

习题1.8的1,4,6,8,10

1. 不是以赌条件。必需条件是：马式链存在唯一的正常返态

不变分布唯一  $\Rightarrow$  马式链存在唯一的正常返态

4. (1) 设  $\{X_n\}$  记录第  $n$  题的正确答案,  $S = \{1, 0\}$ , 则  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 & 0.4 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$

设初始分为  $\mu$ , 则第  $n$  步正确答案分布  $\mu P^n$

第  $n$  步答对:  $\mu P^n[1, p] + \mu P^n[2, (1-p)]$

b)  $P$  不可约, 有限, 故必正常返

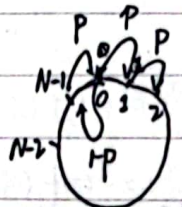
$$\pi P = \pi, \begin{cases} 0.6\pi_1 + 0.5\pi_2 = \pi_1 \\ 0.4\pi_1 + 0.5\pi_2 = \pi_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 4\pi_1 = 5\pi_2 \quad \begin{cases} \pi_1 = 5/9 \\ \pi_2 = 4/9 \end{cases}$$

$\mu P^n \rightarrow (\pi_1, \pi_2)$ , 平稳条件下, 每题平均得分  $\frac{5}{9}p + \frac{4}{9}(1-p) = \frac{5}{9}(1-p)$

故  $n=100$ , 平均分约为  $\frac{100}{9}(1-p)$

(3)  $p^* = 0$

6.  $\{X_n\}$  为  $S_N$  上随机游动.



, 算  $E_0 \phi_0$

①  $E_0 \phi_0 = \frac{1}{\pi_0}$ , 而  $P = \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1-p \\ 1-p & 0 & p & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1-p & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$  双随机, 故  $\pi_i = \frac{1}{N}$ ,  $E_0 \phi_0 = N$

② 首步分析法:  $X_i = E_i \phi_0$ ,  $i=0, \dots, N-1$  令  $Y_n = X_{n+1}$ ,  $\phi_0^{(Y)} = \phi_0^{(X)} + 1$

$$E_0 \phi_0 = E(\phi_0 | X_0 = 0) = p E(\phi_0 | X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1) + (1-p) E(\phi_0 | X_0 = 0, X_1 = N-1)$$

$N$  个方程,  $N$  个未知数.

$$X_0 = 1 + pX_1 + (1-p)X_{N-1}$$

$$X_1 = 1 + pX_2 + (1-p)X_0$$

$\vdots$

$$X_{N-1} = 1 + pX_0 + (1-p)X_{N-2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-p & 0 & \dots & 0 & p-1 \\ p-1 & 1-p & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p-1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -p & 0 & 0 & \dots & p-1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_{N-2} \\ X_{N-1} \end{pmatrix} = 1_n$$

$$X_0 = \frac{1}{N}$$

8. (1)  $Y_n = (X_n, X_{n+1})$  是马氏链

(可约性)

$$P(Y_{n+1} = \vec{i}_{n+1} | Y_n = \vec{i}_n, \dots, Y_0 = \vec{i}_0) = P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1}^{(1)}, X_{n+2} = i_{n+2}^{(2)} | X_n = i_n^{(1)}, X_{n+1} = i_{n+1}^{(1)}, \dots, X_0 = i_0^{(1)}, X_1 = i_1^{(1)})$$

不妨假设  $i_{n+1}^{(1)} \neq i_n^{(1)}$ , 即必有  $i_{n+1}^{(1)} = i_n^{(2)}, \dots, i_1^{(1)} = i_0^{(1)}$

$$\text{则原式} = P(X_{n+2} = i_{n+2}^{(2)} | \{X_{n+1}, \dots, X_0\}) = P(X_{n+2} = i_{n+2}^{(2)} | X_n, X_{n+1})$$

$$= P(Y_{n+1} = \vec{i}_{n+1} | Y_n = \vec{i}_n) \quad \text{可保留 } X_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \tilde{P}_{(i,j),(l,k)}^{(m)} &= P(Y_{n+1}=(l,k) | Y_n=(i,j)) = P(X_{n+1}=l, X_{n+2}=k | X_n=i, X_{n+1}=j) \\ &= \begin{cases} p_{jk}, & \text{若 } j=l \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases} \quad (p_{jk}=p_{lk}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ ① } \{X_n\} \text{ 不可约. } \forall (i,j) \text{ 和 } (l,k) \in S \times S, \exists m, p_{ij}^{(m)} > 0 \\ \tilde{P}_{(i,j),(l,k)}^{(m)} &= P(Y_{n+m}=(l,k) | Y_n=(i,j)) = P(X_{n+m}=l, X_{n+m+1}=k | X_n=i, X_{n+1}=j) \\ &= P(X_{n+m}=l | X_n=i, X_{n+1}=j) P(X_{n+m+1}=k | X_{n+m}=l, X_n=i, X_{n+1}=j) \\ &= P(X_{n+m}=l | X_{n+1}=j) P(X_{n+m+1}=k | X_{n+m}=l) \\ &= p_{jl}^{(m-1)} p_{lk} \left( \leq p_{jk}^{(m)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta: \tilde{P}_{(i,j),(l,k)}^{(m)} &= P(Y_{n+m}=(l,k) | Y_n=(i,j)) = P(X_{n+m}=l, X_{n+m+1}=k | X_n=i, X_{n+1}=j) \\ &= p_{jl}^{(m-1)} p_{lk} \quad (\text{由 } (2)) \\ &\exists m \text{ s.t. } p_{jl} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{② } \{X_n\} \text{ 常返, } \forall i \in S, P_i(\sigma_i < +\infty) = 1 \Leftrightarrow P_i(V_i = +\infty) = 1 \Leftrightarrow G_{ii} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{ii}^{(n)} = \infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_i(V_i) = +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}_{(i,j),(i,j)}^{(n)} &= P(Y_{m+n}=(i,j) | Y_m=(i,j)) = P(X_{m+n}=i, X_{m+n+1}=j | X_m=i, X_{m+1}=j) \\ &= p_{ji}^{(n-1)} p_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } G_{(i,j),(i,j)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{ji}^{(n-1)} \cdot p_{ij} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{ji}^{(n)} \cdot p_{ij} = p_{ij} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{ji}^{(n)} = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{若 } p_{ij} > 0 \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

$$p_{ij} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} p_{ji}^{(n-1)} = p_{ij} \pi_i \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{若 } p_{ij} > 0 \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

③  $\{X_n\}$  正常返, 即  $\forall i \in S, E_i \sigma_i < +\infty$

不妨假设  $X_0$  不可约, 那么  $\gamma$  也不可约. 且  $\forall i \in S, \pi_i > 0 \Leftrightarrow E_i \sigma_i = \frac{1}{\pi_i} < +\infty$

故  $\tilde{\pi}_{(i,j)} = \pi_i p_{ij} > 0$ , 故正常返

10. 从  $i$  出发的马氏链第  $r$  次回访  $i$  的时间  $T_r$ .  $T_0 = 0$ ,  $\{X_{T_{r-1}+1}=j\}$   
 $\sigma_r$  即第  $r$  次从  $i$  出发后下一次是否到达  $j$ . 由马氏性, 各彼此独立.

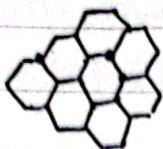
$$\text{而 } p_{ij}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=0}^n 1_{\{X_m=i, X_{m+1}=j\}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=0}^{V_i(n)} \sigma_r = \frac{V_i(n)}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{V_i(n)} \sigma_r}{V_i(n)} \rightarrow \pi_i \cdot E \sigma = \pi_i \cdot p_{ij}$$

在  $n+1$  之前到达了  $i, V_i(n)$  次



## § 1.9 2.5

## 2. (1) 正六边形



对每个点,  $P_{ii}^{(n)} > 0$  有  $n=2, 4, 6, \dots$

每点周期为 2

马氏链周期为 2

## (2) 正三角形



每点,  $P_{ii}^{(n)} > 0$ ,  $n=2, 3, \dots$

周期为 1 (非周期)

## (3) 任意连通图上的简单随机游动

考察每个点  $i$ ,  $P_{ii}^{(n)} > 0$  的  $n$  的取值。定义该点的周期  $d_i = \gcd \{n \mid P_{ii}^{(n)} > 0\}$

则马氏链周期  $d = \gcd \{d_i \mid i \in S\}$

5.  $P$  不可约, 正常返, 周期  $d \geq 2$ 。若  $i \in D_r$ ,  $j \in D_{r+s}$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = d\pi_j$ 。  $\pi$  是不变分布。

证明: 已知结论:  $\forall r \geq 0$ ,  $i, j \in D_r$ ,  $\exists N \geq 0$ ,  $\forall n \geq N$  有  $P_{ij}^{(nd)} > 0$

注:  $P$  不可约, 正常返, 那么不变分布  $\pi$  必存在且唯一。且  $\pi_i > 0, \forall i \in I$ 。

但是由于周期性,  $P_{ij}^{(n)}$  极限可能不存在! (若存在, 必为  $\pi_j$ )

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(n)}$  可以不存在!

(但由遍历定理  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} P_{ij}^{(m)} = \pi_j$ )

因为  $\{P_{ij}^{(nd+s)}\}_n$  是有界序列, 则必有收敛子列。记  $\{P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)}\}_{n_k}$  收敛到  $A$

由遍历定理, 已知极限存在, 则必有:  $\frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^t P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)} \rightarrow A \quad (t \rightarrow \infty)$

和遍历定理, 有:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} P_{ij}^{(m)} \rightarrow \pi_j$   
(取收敛子列的序列)

① 由  $P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)} \rightarrow A \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$  有  $\frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^t P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)} \rightarrow A \quad (t \rightarrow \infty)$

② 由  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} P_{ij}^{(m)} \rightarrow \pi_j \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$  有, 但是, 由周期性的保证, 我们知道

只要  $m \neq n_k d+s$ ,  $\exists n_k \in \mathbb{N}$ , 那么  $P_{ij}^{(m)} \leq P_{ij}(X_{n_k} \in D_{r+s}) = 0$

即由遍历定理得到的结果是:  $\frac{1}{t+d+s} \sum_{n=0}^t P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} \rightarrow \pi_j \quad (t \rightarrow \infty)$

(因此  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^t P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^t P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)}}{\frac{1}{n_k d+s} \cdot \frac{n_k d+s}{t}} \quad (*)$

① 根据  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} P_{ij}^{(m)} = \pi_j$ , 推出  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t+d+s} \sum_{n=0}^t P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = \pi_j$

②  $\{P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)}\}_k$  存在极限  $A$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n_k d+s+1} \sum_{k=0}^t P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)} = \pi_j = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_k}{n_k d+s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{k=0}^t P_{ij}^{(n_k d+s)} = \frac{1}{d} A$

因此  $A = d\pi_j$ , 即子列极限是  $d\pi_j$ 。下面证明  $P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} \rightarrow d\pi_j$



已证明  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = d\pi_j$ . 要证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = d\pi_j$

且已证明  $\sum_{n=0}^t \frac{1}{t} P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t+1}{t} \frac{1}{t+1} \sum_{n=0}^t P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = d\pi_j$

(已证明平均求和趋于  $d\pi_j$  和有子列趋于  $d\pi_j$ ) 然后不会了! (没用过强遍历定理)

考虑  $P^{(d)} = P^d$  (考虑  $T_n = X_{nd}$ ,  $\{T_n\}$  不再有周期性),  $S$  在  $M^d$  上, 之前的  $D_0, D_1, \dots, D_{d-1}$  为右自的  $\pi$  链, 并且是闭集. 在每一个  $D_r$  上, 是不可约, 正常返, 非周期的马氏链. 使用强遍历定理,  $\forall r = \{0, \dots, d-1\}$  取定,

$\forall i, j \in D_r$ , 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(nd)} = d\pi_j$ . 因此, \* 对于  $i \in D_r, j \in D_{r+s}$ , 有  $P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = \sum_{k \in D_r} P_{ik}^{(nd)} \cdot P_{kj}^{(s)}$

$$\rightarrow d \sum_{k \in D_r} \pi_k P_{kj}^{(s)} = d\pi_j$$

由不变分布的性质和周期性划分.  $\sum_{i \in D_s} \pi_i = \sum_{i \in D_s} \sum_{j \in D_0} \pi_j P_{ji} = \sum_{j \in D_0} \pi_j \sum_{i \in D_s} P_{ji} = \sum_{j \in D_0} \pi_j$

故每个  $D_i$  中不变分布求和相同. 均为  $\frac{1}{d}$ . 故限制在  $D_i$  上的不变分布均乘上  $d$ .

1.12 的 3, 4, 7

3. (1) 晴(a), 阴(b), 雨(c)

(2)

因为  $P$  的非(1,1)元均大于0,  $P(1,1) = \frac{1}{4} > 0$ , 故  $P$  不可约。

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

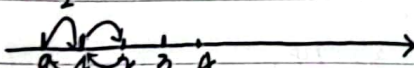
又因  $S$  有限, 故  $P$  正常返, 不变分布存在

因  $a \rightarrow a, P_{aa} > 0$ ,  $P$  非周期

$$(3) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{4}\pi_3 = \pi_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{4}\pi_3 = \pi_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{4}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi_3 = \pi_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 + \pi_3 = 4\pi_1 \\ 2\pi_1 + \pi_3 = 2\pi_2 \\ 2\pi_1 + \pi_2 = 2\pi_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \pi = (\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5})$$

$$(4) \text{ 因为 } n \text{ 充分大, } P \approx \pi_1 \cdot P_{13} + \pi_2 \cdot P_{23} + \pi_3 \cdot P_{33} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\pi_2 + \pi_0 = 1; \pi_2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \pi_0$$

4. (1) 

$P$  是不可约的,  $P$  正常返  $\Leftrightarrow 0$  常返  $\Leftrightarrow P_0(\sigma_0 < \infty) = 1 \Leftrightarrow P_0(V_0 = +\infty) = 1 \Leftrightarrow E_0 V_0 = G_{00} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{00}^{(n)} = +\infty$

从0到0, 只有花偶数步是正概率.  $P_{00}^{(2k)} = ?$

$$P_{00}^{(2)} = P_{01}P_{10} = P_{10}; P_{00}^{(4)} = (P_{01}P_{10})^2 + P_{01}P_{12}P_{21}P_{10} = P_{10}^2 + P_{12}P_{10}$$

$P_{00}^{(2k)}$  有(只看向右走的步数如何)  $k$  次  $0 \rightarrow 1$ ;  $\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor$  次  $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$  + 余数次  $0 \rightarrow 1$ ;  $\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor$  次  $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$  + 余数分配给  $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2, 0 \rightarrow 1$ ; ...

$$\text{对 } P_{i,i+1} + P_{i,i-1} = 1, P_{i,i+1} = \left(\frac{i+1}{i}\right)^2 P_{i,i-1}, \text{ 有: } P_{i,i-1} = \frac{i^2}{i^2 + (i+1)^2}, P_{i,i+1} = \frac{(i+1)^2}{i^2 + (i+1)^2}$$

$$\text{Eg: } P_{01} = 1; P_{12} = \frac{2^2}{1+2^2} \quad P_{23} = \frac{3^2}{2^2+3^2}; \dots$$

$$P_{20} = \frac{1}{1+2^2} \quad P_{31} = \frac{2^2}{2^2+3^2}$$

另一个思路: 计算击中概率. 设  $x_i = P_i(T_0 < \infty)$ , 由首步分析,  $x_i = \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij} x_j, i \neq 0, x_0 = 1$

$$\text{因为: } x_1 = P_{10}x_0 + P_{12}x_2 = 1$$



△. 实质上是生灭链常返性的分析。直接计算 Green 函数不现实，用首步分析法计算击中概率。

设如果状态 0 常返，那么  $\forall i > 0$ ，有  $P_i(0 < +\infty) = 1$  由  $x_i = \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij} x_j$ ,  $i \neq 0$ ,  $x_0 = 1$  只有 1 解

因为  $P_{01} = 1$ ,  $P_{i,i+1} + P_{i,i-1} = 1$ ,  $P_{i,i+1} = \left(\frac{i+1}{i}\right)^{\alpha} P_{i,i-1}$

有  $\forall i \geq 1$ ,  $x_i = b_i x_{i+1} + d_i x_{i-1}$ ,  $b_i = P_{i,i+1} = \frac{(i+1)^{\alpha}}{(i+1)^{\alpha} + i^{\alpha}}$ ,  $d_i = P_{i,i-1} = \frac{i^{\alpha}}{(i+1)^{\alpha} + i^{\alpha}}$

由对生灭链的分析结果,  $R = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_1 \cdots d_k}{b_1 \cdots b_k}$ , 常返  $\Leftrightarrow R = \infty$

$$\frac{d_1 \cdots d_k}{b_1 \cdots b_k} = \frac{1^{\alpha} \cdot 2^{\alpha} \cdots k^{\alpha}}{2^{\alpha} \cdot 3^{\alpha} \cdots (k+1)^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{(k+1)^{\alpha}}, \quad R = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)^{\alpha}}$$

$R = \infty \Leftrightarrow \alpha \leq 1$  常返, 故  $\alpha \leq 1$  时, 常返;  $\alpha > 1$  时, 非常返

(b) 计算  $\pi P = \pi$ , 得到:  $\pi_0 = d_1 \pi_1$ ,  $b_1 \pi_1 = d_2 \pi_2$ ,  $b_2 \pi_2 = d_3 \pi_3$ , ...,  $b_k \pi_k = d_{k+1} \pi_{k+1}$ , ...

$$\Rightarrow \pi_0 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \dots = 1 : \frac{b_1}{d_1} = \frac{b_1 b_2}{d_1 d_2} = \frac{b_1 b_2 b_3}{d_1 d_2 d_3} = \dots = \frac{1}{1+2^{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{2^{\alpha}}{2^{\alpha}} = \dots$$

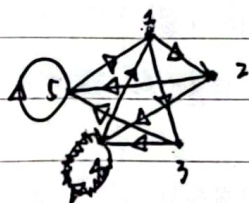
$$= 1 : 2^{\alpha} + 1 = 3^{\alpha} + 2^{\alpha} = 4^{\alpha} + 3^{\alpha} : \dots$$

故归一化权重为  $2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^{\alpha} \cdot K = 1$ ,  $K = \left(2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^{\alpha}\right)^{-1}$ , 不变分布:  $\pi_0 = K$ ,  $\pi_i = \left[\frac{2^{\alpha}}{1+(i+1)^{\alpha}}\right] K$

(3) 非常返,  $\alpha > 1$ .  $P_0(0 < +\infty) = ?$ , 由首步分析,  $e_i = P_i(0 < +\infty)$ , 且  $i > 0$  时,  $e_i = P_i(\tau_0 < +\infty)$

有:  $e_0 = e_1$ ,  $e_1 = d_2 + b_1 e_2$ ,  $e_2 = d_3 + b_2 e_3$ , ...  $\Rightarrow e_i - e_{i+1} = (e_i - e_1) \frac{d_1 \cdots d_i}{b_1 \cdots b_i} = (e_i - e_1) \cdot \frac{2^{\alpha}}{(i+1)^{\alpha}}$ ,  $i \geq 1$  且  $e_1 =$

7. (1)



$$\Rightarrow e_1 - e_{i+1} = (e_1 - e_1) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2^{\alpha}}{(i+1)^{\alpha}}$$

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{\alpha}}{(i+1)^{\alpha}} \text{ 有限,}$$

解得,  $e_1 = \frac{e_0 - d_1}{b_1}$  故  $e_0 = (e_0 - \frac{e_0 - d_1}{b_1}) R$

$$\Rightarrow e_0 = \frac{R}{R + 2^{\alpha}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^{\alpha}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^{\alpha}} + 2^{\alpha}}$$

节点 1:  $d_1 = 5$ ; 节点 5:  $d_5 = 1 \Rightarrow$  非周期

(2)

$$\pi_4 + \frac{1}{2} \pi_5 = \pi_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \pi_1 = \pi_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \pi_1 = \pi_3$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \pi_2 + \frac{2}{5} \pi_3 = \pi_4$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \pi_2 + \frac{3}{5} \pi_3 + \frac{1}{5} \pi_5 = \pi_5$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi = \left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{14}{3}\right)$$

$$(3) E_1 \sigma_1 = \frac{1}{\pi_1} = \frac{3}{10} = 3.7$$

(4)  $P_1(\sigma_5 < \sigma_2)$   $E_1(\sigma_4) \Rightarrow$  不妨记  $E_1(\sigma_4) = x_i$

那么  $x_4 = \frac{3}{3}$ , 由首步分析:  $x_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_3$

$$\text{故 } E_1(\sigma_4) = x_1 = \frac{24}{3}$$

$$x_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{5} x_4 + \frac{4}{5} x_5 = 1 + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{24}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{40}{3} = \frac{72}{3}$$

$$x_3 = 1 + \frac{2}{5} x_4 + \frac{3}{5} x_5 = 1 + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{24}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{40}{3} = \frac{212}{3}$$

$$x_4 = 1 + x_1 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{24}{3} \checkmark$$

$$x_5 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} x_1 + \frac{1}{2} x_3 \Rightarrow x_5 = 2 + x_1 = \frac{40}{3} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \text{检验: } 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{24}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{212}{3} = \frac{240}{3}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{24}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{212}{3} = \frac{240}{3} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{72}{3} \quad \frac{35}{3} \quad \frac{212}{3} \quad 9$$

(5) 求  $P_1(\sigma_5 < \sigma_3) = e_1$ , 已知  $e_5 = 1, e_3 = 0$   
 $\parallel$   
 $P_1(\tau_5 < \tau_3)$  (此时理解成  $\tau_5 < \tau_3$ )

利用递推分析法。

$$e_2 = P(\sigma_5 < \sigma_3 | X_0 = 2) = \frac{1}{5} P(\sigma_5 < \sigma_3 | X_0 = 2, X_1 = 4) + \frac{4}{5} P(\sigma_5 < \sigma_3 | X_0 = 2, X_1 = 3) \\ = \frac{1}{5} e_4 + \frac{4}{5}$$

同理:  $\begin{cases} e_1 = \frac{1}{2} e_2 \\ e_2 = \frac{1}{5} e_4 + \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{1}{5} e_1 + \frac{4}{5} \\ e_3 = 0 \\ e_4 = e_1 \\ e_5 = 1 \end{cases}$   $\nearrow \begin{matrix} 5e_2 = e_1 + 4 \Rightarrow e_1 = \frac{4}{9} \\ \parallel \\ 10e_1 \end{matrix}$

1.10节的 1, 2, 3

1. (1)  $d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in S} |\mu_i - \nu_i| \geq 0$ , 等号成立当  $\mu_i = \nu_i, \forall i \in S$  即  $\mu = \nu$

(2)  $d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = d_{TV}(\mu, \nu, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in S} |\mu_i - \nu_i|$

(3)  $d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in S} |\mu_i - \pi_i + \pi_i - \nu_i| \leq d_{TV}(\mu, \pi) + d_{TV}(\pi, \nu)$

2. 证明:  $d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{A \in S} |\mu(A) - \nu(A)| = \sup_{0 \leq f_i \leq 1, i \in S} \left| \sum_{i \in S} \mu_i f_i - \sum_{i \in S} \nu_i f_i \right|$   
 $\parallel$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in S} |\mu_i - \nu_i|$

证明: ①  $\sup_{A \in S} |\mu(A) - \nu(A)| = |\mu(A_0) - \nu(A_0)| \leq \sum_{i \in A_0} |\mu_i - \nu_i|$

3. 证明: (1.10.1)  $S$  有限,  $\mu$  满足  $p_{ij} > 0, \forall i, j$ ; 则  $\exists 0 < \alpha < 1$  s.t.

$$d_{TV}(\mu P, \nu P) \leq \alpha d_{TV}(\mu, \nu), \quad \mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}$$

证明:  $d_{TV}(\mu P, \nu P) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in S} \left| \sum_{j \in S} \mu_j p_{ji} - \sum_{j \in S} \nu_j p_{ji} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ji} (\mu_j - \nu_j) \right|$  ( $S$  有限)

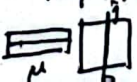
$$d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n |\mu_i - \nu_i|$$

$i=2$  的时候:  $2d_{TV}(\mu P, \nu P) = \left| \mu_1 p_{11} + \mu_2 p_{21} - \nu_1 p_{11} - \nu_2 p_{21} \right| + \left| \mu_1 p_{12} + \mu_2 p_{22} - \nu_1 p_{12} - \nu_2 p_{22} \right|$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\mu - \nu\|_1 \leq (p_{11} + p_{21}) |\mu_1 - \nu_1| + (p_{12} + p_{22}) |\mu_2 - \nu_2|$$

故  $d_{TV}(\mu P, \nu P) \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ji} |\mu_j - \nu_j| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n |\mu_j - \nu_j| \left( \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ji} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ji}$

$$d_{TV}(\mu P, \nu P) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ji} (\mu_j - \nu_j) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ji} |\mu_j - \nu_j| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ji} \right) |\mu_j - \nu_j| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n |\mu_j - \nu_j| = d_{TV}(\mu, \nu)$$





1.11 的 1, 2, 3

1. 分支过程中, 除状态 0 以外的状态都是暂态。

证明: 状态  $i \neq 0$ , 状态  $i$  暂态  $\Leftrightarrow P_i(V_i < +\infty) < 1 \Leftrightarrow P_i(V_i = +\infty) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{ii}^{(n)} < +\infty$

$$P_{ii} = P(X_{n+1}=i | X_n=i) = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{X_n} g_{n,k} \mid X_n=i\right) = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^i g_{n,k} = i\right) = \sum_{\substack{n_1+\dots+n_i=i \\ n_1+\dots+n_i=i}} P_{ni}$$

为排除平凡情况,  $P(g_{0,1}=1) < 1$  (即  $p_1 < 1$ )。下面, 分别讨论  $p_0=0$  和  $p_0 \in (0,1]$  的情况

①  $p_0=0$  (即任何一个男丁至少会有 1 个子代)

$$P(X_{n+1}=k | X_n=k) = p_{kk} = p^k < 1$$

$$p_{kk}^{(t)} = P(X_{n+t}=k | X_n=k) = (p^k)^t \quad \text{因为至少有 1 个子代, 故每代均  $k$  个}$$

$$\text{转移函数 } G_{kk} = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} p_{kk}^{(t)} = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (p^k)^t = \frac{p^k}{1-p^k} < \infty, \text{ 故状态 } k \text{ 暂态}$$

② 若  $p_0 > 0$  (可能会没有子代)

因为  $p_{k0} = p_0^k$ , 且  $p_{00} = 1$ 。因此,  $P_k(V_k < +\infty) < 1$  (因为  $p_{k0}$  被 0 吸收)。故  $k$  暂态

2. 假设子代分布  $B(2, p)$ , (1) 灭绝概率  $P = P_1(\tau_0 < \infty)$  (2)  $P_1(\tau_0 = 3)$  (3) 若  $X_0 \sim P(\lambda)$ , 求  $P(\tau_0 < \infty)$

证明: (1) 子代的母函数  $f(s) = p_0 + p_1 s + p_2 s^2 = (1-p)^2 + 2p(1-p)s + p^2 s^2$

$$P \text{ 是方程 } s = f(s) \text{ 的最小非负解。 } p^2 s^2 + 2p(1-p)s + (1-p)^2 = s \Leftrightarrow p^2 s^2 + (-2p^2 + 2p - 1)s + (p-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (2p^2 - 2p + 1)^2 - 4p^2(p-1)^2 = (2p-1)^2$$

$$s = \frac{(2p^2 - 2p + 1) \pm |2p-1|}{2} = \begin{cases} p^2 \text{ 和 } (p-1)^2, & p \geq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 最小非负解 } P = (p-1)^2 \\ p^2, (p-1)^2, & p < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 最小非负解 } P = p^2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 求  $P_1(\tau_0 = 3)$ 。第 1 代为 0, 第 2 代可以是 (1, 2, 3, 4) (至少有 4 个)

第 0 代为 1, 第 1 代至少有 2 个 (可为 1, 2)

故可以为: 1110, 1120, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240。  $p_0 = (1-p)^2$ ,  $p_1 = 2p(1-p)$ ,  $p_2 = p^2$

$$P_1(\tau_0 = 3) = p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_1 p_1 p_0$$

$$p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_1 p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_1 p_1 p_1 p_0 + p_1 p_1 p_1 p_1 p_1 p_1 p_0$$

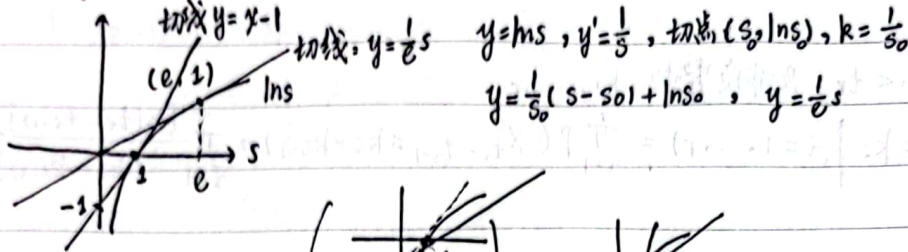
(3)  $X_0 \sim P(\lambda)$ . 求  $P(T_0 < \infty)$

$$f(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} s^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda s)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda s} = e^{\lambda(s-1)}$$

方程:  $e^{\lambda(s-1)} = 0$

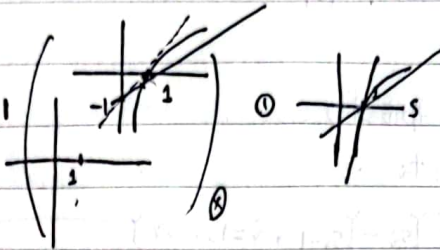
若  $s=0$  是解  $e^{-\lambda} = 0$  (不可能)

可以取  $\log$ :  $\lambda(s-1) = \log |ns|$



故当  $\lambda \leq 1$  时,  $P = 1$

当  $\lambda > 1$  时,  $0 < P < 1$



3. 假设平均子代数  $m = E\lambda < 1$ , 证明  $E_1(t_0) < \infty$

证明: 已知  $E X_n = m^n \rightarrow 0$ , 已知  $P = P_2(T_0 < \infty) = 1$

$$E_1(t_0) = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} P_2(T_0 = t) \cdot t$$

由  $m = E\lambda < 1$  知,  $P_0 > 0$ ,  $P = 1$

$$\text{方法1: } E_1(t_0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(T_0 > n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X_n \geq 1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E(1_{\{X_n \geq 1\}}) \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E(X_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m^n = \frac{1}{1-m} < \infty$$

(学习同学方法)

$$\text{方法2: 递归分析法: } E_1 t_0 = P_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k (E_k t_0 + 1) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k E_k t_0$$

对  $E_k t_0$ , 分解为  $k$  个分支过程  $Y_1, \dots, Y_k$ . 对应灭绝时间  $t_0^{(1)}, \dots, t_0^{(k)}$

$$E_k t_0 = E_1 \max\{t_0^{(1)}, \dots, t_0^{(k)}\} \leq E_1 \sum_{i=1}^k t_0^{(i)} = k E_1 t_0$$

$$\text{故 } E_1 t_0 \leq 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k \cdot k E_1 t_0 = 1 + E\lambda E_1 t_0 = 1 + m E_1 t_0$$

$$E_1 t_0 \leq \frac{1}{1-m} < +\infty$$



重集

1.9 5题

证明: 考虑  $P^d$  的转移矩阵下的  $S$ 。由周期性的性质, 每个  $D_i$  构成一个闭的互通类,  $P^d$  在  $D_i$  上不可约, 正递归, 非周期。由不变分布性质:  $\sum_{i \in D_0} \pi_i = \sum_{i \in D_0} \sum_{j \in D_0} \pi_j P_{ji} = \sum_{j \in D_0} \pi_j (\sum_{i \in D_0} P_{ji})$ 。周期性保证  $\sum_{i \in D_0} P_{ji} = 1, \forall j \in D_0$

故每个  $D_i$  中不变分布求和相同, 为  $\frac{1}{d}$ 。因此,  $P^d$  限制在每个  $D_i$  上的局部不变分布为原不变分布乘  $d$ 。

因此:  $\forall i, j \in D_r, \forall r \in \{0, \dots, d-1\}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(nd)} = d\pi_j$ 。

故  $\forall i \in D_r, \forall j \in D_{r+s}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^{(nd+s)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k \in D_r} P_{ik}^{(nd)} \cdot P_{kj}^{(s)} = d \sum_{k \in D_r} \pi_k P_{kj}^{(s)} = d\pi_j$