

Ergodic Properties of Markov Processes

Exercises for week 4

Exercise 1 Let x be a Markov process with t.p. P , let $A \subset \mathcal{X}$ be such that $P(a, A) > 0$ for every $a \in \mathcal{X}$, and define $T = \inf\{n \mid x_n \notin A\}$. Define a process y by

$$\mathbf{P}(y_1 \in A_1, \dots, y_n \in A_n) = \mathbf{P}(x_1 \in A_1, \dots, x_n \in A_n \mid T > n).$$

Show that the process y is again Markov and give an expression for its transition probabilities.

Exercise 2 Find the Perron-Frobenius vectors of the matrices

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(Normalise them so that their entries sum up to 1.)

Exercise 3 Draw the incidence graph for the stochastic matrix

$$P = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Is it irreducible? Aperiodic?

Exercise 4 Give an example of a stochastic matrix of period 2 for which there are two possible choices of A_1, A_2 . Argue that no irreducible matrix with this property can be found.

Exercise 5 Prove that if there exists j such that $P_{jj} \neq 0$, then the matrix is aperiodic.

Exercise 6 Let P be an irreducible stochastic matrix. Show that P is aperiodic if and only if P^n is irreducible for every $n \geq 1$.

* **Exercise 7** Show that if P is irreducible and of period p , there is only one possible choice of A_1, \dots, A_p . Show also that the period of P is the smallest integer n such that P^n is aperiodic. What is the period of P^n for general n ?