

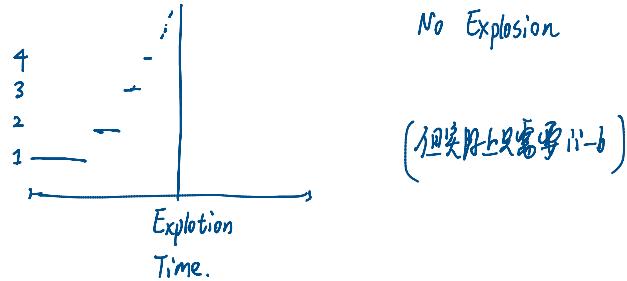
Continuous Time Markov Chain II

2023年11月2日 星期四 下午9:33

Assumption 6.3. (i) CTMC 正确连续 (Right Continuous) $\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} P(X_{t+h} = X_t) = 1$

(ii)-a: CTMC 指 $q(x,y)$ 的跃迁率 (jump rate) $\underbrace{-q(x,x) < \infty}$ 并且 $\sum_j q(x,y) = 0, \forall x \in S$.
不被立刻吸收

(ii)-b: CTMC 指 $q(x,y)$ 的跃迁率 $\sup_{x \in S} \{q(x,x)\} < \infty$ 并且 $\sum_y q(x,y) = 0, \forall x \in S$.



例子 (Blackwell). 对于 CTMC 们, 如果它们在有限的时间间隔里跳了无限多次.

$$\sum_y \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_t(x,y) - \mathbb{1}_{\{x,y\}}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \sum_y [P_t(x,y) - \mathbb{1}_{\{x,y\}}] = 0.$$

定理 6.6. 假设 6.3 的假设成立. 令 $\lambda_x = -q(x,x) < \infty$. 然后有

(i) CTMC 第一次离开状态 x 为参数为 λ_x 的指数分布.

(ii) 如果 $\lambda_x = 0$ 则 CTMC 永远不会离开 x .

(iii) 如果 $\lambda_x > 0$, 则 CTMC 跳到不同状态 $y \neq x$ 的概率 $\frac{q(x,y)}{\lambda_x}$.

证明: 令 $T_x = \inf \{t > 0, X_t \neq x\}$ 将 $[0, t]$ 切割 $t_k^n = \frac{k}{n} t$.

$$P(T_x > t) = P_x(X_s = x, \forall s \in [0, t]) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_x(X_s = x, \forall s \in [0, t] \mid X_{t_k^n} = x, \dots, X_{t_0^n} = x)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_x(X_{t_k^n} = x, \dots, X_{t_0^n} = x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{t_0^n} = x \mid X_{t_k^n} = x) \cdot P(\dots) \cdot P(X_{t_0^n} = x) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (P_{t_0^n/x}(x, x))^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\underbrace{\frac{P_{t_0^n/x}(x, x) - 1}{(t/n)}}_{q(x, x)} + 1 \right)^n$$

$$= e^{\frac{q(x, x)}{n} t} = e^{-\lambda_x t} \quad (\text{上面同时说明了(i)和(ii)}) \quad \boxed{\text{III}}$$

而对于(iii) 让 f_{T_x} 是 T_x 的概率密度.

$$P_x(X_{T_x} = y) = \int_0^\infty P_x(X_s = y \mid T_x = s) f_{T_x}(s) ds = \int_0^\infty \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_x(X_s = y \mid X_{s-1} = x, T_x = s) f_{T_x}(s) ds$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_\varepsilon(x, y)}{1 - P_\varepsilon(x, y)} f_{T_x}(s) ds = \int_0^\infty \frac{\frac{q(x, y)}{-q(x, y)} \varepsilon + o(\varepsilon)}{1 - \frac{q(x, y)}{-q(x, y)} \varepsilon + o(\varepsilon)} f_{T_x}(s) ds = \frac{q(x, y)}{\lambda_x}$$

因为 ε 很短所以认为是跳跃一次

定理 6.7. 假设跃进率 $g: S \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 给定 $\sup_x \sum_{y \neq x} g(x, y) < \infty$, 则存在一个 CTMC 跃进率为 $\frac{g(x, y)}{\lambda_x}$

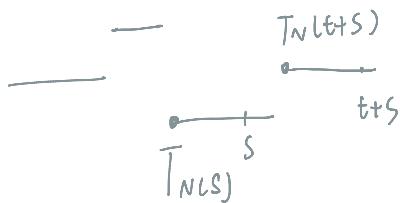
证明: 找一个离散 MC Z_n , 跃进率为 $g(x, y)/\lambda_x$. 因为 $\lambda_x = \lambda(x) = \sum_{y \neq x} g(x, y)$.

找独立的指拨钟 (exponential clock) T_0, T_1, \dots 有 rate 1.

令 $t_{n+1} = \frac{T_n}{\lambda(Z_n)}$ 并且令 $T_n = t_0 + \dots + t_n$ 令 $X_t = Z_{N(t)}$ $N(t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{1}_{\{T_n \leq t\}}$

来呈现 Markov 性. $T_{N(t)} < t < T_{N(t)+1}$, $X_s = Z_{N(s)} = Z_{N(T_{N(s)})} = X_{T_{N(s)}}$

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{t+s} = y \mid X_s = x, X_{s_0} = x_0, \dots, X_{s_n} = x_n) = \mathbb{P}(X_{T_{N(s)}+s} = y \mid X_{T_{N(s)}} = x, X_{T_{N(s_0)}} = x_0, \dots, X_{T_{N(s_n)}} = x_n)$$



$$\mathbb{P}(X_{T_{N(s)}+s} = y \mid X_{T_{N(s)}} = x, X_{T_{N(s_0)}} = x_0, \dots, X_{T_{N(s_n)}} = x_n) = \mathbb{P}(X_{T_{N(s)}} = y \mid X_{T_{N(s)}} = x)$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} \mathbb{P}(Z_{N(T_{N(s)})+k} = y \mid Z_{N(T_{N(s)})} = x) \mathbb{P}(N(T_{N(s)}+s) = N(T_{N(s)}) + k \mid Z_{N(T_{N(s)})} = x)$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} \mathbb{P}(Z_k = y \mid Z_0 = x) \mathbb{P}(T_k \leq s < T_{k+1} \mid Z_0 = x) = p_t(x, y)$$

$$\text{左小时间内只跳一次就 } \left. \frac{d}{dt} p_t(x, y) \right|_{t=0} = \frac{q(x, y)}{\lambda_x} \left. \frac{d}{dt} (1 - e^{-\lambda_x t}) \right|_{t=0} = q(x, y).$$