

对“具有约束的一类相关随机游动”一文的意见

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摘要 文[1]讨论了具有约束的一类相关随机游动,本文指出文[1]的结果是错误的,并给出了正确的结果。

关键词 相关随机游动;弹性壁

文[1]研究了具有约束的一类相关随机游动,其定义如下:一质点在一维有限整点 $0, 1, \dots, k$ 上作随机游动, $t=0$ 时位于 $i (0 < i < k)$, 其游动规律为

$$P\{\text{质点向右游动 1 单位}\} = \begin{cases} \alpha, & \text{前一步向右,} \\ \beta, & \text{前一步向左,} \end{cases}$$
$$P\{\text{质点向左游动 1 单位}\} = \begin{cases} 1-\alpha, & \text{前一步向右,} \\ 1-\beta, & \text{前一步向左,} \end{cases}$$

其中 $0 < \alpha, \beta < 1$, 且 $p_{00} = 1 - \delta_1, p_{01} = \delta_1, p_{k, k-1} = \delta_2, p_{kk} = 1 - \delta_2$.

为求最终吸收概率, 设 a_i, b_i 分别表示质点位于 i , 到达 i 的前一步向右、向左而最终被点 0 吸收的概率, 则有

$$a_i = \alpha a_{i+1} + (1-\alpha)b_{i-1}, \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, k-1).$$
$$b_i = \beta a_{i+1} + (1-\beta)b_{i-1},$$

文[1]是在边界条件 $b_0 = 1 - \delta_1, a_k = \delta_2$ 下求解上述差分方程组的。应该指出, 这个边界条件是错误的。正确的边界条件应是

$$b_0 - \delta_1 a_1 = 1 - \delta_1, \quad a_k - \delta_2 b_{k-1} = 0.$$

这是由于^[2]

$$b_0 = p_{00} \times 1 + p_{01} a_1 = 1 - \delta_1 + \delta_1 a_1,$$
$$a_k = p_{kk} \times 0 + p_{k, k-1} b_{k-1} = \delta_2 b_{k-1}.$$

因此, 质点位于 i , 最终被点 0 吸收的概率应是

$$Q_i = c_1 a_i + c_2 b_i$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\delta_1) \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} - \delta_2 \right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{k-1} - (1-\delta_2) \left(c_1 \frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} + c_2 \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{i-1} \right] \\ \div \left[(1-\delta_1) \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} - \delta_2 \right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{k-1} - (1-\delta_1) \frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} (1-\delta_2) \right], \alpha \neq 1-\beta; \\ (1-\delta_1) \left[\frac{\alpha-\beta}{\beta} + k - \delta_2(k-1) - (1-\delta_2) \left(c_1 \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\beta} + i \right) \right] \\ \div \left\{ (1-\delta_1) \left[\frac{\alpha-\beta}{\beta} + k - \delta_2(k-1) \right] + \delta_1(1-\delta_2) \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right\}, \alpha = 1-\beta. \end{cases}$$

质点位于 i , 最终被点 k 吸收的概率应是

$$P_i = \begin{cases} (1-\delta_2) \left[\left(\frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} - \delta_1 \right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\beta} \right)^{k-1} - (1-\delta_1) \left(c_1 \frac{\alpha}{1-\beta} + c_2 \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\beta} \right)^{i-1} \right] \\ \div \left[\left(\frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} - \delta_1 \right) (1-\delta_2) \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\beta} \right)^{k-1} - (1-\delta_1) (1-\delta_2) \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} \right], \alpha \neq 1-\beta; \\ (1-\delta_2) \left[\frac{\alpha-\beta}{1-\alpha} + k - \delta_1(k-1) - (1-\delta_1) \left(c_2 \frac{\alpha-\beta}{1-\alpha} + k - i \right) \right] \\ \div \left\{ (1-\delta_2) \left[\frac{\alpha-\beta}{1-\alpha} + k - \delta_1(k-1) \right] + \delta_2(1-\delta_1) \frac{1-\beta}{1-\alpha} \right\}, \alpha = 1-\beta. \end{cases}$$

其中 c_1, c_2 分别表示位于 i 时的前一步向右、向左的概率。

为求游动持续时间的期望值, 设 A_i, B_i 分别表示在到达 i 的前一步向右、向左的情况下, 质点从 i 出发游动的期望持续时间, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \alpha A_{i+1} + (1-\alpha) B_{i-1} + 1, \\ B_i &= \beta A_{i+1} + (1-\beta) B_{i-1} + 1, \end{aligned} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, k-1).$$

文[1]是在边界条件 $B_0 = \delta_1, A_k = \delta_2$ 下求解上述差分方程组的。这个边界条件也是错误的, 正确的边界条件应是

$$B_0 = \delta_1 A_1, A_k = \delta_2 B_{k-1}.$$

因此, 质点从 i 出发游动的期望持续时间应是

$$\begin{aligned} D_i &= c_1 A_i + c_2 B_i \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1-\alpha+\beta}{1-\alpha-\beta} i + d_1 + \left(c_1 \frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} + c_2 \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{i-1} d_2 - 2c_2 \frac{\alpha-\beta}{1-\alpha-\beta}, \alpha \neq 1-\beta; \\ c_1 h_1 + c_2 h_2 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-\beta} (h_1 - h_2) i - (c_1 - c_2) \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha} i - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} i^2, \alpha = 1-\beta, \alpha \neq \beta; \\ \frac{[\delta_1 + (1-\delta_1) i] [(1-\delta_2) k^2 + \delta_2 (2k-1)] - \delta_1 (1-\delta_2) (k-i) - \delta_1 \delta_2 - i^2}{(1-\delta_1) (1-\delta_2) k + \delta_1 (1-\delta_2) + (1-\delta_1) \delta_2}, \alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= \{ [2(\alpha-\beta) + \delta_1(1-\alpha+\beta)] \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} - \delta_2 \right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{k-1} + [(1-\delta_2)(1-\alpha+\beta)k \\ &\quad + \delta_2(1+\alpha-\beta)] (1-\delta_1) \frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} \} \div G, \\ d_2 &= - \{ (1-\delta_1) [(1-\delta_2)(1-\alpha+\beta)k + \delta_2(1+\alpha-\beta)] + (1-\delta_2) [2(\alpha-\beta) + \\ &\quad \delta_1(1-\alpha+\beta)] \} \div G, \\ G &= (1-\alpha-\beta) \left[(1-\delta_1) \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} - \delta_2 \right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{k-1} - (1-\delta_2) (1-\delta_1) \frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} \right], \\ h_1 &= \left\{ \left[\frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha} (k + \delta_2(k-1)) + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} (k^2 - \delta_2(k-1)^2) \right] \frac{\alpha - (1-\delta_1)\beta}{\alpha-\beta} - \delta_1 [(1-\delta_2) \frac{\beta}{\alpha-\beta} k \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \delta_2 \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta}] \} \div H,$$

$$h_2 = \delta_1 \{ k + \delta_2 (k-1) + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta} [k^2 - \delta_2 (k-1)^2 - (1 - \delta_2)(k-1)] - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} \} \div H,$$

$$H = (1 + \delta_1 \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta}) [(1 - \delta_2) \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta} (k-1) + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta}] - \delta_1 \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} [(1 - \delta_2) \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta} k + \delta_2 \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta}].$$

参 考 文 献

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Different Views on "A class of Correlated Random Walks with Constraint"

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Abstract The paper [1] discussed a class of correlated random walks with constraint. In this paper, the shortcoming of paper [1] is pointed out, and the correct result is derived.

Key-words Correlated random walk; Elastic barrier