Punto 2.

2)

1. Sea $(Z_n)_n$ una sucesión i.i.d. con $Z_n \sim \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} p_i \delta_i$. Mostrar que la sucesión de los máximos es una cadena de Markov. Construir la matriz de transición.

Para que lo anterior funcione, partimos de la suposición de que Vn EIN, E: =1. (con 0 & N).

. Sea Ma:= max (2, ..., 2.)

P(Ma+1) Moin Ma-1=in-1, ..., Z1=i,) +q i, ..., in € IN. Clasomerte i, ≤i, €·.. € in.

es decir que max (Zni, in, ..., i) = max (Zni, in)

por ende P(Man | Mn=in, Mn=in, , , , , , , , ,) = P(max(2m, in, ..., i,)) = P(Zn1, in)

= P(Mn41/Mn=in).

Adenás, note que IP(Mpn = im 1 Mn = in) =

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{int} & \sim_{int} & \sim_{int} & \sim_{int} \sim_{in

g es exactamente ignal si turiesemos P (M2 = i M1 | M1 = in) = \(\begin{array}{c} \frac{i_1}{2} \eta_3 & \text{si} & \text{int} & \text{in} \\ \text{p}_{1...} & \text{si} & \text{in} & \text{in} & \text{in} \\ \text{p}_{1...} & \text{si} & \text{in} & \text{in} & \text{in} & \text{in} \\ \text{p}_{1...} & \text{si} & \text{in} & \text{in} & \text{in} \\ \text{p}_{1...} & \text{si} & \text{in} & \text{in} & \text{in} \\ \text{p}_{1...} & \text{in} & \t

Isto implica que (Mn), em es una Cadena de Mortou, con mortire de transición dada por la anterior probabilidad

 $\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{$\uparrow$}(i,j) = \begin{cases}
0 & \text{SI} \quad \text{$j < i$} \\
\sum_{k=1}^{3} P_{k} & \text{SI} \quad \text{$j = i$} \\
P_{j} & \text{SI} \quad \text{$j > i$}
\end{cases}$

	1	2	3	4				
1	Pa	P _a	P ₅	Py	Ps	• • •		
2	0	P, 4 Pa	PB	Py	îs	٠.,		
3	0	0	P, 4P2 +P8	P_q	15	***		
Ч	0	0	0	P1+ P2 P2+ P4	P ₅			
:	:	i	:	:	:	٠.		

2. Sea $\mathbb{S}=\{1,\ldots,6\}$ una sucesión i.i.d. de tiros de un dado simétrico. Construir la matriz de transición de los máximos. Existe un único estado absorbente. ¿Cuál es el tiempo promedio de llegar a este estado absorbente? Mostrar la convergencia exponencial de las matrices de transición $\lim_{n\to\infty}\Pi^n=\Pi_{\infty}$.

	1	2	3	4	5	G	
1	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
2	0	1/3	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
3	0	0	1/2	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Ч	0	0	0	2/3	1/6	1/6	
5	0	0	0	0	5/6	1/6	
6	6	0	0	0	0	1	

el estado absorbente único de proceso es claramente 6.

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