

# 无限和有限状态空间上单生过程击中时矩的表示\*

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摘要 给出了正则情形单生过程各点首中时和回返时以及非正则情形下最小单生过程 $\infty$ 点首中时的  $n$  阶矩的显式表达; 对有限状态单生过程, 可以得到类似结果且其平稳分布简洁的显式表示亦获得, 并计算了一些例子.

关键词 单生过程; 首中时; 回返时; 平稳分布

## 1 引言和主要结果

关于单生过程的研究成果, 国外作者的文献参看 [1-8], 国内作者的参看文献 [9-22]. 文献 [16] 研究了单生过程各点首中时和回返时 1 阶矩的显式表达, 文献 [17] 得到了单生过程 0 点首中时和回返时  $n$  阶矩以及过程平稳分布的显式表达. 本文则是文献 [16] 和 [17] 工作的继续, 研究单生过程 (无限状态和有限状态) 各点首中时和回返时  $n$  阶矩的表示, 以及有限状态情形单生过程平稳分布的简洁形式表达.

仍考虑不可约的全稳定且保守的单生过程  $Q$  矩阵, 即对所有  $i \geq 0$  和  $j \geq 2$  满足:  $q_{i,i+1} > 0$ ,  $q_{i,i+j} = 0$ , 且对一切  $i \geq 0$  有

$$q_i = -q_{ii} = \sum_{j \neq i} q_{ij} < \infty.$$

令  $(X(t))_{t \geq 0}$  为相应的最小单生过程. 其相继的跳时刻定义为  $\eta_0 = 0$ ,  $\eta_n = \inf\{t: t > \eta_{n-1}, X(t) \neq X(\eta_{n-1})\}$  ( $n \geq 1$ ). 将  $\sigma_i := \inf\{t \geq \eta_1: X(t) = i\}$  称为  $i$  的击中时, 当出发点是  $i$  时,  $\sigma_i$  也称为  $i$  的回返时; 将  $\tau_i := \inf\{t > 0: X(t) = i\}$  称为  $i$  的首次击中时, 简称首中时. 显然, 若出发点不是  $i$ , 则  $\sigma_i = \tau_i$ . 对于任意给定  $i_0 \geq 0$ , 考虑  $i_0$  的首中时的  $n$  阶矩:  $E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^n$  ( $i \neq i_0$ ). 为

此, 对所有  $0 \leq k < n$ , 定义  $q_n^{(k)} = \sum_{j=0}^k q_{nj}$ , 以及

$$F_n^{(n)} = 1, \quad F_n^{(i)} = \frac{1}{q_{n,n+1}} \sum_{k=i}^{n-1} q_n^{(k)} F_k^{(i)}, \quad 0 \leq i < n.$$

可以证明

$$F_i^{(j)} = \sum_{k=j+1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k,k+1}}, \quad i > j \geq 0. \quad (1)$$

定义

$$d_0^{(n)} = 0, \quad d_i^{(n)} = \frac{1}{q_{i,i+1}} (E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(k)} d_k^{(n)}), \quad i \geq 1,$$

$$m_0^{(n)} = \frac{E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{01}},$$

$$m_i^{(n)} = \frac{1}{q_{i,i+1}} (E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(k)} m_k^{(n)}), \quad i \geq 1,$$

其中约定  $E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^0 = 1$ . 注意  $E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^n = 0$  ( $n \geq 1$ ). 再令

$$d^{(n)} = \sup_{i \geq 1} \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} d_j^{(n)}}{\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} F_j^{(0)}} = \sup_{i \geq 0} \frac{\sum_{j=0}^i d_j^{(n)}}{\sum_{j=0}^i F_j^{(0)}}.$$

用归纳法可证

$$d_i^{(n)} = \sum_{k=1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k,k+1}}, \quad i \geq 1;$$

$$m_i^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k,k+1}}, \quad i \geq 0; \quad (2)$$

以及

$$m_i^{(n)} = \frac{1}{q_{01}} F_i^{(0)} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + d_i^{(n)} =$$

$$F_i^{(0)} m_0^{(n)} + d_i^{(n)}, \quad i \geq 0. \quad (3)$$

定义

$$c_k^{(n)} = \sup_{i > k} \frac{\sum_{j=k}^{i-1} m_j^{(n)}}{\sum_{j=k}^{i-1} F_j^{(k)}} = \sup_{i \geq k} \frac{\sum_{j=k}^i m_j^{(n)}}{\sum_{j=k}^i F_j^{(k)}}, \quad k \geq 0.$$

显然  $c_k^{(n)} \geq m_k^{(n)}$  ( $k \geq 0$ ) 且

$$c_0^{(n)} = q_{01}^{-1} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + d^{(n)} = m_0^{(n)} + d^{(n)}.$$

下面所给结果分别是关于首中时和回返时的  $n$  ( $\geq 1$ ) 阶矩的.

定理 1 假定单生  $Q$  矩阵正则. 则单生过程的  $i_0$  首中时的  $n$  ( $\geq 1$ ) 阶矩可由如下表达式给出:

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = n \sum_{j=i}^{i_0-1} m_j^{(n)}, \quad i < i_0;$$

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = n \sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} (F_j^{(i_0)} c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_j^{(n)}), \quad i \geq i_0 + 1.$$

\* 国家教育部“985”计划资助项目; 高校博士点专项研究基金资助项目 (20100003110005); 国家自然科学基金重点资助项目 (11131003); 中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金资助项目

收稿日期: 2012-10-12

特别地,  $E_{i_0-1}\tau_{i_0}^n = nm_{i_0-1}^{(n)}$ ,  
 $E_{i_0+1}\tau_{i_0}^n = n(c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_{i_0}^{(n)})$ .

注 1 1) 实际上, 记号  $d_i^{(n)}$ ,  $m_i^{(n)}$ ,  $d^{(n)}$ ,  $c_i^{(n)}$  一般都依赖于  $i_0$ , 上标本应该写成  $(n, i_0)$ , 为简便我们都记成了  $(n)$ . 但在  $n=1$  时, 由于  $E_i\tau_{i_0}^{n-1} = 1$  ( $i, i_0 \geq 0$ ), 则这些记号不再与  $i_0$  有关. 此时我们有

$c_{i_0}^{(1)} = m_{i_0}^{(1)} + E_{i_0+1}\tau_{i_0} = E_{i_0}\tau_{i_0+1} + E_{i_0+1}\tau_{i_0}$ .  
 $\{F_i^{(0)}\}$  用于判断常返性,  $\{m_i^{(1)}\}$  用于判断唯一性,  $d^{(1)}$  用于判断遍历性等(见文献[10]);  $\{c_i^{(1)}\}$  则用于刻画最小过程平稳分布, 参看文献[17].

2) 当  $i_0$  为吸收态时,  $i_0$  首中时也称为  $i_0$  吸收时; 特别地, 当 0 为吸收态时, 0 吸收时又称为为灭绝时. 由于过程在首中  $i_0$  之前的运动与  $i_0$  本身是否为吸收态无关, 所以理论上我们可以任意修改从  $i_0$  出发的速率使其成为非吸收态. 这样, 定理 1 同时给出了  $i_0$  吸收时以及灭绝时的  $n(\geq 1)$  阶矩的表达. 为计算方便, 可以定义  $q_{i_0, i_0+1} = 1, q_{i_0} = -q_{i_0, i_0} = -1$ , 对其他的  $j \neq i_0, i_0 + 1$ , 定义  $q_{i_0, j} = 0$ .

3) 当单生 Q 矩阵非正则时, 由于单生性质, 对于  $i < i_0, E_i\tau_{i_0}^n = n \sum_{j=i}^{i_0-1} m_j^{(n)}$  依然成立.

定理 2 假定单生 Q 矩阵正则. 则单生过程的  $i_0$  回返时的  $n(\geq 1)$  阶矩可由如下表达式给出:

$$E_{i_0}\sigma_{i_0}^n = n \mathbf{q}_{i_0, i_0+1} g \left( \frac{c_{i_0}^{(1)}}{q_{i_0}} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{c_{i_0}^{(k+1)}}{k \mathbf{q}_{i_0}^{n-k}} \right),$$

这里约定  $\sum_{k=1}^0 = 0$ .

## 2 主要结果的证明

定理 1 的证明 由文献[7]归纳得知,  $(E_i\tau_{i_0}^n, i \geq 0)$  是下列方程组的最小非负解:

$$x_{i_0} = 0, \quad x_i = \sum_{k \neq i} \frac{q_{ik}}{q_i} x_k + \frac{nE_i\tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_i}, \quad i \neq i_0. \quad (4)$$

此时, 将等式(4)变形为

$$x_{i_0} = 0,$$

$$q_{i, i+1}(x_{i+1} - x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_{ik}(x_i - x_k) - nE_i\tau_{i_0}^{n-1}, \quad i \neq i_0,$$

则

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = \frac{1}{q_{i, i+1}} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(j)}(x_{j+1} - x_j) - nE_i\tau_{i_0}^{n-1} \right),$$

$$i \neq i_0.$$

一方面, 当  $i < i_0$  时, 由式(1)、(2)和(5), 可得

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \frac{F_i^{(i)} q_i^{(j)}}{q_{i, i+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - \frac{nF_i^{(i)} E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i, i+1}} = \sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \frac{F_i^{(i)} q_i^{(j)}}{q_{i, i+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) +$$

$$F_i^{(i-1)}(x_i - x_{i-1}) - \frac{nF_i^{(i)} E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i, i+1}} =$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \frac{F_i^{(i)} q_i^{(j)}}{q_{i, i+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - \frac{nF_i^{(i)} E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i, i+1}} +$$

$$F_i^{(i-1)} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \frac{F_{i-1}^{(i-1)} q_{i-1}^{(j)}}{q_{i-1, i}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - \frac{nF_{i-1}^{(i-1)} E_{i-1} \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i, i+1}} \right) =$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \frac{F_i^{(i)} q_i^{(j)}}{q_{i, i+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - \frac{nF_i^{(i)} E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i, i+1}} +$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \frac{F_i^{(i-1)} q_i^{(j)}}{q_{i-1, i}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - \frac{nF_i^{(i-1)} E_{i-1} \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i, i+1}} =$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \sum_{k=i-1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - n \sum_{k=i-1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}} = \dots =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(0)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_1 - x_0) - n \sum_{k=1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}},$$

所以, 再次用式(1)和(2), 可以得到

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = F_i^{(0)}(x_1 - x_0) - n d_i^{(n)}, \quad i < i_0. \quad (6)$$

此时, 注意到  $x_1 - x_0 = -\frac{n}{q_{01}} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}$ , 因此, 得到

$$E_0 \tau_{i_0}^n - E_1 \tau_{i_0}^n = \frac{n}{q_{01}} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}.$$

实际上, 由  $E_0 \tau_{i_0}^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k E_0 \tau_1^k E_1 \tau_{i_0}^{n-k}$  以及  $E_0 \tau_1^k = \frac{k!}{q_{01}^k}$  (由于从 0 出发, 此时  $\tau_1$  服从参数为  $q_{01}$  的指数分布), 同样得到

$$E_0 \tau_{i_0}^n - E_1 \tau_{i_0}^n = \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k E_0 \tau_1^k E_1 \tau_{i_0}^{n-k} =$$

$$\frac{n}{q_{01}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k E_0 \tau_1^k E_1 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1-k} = \frac{n}{q_{01}} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}.$$

结合式(3)、(6)和(7), 我们有

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n - E_{i+1} \tau_{i_0}^n =$$

$$n \left( \frac{1}{q_{01}} F_i^{(0)} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + d_i^{(n)} \right) = n m_i^{(n)}, \quad i < i_0. \quad (8)$$

另一方面, 当  $i > i_0$  时, 首先由前面类似的推导得到

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = \sum_{j=0}^{i_0} \sum_{k=i_0+1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) -$$

$$n \sum_{k=i_0+1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}},$$

进而, 由式(1)有

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \sum_{k=i_0+1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) -$$

$$n \sum_{k=i_0+1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}} + F_i^{(i_0)}(x_{i_0+1} - x_{i_0}) =$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \sum_{k=i_0}^{i-1} \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - n \sum_{k=i_0}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}} -$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} q_{i_0}^{(j)}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) + n \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} +$$

$$F_i^{(i_0)} (x_{i_0+1} - x_{i_0}) = \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-2} \sum_{k=i_0}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) -$$

$$n \sum_{k=i_0}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}} + F_i^{(i_0-1)} (x_{i_0} - x_{i_0-1}) -$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} q_{i_0}^{(j)}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) +$$

$$n \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} + F_i^{(i_0)} (x_{i_0+1} - x_{i_0}).$$

继而,再由式(5)推出

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-2} \sum_{k=i_0-1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) -$$

$$n \sum_{k=i_0-1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}} - \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} q_{i_0}^{(j)}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) +$$

$$n \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} + F_i^{(i_0)} (x_{i_0+1} - x_{i_0}) = \dots =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(0)}}{q_{k, k+1}} (x_1 - x_0) - n \sum_{k=1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k, k+1}} -$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} q_{i_0}^{(j)}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} (x_{j+1} - x_j) +$$

$$n \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} + F_i^{(i_0)} (x_{i_0+1} - x_{i_0}).$$

所以,由式(1)、(2)和(6)得到

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = F_i^{(0)} (x_1 - x_0) - n d_i^{(n)} -$$

$$\frac{F_i^{(i_0)}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} q_{i_0}^{(j)} (F_j^{(0)} (x_1 - x_0) - n d_j^{(n)}) +$$

$$n \frac{F_i^{(i_0)} E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{i_0, i_0+1}} + F_i^{(i_0)} (x_{i_0+1} - x_{i_0}) = - (F_i^{(0)} (x_0 - x_1) +$$

$$n d_i^{(n)}) + F_i^{(i_0)} (F_i^{(0)} (x_0 - x_1) + n d_i^{(n)}) + F_i^{(i_0)} x_{i_0+1}.$$

注意,最后的等式用到  $x_{i_0} = 0$ . 事实上,上式对所有  $i \geq i_0$  都成立. 因此,结合式(7)得到

$$E_{i+1} \tau_{i_0}^n - E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = - m m_i^{(n)} +$$

$$F_i^{(i_0)} (m m_{i_0}^{(n)} + E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^n), \quad i \geq i_0. \quad (9)$$

注意到,若在方程组(4)中取定  $x_i = E_i \tau_{i_0}^n$  ( $0 \leq i < i_0$ ),则由文献[2]的定理 2.3(局部化定理)知,  $(E_i \tau_{i_0}^n, i > i_0)$  是下列方程组的最小非负解:

$$x_{i_0} = 0, \quad x_i = \sum_{k \neq i} \frac{q_{ik}}{q_i} x_k + \frac{n E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_i}, \quad i > i_0. \quad (10)$$

此时,对  $i < i_0$ ,由式(8)得到

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = n \sum_{j=i}^{i_0-1} m_j^{(n)}, \quad i < i_0. \quad (11)$$

由式(9)推出

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = - n \sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} m_j^{(n)} +$$

$$\sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} F_j^{(i_0)} (m m_{i_0}^{(n)} + E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^n), \quad i > i_0. \quad (12)$$

因为  $(E_i \tau_{i_0}^n, i > i_0)$  是方程(10)的非负解,故由式(3)和(12)可知  $n(c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_{i_0}^{(n)}) \leq E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^n$ .

若令  $v_{i_0+1} = n(c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_{i_0}^{(n)})$  且

$$v_i = n \sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} (F_j^{(i_0)} c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_j^{(n)}) (i \geq i_0 + 2),$$

则可验证  $(v_i, i > i_0)$  是方程(10)的一非负解. 由  $(E_i \tau_{i_0}^n, i > i_0)$  的最小性,推出

$$E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^n \leq n(c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_{i_0}^{(n)}).$$

综合以上,我们得出  $E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^n = n(c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_{i_0}^{(n)})$ . 再由式(12)可验证,前面所构造的解  $(v_i, i > i_0)$  正是  $(E_i \tau_{i_0}^n, i > i_0)$ , 因此,我们得到

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = n \sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} (F_j^{(i_0)} c_{i_0}^{(n)} - m_j^{(n)}), \quad i > i_0.$$

由上式结合式(11)知,定理主要结论成立.

严格地说,以上推导是在假设  $E_i \tau_{i_0}^n$  ( $i > i_0$ ) 存在(等价地,假设  $c_{i_0}^{(n)} < \infty$ )条件下进行的. 当  $E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = \infty$  ( $i > i_0$ )时,由于  $c_{i_0}^{(n)} = \infty$ ,此时,定理结论形式上自然成立. 所以,不需再加  $n$  阶矩存在的条件. 经过前面结论的简单计算,容易直接得到定理最后一个结论.

定理 2 的证明 定义  $\tau_{j,i} := \inf\{t > 0: X(t) = i | X(0) = j\}$ . 则  $\eta_l$  与  $\tau_{X(\eta_l), i_0}$  独立. 注意当出发点为  $i_0$  时,  $\eta_l$  服从参数为  $q_{i_0}$  的指数分布,所以  $E_{i_0} \eta_l^k = k! / q_{i_0}^k$ . 结合强马氏性,得到

$$E_{i_0} \sigma_{i_0}^n = E_{i_0} (\eta_l + \tau_{X(\eta_l), i_0})^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k E_{i_0} \tau_{X(\eta_l), i_0}^k \cdot$$

$$E_{i_0} \eta_l^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k E_{i_0} (E_{X(\eta_l)} \tau_{i_0}^k) E_{i_0} \eta_l^{n-k} =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{(n-k)!}{q_{i_0}^{n-k}} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \frac{q_{i_0 j}}{q_{i_0}} E_j \tau_{i_0}^k + \frac{q_{i_0, i_0+1}}{q_{i_0}} E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^k \right) =$$

$$n! \left( \frac{1}{q_{i_0}^n} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k! q_{i_0}^{n-k}} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \frac{q_{i_0 j}}{q_{i_0}} E_j \tau_{i_0}^k + \frac{q_{i_0, i_0+1}}{q_{i_0}} E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^k \right) \right).$$

再由定理 1 知

$$E_{i_0} \sigma_{i_0}^n = n! \left( \frac{1}{q_{i_0}^n} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k! q_{i_0}^{n-k}} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i_0-1} \frac{q_{i_0 j}}{q_{i_0}} k \sum_{i=j}^{i_0-1} m_i^{(k)} + \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{q_{i_0, i_0+1}}{q_{i_0}} k (c_{i_0}^{(k)} - m_{i_0}^{(k)}) \right) \left. \right) = n! \left( \frac{1}{q_{i_0}^n} + \right.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k-1)! q_{i_0}^{n-k+1}} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{i_0-1} q_{i_0}^{(i)} m_i^{(k)} + q_{i_0, i_0+1} (c_{i_0}^{(k)} - m_{i_0}^{(k)}) \right) \left. \right) =$$

$$n! \left( \frac{1}{q_{i_0}^n} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k-1)! q_{i_0}^{n-k+1}} (q_{i_0, i_0+1} c_{i_0}^{(k)} - E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^{k-1}) \right) =$$

$$n \left( \frac{q_{i_0, i_0+1} c_{i_0}^{(1)}}{q_{i_0}^n} + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{q_{i_0, i_0+1} c_{i_0}^{(k)}}{(k-1) q_{i_0}^{n-k+1}} \right) = n q_{i_0, i_0+1} \left( \frac{c_{i_0}^{(1)}}{q_{i_0}^n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{c_{i_0}^{(k+1)}}{k q_{i_0}^{n-k}} \right).$$

定义第一次飞跃时(生存时)  $\eta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \eta_n$ ,  $\infty$  的首中时为  $\sigma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n$ . 则  $\sigma = \eta$  几乎处处成立. 当  $Q$  矩阵正则时, 几乎处处  $\eta = \infty$ . 所以我们要研究的是非正则单生  $Q$  矩阵. 定义

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{d}_0^{(n)} &= 0, \tilde{d}_i^{(n)} = \frac{1}{q_{i,i+1}} (E_i \sigma^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(k)} \tilde{d}_k^{(n)}), i \geq 1, \\ \tilde{m}_0^{(n)} &= \frac{E_0 \sigma^{n-1}}{q_{01}}, \\ \tilde{m}_i^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{q_{i,i+1}} (E_i \sigma^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(k)} \tilde{m}_k^{(n)}), i \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

注意此处约定  $E_i \sigma^0 = 1 (i \geq 0)$ . 因此,

$$\tilde{d}_i^{(1)} = d_i^{(1)}, \tilde{m}_i^{(1)} = m_i^{(1)} (i \geq 0).$$

类似地可以证明

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{d}_i^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \sigma^{n-1}}{q_{k,k+1}}, \\ \tilde{m}_i^{(n)} &= F_i^{(0)} \tilde{m}_0^{(n)} + \tilde{d}_i^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \sigma^{n-1}}{q_{k,k+1}}, i \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

关于最小过程  $\infty$  首中时的  $n (n \geq 1)$  阶矩有如下结果.

定理 3 假定单生  $Q$  矩阵非正则. 则其对应的最小过程的  $\infty$  首中时的  $n (n \geq 1)$  阶矩若存在, 则可由如下表达式给出:

$$E_i \sigma^n = n \sum_{j=i}^{\infty} \tilde{m}_j^{(n)}, i \geq 0.$$

证明 由文献[11]知,  $(E_i \sigma^n, i \geq 0)$  是下列方程组的最小非负解:

$$x_i = \sum_{k \neq i} \frac{q_{ik}}{q_i} x_k + \frac{n E_i \sigma^{n-1}}{q_i}, i \geq 0.$$

类似于定理 1 的证明, 不难得到

$$\begin{aligned} E_i \sigma^n - E_{i+1} \sigma^n &= F_i^{(0)} (E_0 \sigma^n - E_1 \sigma^n) + n \tilde{d}_i^{(n)} = \\ \frac{n}{q_{01}} F_i^{(0)} E_0 \sigma^{n-1} + n \tilde{d}_i^{(n)} &= n \tilde{m}_i^{(n)}, i \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

由此推出  $E_i \sigma^n$  关于  $i$  单调递减, 所以  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k \sigma^n$  存在, 记为  $c$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned} E_i \sigma^n &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{j=i}^k (E_j \sigma^n - E_{j+1} \sigma^n) + E_{k+1} \sigma^n \right) = \\ &= n \sum_{j=i}^{\infty} \tilde{m}_j^{(n)} + c, i \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

此时, 由于  $(E_i \sigma^n, i \geq 0)$  是方程组(13)的最小非负解知,  $(n \sum_{j=i}^{\infty} \tilde{m}_j^{(n)}, i \geq 0)$  也是方程组(13)的非负解. 再由解的最小性知,  $c=0$ . 因此, 结论得证.

另一个直接的方法是: 由单生性质知,  $E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = E_i \sigma_{i_0}^n \uparrow E_i \sigma^n (i_0 \rightarrow \infty)$ , 此结论对任意  $n \geq 0$  成立. 另外, 当  $i_0 \rightarrow \infty$  时, 对于任意  $i \geq 0, m_i^{(n)} \uparrow \tilde{m}_i^{(n)}$ . 所以, 由定理 1 和单调收敛定理知

$$E_i \sigma^n = \lim_{i_0 \rightarrow \infty} E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = \lim_{i_0 \rightarrow \infty} n \sum_{j=i}^{i_0-1} m_j^{(n)} = n \sum_{j=i}^{\infty} \tilde{m}_j^{(n)}.$$

### 3 有限状态

本章考虑有限状态  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, N\} (N \geq 1)$  上不可约全稳定且保守的单生过程  $Q$  矩阵, 即对所有  $N > i \geq 0$  和  $j \geq 2$  满足:  $q_{i,i+1} > 0, q_{i,i+j} = 0$ , 且对一切  $N \geq i \geq 0$  有  $q_i = -q_{ii} = \sum_{j \neq i} q_{ij} < \infty$ .

采用第 1 章的记号, 类似可以定义:

$$\begin{aligned} d_0^{(n)} &= 0, \\ d_i^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{q_{i,i+1}} (E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(k)} d_k^{(n)}), 1 \leq i \leq N; \\ m_0^{(n)} &= \frac{E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{01}}, \\ m_i^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{q_{i,i+1}} (E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(k)} m_k^{(n)}), 1 \leq i \leq N; \end{aligned}$$

$$F_n^{(n)} = 1, F_n^{(i)} = \frac{1}{q_{n,n+1}} \sum_{k=i}^{n-1} q_n^{(k)} F_k^{(i)}, 0 \leq i < n \leq N.$$

其中约定  $E_{i_0} \tau_{i_0}^0 = 1, q_{N,N+1} = 1$ . 注意状态空间并没有  $N+1$  这个点, 约定  $q_{N,N+1} = 1$  只是为了记号方便, 没有概率意义, 此时依然  $q_N = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} q_{Nk}$ .

同样可证

$$\begin{aligned} d_i^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k,k+1}}, 1 \leq i \leq N; \\ m_i^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} E_k \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_{k,k+1}}, 0 \leq i \leq N \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

和

$$F_i^{(j)} = \sum_{k=j+1}^i \frac{F_i^{(k)} q_k^{(j)}}{q_{k,k+1}}, 0 \leq j < i \leq N, \tag{15}$$

以及

$$m_i^{(n)} = F_i^{(0)} m_0^{(n)} + d_i^{(n)}, 0 \leq i \leq N. \tag{16}$$

下面给出有限状态单生过程关于首中时和回返时的  $n$  阶矩的结果.

定理 4 有限状态单生过程的  $i_0$  首中时和回返时的  $n (n \geq 1)$  阶矩可分别由如下表达式给出:

$$\begin{aligned} E_i \tau_{i_0}^n &= n \sum_{j=i}^{i_0-1} m_j^{(n)}, i < i_0; \\ E_i \tau_{i_0}^n &= n \sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} (F_j^{(i_0)} \frac{m_N^{(n)}}{F_N^{(i_0)}} - m_j^{(n)}), i_0 < i \leq N; \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{i_0} \sigma_{i_0}^n = \frac{n q_{i_0, i_0+1}}{F_N^{(i_0)}} \left( \frac{m_N^{(1)}}{q_0^n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{m_N^{(k+1)}}{k q_{i_0}^{n-k}} \right), 0 \leq i_0 \leq N.$$

此处约定  $\sum_{k=1}^0 = 0$ . 特别地,  $E_i \sigma_i = \frac{q_{i, i+1} m_N^{(1)}}{q_i F_N^{(i)}} (0 \leq i \leq N)$ . 此时过程的平稳分布为

$$\pi_i = \frac{F_N^{(i)}}{q_{i, i+1} m_N^{(1)}}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N.$$

证明 由文献[7]知,  $(E_i \tau_{i_0}^n, 0 \leq i \leq N)$  满足下述方程组:

$$x_{i_0} = 0, \quad x_i = \sum_{k \neq i} \frac{q_{ik}}{q_i} x_k + \frac{n E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}}{q_i}, \quad i \neq i_0, 0 \leq i \leq N. \quad (17)$$

此时, 将等式(17)变形为

$$x_{i_0} = 0, \quad q_{i, i+1} (x_{i+1} - x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_{ik} (x_i - x_k) - n E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}, \quad i \neq i_0, 0 \leq i < N$$

和

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} q_{Nk} (x_N - x_k) = n E_N \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}, \quad (18)$$

则

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = \frac{1}{q_{i, i+1}} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} q_i^{(j)} (x_{j+1} - x_j) - n E_i \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} \right), \quad i \neq i_0, 0 \leq i < N, \quad (19)$$

且

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} q_N^{(j)} (x_{j+1} - x_j) = n E_N \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}. \quad (20)$$

一方面, 当  $i < i_0$  时, 由式(14)、(15)和(19), 同第 1 章可以证明

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = F_i^{(0)} (x_1 - x_0) - n d_i^{(n)}, \quad i < i_0. \quad (21)$$

结合式(16)、(21)及

$$x_0 - x_1 = E_0 \tau_{i_0}^n - E_1 \tau_{i_0}^n = \frac{n}{q_{01}} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1}, \quad (22)$$

我们有

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n - E_{i+1} \tau_{i_0}^n = n \left( \frac{1}{q_{01}} F_i^{(0)} E_0 \tau_{i_0}^{n-1} + d_i^{(n)} \right) = m m_i^{(n)}, \quad i < i_0. \quad (23)$$

此时, 由式(23)得到

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = n \sum_{j=i}^{i_0-1} m_j^{(n)}, \quad i < i_0. \quad (24)$$

另一方面, 当  $i > i_0$  时, 由式(14)、(15)和(19), 同第 1 章可以证明, 对所有  $i_0 \leq i < N$ ,

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = - (F_i^{(0)} (x_0 - x_1) + n d_i^{(n)}) + F_{i_0}^{(0)} (F_{i_0}^{(0)} (x_0 - x_1) + n d_{i_0}^{(n)}) + F_i^{(i_0)} x_{i_0+1}.$$

结合式(16)和(22), 得到

$$E_{i+1} \tau_{i_0}^n - E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = - m m_i^{(n)} + F_i^{(i_0)} (m m_{i_0}^{(n)} + E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^n), \quad i_0 \leq i < N. \quad (25)$$

结合式(23)和(25), 由式(18)出发, 不难得出

$$E_{i_0+1} \tau_{i_0}^n = n \left( \frac{m_N^{(n)}}{F_N^{(i_0)}} - m_{i_0}^{(n)} \right).$$

因此, 再由式(25)推出

$$E_i \tau_{i_0}^n = \sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} (E_{j+1} \tau_{i_0}^n - E_j \tau_{i_0}^n) = n \sum_{j=i_0}^{i-1} \left( F_j^{(i_0)} \frac{m_N^{(n)}}{F_N^{(i_0)}} - m_j^{(n)} \right), \quad i_0 < i \leq N.$$

至此, 定理关于首中时的结论得证. 关于回返时结论的证明完全类似于定理 2 (可参看其证明), 在此省略. 再由  $\pi_i q_i E_i \sigma_i = 1$  推出

$$\pi_i = \frac{1}{q_i E_i \sigma_i} = \frac{F_N^{(i)}}{q_{i, i+1} m_N^{(1)}}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N.$$

故定理的最后一结论得证.

关于平稳分布, 也可以用如下方法得到. 我们先利用数学归纳法证明

$$\pi_i = \frac{F_N^{(i)} \pi_N}{q_{i, i+1}}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N. \quad (26)$$

首先, 显然  $\pi_N = \frac{F_N^{(N)} \pi_N}{q_{N, N+1}}$ . 而由  $\sum_{i=0}^N \pi_i q_{i, N} = 0$  知,

$$\pi_{N-1} = \frac{q_N^{(N-1)} \pi_N}{q_{N-1, N}} = \frac{F_N^{(N-1)} \pi_N}{q_{N-1, N}}.$$

假定直至  $i = k + 1 (< N)$  时等式(26)都成立. 注意到

$$\sum_{i=0}^N \pi_i q_{i, k+1} = 0, \text{ 由此和式(15)得出}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_k &= \frac{1}{q_{k, k+1}} (\pi_{k+1} (q_{k+1}^{(k)} + q_{k+1, k+2}) - \sum_{i=k+2}^N \pi_i q_{i, k+1}) = \\ &= \frac{\pi_N}{q_{k, k+1}} \left( \frac{F_N^{(k+1)} q_{k+1}^{(k)}}{q_{k+1, k+2}} + F_N^{(k+1)} - \sum_{i=k+2}^N \frac{F_N^{(i)} q_{i, k+1}}{q_{i, i+1}} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\pi_N}{q_{k, k+1}} \left( \frac{F_N^{(k+1)} q_{k+1}^{(k)}}{q_{k+1, k+2}} + \sum_{i=k+2}^N \frac{F_N^{(i)} q_i^{(k)}}{q_{i, i+1}} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\pi_N}{q_{k, k+1}} \sum_{i=k+1}^N \frac{F_N^{(i)} q_i^{(k)}}{q_{i, i+1}} = \frac{F_N^{(k)} \pi_N}{q_{k, k+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $i = k$  时式(26)亦成立. 故由归纳法知, 对所有

$0 \leq i \leq N$ , 等式(26)都成立. 再由  $\sum_{i=0}^N \pi_i = 1$  和式(14)

得出  $1 = \pi_N \sum_{i=0}^N F_N^{(i)} q_{i, i+1}^{-1} = \pi_N m_N^{(1)}$ , 即  $\pi_N = (m_N^{(1)})^{-1}$ .

故  $\pi_i = F_N^{(i)} (q_{i, i+1} m_N^{(1)})^{-1} (0 \leq i \leq N)$ . 定理证毕.

例 1 对于  $\{0, 1, 2\}$  上单生 Q 矩阵

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -a & a & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中  $a$  为一正常数. 则  $F_0^{(0)} = 1, F_1^{(0)} = 2, F_2^{(0)} = 3,$

$F_1^{(1)} = 1, F_2^{(2)} = 1, F_2^{(1)} = 1; m_0^{(1)} = \frac{1}{a}, m_1^{(1)} = \frac{a+2}{a},$   
 $m_2^{(1)} = \frac{2a+3}{a}$ . 继而,  $\pi_0 = \frac{3}{2a+3}, \pi_1 = \frac{a}{2a+3}, \pi_2 =$   
 $\frac{a}{2a+3}$ . 特征值分别为  $0, 2 + \frac{a}{2} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{4}}, 2 + \frac{a}{2} +$   
 $\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{4}}$ .

文献[7, 23]证明了当  $N$  为吸收态时, 从  $0$  出发的吸收时的 Laplace 变换为

$$E_0 e^{-s\tau_N} = \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{\lambda_j}{s + \lambda_j},$$

其中  $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{N-1}$  是  $-Q$  的  $N$  个非零特征值(已知有正的实部). 特别地, 当这些特征值都是实数时, 从  $0$  出发的吸收时, 与  $N$  个独立的分别服从参数为  $\lambda_j$  指数分布的随机变量之和同分布, 即分布为这  $N$  个参数为  $\lambda_j$  指数分布的卷积. 由此易知,

$$E_0 \tau_N = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_j},$$

$$E_0 \tau_N^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_j^2} + \left( \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\lambda_j} \right)^2,$$

$$E_0 \tau_N^3 = 2 \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_j^3} + 3 \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_j^2} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\lambda_j} + \left( \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\lambda_j} \right)^3,$$

继而我们得到  $\text{Var}_0(\tau_N) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_j^2}$  和

$$\frac{1}{2}(E_0 \tau_N^3 - 3\text{Var}_0(\tau_N)E_0 \tau_N - (E_0 \tau_N)^3) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_j^3}.$$

因此, 结合定理 4 的结论得到

$$C_1 := E_0 \tau_N = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m_j^{(1)} = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{\text{Re}(\lambda_j)}{|\lambda_j|^2},$$

$$C_2 := \text{Var}_0(\tau_N) = 2 \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m_j^{(2)} - \left( \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m_j^{(1)} \right)^2 =$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{\text{Re}(\lambda_j)^2 - \text{Im}(\lambda_j)^2}{|\lambda_j|^4},$$

$$C_3 := \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m_j^{(3)} - 6 \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m_j^{(2)} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m_j^{(1)} + \right.$$

$$\left. 2 \left( \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m_j^{(1)} \right)^3 \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{\text{Re}(\lambda_j)^3 - 3\text{Re}(\lambda_j)\text{Im}(\lambda_j)^2}{|\lambda_j|^6}.$$

特别地, 当  $\lambda_j$  皆为实数时, 记  $\lambda_* = \min_{0 \leq j \leq N-1} \lambda_j$ , 则分别得到估计

$$\lambda_* \geq \frac{1}{C_1}, \quad \lambda_* \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_2}}, \quad \lambda_* \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{C_3}}. \quad (27)$$

类似地有

$$\left( \frac{|\lambda|^2}{\text{Re}(\lambda)} \right)_* := \min_{0 \leq j \leq N-1} \frac{|\lambda_j|^2}{\text{Re}(\lambda_j)} \geq \frac{1}{C_1},$$

$$\left( \frac{|\lambda|^2}{\sqrt{\text{Re}(\lambda)^2 - \text{Im}(\lambda)^2}} \right)_* :=$$

$$\min_{0 \leq j \leq N-1} \frac{|\lambda_j|^2}{\sqrt{\text{Re}(\lambda_j)^2 - \text{Im}(\lambda_j)^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_2}},$$

$$\left( \frac{|\lambda|^2}{\sqrt[3]{\text{Re}(\lambda)^3 - 3\text{Re}(\lambda)\text{Im}(\lambda)^2}} \right)_* :=$$

$$\min_{0 \leq j \leq N-1} \frac{|\lambda_j|^2}{\sqrt[3]{\text{Re}(\lambda_j)^3 - 3\text{Re}(\lambda_j)\text{Im}(\lambda_j)^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{C_3}}.$$

后两者要分别假定  $\text{Re}(\lambda_j) \geq |\text{Im}(\lambda_j)|, \text{Re}(\lambda_j) \geq \sqrt{3}|\text{Im}(\lambda_j)|$  皆成立.

例 2 考虑状态 3 为吸收态的单生  $Q$  矩阵

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

则  $m_0^{(1)} = 1, m_1^{(1)} = 1, m_2^{(1)} = \frac{5}{6}$ . 继而  $E_0 \tau_3 = \frac{17}{6}, E_1 \tau_3 =$   
 $\frac{11}{6}, E_2 \tau_3 = \frac{5}{6}$ . 由此计算得到  $m_0^{(2)} = \frac{17}{6}, m_1^{(2)} = \frac{7}{3}, m_2^{(2)}$   
 $= \frac{16}{9}$ . 故  $E_0 \tau_3^2 = \frac{125}{9}, \text{Var}_0(\tau_3) = \frac{211}{36}, E_1 \tau_3^2 = \frac{74}{9}, E_2 \tau_3^2$   
 $= \frac{32}{9}$ . 再由此计算得到  $m_0^{(3)} = \frac{125}{9}, m_1^{(3)} = \frac{199}{18}, m_2^{(3)} =$   
 $\frac{911}{108}$ . 因此,  $E_0 \tau_3^3 = \frac{3605}{36}, C_1 = \frac{17}{6}, C_2 = \frac{211}{36}, C_3 = \frac{1489}{108}$ .

非零特征值从小到大依次为  $5 - \sqrt{21}, 3, 5 + \sqrt{21}$ . 最小非零特征值  $\lambda_* \approx 0.4174$ . 按式(27)分别得到估计  $\lambda_* \geq 0.3529, \lambda_* \geq 0.4130, \lambda_* \geq 0.4170$ .

例 3 考虑状态 3 为吸收态的单生  $Q$  矩阵

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -\frac{67}{14} & \frac{25}{14} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

则  $m_0^{(1)} = 1, m_1^{(1)} = 1, m_2^{(1)} = \frac{14}{5}$ . 继而  $E_0 \tau_3 = \frac{24}{5},$   
 $E_1 \tau_3 = \frac{19}{5}, E_2 \tau_3 = \frac{14}{5}$ . 由此计算得到  $m_0^{(2)} = \frac{24}{5},$   
 $m_1^{(2)} = \frac{43}{10}, m_2^{(2)} = \frac{287}{25}$ . 故  $E_0 \tau_3^2 = \frac{1029}{25}, \text{Var}_0(\tau_3) =$   
 $\frac{453}{25}, E_1 \tau_3^2 = \frac{789}{25}, E_2 \tau_3^2 = \frac{574}{25}$ . 再由此计算得到  $m_0^{(3)}$   
 $= \frac{1029}{25}, m_1^{(3)} = \frac{909}{25}, m_2^{(3)} = \frac{12124}{125}$ . 因此,  $E_0 \tau_3^3 =$   
 $\frac{65442}{125}, C_1 = \frac{24}{5}, C_2 = \frac{453}{25}, C_3 = \frac{9501}{125}$ . 非零特征值  
 从小到大依次为  $\frac{22-3\sqrt{46}}{7}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{22+3\sqrt{46}}{7}$ . 最小非零特征值  $\lambda_* \approx 0.2361$ . 按式(27)分别得到估计  $\lambda_* \geq 0.2083, \lambda_* \geq 0.2340, \lambda_* \geq 0.2361$ .

例 4 考虑状态 3 为吸收态的单生 Q 矩阵

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

则  $m_0^{(1)} = 1, m_1^{(1)} = 1, m_2^{(1)} = \frac{4}{3}$ . 继而  $E_0\tau_3 = \frac{10}{3}, E_1\tau_3 = \frac{7}{3}, E_2\tau_3 = \frac{4}{3}$ . 由此计算得到  $m_0^{(2)} = \frac{10}{3}, m_1^{(2)} = \frac{17}{6}, m_2^{(2)} = \frac{31}{9}$ . 故  $E_0\tau_3^2 = \frac{173}{9}, \text{Var}_0(\tau_3) = \frac{73}{9}, E_1\tau_3^2 = \frac{113}{9}, E_2\tau_3^2 = \frac{62}{9}$ . 再由此计算得到  $m_0^{(3)} = \frac{173}{9}, m_1^{(3)} = \frac{143}{9}, m_2^{(3)} = \frac{521}{27}$ . 因此,  $E_0\tau_3^3 = \frac{1469}{9}, C_1 = \frac{10}{3}, C_2 = \frac{73}{9}, C_3 = \frac{1217}{54}$ . 非零特征值从小到大依次为  $3 - \sqrt{7}, 3, 3 + \sqrt{7}$ . 最小非零特征值  $\lambda_* \approx 0.3542$ . 按式(27)分别得到估计  $\lambda_* \geq 0.3, \lambda_* \geq 0.3511, \lambda_* \geq 0.3540$ .

例 5 考虑状态 3 为吸收态的单生 Q 矩阵

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

则  $m_0^{(1)} = 1, m_1^{(1)} = 1, m_2^{(1)} = \frac{3}{4}$ . 继而  $E_0\tau_3 = \frac{11}{4}, E_1\tau_3 = \frac{7}{4}, E_2\tau_3 = \frac{3}{4}$ . 由此计算得到  $m_0^{(2)} = \frac{11}{4}, m_1^{(2)} = \frac{9}{4}, m_2^{(2)} = \frac{23}{16}$ . 故  $E_0\tau_3^2 = \frac{103}{8}, \text{Var}_0(\tau_3) = \frac{85}{16}, E_1\tau_3^2 = \frac{59}{8}, E_2\tau_3^2 = \frac{23}{8}$ . 再由此计算得到  $m_0^{(3)} = \frac{103}{8}, m_1^{(3)} = \frac{81}{8}, m_2^{(3)} = \frac{207}{32}$ . 因此,  $E_0\tau_3^3 = \frac{2829}{32}, C_1 = \frac{11}{4}, C_2 = \frac{85}{16}, C_3 = \frac{761}{64}$ . 非零特征值从小到大依次为  $\frac{5 - \sqrt{17}}{2}, 4, \frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$ . 最小非零特征值  $\lambda_* \approx 0.4384$ . 按式(27)分别得到估计  $\lambda_* \geq 0.3636, \lambda_* \geq 0.4339, \lambda_* \geq 0.4381$ .

从以上 5 例可以看出, 当特征值全为实数时, 随着所用矩的阶数的增加, 最小非零特征值的下界估计越来越好(可以准确到小数点第 3 位). 遗憾的是, 我们还不知道如何判断特征值是否全为实数. 下个例子即为特征值不全为实数的情形.

例 6 考虑状态 3 为吸收态的单生 Q 矩阵

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

则  $m_0^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4}, m_1^{(1)} = \frac{5}{8}, m_2^{(1)} = \frac{15}{32}$ . 继而,  $E_0\tau_3 = \frac{43}{32}, E_1\tau_3 = \frac{35}{32}, E_2\tau_3 = \frac{15}{32}$ . 由此计算得到  $m_0^{(2)} = \frac{43}{128}, m_1^{(2)} = \frac{183}{256}, m_2^{(2)} = \frac{389}{1024}$ . 故  $E_0\tau_3^2 = \frac{1465}{512}, \text{Var}_0(\tau_3) = \frac{1081}{1024}, E_1\tau_3^2 = \frac{1121}{512}, E_2\tau_3^2 = \frac{389}{512}$ . 再由此计算得到  $m_0^{(3)} = \frac{1465}{2048}, m_1^{(3)} = \frac{5949}{4096}, m_2^{(3)} = \frac{11991}{16384}$ . 因此,  $E_0\tau_3^3 = \frac{142521}{16384}, C_1 = \frac{43}{32}, C_2 = \frac{1081}{1024}, C_3 = \frac{33043}{32768}$ . 非零特征值为  $1, \frac{11 - \sqrt{7}i}{2}, \frac{11 + \sqrt{7}i}{2}$ . 按式(27)分别得到估计  $(\frac{|\lambda|^2}{\text{Re}(\lambda)})_* = 1 \geq 0.7441, (\frac{|\lambda|^2}{\sqrt{\text{Re}(\lambda)^2 - \text{Im}(\lambda)^2}})_* = 1 \geq 0.9732, (\frac{|\lambda|^2}{\sqrt[3]{\text{Re}(\lambda)^3 - 3\text{Re}(\lambda)\text{Im}(\lambda)^2}})_* = 1 \geq 0.9972$ .

感谢与毛永华教授和张弛博士进行的有益讨论.

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## EXPRESSIONS ON MOMENTS OF HITTING TIME FOR SINGLE BIRTH PROCESS IN INFINITE AND FINITE SPACE

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**Abstract** The expressions are presented on  $n$  order moments for the first hitting time or returning time of single birth processes under regular condition and first hitting time of  $\infty$  for minimal single birth processes in irregular case respectively. In finite space, similar results and explicit expression of stationary distribution are obtained. Some examples are computed in details.

**Key words** single birth process; first hitting time; returning time; stationary distribution