

## Exercises for Stochastic Processes

### Tutorial exercises:

- T1. Show that an irreducible Markov chain on a countable state space with one recurrent state is recurrent (i.e. all its states are).
- T2. A stochastic process  $X$  is called **strictly stationary** if for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and all  $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$  the distribution of  $(X_{t_1+s}, \dots, X_{t_n+s})$  does not depend on  $s$ .  
Let  $X$  be a Markov chain on  $S$  with transition probability  $p_t(\cdot, \cdot)$  and starting distribution  $\pi$ . Show that  $X$  is strictly stationary if and only if  $\pi$  is invariant.
- T3. Let  $X$  be an irreducible and recurrent Markov chain. Show that every non-negative harmonic function for  $X$  is constant.
- T4. Let  $X$  be a Markov chain on a finite set  $S$  with transition probability  $p_t(\cdot, \cdot)$  and Q-matrix  $q(\cdot, \cdot)$ . Let  $\pi$  be a strictly positive measure on  $S$ . Show that  $\pi$  is reversible if and only if

$$\pi(x)q(x, y) = \pi(y)q(y, x) \quad \forall x, y \in S.$$

(N.B. this result also holds for countable  $S$ .)

### Homework exercises:

H1. Show that an irreducible Markov chain on a countable state space with one positive recurrent state is positive recurrent (i.e. all its states are).

H2. (a) Show that an irreducible recurrent Markov chain on a countable state space has an invariant (not necessarily normalizable) measure.

(b) Show that an irreducible Markov chain on a countable state space has an invariant distribution if and only if it is positive recurrent.

H3. Let  $p \in (0, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ . We consider the asymmetric random walk on  $\mathbb{Z}$  defined by the Q-matrix

$$q(x, x-1) = 1-p, \quad q(x, x) = -1, \quad q(x, x+1) = p, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

(a) Find two invariant measures for the above process such that both measures are not multiples of each other.

Hint: For the Poisson distribution we have the following estimate:

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{POI}(\lambda) \geq k) \leq \exp\left(-k \log\left(\frac{k}{\lambda e}\right) + \lambda\right).$$

(b) Is the asymmetric random walk on  $\mathbb{Z}$  transient or recurrent?

**Deadline:** Monday, 9.12.17