

Asymptotic Cases

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根据上节课的定理，若对于 $g(a)=0$ 在 A 上， $g(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} p(x,y)g(y) \Leftrightarrow g(x) \in E_x V_A$.

例子：(Gambler's Ruin) $A = \{0, N\}$. $E_x V_A = \begin{cases} X(Nx) & p = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{x}{1-2p} - \frac{N}{1-2p} & \frac{1-(\frac{1-p}{p})^x}{1-(\frac{1-p}{p})^N} & p \neq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$$P_x(V_N < V_0) = \begin{cases} X_N & p = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1-(\frac{1-p}{p})^x}{1-(\frac{1-p}{p})^N} & p \neq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

① 对于 $p \neq 0$ 的情况 $P_x(V_x < V_0) \rightarrow 0$ $E_x V_A \rightarrow \infty$.
 ② 对于 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 的情况， $N \rightarrow \infty$. $P_x(V_N < V_0) = 1 - (\frac{1-p}{p})^N$ $E_x V_A \rightarrow +\infty$

③ 对于 $p < \frac{1}{2}$ 的情况 $P_x(V_N < V_0) \rightarrow 0$ $E_x V_A = \frac{X}{1-2p}$

特别的，对于 $p = \frac{1}{2}$, $N = 100$. 从 $x=99$ 开始， $P_{99}(V_{100} < V_0) = \frac{99}{100}$ $E_x V_A = 99$.

Suggested Exercise 1 Durate 3rd 1.45, 1.49, 1.57, 1.59, 1.62, 1.67.

处理 (Ergodic Theorem) 假设对于马尔科夫链是 irreducible，并且有稳定分布。让 $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$\sum_{x \in S} |f(x)| \pi(x) < \infty \text{ 则有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(X_k) = E_{\pi} f = \sum_{x \in S} f(x) \pi(x)$$

证明：回忆一下 k th 回归时间 (return time) \bar{T}_x^k

$$\sum_{m=T_x^k+1}^{T_x^{k+1}} f(X_m) \quad \text{根据强马尔科夫性，所有项独立，并且为独立同分布，}$$

$$E_x \sum_{m=1}^{\bar{T}_x^k} f(X_m) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_x \underbrace{1}_{\bar{T}_x \geq m} \int f(X_m) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{z \in S} P(X_m=z, \bar{T}_x \geq m) f(z) = \sum_{z \in S} \mu_x(z) f(z).$$

$$\text{因为 } \bar{T}_x^k = \frac{k}{k-1} (\bar{T}_x^m - \bar{T}_x^{m-1}) \quad \text{由大数定律} \quad \frac{\bar{T}_x^k}{k} \rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{m=1}^k (\bar{T}_x^m - \bar{T}_x^{m-1}) \rightarrow E_x (\bar{T}_x' - \bar{T}_x^0) = E_x \bar{T}_x$$

(强大数定理，让 X_1, X_2, \dots 是独立同分布的 RV, $\frac{1}{k} \sum_{m=1}^k X_m \rightarrow E X_m = E X_1$ 当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时)

$$\text{因为上面的定理} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\sum_{m=T_x^k+1}^{T_x^{k+1}} f(X_m) \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} E_x \sum_{m=1}^{\bar{T}_x} f(X_m) = \sum_{z \in S} \mu_x(z) f(z)$$

$$\text{则有} \frac{1}{\bar{T}_x^n} \sum_{m=1}^{\bar{T}_x^n} f(X_m) = \frac{n}{\bar{T}_x^n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{m=T_x^k+1}^{T_x^{k+1}} f(X_m) \rightarrow \frac{1}{E_x \bar{T}_x} \sum_{z \in S} \mu_x(z) f(z) = \frac{1}{\sum_{z \in S} \pi(z)} \pi(z) f(z)$$

因此如果要证明 $\frac{\bar{T}_x^n}{n} = E_x \bar{T}_x$. 我们可以用子列求和代替整体求和。我需要用到条件 $\sum_{x \in S} |f(x)| \pi(x) < \infty$. 因

定理: (Asymptotic Frequency) 若 $\{X_n\}$ 为不可降解(irreducible)马尔科夫链, 则所有状态是 recurrent.

定义到时间n内反复拜访状态 x 的次数: $N_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{X_m=x\}}$ 则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_n(x)}{n} = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}_x T_x}$

证明: $\frac{T_x^n}{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_x T_x$ (由之前的证明) 观察到 $T_x^k = \min \{n \geq 1 : N_n(x) = k\}$

$$T_x^{N_n(x)} = \min \{k \geq 1 : N_k(x) = N_n(x)\} \leq n$$

$$n < T_x^{N_n(x)+1} = \min \{k \geq 1 : N_k(x) = N_n(x) + 1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } \frac{T_x^{N_n(x)}}{N_n(x)} &\leq \frac{n}{N_n(x)} \leq \frac{T_x^{N_n(x)+1}}{N_n(x)+1} \cdot \frac{N_n(x)+1}{N_n(x)} \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}_x T_x} \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}_x T_x} \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} 1 \text{ when } n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{11}$$

评论, 如果我们在 Ergodic 定理中令 $f(y) = \mathbb{1}_{\{y=x\}}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{X_k=x\}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} N_n(x) = \pi(x) = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}_x T_x}$

但其实我们不需要稳态分布而有来维系 Asymptotic frequency.

若 $\mathbb{E}_x f(y) = \mathbb{1}_{\{y=x\}}$, 则 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n P_x(X_k=y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n p^k(x,y) \rightarrow \pi(y)$.