## CATENE DI MARKOV

ESERCIZIO 1 (SCHEDA 8)

Si consideri una catena di Harker (X.,)nz, com sparaio degli stati  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  e matrice di transisione  $\{1/2, 1/2, 0\}$  0 0

a) grafo?

$$C)$$
  $\pi(L) = \frac{C}{C}$ 

$$\pi_{11}^{(4)} := \mathbb{P}\left( \times_{m+4} = 2 \mid \times_{m=1} \right) \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\pi_{11}^{(4)} := \left( \pi_{ij}^{(4)} \right)_{i,j=1,\dots,6} = \Pi \cdot \Pi \cdot \Pi \cdot \Pi = \Pi^{4}$$

$$\pi_{12}^{(4)} = \sum_{K=1}^{6} \sum_{k=1}^{6} \sum_{k=1}^{6} \pi_{1K} \pi_{K} e^{\pi} \ell e^{\pi} \ell$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

a) epale?
b)  $\pi^{(3)}_{45} = ?$ 

$$\pi_{45}^{(3)} := \mathbb{P}\left(X_{n+3} = 5 \mid X_{n} = 4\right), \quad \forall n \neq 1.$$

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 $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$   $4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 5$ 

CLASSI COMUNICANTI

(Xn) nEA cateria di Markor (ornogenea e a stati finiti). Siano i,j ES (non mecemoriamente i fj). Si dice je accessibile da i (i é commesse con il redo j) se esiste m 70 tale che

In tal caso scriviano

i ~~~)

 $i \sim \sim \sim >$ ) E serupre vero cle  $i \sim \sim > i$ ,  $i \sim p$   $t \sim 1 > 0$ 

Teorema Sia itj. I m 7,1 ed existe un commino i mj  $i_2 \longrightarrow i_2 \longrightarrow i_3 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow i_{m-1}$ m pani tale che This Tizis - Tim-i) > 0

Definitione una caterna di Harkor (ornogenea e a stati fimili) Sia (Xm) M7/2 ( non necessariamente i fj). Siano rije S i e j si dicono comunicanti (i è fortemente conners aj) se i mosj e junosi. Gli stati In tal caso scrivianno i emi Rasse commicante (componente Si Irama connessa) un sottoinsierne di S da tutti gli stati tra loso comunicanti, Portemente costituito

N.B. i ennosi. leonema Se i ŧj: I un commino chiuso i enno-j che parra per i e j con probabilità positive. 055 La relazione "commicante con" è una relazione di equiblenza su 5: 1) Rifleriva: i enni, ViES 2) Simmetrica: i enur; j => jerur; i 3) Transition: i cross) e jernesk = ierusk Definizione

(Xm) 122 e irriducibile se esiste un' unica

Définizione

(Xm) nz 2

et irriducibile se esiste un' unica

clare comunicante, che è quindi data

dall'insieme S stesso.

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Ex. 1 Classi commicanti: {1,2,3}, {4}, {5,6}.

Ex. 2 Classi comunicanti: [1,5], {2,4}, {3}.

olevnita discreta di 
$$X_1$$
:
$$\overrightarrow{P}_{X_1} = \left(P_{X_1}^{(1)}, P_{X_1}^{(2)}, \dots, P_{X_1}^{(N)}\right)$$

"La cateur di Markov parte dallo stato 2";  $X_1=2$   $\frac{X_1}{P_{X_1}} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{7} = \frac{1}{7} = \frac{N}{7}$   $\frac{P_{X_1}}{P_{X_2}} = \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1$ 

 $(X_n)_{n,1}$  caterna di Harkov (onnogenea e a stati fimiti). La distriburione di  $X_n$  e data da  $\overrightarrow{P}_{X_n} = \overrightarrow{P}_{X_1}^{n-1}$ In generale:  $P(X_{n+m} = P \times m)$   $P(X_{n-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_i) T_{ij}^{(n-i)} \text{ vale infoltion}$   $\sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_i) T_{ij}^{(n-i)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_1 = i) P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n = j | X_1 = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_n$ 

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X_{n=j}, X_{i=i}) = P(X_{n=j}) = P(X_{n}).$$

$$A B_{i} \text{ formula}$$

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## INVARIANTE DISTRIBUTIONE

Definitione

 $\vec{\pi} = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_N)$  t.c.

1) 05 Ti 51, Yi;

 $2) \quad \sum_{\pi_i} = 1$ 

Si dice che 7 è una distribuzione instriante

o starionaria o di equilibrio se

OSS. Ti e distr. invariante SSE TTTT= TT,

cide Te autorettore per TT com autovalore 1.