云南大学数学与统计学院 实验报告

实验课名称:_	随机过程实验
指导教师:	韩博 王晓波
实验名称:	Markov 链的模拟与计算
专业(年级):	统计学 2021 级
学生姓名:	枫叶
学 号:	
实验成绩:	

《随机过程实验》实验报告_9_

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实验时间	2024年5月26日	实验地点	格物楼 3508
学号		姓名	枫叶

一、实验目的

学习使用 R 软件对 Markov 链进行模拟和计算。

二、实验要求

- 1. 对所使用的方法与所得到的结果进行适当的文字描述。
- 2. 在实验结果的相应部分附上完整的代码与适当的注释。
- 3. 采用一定的可视化方法体现出对应计算结果。

注: 所有结果保留小数点后 4 位数字。

三、实验内容

第一题. 设 Markov 链 $\{X_n, n=0,1,2,...\}$ 的状态空间 $S=\{0,1,2\}$,初始分布

$$\left|p_{j}^{(0)}=P\left(X_{0}=j
ight)=rac{1}{3},j=0,1,2$$
,一步转移概率矩阵 $P=egin{pmatrix} 3/4 & 1/4 & 0 \ 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \ 0 & 3/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}
ight.$ 。

- 1. 计算两步转移概率矩阵 $P^{(2)}$. 提示:由 C-K 方程知 $P^{(2)} = P^2$.
- 2. 计 算 联 合 概 率 $P(X_0 = 0, X_2 = 1)$. 提 示

$$P(X_0 = 0, X_2 = 1) = P(X_0 = 0)P(X_2 = 1 | X_0 = 0) = p_0^{(0)} p_{01}^{(2)}.$$

3. 计 算 边 际 概 率 $P(X_2=1)$, 提 示

$$P(X_2 = 1) = \sum_{j=0}^{3} P(X_2 = 1 | X_0 = j) P(X_0 = j) = \sum_{j=0}^{3} p_j^0 p_{j1}^{(2)}.$$

4. 计算 X_2 的边际分布 $p^{(2)}\!=\!\{p_j^{(2)},\!j\!\in\!S\}$,其中 $p_j^{(2)}\!=\!P(X_2\!=\!j)$. 提示 $p^{(n)}\!=\!p^{(0)}P^{(n)}\!=\!p^{(0)}P^n$.

第二题.设 Markov 链 $\{X_n, n=0,1,2,...\}$ 的状态空间 $S=\{1,2,3\}$,一步转移概

率为
$$p_{ij} = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i)$$
,一步转移概率矩阵 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 1/2 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 3/4 \end{pmatrix}$:

1. 求这个遍历 Markov 链的平稳分布 $\pi = (\pi_1, ..., \pi_3)^{\top}$ 。提示:有限状态的遍历 Markov 链的极限分布 $\lim_{n \to \infty} p_{ij}^{(n)} = \pi_j$ 是平稳分布,并且 $\pi_j, j = 1, 2, 3$ 是平稳方程

$$\pi_j = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \pi_i p_{ij}, \sum_{j=1}^3 \pi_j = 1$$
的解;即,平稳分布满足 $P^T \pi = \pi$, $1^T \pi = 1$,这是一个超

定方程组 $A\pi=b$,其中 $A=\begin{pmatrix}P^T-I\\1^T\end{pmatrix}$, $b=\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}$,方程个数(4个)大于未知量个数

(3 个),可以使用最小二乘解,对于超定方程组 $A\pi=b$,有 $A^TA\pi=A^Tb$,最小二 乘解 $\pi=(A^TA)^{-1}A^Tb$ 。

2. 验证遍历 Markov 链的极限分布与平稳分布的关系:有限状态的遍历 Markov 链的极限分布 $\lim_{n\to\infty} p_{ij}^{(n)}$ 是平稳分布。特别地,计算 n 步转移概率矩阵

$$P^{(n)} = (p_{ij}^{(n)}), n = 10, 100, 500$$
。提示:由 C-K 方程知 $P^{(n)} = P^n$.

第三题. 设今日有雨明日也有雨的概率是 0.7, 今日无雨明日有雨的概率是 0.5.

1 计算周一有雨,周三也有雨的概率是多少。

2 计算周一有雨,下周一也有雨的概率是多少。

3 计算:长时间以后,下雨的概率是多少。

提示:设 X_n 表示第n天的降雨情况,状态空间为 $S = \{0,1\}$,其中0表示有雨,1表示无雨,则 $\{X_n, n = 0, 1, ...\}$ 构成 Markov 链。计算该 Markov 链的两步转移概率矩阵,七步转移概率矩阵,极限分布(遍历 Markov 链的极限分布是平稳分布)。

实验软件

R语言

四、 实验结果

【第一题】

 $0.6250 \quad 0.3125 \quad 0.0625$

1. $P^{(2)} = 0.3125 \quad 0.5000 \quad 0.1875$

 $0.1875 \quad 0.5625 \quad 0.2500$

2. $P(X_0 = 0, X_2 = 1) = 0.1042$

3. $P(X_2=1)=$ 0. 4583

4. $p^{(2)} = \{ p_i^{(2)}, j \in S \} = (0.375, 0.4583, 0.1667)$

【第二题】

1.平稳分布
$$\pi = (\pi_1, ..., \pi_3)^{\mathsf{T}} = (0.2, 0.3, 0.5)$$

2.
$$P^{(10)} = 0.2003 \quad 0.3002 \quad 0.4995$$

$$P^{(100)} = 0.2 \quad 0.3 \quad 0.5$$

$$P^{(500)} = 0.2 \quad 0.3 \quad 0.5$$

【第三题】

- 1. P(周三也有雨|周一有雨) = 0.64
- 2. P(下周一也有雨|周一有雨) = 0.6250
- 3. 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, P(下雨) = 0.625

附上R code 及其运行结果:

注: R code 运行结果的输出格式,按照如下示意图的格式:

```
----- 1th Simulation -----
Name: 你的姓名
> cat('Question 1, P2:')
Question 1, P2:> round(P2,4)
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 0.6250 0.3125 0.0625
[2,] 0.3125 0.5000 0.1875
[3,] 0.1875 0.5625 0.2500
> cat('Question 2, P(X0=0, X2=1):', round(p01,4))
Question 2, P(X0=0, X2=1): 0.1042> cat('Question 3, P(X2=1):', round(p21,4))
Question 3, P(X2=1): 0.4583> cat('Question 4, P(X2=j):')
Question 4, P(X2=j):> round(p2,4)
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 0.375 0.4583 0.1667
     Name: 你的姓名
     > cat('stationary distribution: ', fit)
     stationary distribution: 0.2 0.3 0.5> cat('limit distribution: ')
     limit distribution: > round(P10, 4)
           [,1] [,2]
                       [,3]
     [1,] 0.2003 0.3002 0.4995
     [2,] 0.2003 0.3002 0.4995
     [3,] 0.1997 0.2998 0.5005
     > round(P100,4)
          [,1] [,2] [,3]
     [1,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
     [2,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
     [3,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
     > round(P500,4)
          [,1] [,2] [,3]
     [1,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
     [2,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
     [3,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
```

Show your R code:

【第一题】

```
第一题
#加载包,结果输出函数
library(dplyr)
library(expm)
result out <- function(order, name, q num, answers, answers names){
  split 1 <- paste(rep("=",25),collapse = "")</pre>
  split_2 <- paste(rep("-",20),collapse = "")</pre>
  cat(split_1,paste0(order,"th Simulation"),split_1,"\n")
  cat("Name:",name,"\n")
  cat("\n")
  for (i in 1:q_num){
    cat(split_2,paste0("Question ",i),split_2,"\n")
    cat(answers_names[[i]],": ")
    if (is.list(answers[[i]])){
      lapply(answers[[i]],print)
    }else if (is.data.frame(answers[[i]])){
      print(answers[[i]])
    }else if (is.matrix(answers[[i]])){
      print(answers[[i]])
    }else{
      cat(answers[[i]],"\n")
    cat("\n")
第一题
第一问
P1 <- matrix(c(3/4,1/4,0,1/4,1/2,3/4,0,1/4,1/4), nrow = 3)
P2 <- P1%*%P1
第二问
p_q2 \leftarrow 1/3*P2[1,2]
第三问
p_q3 \leftarrow sum(1/3*P2[,2])
第四问
p_q4 \leftarrow rep(1/3,3)\%*\%P2
```

```
输出结果
result_out(1,"孙浩杰",4,list(P2,p_q2,p_q3,p_q4),c("P2:","P(X0=0,X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P(X2=1):","P
```

【第二题】

```
第一问
P <- matrix(c(1/4,1/2,0,1/2,1/4,1/4,1/4,1/4,3/4),ncol = 3)
A <- rbind(t(P)-diag(1,3),rep(1,3))
b <- c(0,0,0,1)
p_lim <- solve(t(A)%*%A)%*%t(A)%*%b

第二问
P10 <- P%^%10
P100 <- P%^%100
P500 <- P%^%500

结果输出
result_out(2,"孙浩杰",2,list(p_lim,list(P10,P100,P100)),c("stationary distribution: ","limit distrbution"))
```

【第三题】

```
第一问
P <- matrix(c(0.5,0.5,0.3,0.7),nrow = 2,byrow = T)
P2 <- P%^%2

第二问
P7 <- P%^%7

第三问
A <- rbind(t(P)-diag(1,2),rep(1,2))
b <- c(0,0,1)
p_lim <- solve(t(A)%*%A)%*%t(A)%*%b

结果输出
result_out(3,"孙浩杰",3,list(P2[2,2],P7[2,2],p_lim[2]),c("周一有雨,周三也有雨的概率是","周一有雨,下周一也有雨的概率是","长时间以后,下雨的概率是"))
```

Show your results from the R code:

【第一题】

【第二题】

```
## ============== 2th Simulation ==================
## Name: 孙浩杰
## ------ Question 1 ------
## stationary distribution: : [,1]
## [1,] 0.2
## [2,] 0.3
## [3,] 0.5
##
## ------ Question 2 ------
                           [,1] [,2] [,3]
## limit distrbution :
## [1,] 0.2003260 0.3001623 0.4995117
## [2,] 0.2003250 0.3001633 0.4995117
## [3,] 0.1996746 0.2998371 0.5004883
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
## [2,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
## [3,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
## [2,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
## [3,] 0.2 0.3 0.5
```

【第三题】

##	======================================
##	Name: 孙浩杰
##	
	Question 1
##	周一有雨,周三也有雨的概率是 : 0.64
##	
##	Question 2
	周一有雨,下周一也有雨的概率是 : 0.6250048
##	
	Question 3
##	长时间以后,下雨的概率是 : 0.625
+/L 1	エッかっキ
教児	币评语 :
实验	俭成绩 :