

28. 解: (1) 对于转移概率矩阵

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.10 & 0.20 & 0.30 & 0.40 \end{bmatrix},$$

$p_{12}p_{23}p_{34}p_{41} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{640} \neq 0 = p_{14}p_{43}p_{32}p_{21}$, 从而由定理 4.11 可知 P_1 对应的 Markov 链是不可逆的.

(2) 对于转移概率矩阵

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{4}{10} & 0 & \frac{5}{10} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{5}{7} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

可求得其平稳分布为 $\pi = (\frac{2}{15}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{7}{30})$, 经验证满足 $\pi_i p_{ij} = \pi_j p_{ji}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 4$. 从而由定理 4.10 可知, P_2 对应的 Markov 链是可逆的.

(3) 对于转移概率矩阵

$$P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 0.9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

可求得其平稳分布为 $\pi = (\frac{5}{41}, \frac{45}{328}, \frac{27}{328}, \frac{45}{164}, \frac{45}{164}, \frac{9}{82})$, 且满足 $\pi_i p_{ij} = \pi_j p_{ji}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 6$.

从而由定理 4.10 可知, P_3 对应的 Markov 链是可逆的.

(4) 对于转移概率矩阵

$$P_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$p_{13}p_{32}p_{21} = 0.016 \neq 0.012 = p_{12}p_{23}p_{31}$, 从而由定理 4.11 可知 P_4 对应的 Markov 链是不可逆的.

31. 解: 首先, 题中几处记号需做如下修改

$$\beta_n = \frac{b_n}{b_0 + b_1 + \cdots + b_n},$$

$$\sigma_n = b_0 + b_1 + \cdots + b_n.$$

下面, 我们用数学归纳法证明命题: $p_{00}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sigma_n}, p_{0k}^{(n)} = \begin{cases} \frac{b_k}{\sigma_n}, k \leq n \\ 0, k > n \end{cases}$.

(1) 当 $n=1$ 时,

$$p_{00}^{(1)} = \frac{b_0}{b_0}(\beta_0 - \beta_1) = 1 - \frac{b_1}{b_0 + b_1} = \frac{b_0}{b_0 + b_1},$$

$$p_{01}^{(1)} = \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0} = \frac{b_1}{b_0 + b_1}, p_{0i}^{(1)} = 0, \forall i > 1,$$

命题成立.

(2) 假设 $n=m$ 时, 命题成立, 则对于 $n=m+1$, 有:

$$p_{00}^{(m+1)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_{0i}^{(m)} p_{i0}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=0}^m p_{0i}^{(m)} p_{i0}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{b_i}{\sigma_m} \frac{b_0}{b_i} (\beta_i - \beta_{i+1}) = \frac{b_0}{\sigma_m} (\beta_0 - \beta_{m+1}) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{m+1}};$$

$$\text{当 } k > m+1 \text{ 时, } p_{0k}^{(m+1)} = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } k = m+1 \text{ 时, } p_{0k}^{(m+1)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_{0i}^{(m)} p_{ik}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=k-1}^m p_{0i}^{(m)} p_{ik}^{(1)} = p_{0,k-1}^{(m)} p_{k-1,k}^{(1)} = \frac{b_{k-1}}{\sigma_m} \frac{\beta_k}{\beta_{k-1}} = \frac{b_k}{\sigma_{m+1}};$$

$$\text{当 } k < m+1 \text{ 时, } p_{0k}^{(m+1)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_{0i}^{(m)} p_{ik}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=k-1}^m p_{0i}^{(m)} p_{ik}^{(1)} = p_{0,k-1}^{(m)} p_{k-1,k}^{(1)} + \sum_{i=k}^m p_{0i}^{(m)} p_{ik}^{(1)}$$

$$= \frac{b_{k-1}}{\sigma_m} \frac{\beta_k}{\beta_{k-1}} + \sum_{i=k}^m \frac{b_i}{\sigma_m} \frac{b_k}{b_i} (\beta_i - \beta_{i+1})$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{k-1}}{\sigma_m} \frac{b_k}{\sigma_k} + \sum_{i=k}^m \frac{b_k}{\sigma_m} (\beta_i - \beta_{i+1})$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{k-1}}{\sigma_m} \frac{b_k}{\sigma_k} + \frac{b_k}{\sigma_m} (\beta_k - \beta_{m+1})$$

$$= \frac{b_k}{\sigma_m} \left(\frac{\sigma_{k-1}}{\sigma_k} + \beta_k - \beta_{m+1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{b_k}{\sigma_m} \left(\frac{\sigma_{k-1}}{\sigma_k} + \frac{b_k}{\sigma_k} - \frac{b_{m+1}}{\sigma_{m+1}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{b_k}{\sigma_{m+1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

从而由数学归纳法可知, 原命题对于所有的正整数 n 均成立.

由转移概率的定义可知, 该 Markov 链是不可约的. 从而该 Markov 链是瞬时的当且仅当

状态 0 是瞬时的, 进一步等价于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{00}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma_n} < \infty$.