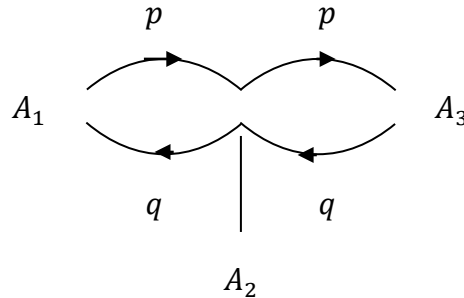


- I. Consider a random walk on a linear three-site model.  $p$  and  $q$  are the probabilities of moving right and left respectively. ( $p + q = 1$ )



- 1) Write the transition matrix  $Q$ .
  - 2) Find the stationary distribution and show that it satisfies detailed balance.
  - 3) For the special case of  $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$ , compute the probability at  $n = 3$  after  $s$  steps,  $p_n(s)$ , given  $p_n(0) = \delta_{n1}$ .
  - 4) \*Repeat the calculation in 3) for  $p \neq q$ .
- II. A one-dimensional random walk on an infinite lattice is described by a master equation

$$\frac{dp_n}{dt} = a(p_{n-1} - p_n) + b(p_{n+1} - p_n),$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are the forward and backward rate constants.

- 1) Calculate:

$$\langle n(t) \rangle = \sum_n n p_n(t),$$

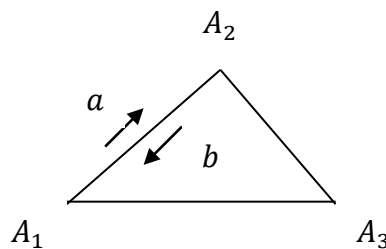
$$\langle n^2(t) \rangle = \sum_n n^2 p_n(t),$$

and

$$\langle \delta n^2 \rangle = \langle n^2(t) \rangle - \langle n(t) \rangle^2.$$

- 2) \*Given that the random walker starts at  $n = 0$ , i.e.  $p_n(0) = \delta_{n0}$ , find  $p_n(t)$ .

- III. For the three-site model the forward rate is  $a$  and the backward rate is  $b$ . The walker is initially at site  $A_1$ .



- 1) Calculate the probability that the walker has not arrived at  $A_3$  by time  $t$ .
- 2) Calculate the mean first passage time from  $A_1$  to  $A_3$ .

IV. \*Consider a random walk on an infinite  $d$ -dimensional lattice with transition rate to the next neighbor being  $\alpha$ . The random walker starts at  $n = 0$ , i.e.  $p_n(0) = \delta_{n0}$ .

- 1) Derive a formal expression for  $p_n(t)$ .
- 2) Show the long-time behavior is diffusive with diffusion constant  $\alpha$  and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} p_0(t) \propto t^{-\frac{d}{2}}.$$

- 3)  $f_0(t)$  is the probability that the walker arrives at site 0 for the first time. Show that

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \hat{f}_0(s) = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha \hat{p}_0(s)},$$

where  $\hat{f}_0$  and  $\hat{p}_0$  are the Laplace transforms of  $f_0$  and  $p_0$ .

- 4) Define the total return probability as  $R = \int_0^\infty f_0(t) dt$ .

Show that  $R = 1$  for  $d = 1$  or  $2$

and  $R < 1$  for  $d > 2$ .

(Note: references Reichl and Montroll.)

\* honorary problems will not be counted towards grade.

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**5.72 Statistical Mechanics**  
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