

# Assignment 13

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# Outline

1 Question

2 Solution

# Question Statement

**Question:** if a state  $e_j$  is accessible from a persistent state  $e_i$ , then  $e_i$  is also accessible from  $e_j$  and moreover  $e_j$  is persistent.

# Solution

**Solution:** suppose a state  $e_j$  is accessible from a persistent state  $e_i$ , but  $e_i$  is not accessible from  $e_j$ . Thus system goes from  $e_i$  to  $e_j$  in a certain number of steps with positive probability  $p_{ij}^m = a$  and after that it does not return to  $e_i$ . consequently starting from  $e_i$  the probability of the system not returning to  $e_i$  is at least  $a$  or the probability of the system eventually returning to  $e_i$  cannot exceed  $1 - a$ . Thus  $f_{11} \leq 1 - a$ . But  $1 - a$  is strictly less than 1, contradicting the assumption that  $e_i$  is persistent. Hence  $e_i$  must be accessible from  $e_j$ , that is,  $p_{ji}^r = b > 0$  for some  $r$ .

from above, we have

$$p_{ij}^{n+m} \geq p_{ik}^m p_{kj}^n \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{ij}^{n+m+r} \geq p_{ij}^m p_{ji}^{n+r} \geq p_{ij}^m p_{jj}^n p_{ji}^r = ab p_{ii}^n \quad (2)$$

Similarly,

$$p_{jj}^{n+m+r} \geq p_{ji}^r p_{ii}^n p_{ij}^m = ab p_{ii}^n \quad (3)$$

## Result

Thus the two series  $\sum p_i^n$  and  $\sum p_j^n$  converge or diverge together .But  $\sum p_i^n = \infty$  ,since  $e_i$  is persistent and it follows now that  $e_j$  is also persistent .This completes the proof.