Lumpability of Markov chains and reward processes

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TU/e

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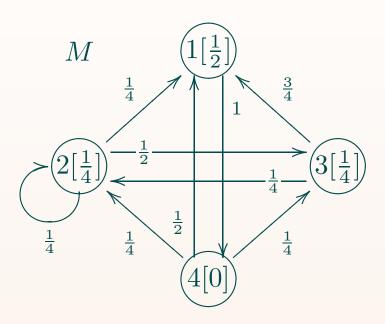
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- Conclusions

Example:



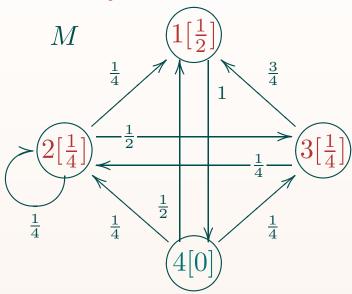
$$M = (S, P, \pi)$$

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

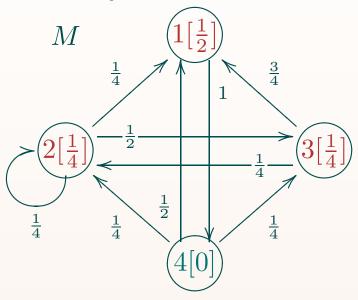
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

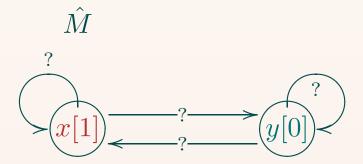
$$\pi = [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 0]$$

Example:

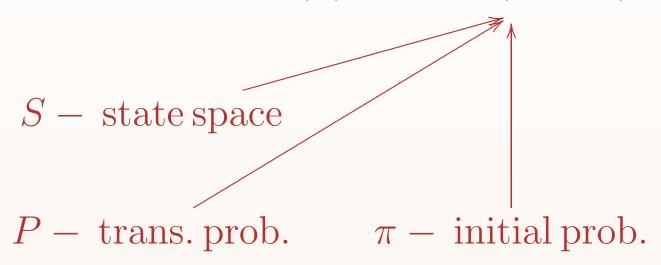


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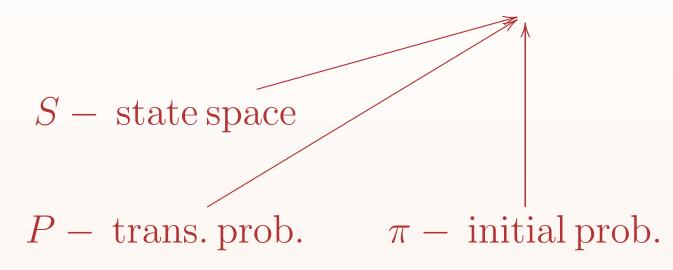




• Markov chain, $X(n) = M = (S, P, \pi)$

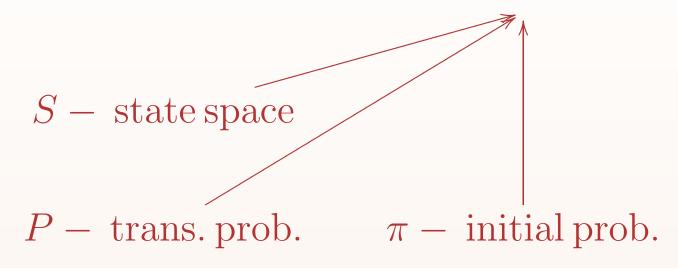


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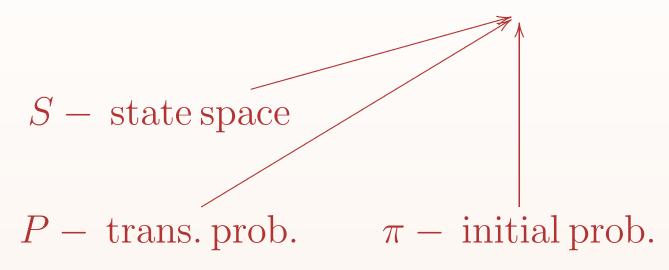
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- \Rightarrow Lumped stochastic process is $\hat{X}(n)$, with $\hat{X}(n) = i \Leftrightarrow X(n) \in C_i \in L$.

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- \Rightarrow Lumped stochastic process is $\hat{X}(n)$, with $\hat{X}(n) = i \Leftrightarrow X(n) \in C_i \in L$.
 - When is $\hat{X}(n)$ a markov chain ???

General lumpability

Th. The Markov chain $M=(S,P,\pi)$ is lumpable w.r.t a partition $L=\{C_1,\ldots,C_m\}$ on S iff there exists a matrix \hat{P} of order m, such that for all $i,j\in\{1,\ldots,m\}$ and for all $k\geq 0$ it holds

$$\hat{P}^{k}(i,j) = \frac{\sum_{i' \in C_i} \pi(i') \sum_{j' \in C_j} P^{k}(i',j')}{\hat{\pi}(i)}$$

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Notation:
$$M \stackrel{L}{\to}_l \hat{M}, \ \hat{M} = (L, \hat{P}, \hat{\pi})$$
 for $\hat{\pi}(i) = \sum_{i' \in C_i} \pi(i')$

 $M_1 \sim_l M_2$ if they have a common lumping.

General lumpability - rewards

Def. The MRP $M = (S, P, \pi, r)$ is lumpable w.r.t a partition $L = \{C_1, \dots, C_m\}$ on S iff the chain (S, P, π) is.

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Recall: $pm(M) = \sum_{i \in S} r(i)\underline{\pi}(i)$

Th. If $M \stackrel{L}{\rightarrow}_{lp} \hat{M}$ then $pm(M) = pm(\hat{M})$.

Def. Let $M = (S, P, \pi)$ and $L = \{C_1, \dots, C_m\}$ a partition on S. If for all $C_i, C_j \in L$ and all $i', i'' \in C_i$

$$\sum_{j' \in C_j} P(i', j') = \sum_{j' \in C_j} P(i'', j')$$

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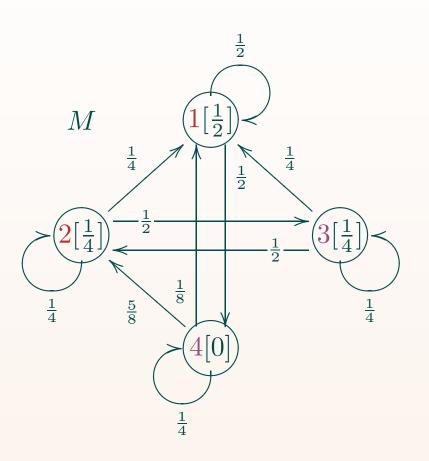
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Prop.
$$M \stackrel{L}{\rightarrow}_{ol} \hat{M} \Rightarrow M \stackrel{L}{\rightarrow}_{l} \hat{M}$$

Example - ordinary lumpability



$$M = (S, P, \pi)$$

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$L = \{\{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\}\}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{5}{8} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Example - ordinary lumpability

$$\hat{M}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x\left[\frac{3}{4}\right]}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$y\left[\frac{1}{4}\right]$$

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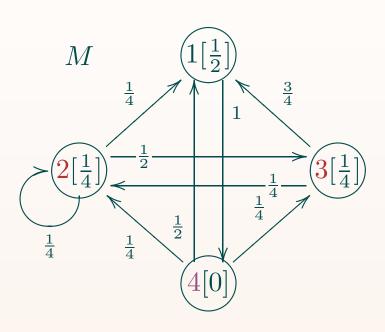
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Note: In the exact case for rewards

$$\hat{r}(i) = \frac{\sum_{i' \in C_i} r(i')}{|C_i|}$$

Example - exact lumpability



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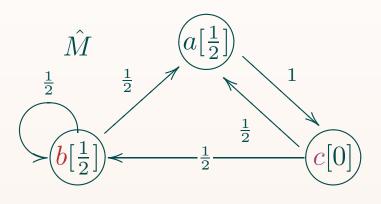
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$$M_2$$

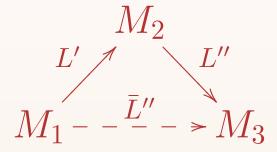
$$L' \nearrow L''$$

$$M_1 - -\bar{L}'' - > M_3$$

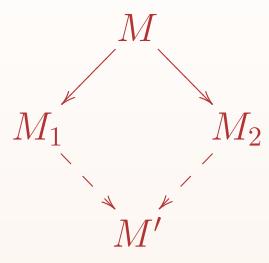
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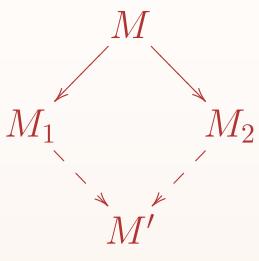
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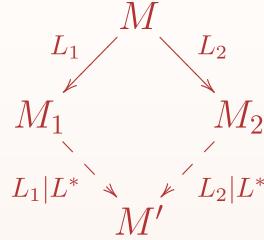


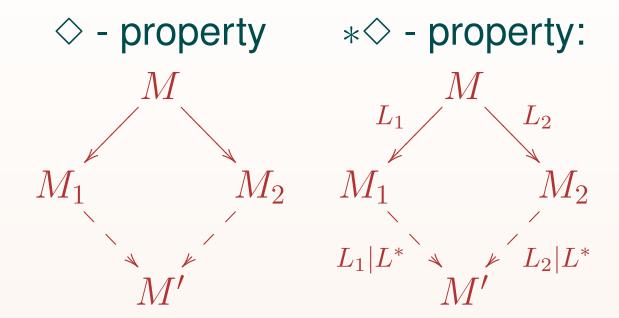
Prop. p-transitivity implies transitivity





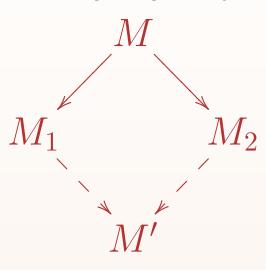


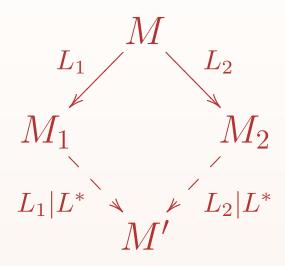




Prop. ∗♦ implies ♦.

♦ - property *♦ - property:





Prop. $*\diamond$ implies \diamond .

Prop. \diamond and transitivity imply \sim equivalence.

Results - lumpability relations

	ordinary	exact	general
p-transitivity	yes	no	yes
transitivity	yes	no	yes
\Diamond	yes	no	yes
*	yes	no	no
\sim is equiv.	yes	no	yes

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The same holds with or without rewards.

for the properties of interest

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