

## STK2130-sp13 Problem 1

The matrix of one-step transition probabilities for a Markov chain  $X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots$  for the states  $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$  is given by

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

- a) Find the classes of the Markov chain. Which classes are transient and which are recurrent?
- b) Let  $P_{ij}^n = P(X_n = j | X_0 = i)$ . Suppose the chain starts in state  $i = 1$  or state  $i = 2$ . Find  $\lim P_{ij}^n$  when  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

What are the limits of  $P_{ij}^n$  for  $i = 0$  and  $i = 3$  when  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

- c) What is the limit for the mean of the  $X$ 's, i.e.  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , when  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

Explain your answer.

(Remark that the limit does not depend on the initial state  $X_0$ )

- d) Let  $T$  be the time until a recurrent state is reached. Find the expected value  $\nu_j$  for  $T$  given that the Markov chain starts in a transient state  $j$ .

- e) Let  $A_j$  be the number of visits to state  $j$  included  $X_0$  for  $j = 0$  and  $j = 3$ . Explain why  $E[A_0 | X_0 = 0] = \frac{3}{2}$  and  $E[A_3 | X_0 = 3] = \frac{3}{2}$ .

Also compute  $E[A_0 | X_0 = 0]$ .