CSE 107 12-4-25

- Final Exam: Mon. 12/8 12:00-2:00 PM
- lab 6: Th 12/4 10:00 PM
- SETS: Sun 12/7 11:59 PM

Defn
A state $i \in S$ is called recurrent if for every j accessible from i, we also have i accessible from j.

Equivalently

$$j \in A(i) \text{ iff } i \in A(j)$$

i.e.

$$(i) \dashrightarrow (j) \quad \text{iff} \quad (j) \dashrightarrow (i)$$

Thus if we depart a recurrent state, there is a positive probability that we return, and so after a long enough time, we will return.

Hence a recurrent state, if it is visited at all, will be visited infinitely often.

Defn
A state i is called transient iff it is not recurrent. Thus i is transient iff there exists a state j with

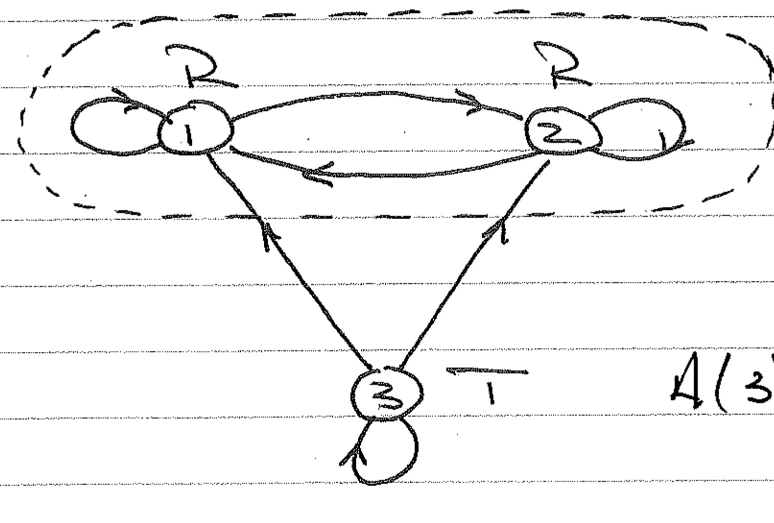
$$j \in A(i) \quad \text{and} \quad i \notin A(j)$$

Thus after a visit to a transient state i, there is a positive probability of entering such a state j. Given enough time, this is certain to happen.

Hence a transient state will only be visited a finite number of times.

<u>Note</u>: transience and recurrence are determined by the arcs in a state transition diagram, not by the actual probabilities p_{ij} on each arc.

<u>Ex.</u>

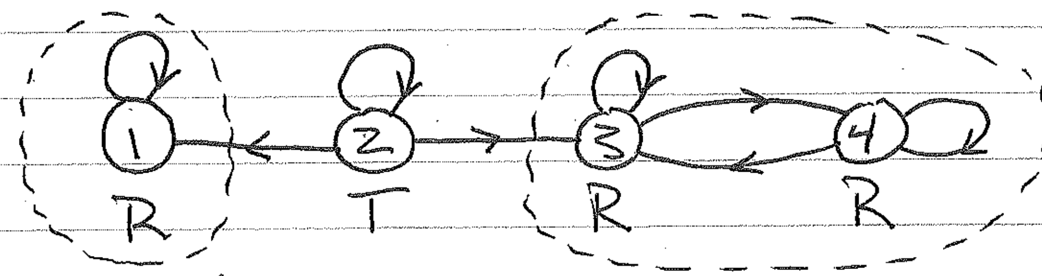


recurrent class

$A(1) = \{1, 2\} = A(2)$

$A(3) = \{1, 2, 3\}$

<u>Ex.</u>

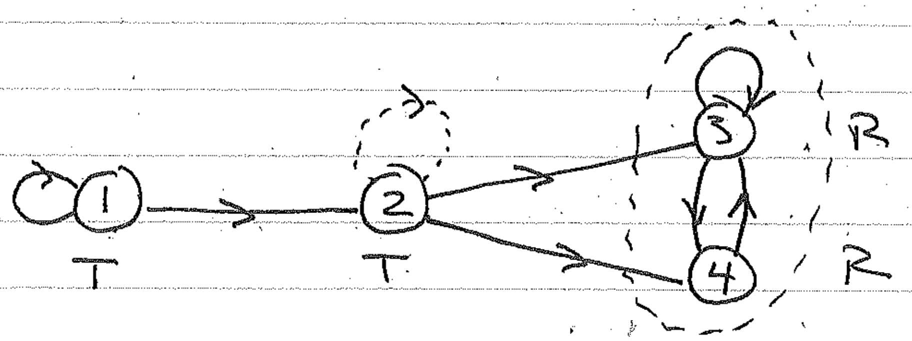


recurrent class

recurrent class

$A(1) = \{1\}$ $A(2) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $A(3) = A(4) = \{3, 4\}$

note: is i always accessible from i, i.e. is $i \in A(i)$? not necessarily



2 is not accessible from 2 unless the self loop at ② exists, i.e. has positive probability. observe 4 is accessible from 4 with or without a self loop.

$A(2) = \{3, 4\}$

$A(1) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Note that for any states i, j we have

$$j \in A(i) \Rightarrow A(j) \subseteq A(i)$$

and

$$i \in A(j) \Rightarrow A(i) \subseteq A(j)$$

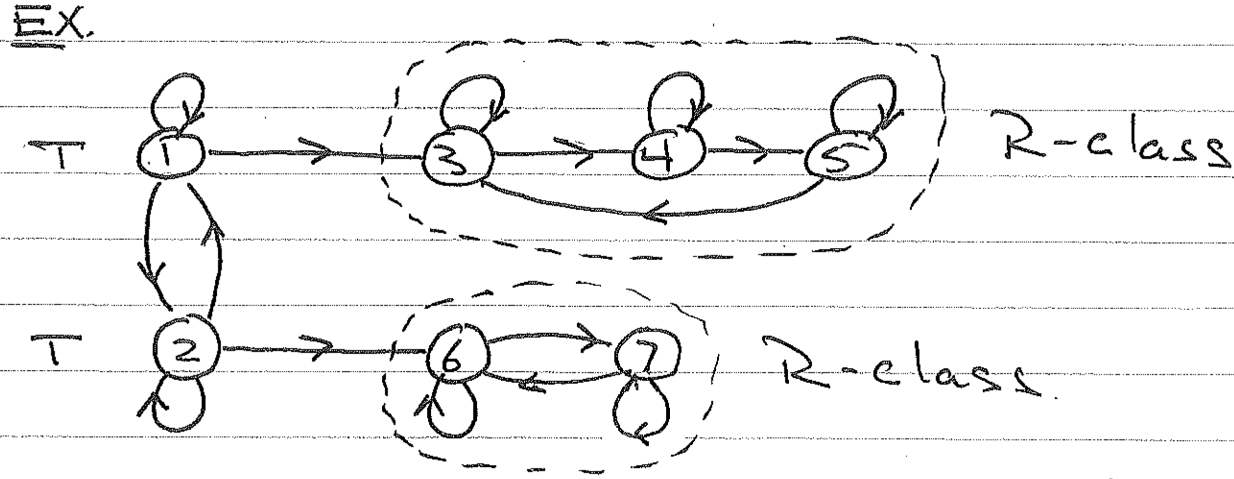
Therefore if i is recurrent, then

$$\left.\begin{array}{c} j \in A(i) \Rightarrow A(j) \subseteq A(i) \\ \Updownarrow \\ i \in A(j) \Rightarrow A(i) \subseteq A(j) \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow A(i) = A(j)$$

<u>Defn</u>

If i is a recurrent state, the set $A(i) \subseteq S$ is called a <u>recurrent class</u>.

<u>EX.</u>



Problem
Exercise (see #6 on P. 381)

Let i be a transient state. Prove there exists a recurrent state j such that

$$T \quad (i) \dashrightarrow (j) \quad R$$

i.e.

$$j \in A(i)$$

Theorem: Markov Chain Decomposition

- A Markov chain can be decomposed into one or more recurrent classes, and possibly some transient states.

- A recurrent state is accessible from all states in its class, but not from recurrent states in other classes.

- A transient state is not accessible from any recurrent state

- At least one recurrent state is accessible from a given transient state.

Theorem

(a) when a markov chain enters a recurrent class, it stays within that class, and all states in the class will be visited infinitely often

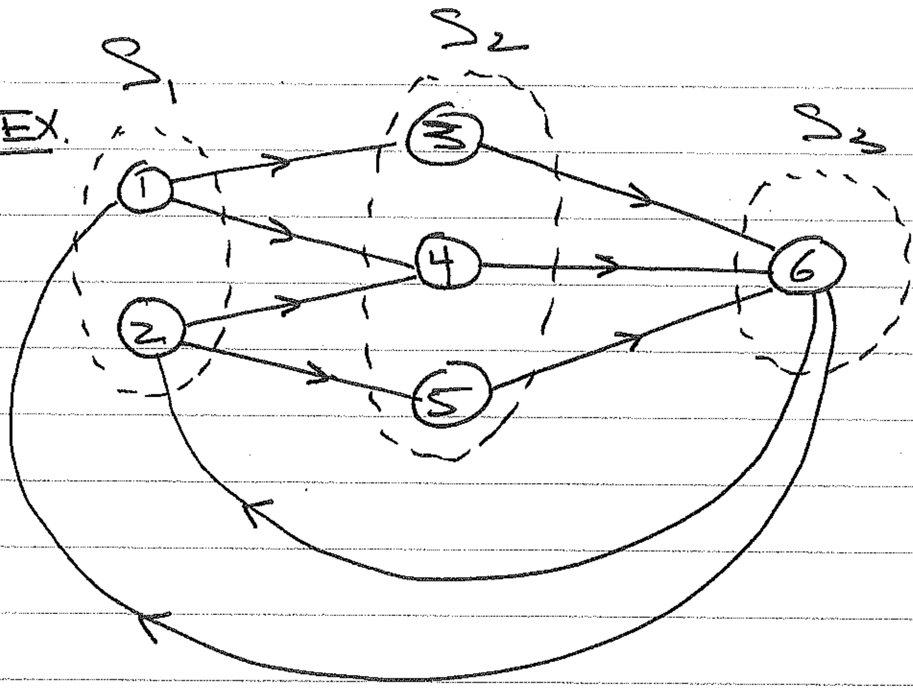
(b) If the initial state of a Markov chain is transient, then its trajectory consists of a finite sequence of transient states, followed by an infinite sequence of recurrent states belonging to the same class.

Defn
A recurrent class is called Periodic if its states can be grouped into $d \geq 2$ disjoint subsets $S_1, \ldots, S_d$ such that all transitions from S_k lead to S_{k+1} $(1 \leq k < d)$ and S_d leads to S_1.

$$S_1 \to S_2 \to S_3 \to \cdots \to S_{d-1} \to S_d$$

we call d the period of the class

Ex.



observe that in this example, if $X_0 \in S_1$, then

$$X_n \in S_1 \text{ iff } n \equiv 0 \pmod 3$$
$$X_n \in S_2 \text{ iff } n \equiv 1 \pmod 3$$
$$X_n \in S_3 \text{ iff } n \equiv 2 \pmod 3$$

Defn

A recurrent class is called aperiodic iff it is not periodic. Equivalently, there exists a time $n \geq 0$ such that

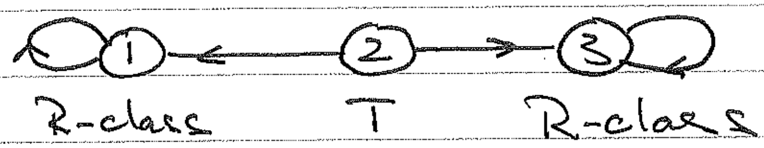
$$r_{ij}(n) > 0 \text{ for all } i, j \in R$$

Ex. add a self loop to any state in the previous example.

7.3 steady-state behavior

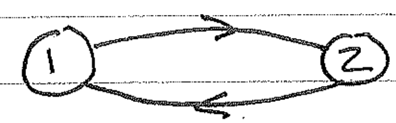
we do not expect the n-step transition probabilities to have limits (not depending on initial state) when there are either

- multiple recurrent classes



or

- periodic recurrent classes



we will write

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} r_{ij}(n) = \pi_j \quad (\text{for all } i)$$

when the limit exists, and we call π_j the <u>steady-state probability</u> of j.

In the case where these limits exist (independent of i) we interpret

$$\pi_j \approx P(X_n = j) \quad \text{(for } n \text{ large)}$$

When do the π_j exist?

<u>Theorem</u> (steady-state convergence)
Consider a Markov chain with a single recurrent class, which is aperiodic. Then for each $j \in S$:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} r_{ij}(n) = \pi_j \quad \text{(for all } i\text{)}$$

exists. Furthermore, π_j are solutions to the linear system

$$(1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m} \pi_k p_{kj} = \pi_j \quad (j = 1, 2, \ldots, m)$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m} \pi_k = 1$$

Also $\pi_j = 0$ if j is transient, and $\pi_j > 0$ if j is recurrent.

Equations (1) are called the <u>balance equations</u>, and follow directly from the Chapman-Kolmogorov equations

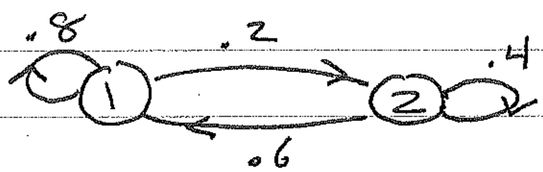
$$r_{ij}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} r_{ik}(n-1)p_{kj}$$

By taking limits $r_{ij}(n) \to \pi_j$ and $r_{ik}(n-1) \to \pi_k$ as $n \to \infty$.

Equation (2) is called the <u>normalization equation</u>, and follows from the fact that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} P(X_n = j) = 1 \quad (\text{any } n \geq 0)$$

<u>Ex</u>



$$p_{11} = .8, \quad p_{12} = .2$$
$$p_{21} = .6, \quad p_{22} = .4$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \pi_1 p_{11} + \pi_2 p_{21} = \pi_1 \\ \pi_1 p_{12} + \pi_2 p_{22} = \pi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1$$

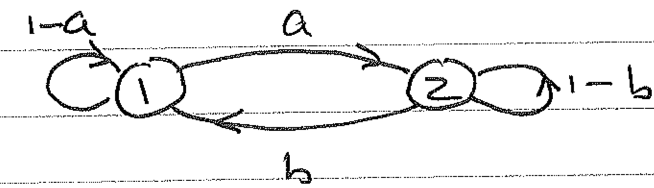
$$\begin{cases} (.8)\pi_1 + (.6)\pi_2 = \pi_1 \iff (.6)\pi_2 = (.2)\pi_1 \\ (.2)\pi_1 + (.4)\pi_2 = \pi_2 \iff (.2)\pi_1 = (.6)\pi_2 \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

The 1st two give $\pi_1 = 3\pi_2$. The 3rd yields

$$3\pi_2 + \pi_2 = 1 \longrightarrow 4\pi_2 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\pi_2 = \frac{1}{4}}$$

hence $\boxed{\pi_1 = \frac{3}{4}}$

Ex.



$$\pi_1(1-a) + \pi_2 b = \pi_1$$
$$\pi_1 a + \pi_2(1-b) = \pi_2$$

$$\pi_2 b = \pi_1 a$$

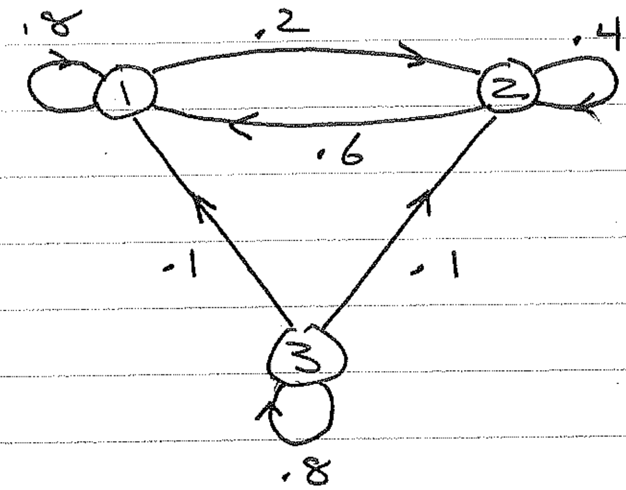
$$\therefore \quad \pi_1 = \frac{b}{a}\pi_2$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{b}{a}\pi_2 + \pi_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \quad \pi_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{b}{a}+1} \rightarrow \boxed{\pi_2 = \frac{a}{a+b}}$$

$$\therefore \quad \boxed{\pi_1 = \frac{b}{a+b}}$$

Ex.



$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 P_{11} + \pi_2 P_{21} + \pi_3 P_{31} = \pi_1 \\ \pi_1 P_{12} + \pi_2 P_{22} + \pi_3 P_{32} = \pi_2 \\ \pi_1 P_{13} + \pi_2 P_{23} + \pi_3 P_{33} = \pi_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (.8)\pi_1 + (.6)\pi_2 + (.1)\pi_3 = \pi_1 \\ (.2)\pi_1 + (.4)\pi_2 + (.1)\pi_3 = \pi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2\pi_1 + 6\pi_2 + \pi_3 = 0 \\ 2\pi_1 - 6\pi_2 + \pi_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow 2\pi_3 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\pi_3 = 0}$$

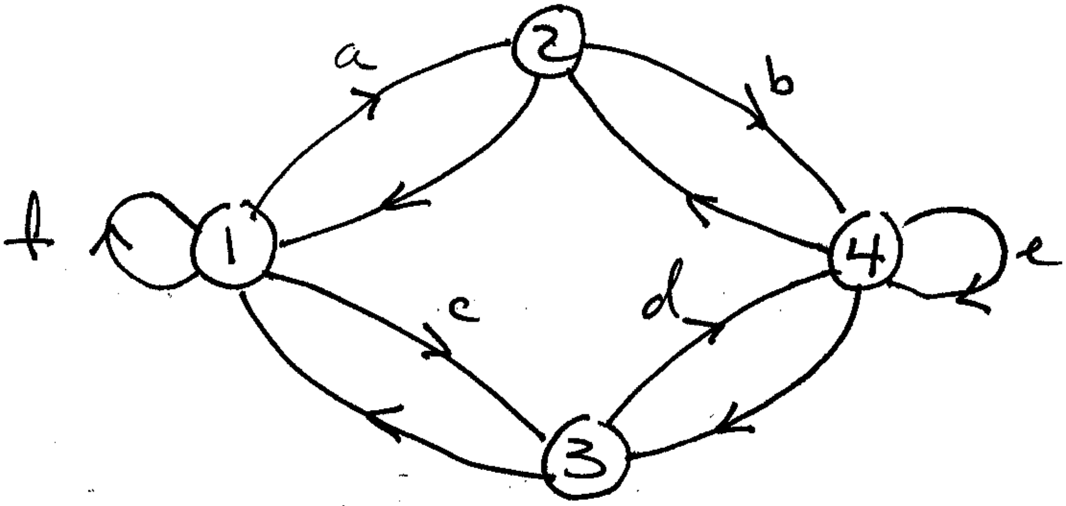
$\rightarrow \pi_1 = 3\pi_2$

$3\pi_2 + \pi_2 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\pi_2 = \frac{1}{4}} \quad \therefore \boxed{\pi_1 = \frac{3}{4}}$

See examples 7.6 and 7.7 on Pages 355 and 356, resp.

we should have anticipated this since we know state 3 is transient

Ex.

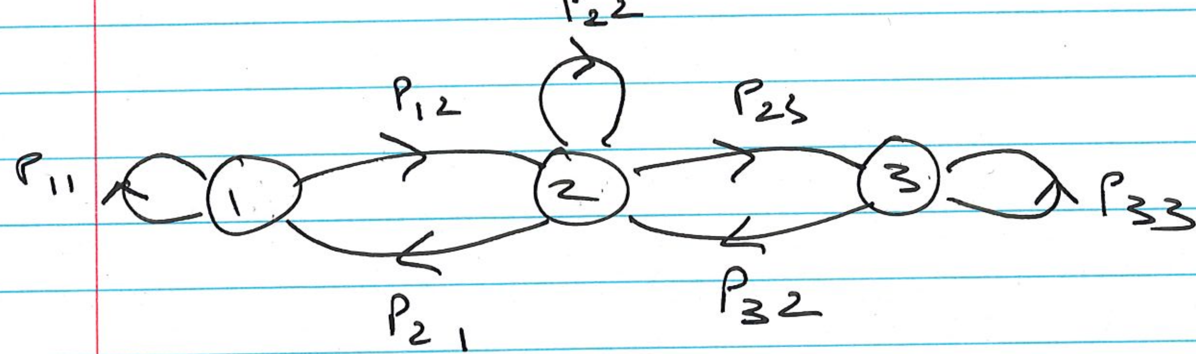


$$r_{14}(3) = abe + cde + fab + fcd$$

1, 2, 4, 4
1, 3, 4, 4
1, 1, 2, 4
1, 1, 3, 4

all paths from 1 to 4 of length 3

Ex.



$$P(X_{103}=3 \mid X_{100}=1)$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1\ 1\ 2\ 3 \\ 1\ 2\ 2\ 3 \\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 3 \end{array}\right.$$

$\boxed{\text{1-3 Paths of len. 3}}$

$$= r_{13}(3)$$

$$= p_{11}p_{12}p_{23} + p_{12}p_{22}p_{23} + p_{12}p_{23}p_{33}$$

$$= \underbrace{(p_{11}p_{12} + p_{12}p_{22})}_{r_{12}(2)} p_{23} + \underbrace{(p_{12}p_{23})}_{r_{13}(2)} p_{33}$$

$$= r_{12}(2)\,p_{23} + r_{13}(2)\,p_{33}$$

$$= r_{11}(2)\cdot \underbrace{p_{13}}_{0} + r_{12}(2)\,p_{23} + r_{13}(2)\,p_{33}$$