What I Did

At first, the conception of mathematical fragility seemed quite vague. This was due to relative inexperience with probability theory, the underlying mathematical framework that supports the models considered here. As a result, it was necessary for me to familiarize myself with the mathematical context in which this project was to take place. In particular, I needed a better understanding of stochastic models, especially the random walk and Markov chains. To do so, I drew upon Kobayashi, Mark, and Turin's *Probability, Random Processes, and Stastical Analysis*. Working through exercises in this textbook helped me become more comfortable working with Markov chains, and introduced me to the key concepts of recurrence and hitting-times. Further, I applied methods learned in my Analysis classes to consider such models in abstract probability spaces.

After I felt sufficiently familiarized with critical concepts, I turned my attention towards investigation of some specific probability distributions. To do so, I utilized a subset of Markov chains known as Birth and Death chains, where the probability distribution is allowed to vary based on the current position. This was a reasonable choice due to the fact that I wanted to model the system of a person walking amidst fog concentrated about a specific point, and such fog should have a dependence on position. For initial simplicity, I focused on a birth and death chain in which the possible positions could be the natural numbers. In the scenario focused on the walker, I also made the assumption that the probability should tend towards one-half as he steps further away from the point of interest (in this case, the origin). Using these assumptions, I deduced a specific chain of interest, which I denote the *power-distributed birth and death chain*, defined by the following probability distribution:

$$p(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2+n^{-\beta}} & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases},$$

and $q(n) = 1 - p(n)$. Here, $p(n)$ represents the probability of the chain stepping in the positive direction, and $q(n)$ is correspondingly the negative. In particular, β is a parameter of this distribution, and can take positive real values.

In order to investigate interesting behavior of the power-distributed chain, I used Python, equipped with the `NumPy` and `Matplotlib` libraries to run simulations, collect data, and visualize recurrence properties of the power-distributed chain. This helped to further guide my intuitions about the behavior of this chain, and thus aided me in analyzing the chain using rigorous mathematical methods.

From here, I sought to better conceptualize where might *fragility* falls in relation to the model of a birth and death chain on the natural numbers. To do so required investigation of the *hitting time* from an initial position—which represents the expected number of steps required to reach zero from a given initial point. In some sense, this represents the "efficiency" of the system, as it quantifies how quickly the probability distribution guides the system to our point of interest. As such, I turned my attention again to Python to perform simulations in which a new parameter was introduced to the power-distributed chain—step-size. These simulations generated data under a variety of step-sizes, initial positions, and values of β.

However, mathematics requires more than the study of one specific model, and so I began to branch out my analytical investigation of hitting times. Using an important known relationship between consecutive hitting-times and the probability distribution of an arbitrary

birth and death chain, I was able to study cases in which the hitting times have special properties. For example, it was natural to question the existence of a chain in which the hitting time is simply the initial position.

What I Learned

Throughout my initial investigation of the power-distributed birth and death chain, simulations led me to hypothesize that this chain is *positive-recurrent* if $\beta < 1$ and *null-recurrent* if $\beta > 1$. This is to say that the power-distributed chain can be expected to return to the origin both infinitely often as well as with finite time of return whenever $\beta < 1$. Similarly, the power-distributed chain can be expected to return to the origin infinitely often but with infinite time of return whenever $\beta > 1$. Using established results, I proved this hypotheses. (Insert personal reflections here).

Similarly, simulations guided my intuition about how the hitting times of power-distributed chain respond to perturbations in the step-size. This allowed me to investigate the existence of chains that produce interesting hitting-times. Let $h_s(n)$ represent the expected hitting time to zero from initial position n under step-size s. The following relationship proved critical:

$$h_s(n) = p(n)(1 + h_s(n + s)) + q(n)(1 + h_s(n - s)).$$

In particular, I was interested in questions such as: is there a chain with probability distribution defined by $p(n)$ so that its associated hitting time is $h_s(n) = n$? What about a similar example where $h_s(n) = n/s$?

However, perhaps the most useful aspect of what I have learned throughout this project is a better understanding of the processes, habits, and techniques to use when undertaking math research. Mathematics research is somewhat special in that it does not require a laboratory, and can be done in most circumstances. On the one hand, this provides welcome flexibility and a freedom not afforded by other fields, but on the other this necessitates more discipline and persistence. Predicting a timeline is especially difficult for mathematics research due to the emphasis on individual work and the high level of abstraction. As such, my work on this project has led me to better understand my limits as a mathematician— and thus understand where I can improve—as well as developed persistence to keep thinking, even if few results are being produced.

Further Research

Section forthcoming.