

LECTURE 16

Markov Processes – I

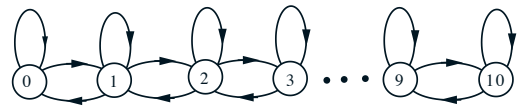
- **Readings:** Sections 7.1–7.2

Lecture outline

- Checkout counter example
- Markov process definition
- n -step transition probabilities
- Classification of states

Checkout counter model

- Discrete time $n = 0, 1, \dots$
- Customer arrivals: Bernoulli(p)
 - geometric interarrival times
- Customer service times: geometric(q)
- “State” X_n : number of customers at time n



Finite state Markov chains

- X_n : state after n transitions
 - belongs to a finite set, e.g., $\{1, \dots, m\}$
 - X_0 is either given or random
- **Markov property/assumption:**
(given current state, the past does not matter)

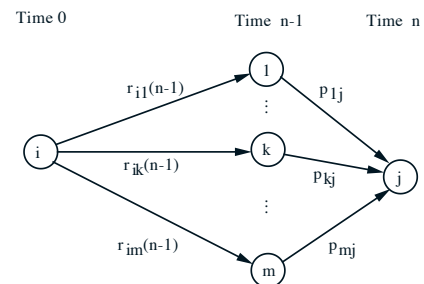
$$p_{ij} = \mathbf{P}(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i)$$

$$= \mathbf{P}(X_{n+1} = j \mid X_n = i, X_{n-1}, \dots, X_0)$$
- Model specification:
 - identify the possible states
 - identify the possible transitions
 - identify the transition probabilities

n -step transition probabilities

- State occupancy probabilities, given initial state i :

$$r_{ij}(n) = \mathbf{P}(X_n = j \mid X_0 = i)$$



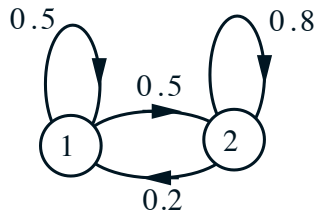
- Key recursion:

$$r_{ij}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^m r_{ik}(n-1)p_{kj}$$

- With random initial state:

$$\mathbf{P}(X_n = j) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{P}(X_0 = i)r_{ij}(n)$$

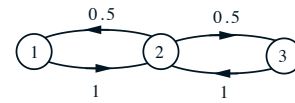
Example



	$n = 0$	$n = 1$	$n = 2$	$n = 100$	$n = 101$
$r_{11}(n)$					
$r_{12}(n)$					
$r_{21}(n)$					
$r_{22}(n)$					

Generic convergence questions:

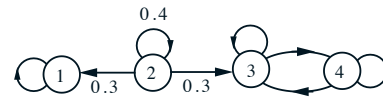
- Does $r_{ij}(n)$ converge to something?



n odd: $r_{22}(n) =$

n even: $r_{22}(n) =$

- Does the limit depend on initial state?



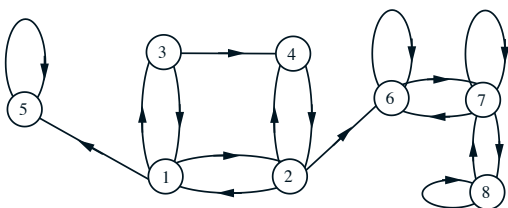
$r_{11}(n) =$

$r_{31}(n) =$

$r_{21}(n) =$

Recurrent and transient states

- State i is **recurrent** if:
starting from i ,
and from wherever you can go,
there is a way of returning to i
- If not recurrent, called **transient**



- i transient:
 $\mathbf{P}(X_n = i) \rightarrow 0$,
 i visited finite number of times

- Recurrent class:**
collection of recurrent states that
"communicate" with each other
and with no other state