

Exercice 2 du Modèle et Algorithmes Stochastiques

1. Sur l'événement, $\{X_n = x, X_{n+1} = x'\}$,

$$Y_n = \frac{(x+x')}{2} U_{n+1}, \text{ Ainsi, comme } U_{n+1} \text{ est indé-}$$

-pendant de X_n et X_{n+1} , on obtient :

$$\mathbb{P}(Y_n = y / X_n = x, X_{n+1} = x') = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{x+x'}{2} U_{n+1} = y\right).$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(x, x', y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } y = \frac{x+x'}{2} \\ 1-2\rho & \text{si } y = 0 \\ \rho & \text{si } y = -\frac{x+x'}{2} \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

2. Conditionnellement à X_n et X_{n+1} , Y_n dépend uni-
quement de U_{n+1} qui est indépendant de $Y_{0:n-1}$, d'où le
résultat. De manière plus explicite, on peut dériver ce
résultat en écrivant :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(Y_n = y, X_n = x, X_{n+1} = x', Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}) &= \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{x+x'}{2} U_{n+1} = y, X_n = x, X_{n+1} = x', Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}\right) \\ &= \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{x+x'}{2} U_{n+1} = y\right) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_n = x, X_{n+1} = x', Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(Y_n = y / X_n = x, X_{n+1} = x', Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

d'où le résultat (en conditionnant).

3. $\mathbb{P}(X_n = x / Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}) = \sum_{z \in E} \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_n = x, X_{n-1} = z, Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}{\mathbb{P}(Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}$

$$= \sum_{z \in E} \mathbb{P}(X_n = x / X_{n-1} = z, Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{P}(y_{0:i-1}, z)$$

Comme $V_i \leq n-2$, Y_i est fonction de X_i, X_{i+1} et U_{i+1} qui
est indépendant de la suite (X_n) , et que (X_n) est une chaîne de
Markov, on a :

$$\mathbb{P}(X_n = x / X_{n-1} = z, Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1}) = \mathbb{P}(X_n = x / X_{n-1} = z, Y_{n-1} = y_{n-1})$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X_n = x, X_{n-1} = z, Y_{n-1} = y_{n-1}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(Y_{n-1} = y_{n-1} / X_{n-1} = z, X_n = x) \cdot \mathbb{P}(z, x)}{\mathbb{P}(z, x)}$$

$$= \frac{Q(z, x, y_{n-1}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(z, x)}{\mathbb{P}(z, x)} = \sum_{x' \in E} \mathbb{P}(Y_{n-1} = y_{n-1} / X_{n-1} = z, X_n = x') \mathbb{P}(z, x')$$

Enfinement,
 $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{P}(y_{0:i-1}, x) = \sum_{z \in E} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{Q(z, x, y_{0:i-1}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(z, x)}{\mathbb{P}(z, x)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{P}(y_{0:i-1}, z)$.

4. $\mathbb{P}(Y_0 = y_0) = \sum_{x, x' \in E} \mathbb{P}(Y_0 = y_0, X_0 = x, X_1 = x')$

$$= \sum_{x, x' \in E} Q(x, x', y_0) \cdot \mathbb{P}(x, x') \cdot \nu(x)$$

Ainsi,
 $\prod_0(y_0, x) = \mathbb{P}(X_0 = x / Y_0 = y_0) = \frac{\sum_{x' \in E} Q(x, x', y_0) \cdot \mathbb{P}(x, x') \cdot \nu(x)}{\sum_{x_0, x' \in E} Q(x_0, x', y_0) \cdot \mathbb{P}(x_0, x') \cdot \nu(x_0)}$

$$5. \pi_n(y_{0:n}, x) = P(X_n = x | Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})$$

$$= \sum_{z \in \mathcal{E}} P(X_n = x, X_{n+1} = z, Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n}) \cdot \frac{1}{P(Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}$$

$$= \sum_{z \in \mathcal{E}} Q(x, z, y_n) \cdot \underbrace{P(X_{n+1} = z | X_n = x, Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}_{P(x, z)} \cdot \underbrace{P(X_n = x | Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}_{\pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, x)}$$

$$\frac{P(Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})}{P(Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n})}$$

$$\text{Zufällig, } P(Y_{0:n} = y_{0:n}) = \sum_{z', z \in \mathcal{E}} P(Y_n = y_n, X_n = z, X_{n+1} = z', Y_{0:n-1} = y_{0:n-1})$$

$$= \sum_{z', z \in \mathcal{E}} Q(z, z', y_n) \cdot P(z, z') \cdot \pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, z')$$

Im Zähler,

$$\sum_{z \in \mathcal{E}} Q(x, z, y_n) \cdot P(x, z) \cdot \pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, x)$$

$$\pi_n(y_{0:n}, x) = \frac{\sum_{z \in \mathcal{E}} Q(x, z, y_n) \cdot P(x, z) \cdot \pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, x)}{\sum_{z', z \in \mathcal{E}} Q(z', z, y_n) \cdot P(z', z) \cdot \pi_{n/n-1}(y_{0:n-1}, z')}$$