



以  $P_0, P_{10}, P_{11}, P_{12}$  分别表示点  $(x_j, t_{n+1}), (x_j, t_n), (x_{j+1}, t_n), (x_{j-1}, t_n)$ , 并记

$$p_0 = \frac{1 - 2\lambda a - kc}{1 - kc}, \quad p_1 = \frac{\lambda(a + hb)}{1 - kc}, \quad p_2 = \frac{\lambda(a - hb)}{1 - kc}.$$

有

$$p_0 \geq 0, \quad p_1 \geq 0, \quad p_2 \geq 0, \quad p_0 + p_1 + p_2 = 1.$$

为求差分方程的解  $u_j^{n+1}$ , 在[1]中设计随机游动模型如下: 使一质点从  $P_0$  出发分别以概率  $p_0, p_1, p_2$  向第  $n$  层的三点  $P_{10}, P_{11}, P_{12}$  游动, 到了其中某点再分别以相应于这点的概率  $p_0, p_1, p_2$  向第  $n-1$  层游动, 如此重复, 直到游动到达边界或第 0 层为止. 至于从边界上某点或从第 0 层某点  $Q$  出发游动的质点只能停留在本身. 对各种游动路线可以定义随机变量  $\xi$  的取值, 使  $\xi$  的数学期望等于  $u_j^{n+1}$ .

在[1]中还推导出从点  $P_0$  出发每次游动的平均游动步数  $w_j^{n+1}$  所满足的差分方程:

$$w_j^{n+1} = p_0 w_j^n + p_1 w_{j+1}^n + p_2 w_{j-1}^n + 1, \quad (x_j, t_n) \in R_{k,t}; \quad (1)$$

$$w_j^0 = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, J); \quad (2)$$

$$w_0^n = 0, \quad w_{J+1}^n = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (3)$$

并获得估计式  $w_j^{n+1} \leq n+1$ . 本文在  $p_0, p_1, p_2$  分别恒为常数且  $n+1 \leq \left[ \frac{J+1}{2} \right]$  的情况下,

把这个估计式改进如下:

$$w_j^{n+1} = n+1 \quad (n+1 \leq j \leq J-n), \quad (4)$$

$$w_n^{n+1} = n+1 - p_2^n, \quad (5)$$

$$w_{n-1}^{n+1} = n+1 - 2p_2^{n-1} - (n-1)p_0 p_2^{n-1}, \quad (6)$$

$$w_j^{n+1} \leq n+1 - (n-j+1)p_2^j - j(1-p_2)p_2^{j-1} \quad (1 \leq j \leq n-2), \quad (7)$$

$$w_{j-n+1}^{n+1} = n+1 - p_1^n, \quad (8)$$

$$w_{j-n+2}^{n+1} = n+1 - 2p_1^{n-1} - (n-1)p_0 p_1^{n-1}, \quad (9)$$

$$w_j^{n+1} \leq n+1 - (n-J+j)p_1^{j-i+1} - (J-j+1)(1-p_1)p_1^{j-1} \quad (J-n+3 \leq j \leq J). \quad (10)$$

## (二)

为证明本文的结果, 需建立两个引理.

引理 1 当  $0 \leq p \leq 1$  时,

$$(1-p) \sum_{i=0}^k (n-i) p^i + \sum_{i=0}^k p^i = n+1 - (n-k)p^{k+1} \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1).$$

证: 当  $0 \leq p < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1-p) \sum_{i=0}^k (n-i)p^i + \sum_{i=0}^k p^i \\
&= [n(1-p) + 1] \sum_{i=0}^k p^i - (1-p)p \sum_{i=0}^k i p^{i-1} \\
&= [n(1-p) + 1] \frac{1-p^{k+1}}{1-p} - (1-p)p \left( \sum_{i=0}^k p^i \right)' \\
&= n(1-p^{k+1}) + \frac{1-p^{k+1}}{1-p} - (1-p)p \left( \frac{1-p^{k+1}}{1-p} \right)' \\
&= n(1-p^{k+1}) + \frac{1-p^{k+1}}{1-p} - p \cdot \frac{1+kp^{k+1} - (k+1)p^k}{1-p} \\
&= n+1 - (n-k)p^{k+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $p=1$  时, 等式显然成立.

(4)的证明: 当  $n+1 \leq j \leq J-n$  时, 从点  $P_0$  出发的游动必到达第 0 层, (3) 不起作用, 由(1)(2)易知  $W_j^{n+1} = n+1$ .

(5)的证明: 据(1)、(3)、(4), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
w_n^{n+1} &= p_0 w_n^n + p_1 w_{n+1}^n + p_2 w_{n-1}^n + 1 = (p_0 + p_1)n + p_2 w_{n-1}^n + 1 \\
&= (p_0 + p_1)n + p_2(p_0 w_{n-1}^{n-1} + p_1 w_n^{n-1} + p_2 w_{n-2}^{n-1} + 1) + 1 \\
&= (p_0 + p_1)n + p_2[(p_0 + p_1)(n-1) + p_2 w_{n-2}^{n-1} + 1] + 1 \\
&= (p_0 + p_1)n + (p_0 + p_1)(n-1)p_2 + p_2^2 w_{n-2}^{n-1} + p_2 + 1 \\
&= \dots = (p_0 + p_1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i)p_2^i + p_2^n w_0^1 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_2^i \\
&= (1-p_2) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i)p_2^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_2^i.
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 1, 即得

$$w_n^{n+1} = n+1 - p_2^n.$$

(6)的证明: 据(1)、(3)、(4)、(5), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
w_{n-1}^{n+1} &= p_0 w_{n-1}^n + p_1 w_n^n + p_2 w_{n-2}^n + 1 \\
&= p_0(n - p_2^{n-1}) + p_1 n + p_2 w_{n-2}^n + 1 \\
&= n(p_0 + p_1) - p_0 p_2^{n-1} + p_2 w_{n-2}^n + 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= u(p_0 + p_1) - p_0 p_2^{n-1} + p_2[(n-1)(p_0 + p_1) - p_0 p_2^{n-2} + p_2 w_{n-3}^{n-1} + 1] + 1 \\
&= (p_0 + p_1)[n + (n-1)p_2] - 2p_0 p_2^{n-1} + p_2^2 w_{n-3}^{n-1} + p_2 + 1 \\
&= \dots = (p_0 + p_1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-i)p_2^i - (n-1)p_0 p_2^{n-1} + p_2^{n-1} w_0^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} p_2^i \\
&= (1-p_2) \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-i)p_2^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} p_2^i - (n-1)p_0 p_2^{n-1},
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 1, 即得

$$w_{n-1}^{n+1} = n + 1 - 2p_2^{n-1} - (n-1)p_0 p_2^{n-1}.$$

引理 2 (i)  $w_{k-1}^n \leq w_k^n$  ( $k = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$ ),

(ii)  $w_k^n \leq w_{k-1}^n$  ( $k = J-n+3, J-n+4, \dots, J$ ).

证: (i) 当  $n=3$  时, 据(5)、(6)易知

$$w_1^3 \leq w_2^3.$$

设当  $n=j$  时,  $w_{k-1}^j \leq w_k^j$  ( $k = 2, 3, \dots, j-1$ ) 成立, 则当  $n=j+1$  时, 据(1), 对  $k = 2, 3, \dots, j$ , 有

$$w_{k-1}^{j+1} = p_0 w_{k-1}^j + p_1 w_k^j + p_2 w_{k-2}^j + 1,$$

$$w_k^{j+1} = p_0 w_k^j + p_1 w_{k+1}^j + p_2 w_{k-1}^j + 1,$$

由归纳法假设

$$w_{k-1}^j \leq w_k^j, \quad w_k^j \leq w_{k+1}^j, \quad w_{k-2}^j \leq w_{k-1}^j,$$

及

$$w_{j-1}^j \leq w_j^j = w_{j+1}^j, \quad w_0^j = 0 \leq w_1^j,$$

得

$$w_{k-1}^{j+1} \leq w_k^{j+1},$$

从而对  $n = 3, 4, \dots$ ,

$$w_{k-1}^n \leq w_k^n \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$$

都成立.

同理可证(ii).

(7)的证明: 据(1)、(3)、(5)及引理 2, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
w_j^{j+1} &= p_0 w_j^n + p_1 w_{j-1}^n + p_2 w_{j-1}^n + 1 \\
&\leq (p_0 + p_1) w_{j-1}^n + p_2 w_{j-1}^n + 1 \\
&= (p_0 + p_1) (n - p_2^{n-1}) + p_2 w_{j-1}^n + 1 \\
&\leq (p_0 + p_1)n - (p_0 + p_1)p_2^{n-1} + p_2[(p_0 + p_1)(n-1) - (p_0 + p_1)p_2^{n-1} + p_2 w_{j-2}^{n-1} + 1] + 1 \\
&= (p_0 + p_1)[n + (n-1)p_2] - 2(p_0 + p_1)p_2^{n-1} + p_2 w_{j-2}^{n-1} + p_2 + 1 \\
&\leq \dots \leq (p_0 + p_1) \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} (n-i)p_2^i - j(p_0 + p_1)p_2^{n-1} + p_2^j w_0^{n-i+1} + \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} p_2^i \\
&= (1-p_2) \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} (n-i)p_2^i + \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} p_2^i - j(1-p_2)p_2^{n-1},
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 1, 即得

$$w_j^{n+1} \leq n+1 - (n-j+1)p_2^j - j(1-p_2)p_2^{n-1}.$$

(8)、(9)、(10)的证明可仿(5)、(6)、(7)。

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] 费荣昌, 抛物型方程的 Monte Carlo 解法, 上海科学技术大学科技资料, 2, 49—52 (1979)。

## The estimation about the mean steps of random walk of Monte Carlo solutions for parabolic difference equations

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Abstract

When  $p_0, p_1, p_2 = \text{constants}$  and  $n+1 \leq \left\lfloor \frac{J+1}{2} \right\rfloor$ , the estimation about the mean steps of random walk of Monte Carlo solutions for parabolic difference equations is improved in this paper.