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sec 3.2 p. 83

Defn The n -step transition probs of a Markov chain can be defined as

$$P_{ij}^n = \Pr \left[X_{m+n} = j \mid X_m = i \right]$$

Theorem
$$P_{ij}^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{ik} P_{kj}^{n-1}$$

where
$$P_{ij}^0 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

clearly, the n -step transition probabilities P_{ij}^n are the ~~new~~ entries in the matrix P^n (n th power of P)

Pb 3.2.1 p. 84

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 1 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 2 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Compute the two-step transition $M_X P^2$

$$P^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^2 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.47 & 0.13 & 0.40 \\ 0.42 & 0.14 & 0.44 \\ 0.26 & 0.17 & 0.57 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

b) what's the prob. $\{X_3 = 1 | X_1 = 0\}$
 $\text{pr}\{X_3 = 1 | X_1 = 0\} = P_{01}^2 = 0.13$

c) what's the prob. $\{X_3 = 1 | X_0 = 0\}$
 $\text{pr}\{X_3 = 1 | X_0 = 0\} = P_{01}^3$

$$P^3 = P \cdot P^2$$

$$P^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.47 & 0.13 & 0.40 \\ 0.42 & 0.14 & 0.44 \\ 0.26 & 0.17 & 0.57 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^3 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.313 & 0.16 & 0.527 \\ 0.334 & 0.156 & 0.51 \\ 0.402 & 0.143 & 0.455 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore P_{01}^3 = 0.16$$

$$P_{01}^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.13 & 0.14 & 0.17 \end{bmatrix} = 0.16$$

OK

0.13
0.225

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