

耦合跳过程的保守性*

张余辉

(北京师范大学数学系, 100875, 北京; 26岁, 男, 博士生)

摘要 证明了边缘跳过程的全稳定和保守性是耦合跳过程全稳定保守的充要条件.

关键词 边缘 q 对; 耦合 q 对; 全稳定; 保守; 边缘性

分类号 O211.6

在跳过程耦合问题的研究中, 其全稳定与保守性常常作为假设条件给出. 在文献 [1] 中给出一个结论: 给定 2 个全稳定保守的边缘 q 对, 则任何耦合 q 对也全稳定; 并且猜测任何耦合 q 对也应保守. 本文证明这个猜想成立.

先写出本文的主要结果:

设 $(E_k, \mathcal{E}_k) (k=1,2)$ 是 2 个可测空间, \mathcal{E}_k 包含 E_k 的一切单点集. $(q_k(x_k), q_k(x_k, dy_k))$ 是定义在 (E_k, \mathcal{E}_k) 上的 2 个 q 对, $P_k(t, x_k, dy_k)$ 是相应的转移函数. $(\tilde{q}(x_1, x_2), \tilde{q}(x_1, x_2; dy_1, dy_2))$ 是它们的耦合 q 对, 相应的转移函数记为 $\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; dy_1, dy_2)$.

定理 1 若 $(q_k(x_k), q_k(x_k, dy_k))$ 全稳定且保守 $(k=1,2)$, 则任意耦合 q 对亦然. 反之, 若有一耦合 q 对全稳定且保守, 则其边缘 q 对亦然.

我们有以下 2 个引理:

引理 2 若边缘 q 对全稳定且保守, 则耦合跳过程满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \tilde{A})}{t} = \tilde{q}(x_1, x_2; \tilde{A}), (x_1, x_2) \notin \tilde{A} \in \mathcal{E}_1 \times \mathcal{E}_2, \quad (1)$$

且此收敛性关于 \tilde{A} 一致.

引理 3 若耦合 q 对全稳定保守, 则其边缘跳过程满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_k(t, x_k, A_k)}{t} = q_k(x_k, A_k), x_k \notin A_k \in \mathcal{E}_k, \quad (2)$$

且收敛性关于 A_k 一致 $(k=1,2)$.

下面分别对上述结果进行证明. 先引入 2 个记号:

$$\mathcal{A}_k = \{A \in \mathcal{E}_k : \limsup_{t \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \in A} [1 - P_k(t, x, \{x\})] = 0\}, k=1,2, \quad (3)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \{A \in \mathcal{E}_1 \times \mathcal{E}_2 : \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sup_{(x_1, x_2) \in A} [1 - \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times \{x_2\})] = 0\}. \quad (4)$$

引理 2 的证明 由文献 [2] 我们知道存在 \mathcal{A}_k 中的集列 $\{E_k^{(n)}\}_0^\infty$ 满足 $E_k^{(n)} \uparrow E_k (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 而由边缘性得到

$$\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times \{x_2\}) = \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times E_2) - \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times (E_2 \setminus \{x_2\}))$$

* 国家教委博士点基金资助项目

收稿日期: 1994-03-29

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times E_2) - \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; E_1 \times (E_2 \setminus \{x_2\})) \\ &\geq \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times E_2) - 1 + \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; E_1 \times \{x_2\}) \\ &= P_1(t, x_1, \{x_1\}) - 1 + P_2(t, x_2, \{x_2\}), \end{aligned}$$

因而 $1 - \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times \{x_2\}) \leq 1 - P_1(t, x_1, \{x_1\}) + 1 - P_2(t, x_2, \{x_2\})$.

由 (3)、(4) 及上式立刻有: $E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)} \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}} (n \geq 1)$, 而且 $E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)} \uparrow E_1 \times E_2 (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \tilde{A})}{t} - \tilde{q}(x_1, x_2; \tilde{A}) \right| \leq \left| \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \tilde{A} \cap (E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)}))}{t} - \tilde{q}(x_1, x_2; \tilde{A} \cap (E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)})) \right| \\ & + \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \tilde{A} \cap (E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)})^c)}{t} + \tilde{q}(x_1, x_2; \tilde{A} \cap (E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)})^c) =: \text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III}, \end{aligned}$$

但

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II} &\leq \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; (E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)})^c)}{t} \\ &\leq \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; (E_1^{(n)})^c \times E_2)}{t} + \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; E_1 \times (E_2^{(n)})^c)}{t} \\ &= \frac{P_1(t, x_1, (E_1^{(n)})^c)}{t} + \frac{P_2(t, x_2, (E_2^{(n)})^c)}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

选取充分大的 n 使 $x_k \in E_k^{(n)}$, 固定 n 后, 由 $\tilde{A} \cap (E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ 及边缘 q 对全稳定保守这些条件, 我们得到

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \tilde{A})}{t} - q(x_1, x_2; \tilde{A}) \right| \leq q_1(x_1, (E_1^{(n)})^c) + q_2(x_2, (E_2^{(n)})^c) + q(x_1, x_2; (E_1^{(n)} \times E_2^{(n)})^c).$$

再令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 即证明了 (1). 由上述证明及文献 [2, p.25] 知此收敛性还是一致的.

引理 3 的证明 同样可知存在 $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ 中的集列 $\{\tilde{E}^{(n)}\}_0^\infty$ 满足 $\tilde{E}^{(n)} \uparrow E_1 \times E_2 (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 选取 E_2 中的一个点 x_2^0 使 $\tilde{E}^{(1)}(x_2^0) = \{x_1 \in E_1; (x_1, x_2^0) \in \tilde{E}^{(1)}\} \neq \emptyset$, 类似定义 $\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0) (n \geq 1)$. 由交集的性质知 $\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0) \in \mathcal{A} (n \geq 1)$ 且 $\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0) \uparrow E_1 (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 而由边缘性得到

$$\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2^0; \{x_1\} \times \{x_2^0\}) \leq \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2^0; \{x_1\} \times E_2) = P_1(t, x_1, \{x_1\}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad \sup_{(x_1, x_2) \in \tilde{E}^{(n)}} [1 - \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times \{x_2\})] &\geq \sup_{x_1 \in \tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0)} [1 - \tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2^0; \{x_1\} \times \{x_2^0\})] \\ &\geq \sup_{x_1 \in \tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0)} [1 - P_1(t, x_1, \{x_1\})], \end{aligned}$$

所以由 (3)、(4) 和上式可知 $\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0) \in \mathcal{A}_1 (n \geq 1)$. 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{P_1(t, x_1, A_1)}{t} - q_1(x_1, A_1) \right| \leq \left| \frac{P_1(t, x_1, A_1 \cap \tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0))}{t} - q_1(x_1, A_1 \cap \tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0)) \right| \\ & + \frac{P_1(t, x_1, (\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0))^c)}{t} + q_1(x_1, (\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0))^c) =: \text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III}. \end{aligned}$$

但由边缘性 $\text{II} = \frac{\tilde{P}(t; x_1, x_2^0; (E_1^{(n)}(x_2^0))^c \times E_2)}{t}$, 所以选择充分大的 n 使 $x_1 \in \tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0)$, 固定 n , 由

耦合 q 对全稳定保守以及 $A_1 \cap \tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0) \in \mathcal{A}_1$, 知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{P_1(t, x_1, A_1)}{t} - q_1(x_1, A_1) \right| \leq \tilde{q}(x_1, x_2^0; (\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0))^c \times E_2) + q_1(x_1, (\tilde{E}^{(n)}(x_2^0))^c),$$

再令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 即证明了(2). 同前面引理一样可证此收敛性关于 A_1 一致.

定理1的证明 (i)全稳定性由文献[1]给出证明;

(ii) 若边缘 q 对全稳定且保守, 则由引理2及边缘性有以下两式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{q}(x_1, x_2) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \bar{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times \{x_2\})}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1 - \bar{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times E_2)}{t} + \frac{\bar{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times (E_2 \setminus \{x_2\}))}{t} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1 - P_1(t, x_1, \{x_1\})}{t} + \frac{\bar{P}(t; x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times (E_2 \setminus \{x_2\}))}{t} \right\} \\ &= q_1(x_1) + \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times (E_2 \setminus \{x_2\})), \quad (5) \\ q_1(x_1) &= q_1(x_1, E_1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_1(t, x_1, E_1 \setminus \{x_1\})}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{P}(t; x_1, x_2; (E_1 \setminus \{x_1\}) \times E_2)}{t} \\ &= \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; (E_1 \setminus \{x_1\}) \times E_2), \end{aligned}$$

因而

$$\bar{q}(x_1, x_2) = \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; E_1 \times E_2 \setminus \{x_1\} \times \{x_2\}) = \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; E_1 \times E_2);$$

(iii) 若耦合 q 对全稳定且保守, 则由引理3, 边缘性及(5)可得

$$\begin{aligned} q_1(x_1) &= \bar{q}(x_1, x_2) - \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times (E_2 \setminus \{x_2\})) \\ &= \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; E_1 \times E_2 \setminus \{x_1\} \times \{x_2\}) - \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; \{x_1\} \times (E_2 \setminus \{x_2\})) \\ &= \bar{q}(x_1, x_2; (E_1 \setminus \{x_1\}) \times E_2) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{P}(t; x_1, x_2; (E_1 \setminus \{x_1\}) \times E_2)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_1(t, x_1, E_1 \setminus \{x_1\})}{t} = q_1(x_1, E_1 \setminus \{x_1\}) = q_1(x_1, E_1). \end{aligned}$$

参考文献

- 1 Chen Mufa. Optimal Markovian couplings and applications. Technical Report No 216, Carleton Univ, 1993
- 2 陈木法. 跳过程与粒子系统. 北京: 北京师范大学出版社, 1986

THE CONSERVATIVITY OF COUPLING JUMP PROCESSES

Zhang Yuhui

(Department of Mathematics, Beijing Normal University, 100875, Beijing, PRC)

Abstract The total stability and conservativity of the marginal jump processes is sufficient and necessary for that of the coupling jump processes are proved.

Keywords marginal q -pairs; coupling q -pairs; totally stable; conservative; marginality