

# Applied Stochastic Processes

## Exercise sheet 4

### Quiz 4.1 [Quiz]

Let  $x, y \in S$ . For  $x \in S$ , we recall the definitions  $H_x = \min\{n \geq 1 : X_n = x\}$ ,

$$V_x = \sum_{k \geq 1} \mathbf{1}_{X_k=x}, \quad \text{and} \quad V_x^{(n)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{X_k=x}.$$

In addition, we define  $\widetilde{H}_x = \min\{n \geq 0 : X_n = x\}$ , and

$$\widetilde{V}_x = \sum_{k \geq 0} \mathbf{1}_{X_k=x}.$$

(a) Which of the following statements are correct?

1.  $|H_x - \widetilde{H}_x| \leq 1$  a.s.
2.  $\mathbf{P}_y[\widetilde{H}_x < \infty] = \mathbf{P}_y[H_x < \infty]$  for all  $x, y$ .
3.  $\mathbf{P}_y[\widetilde{H}_x < \infty] = \mathbf{P}_y[H_x < \infty]$  for all  $x \neq y$ .
4.  $\mathbf{E}_x[\widetilde{V}_x] = 1 + \mathbf{E}_x[V_x]$  for all  $x$ .
5.  $\widetilde{V}_x = V_x$   $\mathbb{P}_y$ -a.s for all  $x \neq y$ .

(b) Now let us fix  $x \neq y$ . Which of the following statements are correct?

1.  $\mathbf{E}_y[V_x] = \mathbf{P}_y[H_x < \infty] \cdot (1 + \mathbf{E}_x[V_x])$ .
2.  $\mathbf{E}_y[V_x^{(n)}] = \mathbf{E}_y[V_x^{(n+1)}]$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .
3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E}_y[V_x^{(n)}] = \mathbf{E}_y[V_x]$ .
4. It is possible that  $\mathbf{P}_x[V_x = \infty] = 1/2$ .
5. It is possible that  $\mathbf{P}_x[V_x = 2] = 1/8$ .

### Exercise 4.2 [Biased and reflected random walk]

Let  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ . We consider the biased random walk  $X$  on  $\mathbb{Z}$ , i.e. the Markov chain with state space  $\mathbb{Z}$  and transition probability given by

$$p_{x,x+1} = \alpha, \quad \text{and} \quad p_{x,x-1} = 1 - \alpha \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

(a) Let  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Show that  $x$  is recurrent if  $\alpha = 1/2$ .

*Reminder:* If  $Z_1, Z_2, \dots$  are iid uniform in  $\{-1, +1\}$  then there exists a constant  $c > 0$  such that  $\mathbb{P}(Z_1 + \dots + Z_{2n} = 0) \sim \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

(b) Let  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Show that  $x$  is transient if  $\alpha \neq 1/2$ .

*Hint:* Use the strong law of large numbers.

We now consider the reflected random walk  $Y$  on  $\mathbb{N}$ , i.e. the Markov chain with state space  $\mathbb{N}$  and transition probability given by  $p_{0,1} = 1$ ,

$$p_{x,x+1} = \alpha, \quad \text{and} \quad p_{x,x-1} = 1 - \alpha \quad \text{for } x \geq 1.$$

(c) Show that 0 is recurrent if  $\alpha \leq 1/2$ .

*Hint:* Construct a coupling with the biased random walk  $X$ .

(d) Show that 0 is positive recurrent if  $\alpha < 1/2$ .

(e) Show that 0 is transient if  $\alpha > 1/2$ .

As a direct consequence of the Classification of States Theorem (next week), it will follow that any state  $x$  is recurrent if and only if  $0 < \alpha \leq 1/2$ .

**Exercise 4.3 [SRW on a  $d$ -regular tree]**

Let  $d \geq 3$ . In this exercise, we consider the simple random walk  $X$  on the  $d$ -regular tree  $\mathbf{T}_d = (V, E)$ , i.e. the infinite tree with  $d$  edges at each vertex. This is the Markov chain with state space  $V$  and transition probability given by

$$p_{xy} = \frac{1}{d} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{x,y\} \in E}.$$

Show that every state  $x \in V$  is transient.

*Hint:* Under  $\mathbf{P}_x$ , consider the distance of  $X_n$  from the starting point  $x$ .

**Exercise 4.4 [Returning Markov Chain]**

Let  $\mu$  be a measure on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ . Consider the Markov Chain  $X$  with the following transition probability for  $x = (x_1, x_2)$  and  $y = (y_1, y_2)$ :

$$p_{xy} = \begin{cases} \mu(y), & \text{if } x_1 = x_2 = 0, \\ 1, & \text{if } x_2 \neq 0, x_1 = y_1 \text{ and } x_2 - \text{sign}(x_2) = y_2, \\ 1, & \text{if } x_2 = 0, x_1 \neq 0, x_2 = y_2 \text{ and } x_1 - \text{sign}(x_1) = y_1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In other words, from the state  $(0,0)$  the Markov Chain jumps according to  $\mu$ , and then it deterministically returns to the origin, first moving vertically and then horizontally.

(a) Prove that  $(0,0)$  is recurrent.

(b) Study the positive or null recurrence of  $(0,0)$ .

(c) Prove or disprove that the following are Markov Chains.

1.  $(\|X_n\|_\infty)_{n \geq 0}$ .
2.  $(\|X_n\|_1)_{n \geq 0}$ .
3.  $(\Pi_x(X_n))_{n \geq 0}$ . Here,  $\Pi_x(x, y) = x$ .

**Submission deadline:** 10:15, March 18.

Please submit your solutions online before the beginning of the lecture.

Further information is available on:

<https://metaphor.ethz.ch/x/2025/fs/401-3602-00L/>