Continuous Time Markov Chains And Applications A Two Time Scale Approach Stochastic Modelling And Applied Probability

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A Singular Perturbation Approach Springer Science & Business Media
Papers presented at a workshop held January 1990 (location unspecified) cover just about all aspects of solving Markov models numerically. There are papers on matrix generation techniques and generalized stochastic Petri nets; the computation of stationary distributions, including aggregation/disagg
Markov Chains Springer Science & Business Media
Continuous time parameter Markov chains have been useful for modeling various random phenomena occurring in queueing theory, genetics, demography, epidemiology, and competing populations. This is the first book about those aspects of the theory of continuous time Markov chains which are useful in applications to such areas. It studies continuous time Markov chains through the transition function and corresponding q-matrix, rather than sample paths. An extensive discussion of birth and death processes, including the Stieltjes moment problem, and the Karlin-McGregor method of solution of the birth and death processes and multidimensional population processes is included, and there is an extensive bibliography. Virtually all of this material is appearing in book form for the first time.
A First Course in Stochastic Models Springer Science & Business Media
Using a singular perturbation approach, this is a systematic treatment of those systems that naturally arise in queuing theory, control and optimisation, and manufacturing, gathering a number of ideas which were previously scattered throughout the literature. The book presents results on asymptotic expansions of the corresponding probability distributions, functional occupation measures, exponential upper bounds, and asymptotic normality. To bridge the gap between theory and applications, a large portion of the book is devoted to various applications, thus reducing the dimensionality for problems under Markovian disturbances and providing tools for dealing with large-scale and complex real-world situations. Much of this stems from the authors'recent research, presenting results which have not appeared elsewhere. An important reference for researchers in applied mathematics, probability and stochastic processes, operations research, control theory, and optimisation.
Introduction to Probability Models Springer
Three coherent parts form the material covered in this text, portions of which have not been widely covered in traditional textbooks. In this coverage the reader is quickly introduced to several different topics enriched with 175 exercises which focus on real-world problems. Exercises range from the classics of probability theory to more exotic research-oriented problems based on numerical simulations. Intended for graduate students in mathematics and applied sciences, the text provides the tools and training needed to write and use programs for research purposes. The first part of the text begins with a brief review of measure theory and revisits the main concepts of probability theory, from random variables to the standard limit theorems. The second part covers traditional material on stochastic processes, including martingales, discrete-time Markov chains, Poisson processes,

and continuous-time Markov chains. The theory developed is illustrated by a variety of examples surrounding applications such as the gambler's ruin chain, branching processes, symmetric random walks, and queueing systems. The third, more research-oriented part of the text, discusses special stochastic processes of interest in physics, biology, and sociology. Additional emphasis is placed on minimal models that have been used historically to develop new mathematical techniques in the field of stochastic processes: the logistic growth process, the Wright –Fisher model, Kingman's coalescent, percolation models, the contact process, and the voter model. Further treatment of the material explains how these special processes are connected to each other from a modeling perspective as well as their simulation capabilities in C and MatlabTM.
A Course in Stochastic Processes World Scientific
Kronecker products are used to define the underlying Markov chain (MC) in various modeling formalisms, including compositional Markovian models, hierarchical Markovian models, and stochastic process algebras. The motivation behind using a Kronecker structured representation rather than a flat one is to alleviate the storage requirements associated with the MC. With this approach, systems that are an order of magnitude larger can be analyzed on the same platform. The developments in the solution of such MCs are reviewed from an algebraic point of view and possible areas for further research are indicated with an emphasis on preprocessing using reordering, grouping, and lumping and numerical analysis using block iterative, preconditioned projection, multilevel, decompositional, and matrix analytic methods. Case studies from closed queueing networks and stochastic chemical kinetics are provided to motivate decompositional and matrix analytic methods, respectively.
Stochastic Modeling Springer Nature
Learn about the techniques used for evaluating the reliability and availability of engineered systems with this comprehensive guide.
Understanding Markov Chains Springer
For students in pure and applied probability; lots of applications, fairly self-contained.
Discrete Time Methods for Simulating Continuous Time Markov Chains Cambridge University Press
This book concerns continuous-time controlled Markov chains, also known as continuous-time Markov decision processes. They form a class of stochastic control problems in which a single decision-maker wishes to optimize a given objective function. This book is also concerned with Markov games, where two decision-makers (or players) try to optimize their own objective function. Both decision-making processes appear in a large number of applications in economics, operations research, engineering, and computer science, among other areas. An extensive, self-contained, up-to-date analysis of basic optimality criteria (such as discounted and average reward), and advanced optimality criteria (e.g., bias, overtaking, sensitive discount, and Blackwell optimality) is presented. A particular emphasis is made on the application of the results herein: algorithmic and computational issues are discussed, and applications to population models and epidemic processes are shown. This book is addressed to students and researchers in the fields of stochastic control and stochastic games. Moreover, it could be of interest also to undergraduate and beginning graduate students because the reader is not supposed to have a high mathematical background: a working knowledge of calculus, linear algebra, probability, and continuous-time Markov chains should suffice to understand the contents of the book.
9th International Conference Baton Rouge, LA, USA, May 25-27, 2009 Proceedings, Part II World Scientific
Provides an introduction to basic structures of probabilitywith a view towards applications in information technology A First Course in Probability and Markov Chains presentsan introduction to the basic elements in probability and focuses ontwo main areas. The first part explores notions and structures inprobability, including combinatorics, probability measures,probability distributions, conditional probability,inclusion-exclusion formulas, random variables, dispersion indexes,independent random variables as well as weak and strong laws oflarge numbers and central limit theorem. In the second part of thebook, focus is given to Discrete Time Discrete Markov Chains whichis addressed together with an introduction to Poisson processes andContinuous Time Discrete Markov Chains. This book also looks atmaking use of measure theory notations that unify all thepresentation, in particular avoiding the separate treatment ofcontinuous and discrete distributions. A First Course in Probability and Markov Chains: Presents the basic elements of probability. Explores elementary probability with combinatorics, uniformprobability, the inclusion-exclusion principle, independence andconvergence of random variables. Features applications of Law of Large Numbers. Introduces Bernoulli and Poisson processes as well as discreteand continuous time Markov Chains with discrete states. Includes illustrations and examples throughout, along withsolutions to problems featured in this book. The authors present a unified and comprehensive overview ofprobability and Markov Chains aimed at educating engineers workingwith probability and statistics as well as advanced undergraduatestudents in sciences and engineering with a basic background inmathematical analysis and linear algebra.
Continuous-Time Markov Jump Linear Systems Springer
This text is an Elementary Introduction to Stochastic Processes in discrete and continuous time with an initiation of the statistical inference. The material is standard and classical for a first course in Stochastic Processes at the senior/graduate level (lessons 1-12). To provide students with a view of statistics of stochastic processes, three lessons (13-15) were added. These lessons can be either optional or serve as an introduction to statistical inference with dependent observations. Several points of this text need to be elaborated, (1) The pedagogy is somewhat obvious. Since this text is designed for a one semester course, each lesson can be covered in one week or so. Having in mind a mixed audience of students from different departments (Math ematics, Statistics, Economics, Engineering, etc.) we have presented the material in each lesson in the most simple way, with emphasis on moti vation of concepts, aspects of applications and computational procedures. Basically, we try to explain to beginners questions such as "What is the topic in this lesson?" "Why this topic?", "How to study this topic math ematically?". The exercises at the end of each lesson will deepen the stu dents' understanding of the material, and test their ability to carry out basic computations. Exercises with an asterisk are optional (difficult) and might not be suitable for homework, but should provide food for thought.
Engineering Approaches to Systems and Synthetic Biology Springer Science & Business Media
This book is an introduction to the modern approach to the theory of Markov chains. The main goal of this approach is to determine the rate of convergence of a Markov chain to the stationary distribution as a function of the size and geometry of the state space. The authors develop the key tools for estimating convergence times, including coupling, strong stationary times, and spectral methods. Whenever possible, probabilistic methods are emphasized. The book includes many examples and provides brief introductions to some central models of statistical mechanics. Also provided are accounts of random walks on networks, including hitting and cover times, and analyses of several methods of shuffling cards. As a prerequisite, the authors assume a modest understanding of probability theory and linear algebra at an undergraduate level. Markov Chains and Mixing Times is meant to bring the excitement of this active area of research to a wide audience.
Markov Chains American Mathematical Soc.
"Constructive Computation in Stochastic Models with Applications: The RG-Factorizations" provides a unified, constructive and algorithmic framework for numerical computation of many practical stochastic systems. It summarizes recent important advances in computational study of stochastic models from several crucial directions, such as stationary computation, transient solution, asymptotic analysis, reward processes, decision processes, sensitivity analysis as well as game theory. Graduate students, researchers and practicing engineers in the field of operations research, management sciences, applied probability, computer networks, manufacturing systems, transportation systems, insurance and finance, risk management and biological sciences will find this book valuable. Dr. Quan-Lin Li is an Associate Professor at the Department of Industrial Engineering of Tsinghua University, China.
Continuous-Time Markov Chains and Applications John Wiley & Sons
The use of stochastic models in computer science is wide spread, for instance in performance modeling, analysis of randomized algorithms and communication protocols which form the structure of the Internet. Stochastic model checking is an important field in stochastic analysis. It has rapidly gained popularity, due to its powerful and systematic methods to model and analyze stochastic systems. This book presents 7 tutorial lectures given by leading scientists at the ROCKS Autumn School on Stochastic Model Checking, held in Vahrn, Italy, in October 2012. The 7 chapters of this tutorial went through two rounds of reviewing and improvement and are summarizing the state-of-the-art in the field, centered around the tree areas of stochastic models, abstraction techniques and stochastic model checking.
Markov Processes for Stochastic Modeling Cambridge University Press
The theory of Markov chains, although a special case of Markov processes, is here developed for its own sake and presented on its own merits. In general, the hypothesis of a denumerable state space, which is the defining hypothesis of what we call a "chain" here, generates more clear-cut questions and demands more precise and definitive an swers. For example, the principal limit theorem (§§ 1. 6, II. 10), still the object of research for general Markov processes, is here in its neat final form; and the strong Markov property (§ 11. 9) is here always applicable. While probability theory has advanced far enough that a degree of sophistication is needed even in the limited context of this book, it is still possible here to keep the proportion of definitions to theorems relatively low. . From the standpoint of the general theory of stochastic processes, a continuous parameter Markov chain appears to be the first essentially discontinuous process that has been studied in some detail. It is common that the sample functions of such a chain have discontinuities worse than jumps, and these baser discontinuities play a central role in the theory, of which the mystery remains to be completely unraveled. In this connection the basic concepts of separability and measurability, which are usually applied only at an early stage of the discussion to establish a certain smoothness of the sample functions, are here applied constantly as indispensable tools.
8th International Conference, CAV '96, New Brunswick, NJ, USA, July 31 - August 3, 1996. Proceedings Springer Science & Business Media
This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Computer Aided Verification, CAV '96, held in New Brunswick, NJ, USA, in July/August 1996 as part of the FLoC '96 federated conference. The volume presents 32 revised full research contributions selected from a total of 93 submissions; also included are 20 carefully selected descriptions of tools and case studies. The set of papers reports the state-of-the-art of the theory and practice of computer assisted formal analysis methods for software and hardware systems; a certain emphasis is placed on verification tools and the algorithms and techniques that are needed for their implementation.
Poverty Dynamics John Wiley & Sons
The regenerative method for analyzing simulations of positive recurrent, continuous time Markov chains yields confidence intervals for parameters associated with the stationary distribution of the Markov chain. In this paper two methods are developed which permit the simulator to simulate discrete time Markov chains and still produce confidence intervals for the original continuous time Markov chain. These methods are computationally more efficient in that exponential holding times need not be generated. Furthermore, one of the methods is also statistically more efficient in that it leads to a smaller 'variance' constant in the resulting confidence interval.
Computational Science ICCS 2009 John Wiley and Sons
This open access book shows how to use sensitivity analysis in demography. It presents new methods for individuals, cohorts, and populations, with applications to humans, other animals, and plants. The analyses are based on matrix formulations of age-classified, stage-classified, and multistate population models. Methods are presented for linear and nonlinear, deterministic and stochastic, and time-invariant and time-varying cases. Readers will discover results on the sensitivity of statistics of longevity, life disparity, occupancy times, the net reproductive rate, and statistics of Markov chain models in demography. They will also see applications of sensitivity analysis to population growth rates, stable population structures, reproductive value, equilibria under immigration and nonlinearity, and population cycles. Individual stochasticity is a theme throughout, with a focus that goes beyond expected values to include variances in demographic outcomes. The calculations are easily and accurately implemented in matrix-oriented programming languages such as Matlab or R. Sensitivity analysis will help readers create models to predict the effect of future changes, to evaluate policy effects, and to identify possible evolutionary responses to the environment. Complete with many examples of the application, the book will be of interest to researchers and graduate students in human demography and population biology. The material will also appeal to those in mathematical biology and applied mathematics.
Markov Chains Springer Science & Business Media
Markov processes are processes that have limited memory. In particular, their dependence on the past is only through the previous state. They are used to model the behavior of many systems including communications systems, transportation networks, image segmentation and analysis, biological systems and DNA sequence analysis, random atomic motion and diffusion in physics, social mobility, population studies, epidemiology,

animal and insect migration, queueing systems, resource management, dams, financial engineering, actuarial science, and decision systems. Covering a wide range of areas of application of Markov processes, this second edition is revised to highlight the most important aspects as well as the most recent trends and applications of Markov processes. The author spent over 16 years in the industry before returning to academia, and he has applied many of the principles covered in this book in multiple research projects. Therefore, this is an applications-oriented book that also includes enough theory to provide a solid ground in the subject for the reader. Presents both the theory and applications of the different aspects of Markov processes Includes numerous solved examples as well as detailed diagrams that make it easier to understand the principle being presented Discusses different applications of hidden Markov models, such as DNA sequence analysis and speech analysis.

Examples and Applications American Mathematical Soc.

Markov chains are a fundamental class of stochastic processes.They are widely used to solve problems in a large number of domainssuch as operational research, computer science, communicationnetworks and manufacturing systems. The success of Markov chains ismainly due to their simplicity of use, the large number ofavailable theoretical results and the quality of algorithmsdeveloped for the numerical evaluation of many metrics ofinterest. The author presents the theory of both discrete-time andcontinuous-time homogeneous Markov chains. He carefully examinesthe explosion phenomenon, the Kolmogorov equations, the convergenceto equilibrium and the passage time distributions to a state and toa subset of states. These results are applied to birth-and-deathprocesses. He then proposes a detailed study of the uniformizationtechnique by means of Banach algebra. This technique is used forthe transient analysis of several queuing systems. Contents 1. Discrete-Time Markov Chains 2. Continuous-Time Markov Chains 3. Birth-and-Death Processes 4. Uniformization 5. Queues About the Authors Bruno Sericola is a Senior Research Scientist at Inria Rennes– Bretagne Atlantique in France. His main research activityis in performance evaluation of computer and communication systems,dependability analysis of fault-tolerant systems and stochasticmodels.

Sensitivity Analysis: Matrix Methods in Demography and Ecology John Wiley & Sons

This book gives a systematic treatment of singularly perturbed systems that naturally arise in control and optimization, queueing networks, manufacturing systems, and financial engineering. It presents results on asymptotic expansions of solutions of Komogorov forward and backward equations, properties of functional occupation measures, exponential upper bounds, and functional limit results for Markov chains with weak and strong interactions. To bridge the gap between theory and applications, a large portion of the book is devoted to applications in controlled dynamic systems, production planning, and numerical methods for controlled Markovian systems with large-scale and complex structures in the real-world problems. This second edition has been updated throughout and includes two new chapters on asymptotic expansions of solutions for backward equations and hybrid LQG problems. The chapters on analytic and probabilistic properties of two-time-scale Markov chains have been almost completely rewritten and the notation has been streamlined and simplified. This book is written for applied mathematicians, engineers, operations researchers, and applied scientists. Selected material from the book can also be used for a one semester advanced graduate-level course in applied probability and stochastic processes.