18.445 Introduction to Stochastic Processes Lecture 24: Stationary distribution

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Recall : Suppose that $X = (X_t)_{t \ge 0}$ is a continuous time Markov chain.

• the jump times $J_0, J_1, J_2, ... : J_0 = 0, J_{n+1} = \inf\{t > J_n : X_t \neq X_{J_n}\}.$

• the jump chain $Y_0, Y_1, Y_2, ... : Y_n = X_{J_n}$

Irreducible : X is irreducible if and only if Y is irreducible. Recurrent : Suppose that X is an irreducible Markov chain. Then X is

recurrent if and only if Y is recurrent.

Today's Goal :

- positive recurrent
- stationary distribution
- summary on topics in the final

Suppose that X is a continuous time Markov chain with generator A, and that Y is its jump chain.

Definition

A measure π is said to be stationary for X if $\pi A = 0$.

Lemma

If π is stationary, then $\pi P_t = \pi$ for all $t \ge 0$.

Lemma

A measure π is stationary for X if and only if the measure μ , defined by $\mu(x) = q_x \pi(x)$, is stationary for Y.

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Definition

Define $T_x^+ = \inf\{t \ge J_1 : X_t = x\}$. A state *x* is positive recurrent if

 $\mathbb{E}_{x}[T_{x}^{+}] < \infty.$

Theorem

Let X be an irreducible continuous time Markov chain with generator A. The following statements are equivalent.

- every state is positive recurrent.
- some state is positive recurrent.
- X has a stationary distribution.

When one of the statement is true, the stationary distribution is

$$\pi(x)=\frac{1}{q_x\mathbb{E}_x[T_x^+]}.$$

Topics covered in the final

Martingale : Suppose that $X = (X_n)_{n \ge 0}$ is a martingale.

- Optional Stopping Theorem
- 2 Martingale convergence theorems
 - If X is bounded in L^1 , then $X_n \to X_\infty$ a.s.
 - If X is bounded in L^p for p > 1, then $X_n \to X_\infty$ a.s. and in L^p .
 - If X is UI, then $X_n \to X_\infty$ a.s. and in L^1 .

Poisson process : Suppose that $(N_t)_{t \ge 0}$ is a Poisson process.

- Definition, Markov property
- Superposition
- Characterization

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