 马尔可夫链

- 状态空间 S: 可数集. 转移矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})_{i,j \in S}$:
 - (1) $p_{ij} \geqslant 0, \forall i, j;$
 - $(2) \sum_{j} p_{ij} = 1, \ \forall i.$
- 定义3.1, 3.2: (时间齐次)马氏链:
 X₀, X₁, X₂, · · · 取值于S,
 满足: ∀n; i, j,

$$P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i; X_0 = i_0, \dots, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}) = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = p_{ij}.$$



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• 马氏性:
$$C = \{X_n = i\}$$
 (现在).
$$A = \{X_m = i_m, m < n\} \text{ (过去)},$$

$$B = \{X_m = j_m, n + 1 \le m \le n + \tilde{n}\} \text{ (将来)}.$$

$$P(AB|C)(= P(A|C)P(B|C \cap A)) = P(A|C)P(B|C).$$
 (在已知现在的条件下,将来与过去独立)

• 初分布
$$\mu$$
: $\mu_i = P(X_0 = i)$; 发展机制: $\mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})$.

 $P(X_0 = i_0, X_1 = i_1, \cdots, X_n = i_n) = \mu_{i_0} p_{i_0 i_1} \cdots p_{i_{n-1} i_n}$.

 P_{μ} : $P(X_0 = i) = \mu_i$.

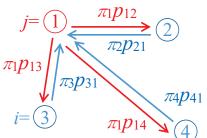
 P_i : $P_i(X_n = j) = P(X_n = j | X_0 = i) = p_{ij}^{(n)}$, $P_i(X_0 = i) = 1$.

- n 步转移矩阵(定理3.2): $(p_{ij}^{(n)}) = \mathbf{P}^n$. $p_{ij}^{(2)} = \sum_k p_{ik} p_{kj}$. $p_{ij}^{(n)} = \sum_k p_{ik}^{(m)} p_{kj}^{(n-m)} (1 \leq m \leq n)$.
- $X_0 \sim \mu \text{ } \bigcup X_n \sim \mu \mathbf{P}^n$: $P(X_n = j) = \sum_i P(X_0 = i) P(X_n = j | X_0 = i) = \sum_i \mu_i p_{ij}^{(n)}$.

习题五、2. 假设一天下雨则第二天也下雨的概率是0.7,一天不下雨则第二天下雨的概率是0.4. 已知今天下雨的可能性是0.8, 试求从明天起连续三天都下雨的概率.

- $S = \{0, 1\}, 1 = \overline{\Gamma} \overline{n}, 0 = \overline{\Lambda} \overline{\Gamma} \overline{n}$.
- $p_{11} = 0.7$, $\text{M}\vec{\text{m}}p_{10} = 0.3$; $p_{01} = 0.4$, $\text{M}\vec{\text{m}}p_{00} = 0.6$.
- $\mu_1 = 0.8$, $\text{从而}\mu_0 = 0.2$.
- $P(X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = 1) = \mu_1 p_{11}^3 + \mu_0 p_{01} p_{11}^2 = (\mu_1 p_{11} + \mu_0 p_{01}) p_{11}^2 = (0.8 \times 0.7 + 0.2 \times 0.4) \times 0.7^2.$

- 不变分布(平稳分布, (3.10)) π : $\sum_{i} \pi_{i} p_{ij} = \pi_{j}, \ \forall i, \ \mathbb{P} \pi \mathbf{P} = \pi.$ 若 $X_{0} \sim \pi, \ \mathbb{P} X_{n} \sim \pi, \ \forall n.$
- 逆过程Y: 初分布 π ; Y的发展机制: $q_{ji} = \frac{\pi_i p_{ij}}{\pi_j}$, 即 $\pi_i p_{ij} = \pi_j q_{ji}$. $P(Y_0 = j_0, \dots, Y_n = j_n)$ $= P(X_0 = j_n, \dots, X_n = j_0)$. 即 $\{Y_k, k = 0, 1, \dots n\} \stackrel{d}{=} \{X_{n-k}, k = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$.
- 可逆: $q_{ij} = p_{ij}, \forall i, j \Leftrightarrow$ 细致平衡: $\pi_i p_{ij} = \pi_i p_{ji}, \forall i, j.$

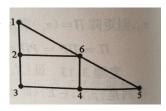


习题五、6.

$$()$$
 1 \rightleftharpoons 2 \rightleftharpoons 3 $()$

- 待定π₁;
- & & $\pm i\pi_i = a_i\pi_1$: & & # \Rightarrow # \Rightarrow
- 检查细致平衡条件. (成立)
- 归一化: $1 = \sum_{i} \pi_{i} = 3\pi_{1}$, $故\pi_{1} = \frac{1}{3}$; 从而 $\pi_{i} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\forall i$.

例3.6 (图上的随机游动).



- $\pi_1 \times \frac{1}{d_1} = \pi_2 \times \frac{1}{d_2} = \pi_3 \times \frac{1}{d_3} = \cdots = c.$ $\pi_i = cd_i, \forall i$ 满足细致平衡条件: $\pi_i p_{ij} = c, \forall i, j.$ $\sum_i \pi_i = 1 \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{c} = \sum_i d_i = 16.$ 故 $\pi = \frac{1}{16}(2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4).$
- 更一般地, $\pi_i p_{ij} = \pi_j p_{ji} = w_e$. 固定 $i, p_{ij} \propto w_e$.

- i可达j(定义3.5): $\exists n \geq 1$ 使得 $p_{ij}^{(n)} > 0$, 等价地, $f_{ij}^* := P_i(\exists n \geq 1 \text{ 使得} X_n = j) > 0,$
- 互通马氏链: $\forall i, j, \exists n$ 使得 $p_{ij}^{(n)} > 0$,等价地, $\forall i, j, P_i(\exists n$ 使得 $X_n = j) > 0$.
- i常返(定义3.3): $f_{ii}^* := P_i(\exists n \ge 1 \text{ 使得} X_n = i) = 1.$ 等价地, $P_i(\Box i)$ 无穷次) = 1.
- 马氏链常返: 任意状态i常返.
- **定理3.6** 若i常返,i可达j,则j可达i,且j是常返的.

考虑**互通**马氏链 $X_n, n \ge 0$:

• 击中概率. 固定 i_0 , 令 $x_i = P_i(\exists n \ge 0$ 使得 $X_n = i_0)$, $\forall i$. 则 $\begin{cases} x_{i_0} = 1, \\ x_i = \sum_j p_{ij} x_j, \quad \ \, \exists i \ne i_0. \end{cases}$

常返 \Leftrightarrow 上述方程的非零解只有 $x_i \equiv 1$.

- 格林函数. 令 $G_{ii} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{ii}^{(n)}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_i(X_n = i) = E_i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_{\{X_n = i\}} =$ 平均回访总次数. 常返⇔ $G_{ii} = \infty$ (定理3.4).
- 定理3.5

若i常返,则P(有无穷多个n使得 $X_n = i|X_0 = i) = 1;$ 若i非常返,则P(有无穷多个n使得 $X_n = i|X_0 = i) = 0.$



判断常返

Z¹上的非对称随机游动非常返.

$$S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n, P(X_1 = 1) = 1 - P(X_1 = -1) = p > \frac{1}{2}.$$

SLLN: $\frac{1}{n}S_n \to EX_1 > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \infty$, 回访有限次.

• $x = P_0(\exists n \notin \beta S_n = -1).$ $x = pP_1(\exists n \notin \beta S_n = -1) + 1 - p = px^2 + 1 - p.$ x = 1 (舍) 或 $\frac{1-p}{p}$ (留).

Z¹上对称随机游动常返.

$$p_{ii}^{(2n)} = C_{2n}^n \frac{1}{2^{2n}} = \frac{(2n)!}{n!^2} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \approx \frac{\sqrt{2\pi 2n} (\frac{2n}{e})^{2n}}{2\pi n (\frac{n}{e})^{2n}} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}}.$$

§5.3

• \mathbb{Z}^2 常返; \mathbb{Z}^d , $d \ge 3$ 非常返.

