## 第一图书网, tushu007.com <<马尔科夫过程导论>>

#### 图书基本信息

- 书名: <<马尔科夫过程导论>>
- 13位ISBN编号:9787510004483
- 10位ISBN编号:7510004489
- 出版时间:2009-4
- 出版时间:世界图书出版公司
- 作者:丹尼尔斯特鲁克
- 页数:171

版权说明:本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介,请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:http://www.tushu007.com



#### 前言

To some extent, it would be accurate to summarize the contents of this book as an intolerably protracted description of what happens when eitherone raises a transition probability matrix P (i...e all entries fP) are non-negative and each row of P sums to 1) to higher and higher powers or oneexponentiates R (P-11, where R is a diagonal mattix With non-negativeentries. Indeed, when it comes right down to it, that is all that is done inthis book. However, I, and others of my ilk, would take offense at such a dismissive characterization of the theory of Markov chains and processes Withvalues in a countable state space, and a primary goal of mine in writing thisbook Was to convince its readers that our offense would be warranted. The reason why I, and others of my persuasion, refuse to consider the theoryhere as no more than a subset of matrix theory is that to do so is to ignore thepervasive role that probability plays throughout. Namely, probability theoryprovides a model which both motivates and provides a context for what weare doing with these matrices. To Wit.even the term " transition probabilitymatrix " lends meaning to an otherwise rather peculiar set of hypotheses tomake about a matrix. Namely , it suggests that we think of the matfix entry (P) as giving the probability that , in one step , a system in state i will make a transition to state J. Moreover, if we adopt this interpretation for (P)O, then we must interpret the entry (P) of P as the probability of the same transition in steps. Thus, as P is encoding the long time behavior of a randomly evolving system for which P encodes the one-step behavior, and, as we will see, this interpretation will guide US to an understanding oflim P.In addition, and perhaps even more important, is the rolethat probability plays in bridging the chasm between mathematics and therest of the world. Indeed, it is the probabilistic metaphor which allows one toformulate mathematical models of various phenomena observed in both thenatural and social sciences. Without the language of probability, it is hard to imagine how one would frO about connectin~such phenomena to P.



#### 内容概要

To some extent , it would be accurate to summarize the contents of this book as an intolerably protracted description of what happens when either one raises a transition probability matrix P (i.e., all entries (P)o are nonnegative and each row of P sums to 1) to higher and higher powers or one exponentiates R(P - I), where R is a diagonal matrix with non-negative entries. Indeed, when it comes right down to it, that is all that is done in this book. However, I, and others of my ilk, would take offense at such a dismissive characterization of the theory of Markov chains and processes with values in a countable state space, and a primary goal of mine in writing this book was to convince its readers that our offense would be warranted

### -图书网, tushu007.com

# 书籍目录

<<马尔科夫过程导论>>

Preface . . Chapter 1 Random Walks A Good Place to Begin 1.1. Nearest Neighbor Random Wlalks on Z. 1.1.2. Passage Times via the Reflection Principle. 1.1.1. Distribution at Time n 1.1.3 1.1.4. Time of First Return 1.1.5. Passage Times via Functional . Some Related Computations Equations 1.2. Recurrence Properties of Random Walks 1.2.1. Random Walks on Zd 1.2.2 . An Elementary Recurrence Criterion 1.2.3. Recurrence of Symmetric Random Walk in Zz 1.2.4 . nansience in Z3 1.3. Exercises Chapter 2 Doeblin' S Theory for Markov Chains 2.1. Some 2.1.1. Existence of Markov Chains 2.1.2. Transion Probabilities & Probability Generalities 2.1.3. nansition Probabilities and Functions. 2.1.4. The Markov Property 2.2 Vectors 2.2.2. A Couple of Extensions 2 . Doeblin 'S Theory . 2.2.1. Doeblin 'S Basic Theorem 2.3.1. The Mean Ergodic Theorem . 3. Elements of Ergodic Theory 2.3.2. Return Times 2 . 3. 3. Identification of 2.4. Exercises Chapter 3 More about the Ergodic Theory of Markov Chains 3 . 1 . Classification of States 3.1.1. Classification, Recurrence, and Transience 3.1.2. Criteria for Recurrence and Transmnge 3.1.3. Periodicity . 3.2. Ergodic Theory without Doeblin 3.2.1 . Convergence of Matrices . 3.2.2. Ab el Convergence 3.2.3. Structure of Stationary 3.2.5. The Mcan Ergodic Theorem Again Distributions 3.2.4. A Small Improvement 3.2 . 6 . A Refinement in The Aperiodic Case 3.2.7. Periodic Structure 3.3. Exercises Chapter 4 Markov Processes in Continuous Time 4.1. Poisson Processes . 4.1.1. The Simple Poisson Process. . 1. 2. Compound Poisson Processes on Z 4. 2. Markov Processes with Bounded Rates 4.2.1. Basic Construction 4.2.2. The Markov Property 4.2.3. The Q—Matrix and Kolmogorov'S 4.2.4. Kolmogorov 'S Forward Equation 4.2.5. Solving Kolmogorov 'S Backward Equation . 4.2.6. A Markov Process from its Infinitesimal Characteristics 4.3. Unbounded Rates Equation 4 . 3. 1. Explosion 4.3.2. Criteria for Non. explosion or Explosion 4.3.3. What to Do When Explosion Occurs . 4 . 4 . Ergodic Properties . 4 . 4 . 1 . Classification of States . 4.4.2 . Stationary Measures and Limit Theorems 4.4.3. Interpreting ii. 4.5. Exercises Chapter 5 Reversible Markov Processes 5.1. R, eversible Markov Chains 5.1.1. Reversibility from Invariance 5.1.2. Measurements in Quadratic Mean 5.1.3. The Spectral Gap. 5.1.4. Reversibility and 5.1.5. Relation to Convergence in Variation 5.2. Dirichlet Forms and Estimation of Periodicity 5.2.2. Estimating 5.2.1. The Dirichlet Fo - rm and Poincar4' S Inequality, + 5.2.3 5.3.1. Criterion for . Estimating - 5.3. Reversible Markov Processes in Continuous Time 5.3.2. Convergence in L2() for Bounded Rates Reversibility 5.3.3.L2()Convergence Rate in General ......Chapter 6 Some Mild Measure TheoryNotationReferencesIndex



### 版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介,请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:http://www.tushu007.com