

TEOREMA Sia $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbb{P})$ spazio probabilizzato

$S \subset \mathbb{R}$ insieme discreto

$X_0: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.o. su $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbb{P})$ T.c. $X_0(\Omega) \subseteq S$

$\{\gamma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ successione di v.o. i.i.d. a valori in \mathbb{R}^N T.c.

$X_0, \{\gamma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ è ancora una famiglia numerabile di v.o. indipendenti.

$f: S \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow S$ misurabile

Definisco per ricorrenza $X_{n+1}(\omega) := f(X_n(\omega), \gamma_{n+1}(\omega))$

$\omega \in \Omega$

Allora

le $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ costituiscono una catena di Markov omogenea e, se P è la matrice di transizione,

$$P_{ij}^n = \mathbb{P}(f(i, \gamma_n) = j) \quad \forall i, j \in S$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

TEOREMA Sia $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbb{P})$ uno spazio probabilizzato

Sia $S \subset \mathbb{R}$ insieme discreto

Sia $X_0: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.o. su $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbb{P})$ T.c. $X_0(\Omega) \subseteq S$

Sia $P = (P_{ij}^1)_{i, j \in S}$ matrice stocastica indicata da S

Sia $\{\gamma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ successione di v.o. i.i.d. T.c. $\mathbb{P}_{\gamma_n} = U([0, 1])$

e T.c. $X_0, \{\gamma_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ è una famiglia di v.o. indipendenti.

Definisco

$$f: S \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{+\infty\}$$

$$f(i, s) := \begin{cases} \min \{j \in S : \sum_{k \leq j} P_{ik}^1 \geq s\} & \text{se } \exists j \text{ T.c.} \\ & \sum_{k \leq j} P_{ik}^1 \geq s \\ +\infty & \text{se } \sum_{k \in S} P_{ik}^1 < s \end{cases}$$

Definisco per ricorrenza

$$X_{n+1}(\omega) = f(X_n(\omega), \zeta_{n+1}(\omega)) \quad \omega \in \Omega \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Altre

il processo stocastico $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ è definito per po. $\omega \in \Omega$ ed è una catena di Markov omogenea con matrice di transizione P ,

D17 $X_1(\omega) = f(X_0(\omega), \zeta_1(\omega))$

Siccome $\exists \Omega_1 \subseteq \Omega$ t.c. $\mathbb{P}(\Omega_1) = 1$ e X_1 è ben definita $\forall \omega \in \Omega_1$

$\omega \in \Omega_1 \quad X_2(\omega) = f(X_1(\omega), \zeta_2(\omega))$

$\exists \Omega_2 \subseteq \Omega_1$ t.c. $\mathbb{P}(\Omega_2) = 1$ e X_1 e X_2 sono ben definite in Ω_2

Per induzione $\exists \Omega_0 \subseteq \Omega$ t.c. $X_n(\omega)$ è ben definita $\forall \omega \in \Omega_0$ e $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Per il teorema precedente $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ è una catena di Markov omogenea.

Vogliamo mostrare che la matrice di transizione è proprio P

Per il teorema precedente

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i) = \mathbb{P}(f(i, \zeta_n) = j)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(i, \zeta_n) = j \\ f(i, s) = \min \{ j \in S : \sum_{h \leq j} P_h^i \geq s \} \\ + \infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_{h < j} P_h^i < \zeta_n(\omega) \leq \sum_{h \leq j} P_h^i$$

$$\mathbb{P}(f(i, \zeta_n) = j) = \mathbb{P}\left(\zeta_n \in \underbrace{\left(\sum_{h < j} P_h^i, \sum_{h \leq j} P_h^i\right]}_{\subset [0, 1]}\right) = P_j^i$$

ESERCIZI

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad P \text{ è una matrice stocastica}$$

È irriducibile? È regolare?

$$B := I + P + P^2$$

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{16} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} + \frac{9}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{24} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{11}{18} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{3}{16} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{11}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$I + P + P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{24} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{11}{18} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{3}{16} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{11}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} = (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}v_2 + \frac{1}{4}v_3 = v_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}v_1 + \frac{2}{3}v_2 = v_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}v_1 + \frac{3}{4}v_3 = v_3 \\ v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -12v_1 + 4v_2 + 3v_3 = 0 \\ 3v_1 - 2v_2 = 0 \\ 2v_1 - v_3 = 0 \\ v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_2 = \frac{3}{2}v_1 \\ v_3 = 2v_1 \\ v_1 \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} + 2\right) = 1 \end{cases} \quad v_1 \frac{9}{2} = 1$$

$$v_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}} \quad v_2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{3} \quad v_3 = 2v_1 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$v = \left(\frac{2}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{9} \right)$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R^1 - R^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\|R^1 - R^2\|_1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$R^1 - R^3 = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\|R^1 - R^3\|_1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$R^2 - R^3 = \left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$\|R^2 - R^3\|_1 = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{1+8+9}{12} = \frac{18}{12} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C = \frac{3}{4} \quad \|xP - yP\|_2 \leq \frac{3}{4} \|x - y\|_2$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\bar{e} irreducibile? \bar{E} regular?

$$B = I + P + P^2$$

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I + P + P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{11}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{P}$ irreducibile

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R^1 - R^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{3}\right), \quad \|R^1 - R^2\|_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$R^1 - R^3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), \quad \|R^1 - R^3\|_1 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$R^2 - R^3$$

$$\|R^2 - R^3\|_1 \leq 2$$

\Rightarrow L'application lineaire associée à P non est une contraction

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R^1 - R^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\|R^1 - R^2\|_1 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$R^1 - R^3 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{6}\right)$$

$$\|R^1 - R^3\|_1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$R^2 - R^3 = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\|R^2 - R^3\|_1 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{5}{6} < 1$$

$$\sqrt{P^2} = v$$

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix} = (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}v_1 + \frac{1}{3}v_2 + \frac{1}{6}v_3 = v_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}v_1 + \frac{1}{3}v_2 = v_2 \\ \frac{1}{3}v_2 + \frac{5}{6}v_3 = v_3 \\ v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3v_1 + 2v_2 + v_3 = 0 \\ 3v_1 - 4v_2 = 0 \\ 2v_2 - v_3 = 0 \\ v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3v_1 - 4v_2 = 0 \\ 2v_2 - v_3 = 0 \\ v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_3 &= 2v_2 \\ v_1 &= \frac{4}{3}v_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_2 \left(\frac{4}{3} + 1 + 2 \right) = 1$$

$$v_2 \cdot \frac{13}{3} = 1$$

$$v_2 = \frac{3}{13}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{4}{13}$$

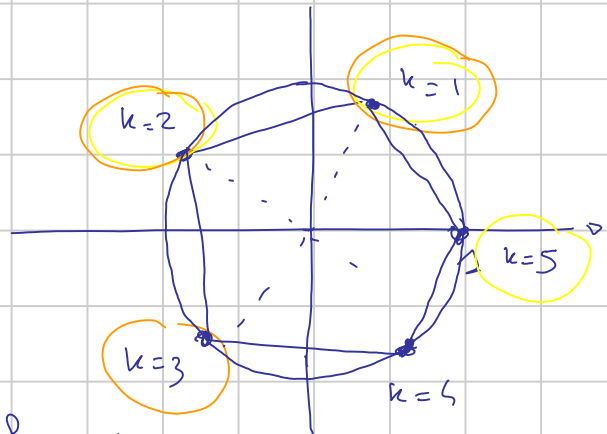
$$v_3 = \frac{6}{13}$$

$$v = \left(\frac{4}{13}, \frac{3}{13}, \frac{6}{13} \right)$$

potto di $P = 0$ P è regolare

$$e^{i \frac{2k\pi}{5}}$$

$$k = 1, -5$$



$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

Si lancia un dado

- se esce 3 o 6 si va fuori.

1 o 4 ci si sposta di $\frac{2}{5}\pi$ in senso orario

2 o 5

antiorario

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R^1 - R^2 = \left(0, 0, -\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\|R^1 - R^2\|_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$R^1 - R^3 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\|R^1 - R^3\|_1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ v_5) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ v_5)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} v_1 + \frac{1}{3} v_2 +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} v_5 = v_1$$

$$(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5) = \left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right)$$