

Large Deviations and Slowdown Asymptotics of Excited Random Walks

Jonathon Peterson

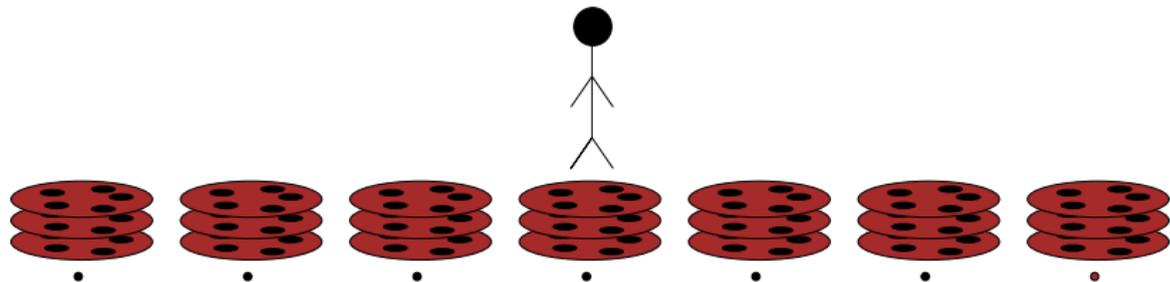
Department of Mathematics
Purdue University

September 4, 2012

Excited (Cookie) Random Walks

(M, p) **Cookie Random Walk**

Initially M cookies at each site.

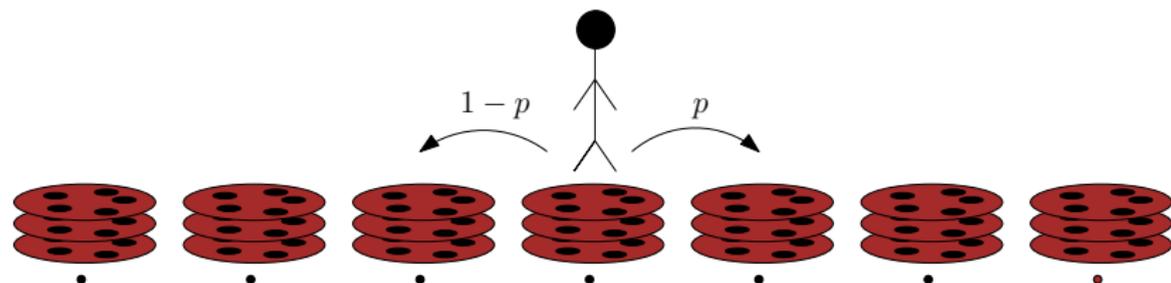


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- ▶ **Cookie available:** Eat cookie. Move right with probability $p \in (0, 1)$

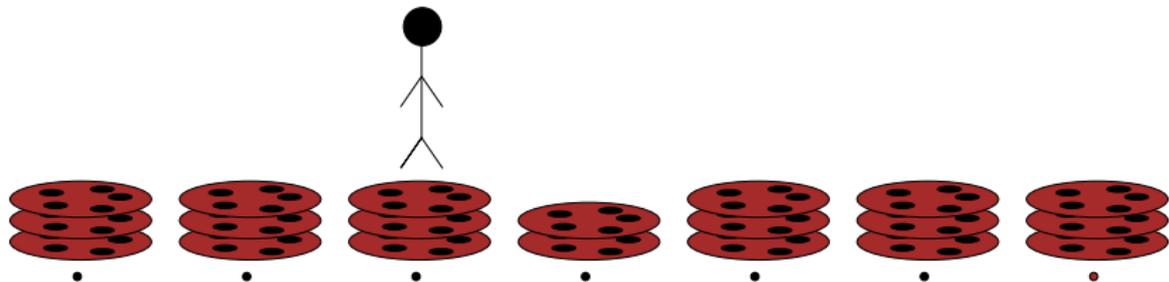


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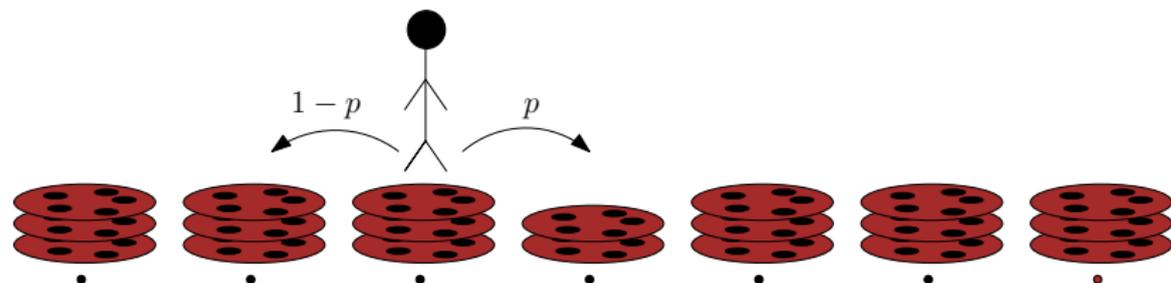


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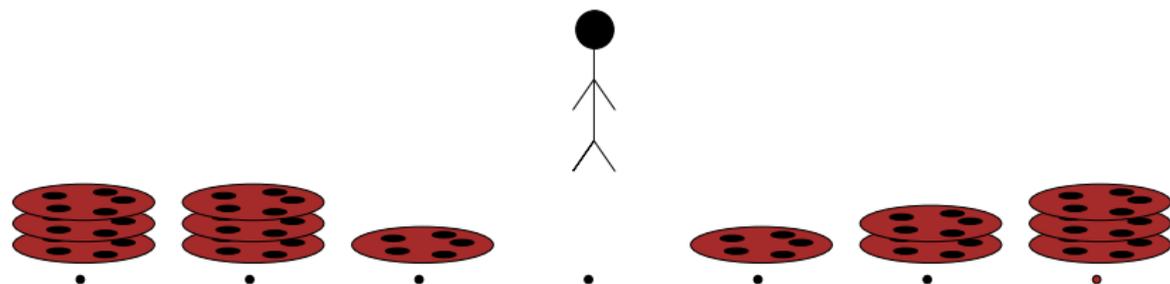


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- ▶ **No cookies:** Move right/left with probability $\frac{1}{2}$.

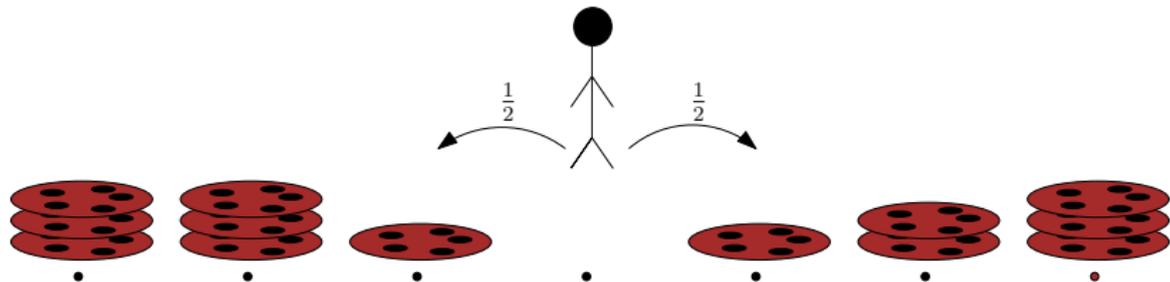


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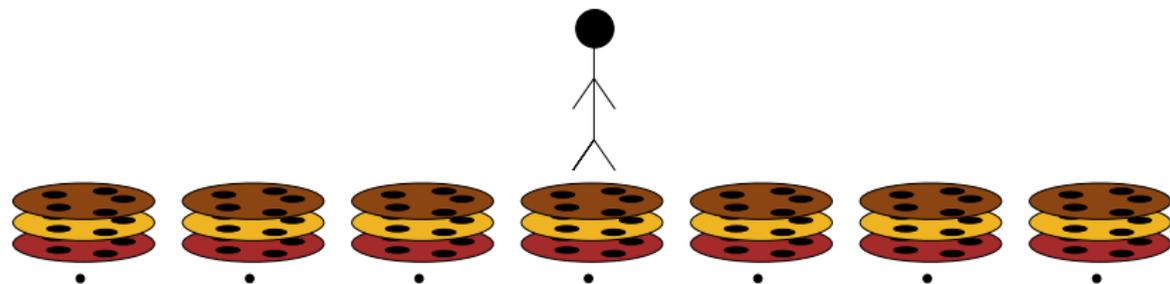
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Excited (Cookie) Random Walks

Unequal cookies

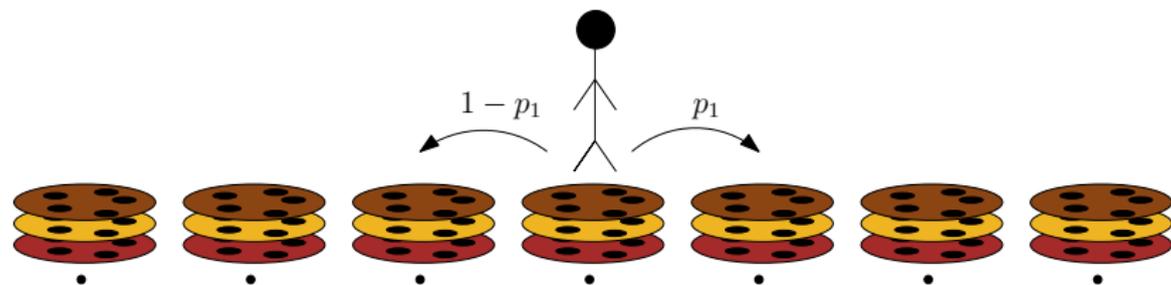
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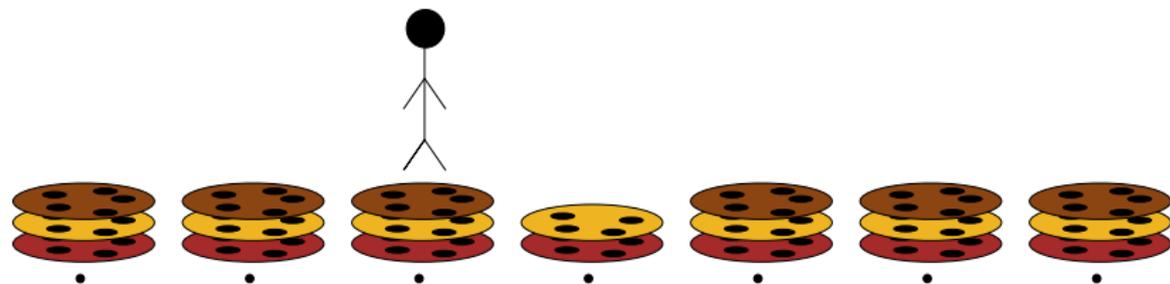
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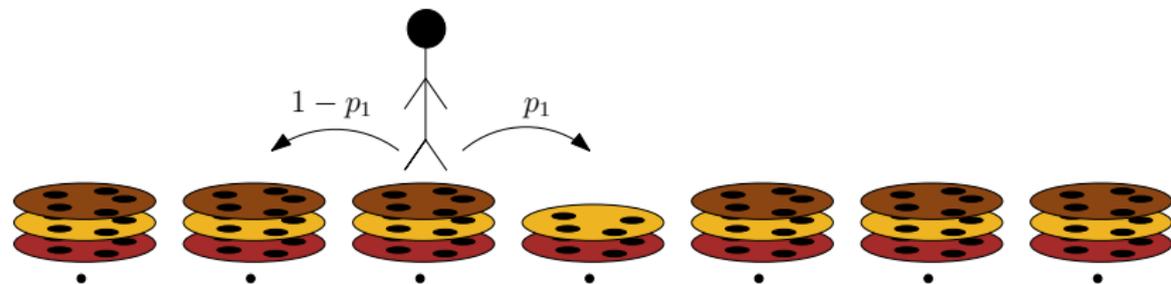
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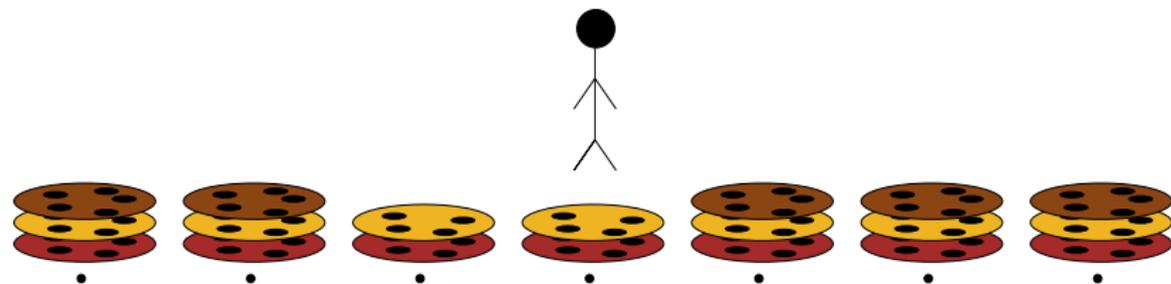
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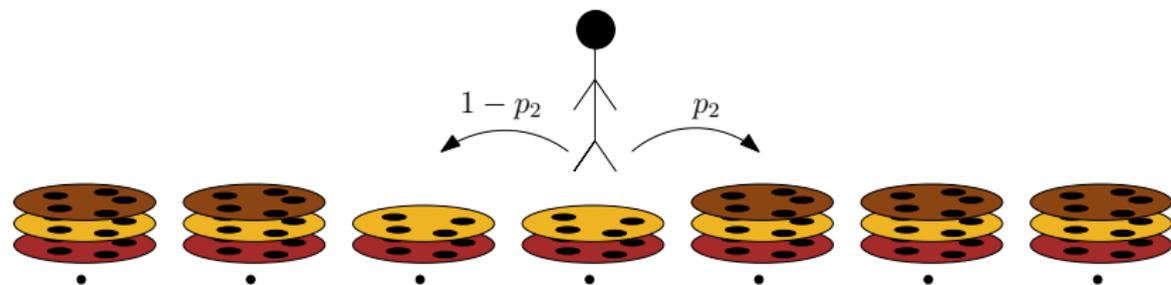
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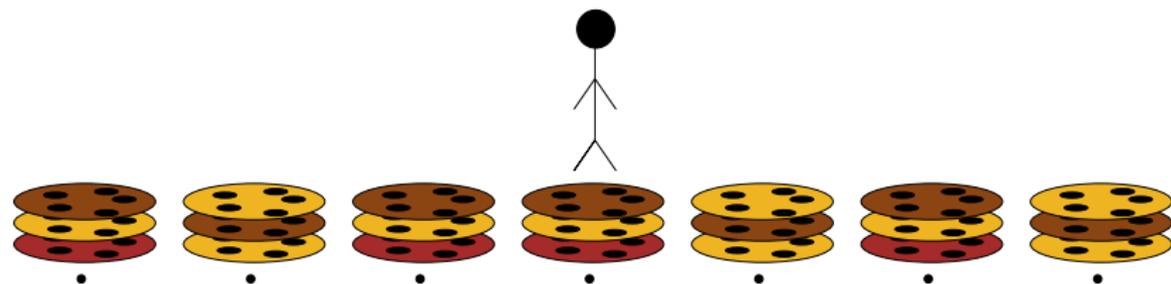
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Excited (Cookie) Random Walks

Random i.i.d. cookie environments

- ▶ M cookies per site.
- ▶ $\omega_x(j)$ – strength of j -th cookie at site x .
- ▶ Cookie environment $\omega = \{\omega_x\}$ is i.i.d.
Cookies *within* a stack may be dependent.



Recurrence/Transience and LLN

Average drift per site

$$\delta = E \left[\sum_{j=1}^M (2\omega_0(j) - 1) \right]$$

Theorem (Zerner '05, Zerner & Kosygina '08)

The cookie RW is recurrent if and only if $\delta \in [-1, 1]$.

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Theorem (Basdevant & Singh '07, Zerner & Kosygina '08)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n/n = v_0$, and $v_0 > 0 \iff \delta > 2$.

No explicit formula is known for v_0 .

Limiting Distributions for Excited Random Walks

Theorem (Basdevant & Singh '08, Kosygina & Zerner '08, Dolgopyat '11)

Excited random walks have the following limiting distributions.

Regime	Re-scaling	Limiting Distribution
$\delta \in (1, 2)$	$\frac{X_n}{n^{\delta/2}}$	$(\frac{\delta}{2}\text{-stable})^{-\delta/2}$
$\delta \in (2, 4)$	$\frac{X_n - nv_0}{n^{2/\delta}}$	Totally asymmetric $\frac{\delta}{2}$ -stable
$\delta > 4$	$\frac{X_n - nv_0}{A\sqrt{n}}$	Gaussian

Results are also known for other values of δ .

Note: $\delta > 1$ results similar to transient RWRE.

Limiting Distributions for Excited Random Walks

Theorem (Basdevant & Singh '08, Kosygina & Zerner '08, Dolgopyat '11)

Hitting times $T_n = \min\{k \geq 0 : X_k = n\}$ of excited random walks have the following limiting distributions.

Regime	Re-scaling	Limiting Distribution
$\delta \in (1, 2)$	$\frac{T_n}{n^{2/\delta}}$	Totally asymmetric $\frac{\delta}{2}$ -stable
$\delta \in (2, 4)$	$\frac{T_n - n/v_0}{n^{2/\delta}}$	Totally asymmetric $\frac{\delta}{2}$ -stable
$\delta > 4$	$\frac{T_n - n/v_0}{A\sqrt{n}}$	Gaussian

Results are also known for other values of δ .

Note: $\delta > 1$ results similar to transient RWRE.

Large Deviations for Excited Random Walks

Theorem (P. '12)

X_n/n has a large deviation principle with rate function $I_X(x)$. That is, for any open $G \subset [-1, 1]$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log P(X_n/n \in G) \geq - \inf_{x \in G} I_X(x)$$

and for any closed $F \subset [-1, 1]$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log P(X_n/n \in F) \leq - \inf_{x \in F} I_X(x)$$

Informally, $P(X_n \approx xn) \approx e^{-nI_X(x)}$.

Large Deviations for Hitting Times of Excited Random Walks

$$T_x = \inf\{n \geq 0 : X_n = x\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Theorem (P. '12)

T_n/n has a large deviation principle with rate function $I_T(t)$.

Large Deviations for Hitting Times of Excited Random Walks

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T_{-n}/n has a large deviation principle with rate function $\bar{I}_T(t)$.

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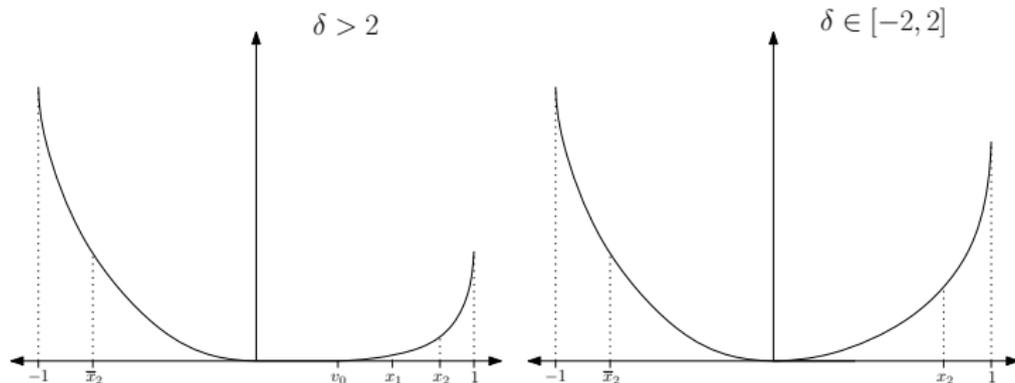
T_{-n}/n has a large deviation principle with rate function $\bar{I}_T(t)$.

Implies LDP for X_n/n .

$$P(X_n > xn) \approx P(T_{xn} < n).$$

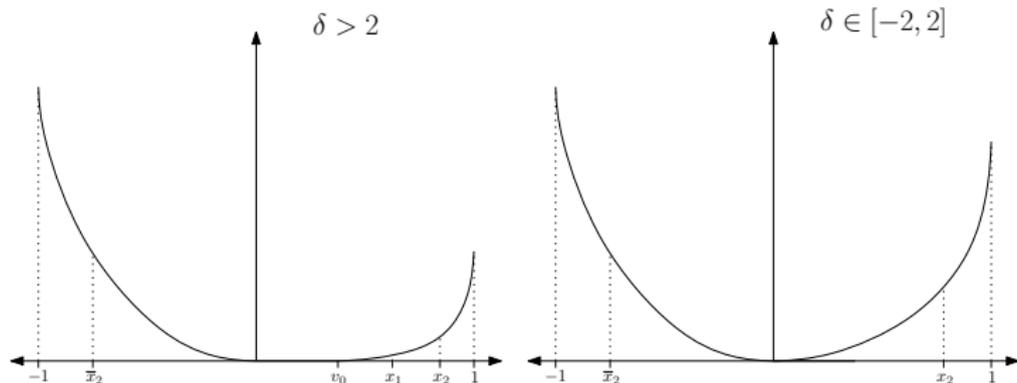
$$I_X(x) = \begin{cases} xI_T(1/x) & x \in (0, 1] \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ |x|\bar{I}_T(1/|x|) & x \in [-1, 0) \end{cases}$$

Properties of the rate function $I_X(x)$



- 1 $I_X(x)$ is a convex function.

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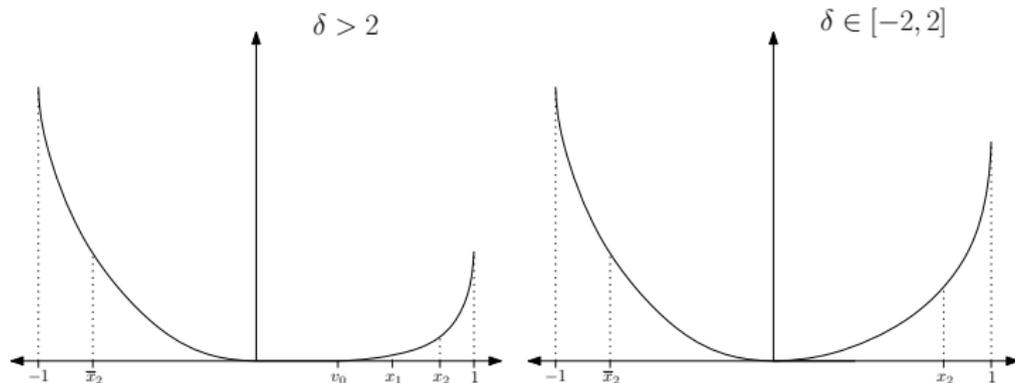


1 $I_X(x)$ is a convex function.

2 Zero Set

- ▶ $\delta \in [-2, 2]$: $I_X(x) = 0 \iff x = 0.$
- ▶ $\delta > 2$: $I_X(x) = 0 \iff x \in [0, v_0].$

Properties of the rate function $I_X(x)$



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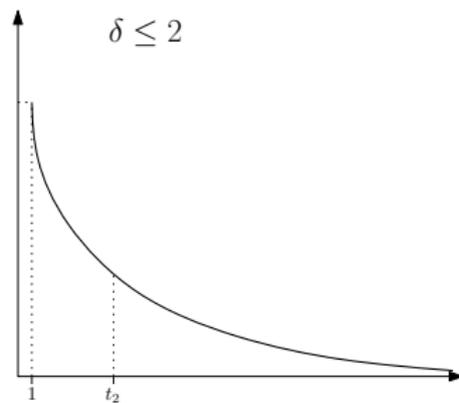
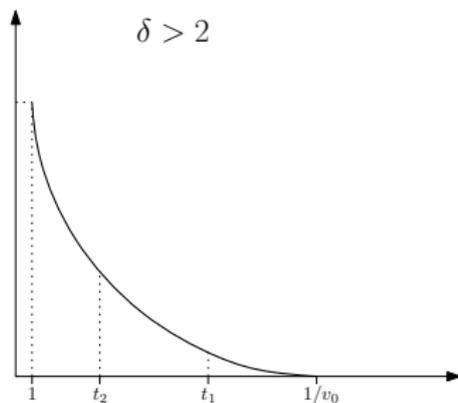
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3 Derivatives

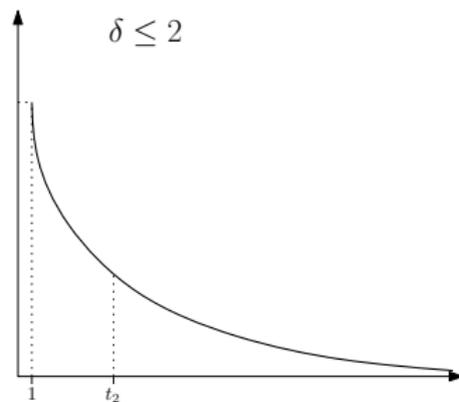
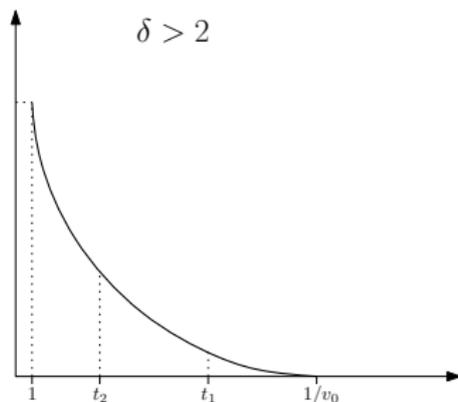
- ▶ $I'_X(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} I_X(x)/x = 0$.

Properties of the rate function $I_T(t)$



- 1 $I_T(t)$ is a convex function.

Properties of the rate function $I_T(t)$



1 $I_T(t)$ is a convex function.

2 Zero Set

- ▶ $\delta \in [-2, 2]$: $I_T(t) > 0$ but $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I_T(t) = 0$.
- ▶ $\delta > 2$: $I_T(t) = 0 \iff t \geq 1/v_0$.

Slowdown probability asymptotics

$I_X(x) = 0 \iff x \in [0, v_0]$.

$P(X_n < xn)$ decays sub-exponentially for $x \in [0, v_0]$.

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Theorem (P. '12)

If $\delta > 2$, then

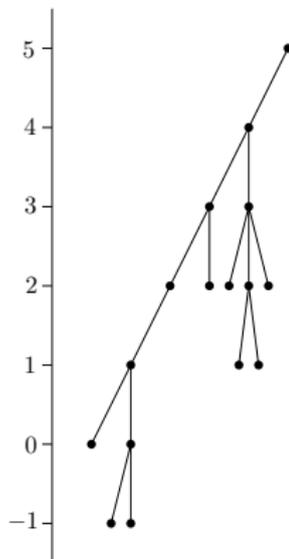
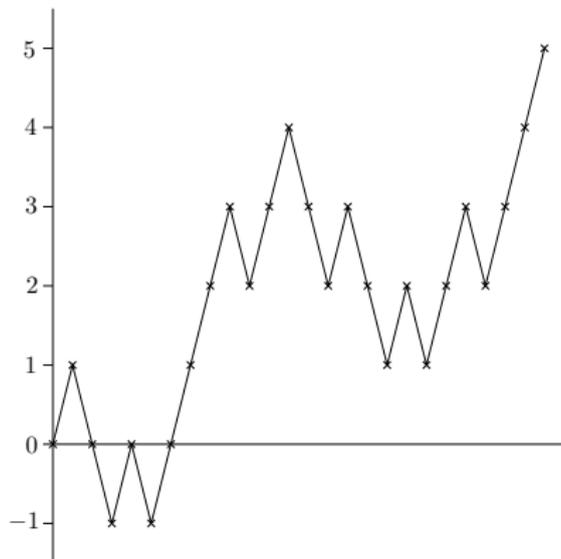
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log P(X_n < xn)}{\log n} = 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad \forall x \in (0, v_0)$$

and

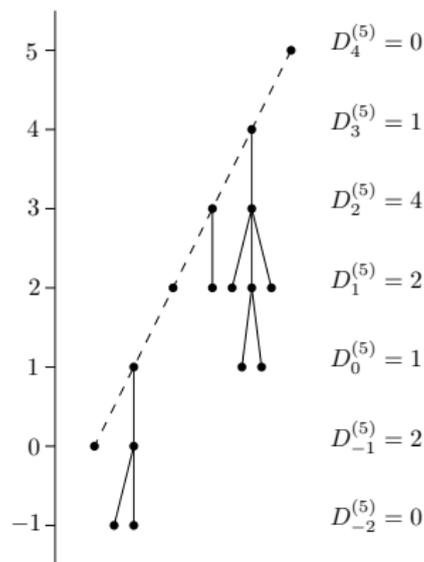
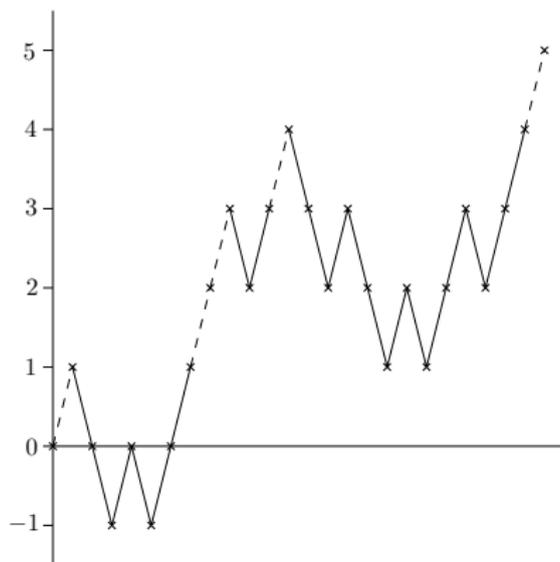
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log P(T_n > tn)}{\log n} = 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad \forall t > 1/v_0.$$

Similar to slowdown asymptotics for RWRE.

Associated branching process with migration



Associated branching process with migration



$$T_n = n + 2 \sum_{i < n} D_i^{(n)}$$

$$D_i^{(n)} = \# \text{ steps } \leftarrow \text{ from } i \text{ before } T_n$$

