

# Outline

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# Abstract

- This document contains the explanation of question 9.12 of Papoulis Pillai Probability book of chapter sequence of random variables.

# ASSIGNMENT-9

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Consider a general one-dimensional random walk on the possible states  $e_0, e_1, e_2, \dots$ . Let  $S_n$  represent the location of the particle at time  $n$  on a straight line such that at each interior state  $e_j$ , the particle either moves to the right to  $e_{j+1}$  with probability  $P_j$ , or to the left to  $e_{j-1}$  with probability  $q_j$  or remains where it is at  $e_j$ .

At state  $e_0$  it can either stay at the same position with probability  $r_0$  or move to the right to  $e_1$  with probability  $P_1$ .

The transition matrix for the given problem is:-

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_0 & p_0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ q_1 & r_1 & p_1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & q_2 & r_2 & p_2 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & q_3 & r_3 & p_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Random walk on a line with  $r_0 + p_0 = 1$

$$q_i + r_i + p_i = 1 \quad i=1,2,3,\dots$$

$$\text{Thus, } P_{00} = r_0 \quad p_{01} = p_0 \quad p_{0j} = 0, j > 1$$

and for  $i \geq 1$

$$p_{ij} = \begin{cases} p_i > 0 & j=i+1 \end{cases}$$

$$r_i \geq 0 \quad j=i$$

$$q_i > 0 \quad j=i-1$$

$$0 \text{ otherwise } \}$$

The model with  $p_i = p, q_i = 1 - p, r_i = 0$  for  $i > 1$ , and  $r_0$  corresponds to the gambler's ruin problem.

Here, the distribution of distance  $d_N$  travelled after a given number of steps. Let  $n_1$  be the number of steps travelled towards left and total steps be  $N$ .

$$d_N = 2n_1 - N$$

$$d = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$\langle d \rangle = \langle a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_n \rangle$$

$$\langle d \rangle = \langle a_1 \rangle + \langle a_2 \rangle + \langle a_3 \rangle + \langle a_4 \rangle + \dots + \langle a_n \rangle$$

$d \geq 0$  {As,  $|a_i| \geq 0$  if there is equal probability to move forward or backward and the steps taken are equal in distance.}

Average of  $D^2$

$$\langle d^2 \rangle = \langle (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n)^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle d^2 \rangle = \langle a_1^2 \rangle + \langle a_2^2 \rangle + \langle a_3^2 \rangle + \dots + \langle a_n^2 \rangle + 2\{\langle a_1 \rangle \langle a_2 \rangle + \langle a_2 \rangle \langle a_3 \rangle + \langle a_4 \rangle \langle a_5 \rangle + \dots\}$$

$$\langle d^2 \rangle = N \{ \sqrt{\langle a^2 \rangle} \text{ is average positive distance} \}$$

$$\sqrt{\langle d^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{N}$$

We expect that after  $N$  steps, we are  $\sqrt{N}$  steps away from where we start.