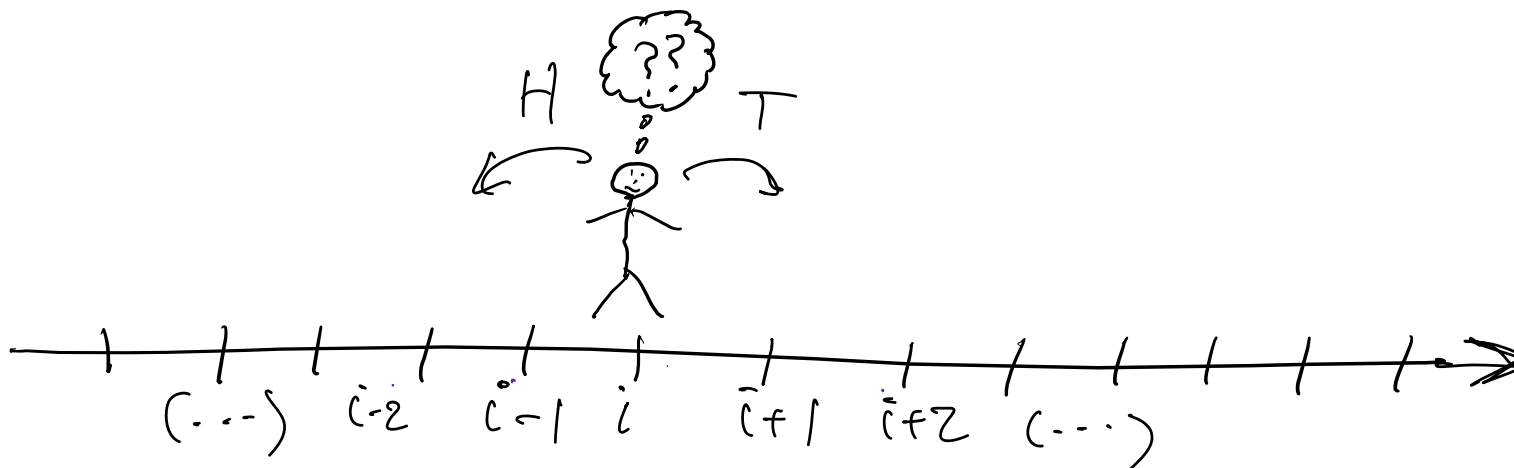


# Part 1: Discrete-time Markov Chains

## **Lecture 1:** What is a Markov Chain?

- Motivating example: Random walk
- Formal definition

# Example: Symmetric random walk



- Flip a sequence of coins
- For each head, move one step to the left, for each tail, one step to the right
- $X_n$  = position after Flip  $n$ ,
- Start at  $X_0 = i$ .

Example: HHT gives  $X_0 = \underline{i}$ ,  $X_1 = \underline{i-1}$ ,  $X_2 = \underline{i-2}$ ,  $X_3 = \underline{i-1}$

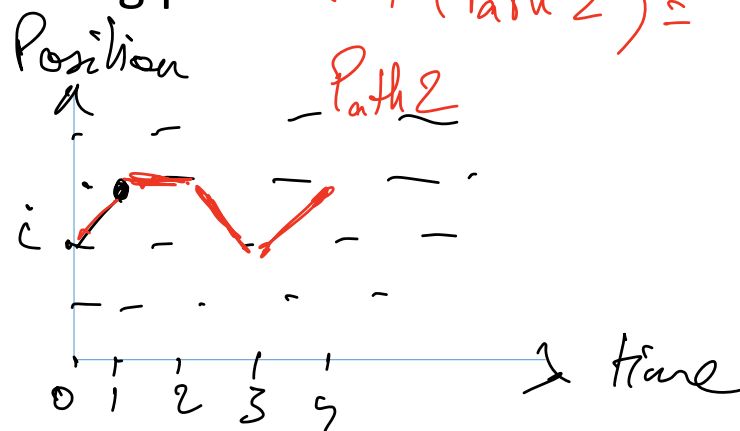
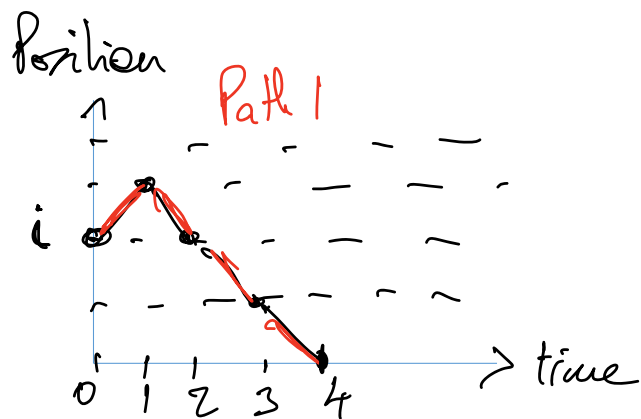
(Assuming that the coin is unbiased)

## Warm up questions

What is the probability of the following paths?

$$P(\text{Path 1}) = (0.5)^4$$

$$P(\text{Path 2}) = 0$$



$$P(X_{n+1} = i+1 | X_n = i) = 0.5, P(X_{n+1} = i-1 | X_n = i) = 0.5$$

$$P(X_2 = i+2 | X_0 = i) = P(TT) = P(T)P(T) = 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$$

$$P(X_2 = i | X_0 = i, X_1 = i+1) = P(H) = 0.5 \quad (= P(X_2 = i | X_1 = i+1))$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = k | X_0 = i, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) = 0.5 \quad (= P(X_{n+1} = k | X_n = i_n))$$

we assume that  $\forall j$   
 $i_{j+1} = i_j - 1 \text{ or } i_j + 1$

we assume that the throws are independent

# Definitions

**Def:** A state space, typically denoted by  $S$ , is the set of values that the variables in a Markov chain may take.

- In the random walk,  $S = \mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

- In this class,  $S$  is *discrete* (finite or countable)

↳ (means that the state space can be indexed by an integer ( $\approx \mathbb{N}$ ))

# Definitions

**Def:** Let  $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$  be a sequence of random variables (r.v.'s) taking values in state space  $S$ .  $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$  is a Markov chain if it satisfies the Markov property:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \in S^{n+2}$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = x_{n+1} | X_0 = x_0, X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n) = \cancel{P(X_{n+1} = x_{n+1} | X_0 = x_0, \dots, X_n = x_n)} P(X_{n+1} = x_{n+1} | X_n = x_n)$$

Interpretation: "What happens at time  $n+1$  only depends on the state at time  $n$ ."

Example: Random walk.

$$P(X_{n+1} = x_{n+1} | X_0 = x_0, \dots, X_n = x_n) = \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } x_{n+1} = x_n + 1 \\ 0.5 & \text{if } x_{n+1} = x_n - 1 \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$