

4.1. X_n 的状态空间 $\{0, 1, \dots, S\}$. 则

$$X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} (S-D)^+ & X_n < S \\ (X_n - D)^+ & X_n \geq S \end{cases}$$

故转移矩阵

$$P_{ij} = \begin{cases} \alpha_{S-j} & i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, S-1, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, S \\ \alpha_{i-j} & i = S, S+1, \dots, S, \quad j = 1, \dots, i \\ 0 & i = S, S+1, \dots, S, \quad j = i+1, \dots, S. \end{cases}$$

4.2. $P(X_n = j \mid X_{n_1} = i_1, \dots, X_{n_K} = i_K)$

$$= \frac{P(X_{n_1} = i_1, \dots, X_{n_K} = i_K, X_n = j)}{P(X_{n_1} = i_1, \dots, X_{n_K} = i_K)}$$

$$= \frac{P_{i_1 i_2}^{n_2 - n_1} \cdots P_{i_{K-1} i_K}^{n_K - n_{K-1}} \times P_{i_K j}^{n - n_K}}{P_{i_1 i_2}^{n_2 - n_1} \times P_{i_2 i_3}^{n_3 - n_2} \times \cdots \times P_{i_{K-1} i_K}^{n_K - n_{K-1}}} = P_{i_K j}^{n - n_K} = P(X_n = j \mid X_{n_K} = i_K).$$

4.3 由于 j 是可以从 i 可达的. 因此 $\exists k$. 使得 $P_{ij}^k > 0$.

$$P_{ij}^k = P(X_k = j \mid X_0 = i) = P(X_0 = i, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_{k-1} = i_{k-1}, X_k = j).$$

故存在某条长度为 k , 从 i 到 j 的转移链, 注意到, 满足条件的最短链应该没有环. 即不可能存在某个 $i_m = i_n$, 否则 i_m 到 i_n 中的转移可直接截掉. 因此从 i 到 j 的转移过程中, n 个结点至多被访问 1 次. 即转移次数 $\leq n$.

4.4. 直观上来看, P_{ij}^n 表示 i 经过 n 次转移到 j . 而在这 n 次转移中, i 可能已经到达过 j 多次, 因此.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ij}^n &= P(i \text{ 经过 } n \text{ 次转移到 } j) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n P(i \text{ 经过 } k \text{ 次转移第 1 次到达 } j) \times P(j \text{ 经过 } n-k \text{ 次} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{转移到 } j) = \sum_{k=0}^n f_{ij}^k \cdot P_{jj}^{n-k}$$

4.5. a). $P_{ij|k}^n$ 表示从 i 经过 n 次转移到 j , 且途中不经过 k 状态.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b). } P_{ij}^n &= P(X_n = j \mid X_0 = i) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n P(X_n = j, X_k = i, X_l \neq i, l = k+1, \dots, n \mid X_0 = i) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n P(X_n = j, X_l \neq i, l = k+1, \dots, n \mid X_0 = i, X_k = i) P(X_k = i \mid X_0 = i) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n P(X_n = j, X_l \neq i, l = k+1, \dots, n-1 \mid X_k = i) P(X_k = i \mid X_0 = i) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n P_{ij|i}^{n-k} P_{ii}^k \end{aligned}$$

4.10. a). 即为与 i 个 infectious individual 碰面的概率. 故为 $1 - (1-p)^i$

b). 不是. 因为 X_n 与 X_{n-1}, Y_{n-1} 有关.

c). 不是. 因为 Y_n 与 X_{n-1}, Y_{n-1} 有关.

d). 是.

$$\begin{aligned} &P(X_n = i-k, Y_n = k \mid X_{n-1} = i, Y_{n-1} = j) \\ &= C_i^k (1 - (1-p)^j)^k (1-p)^{j(i-k)} \end{aligned}$$

即假设上一周期有 i 个人 noninfected, j 个人 infectious, 则在这一周期中, 若有 k 个人 infectious, 则剩下 $i-k$ 个人 noninfectious, 而这个概率服从二项分布 $B(i, 1 - (1-p)^j, k)$.

4.15. 对于 $M/G/1$ system. 我们每当一个顾客离开时, 观察系统中的人数. \bar{X}_n : 第 n 个顾客离开后, 系统中的人数.

记 \bar{Y}_n 为从第 n 个顾客离开到第 $n+1$ 个顾客离开, 期间到达的顾客数. 因此

$$\bar{X}_{n+1} = \begin{cases} \bar{X}_n + \bar{Y}_n - 1 & \cdot \bar{X}_n \geq 1 \\ \bar{Y}_n & \cdot \bar{X}_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \varphi_j &= P(\bar{Y}_n = j) = \int_0^\infty P(\bar{Y}_n = j | T=t) dG(t) \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{(\lambda t)^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda t} dG(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而转移概率 } P_{ij} = \begin{cases} \varphi_j & i=0 \\ \varphi_{j-i+1} & i \geq 1, j \geq i-1 \\ 0 & i \geq 1, j < i-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \pi_j &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P_{ij} \pi_i \\ &= \varphi_j \pi_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_i \varphi_{j-i+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{我们令 } \pi(s) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_j s^j, \quad A(s) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varphi_j s^j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \pi(s) &= \pi_0 s^0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi_j s^j \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varphi_j s^j \right) \pi_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_i \varphi_{j-i+1} s^j \\ &= \pi_0 A(s) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_i \sum_{j=i-1}^{\infty} \varphi_{j-i+1} s^j \\ &= \pi_0 A(s) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_i s^i \sum_{j=i-1}^{\infty} \varphi_{j-i+1} s^{j-i+1} \times s^{-1} \\ &= \pi_0 A(s) + (\pi(s) - \pi_0) \frac{A(s)}{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi(s) = \frac{(s-1)\pi_0 A(s)}{s-A(s)}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} A(s) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varphi_j = 1.$$

$$\pi'(s) = \frac{[\pi_0 A(s) + (s-1)\pi_0 A'(s)](s-A(s)) - (1-A'(s))(s-1)\pi_0 A(s)}{(s-A(s))^2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi_0 (A(s) - A^2(s) + s^2 A'(s) - s A'(s))}{(s-A(s))^2}$$

我们记 $\rho = \sum j \varphi_j$. 则 ρ 为一个服务期间平均到达人数. 而 arrivals 服从 Poisson 分布. 故

$$\rho = \lambda E[CT].$$

τ 是一个服务周期的时长.

$$A'(s) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \varphi_j s^j, \text{ 从而 } A'(1) = \rho.$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \pi(s) = \pi_0 \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{(s-1)A(s)}{s-A(s)} = \pi_0 \frac{A(1)}{1-A'(1)} = \pi_0 \frac{1}{1-\rho}$$

$$\text{故 } 1 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_j = \pi_0 \frac{1}{1-\rho} \Rightarrow \pi_0 = 1-\rho.$$

$$\text{从而 } \pi'(s) = (1 - A'(1)) \frac{A(s) - A^2(s) + s(s-1)A'(s)}{[s - A(s)]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i \pi_i &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \pi'(s) = (1 - \rho) \frac{A(s) - 2A(s)A'(s) + (2s-1)A'(s) + s(s-1)A''(s)}{2(s-A(s)) \cdot (1-A'(s))} \Big|_{s=1} \\ &= (1 - \rho) \frac{2A'(s)(s-A(s)) + s(s-1)A''(s)}{2(1-A'(s))(s-A(s))} \Big|_{s=1} \\ &= (1 - \rho) \left[\frac{A'(s)}{2(1-A'(s))} \right] \Big|_{s=1} \\ &= \frac{1-\rho}{2} \end{aligned}$$

4.21 positive recurrence 要求在有限步内返回状态的概率大于 0.

因此. 方程: $y_0 = P_{1,0} \quad y_1 = (1 - P_{1,1}) y_1$

$$y_j = P_{j-1} \cdot y_{j-1} + (1 - P_{j+1}) y_{j+1}$$

有 A. 且 $y_j > 0, \quad \sum y_j = 1.$

而 $q_{j+1} y_{j+1} - q_j y_j = p_j y_j - p_{j-1} y_{j-1}$

故 $y_{j+1} q_{j+1} = y_j p_j$

$$\Rightarrow y_{j+1} = y_0 \frac{p_0 \cdots p_j}{q_1 \cdots q_{j+1}}$$

故若要求 positive recurrent. 则

$$1 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} y_{j+1} = y_0 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_0 \cdots p_j}{q_1 \cdots q_{j+1}} \Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_0 \cdots p_j}{q_1 \cdots q_{j+1}} < \infty.$$

而极限概率: $y_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_0 \cdots p_j}{q_1 \cdots q_{j+1}}} \quad y_{j+1} = y_0 \frac{p_0 \cdots p_j}{q_1 \cdots q_{j+1}}.$

4.23. 转移概率. $P_{i,i-1} = q, \quad P_{i,i+1} = p.$

则 | 记 A: she wins the next gamble | present fortune i

B: present fortune i, eventually reaches N.

则 $p(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$

先算 $p(B)$. 则. 记 $f(i)$ 为: 在输掉 i 个筹码前. 赢得 N 个筹码的概率. 则.

$$f(N) = 1, \quad f(0) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(i) &= qf(i-1) + pf(i+1) \quad \text{而} \quad p+q=1 \\
\Rightarrow pf(i) + qf(i) &= qf(i-1) + pf(i+1) \\
\Rightarrow f(i+1) - f(i) &= \frac{q}{p}(f(i) - f(i-1)) \\
\text{从而可推出: } f(i) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^i}{1 - \frac{q}{p}} f(1) & \text{若 } p \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ i f(1) & \text{若 } p = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \\
\text{而 } f(N) = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \frac{q}{p}}{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^N} & p \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{N} & p = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \\
\text{故 } p(B) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^i}{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^N} & p \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i}{N} & p = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \\
\text{而 } p(AB) &= \begin{cases} p \times \frac{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^{i+1}}{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^N} & p \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i+1}{N} \times \frac{1}{2} & p = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \\
\text{从而 } p(A) &= \begin{cases} \frac{p[1 - (\frac{q}{p})^{i+1}]}{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^i} & p \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i+1}{2i} & p = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

4.20 我们假设一个二元变量 $X_{ij}(n)$. 若第 n 次从状态 i 转移到状态 j , 则取值为 1. 否则为 0. 记 N_i 为在回到状态 0 前到达状态 i 的次数.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则 } m_j &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{n=1}^{N_i} X_{ij}(n)\right] = \sum_i E[N_i] \cdot E[X_{ij}(n)] \\
&= \sum_i m_i \times P_{ij}
\end{aligned}$$

第二种证明: 由于 MC 是 Positive recurrent, 因此在有限步后回到状态 0. 从而 $\pi_j > 0$, 而由 Blackwell's theorem, 我们知道 $\frac{m_i}{\mu_{00}} = \pi_j$, 从而 $m_j = \mu_{00} \pi_j$.

$$\text{而 } \pi_j = \sum_i P_{ij} \pi_i, \text{ 从而有: } m_j = \sum_i P_{ij} m_i$$

4.30. 我们记 $Z_i = X_i - Y_i$. 则我们忽略 $X_i = Y_i$ 的情况. 则

$$P(Z_i = 1 | Z_i \neq 0) = \frac{P(X_i = 1, Y_i = 0)}{P(X_i = 1, Y_i = 0) + P(X_i = 0, Y_i = 1)} = \frac{P_1(1-P_2)}{P_1(1-P_2) + P_2(1-P_1)}$$

$$P(Z_i = -1 | Z_i \neq 0) = \frac{P(X_i = 0, Y_i = 1)}{P(X_i = 1, Y_i = 0) + P(X_i = 0, Y_i = 1)} = \frac{(1-P_1)P_2}{P_1(1-P_2) + P_2(1-P_1)}$$

因此, 可转化为 gambler's ruin problem. 从而

$$\begin{aligned} p(\text{error}) &= P(M \text{ down before } M \text{ up}) \\ &= \frac{1 - (\frac{p}{q})^M}{1 - (\frac{p}{q})^{2M}} = \frac{1 - (\frac{P_1(1-P_2)}{P_2(1-P_1)})^M}{1 - (\frac{P_1(1-P_2)}{P_2(1-P_1)})^{2M}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \lambda^M}{1 - \lambda^{2M}} = \frac{1}{1 + \lambda^M} \end{aligned}$$

$$E[\sum_{i=1}^N X_i - Y_i] = EN \cdot (P_1 - P_2).$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{i=1}^N X_i - Y_i = \begin{cases} M & \text{概率 } \frac{\lambda^M}{1 + \lambda^M} \\ -M & \text{概率 } \frac{1}{1 + \lambda^M} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因此, } \frac{M\lambda^M - M}{1 + \lambda^M} = EN(P_1 - P_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow EN = \frac{M(\lambda^M - 1)}{(P_1 - P_2)(1 + \lambda^M)}$$

4.31. 我们记状态 1 为: spider at 1. fly at 2.

状态 2 为: spider at 2. fly at 1.

状态 3 为: spider 和 fly 在相同位置.

从而我们有如下转移矩阵:

$$P_{11} = P(\text{spider: } 1 \rightarrow 1, \text{ fly: } 2 \rightarrow 2) = 0.7 \times 0.4 = 0.28.$$

$$P_{12} = P(\text{spider: } 1 \rightarrow 2, \text{ fly: } 2 \rightarrow 1) = 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.18.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{13} &= P(\text{spider: } 1 \rightarrow 1, \text{ fly: } 2 \rightarrow 1) + P(\text{spider: } 1 \rightarrow 2, \text{ fly: } 2 \rightarrow 2) \\ &= 0.7 \times 0.6 + 0.3 \times 0.4 = 0.54. \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 可算得:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.28 & 0.18 & 0.54 \\ 0.18 & 0.28 & 0.54 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

a). 根据 ck Equation. 我们需要计算 P^n

$$\text{而 } \lambda I - P = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 0.28 & -0.18 & -0.54 \\ -0.18 & \lambda - 0.28 & -0.54 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) [(\lambda - 0.28)^2 - 0.18^2]$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) (\lambda - 0.46) (\lambda - 0.1).$$

$$\lambda = 1, \text{ 特征向量: } (1, 1, 1)'$$

$$\lambda = 0.46, \text{ 特征向量: } (1, 1, 0)'$$

$$\lambda = 0.1, \text{ 特征向量: } (1, -1, 0)'$$

$$\text{因此, } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.46 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.46^n & 0.1^n \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.46^n & 0.1^n \\ 1 & 0.46^n & -0.1^n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & -1 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 (0.46^n + 0.1^n) & 0.5 (0.46^n - 0.1^n) & 1 - 0.46^n \\ 0.5 (0.46^n - 0.1^n) & 0.5 (0.46^n + 0.1^n) & 1 - 0.46^n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } P(\text{initial location}) = \frac{1}{2} (0.46^n + 0.1^n)$$

b) 注意到, 只要 spider 和 fly 位置不同, 则下次转移位置相同的概率为 0.54. 从而第 n 次被捕食的概率

$$\text{为 } (0.46)^n \cdot 0.54. \text{ 服从几何分布, 从而均值为: } \frac{1}{0.54} = \frac{50}{27}$$

4.33.

a) 由于 $E[X_n] = E[E[X_n | X_{n-1}]]$

$$= E[\mu | X_{n-1}]$$

$$= \mu^n \cdot E[X_0]$$

故若 $\mu < 1$, 则 $E[X_n] \rightarrow 0$, 从而 $X_n \rightarrow 0$.

若 $\mu > 1$, 则 $E[X_n] \rightarrow \infty$, 则 $X_n \rightarrow \infty$.

b). $\text{Var}(X_n | X_0 = 1) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Var} (E[X_n | X_{n-1}, X_0=1]) + E[\text{Var}(X_n | X_{n-1}, X_0=1)] \\
&= \text{Var}(\mu X_{n-1} | X_0=1) + E[\sigma^2 X_{n-1} | X_0=1] \\
&= \mu^2 \text{Var}(X_{n-1} | X_0=1) + \sigma^2 \mu^{n-1} \\
&= \mu^2 (\mu^2 \text{Var}(X_{n-2} | X_0=1) + \sigma^2 \mu^{n-2}) + \sigma^2 \mu^{n-1} \\
&= \mu^4 \text{Var}(X_{n-2} | X_0=1) + \sigma^2 (\mu^{n-1} + \mu^n) \\
&= \sigma^2 (\mu^{n-1} + \dots + \mu^{2n-2}) \\
&= \begin{cases} \sigma^2 \mu^{n-1} \frac{\mu^n - 1}{\mu - 1} & \mu \neq 1 \\ n\sigma^2 & \mu = 1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

4.44.

$$\bar{\pi}_j = \sum_{i=0}^M \bar{P}_{ij} \bar{\pi}_i$$

$$\text{A. } \bar{\pi}_i = \frac{\pi_i}{\sum_{i=0}^M \pi_i}$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{P}_{ij} \bar{\pi}_i = \frac{\pi_i}{\sum_{i=0}^M \pi_i} (P_{ij} + I(i=j) \sum_{k>M} P_{ik})$$

而原 Markov chain 是 time-reversible 的.

$$\text{故 } \pi_i P_{ij} = \pi_j P_{ji}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故 } \bar{P}_{ij} \bar{\pi}_i &= \frac{\pi_j}{\sum_{i=0}^M \pi_i} (P_{ji} + I(i=j) \sum_{k>M} P_{jk}) \\
&= \bar{\pi}_j \times \bar{P}_{ji}
\end{aligned}$$

故 truncated chain 是 time-reversible 的.

$$\text{同时可得: } \sum_{i=0}^M \bar{P}_{ij} \times \frac{\pi_i}{\sum_{i=0}^M \pi_i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^M \bar{P}_{ji} \times \frac{\pi_j}{\sum_{j=0}^M \pi_j} = \frac{\pi_j}{\sum_{j=0}^M \pi_j}$$

由极限概率的唯一性知:

$$\frac{\pi_j}{\sum_{j=0}^M \pi_j} \text{ 是方程: } \bar{\pi}_j = \sum_{i=0}^M \bar{P}_{ij} \bar{\pi}_i \text{ 的解.}$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{\pi}_j = \frac{\pi_j}{\sum_{j=0}^M \pi_j}$$

4.46. a) 是的. Y_n 仅与 Y_{n-1} 取值有关.

$$b). \quad \pi'_j = \frac{\pi_j}{\sum_{i=0}^N \pi_i} \quad j=0, 1, \dots, N$$

$$c) \quad \pi_i(\omega) = \frac{1}{E[\text{number of } Y\text{-transitions between } Y\text{-visit to } i]}$$

$$\pi_j(\omega) = \frac{E[\text{number of } Y\text{-visits to } j \text{ between } Y\text{-visits to } i]}{E[\text{number of } Y\text{-transitions between } Y\text{-visit to } i]}$$

$$= \pi_i(\omega) \times E[\text{number of } X\text{-visits to } j \text{ between } X\text{-visits to } i]$$

d) 对于 symmetric random walk.

$$P_{i,i+1} = \frac{1}{2} = P_{i,i-1}$$

$$P_{00} = \frac{1}{2} = P_{01}, \quad P_{NN} = \frac{1}{2} = P_{N,N-1}.$$

故是 Doubly Stochastic Matrix.

$$\pi_i(\omega) = \pi_j(\omega) = \frac{1}{N+1}$$

因此由 c 知 均值为 1.

e) 由 b 知, $\pi'_j = \frac{\pi_j}{\sum_{i=0}^N \pi_i}$, 而 X 是 time-Reversible.

因此 Y 也是 time-reversible.