

马氏链的离散分布(II)*

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设 $X(\omega) = \{x(t, \omega), t \geq 0\}$ 是定义在完备概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, p)$ 上的马氏链. 其状态空间 $I = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. 如不作特别声明都假定 $X(\omega)$ 具有标准转移矩阵, 完全可分, Borel 可测, 状态稳定. 令

$$\beta_E(\omega) = \sup_{t \geq 0} \{t: x(t, \omega) \in E\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{如右方集非空} \\ = 0 \quad \text{如上方集空} \end{array} \quad (1)$$

$$\beta_E(m, \omega) = \sup_{n=0} \left\{ \frac{n}{2^m}: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; x\left(\frac{n}{2^m}, \omega\right) \in E \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{如右方集非空} \\ = 0 \quad \text{如上方集空} \end{array} \quad (2)$$

$${}_E\beta_H(\omega) = \beta_H(\omega) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{如 } 0 < \beta_H(\omega) < \tau_E(\omega) \\ = 0 \quad \text{否则} \end{array} \quad (3)$$

$${}_E\gamma_H(\omega) = \beta_H(\omega) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{如 } 0 < \beta_H(\omega) < \beta_E(\omega) \\ = 0 \quad \text{否则} \end{array} \quad (4)$$

$${}_E\Delta_H(\omega) = \tau_H(\omega) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{如 } \tau_H(\omega) < \beta_E(\omega) \\ = \infty \quad \text{否则} \end{array} \quad (5)$$

关于 $\tau_A(\omega)$ 的定义见[1]. 称 $\beta_E(\omega)$ 为集合 E 的末离时. 称 ${}_E\beta_H(\omega)$ 为首中 E 之前 H 的末离时. 称 ${}_E\gamma_H(\omega)$ 为末离 E 之前的 H 的末离时. 称 ${}_E\Delta_H(\omega)$ 为末离 E 之前的 H 的首中时. 显然用类似的方法可以定义 ${}_E\beta_H(m, \omega)$ 、 ${}_E\gamma_H(m, \omega)$ 、 ${}_E\Delta_H(m, \omega)$. 如果在定义中用 s 代替 2^{-m} , 则得到 $\beta_E(s, \omega)$ 、 $\beta_H(s, \omega)$ 、 $\gamma_H(s, \omega)$ 、 $\Delta_H(s, \omega)$. 显然它们都是随机变数. 从而由 $X(\omega)$ 的 Borel 可测性知 $x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega)$ 、 $x(\beta_E(s, \omega), \omega)$ 、 $x({}_E\beta_H(\omega), \omega)$ 、 $x({}_E\beta_H(s, \omega), \omega)$ 、 $x({}_E\gamma_H(\omega), \omega)$ 、 $x({}_E\gamma_H(s, \omega), \omega)$ 、 $x({}_E\Delta_H(s, \omega), \omega)$ 、 $x({}_E\Delta_H(\omega), \omega)$ 是随机变数. 本文的结果是给出这些随机变数关于时间和位置的分布.

末离时的概念是首先由钟开莱教授引入的. 这可以从钟先生1973年关于布朗运动的文章中见到. (参看[9]所引的文献.) 本文把这个概念移植到马氏链中. 计算出了 $\beta_E(\omega)$ 关于时间和位置的分布. ${}_E\beta_H(\omega)$ 、 ${}_E\gamma_H(\omega)$ 、 ${}_E\Delta_H(\omega)$ 都是首次引入.

本文使用的方法是离散逼近的方法. 这是钟教授在1960年提出的. 它的特点是概率意

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义清楚。但是难度较大。

本文最后用与[1]不同的方法, 计算出 ${}_E\tau_H(\omega)$ 关于时间和位置的联合分布。

— $\beta_E(\omega)$ 和 ${}_E\beta_H(\omega)$ 的分布

引理1 对于概率1的 ω

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \beta_E(m, \omega) = \beta_E(\omega). \quad (6)$$

引理2 存在 $G \subset \{\omega: 0 < \beta_E(\omega) < \infty\}$ 使 $p_i\{\omega: 0 < \beta_E(\omega) < \infty\} = p_i(G) \quad (i \in I)$,

当 $\omega \in G$ 时

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x(\beta_E(m, \omega), \omega) = x(\beta_E(\omega) - 0, \omega). \quad (7)$$

当 $X(\omega)$ 被进一步假定为左下半连续时, (7) 的右端可以去掉 -0 记号。为了书写方便在应该考虑 $x(\beta_E(\omega) - 0, \omega)$ 的时候也写成 $x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega)$ 。并把 $\beta_E(\omega)$ 的位置分布看成是

$$p_i\{0 < \beta_E(\omega) < \infty, x(\beta_E(\omega) - 0, \omega) = j\} \quad (i, j \in I),$$

对于其他的随机变数 ${}_E\beta_H(\omega)$ 、 ${}_E\gamma_H(\omega)$ 、 ${}_E\Delta_H(\omega)$ 、 ${}_E\tau_H(\omega)$ 也作相应的处理, 以后不再随处声明。

定义由 $X(\omega)$ 产生的中断马氏链

$${}^N X(\omega) = \begin{cases} {}^N x(t, \omega) = x(t, \omega) & 0 \leq t \leq N \\ {}^N x(t, \omega) = \theta & \theta \in I \cup \{\infty\}, 0 < N < t < \infty. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

引理3 对于任意的 $i \in I, j \in E$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} p_i\{0 < \beta_E(m, \omega), {}^N x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega) = j\} = p_i\{0 < \beta_E(\omega), {}^N x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega) = j\}. \quad (9)$$

定理1 设 $X(\omega)$ 的密度矩阵保守。则

$$p_i\{0 < \beta_E(\omega) < t, x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega) = j\} = \sum_{k \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} u_k \tilde{p}_{ki} du \quad (i \in I, j \in E), \quad (10)$$

其中 $U_{k\tilde{E}} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} {}^N p_{kl}(N) \quad (k \in \tilde{E})$ 。

当过程是常返的时候 $U_{k\tilde{E}} = 0 \quad (\tilde{E} = I \setminus E = E^c)$ 。

证 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & p_i\{0 < \beta_E(s, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x(\beta_E(s, \omega), \omega) = j\} \\ &= \sum_{k \in \tilde{E}} \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} \int_s^{[Bs^{-1}]s+t} p_{ij}^{[Bs^{-1}]}(s) \frac{1}{s} p_{ik}(s) {}_E \tilde{p}_{kl}^{[Bs^{-1}] - [Bs^{-1}]}(s) du \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

记号 $[Bs^{-1}]$ 表示当 Bs^{-1} 为整数时 $[Bs^{-1}] = Bs^{-1} - 1$; 当 Bs^{-1} 不为整数时 $[Bs^{-1}] = [Bs^{-1}]$ 。

故, 由 (11) 知

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\substack{s \rightarrow 0 \\ s \in I^c}} p_i\{0 < \beta_E(s, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x(\beta_E(s, \omega), \omega) = j\} \\ &= p_i\{0 < \beta_E(\omega) < t < N, {}^N x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega) = j\} = \sum_{k \in \tilde{E}} \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} p_{kl}(N-u) du, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

又因

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} p_i \{ (0 < \beta_E(\omega) < t < N, {}^N x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega) = j) \} = p_i \{ (0 < \beta_E(\omega) < t, x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega) = j) \} \quad (13)$$

由引理3、(12)、(13)和控制收敛定理就知(10)得证。(证完)

$$\text{推论1} \quad p_i \{ 0 < \beta_E(\omega) < t \} = \sum_{j \in E} \sum_{k \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^t p_{ij}(\nu) q_{jk} u_{k\tilde{E}} d\nu \quad (i \in \mathbf{1}, t > 0.) \quad (14)$$

当过程常返时

$$p_i \{ \beta_E(\omega) = \infty \} = 1, \quad (i \in \mathbf{1}) \quad (15)$$

推论2 设马氏链非常返, 则

$$p_i \{ 0 < \beta_E(\omega) < \infty, x(\beta_E(\omega), \omega) = j \} = \sum_{k \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^\infty p_{ij}(\nu) q_{jk} u_{k\tilde{E}} d\nu \quad (i \in \mathbf{1}, j \in E) \quad (16)$$

引理4 设 $X(\omega)$ 是非常返马氏链. 其密度矩阵保守. 则

$$p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(\omega) < t, \tau_E(\omega) = \infty, x({}_E \beta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \} = \sum_{k \in EUH} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} U_{kEUH} du \quad (i \in \tilde{E}, j \in H). \quad (17)$$

引理5 对于任意的 $t > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(m, \omega) < t, {}^N x({}_E \beta_H(m, \omega) = j) \\ = p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(\omega) < t, {}^N x({}_E \beta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \} \quad (i, j \in \mathbf{1}). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

定理2 设 $X(\omega)$ 是非常返马氏链, 密度矩阵保守, 满足向前方程. 则

$$\begin{aligned} p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(\omega) < t, x({}_E \beta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \} &= \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(\nu) q_{jk} U_{k\tilde{H}} d\nu + \sum_{k \in EUH} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(\nu) q_{jk} U_{k\tilde{H}} \\ &\quad \widetilde{EUH} d\nu + \sum_{m \in EUH} \sum_{n \in EUH} \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} du \int_0^\infty {}_E U_{m\tilde{H}} p_{mn}(\nu) q_{nk} u_{k\tilde{H}} d\nu \quad (i \in \tilde{E}, j \in H) \\ &= 0 \quad (i \in E, j \in \mathbf{1} \text{ 或 } i \in \tilde{E}, j \in \tilde{H}). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

证 由于

$$\begin{aligned} p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(s, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x({}_E \beta_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j \} \\ &= p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(s, \omega) < t < N, \tau_E(s, \omega) = \infty, x({}_E \beta_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j \} \\ &\quad + p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(s, \omega) < t < N, \tau_E(s, \omega) < \infty, {}^N x({}_E \beta_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j \} \\ &= I_1(s, N) + I_2(s, N), \\ \tilde{I}_2(s, N) &= p_i \{ 0 < {}_E \beta_H(s, \omega) < t < N, \tau_E(s, \omega) \leq N, {}^N x({}_E \beta_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j \} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{[t \wedge N-1]} {}_E p_{ij}^{(a)}(s) \sum_{k \in E} p_{ik}(s) \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} {}_H p_{kl}^{([N \wedge N-1] - a - 1)}(s) \\ &\quad + \sum_{a=1}^{[t \wedge N-1] - [N \wedge N-1] - a - 2} {}_E p_{ij}^{(a)}(s) \sum_{m \in EUH} p_{im}(s) \sum_{n \in EUH} {}_E p_{mn}^{(a)}(s) \sum_{k \in E} p_{nk}(s) \sum_{l \in \tilde{H}} {}_H p_{kl}^{([N \wedge N-1] - a - a - 1)}(s) \\ &= I_3(s, N) + I_4(s, N), \\ \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} I_2(s, N) &= \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} u_{k\tilde{H}} du, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I_4(s, N) = \sum_{m \in EUH} \sum_{n \in EUH} \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} du \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I_2(s, N) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \tilde{I}_2(s, N) \\ &= \sum_{m \in EUH} \sum_{n \in EUH} \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} du \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv + \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} du \\ &\quad (i \in \tilde{E}, j \in H). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\text{由引理 4, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I_1(s, N) = \sum_{k \in EUH} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} du \quad (i \in \tilde{E}, j \in H), \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由引理 5, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} p_i \{0 < {}_E \beta_H(m, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x({}_E \beta_H(m, \omega), \omega) = j\} \\ = p_i \{0 < {}_E \beta_H(\omega) < t, x({}_E \beta_H(\omega), \omega) = j\}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

故由 (20) — (21) 就知 (19) 得证. (证完)

推论 在定理 2 的条件下

$$\begin{aligned} p_i \{0 < {}_E \beta_H(\omega) < t\} &= \sum_{j \in H} \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(v) q_{jk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv + \sum_{j \in H} \sum_{k \in EUH} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(v) q_{jk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv \\ &+ \sum_{m \in EUH} \sum_{n \in EUH} \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} du \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv \quad (i \in \tilde{E}), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_i \{0 < {}_E \beta_H(\omega) < \infty, x({}_E \beta_H(\omega), \omega) = j\} &= \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{ij}(v) q_{jk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv + \sum_{k \in EUH} \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{ij}(v) q_{jk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv \\ &+ \sum_{m \in EUH} \sum_{n \in EUH} \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} du \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_{kH} \tilde{v} dv \quad (i \in \tilde{E}, j \in H). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

二 ${}_E \gamma_H(\omega)$ 和 ${}_E \Delta_H(\omega)$ 的分布

引理 6 对于任意的 $t > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} p_i \{0 < {}_E \gamma_H(m, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x({}_E \gamma_H(m, \omega), \omega) = j\} \\ = p_i \{0 < {}_E \gamma_H(\omega) < t < N, {}^N x({}_E \gamma_H(\omega), \omega) = j\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{引理 7 } \{\omega; \beta_E(\omega) = \infty\} = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \bigcup_{r \in R \cap [M, \infty)} \{x(r, \omega) \in E\}. \quad (25)$$

$$\text{引理 8 } \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} p_i \{0 < {}_E \gamma_H(m, \omega) < t < M < N, \bigcup_{\alpha \in [M, 2^m]} \{x(\alpha 2^{-m}, \omega) \in E\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^N x({}_E \gamma_H(m, \omega), \omega) = j\} &= p_i \{0 < {}_E \gamma_H(\omega) < t, \beta_E(\omega) = \infty, x({}_E \gamma_H(\omega), \omega) = j\} \\ &= p_i \{0 < \beta_H(\omega) < t, \beta_E(\omega) = \infty, x(\beta_H(\omega), \omega) = j\}. \end{aligned}$$

引理 9 设 $X(\omega)$ 是非常返马氏链, 密度矩阵保守, 满足向前方程. 则

$$p_i\{0 < {}_E\gamma_H(\omega) < t, \beta_E(\omega) = \infty, x({}_E\gamma_H(\omega), \omega) = j\} = \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} D_{kH} du, \\ (i \in I, j \in H, t > 0) \quad (26)$$

其中

$$D_{kH} = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{l \in E} {}_H p_{kl}(M) u_{l\tilde{H}} + \sum_{l \in E \cup H} {}_H p_{kl}(M) \int_0^\infty \sum_{n \in E} \sum_{l \in E \cup H} {}_E p_{mn}(u) q_{mn} u_{n\tilde{H}} du \right). \quad (27)$$

定理3 设 $X(\omega)$ 是非常返马氏链, 密度矩阵保守, 满足向前方程, 则

$$p_i\{0 < {}_E\gamma_H(\omega) < t, x({}_E\gamma_H(\omega), \omega) = j\} \\ = \sum_{m \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{n \in E} \sum_{k \in E \cup H} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} \int_0^\infty {}_H p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_k \widetilde{dvdu} + \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} D_{kH} du \\ (i \in I, j \in H). \quad (28)$$

证 由于 $p_i\{0 < {}_E\gamma_H(s, \omega) < t < N, \beta_E(s, \omega) \leq N-1, {}^N x({}_E\gamma_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j\}$

$$= \sum_{a=1}^{[t\tilde{s}^{-1}]} p_i\{\beta_H(s, \omega) = as, \beta_E(s, \omega) = (a+1)s, {}^N x(\beta_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j\} \\ + \sum_{a=1}^{[t\tilde{s}^{-1}]} p_i\{\beta_H(s, \omega) = as, (a+1)s < \beta_E(s, \omega) \leq N-1, {}^N x(\beta_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j\} \\ = \sum_{a=1}^{[t\tilde{s}^{-1}]} p_{ij}^{(a)}(s) \sum_{m \in E} p_{jm}(s) \sum_{n \in E \cup H} {}_E p_{mn}^{([N\tilde{s}^{-1}] - a - 1)}(s) \\ + \sum_{a=1}^{[t\tilde{s}^{-1}]} \sum_{a_1=1}^{[N\tilde{s}^{-1}] - a - 2} p_{ij}^{(a)}(s) \sum_{m \in \tilde{H}} p_{jm}(s) \sum_{n \in E} {}_H p_{mn}^{(a_1)}(s) \sum_{k \in E \cup H} p_{nk}(s) \sum_{l \in E \cup H} {}_E p_{kl}^{([N\tilde{s}^{-1}] - a - a_1 - 2)}(s) \\ = I_1(s, N) + I_2(s, N), \quad (29)$$

故

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I_1(s, N) = \sum_{m \in E} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} u_m \widetilde{du} = 0, \quad (30)$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I_2(s, N) = \sum_{m \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{n \in E} \sum_{k \in E \cup H} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} \int_0^\infty {}_H p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_k \widetilde{dvdu}. \quad (31)$$

由引理6、引理9、(29)、(30)和(31)就知(28)得证。(证完)

推论 在定理3的条件下, $p_i\{0 < {}_E\gamma_H(\omega) < t\}$

$$= \sum_{j \in H} \sum_{m \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{n \in E} \sum_{k \in E \cup H} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} \int_0^\infty {}_H p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_k \widetilde{dvdu} \\ + \sum_{j \in H} \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^t p_{ij}(u) q_{jk} D_{kH} du \quad (i \in I), \quad (32)$$

$$p_i\{0 < {}_E\gamma_H(\omega) < \infty, x({}_E\gamma_H(\omega), \omega) = j\}$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{n \in E} \sum_{k \in E \cup H} \int_0^\infty p_{ij}(u) q_{jm} \int_0^\infty {}_H p_{mn}(v) q_{nk} u_k \widetilde{dvdu}$$

$$+ \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^{\infty} p_{ij}(u) q_{kj} D_{kj} du \quad (i \in I, j \in H). \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{引理10} \quad & \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} p_i \left\{ \tau_H(m, \omega) < t < M < N, \bigcup_{a=[M, 2^m]}^{[N, 2^m]} \left\{ x\left(\frac{a}{2^m}, \omega\right) \in E \right\}, {}^N x(\tau_H(m, \omega), \omega) \right. \\ & = j \left. \right\} = p_i \{ \tau_H(\omega) < t, \beta_E(\omega) = \infty, x(\tau_H(\omega), \omega) = j \} \\ & = p_i \{ {}_E \Delta_H(\omega) < t, \beta_E(\omega) = \infty, x({}_E \Delta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \}. \end{aligned}$$

引理11 设 $X(\omega)$ 是非常返马氏链, 密度矩阵保守, 满足向前方程, 则

$$\begin{aligned} p_i \{ {}_E \Delta_H(\omega) < t, \beta_E(\omega) = \infty, x({}_E \Delta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \} &= \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^t {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} D_{jE} du \\ & \quad (i \in \tilde{H}, j \in H), \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D_{jE} &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} p_{jl}(M) \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{m \in \tilde{E}} {}_E p_{im}(v) \sum_{n \in \tilde{E}} q_{mn} dv + \sum_{l \in E} p_{jl}(M) \right) \\ &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} p_{jl}(M) u_{i\tilde{E}} \right) = (1 - u_{i\tilde{E}}). \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

引理12

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} p_i \{ {}_E \Delta_H(m, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x({}_E \Delta_H(m, \omega), \omega) = j \} = p_i \{ {}_E \Delta_H(\omega) < t < N, {}^N x({}_E \Delta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \}.$$

定理4 设 $X(\omega)$ 是非常返马氏链, 密度矩阵保守, 满足向前方程, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & p_i \{ {}_E \Delta_H(\omega) < t, x({}_E \Delta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \} \\ &= \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} \sum_{m \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^t {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{kl} du \int_0^t p_{jl}(v) q_{lm} u_{m\tilde{E}} dv + \sum_{k \in \omega \tilde{E}} \int_0^t {}_N p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} D_{jE} du, \quad (i \in \tilde{H}, j \in H). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

证 由强马氏性立知

$$\begin{aligned} & p_i \{ {}_E \Delta_H(s, \omega) < t < N, \beta_E(s, \omega) \leq N, {}^N x({}_E \Delta_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j \} \\ &= \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^{[s^{-1}]s} {}_H p_{ik}^{([u, s^{-1}])}(s) \frac{1}{s} p_{kj}(s) p_j \{ 0 < \beta_E(s, \omega) \leq (Ns^{-1}) - [us^{-1}] - 1 \} s \} du = I(s, N). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

从而当 s 沿着 2^{-m} ($m=1, 2, 3, \dots$) 趋于0时成立

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I(s, N) = \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^t {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} p_j \{ 0 < \beta_E(\omega) \leq N - u \} du. \quad (38)$$

对(38)的右端用控制收敛定理立知

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I(s, N) = \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^t {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} p_j \{ 0 < \beta_E(\omega) < \infty \} du. \quad (39)$$

由(39)、引理12和(16)就知

$$p_i \{ {}_E \Delta_H(\omega) < t, \beta_E(\omega) < \infty, x({}_E \Delta_H(\omega), \omega) = j \}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{l \in E} \sum_{m \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^\infty {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{ki} du \int_0^\infty p_{jl}(\nu) q_{lm} u_m \tilde{d}\nu. \quad (40)$$

于是由 (34) 和 (40) 就知得所欲证. (证完)

推论 在定理的条件下:

$$\begin{aligned} P_i\{\tau_E \Delta_H < t\} &= \sum_{j \in H} \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^t {}_H p_{ik}(\nu) q_{kj} D_{jE} d\nu \\ &+ \sum_{j \in H} \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{l \in E} \sum_{m \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^t {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{ki} du \int_0^\infty p_{jl}(\nu) q_{lm} u_m \tilde{d}\nu \quad (i \in \tilde{E}), \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$P_i\{\tau_E \Delta_H(\omega) < \infty, x(\tau_E \Delta_H(\omega), \omega) = j\}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \sum_{l \in E} \sum_{m \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^\infty {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{ki} du \int_0^\infty p_{jl}(\nu) q_{lm} u_m \tilde{d}\nu + \sum_{k \in \tilde{H}} \int_0^\infty {}_H p_{ik}(u) q_{ki} D_{jE} du \quad (i \in \tilde{E}, j \in H). \quad (42)$$

三 $\tau_E(\omega)$ 和 $\tau_H(\omega)$ 的分布的另一算法

引理13

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P_i\{\omega: \tau_H(m, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x(\tau_H(m, \omega), \omega) = j\} \\ = P_i\{\omega: \tau_H(\omega) < t < N, {}^N x(\tau_H(\omega), \omega) = j\}. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

定理5 设 $X(\omega)$ 满足向前方程, 密度矩阵保守, (C) 成立. 则

$$P_i\{\tau_H(\omega) < t, x(\tau_H(\omega), \omega) = j\} = \sum_{k \in \widetilde{E \cup H}} \int_0^t {}_{E \cup H} p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} du \quad (i \in \widetilde{E \cup H}, j \in H). \quad (44)$$

证 $P_i\{\tau_H(s, \omega) < t < N, \tau_E(s, \omega) \leq N, {}^N x(\tau_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j\}$

$$+ P_i\{\tau_H(s, \omega) < t < N, \tau_E(s, \omega) = \infty, {}^N x(\tau_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j\}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{[t \tilde{s}^{-1}] - 1} \sum_{k \in \widetilde{E \cup H}} {}_{E \cup H} p_{ik}^{(\alpha)}(s) p_{kj}(s) \sum_{\alpha_1=0}^{[N s^{-1}] - \alpha - 2} \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} {}_E p_{jl}^{(\alpha_1)}(s) \sum_{m \in \tilde{E}} p_{lm}(s)$$

$$+ \sum_{\alpha=0}^{[t \tilde{s}^{-1}] - 1} \sum_{k \in \widetilde{E \cup H}} {}_{E \cup H} p_{ik}^{(\alpha)}(s) p_{kj}(s) \sum_{l \in \tilde{D}} {}_E p_{jl}^{([N s^{-1}] - \alpha - 1)}(s)$$

$$= I_1(s, N) + I_2(s, N), \quad (44)$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I_1(s, N) = \sum_{k \in \widetilde{E \cup H}} \sum_{l \in \tilde{E}} \sum_{m \in \tilde{E}} \int_0^t {}_{E \cup H} p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} \int_0^\infty {}_E p_{jl}(\nu) q_{lm} d\nu du, \quad (45)$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} I_2(s, N) = \sum_{k \in \widetilde{E \cup H}} \int_0^t {}_{E \cup H} p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} u_{j\tilde{E}} du. \quad (46)$$

由 (44) — (46) 就知

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} P_i\{\tau_H(s, \omega) < t < N, {}^N x(\tau_H(s, \omega), \omega) = j\} = \sum_{k \in \widetilde{E \cup H}} \int_0^t {}_{E \cup H} p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} du. \quad (47)$$

由(47)和引理13就知得所欲证。(证完)

$$\text{推论 } p_i\{\tau_E(\omega) < t, x(\tau_E(\omega), \omega) = j\} = \sum_{k \in E} \int_0^t p_{ik}(u) q_{kj} du \quad (i \in \tilde{E}, j \in E). \quad (48)$$

注: (C) 条件: 如 i 是非常返状态, j 是零常返状态, 则假定成立 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_{ij}(t)}{p_{jj}(t)} = k$.

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Discrete Distributions of Markov Chains (II)

Shuai Yuan-zu

Abstract

The concept of first hitting time and final hitting time are important in theory and application. In 1960 the first hitting time is led to Markov Chains by K. L. Chung. Then it is studied by some mathematician. But they do not obtain joint distribution of time and place for the first hitting time. For Markov Chains the final hitting time is first leading into. The final hitting time of H before hitting E , the final hitting time of H before final hitting E , the first hitting time of H before final hitting E are first leading into. For they and the first hitting time of H before hitting E we obtain the joint distributions of time and place in this paper.