



班级 19金数

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1. 随机游动 $\begin{cases} P_{i,i+1} = p & 0 < p < 1 \\ P_{i,i-1} = q = 1-p & i = 1, 2, \dots, r-1 \\ P_{0,0} = P_{r,r} = 1 \end{cases}$ 求 $d(i) = E[\text{吸收至 } 0 \text{ 或 } r | \text{初始 } i]$

解: 设 P (从初始 k 经过 n 步吸收至 0 或 r) $= \sum_{i=0}^r \pi_i^n$

则 $d(i) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \pi_i^n$, 易得 $d(0) = 0, d(r) = 0$,

当 $0 < i < r$ 时, $d(i) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \pi_i^n = \pi_i^1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \sum_{0 \leq j < r} P_{ij} \pi_j^{n-1}$

$$= \pi_i^1 + \sum_{0 \leq j < r} P_{ij} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi_j^n + \sum_{0 \leq j < r} P_{ij} d(j) \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi_i^n = \pi_i^1 + \sum_{0 \leq j < r} P_{ij} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi_j^n = 1 \quad (0 < i < r). \text{ 代入 (1), 得 } d(i) = 1 + \sum_{0 \leq j < r} P_{ij} d(j)$$

因此, $d(1) = 1 + p d(2), d(2) = 1 + q d(1) + p d(3), d(r-1) = 1 + q d(r-2)$.

设 $d^*(i) = d(i) - \frac{1}{q-p}$, 则 $d^*(1) = p d^*(2), d^*(i) = q d^*(i-1) + p d^*(i+1)$

$$d^*(r-1) = q d^*(r-2) - 1 - \frac{p}{q-p}$$

设 $d^*(i) = A + B(\frac{q}{p})^i$, 代入原方程组可解得 $A = \frac{r}{(q-p)(1-\frac{q}{p})^r}, B = -A$

$$\text{即 } d^*(i) = -\frac{r}{q-p} \times \frac{1-(q/p)^i}{1-(q/p)^r} \rightarrow d(i) = \frac{1}{q-p} - \frac{r}{q-p} \times \frac{1-(q/p)^i}{1-(q/p)^r} \quad (p \neq \frac{1}{2})$$

当 $q = p$ 时, $d(1) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} d(2), \frac{1}{2}[d(i) - d(i+1)] - \frac{1}{2}[d(i-1) - d(i)] = 1$.

$$d(r-1) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} d(r-2)$$

解得 $d(i) - d(i+1) = 2(i+1) - r$.

经累加法可知 $d(i) = i(r-i)$. ~~$(p = \frac{1}{2})$~~ 综上所述, 得证。

2. 设 P 是不可约, 且 $P^2 = P$, 证明 $\forall i$ 和 $j, P_{ij} = P_{ji}$, 且 P 是非周期的.

解: $\because P^2 = P \therefore P^n = P$ 即 $P_{ij}^n = P_{ij}, P_{ji}^n = P_{ji}$
 $\because P$ 不可约 $\therefore P$ 常返 $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ij}^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ji}^n = P_{ij} = P_{ji}$
 $\therefore P$ 的是非周期的, 得证.

4. $P_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mu_i, & j=i-1 \\ \lambda_i, & j=i+1 \\ 1-\lambda_i-\mu_i, & j=i \end{cases}$ 假设 $\mu_0 = \lambda_N = \mu_N = \lambda_0 = 0$, 且 $\mu_i, \lambda_i > 0$.
 初始状态是 k , 试确定 0 和 N 的吸收概率

解: 设 $P(\text{被 } 0 \text{ 吸收}) = \pi_k(0)$, 则 $\pi_k(0) = \pi_k^1(0) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq N-1} P_{kj} \pi_j(0)$

$$\text{故 } \pi_1(0) = \mu_1 + (1-\lambda_1-\mu_1)\pi_1(0) + \lambda_1\pi_2(0)$$

$$\pi_i(0) = \mu_i\pi_{i-1}(0) + (1-\mu_i-\lambda_i)\pi_i(0) + \lambda_i\pi_{i+1}(0)$$

$$\pi_{N-1}(0) = (1-\lambda_{N-1}-\mu_{N-1})\pi_{N-1}(0) + \mu_{N-1}\pi_{N-2}(0)$$

解得 $\pi_{i-1}(0) - \pi_i(0) = \frac{\mu_1\mu_2 \cdots \mu_{i-1} / \lambda_1\lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_{i-1}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \mu_1\mu_2 \cdots \mu_k / \lambda_1\lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_k}$

令 $p_0 = 1, p_i = \frac{\mu_1\mu_2 \cdots \mu_i}{\lambda_1\lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_i}$, 则 $\pi_i(0) = 1 - \pi_i(N) = \frac{\sum_{i=k}^{N-1} p_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} p_i}$

6. $P_{ij} = C_N^j \pi_i^j (1-\pi_i)^{N-j}, \pi_i = \frac{1-e^{-2a/N}}{1-e^{-2a}} (a>0)$, 0 和 N 是吸收态,
 求证 $E(e^{-2aX_{t+h}} | X_t) = e^{-2aX_t}$, 再证 $P_N(k) = \frac{1-e^{-2ak}}{1-e^{-2aN}}$

解: $E(e^{-2aX_{t+h}} | X_t) = \sum_{j=0}^N e^{-2aj} \times P_{X_t, j}$
 $= \sum_{j=0}^N e^{-2aj} \times C_N^j \pi_{X_t}^j (1-\pi_{X_t})^{N-j}$
 $= \sum_{j=0}^N C_N^j [e^{-2a} \pi_{X_t}]^j (1-\pi_{X_t})^{N-j}$
 $= (e^{-2a} \pi_{X_t} + 1 - \pi_{X_t})^N = e^{-2aX_t}$, 即 e^{-2aX_t} 是一个鞅

$$\therefore E(e^{-2aX_t}) = E[E(e^{-2aX_{t+h}} | X_t)] = E(e^{-2aX_{t+h}})$$

$$\therefore \text{递推可知 } E(e^{-2aX_0}) = E(e^{-2aX_n})$$



令 $X_0 = k$, $\therefore P(\text{从 } k \text{ 到 } N) = P_N(k) \therefore P(\text{从 } k \text{ 到 } 0) = 1 - P_N(k)$
 $\therefore E(e^{-2aX_0}) = E(e^{-2aX_N}) = P_N(k)e^{-2aN} + (1 - P_N(k)) = e^{-2ak}$
 $\therefore P_N(k) = \frac{1 - e^{-2ak}}{1 - e^{-2aN}}$

10. i 是常返态, 证明 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} Pr\{X_k \neq i, n+1 \leq k \leq n+N | X_0 = i\} = 0$. 如果 i 是正
常返状态, 试证上述收敛性关于 n 是一致的.

解: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} Pr\{X_k \neq i, n+1 \leq k \leq n+N | X_0 = i\}$
 $= Pr\{\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (X_k \neq i, n+1 \leq k \leq n+N | X_0 = i)\}$
 $= Pr(X_k \neq i, k \geq n+1 | X_0 = i)$
 $= Pr(\text{从 } i \text{ 出发仅有限次回到 } i) \leftarrow \because i \text{ 是常返态}$
 $= 0$

当 i 正常返时, 要证对 n 一致:

记 $A_{n,N} = \{X_k \neq i, n+1 \leq k \leq n+N | X_0 = i\}$
 $= \bigcup_{t=1}^n \{X_t = i, X_k \neq i, t+1 \leq k \leq n+N | X_0 = i\} + \{X_k \neq i, 1 \leq k \leq n+N\}$
 $= \bigcup_{t=0}^n \{X_t = i, X_k \neq i, t+1 \leq k \leq n+N | X_0 = i\}$ 彼此不相交

故 $A_{n,N} = \sum_{t=0}^n P_{ii}^t \cdot (1 - \sum_{s=0}^{n+N-t} f_{ii}^s)$
 又 $\because i$ 常返 $\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} f_{ii}^s = 1$, 故 $A_{n,N} = \sum_{t=0}^n P_{ii}^t \cdot \sum_{s=n+N-t+1}^{\infty} f_{ii}^s$

又 $\because i$ 正常返 $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{ii}^n > 0$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f_{ii}^n < \infty$

$A_{n,N} \leq \sum_{t=0}^n \sum_{s=n+N-t+1}^{\infty} f_{ii}^s = \sum_{s=N+1}^{\infty} \sum_{t=\max\{n+N+1-s, 0\}}^n f_{ii}^s \leq \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} (k-N) \cdot f_{ii}^k < \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} k \cdot f_{ii}^k$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K$, 使得 $k \geq K$ 时, $\sum_{m=k}^{\infty} m f_{ii}^m < \varepsilon$.

即 $A_{n,K} < \varepsilon$, 故收敛关于 n 一致.

$\bigwedge n$.