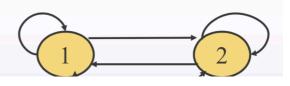
概率论习题-Markov链

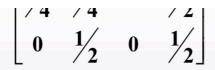
例4.2.6设马氏链的状态空间 $I = \{1,2,3,4\}$,转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

试判别状态的常返性。



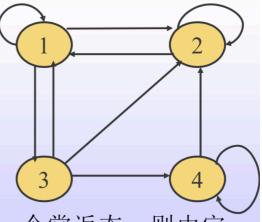
重点: 互通关系, 互通的有限链



解:步骤1°画出状态转移图

步骤2°由状态转移图,知:

各状态互通 $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2$



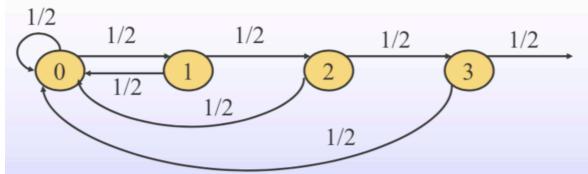
步骤3°由有限*Markov*链至少有一个常返态,则由定理4.2.9知所有状态均为常返。

例4.2.7设Markov链 $\{\xi_n, n \in T\}$ 的状态空间为 $I = \{0,1,2,\cdots\}$,转移概率为: $p_{00} = \frac{1}{2}$, $p_{ii+1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $p_{i0} = \frac{1}{2}$, $i \in I$,考查状态的常返性及遍历性。

无限链的常返性判断, 遍历性判断。计算平均返回时间来判断正常返

$$f_{ij}^{(n)} = P\left\{\xi_n = j, \xi_s \neq j, s = 1, \dots n - 1 | \xi_0 = i\right\}$$
 $f_{ij} = P\left\{T_{ij} < \infty | \xi_0 = i\right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{T_{ij} = n | \xi_0 = i\right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{ij}^{(n)}$
 $\mu_{ij} = E\left(T_{ij}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{ij}^{(n)}$

解:步骤1° 画出状态转移图



步骤2°考查状态0,由状态转移图知 $f_{00}^{(1)} = p_{00}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f_{00}^{(2)}(0 \to 1 \to 0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{00}^{(3)}(0 \to 1 \to 2 \to 0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

一般地,有:
$$f_{00}^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left(0 \to 1 \to 2 \to \cdots \to n-1 \to 0\right)$$

$$\text{III: } f_{00} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{00}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 1$$

$$\mu_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{00}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n < \infty$$

可见状态0为正常返。

又由于 $p_{00}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$,所以它是非周期的,因此状态0为遍历态。

对任意状态 $i(i=1,2,\cdots)$,由于 $i\leftrightarrow 0$,则i也是遍历态。

例4.3.2设Markov链的状态空间 $I = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$,转移概率矩阵为:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

才论该Markov链状态分类及周期。

讨论该Markov链状态分类及周期。

上一题的练习

解: 1°先画出状态转移图如右上

$$2^{\circ}$$
由状态转移图, $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 1$, $\mu_{1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{11}^{(n)} = 3 f_{11}^{(3)} = 3$ 则状态1,3,5均为周期为3的正常返态。

又2
$$\rightarrow$$
 6 \rightarrow 2, $\mu_6 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{66}^{(n)} = f_{66}^{(1)} + 2 f_{66}^{(2)} = \frac{3}{2}$,则状态2,6为遍历态 $f_{44} = f_{44}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{3}$,则状态4非常返

判断遍历态: μπ 为整数

遍历态: $\lim_{n \to \infty} p_{ii}^{(n)} = 1/\mu_i$

例4.2.5 设
$$Markov$$
链 $I = \{1,2,3\}$, $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & p_1 & q_1 \\ q_2 & 0 & p_2 \\ p_3 & q_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,求 $f_{11}^{(n)}, f_{12}^{(n)}, f_{13}^{(n)}$

递推公式计算法

状态转移图法

解法1: 利用递推公式:
$$f_{ij}^{(n)} = p_{ij}^{(n)} - \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} f_{ij}^{(l)} p_{jj}^{(n-l)}$$

$$\therefore f_{ij}^{(1)} = p_{ij}^{(1)}$$

$$\therefore f_{11}^{(1)} = p_{11} = 0 \quad f_{12}^{(1)} = p_{12} = p_1 \quad f_{13}^{(1)} = p_{13} = q_1$$

$$P^{(2)} = P^{2} = P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & p_{1} & q_{1} \\ q_{2} & 0 & p_{2} \\ p_{3} & q_{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & p_{1} & q_{1} \\ q_{2} & 0 & p_{2} \\ p_{3} & q_{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} p_{1}q_{2} + p_{3}q_{1} & q_{1}q_{3} & p_{1}p_{2} \\ p_{2}p_{3} & p_{1}q_{2} + p_{2}q_{3} & q_{1}q_{2} \\ p_{3}q_{2} & p_{1}p_{3} & p_{3}q_{1} + p_{2}q_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}}: f_{ij}^{(2)} = p_{ij}^{(2)} - f_{ij}^{(1)} p_{jj}^{(1)} \qquad \therefore f_{11}^{(2)} = p_{11}^{(2)} - f_{11}^{(1)} p_{11}^{(1)} = p_1 q_2 + p_3 q_1$$

$$f_{12}^{(2)} = p_{12}^{(2)} - f_{12}^{(1)} p_{22}^{(1)} = q_1 q_3$$
 $f_{13}^{(2)} = p_{13}^{(2)} - f_{13}^{(1)} p_{33}^{(1)} = p_1 p_2$

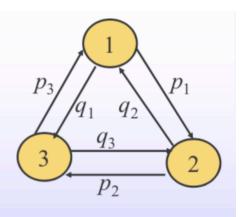
同理可求: 当 $n \ge 3$, $f_{11}^{(n)}$, $f_{12}^{(n)}$, $f_{13}^{(n)}$

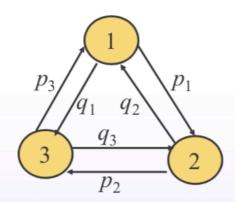
解法2: 根据题意, 画出状态转移图如下:

由状态转移图,有:

若n为偶数,则:**1→3→1→3→2**,即:

$$f_{12}^{(n)} = \begin{cases} (q_1 p_3)^{m-1} q_1 q_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m-1 & m-1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \rightarrow 3 & \rightarrow 1 & \rightarrow 3 & \rightarrow 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ n = 2m, m \ge 1 \\ (q_1 p_3)^m p_1 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & m & 1 \\ 1 & \rightarrow 3 & \rightarrow 1 & \rightarrow 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ n = 2m+1, m \ge 0 \end{cases}$$





同理,有:

$$f_{13}^{(n)} = \begin{cases} \left(p_1 q_2\right)^{m-1} p_1 p_2 \left(1 \xrightarrow{m-1} 2 \xrightarrow{m-1} 1 \xrightarrow{1} 2 \xrightarrow{1} 3\right) & n = 2m, m \ge 1 \\ \left(p_1 q_2\right)^m q_1 \left(1 \xrightarrow{m} 2 \xrightarrow{m} 1 \xrightarrow{1} 3\right) & n = 2m+1, m \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

