

# STT886 : Midterm # 1: Markov Chains

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Each problem is worth 10 points, and 40 points gives a full grade – you can do as many problems as you wish, but points above 40 will count only towards personal satisfaction.

**Exercise 1** (MCQ). *Right answer = +1 point; wrong answer = -1 point; blank answer = 0 points; however, the total grade for the problem cannot be lower than 0.*

Let  $S$  be a one dimensional simple random walk on  $\mathbb{Z}$ , i.e.  $S_n := \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i, n = 1, 2, \dots$  where  $Z_i$  are i.i.d. random variables taking values  $-1$  and  $+1$  with probability 0.5. Are the following stochastic processes Markov chains? Please write Yes, No or leave blank.

(i)  $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(ii)  $(S_n + n)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(iii)  $(S_n + n^2)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(iv)  $(S_n + 10^n)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(v)  $(S_n + (-1)^n)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(vi)  $(|S_n|)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(vii)  $(S_n^2 - n)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(viii)  $(S_{2n})_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(ix)  $(\sum_{k=0}^n S_k)_{n \geq 0}$  -----

(x)  $((-1)^n \cos(\frac{n\pi}{2019}))_{n \geq 0}$  -----

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**Exercise 2.** Give the transition matrix of a five-state Markov chain of your choice such that

1. There are exactly two communication classes
2. Exactly one of the two classes is recurrent
3. The recurrent class is aperiodic
4. There are no absorbing states
5. Exactly one state in the recurrent class is accessible from a state in the transient class.

Does this Markov chain have a stationary distribution? If yes, is it unique? Does it have a limiting distribution?

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**Exercise 3.** Consider a gambler starting with an initial wealth of  $\$x$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{N}$ , and then placing successively independent bets, at each of which he wins or loses  $\$1$  with probabilities  $p$  and  $q := 1 - p$ , respectively. The gambler stops playing when (if and only if) his wealth reaches  $\$0$  or  $\$y$  for a given  $y \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $y > x$ . Let  $S_n$  denote the total wealth after the  $n^{\text{th}}$  bet,  $T := T(x, y) := \inf\{n \geq 0 : S_n = 0 \text{ or } S_n = y\}$  the time when the game stops, and let  $\phi(x) := \phi(x, y) := P(S_T = y)$ , i.e. the probability that the gambler doesn't end the game ruined, starting with  $\$x$ .

1. Argue that  $S$  is a Markov chain and give its state space and transition probabilities. Describe the communication classes, their nature (recurrent or transient) and periodicity.
2. Find a recursive formula for  $\phi(x)$  by conditioning with respect to the outcome of the first step of the Markov chain.
3. If  $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$ , show that  $\phi(x) = \frac{x}{y}$ .
4. If  $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$ , does the Markov chain  $S$  have any stationary distribution? any limiting distribution?
5. If  $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = 3$  and  $y = 4$ ; what is the expected number of time periods the gambler's wealth be exactly  $\$1$ ?

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**Exercise 4.** Let  $X_n$  be the discrete time stochastic process defined by  $X_0 = 1$ ,  $X_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{X_n} Z_i^{(n+1)}$ ,  $n \geq 0$ , where  $Z_i^{(n)}$ ,  $i \geq 1$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , are i.i.d. non-negative integer random variables with expectation  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .

- (i) Is  $X$  a Markov chain? Justify your answer.
- (ii) What is  $\mathbb{E}[X_{n+1}|X_n]$ ,  $n \geq 1$  ?
- (iii) Deduce a general expression for  $\mathbb{E}[X_n]$ ,  $n \geq 1$ .

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**Exercise 5.** Let  $S$  be the “generalized” random walk on the signed integers  $\mathbb{Z}$  defined by  $S_n := \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , where  $Z_i$  are i.i.d. integer random variables with finite expectation. Argue that  $X$  is a Markov chain, and show that if  $\mathbb{E}[Z_1] \neq 0$  then all states are transient.