

一维随机游走是暂态还是常返态？

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^{2n} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} p^n (1-p)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times (2n-1) \times 2n}{(1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times n)(1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times n)} p^n (1-p)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2n-1) 2^n}{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times n} p^n (1-p)^n \quad (\text{分子偶数项的每一个是分母第一部分每一个的两倍}) \end{aligned}$$

寻找上界：

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2n-1) 2^n}{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times n} p^n (1-p)^n \\ &< \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n}{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times n} 2^n p^n (1-p)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (4p(1-p))^n \end{aligned}$$

当 $p \neq 0.5$ 时：

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^n \\ &< \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (4p(1-p))^n \\ &< \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1^n \\ &< \infty \end{aligned}$$

寻找下界：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2n-1)2^n}{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times n} p^n (1-p)^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdots \frac{2n-3}{n-1} \frac{2n-1}{n} 2^n p^n (1-p)^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{n-1} \frac{1}{n} 2^n p^n (1-p)^n \quad (\text{分子整体向左移动}) \\
&> \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} 2^n p^n (1-p)^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} (4p(1-p))^n
\end{aligned}$$

当 $p = 0.5$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^n \\
&> \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} (4p(1-p))^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \\
&= \infty
\end{aligned}$$

一维对称随机游走是正常返还是零常返?

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P_{00}^n \\
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n P_{00}^{2n} \\
&> \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n \frac{1}{2n} (4p(1-p))^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 \\
&= \infty
\end{aligned}$$

二维对称随机游走是暂态还是常返态？

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^{2n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(2n)!}{i!i!(n-i)!(n-i)!} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{n-i} \binom{2n}{n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{n-i} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \binom{2n}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

(直观理解：2n 个球，在前 n 个选 i 个，后 n 个选 n-i 个，等价于 2n 个球直接选 n 个)

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4^n}\right)^2 \binom{2n}{n} \binom{2n}{n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(2n)!}{n!n!2^n2^n}\right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times 2n}{(2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n)(2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n)}\right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times 2n-1}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n}\right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n}
\end{aligned}$$

(分子整体向左移动)

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \\
&> \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdots \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdots \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\text{因为 } \frac{2k-1}{2k} \cdot \frac{2k+1}{2k} = 1 - \frac{1}{4k^2} > 1 - \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{k-1}{k} \cdot \frac{k+1}{k} \right) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \\
&> \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3n} \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \infty
\end{aligned}$$

三维对称随机游走是暂态还是常返态？

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^{2n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^{2n} \sum_{i+j=0}^n \frac{(2n)!}{i!i!j!j!(n-i-j)!(n-i-j)!} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{i+j=0}^n \frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!} \frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!}
\end{aligned}$$

接下来需要推导一个放缩：

首先当 $i > j$, 有：

$$\begin{aligned}
& i!j! \\
&= (i-1)! \cdot i \cdot (j+1)! \cdot \frac{1}{j+1} \\
&= (i-1)!(j+1)! \frac{i}{j+1} \\
&\geq (i-1)!(j+1)!
\end{aligned}$$

同理可以得到：

$$i!j! \geq \left(\frac{i+j}{2} \right)! \left(\frac{i+j}{2} \right)!$$

$$i!j!(n-i-j)! \geq (n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!$$

$$\frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!} \leq \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!}$$

接下来继续：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{i+j=0}^n \frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!} \frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!} \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{i+j=0}^n \frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!} \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!} \sum_{i+j=0}^n \frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!} 3^n
\end{aligned}$$

(对于所有可能三种方向的全排列，就是全部的路径数)

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \binom{2n}{n} \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \binom{2n}{n} \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!}
\end{aligned}$$

接下来针对 $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \binom{2n}{n}$ ，回顾二维随机游走：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \binom{2n}{n} \binom{2n}{n} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \\
&< 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \\
&< \frac{1}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

因此有 $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \binom{2n}{n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

我们继续：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_{00}^n \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \binom{2n}{n} \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!} \\
&< \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{n!}{(n/3)!(n/3)!(n/3)!} \\
&\stackrel{n=3k}{=} \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{3^{3k}} \frac{(3k)!}{k!k!k!} \\
&= \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \cdots \times 3k}{(3 \times 6 \times \cdots \times (3k-2) \times (3k-1) \times 3k)(3 \times 6 \times \cdots \times 3k)(3 \times 6 \times \cdots \times 3k)} \\
&= \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 5 \cdots \times 3k-1}{(3 \times 6 \times \cdots \times 3k)(3 \times 6 \times \cdots \times (3k-2) \times (3k-1))} \\
&= \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdots \frac{3k-2}{3k} \cdot \frac{3k-1}{3k} \\
&= \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdots \frac{3k-1}{3k} \cdot \frac{1}{3k} \\
&= \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{6}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{3k-1}{3k} \cdot \frac{3k+1}{3k}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3k+1} \\
&< \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} 1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3k+1} \\
&\stackrel{3k=n}{=} \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \\
&< \sum_{3k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} \\
&< \infty
\end{aligned}$$

更高维的对称随机游走是暂态还是常返态？

更高维的对称随机游走相比与三维更容易放缩，均为暂态

为什么维度高了之后是暂态的？直觉是什么？

假设我们在偏离 0 位置的地方，我们想要走到 0 处，也就是“内部”：

- 一维随机游走的“内部”可以看作一根杆上的线段（如 $[-1, 1]$ ）
- 二维随机游走的“内部”可以看作一个平面内的圆（如 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ）

- 三维随机游走的“内部”可以看作一个空间内的一个球（如 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ）

可以发现：维度越高，“内部”相对于“外部”所占的“比例”会更小，因此也更难返回