

# AI1103

## Challenging Problem 12

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**Download LaTeX file from below link :**

<https://github.com/KRISHNASAI1105/demo/blob/main/Challenging%20problem%2012/LaTeX/Challenging%20problem%2012.tex>

### UGC NET JUNE 2019 Q.51

Consider a Markov chain with state space  $\{0,1,2,3,4\}$  and transition matrix

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

Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{23}^{(n)}$  equals

- 1)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 2)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3) 0
- 4) 1

**Solution**

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

For eigenvalue calculation,

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0 \quad A = P^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \quad (0.0.1)$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \quad (0.0.2)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^2 \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right)^3 - \frac{2}{9} (1-\lambda)^2 \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right) + \frac{1}{9} (1-\lambda) \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right)^2 - \frac{1}{81} (1-\lambda) \quad (0.0.3)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^2 \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right) \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right)^2 - \frac{2}{9} \right] + \frac{1}{9} (1-\lambda) \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right)^2 - \frac{1}{9} \right] \quad (0.0.4)$$

$$= \frac{-27\lambda^5 + 81\lambda^4 - 84\lambda^3 + 32\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1}{27} \quad (0.0.5)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^2 \left( \frac{1}{3}-\lambda \right) \left( \lambda^2 - \frac{2\lambda}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \right) \quad (0.0.6)$$

For eigenvalue calculation,

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

Eigenvalues are,

- 1)  $\lambda_1 = 1$
- 2)  $\lambda_2 = 1$
- 3)  $\lambda_3 = \frac{1}{3}$
- 4)  $\lambda_4 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{3}$
- 5)  $\lambda_5 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3}$

Corresponding Eigenvectors are:

- 1) Eigenvector  $V_1, V_2$  for  $\lambda_1=1$ (multiplicity =2) :

So, for  $\lambda = 1$  we get 2 eigenvectors.

$$(A - \lambda_1).V_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda_1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 - \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot V_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \\ d_1 \\ e_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{Null space} = a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + e_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

So, eigenvectors are,

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 2) Eigenvector  $V_3$  for  $\lambda_3 = \frac{1}{3}$ (multiplicity = 1) :

$$(A - \lambda_3).V_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda_3 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_3 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_3 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 - \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot V_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ b_3 \\ c_3 \\ d_3 \\ e_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ b_3 \\ c_3 \\ d_3 \\ e_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 3) Eigenvector  $V_4$  for  $\lambda_4 =$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{3} (\text{multiplicity} = 1) :$$

$$(A - \lambda_4).V_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda_4 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_4 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_4 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 - \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot V_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_4 \\ b_4 \\ c_4 \\ d_4 \\ e_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$V_4 = \begin{bmatrix} a_4 \\ b_4 \\ c_4 \\ d_4 \\ e_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 - \sqrt{2} \\ 2 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ -2 - \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4) Eigenvector  $V_5$  for  $\lambda_5 =$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3} (\text{multiplicity} = 1) :$$

$$(A - \lambda_5).V_5 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda_5 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_5 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_5 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} - \lambda_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 - \lambda_5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot V_5 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_5 \\ b_5 \\ c_5 \\ d_5 \\ e_5 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$V_5 = \begin{bmatrix} a_5 \\ b_5 \\ c_5 \\ d_5 \\ e_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 + \sqrt{2} \\ 2 - 2\sqrt{2} \\ -2 + \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = [V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4 V_5]$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 - \sqrt{2} & -2 + \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 + 2\sqrt{2} & 2 - 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 - \sqrt{2} & -2 + \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 + \sqrt{2} & -2 + 2\sqrt{2} & -2 + \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -2 - \sqrt{2} & -2 - 2\sqrt{2} & -2 - \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V^{-1}AV = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

The above matrix is a diagonal matrix, with eigenvalues has diagonal elements.

$$V^{-1}AV \times V^{-1}AV \times \dots (n \text{ times}) V^{-1}AV = V^{-1}A^nV$$

**As the 2<sup>nd</sup> row 3<sup>rd</sup> column element in the above matrix is Zero.**

$$V^{-1}A^nV = B$$

Let, B be some matrix after the whole multiplication.

$$A^n = VB V^{-1}$$

$V, V^{-1}$  are left and right eigenvectors. Even if we don't know B matrix,  $A^n$  resembles  $P^n$ .

As  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P^n$  approaches a matrix which has structure that all rows of matrix are identical.

$\therefore$  Hence,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{23}^{(n)} = 0$ .

$\therefore$  **Option 3 is correct answer.**