Theoremes hereboons K Maphopievés Siebikabies

Απο τον ερισφο ms εελ. ε, το βασικό χοροκπριστικό των Μαρκοβιανών διαδικασιών είναι όπ η μελοντική τους εξελίξη εξαρτάται απο πι κατά στα εν σπο οποία βρίσκονται στο παρόν κ' όχι απο το παρελθόν τους.

 $\{X_n\}_{n\geq 0} = M\Delta \iff P\{X_n \in A \mid X_{n-1} = x_{n-1}, \dots, X_0 = x_0\} = P\{X_n \in A \mid X_{n-1} = x_n\}_{n=1}, \dots, X_0 = x_0\} = P\{X_n \in A \mid X_{n-1} = x_n\}_{n=1}, \dots, X_0 = x_0\} = P\{X_n \in A \mid X_{n-1} = x_n\}_{n=1}, \dots, X_0 = x_0\} = P\{X_n \in A \mid X_{n-1} = x_n\}_{n=1}, \dots, X_0 = x_0\} = P\{X_n \in A \mid X_n\}_{n=1}, \dots, X_0 = x_0\}_{n=1}, \dots, X_0 = x$

Η πιθανότητα μετέβασης από πον κατάσταση χε στο συνολο κατο στόσσαν Α (το Α μπορεί να είναι κ' το μονοσούνολο τιχ $A = \{y\}$) είναι η' οπ έχει στόσμη πιθανότητα $P\{X_{n+1} \in A \mid X_n = x\} = P(n,z,A)$ μετάβασης Γάριε στι η ΜΔ είναι κ' χρονικά σμογενής εαν $P(n,z,A) = P(n-1,z,A) = \cdots = P(o,z,A)$

TapoSeyha: O andos ruxouos mepinatus uto Z. Eivae 410 Xipoviko objevis adugião Machov

Example of
$$Z_i^{iid}$$
 (=1 1), izi και $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + X_0$

$$X_0 \sim \pi(\cdot)$$
 1608 oraqua $X_n = \begin{cases} X_{n-1} + Z_n & n \geq 1 \\ X_0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$

$$X_0 \sim \pi(\cdot)$$
 1608 oraqua $X_n = \begin{cases} X_{n-1} + Z_n & n \geq 1 \\ X_0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$

(i)
$$P\{X_{nH} = y \mid X_{n} = x, X_{n-1} = x_{n-1}, \dots, X_{o} = x_{o}\} =$$

$$P\{X_{n} + z_{n} = y \mid X_{n} = x_{1}, \dots, X_{o} = z_{o}\} \stackrel{Markov}{=} P\{z_{n} = y - x\} =$$

$$= P\{X_{nH} = y \mid X_{n} = x\} \Rightarrow \{X_{n}\}_{n \geq o} = \alpha \lambda uoi \delta a \quad Markov$$

(II) Encyon to
$$Z_i$$
 Eiver 100 vola Exoupe
 $P\{Z_{n+1}=y-x\}=P\{Z_n=y-x\}=\dots=P\{Z_i=y-x\}$
 n' on

$$P\{X_{n+1}=y\mid X_{n}=x\}=P\{X_{n}=y\mid X_{n-1}=x\}=\dots=P\{X_{1}=y\mid X_{0}=x\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{X_{n}\}_{n\geq 0}=X_{n}=x\}$$

(iii) Fig The miderima peroposens enach
$$\frac{2}{x-1}$$
 at the source of the property of the prop

P{Xnth=y|Xn=x} K'Ear n adolica Eival xportka

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obogerns da éxoupre
P\{X_{n+k}=y \mid X_n=x\} = P\{X_{n+k-1}=y \mid X_{n-1}=x\} = \dots = P\{X_k=y \mid X_o=x\}
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Ποραδειγμα Να υπολογιστεί η πιθονόπτα μετάβασης 2^{hs} κ' 3^{ns} $\tau \circ J \circ \eta \circ J \circ \alpha$ $\tau \circ \chi$ $\eta \circ \chi$ η

82(412) = P{Xn+2=4|Xn=x}=P{Xn+1+2n+2=4|Xn=x}=

P { Xn+Zn+1+Zn+2=4 | Xn=x} = P { Zn+1+Zn+2=y-x} =

$$= \begin{cases} 8^{2} & -2=y-x \\ 2p8 & 0=y-x \\ p^{2} & 2=y-x \\ 0 & \alpha \not= 0 \end{cases}$$

 $= \begin{cases} g^{2} - 2 = y - x \\ 2pg & 0 = y - x \\ p^{2} & 2 = y - x \end{cases} P\{Z_{n+1} = -1, Z_{n+2} = -1\} = g^{2}$ $P(\{Z_{n+1} = -1, Z_{n+2} = 1\} \cup \{Z_{n+1} = 1, Z_{n+2} = -1\}) = 2pg$ $P\{Z_{n+1} = 1, Z_{n+2} = 1\} = p^{2}$ $Q = \chi Hou'$

n Morgan:
H n.D. herapaan Koom's rejens de ciral H niv. herapagn 1.

2-1 x+1 $p_{K}(y|x) = P\{X_{n+1k} = y | X_{n} = x\} = P\{\sum_{i=1}^{K} Z_{n+i} = y\}$ x-2 x x+2 Bin(0|K,p), -K+2=y-x Bin(m|K,p), -K+2m=y-x Bin(k|k,p), -K+2k=y-x $x \to x \to x$

 $P_{K}(y|x) = \begin{cases} Bin(m|x,p), & y=x-k+2m, & 0 \leq m \leq k \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{K}(y|x) = \begin{cases} Bin\left(\frac{Kf(y-x)}{2}|K_{1}P\right), & K+y-x = \alpha \neq nos \\ 0, & K+y-x = nepimos \end{cases}$$

$$(20.0)$$

Πρόταση: Για να χαρακτηρίσουψε ψια Μαρκοβιανή διαδι-NOGIOC {X,} tet aprovir of notocropies 295 to Fas

On exposoupe on nom's rafns korevofin' ms dedikacies Xpnoifismoinivas noravojes 2005 rojens.

$$F_{X_{t_{1}} - X_{t_{n}}}(x_{1/-1} x_{n}) = P\{X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{n}} \leq x_{n}\} =$$

$$= P\{X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{n-1}} \leq x_{n-1}\} P\{X_{t_{n}} \leq x_{n} | X_{t_{n-1}} \leq x_{n}\}$$

$$= P\{X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{n-1}} \leq x_{n-1}\} P\{X_{t_{n}} \leq x_{n} | X_{t_{n-1}} \leq x_{n}\}$$

$$= P\{X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{n-1}} \leq x_{n}\} P\{X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1}\} P\{X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{1}}\} P\{X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1/-1} X_{t_{1}}\} P\{X_{t_{1$$

Swicho

$$F_{X_{t_{1}}...,X_{t_{n-1}}}(x_{t_{1}...,x_{n-1}}) = P\{X_{t_{n-1}} \leq x_{n-1} \} X_{t_{n-2}} \leq x_{n-2} \} F_{X_{t_{1}}...,X_{t_{n-2}}}(x_{t_{1}...,x_{n-2}})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$F_{X_{t_{1}}}(X_{t_{2}}) = P\{X_{t_{2}} \leq x_{2} \} X_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} \} F_{X_{t_{1}}}(x_{2})$$

AVITIKA DIGTENTOS GIMU (20.1) noiprospie

$$F_{X_{t_{1}}...X_{t_{n}}}(x_{t_{1},...,x_{n}}) = F_{X_{t_{1}}...x_{t_{n}}}(x_{t_{1}}) \prod_{j=2}^{n} P\left\{X_{t_{j}} \leq z_{j} \mid X_{t_{j-1}} \leq x_{j-1}\right\}$$

AGNMEN AGISTE ON N TUDOVOMO O TUXAÑOS TIEPINATOS

VA FORASUPIGA FINV NOTOGTAGN AND MV DNOIO FENÍVAGE,

GESTATOROLGITAL SIA D=1/2

$$(20.0) \Rightarrow P_K(x|x) = \begin{cases} Bin(\frac{k}{2}|k|p), & K = \hat{\alpha}p\pi us \end{cases}$$

April Nomóv va freficionomicoufie TNV GUV/Gn $\frac{p}{2m}(2|2)$ $\frac{p}{2m}(a|2) = Bin(m|2m_1p) = {2m \choose m} \frac{m}{p} (1-p)^m$

Enatin of 600/645 $p_m(x|x)$ $\kappa' \log p_m(x|x)$ ϵ four fields $p = p^*$ de ϵ four.

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \log p_{2m}(z|x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left\{ \log \left(\frac{2m}{m}\right) + m \log(p) + m \log(1-p) \right\}$

$$= \frac{m}{p} - \frac{m}{1-p} \Rightarrow p^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

Erw

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial p^{2}}\log_{2m}(z|x) = -\frac{m}{p^{2}} - \frac{m}{(1-p)^{2}} < 0, \forall p \in (0,1)$$

I

AGMEN AIVETOCK N EA {Xt} LER LE

X = u cos(t) + v sm(t) onou u n'v tuxques peroplanses

- (i) Do pra gragnoia ourdinn pra va cival n [xt] statio_
- (ii) Do pro avoproia n' morn surdinn pra voc cival n

 {X} accenis crosifin (weak stationary) cival n The

 Un'V va cival acceptations pe ises Siacropés
- (i) $\mathbb{E}[X_t] = \mathbb{E}(u)\cos(t) + \mathbb{E}(v)\sin(t)$ $\text{Eav}\{X_t\} = \text{Grainfin} \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X_t] = \mu = \text{Grainfin}$ $t = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(u) = \mu$ $t = \pi/2 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(v) = \mu$ $t = \pi \Rightarrow -\mathbb{E}(u) = \mu$ $\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[x_t] = 0, \forall t$
- (ii) Ear $\{X_t\}_{t=0}^t = acdevois cross for all in (a) \} [E[X_t]_{t=0}^t = acdevois cross for all a [X_t]_{t=0}^t = acdevois cross for a [X_t]_{t=0}^t = acdevois cross for all a [X_t]_{t=0}^t = acdev$

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22
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$$\begin{array}{c}
t=0 \\
(21.3) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(u^2)\cos(\tau) + \mathbb{E}(uv)\sin(\tau) = \widetilde{g}(\tau) \\
+=\pi/2 \\
\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(uv)\sin(\tau+\pi) + \mathbb{E}(v^2)\sin(\tau+\pi/2) = \widetilde{g}(\tau)
\end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (\tau+\pi/2) = \widetilde{g}(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(u^2) - \mathbb{E}(v^2) = 0 \quad \text{(21.3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{G}(x_1, \chi_{1/2}) = \sigma \cos(\tau) = g(\tau)$$

$$\text{f(uv)} = 0 \quad \text{fnow } \mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(v^2) = \sigma^2$$

To moro pipos ms (ii) Eirou npoques.

AGRINGI AIVERDI MODILI X = CLOSCE) +V SINCE) alla aum'

MV Gopa Yrupijoulue on CIV i'd (-2 1) - Do'n

EXT Eivai accerus cracium alla oxi and cinn.

$$\mathbb{E}(u) = \mathbb{E}(v) = \frac{1}{3}(-2) + \frac{2}{3}(1) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(v^2) = \frac{1}{3}(-2)^2 + \frac{2}{3}(1)^2 = 2 = 6^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(v^2) = \frac{1}{3}(-2)^2 + \frac{2}{3}(1)^2 = 2 = 6^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(u^2) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(u^2) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(u^2) = \mathbb{E}(u^2) = 0$$

Ear $\{X_i\}$ = Stationary, fine avojneio Gurdnin de Giver f(x) = f(x), f(x) = f(x) = q f(x) =

AGKNON DIVERSIN IN IN $\{X_t\}_{t\geq 0}$, $X_t = A_0 + A_1 t + A_2 t^2$ o'nou $A_0, A_{11}A_2$ ave farmes tuxaies here planes he' $E[A_i] = 1$, $Var[A_i] = 1$ i = 0,1/2. No specious Toc $\mu(t)$, $Var[X_t]$ κ' g(t,s).

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[X_{t}\right] &= 1 + t + t^{2} \\ \text{Vor}[X_{t}] &= \text{Vor}[A_{0}] + \tilde{\epsilon} \text{Vor}[A_{1}] + t^{2} \text{Vor}[A_{2}] = 1 + \tilde{\epsilon}^{2} t^{2} \\ \text{Cov}(X_{t}, X_{t+\overline{\iota}}) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(A_{0} + A_{1} t + A_{2} t^{2}\right)\left(A_{0} + A_{1}(t+\overline{\iota}) + A_{2}(t+\overline{\iota})^{2}\right)\right] - \\ &- \left(1 + t + t^{2}\right)\left(1 + (t+\overline{\iota}) + (t+\overline{\iota})^{2}\right) \end{split}$$

= $\mathbb{E}(A_0^2) + \mathbb{E}(A_0A_1)(t+\tau) + \mathbb{E}(A_0A_2)(t+\tau)^2$ + $\mathbb{E}(A_0A_1)t + \mathbb{E}(A_1^2)t(t+\tau) + \mathbb{E}(A_1A_2)t(t+\tau)^2$ + $\mathbb{E}(A_0A_2)t^2 + \mathbb{E}(A_1A_2)t^2(t+\tau) + \mathbb{E}(A_2^2)t^2(t+\tau)^2$ - $(1+t+t^2)(1+(t+\tau)+(t+\tau)^2)$

 $= 2 + (t+\tau) + (t+\tau)^{2} + t + 2t(t+\tau) + t(t+\tau)^{2} + t^{2} + t^{2}(t+\tau) + 2t(t+\tau)^{2} - t^{2} + t^{2}(t+\tau) + 2t(t+\tau)^{2} - t^{2} + t^{2}(t+\tau)^{2} - t^{2}(t+\tau$

= $1 + t(t+\tau) + t^2(t+\tau)^2 = g(t,t+\tau) \neq \tilde{g}(\tau)$

AGNAGN: X = u+v+ 20, v id (0(0,1) {x, 3, 100

(i) $E[X_{t}] = \frac{1}{2}(1+6)$, $Cov(X_{t}, X_{s}) = \frac{1}{12}(1+65)$

(i) Déloupe va ppoûpe tou Murionter ens X 819 t20. Trogaris X = 4 ~ (10,1)

$$810 \quad t > 0 \quad \text{Exoughe} \quad \chi \stackrel{d}{=} X + y \quad \text{Oppou} \quad \chi \perp y \quad \begin{bmatrix} 23^2 \\ x & x & y & y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8^2 (x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) f(x-x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} U(x|c,1) U(x-x|c,t) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} U(x|c,1) U(x-x|c,t) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (c < x < t) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (c < x < t) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (c < x < t) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (c < x < t) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$E[X_{t}] = 0 \quad (Entity) E(u) = E(v) = 0)$$

$$E[X_{t}] = E(u^{2}) \cos^{2}(t) + 2E(uv) \cos(t) \sin(t) + E(v^{2}) \sin^{2}(t) = 2$$

$$E[X_{t}] = E[u^{3}] \cos^{3}(t) + 3E[u^{2}] \cos(t) \sin(t) + 2$$

+ 3 F[uv2] cos(6) Su2(4) + F[v3] Su3(6) E(4)E(V7=0

= -2 (cos (+) + sin (+)) = {X} + stationary.

AGKNGN DIVETOR N ED {Xt} tell MOU opijetou and the GxEGn = = A cos(++0) otrou A = 6700. $\theta \sim U(-\pi_1\pi)$. Aó $\{X_{\pm}\}=\alpha 6 \text{ de nos Gracifin}$.

 $\mathbb{E}\left[X_{t}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[A\cos(t+\theta)\right] = A\int\cos(t+v)(\ell(v)-\pi,\pi)dv$

 $=\frac{A}{2H}\int \cos(t+\vartheta)\,d\vartheta = \frac{A}{2\Pi}\left[\sin(t+\varphi)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{A}{2\Pi}\left[\sin(t+\pi)-\sin(t-\pi)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sin(t)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

> E[X]=0

 $Cov(\chi_{t}|\chi_{t+\tau}) = \mathbb{E}\left[\chi_{t}\chi_{t+\tau}\right] = A^{2}\mathbb{E}\left\{\omega s(t+\theta)\omega s(t+\tau+\theta)\right\}$ $= \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(2t+2) \cos(2t+2) dv = \frac{A^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \right\} dv = \frac{A^{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \cos(2t+2v) + \frac{A^{2}}$

 $+ \cos(\tau)$ $d\vartheta = \underbrace{A^2 \cos(\tau)} = \widetilde{\vartheta}(\tau)$

enou χ projuntous after in: $\cos(A)\cos(B) = \frac{e^{iA} + e^{iA} + e^{iB} + e^{iB}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{e^{i(A+B)} - i(A+B)}{2} + \frac{e^{i(A-B)} - i(A-B)}{2} \right\}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) \right]$

AGKNON DO 410, ZA {X, } LEO HE X = 70 MOU ÉYET EVEJEPMITES ROBBOUJENGAS EIVON MARKOBIAVN.

 $P\{X_{t_n} \leq y \mid X_{t_{n-1}} = x_1 X_{t_{n-2}} = x_{n-2}, X_{t_1} = x_1\} =$

 $= P\left\{ X_{t_{n-1}} - X_{t_{n-1}} \leq y - x \mid X_{t_{n-1}} - X_{t_{n-2}} = x - x_{n-2}, \dots, X_{t_{1}} - X_{0} = x_{1} - x_{0} \right\}$

= $P\{X_{t_n} - X_{t_{n-1}} \leq y - x\} = P\{X_{t_n} \leq y \mid X_{t_{n-1}} \leq x\}$

Ταροπόρηση (i) Στην προηγούμενη άσκηση $T = R_0^+ κ'$ ο χώρος κοταστός σεων ξ είναι συνεχής, σε συνεχή χρόνο.
Γενικά εχουμε ότι $P\{X_{t_n} \leq y \mid X_{t_{n-1}} = x\} = P(t_{n-1}, t_n, x_i y)$ δηλ. η αθροιστική τιθ. μετάβασης εξορτόται από τα $t_{n-1}, t_n, x_i y$. Εον όμως $P\{X_{t_n} \leq y \mid X_{t_{n-1}} = x\} = P(t_n t_{n-1}, x_i y)$ δηλ. δεν έχουμε εξόρποι από τα t_{n-1} κ' t_n αλλα μόνο από τη διαφορά $t_n t_{n-1}$ τότε λεμε ότι η Μαρκο-βιανή διαδικοδίο είναι χρονικό ομοχενής (η' όπ έχει

(ii) H evii stolyn tlukvotnite hete be sus otav $T = R_0^{\dagger} \quad \kappa' \quad S = \text{soveyn's} \quad \text{Sa sivea}$

6TOGIAM & Dp. 7110. HETOBOGNS).

$$P \{ y < X_{tn} \le y + dy \mid X_{tn-1} = x \} =$$

$$P \{ X_{tn} \le y + dy \mid X_{tn-1} = x \} - P \{ X_{tn} \le y \mid X_{tn-1} = x \} =$$

$$F_{X_{tn} \mid X_{tn-1}} (y + dy \mid x) - F_{X_{tn} \mid X_{tn-1}} (y \mid x) =$$

$$X_{tn} \mid X_{tn-1} \mid X_{tn-1} \mid x$$

Χρησιμοποιώντος την πυκνόπτα εε χρόνο t_{n-1} κ' την πυκνόπτα $μετάβεσης <math>ρ(t_n-t_{n-1},x_iy)$ μπορούμε να προσδίο-ρίδουμε την πυκνόπτα εε χρόνο t_n

$$\int_{X_{t_{n-1}}}^{Y_{t_{n}}} \int_{X_{t_{n-1}}}^{Y_{t_{n}}} \int_{X_{t_{n}}}^{X_{t_{n}}} \int_{X_{t_{n-1}}}^{X_{t_{n}}} \int_{X_{t_{n-1}}}^{X_{t$$

Ope H Slosikogiac Wiener {Wt} Eival n kirnen Brown (0 ope 6711 del 6) yla C=1. Evalloktika propositie va Sweonlie 70v efris opieto.

(i) Wo = 0 GE MIDONOMTO 1.

(ii) tw= Gradepo n avrictoixn w-Tipayharonoinen Eivai Euvexis Euven Tou to

(iii) $y_{10} + t_{0} = 0 < t_{1} < \dots < t_{n}$ $\exists x_{1} < w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} + dx_{1} / \dots / x_{n} < w_{t_{n}} \leq x_{n} + dx_{n} / w_{0} = 0$ = $P \left\{ x_{1} < w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} + dx_{1} \right\} P \left\{ x_{2} < w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{2} + dx_{2} / w_{t_{1}} = x_{1} \right\}$ $P \left\{ x_{1} < w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} + dx_{1} \right\} P \left\{ x_{2} < w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{2} + dx_{2} / w_{t_{1}} = x_{1} \right\}$ $P \left\{ x_{1} < w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} + dx_{1} / w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{2} + dx_{2} / w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} + dx_{1} / w_{t_{1}} = x_{1} \right\}$ $P \left\{ x_{1} < w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} + dx_{1} / w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{2} + dx_{2} / w_{t_{1}} \leq x_{1} + dx_{1} / w_{t_{1}$

The perinduction (i) H Stablished to Wiener Expensed be Tov Theoryoffers options aroung proposition for Thursonto free Theoryoffers options aroung proposition for Theoryoffers options for the Theory Morkov free Thursonto freeze for the proposition of the Thursonto freeze for the proposition of the Toursonto freeze for the proposition of the Tourson of

AGKNON Ear S<t κ' $f_{\kappa}(x) = N(x|0,s)$ AGITE ON n MUNVOMTO. HETEBBEENS p(t-s,x,y) Eival N(y|x,t-s)

Ano mr execon (25.1) $\alpha p \kappa q$ re seiforge on $f_{W_{t}}(y) = \int f_{W_{s}}(z) p(t-s, x, y) dx$ n' on

$$N(y|o,t) = \int_{R} N(x|o,s)N(y|x,t-s) dx$$

$$\int_{R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2s}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(4-s)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y-x)^{2}}{4-s}\right) dx : (27.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{s(t-s)}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{2^{2}}{s} + \frac{(y-x)^{2}}{t-s}\right]\right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{t}{S(t-s)} \left[x^2 - 2y \frac{s}{t} x + \frac{y^2 s^2}{t^2} + y^2 \frac{s}{t} - y^2 \frac{s}{t^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{t}{5(t-5)} \left(2 - \frac{5}{t} y \right)^2 + \frac{y^2}{t}$$

$$(27.1) \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{271 \sqrt{S(t-S)}} = \frac{y^2}{e^{2t}} \int \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(2-5y/t)^2}{S(t-5)/t}\right\}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi s(t-s)/t}}$$