

~~THESE~~ DE CONVERGENCE
DE CHAINES DE MARKOV

GSC
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2016
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Rappel : $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A^k - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^T\|^{1/k} \Rightarrow \rho_2(A)$

"tout de convergence"

\rightarrow Mot $\{ |\lambda| : \lambda \text{ valeur propre de } A \text{ et } \lambda \neq 1 \}$

$\rightarrow \rho_2(A) < 1$ si A est irréductible et aperiodique

Ex 1 : lazy random walk sur graphe

$G = (V, E)$

graphe connexe.

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1/2 \cdot d_i & \text{si } (i,j) \in E \\ 1/2 & \text{si } i=j \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

d_i - degré de i

irréductible ✓
connexe ✓
aperiodique ✓
auto-stables ✓



Distribution stationnaire ?

$$\left(\pi_i = \frac{d_i}{2|E|} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto \sum_{i \in E} \pi_i A_{ij} &= \sum_{i \in E} \frac{d_i}{2|E|} A_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i: i \neq j \in E} \frac{d_i}{2|E|} \frac{1}{2d_i} + \frac{d_j}{2|E|} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{d_j}{4|E|} + \frac{d_j}{4|E|} = \frac{d_j}{2|E|} = \pi_j \end{aligned}$$

reversible :

$$\text{Cas 1: } \pi_i A_{ij} = \frac{d_i}{2|E|} \cdot \frac{1}{2d_i} = \frac{1}{4|E|}$$

$$\text{Cas 2: } \pi_j A_{ji} = \frac{1}{4|E|}$$

$$\text{Donc : } \langle Ax, y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} = \langle x, Ay \rangle_{\mathbb{R}}$$

pour tout x, y

où

$$\langle x, y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} = \sum_{i \in E} \pi_i x_i y_i$$

$\Rightarrow A$ symétrisable \Rightarrow toutes les v.p. sont réelles

$$\Rightarrow 1 > \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > -1$$

$$\rho_2 = \max\{|\lambda_2|, |\lambda_n|\}$$

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$$B = \frac{A - \frac{1}{2}I}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2A - I$$

est diagonalisable (et réversible)
avec valeurs propres,

$$\mu_i = 2\lambda_i - 1$$

$$-1 \leq \mu_i \leq 1 \text{ par tout } i$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \underbrace{2\lambda_n - 1}_{= \mu_n} \Rightarrow \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_2 = \max\{|\lambda_2|, |\lambda_n|\} = \lambda_2$$

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Soit $A_2 = \lambda_2 I$ avec $\|A_2\|_{\infty} = 1$
(et $\langle A_2, I \rangle_{\infty} = 0$)



$$\text{Lem.} \quad 1 - \tau_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} A_{ij} (z_i - z_j)^2$$

si A est réelle

(somme partie réelle $\sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij}$)

Dém.

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} A_{ij} (z_i - z_j)^2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} A_{ij} z_i^2}_{\text{①}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} A_{ij} z_j^2 -$$

$$- \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} A_{ij} z_i z_j$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} A_{ij} z_i^2 - \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} A_{ij} z_i z_j$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_i \alpha_{ii} z_i^2}_{= \|z\|_A^2} - \sum_i \alpha_{ii} z_i \underbrace{\sum_j A_{ij} z_j}_{= (Az)_i}$$

$$= 1 - \langle z, Az \rangle_A = 1 - \tau_2 \langle z, z \rangle_A^{k=1} = 1 - \tau_2 \quad \text{②}$$

Dans notre cas :

$\begin{matrix} 0702 \\ 3014 \\ \hline 3710 \end{matrix}$
 ss $\sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{R}} \sum_{i \neq j} \dots$

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4|E|} & \text{ss } z_i, z_j \in E \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} A_{ij} (z_i - z_j)^2$$

~~$$\frac{1}{8|E|} \sum_{i,j \in E} A_{ij} (z_i - z_j)^2$$~~

$$= \frac{1}{8|E|} \sum_{i,j \in E} (z_i - z_j)^2$$

~~$$\text{une structure } 1 \leq \frac{1}{8|E|} 2 \|z\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{4|E|}$$~~

autre structure :

\rightarrow il existe un $|z_i| \geq 1$

$$\rightarrow \text{ss } 1 \leq \|z\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{A_{ij}}_{\leq 1} |z_j|^2 \leq 1 \quad (1)$$

\rightarrow il existe

$$\rightarrow \text{sinon } \langle z, 1 \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \quad (2) \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \text{ exists } (z_a - z_b) \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (z_a - z_b)^2 \geq 1$$

$$\sim \sum_{i, j \in P} (z_i - z_j)^2 \geq$$

$$\sum_{\substack{i, j \in P \\ a \rightarrow b}} (z_i - z_j)^2 \neq$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{e(P)} \left(\sum_{i, j \in P} (z_i - z_j) \right)^2$$

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$$\geq \frac{1}{e(P)} (z_a - z_b)^2 \geq \frac{1}{e(P)} \geq \frac{1}{\text{diam}}$$

$$\sim 1 - \alpha_2 \geq \frac{1}{8 \cdot |E| \cdot \text{diam}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8|E| \cdot \text{diam}} \leq 1 - \alpha_2$$

~~$\frac{1}{8|E|}$~~ ~~$\frac{1}{8n^2}$~~

~~$\frac{1}{8}$~~

$$\frac{1 - \alpha_2}{8} \geq \frac{1}{8n^2} \Rightarrow 1 - \alpha_2 \geq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \beta_2 = \Omega\left(\frac{1}{n^2 \delta_{\text{min}}}\right) = \Omega(n^{-3})$$

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$$\boxed{1 - \beta_2 = \Omega(n^{-3})}$$

$$\text{et } \boxed{1 - \beta_2 = \Omega(n^{-3})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A^t - \mathbb{1}\| \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$t_{\text{mix}} = \text{msz} \left\{ t \mid \|A^t - \mathbb{1}\| \leq \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

Thm : Si A est ergodic, réversible,
alors

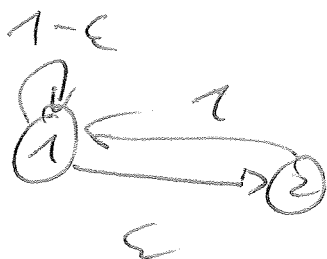
$$\frac{\beta_2}{1 - \beta_2} \cdot \log 2 \leq t_{\text{mix}} \leq \frac{1}{1 - \beta_2} \cdot \log\left(\frac{4}{\epsilon_{\text{msz}}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\text{mix}}(A) = O(n^3 \log n)$$

□

f_0 (propre) régulier, (α_n)

Ex 2:



$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\varepsilon & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_2 = 1 - \varepsilon$$

max

$\alpha = \min \{A_{ij} > 0\}$

très petit

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_i A_{ij} \\ & \underbrace{\quad} \underbrace{\quad} \\ & \underbrace{\sum \alpha_{min}}_{\geq \alpha} \underbrace{\quad}_{\geq \frac{1}{n}} \\ & \geq \alpha \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

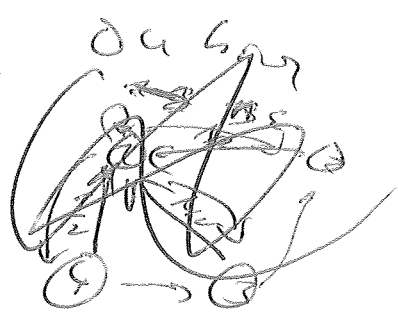
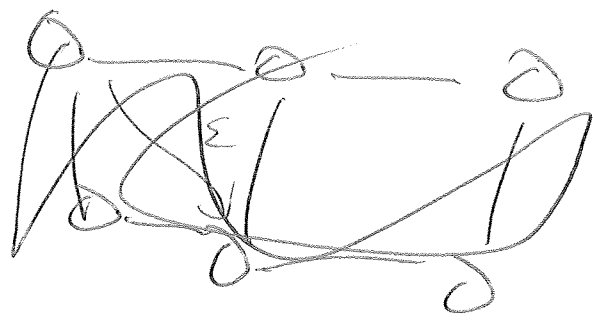
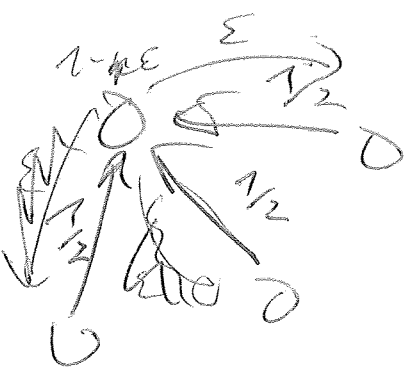


Ex 3:

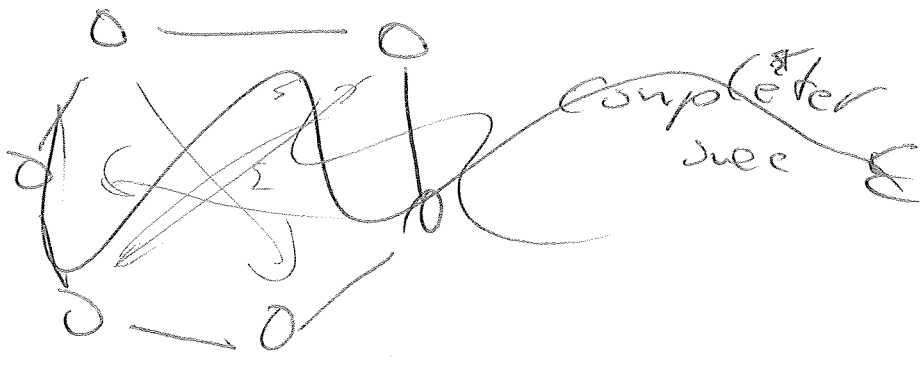
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ajouter un arc
(de poids ϵ quelque part)

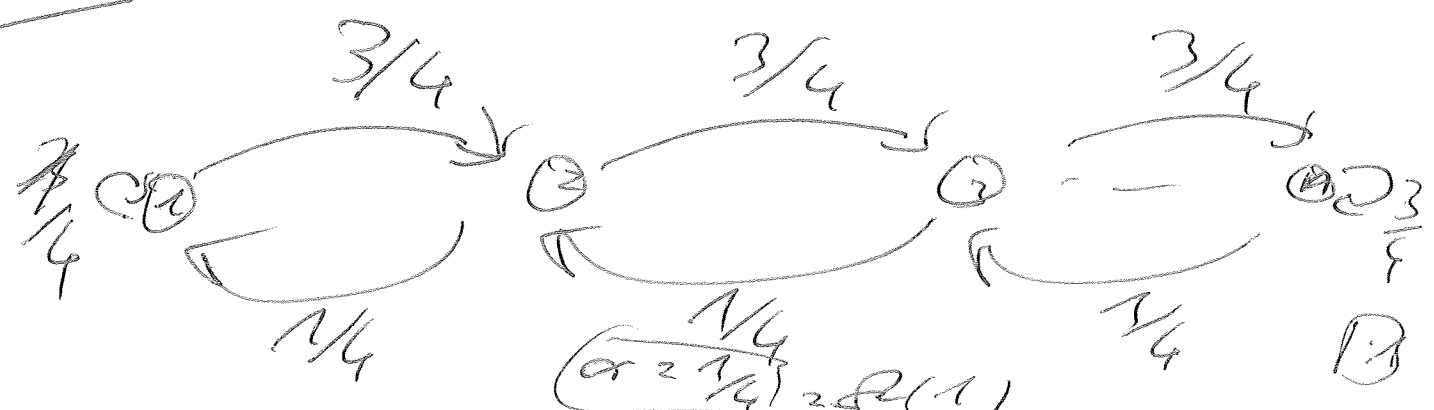
~~Soit une matrice de~~
~~Lesy pondre well~~



$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\quad \quad \quad = \frac{1}{2}$



Ex 4: naissance - mort

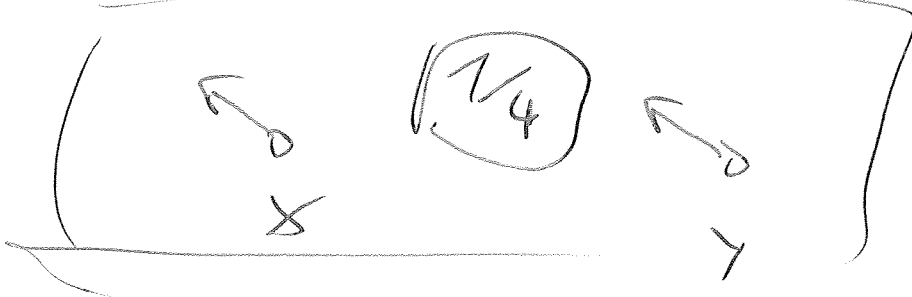
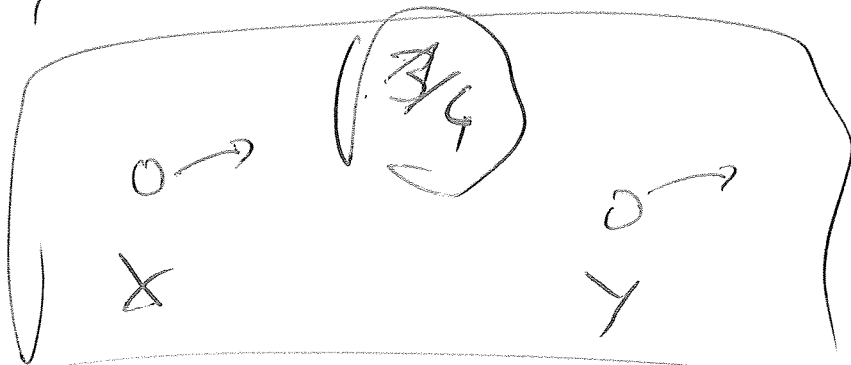


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Distribution Adversaire 1

$$\pi_i = \frac{2 \cdot 3^{i-1}}{3^n - 1}$$

$$\pi_{\min} = \pi_1 = \Theta\left(\frac{1}{3^n}\right)$$
$$a = \Theta(1)$$

Couplage 1



Thm (Anae), $t_{\text{mix}} \leq 4 \cdot t_{\text{couplage}}$

X

$$t_{\text{Cayley}} \leq \max_i \mathbb{E}_i \tau_n$$

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$$\leq \mathbb{E}_1 \tau_n$$

$$\mathbb{E}_1 \tau_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{E}_k \tau_{k+1} \quad \text{acc k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k = \mathbb{E}_k \tau_{k+1} &= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{E}_{k-1} \tau_{k+1}^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (\mathbb{E}_{k-1} \tau_k + \mathbb{E}_k \tau_{k+1}) \\ &= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} a_{k-1} + \frac{1}{4} a_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} a_k = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} a_{k-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a_k &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} a_{k-1} \\ \text{et } a_1 &= \frac{3}{4} \quad 4/3 \end{aligned}$$

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\Rightarrow α_k

$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^k}$

$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3-1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^k}$

\Rightarrow $t_{\text{couplage}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k =$

$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{3}{2} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^k}$

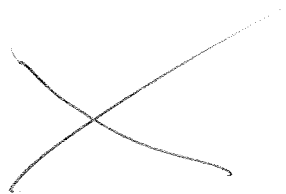
$O(n)$

$= O(n)$

$= O(n)$

\Rightarrow $[t_{\text{mix}} = O(n)]$

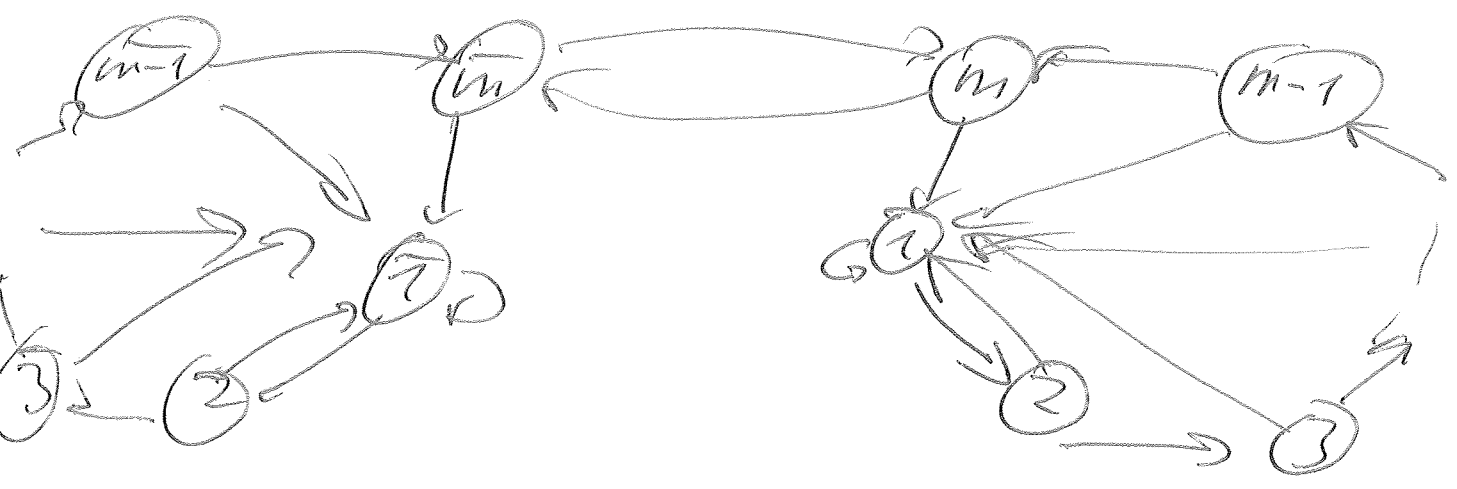
\Rightarrow $[S_2 = \Omega(n-1)]$ (même $O(1)$)



Ex 5 : Chung's example, mais
 un trou dans la
 preuve

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→ random walk on ~~an~~ undirected graph



2-régulier, $A_{ij} \in \{0, 1, 2\}$

$$\pi_i = \frac{1}{2^{i+1}} \quad \text{ss } i < m$$

$$\pi_m = \frac{1}{2^m}$$

Bohnenabr ratio :

$$\Phi_S(A) = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} \sum_{j \in S} \pi_i A_{ij}}{\pi(S)}$$

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$$\Phi(A) = \min_{\substack{S \\ \#(S) \leq \frac{1}{2}}} \Phi_S(A)$$

pour un exemple,

$$\#(S_1, \dots, m) = \#(\bar{1}, \dots, m) = \frac{1}{2}$$

et

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_S(A) &\geq \sqrt{\#(S)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(A) \leq \frac{1}{2^m}$$

Thm : $\left(\Phi_{\max}(A) \geq \frac{1}{4\Phi(A)} \right)$
 si A est épaisse

Dém : Soit $\Phi(A) = \Phi_S(A)$
 avec $\#(S) \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Posons $z_j = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\#(S)} & \text{si } j \in S \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

ll est

$$\|z \cdot A - z\|_{TV} =$$

$$= \left| \sum_{j \in S} \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

$\|z \cdot A - z\|_{TV}^2$
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 $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in S} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in S} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in S} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in S} \left| \sum_{i \in S} \frac{w_i A_{ij}}{w(S)} - \frac{w_j [j \in S]}{w(S)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in S} \sum_{i \in S} \frac{w_i A_{ij}}{w(S)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in S} \left| \frac{w_j}{w(S)} - \sum_{i \in S} \frac{w_i A_{ij}}{w(S)} \right|$$

$< \Phi(A)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Phi(A) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in S} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{w_i A_{ij}}{w(S)} - \sum_{i \in S} \frac{w_i A_{ij}}{w(S)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Phi(A) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(A) = \Phi(A)$$

$$\sum_{i \in S} \sum_{j \in S} w_i A_{ij} = \sum_{i \in S} \left(\sum_j w_i A_{ij} \right) = (w(S) =) \sum_h w_h A_{hi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|zA^{k+1} - zA^k\|_{TV} \leq \Phi(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|zA^k - z\|_{TV} \leq k \cdot \Phi(A)$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \|zA^k - z\|_{TV} \leq k \cdot \Phi(A)$$

$$\leq \|z\|_{TV}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} &\leq \|z - \bar{z}\|_{TV} \leq k \cdot \Phi(A) \\ &\leq \|zA^k - z\|_{TV} + \|zA^k - \bar{z}\|_{TV} \\ &\leq k \cdot \Phi(A) + \|zA^k - \bar{z}\|_{TV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq k_{\max} \cdot \Phi(A) + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{\max} \geq \frac{\Phi(A)}{4} \quad k_{\max} \geq \frac{1}{4\Phi(A)}$$

donc autre exemple 1

$$\Rightarrow f_{mix} \geq \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2^{-m}} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2^{m-2}}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow 1 - f_2 = \Omega(2^{-m})$$

retour à l'Ex 4 1

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\pi}_n &= \frac{2 \cdot 3^{n-1}}{3^n - 1} = \frac{2}{3} \underbrace{\frac{3^{n-1}}{3^{n-1} - \frac{1}{3}}}_{\geq 1} \\ &\geq \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\pi}(S) \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow n \neq 5$$

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$$\Phi_S(A) = \sum_{i \in S} \pi_i \left(\frac{1}{4} [i-1 \notin S] + \frac{3}{4} [i+1 \in S] \right)$$

$$\pi(S)$$

\Rightarrow Iervent plus redst
 ss S n'e pas de trous.

aussi, $1 \in S$ (pose $S' = \{1, \dots, k\}$)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = \{1, \dots, k\}}$$

$$\Phi_S(A) = \frac{\frac{2 \cdot 3^{k-1}}{3^{k-1} - 1} - \frac{3}{4}}{3^{k-1} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \frac{2 \cdot 3^{k-1}}{3^k - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{3^k}{3^k - 1} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\Phi(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Phi(A)^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Thus, $\frac{\Phi(A)^2}{2} \leq 1 - \Phi(A) \leq 2 \cdot \Phi(A)$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \Phi_2(A) \geq \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

Thus $f_{msx} = O\left(\frac{1}{1 - \Phi_2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\Phi_{msx}}\right)\right)$
 $= O(n)$

