

hw 9

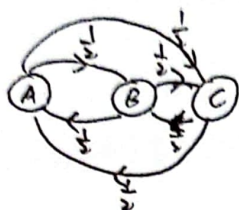
T14. Markov, 三种型号 A, B, C, 1P, 问每个状态是否常返?

(1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (2) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \end{pmatrix}$ (3) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \end{pmatrix}$ (4) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) $\textcircled{A}, \textcircled{B}, \textcircled{C}$ $p_{ii}^{(1)} > 0 \Rightarrow d(i)=1, i=A, B, C \Rightarrow$ 非周期

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{ii}^{(n)} = \infty \Leftrightarrow$ 状态常返 $\Rightarrow A, B, C$ 均为常返态, 且为 正常返!

(2)



$p_{ii}^{(1)} > 0, p_{ii}^{(2)} > 0 \Rightarrow d(i)=1 \Rightarrow$ 非周期

不可约 (均互达)

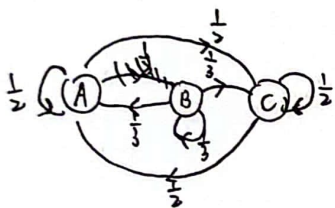
$f_{ii}^{(n)} = P(X_n=i, X_k \neq i, k=1, \dots, n-1 | X_0=i)$

对 A, $f_{AA}^{(n)} = P(X_n=A, X_k \neq A, k=1, \dots, n-1 | X_0=A) = P(X_1=B, X_2=C, \dots, X_{n-1}=B, X_n=A)$ (n 奇)
(B, C) $P(X_1=B, X_2=C, \dots, X_{n-1}=C, X_n=A)$ (n 奇)

$\Rightarrow f_{AA}^{(n)} = (\frac{1}{2})^n \cdot 2 = (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (n \geq 2), f_{ii}^{(1)} = 0$

$f_{AA} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{AA}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} = 1$, 且 $\mu_A = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} < \infty \Rightarrow$ 正常返

(3)

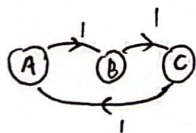


由转移概率图 $\{A, C\}, \{B\}$

$\{A, C\}$ 非周期 $f_{AA}^{(n)} = (\frac{1}{2})^n \Rightarrow f_{AA} = 1 \Rightarrow \{A, C\}$ 正常返 (类似 12)

$\{B\}$ 非周期 $f_{BB}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^{n-1} = (\frac{1}{3})^n$
 $f_{BB}^{(1)} = 0, f_{BB}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{3}, f_{BB}^{(3)} = 0, n \geq 2 \Rightarrow \{B\}$ 瞬过

(4)



不可约, $p_{ii}^{(1)} > 0, p_{ii}^{(2)} > 0 \Rightarrow$ 周期, $d(i)=3$.

$f_{ii}^{(3k)} = 1$, 其余为 0 $\Rightarrow f_{ii} = 1, \mu_i < \infty \Rightarrow$ 正常返

T15. 有限状态 Markov 链. 证明: (a) 至少有一个状态常返 (b) 任何常返状态必为正常返.

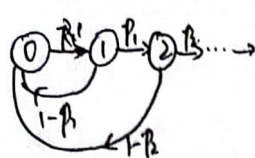
(a) 反证: 设所有状态均瞬过, 由 $\sum_{j=1}^N \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{ij}^{(n)} = 1$, 两边取 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由瞬过有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^N p_{ij}^{(n)} = 1$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^N \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} p_{ij}^{(m)} = 0$ 矛盾!
[注: j 为瞬过或零常返, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{ij}^{(n)} = 0$] 故至少有一个状态常返.

(b) 反证: 假设存在零常返. 由状态空间分解, 取一个有限状态零常返子链 (一定存在)

在子链中 $\sum_{j=1}^N p_{ij}^{(n)} = 1$ 两边取极限得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^N p_{ij}^{(n)} = 0 = 1$ 矛盾! \Rightarrow 任意常返状态均为正常返.

T16 考虑一生长衰变模型. Markov 状态: $0, 1, 2, \dots$ 状态 i 可能以 p_i 转移到 $i+1$ (生长), 也能以 $prob = q_i = 1 - p_i$ 落回 0 (衰变)

而 $p_0 = 1$. (a) 证 所有状态为常返的条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 p_2 \dots p_n = 0$ (b) 若此链常返, 求其为零常返的条件.

(a)  由链中所有状态互达 \Rightarrow 不可约.

$$f_{00}^{(1)} = 0, f_{00}^{(2)} = 1 - p_1, f_{00}^{(3)} = p_1(1 - p_2), \dots, f_{00}^{(n)} = p_1 \dots p_{n-2}(1 - p_{n-1})$$

$$f_{00} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f_{00}^{(i)} = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1} \quad \text{有 } f_{00} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 \dots p_n = 0$$

故所有状态常返的条件为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_1 \dots p_n = 0$

(b) $\mu_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{00}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} p_i (1 - p_n) = 2(1 - p_1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n [p_1 \dots p_{n-2} - p_1 \dots p_{n-1}]$ 零常返 $\Leftrightarrow \mu_0 = \infty$

故可取条件为 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n [p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-2} - p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1}] = +\infty$. [或直接 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \cdot p_1 \dots p_{n-2} (1 - p_{n-1}) > 0$, 记号下标] $(p_0 = 0)$
(或 $2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_1 \dots p_n$)

hw 10.

T2. 成敗型重复试验, S, F, 过程. 成功 $prob = p$, 失败 $q = 1 - p$. X_n 为 n 次试验后成功游程长度 (若第 n 次失败, 则 $X_n = 0$)

证 $\{X_n\}$ 为 MC, 求 IP. 记 T 为返回 0 的时间, 求 T 的分布及均值, 并由此对 MC 状态分类.

① Markov 性: 由题意, $X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} X_n + 1 & \text{第 } n+1 \text{ 次成功} \\ 0 & \text{--- 失败} \end{cases}$ 仅与 X_n 有关, 对 $\forall n \geq 1, P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_1 = i_1) = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i_n)$

$\Rightarrow \{X_n, n=1, 2, \dots\}$ 为一 MC.



③ $P(T=n) = P(X_n=0, X_{n-1}=n-1, \dots, X_1=1 | X_0=0) = p^{n-1} \cdot q, n \geq 1. \Rightarrow ET = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot p^{n-1} q = q \cdot (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n p^{n-1})' = \frac{q}{(1-p)^2} = \frac{1}{p}.$

④ (由 IP 知 MC 为不可约的) $f_{00}^{(n)} = p^{n-1} q \Rightarrow f_{00} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{00}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p^{n-1} q = \frac{q}{1-p} = 1. \Rightarrow$ 常返
只考虑状态 0 即可 又由 $ET = \frac{1}{p} < \infty \Rightarrow$ 正常返 \Rightarrow 所有状态: 正常返, 非周期
不可约

T17. 求 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ 极限分布.

由 IP 知该 MC 不可约, 非周期, 正常返 (有限 MC 不可约) \Rightarrow 平稳分布即为极限分布.

$$\pi P = \pi \Rightarrow (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_2 = \pi_1 \\ \frac{1}{3}\pi_1 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{6}\pi_3 = \pi_2 \\ \frac{1}{6}\pi_2 + \frac{1}{3}\pi_3 = \pi_3 \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = \frac{1}{14} \\ \pi_2 = \frac{3}{7} \\ \pi_3 = \frac{3}{14} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P^n = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{14} & \frac{3}{7} & \frac{3}{14} \\ \frac{1}{14} & \frac{3}{7} & \frac{3}{14} \\ \frac{1}{14} & \frac{3}{7} & \frac{3}{14} \end{pmatrix}$$

T18 天气4状态 MC: (S, S) (S, C) (C, S) (C, C) $IP = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_1 & a_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 MC 的 π , 并求长期平均晴天数.

$$\pi_1 p = \pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0.8\pi_1 + 0.6\pi_3 = \pi_1 \\ 0.2\pi_1 + 0.4\pi_3 = \pi_2 \\ 0.4\pi_2 + 0.1\pi_4 = \pi_3 \\ 0.6\pi_2 + 0.9\pi_4 = \pi_4 \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = \frac{2}{11} \\ \pi_2 = \frac{1}{11} \\ \pi_3 = \frac{1}{11} \\ \pi_4 = \frac{6}{11} \end{cases}$$

下9. 某人有从甲地到乙地之义务。若在家(办公室)下雨(家中(办公室)有伞)则带一把去(到回家)不下雨(不带)。

若每天早、晚下雨 $\text{prob} = p$, 定义 $M+1$ 状态, M 并研究被雨淋湿的机会.

设 X_n 为第 n 天中车的数目 $S = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, M\}$ 为 $M+1$ 状态不可约遍历 MC, 定义

① 状态 0 到状态 0: $p_{00} = \frac{1}{2}$ (当天未下雨, 没带伞回家)
 --- 1: $p_{01} = \frac{1}{2}$ (下午下雨, 带伞回家)

② 状态 $1, \dots, M-1$: ~~非把门~~ $p_{i,i+1} = p_2$ (早上下雨, 晚上无)
 $p_{i,i} = p^2 + q^2$ (均下或均不下)
 $p_{i,i-1} = p_2$ (早上不下, 晚上下)

(3) 状态M: $p_{M,M-1} = pq$ (早上下, 晚上无)
 $p_{M,M} = 1 - pq$ (早晚均下或早上不下) ~~晚上不下~~

$$\text{求 } \pi|p = \pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_0 = \frac{1-p}{M+1-p} \\ \pi_1 = \dots = \pi_M = \frac{1}{M+1-p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{被两环罩住的 prob} = \underbrace{p \pi_0}_{\text{早上}} + \underbrace{(1-p) \cdot p \pi_M}_{\text{早上无, 晚上}} = \frac{2p(1-p)}{M+1-p}$$

习题课补充

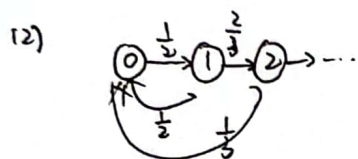
1. $M.C. S = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 对 $k \in S$, $p_{k,0} = \frac{1}{k+2}$, $p_{k,k+1} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$

(1) 写出 $M.C.$ 转移概率矩阵 P .

(2) 对 $M.C.$ 进行状态分类 (可达, 常返/正/零/瞬过), 周期)

(3) $M.C.$ 平稳分布是否存在? 若存在请求出; 若不存在请说明理由.

$$(1) P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & & \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ \frac{1}{k+2} & 0 & & 0 & 0 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$



所有状态均互达 (不可约), 非周期 ($p_{00}^{(n)} > 0, n \geq 1$), 零常返

$$f_{00}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \Rightarrow f_{00} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f_{00}^{(k)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = 1 - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k+1} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{常返}$$

$$\mu_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_{00}^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{零常返}$$

(3) 由 $M.C.$ 零常返, 不存在平稳分布.

2. $M.C. P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0.3 & 0.7 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) ~~求~~ $P(X_0=1)=0.2, P(X_0=2)=0.5, P(X_0=3)=0.3$ 求转移 2 步后为状态 2 的 prob.

(2) 求 $M.C.$ 平稳分布及平均常返时.

$$(1) P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.09 & 0.35 & 0.56 \\ 0.24 & 0.04 & 0.72 \\ 0.3 & 0.21 & 0.49 \end{pmatrix} \quad \pi P^2 = (0.228, 0.153, 0.619) \Rightarrow P(X_2=2) = 0.153$$

$$(2) M.C. \text{ 有限不可约} \Rightarrow \text{遍历, 有平稳分布. } \pi P = \pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0.3\pi_1 + 0.3\pi_3 = \pi_1 \\ 0.7\pi_1 + 0.2\pi_2 = \pi_2 \\ 0.8\pi_2 + 0.7\pi_3 = \pi_3 \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = \frac{21}{101} \\ \pi_2 = \frac{21}{101} \\ \pi_3 = \frac{56}{101} \end{cases}$$

由极限分布 π_{lim} 有 $\mu_1 = \frac{1}{\pi_1} = \frac{101}{21}, \mu_2 = \frac{101}{21}, \mu_3 = \frac{101}{56}$.