

# Lecture 23

Note Title

3/8/2018

Q: Consider CTMC  $\{X(t): t \geq 0\}$  starting in state  $i$ .

①  $P(\geq 2 \text{ jumps by time } h) = \text{---} + o(h)$

②  $P(1 \text{ jump by time } h) = \text{---} + o(h)$

③  $P(0 \text{ jumps by time } h) = \text{---} + o(h)$

For proofs today, assume finite states. Results hold for  $\infty$  states.

Goal: Eqn for transition probs of CTMC.

$\{X(t): t \geq 0\}$

$$P_{ij}(t) = P(X(s+t)=j | X(s)=i) = P(X(t)=j | X(0)=i) = ?$$

Recall:  $X(t)$  characterized by:

•  $V_i =$  rate of transition from state  $i$   
(time to leave is  $\text{Exp}(V_i)$ )

•  $P_{ij} =$  prob that transition from  $i$  goes to  $j$

Write  $q_{ij} := V_i \cdot P_{ij} =$  rate of transition from  $i$  to  $j$ .

Note:  $\{q_{ij}\}$  contains all characterizing info, i.e., given  $\{q_{ij}\}$ , can calculate  $\{V_i\}$ ,  $\{P_{ij}\}$ . Indeed,

$$\sum_j q_{ij} = V_i \sum_j P_{ij} = V_i, \quad P_{ij} = \frac{q_{ij}}{V_i}.$$

Lemma (short time transitions)

(a)  $P_{ii}(h) = 1 - hV_i + o(h)$

(b)  $P_{ij}(h) = q_{ij}h + o(h)$  for  $i \neq j$ .

Pf: (a).

$$P_{ii}(h) = P(\text{no jumps}) + \cancel{P(\text{jump away and back})}^{o(h)}$$

$$= 1 - h v_i + o(h)$$

$$(b) P_{ij}(h) = P(\text{jump}) \cdot P_{ij} = (v_i h + o(h)) \cdot P_{ij} = q_{ij} \cdot h + o(h) \quad \checkmark$$

Chapman-Kolmogorov eqns:

$$P_{ij}(s+t) = P(X(s+t)=j | X(0)=i)$$

$$= \sum_k P(X(s+t)=j | X(s)=k, X(0)=i) \cdot P(X(s)=k | X(0)=i)$$

$$= \sum_k P(X(t)=j | X(0)=k) \cdot P(X(s)=k | X(0)=i)$$

$$P_{ij}(s+t) = \sum_k P_{ik}(s) \cdot P_{kj}(t)$$

Kolmogorov backward eqn:

$$P_{ij}(t+h) - P_{ij}(t) = \sum_k P_{ik}(h) \cdot P_{kj}(t) - P_{ij}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{k \neq i} \underbrace{P_{ik}(h)}_{q_{ik} \cdot h + o(h)} \cdot P_{kj}(t) - \underbrace{(1 - P_{ii}(h))}_{v_{ii} \cdot h + o(h)} \cdot P_{ij}(t)$$

$$\frac{P_{ij}(t+h) - P_{ij}(t)}{h} = \sum_{k \neq i} \frac{q_{ik} \cdot h + o(h)}{h} \cdot P_{kj}(t) - v_{ii} P_{ij}(t) + \frac{o(h)}{h}$$

Let  $h \rightarrow 0$ :

$$P'_{ij}(t) = \sum_{k \neq i} q_{ik} P_{kj}(t) - v_{ii} P_{ij}(t)$$