第四周作业问题:

题目2.3.6:

出现的问题一:对 R_n 理解出错

$$X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2, X_3 = 2, X_4 = 4, X_5 = 3$$

 R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 R_5 错误的理解: 1 2 2 4 4 正确的理解: 1 2 4 未知 未知

出现的问题二:如果 $\{T_n: n=1,2,\dots\}$ 是随机变量/停时, $\{X_{T_n}\}$ 不一定是马氏链,更不一定独立 很多同学令 $R_n = X_{T_n}$,然后利用马氏性/独立同分布性去证明,其实这时错误的,下面给一个反例:

$$T_1 = 1, T_2 = 2, T_3 = \min\{n \ge 3 : X_n = X_{T_1}\}\$$

显然 X_{T_3} 与 X_{T_1} 并不独立,显然马氏性也不成立。

参考答案:

首先要说明一点, R_n 的取值范围为 $\mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{$ 不存在 $\}$ 【例如 $\forall n, X_n = 1$ 时, R_2 等不存在】。 为了避免出现 R_n 不存在这种情况,这里要求 $\forall N, \sum_{l=0}^{N} \alpha_l < 1$,因为

$$P(R_n \overline{A}, \overline{A$$

在此基础上, 我们来证明马氏性。

假设 $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_n$, 当 $n \ge 2$ 时

$$P(R_{n} = i_{n}, R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \cdots, R_{1} = i_{1})$$

$$= P(\exists m_{n} > m_{n-1}, X_{m_{n}} = i_{n}, \forall k \in (m_{n}, m_{n-1}), X_{k} \leq i_{n-1}, \dots, \exists m_{2} > 1, X_{m_{2}} = i_{2}, \forall k \in (m_{2}, 1), X_{k} \leq i_{1}, X_{1} = i_{1})$$

$$= \sum_{k_{n} = k_{n-1} + 1}^{+\infty} \cdots \sum_{k_{2} = 2}^{+\infty} P(X_{k_{n}} = i_{n}, \forall k \in (k_{n}, k_{n-1}), X_{k} \leq i_{n-1}, \dots, X_{k_{2}} = i_{2}, \forall k \in (k_{2}, 1), X_{k} \leq i_{1}, X_{1} = i_{1})$$

$$= \sum_{k_{n} = k_{n-1} + 1}^{+\infty} \cdots \sum_{k_{2} = 2}^{+\infty} \left[\alpha_{i_{n}} (\sum_{l=0}^{i_{n-1}} \alpha_{l})^{k_{n} - k_{n-1} - 1} * \cdots * \alpha_{i_{2}} (\sum_{l=0}^{i_{1}} \alpha_{l})^{i_{2} - 2} * \alpha_{i_{1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{i_{n}}}{\sum_{l=i_{n-1} + 1}^{+\infty}} * \cdots * \frac{\alpha_{i_{2}}}{\sum_{l=i_{1} + 1}^{+\infty}} * \alpha_{l}$$

因此

$$P(R_{n} = i_{n} | R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, R_{1} = i_{1})$$

$$= P(R_{n} = i_{n}, R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, R_{1} = i_{1}) / P(R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, R_{1} = i_{1})$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{i_{n}}}{\sum_{l=i_{n-1}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}}$$

另一方面,

$$P(R_{n} = i_{n}, R_{n-1} = i_{n-1})$$

$$= \sum_{i_{n-2}=i_{n-3}+1}^{i_{n-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{i_{2}=i_{1}+1}^{i_{n-1}-(n-3)} \sum_{i_{1}=0}^{i_{n-1}-(n-2)} P(R_{n} = i_{n}, R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \cdots, R_{1} = i_{1})$$

$$= \sum_{i_{n-2}=i_{n-3}+1}^{i_{n-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{i_{2}=i_{1}+1}^{i_{n-1}-(n-3)} \sum_{i_{1}=0}^{i_{n-1}-(n-2)} \frac{\alpha_{i_{n}}}{\sum_{l=i_{n-1}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}} * \cdots * \frac{\alpha_{i_{2}}}{\sum_{l=i_{1}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}} * \alpha_{i_{1}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{i_{n}}}{\sum_{l=i_{n-1}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}} \sum_{i_{n-2}=i_{n-3}+1}^{i_{n-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{i_{2}=i_{1}+1}^{i_{n-1}-(n-3)} \sum_{i_{1}=0}^{i_{n-1}-(n-2)} \frac{\alpha_{i_{n-1}}}{\sum_{l=i_{n-2}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}} * \cdots * \frac{\alpha_{i_{2}}}{\sum_{l=i_{1}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}} * \alpha_{i_{1}}$$

而

$$P(R_{n-1} = i_{n-1})$$

$$= \sum_{i_{n-2}=i_{n-3}+1}^{i_{n-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{i_{2}=i_{1}+1}^{i_{n-1}-(n-3)} \sum_{i_{1}=0}^{i_{n-1}-(n-2)} P(R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \cdots, R_{1} = i_{1})$$

$$= \sum_{i_{n-2}=i_{n-3}+1}^{i_{n-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{i_{2}=i_{1}+1}^{i_{n-1}-(n-3)} \sum_{i_{1}=0}^{i_{n-1}-(n-2)} \frac{\alpha_{i_{n-1}}}{\sum\limits_{l=i_{n-2}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}} * \cdots * \frac{\alpha_{i_{2}}}{\sum\limits_{l=i_{1}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_{l}} * \alpha_{l}$$

因此

$$P(R_n = i_n | R_{n-1} = i_{n-1})$$

$$= P(R_n = i_n, R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}) / P(R_{n-1} = i_{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{i_n}}{\sum_{l=i_{n-1}+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_l}$$

$$= P(R_n = i_n | R_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, R_1 = i_1)$$

因此 $\{R_n\}$ 为马尔可夫链,其转移概率为

$$P_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & j \le i \\ \frac{\alpha_j}{+\infty} & j > i \\ \sum_{k=i+1}^{+\infty} \alpha_k & \end{cases}$$

【备注】上述要求 $\forall N, \sum_{l=0}^{N} \alpha_l < 1$ 来保证 R_n 必定存在。然而当这个条件不成立的时候,必存在n使 R_n 不存在。这里就直接给出转移概率,有兴趣的同学可以思考一下怎么做。

这里假设N满足 $\sum_{l=0}^{N} \alpha_l = 1$ 且 $\alpha_N > 0$, R_n 的取值为 $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\} \bigcup \{ \overline{\Lambda}$ 不存在 $\}$ 。

$$P_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq N, \exists j \leq i \exists j = \pi \bar{r} \\ \frac{\alpha_j}{N} & i \neq N, \exists j > i \\ \sum_{k=i+1}^{N} \alpha_k & \\ 1 & i = N, \exists j = \pi \bar{r} \\ 0 & i = N, \exists j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\} \end{cases}$$