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二重非齐次马氏链的一个重要结论*

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摘要: 马尔科夫链是一类特殊的随机过程, 相对于一重马氏链, 二重马氏链的应用也十分广泛, 主要给出了二重非齐次马氏链的一个重要结论.

关键词: 二重非齐次马氏链; 收敛; 函数

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设 $\{f_n(x, y, z), n \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$ 是定义在 $E \times E \times E$ 上的一列三元实值函数, 记 $\xi_n = f_n(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2})$, 则 ξ_n 为二重马氏链 $\{X_n, n \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$ 的一列函数, $\{a_n\}$ 为一数列, 且 $0 < a_n \uparrow, n \in \mathbf{N}_+$. 定义

$$f_n^*(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} f_n(x, y, z), & \text{若 } |f_n(x, y, z)| \leq a_n \\ 0, & \text{反之} \end{cases}$$

设 $r, s \in E, \lambda$ 为实数, 若 $P(X_{n+1} = s, X_n = r) > 0$, 则令

$$\eta_n(r, s) = E[f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) | X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s] \quad (1)$$

$$\zeta_n(\lambda, r, s) = E\left\{\exp\left[\frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n}\right] | X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} P_n(rs, k) \exp\left[\frac{\lambda f_n^*(r, s, k) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n}\right] \quad (2)$$

显然有

$$\left|\frac{f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n}\right| \leq 2$$

定理 1 令 $\{\xi_n = f_n(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}), n \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$ 为二重非齐次马氏链 $\{X_n, n \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$ 的函数列, $\{\varphi_n, n \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$ 是 \mathbf{R} 上正值连续偶函数, 且当 $|x| \uparrow$ 时, $\frac{\varphi_n(x)}{|x|} \uparrow, \frac{\varphi_n(x)}{x^2} \downarrow$, 令 $\{a_n, n \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$ 为一数列, 且 $0 < a_n \uparrow$, 又

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E \frac{\varphi_n(\xi_n)}{\varphi_n(a_n)} < \infty \quad (3)$$

则有 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \frac{\xi_m - E(\xi_m | X_{m-k+1}, X_{m-k+2})}{a_m}$ a.e. 收敛.

证明 当 $k=1$ 时, 根据式(3)可得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E \left\{ \frac{E[\varphi_n(\xi_n) | X_n, X_{n+1}]}{\varphi_n(a_n)} \right\} < \infty \quad (4)$$

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而 $E[\varphi_n(\xi_n) | X_n, X_{n+1}]$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}_+$) 是非负随机变量, 则有 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \frac{E[\varphi_m(\xi_m) | X_m, X_{m+1}]}{\varphi_m(a_m)}$ a.e. 收敛,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(\xi_m \neq f_m^*(X_m, X_{m+1}, X_{m+2})) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_{|\xi_m| > a_m} P(d\omega) \leq \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_{|\xi_m| > a_m} \frac{\varphi_m(\xi_m)}{\varphi_m(a_m)} P(d\omega) \leq \\ &\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_{|\xi_m| > a_m} \frac{\varphi_m(\xi_m)}{\varphi_m(a_m)} P(d\omega) \leq \\ &\frac{E[\varphi_m(\xi_m)]}{\varphi_m(a_m)} < \infty \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

再由 B-C 引理得 $\xi_m \neq f_m^*(X_m, X_{m+1}, X_{m+2})$ 仅对有限个状态成立, 则 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \frac{\xi_m - f_m^*(X_m, X_{m+1}, X_{m+2})}{a_m}$ a.e. 收敛.

由式(1)和(2), 得

$$E\left\{\frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n} \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\zeta_n(\lambda, r, s) - 1 =$$

$$E\left\{\exp\left[\frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n}\right] \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} - 1 =$$

$$E\left\{\exp\left[\frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n}\right] - 1 - \frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n} \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} \quad (7)$$

$$|\eta_n(r, s)| =$$

$$|E[f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s]| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_n^*(r, s, X_{n+2}) dF_{X_{n+2} | X_{n+1}, X_n}(x | r, s) \right| \leq$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_n^*(r, s, X_{n+2})| dF_{X_{n+2} | X_{n+1}, X_n}(x | r, s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2})| dF_{X_{n+2} | X_{n+1}, X_n}(x | r, s) \quad (8)$$

其中 $F_{X_{n+2} | X_{n+1}, X_n}(x | r, s) = P(X_{n+2} \leq x | X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s)$. 而当 $|x| < t$ 时, $0 \leq e^x - 1 - x \leq x^2 e^t$, 故

$$0 \leq E\left\{\exp\left[\frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n}\right] - 1 - \frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n} \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} =$$

$$\zeta_n(\lambda, r, s) - 1 \leq e^{2|\lambda|} E\left\{\left[\frac{\lambda f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) - \eta_n(r, s)}{a_n}\right]^2 \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} =$$

$$e^{2|\lambda|} \lambda^2 E\left\{\frac{(f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}))^2 + (\eta_n(r, s))^2 - 2f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2})\eta_n(r, s)}{a_n^2} \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} \leq$$

$$e^{2|\lambda|} \lambda^2 E\left\{\frac{(f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}))^2 + (\eta_n(r, s))^2}{a_n^2} \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} =$$

$$2e^{2|\lambda|} \lambda^2 E\left\{\frac{(f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}))^2}{a_n^2} \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} \leq$$

$$2e^{2|\lambda|} \lambda^2 E\left\{\frac{\varphi_n(f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}))}{\varphi_n(a_n)} \mid X_n = r, X_{n+1} = s\right\} \quad (9)$$

由式(4)和式(9)知 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} (\zeta_n(\lambda, X_m, X_{m+1}) - 1)$ a.e. 收敛, 从而 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \zeta_n(\lambda, X_m, X_{m+1})$ a.e. 收敛. 于是

$$\limexp_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lambda \sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \left[\frac{f_m^*(X_m, X_{m+1}, X_{m+2}) - \eta_m(r, s)}{a_m} \right] \right\} \quad (10)$$

存在且 a.e.有限.分别令 $\lambda = -1, \lambda = 1$, 代入式(9)可推得 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \frac{1}{a_m} [f_m^*(X_m, X_{m+1}, X_{m+2}) - \eta_m(r, s)]$ a.e. 有限, 由

已知若 $|x| > a_n$, 则 $\frac{|x|}{a_n} < \frac{\varphi_n(x)}{\varphi_n(a_n)}$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{E(\xi_n | X_n, X_{n+1}) - E(f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) | X_n, X_{n+1})}{a_n} \right| = \\ & \left| \frac{E(\xi_n - f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}) | X_n, X_{n+1})}{a_n} \right| \leq \\ & E\left(\frac{|\xi_n - f_n^*(X_n, X_{n+1}, X_{n+2})|}{a_n} | X_n, X_{n+1}\right) = \\ & E\left(\frac{|\xi_n|}{a_n} \chi(|\xi_n| > a_n) | X_n, X_{n+1}\right) \leq \\ & E\left(\frac{\varphi_n(\xi_n)}{\varphi_n(a_n)} \chi(|\xi_n| > a_n) | X_n, X_{n+1}\right) \leq \\ & \frac{E(\varphi_n(\xi_n) | X_n, X_{n+1})}{\varphi_n(a_n)} \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

于是 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \frac{E(\xi_m | X_m, X_{m+1}) - E(f_m^*(X_m, X_{m+1}, X_{m+2}) | X_m, X_{m+1})}{a_m}$ a.e. 收敛, 知 $\sum_{m=0}^{n-2} \frac{\xi_m - E(\xi_m | X_m, X_{m+1})}{a_m}$ a.e.

收敛. 故 $k=1$ 时, 结论成立; 当 $k>1$ 时, $\{X_{nk+m}, n \geq 0\}$ 也是二重非齐次马氏链, 同理可以证明结论成立.

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An Important Conclusion of Nonhomogeneous Tow-order Markov Chains

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Abstract: Markov chain is a special kind of stochastic process. Relative to one-order Markov chains, the application of the tow-order Markov chains is also widely applied. An important conclusion of nonhomogeneous tow-order Markov chains is given.

Key words: nonhomogeneous tow-order Markov chains; convergence; function