

## Convergence of voter model densities

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URL: <http://as-cascade.syr.edu/profiles/pages/cox-theodore.html>

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We consider a sequence of voter models  $\xi_t^n$  on finite sets  $\mathcal{S}_n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , with  $|\mathcal{S}_n| \rightarrow \infty$ . For each  $n$  let  $q_n$  be an irreducible transition matrix on  $\mathcal{S}_n$  with stationary probability distribution  $\pi_n$ . The voter model  $\xi_t^n$  is a Markov process taking values in  $\{0, 1\}^{\mathcal{S}_n}$  such that  $\xi_t^n(x)$  flips to  $1 - \xi_t^n(x)$  at rate  $\sum_{y \in \mathcal{S}_n} q_n(x, y) 1\{\xi_t^n(y) \neq \xi_t^n(x)\}$ . Given a sequence of positive constants  $\gamma_n$ , the corresponding time-scaled voter model density process is  $Y_t^n = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{S}_n} \xi_{t\gamma_n}^n(x)/|\mathcal{S}_n|$ .

It is well known that in the mean-field case  $q_n(x, y) = 1/(|\mathcal{S}_n| - 1)$  for  $x \neq y$ , if  $\gamma_n = |\mathcal{S}_n|$  then  $Y^n$  converges as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  to the Wright–Fisher diffusion  $Y$ , the diffusion on  $[0, 1]$  which has generator  $\frac{1}{2}u(1-u)\frac{d^2}{du^2}$ . This convergence also takes place if  $\mathcal{S}_n$  is the  $d$ -dimensional torus  $[0, n)^d \cap \mathbb{Z}_d$ ,  $q_n(x, y) = 1/2d$  if  $|x - y| = 1$ ,  $\gamma_n = c_2|\mathcal{S}_n|\log|\mathcal{S}_n|$  for  $d = 2$  and  $\gamma_n = c_d|\mathcal{S}_n|$  for  $d \geq 3$ . We give general condition under which this convergence holds when  $\gamma_n$  is the expected first meeting time of two independent Markov chains with transition matrix  $q^{(n)}$ , each started with initial distribution  $\pi_n$ . One condition is that the associated Markov chain mixing time  $\mathbf{t}_{\text{mix}}^n$  be small relative to  $\gamma_n$ , i.e.,  $\mathbf{t}_{\text{mix}}^n/\gamma_n \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . By duality, this result is closely related to recent results of Oliveira on the coalescing times of Markov chains on finite sets.

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