Markov Chains Exercise Sheet

- 1. Assume that a student can be in 1 of 4 states:
 - Rich
 - Average
 - Poor
 - In Debt

Assume the following transition probabilities:

- If a student is Rich, in the next time step the student will be:
 - Average: .75
 - Poor: .2
 - In Debt: .05
- If a student is Average, in the next time step the student will be:
 - Rich: .05
 - Average: .2
 - In Debt: .45
- If a student is Poor, in the next time step the student will be:
 - Average: .4
 - Poor: .3
 - In Debt: .2
- If a student is In Debt, in the next time step the student will be:
 - Average: .15
 - Poor: .3
 - In Debt: .55

Model the above as a discrete Markov chain and:

- (a) Draw the corresponding Markov chain and obtain the corresponding stochastic matrix.
- (b) Let us assume that a student starts their studies as "Average". What will be the probability of them being "Rich" after 1,2,3 time steps?
- (c) What is the steady state probability vector associated with this Markov chain?
- 2. Consider the following matrices. For the matrices that are stochastic matrices, draw the associated Markov Chain and obtain the steady state probabilities (if they exist, if not, explain why).

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} .5 & .25 & .25 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & .23 & .77 \\ .8 & .1 & .1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{n} & \frac{n-1}{n} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} & \frac{1}{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} .2 & .3 & .5 \\ .1 & .1 & .8 \\ .7 & .1 & .2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (a) & (b) & (c) & (d) \\ (.2 & .3 & .1 & .4 \\ 0 & .3 & .7 & 0 \\ .5 & .2 & .1 & .2 \\ .1 & 0 & 0 & .9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} .2 & .3 & .5 \\ .3 & -.3 & 1 \\ .2 & .2 & .6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} .5 & .5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & .5 & .5 & 0 \\ .5 & 0 & 0 & .5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \omega & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(e) & (f) & (g) & (h)$$

3. Consider the following (incomplete) transition matrix:

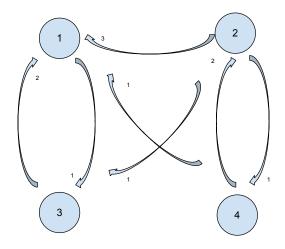
$$\begin{pmatrix} ? & 2 & 1.5 & .5 \\ ? & -5 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & ? & 1 \\ 1 & ? & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Fill in the missing values in the transition matrix.
- (b) Draw the Markov chain.
- (c) Obtain the steady state probabilities.
- 4. Consider the following matrices. For the matrices that are transition rate matrices, draw the associated Markov Chain and obtain the steady state probabilities (if they exist, if not, explain why).

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -a & a & 0 \\ b & -(a+b) & a \\ 0 & b & -b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (a) & (b) & (c) & (d) \\ (a) & (b) & (c) & (d) \\ (a) & (b) & (c) & (d) \\ (a) & (b) & (c) & (c) \\ (a) & (c) & (c) & (c) \\ (a) & (c) & (c) & (c) \\ (a) & (c) & (c) & (c) \\ (c) (c) & (c) & (c) \\$$

5. Consider the following continuous Markov chain.



- (a) Obtain the transition rate matrix.
- (b) Obtain the steady state probabilities for this Markov chain.
- (c) Obtain the corresponding discrete time Markov chain.
- (d) Draw the corresponding Markov chain.
- (e) Obtain the steady state probabilities for the discretized Markov chain.