## PROBABILISTIC METHODS IN MARKOV CHAINS

## K. L. CHUNG SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

## 1. Introduction

To avoid constant repetition of qualifying phrases, we agree on the following notation, terminology, and conventions, unless otherwise specified.

I is a denumerable set of indices. The letters i, j, k, and l, with or without subscript, denote elements of I.

 $\overline{I} = I \cup \{\infty\}$  is the one-point compactification of I considered as an isolated set of real numbers;  $\infty > i$ .

**N** is the set of nonnegative integers used as ordinals. The letters  $\nu$  and n denote elements of **N**.

 $T = [0, \infty)$ ;  $T^0 = (0, \infty)$ . The letters s, t and u, with or without subscript, denote elements of  $T^0$ .

A statement or formula involving an unspecified element of  $\mathbf{I}$  or  $\mathbf{T}^0$  is meant to stand for every such element.

A sequence like  $\{f_i\}$  is indexed by **I**; a matrix like  $(p_{ij})$  is indexed by **I**  $\times$  **I**; a sum like  $\sum_i$  is over **I**.

A function is real and finite valued. A function defined on  $T^0$  and having a right hand limit at zero is thereby extended to T; if in addition it is continuous in  $T^0$  it is said to be continuous in T.

A (standard) transition matrix is a matrix  $(p_{ij})$  of functions on  $\mathbf{T}^0$  satisfying the following conditions:

$$(1.1) p_{ij}(t) \ge 0,$$

(1.2) 
$$\sum_{j} p_{ij}(t) p_{jk}(s) = p_{ik}(t+s),$$

$$\lim_{t \downarrow 0} p_{ii}(t) = 1,$$

$$\sum_{j} p_{ij}(t) = 1.$$

A (temporally) homogeneous Markov chain, or a Markov chain with stationary transition probabilities, associated with I and  $(p_{ij})$ , is a stochastic process  $\{x_i\}$ ,  $t \in \mathbf{T}$  or  $t \in \mathbf{T}^0$ , on the probability triple  $(\Omega, \mathfrak{F}, \mathbf{P})$ , with the generic sample point  $\omega$ , having the following properties:

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