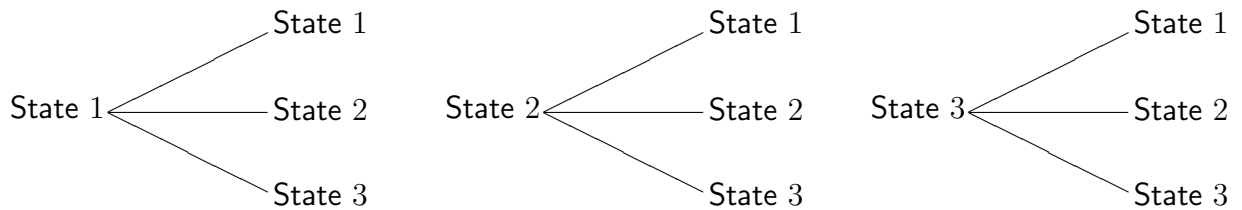


9.1: Markov Chains

DEFINITION 1. **Markov process**, or **Markov Chain**, is an experiment consisting of a finite number of stages in which the outcomes and associated probabilities of each stage depend only on the outcome of the preceding stage. The outcomes are called **states** and the outcome of the current experiment is referred to as the **current state** of the process.

The probability of going from one state to another state on the next trial depends only on the present experiment and not on past history.



$$a_{ij} = P(\text{State } i | \text{State } j)$$

= transition probability from State j (current state) to State i (next state)

DEFINITION 2. A **transition matrix** associated with a Markov Chain with n states is an $n \times n$ matrix T with entries a_{ij} having the following properties:

1. $a_{ij} \geq 0$ for all i and j .
2. The sum of the entries in each column of T is 1.

Any square matrix satisfying properties (1) and (2) is referred to as a **stochastic matrix**.

$$T = \begin{array}{c} \text{Next state} \\ \text{State 1} \\ \text{State 2} \\ \text{State 3} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Current state} \\ \text{State 1} \\ \text{State 2} \\ \text{State 3} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} .$$

EXAMPLE 3. Determine which of the matrices are stochastic:

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.2 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (c) \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (d) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0 & -0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

EXAMPLE 4. *At a certain university, three bookstores - the University Bookstore (U), the Campus Bookstore (C), and the Book Mart (M) - currently serve the university community. Each quarter the the University Bookstore retains 80% of its customers but loses 10% to the Campus Bookstore and 10% to the Book Mart. The Campus Bookstore retains 75% of its customers but loses 10% to the University Bookstore and 15% to the Book Mart. The Book Mart retains 90% of its customers but loses 5% to the University Bookstore and 5% to the Campus Bookstore.*

Give a tree diagram and the transition matrix.

From a survey conducted at the beginning of the fall quarter, it was found that the University Bookstore and the Campus Bookstore each had 40% of the market, whereas the Book Mart had 20% of the market. Assuming the buying habits of the customers of these bookstores stay the same for the future (i.e. these trends continue) answer the following questions:

- (a) *What percentage of the market will the University Bookstore have at the beginning of the second quarter?*
- (b) *What percentage of the market will the Campus Bookstore have at the beginning of the second quarter?*
- (c) *What percentage of the market will the Book Mart have at the beginning of the second quarter?*
- (d) *What percentage of the market will each store have at the beginning of the third quarter? The fourth quarter?*

Now let us do the previous Example with matrices:

$$\text{The transition matrix is } T = \begin{array}{c} U \quad C \quad M \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.1 & 0.05 \\ 0.1 & 0.75 & 0.05 \\ 0.1 & 0.15 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} .$$

$$\text{The initial state matrix is } X_0 = \begin{array}{c} U \\ C \\ M \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} .$$

We get the distribution at the beginning of the second quarter (i.e. after 1 quarter), X_1 by multiplying the transition matrix, T , by the initial-state matrix, X_0 :

$$X_1 = TX_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.1 & 0.05 \\ 0.1 & 0.75 & 0.05 \\ 0.1 & 0.15 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.37 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.28 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{The distribution after 1 quarter is given by: } X_1 = \begin{array}{c} U \\ C \\ M \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0.37 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.28 \end{bmatrix} .$$

So, the University Bookstore has 37% of the market, the Campus Bookstore has 35% of the market, and the Book Mart has 28% of the market. Same answers we got when solving it with the tree diagrams.

Now, *What percentage of the market will each store have at the beginning of the third quarter?*

What percentage of the market will each store have at the beginning of the fourth quarter?

REMARK 5. In general, if the initial distribution is represented by matrix X_0 , the distribution after m observations can be found as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= TX_0 \\ X_2 &= TX_1 = T(TX_0) = \\ X_3 &= TX_2 = T(T^2X_0) = \\ &\cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ X_m &= T^m X_0 \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 6. The transition matrix for a Markov process is given by

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.7 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) What does the entry $a_{11} = 0.4$ represent?

(b) Given that the outcome state 1 has occurred, what is the probability that the next outcome of the experiment will be state 2?

(c) If the initial-state distribution vector is given by $X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.85 \end{bmatrix}$ the probability distribution of the system after one observation.

EXAMPLE 7. Find the probability distribution of the system after three observations for the distribution vector $X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.45 \end{bmatrix}$ and the transition matrix $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.5 \\ 0.8 & 0.7 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$.

EXAMPLE 8. *At the beginning of 1990, the population of a certain state was 70% rural and 30% urban. Based on past trends, it is expected that 10% of the population currently residing in the rural areas will move into the urban areas, while 40% of the population currently residing in the urban areas will move into the rural areas in the next ten years.*

(a) *What is the transition matrix?*

(b) *What was the population distribution in the state at the beginning of 2000?*

(c) *What was the population distribution in the state at the beginning of 2010?*