The Sum of Random Walks

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What is a simple random walk?

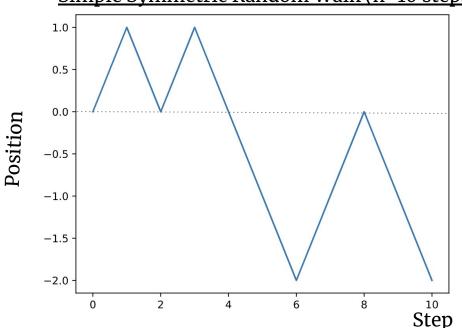
Biased vs. Unbiased

 Z_j are the "steps", equal to 1 with probability $p = \frac{1}{2}$, and -1 with prob. 1 - p.

Starting at $S_0 = 0$, $\{S_n\}$ is a random walk

defined by
$$S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n Z_j$$
.

Simple Symmetric Random Walk (n=10 steps)



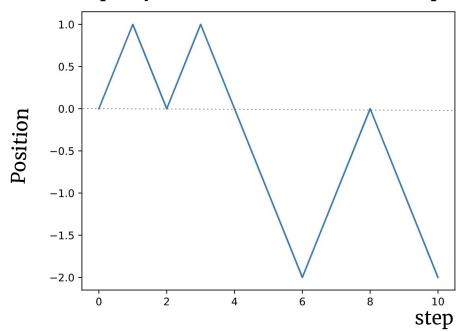
What is the argmax?

$$\operatorname*{argmax}_{0 \le x \le n} S_x = \{x | S_x \ge S_y, \forall y \in \{0, n\}\}\$$

The argmax is the step(s) where the maximum occurs.

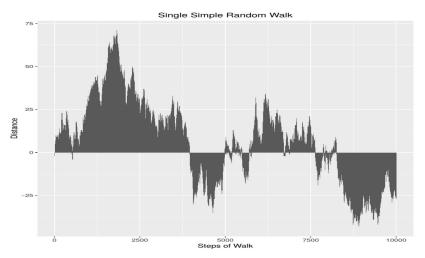
Example below: max=1, argmax={1,3}

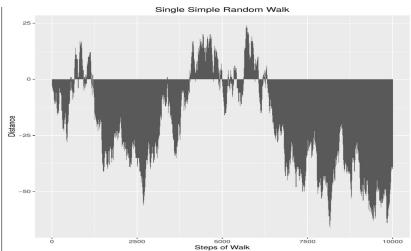
Simple Symmetric Random Walk (10 steps)



What do we expect the argmax to be for any given random walk?

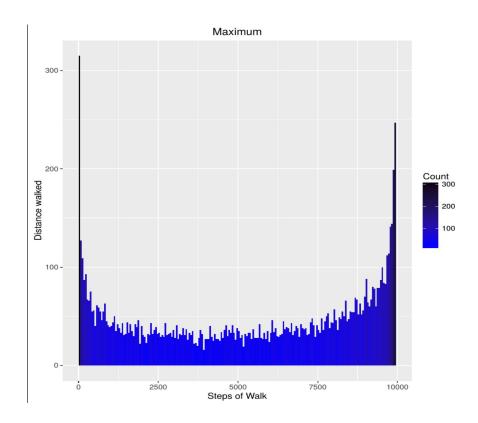
$$p = q = 1/2$$





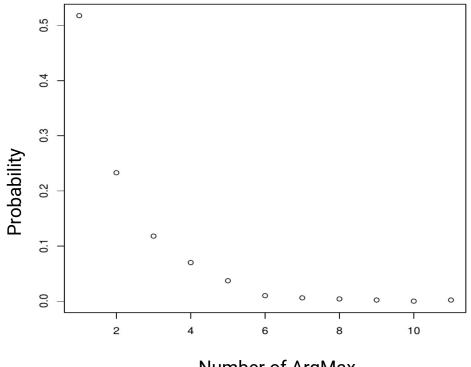
What do we expect the argmax to be for any given random walk?

at o or n 😯



Number of argmax in single random walk

Symmetric case p = q = 1/2



Number of ArgMax

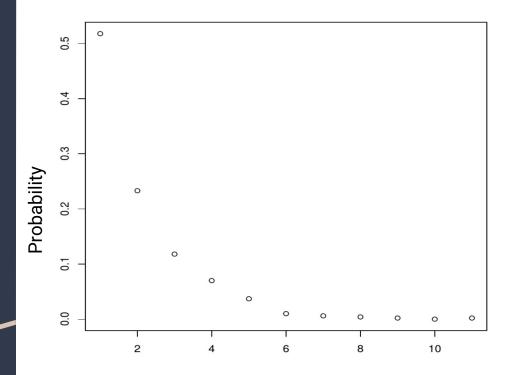
 $(1/2)^{j}$?

Number of argmax in single random walk

$$P(\#argmax = j) = (\frac{1}{2})^j$$



Does this hold for asymmetrical case?



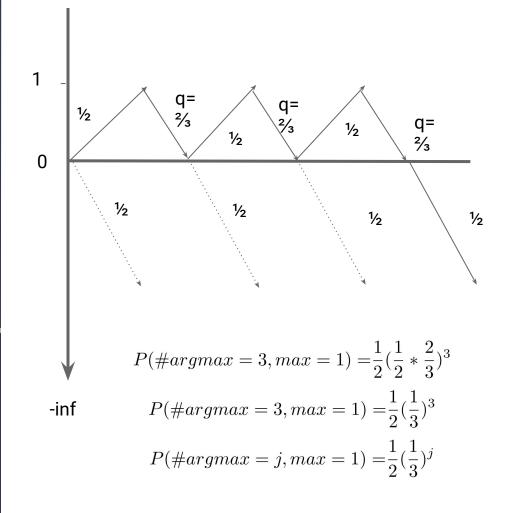
Number of ArgMax

$$P = (1-p) = rac{1}{2}$$
 $P(\#argmax = j) = (rac{1}{2})^j$

What is the Probability of getting j argmaxes?

Asymmetrical

What is the probability that the max of the walk is 1, and it returned to the max j times before diverging to -inf? p=1/3, q=2/3



What is the Probability of getting j argmaxes?

General formula

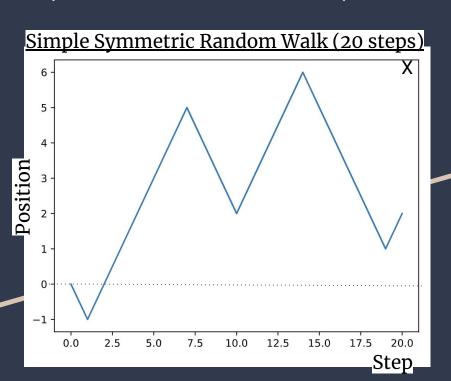
Summing all the possible number of argmaxes (over j) and summing all the possible value of maxes, we got:

$$Pr(\#argmaxes = j) = (1 - p)p^{j-1}$$

$$P = (1 - p) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Pr(\#argmaxes = j) = \frac{1}{2}^{j}$$

Sums simple random walks (future research)



<u>Maximum Likelihood Estimation</u> (over 30,000 simulations for Y)

