

Lem:AA01

引理 1.4.21 (马氏性的小推广). 若 X 为马氏链, 则对任意 $n, m \geq 0, x_n \in S, A \in \otimes_{n+1} 2^S, B \in \otimes_{m+1} 2^S$ (即 $A \subset S^{n+1}, B \subset S^{m+1}$), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} ((X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A, (X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B) \\ &= \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A\} \times \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B\}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.4.87) \quad \text{Eq:AA03}$$

即 $(X_0, \dots, X_n) \perp\!\!\!\perp_{\{X_n=x_n\}} (X_n, \dots, X_{n+m})$ 的定义.

证明. 回顾马氏性:

回顾. 对任意 $n, m \geq 1, x_n \in S, A \in \otimes_n 2^S, B \in \otimes_m 2^S$ (即 $A \subset S^n, B \subset S^m$), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} ((X_0, \dots, X_{n-1}) \in A, (X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B) \\ &= \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_0, \dots, X_{n-1}) \in A\} \times \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{M2})$$

即 $(X_0, \dots, X_{n-1}) \perp\!\!\!\perp_{\{X_n=x_n\}} (X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+m})$ 的定义.

不妨设 $A = A_0 \times \dots \times A_n, B = B_m \times \dots \times B_{n+m}$.

(Case 1) 若 $x_n \notin A_n$ 或 $x_n \notin B_n$, 则

$$\mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A\} = 0 \text{ 或 } \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B\} = 0, \quad (1.4.88)$$

且

$$\mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} ((X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A, (X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B) = 0. \quad (1.4.89)$$

从而, ^{Eq:AA03}(1.4.87)得证.

(Case 2) 设 $x_n \in A_n$, 且 $x_n \in B_n$. 若 $n = 0, m = 0$, 则显然有

$$\mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A\} = \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B\} = 1, \quad (1.4.90)$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A, (X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B\} = 1, \quad (1.4.91)$$

此时, 显然有^{Eq:AA03}(1.4.87)成立. 若 $n \geq 1, m \geq 1$, 则

$$\mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A\} = \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{X_j \in A_j, 0 \leq j \leq n-1\}, \quad (1.4.92)$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{(X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B\} = \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{X_j \in B_j, n+1 \leq j \leq n+m\}, \quad (1.4.93)$$

且

$$\mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} ((X_0, \dots, X_n) \in A, (X_n, \dots, X_{n+m}) \in B) \quad (1.4.94)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{X_j \in A_j, 0 \leq j \leq n-1, X_k \in B_k, n+1 \leq k \leq n+m\} \quad (1.4.95)$$

$$\stackrel{(\text{M2})}{=} \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{X_j \in A_j, 0 \leq j \leq n-1\} \mathbb{P}_{\{X_n=x_n\}} \{X_k \in B_k, n+1 \leq k \leq n+m\}, \quad (1.4.96)$$

故而, ^{Eq:AA03}(1.4.87)得证. 对于其他情形 $n \geq 1, m = 0$ 或 $n = 0, m \geq 1$, 可类似证明.

证毕. □

qmsx1

命题 1.4.22 (强马氏性, Norris). 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\} \sim \text{Markov}(\mu, \mathbf{P})$, 其中 $\mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})_{i,j \in S}$. τ 为关于 $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 的停时. 则

(1) 在 $\{\tau < \infty\}$ 和 $\{X_\tau = x\}$ 条件下, $\{X_{\tau+n}, n \geq 0\} \sim \text{Markov}(\delta_x, \mathbf{P})$, 其中

$$\delta_x = (\delta_{xy})_{y \in S};$$

(2) 对任意的 $J \subset \mathbb{N}_0, \#J < \infty$, 有

$$\sigma(X_{\tau+n}, n \in J) \perp\!\!\!\perp_{\{\tau < \infty, X_\tau = x\}} \mathcal{F}_\tau.$$

注 1.4.13. B 是由随机变量 X_0, \dots, X_τ 决定的事件, 即 $B \cap \{\tau = m\} \in \sigma(X_0, \dots, X_m)$.

证明. (1) 回顾一个命题:

回顾 (初见马氏链的有限维分布). 设 $\mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})_{i,j \in S}$ 为随机矩阵, $\mu = (\mu_i)_{i \in S}$ 为概率分布, $X = \{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为 S 值离散时间随机过程. 则过程 $X \sim \text{Markov}(\mu, \mathbf{P})$ 当且仅当对任意的 $n \geq 0, i_0, i_1, \dots, i_n \in S, X$ 有有限维分布:

$$\mathbb{P}(X_0 = i_0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) = \mu_{i_0} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} p_{i_k i_{k+1}}. \quad (1.4.97)$$

根据此结论, 我们只需考察链 $\{X_{\tau+n}, n \geq 0\}$ 的有限维分布.

(Step 1) 设 $j_0 \neq x$. 则对任意的 $n \geq 1, m \geq 0$, 有

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{\tau+0} = j_0, \dots, X_{\tau+n} = j_n, \tau = m, X_\tau = x) = 0. \quad (1.4.98)$$

关于 $m \geq 0$ 求和, 并注意到 $\{\tau < \infty\} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \{\tau = m\}$, 得:

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{\tau+0} = j_0, \dots, X_{\tau+n} = j_n, \tau < \infty, X_\tau = x) = 0. \quad (1.4.99)$$

两边同除 $\mathbb{P}(\tau < \infty, X_\tau = x)$, 有

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{\tau+0} = j_0, \dots, X_{\tau+n} = j_n \mid \tau < \infty, X_\tau = x) = 0 = \delta_{x, j_0} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} p_{j_k j_{k+1}}. \quad (1.4.100)$$

(Step 2) 设 $j_0 = x$. 注意到, 对任意的 $m \geq 0$, 有

$$\{\tau = m\} \in \sigma(X_0, \dots, X_m), \quad (1.4.101)$$

故而, 由 [引理 1.4.21](#) (马氏性) 知: 对任意的 $n \geq 1, m \geq 0$, 有

$$\{\tau = m\} \perp\!\!\!\perp_{\{X_m = x\}} \{X_m = j_0, X_{m+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{m+n} = j_n\}. \quad (1.4.102) \quad \text{Eq:AA02}$$

从而, 对任意的 $m \geq 0$, 有

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{\tau+0} = j_0, \tau = m, X_\tau = x) = \mathbb{P}(X_{m+0} = j_0, \tau = m, X_m = x) \quad (1.4.103)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{乘法公式}}{=} \mathbb{P}(X_{m+0} = j_0, \tau = m \mid X_m = x) \times \mathbb{P}(X_m = x) \quad (1.4.104)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{马氏性}}{\stackrel{\text{Eq. AA02}}{\stackrel{(1.4.102)}}{=}} \mathbb{P}(X_{m+0} = j_0 \mid X_m = x) \times \mathbb{P}(\tau = m \mid X_m = x) \quad (1.4.105)$$

$$\times \mathbb{P}(X_m = x) \quad (1.4.106)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{乘法公式}}{=} 1 \times \mathbb{P}(\tau = m, X_m = x) = \delta_{xx} \mathbb{P}(\tau = m, X_m = x), \quad (1.4.107)$$

以及, 对任意的 $n \geq 1, m \geq 0$, 有

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{\tau+0} = j_0, X_{\tau+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{\tau+n} = j_n, \tau = m, X_\tau = x) \quad (1.4.108)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X_{m+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{m+n} = j_n, \tau = m, X_m = x) \quad (1.4.109)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{乘法公式}}{=} \mathbb{P}(X_{m+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{m+n} = j_n, \tau = m \mid X_m = x) \times \mathbb{P}(X_m = x) \quad (1.4.110)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{马氏性}}{\stackrel{\text{Eq. AA02}}{\stackrel{(1.4.102)}}{=}} \mathbb{P}(X_{m+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{m+n} = j_n \mid X_m = x) \times \mathbb{P}(\tau = m \mid X_m = x) \quad (1.4.111)$$

$$\times \mathbb{P}(X_m = x) \quad (1.4.112)$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_{m+1} = j_1, \dots, X_{m+n} = j_n, X_m = x)}{\mathbb{P}(X_m = x)} \times \mathbb{P}(\tau = m \mid X_m = x) \quad (1.4.113)$$

$$\times \mathbb{P}(X_m = x) \quad (1.4.114)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{马氏链 } X \text{ 的有限维分布}}{=} \frac{\mu_x^{(m)} p_{x,j_1} p_{j_2,j_3} \cdots p_{j_{n-1},j_n}}{\mu_x^{(m)}} \times \mathbb{P}(\tau = m, X_m = x) \quad (1.4.115)$$

$$= \delta_{xx} p_{x,j_1} p_{j_2,j_3} \cdots p_{j_{n-1},j_n} \times \mathbb{P}(\tau = m, X_\tau = x), \quad (1.4.116)$$

其中, $\mu_x^{(m)} := \mathbb{P}(X_m = x)$. 综上, 关于 $m \geq 0$ 求和 (注意到 $\{\tau < \infty\} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \{\tau = m\}$), 再两边同除以 $\mathbb{P}(\tau < \infty, X_\tau = x)$, 得: 当 $j_0 = x$, 对任意的 $n \geq 0$, 有

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{\tau+0} = j_0, \dots, X_{\tau+n} = j_n \mid \tau < \infty, X_\tau = x) = \delta_{x,j_0} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} p_{j_k j_{k+1}}. \quad (1.4.117)$$

(Step 3) 综上, 链的 $(X_{\tau+n})_{n \geq 0}$ 的有限维分布为

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{\tau+0} = j_0, \dots, X_{\tau+n} = j_n \mid \tau < \infty, X_\tau = x) = \delta_{x,j_0} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} p_{j_k j_{k+1}}. \quad (1.4.118)$$

即有 $(X_{\tau+n})_{n \geq 0} \sim \text{Markov}(\delta_x, \mathbf{P})$.

(2) 作业. □