### Wiskunde

Gerwin van Dijken (gerwin.vandijken@inholland.nl)

# Wiskunde programma

#### • Blok 3:

- Recursie (1)
- Recursie (2)
- Markov keten

#### • Blok 4:

- Grafen
- Minimum Spanning Tree algorithms (Prim, Kruskal)
- Shortest path algorithms (Dijkstra, A\*)
- Proeftentamen / herhaling

# 'Andrey Markov'



1856 - 1922

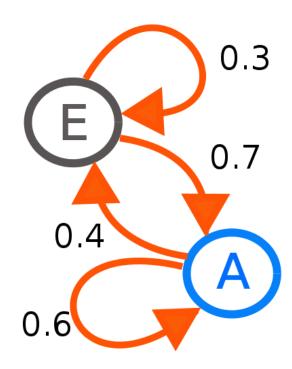
#### Markov keten

- Bepalen van statistische gegevens (eigenschappen) van een systeem (spel)
  - bv: hoe lang duurt een gemiddeld spel?
- Dat kan middels het bijhouden van gegevens van vele gebruikers (spelers)
  - kan bij alle systemen; kost veel tijd (via data)
- Dat kan via een Markov-keten
  - kan alleen bij systemen met duidelijke toestandsovergangen; kost weinig tijd (via model)

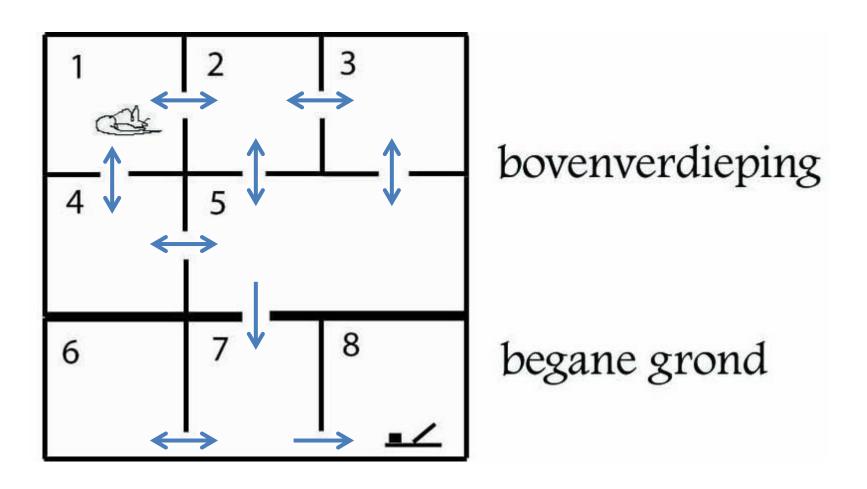
#### Markov keten

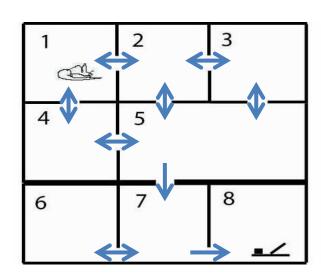
 Beschrijf de mogelijke toestandsovergangen van een systeem (bv een spel) in de tijd

 Bepaal de kans van alle toestandsovergangen



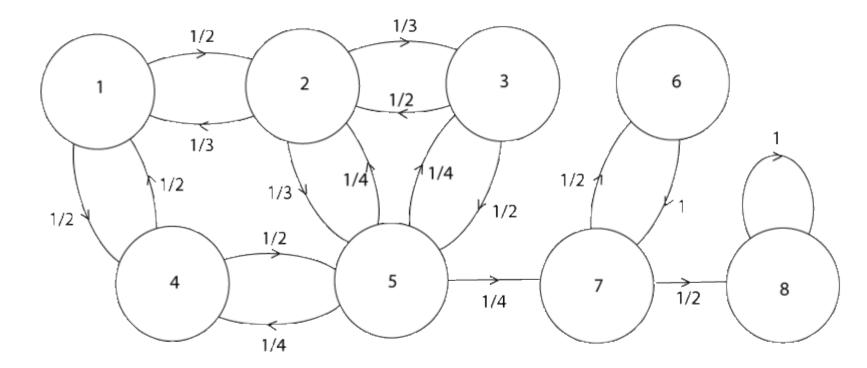
### Voorbeeld 1 - 'Muis in huis'



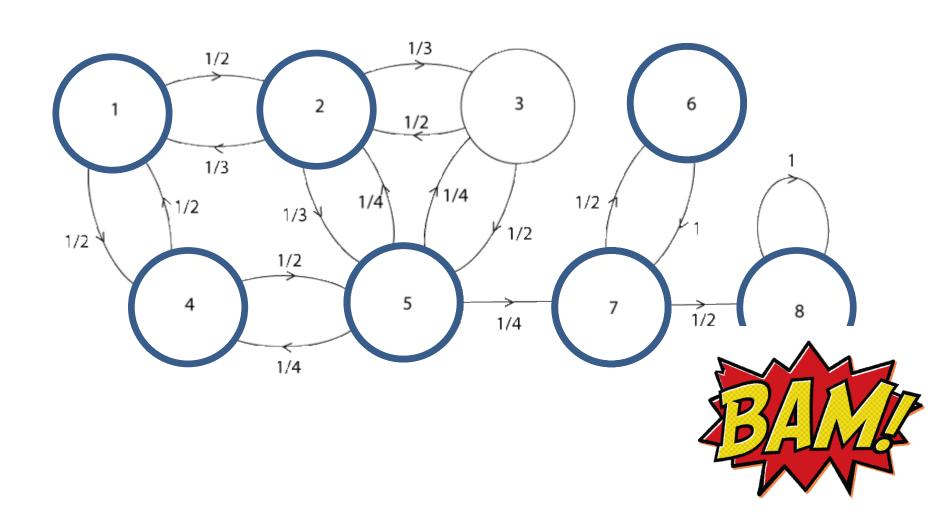


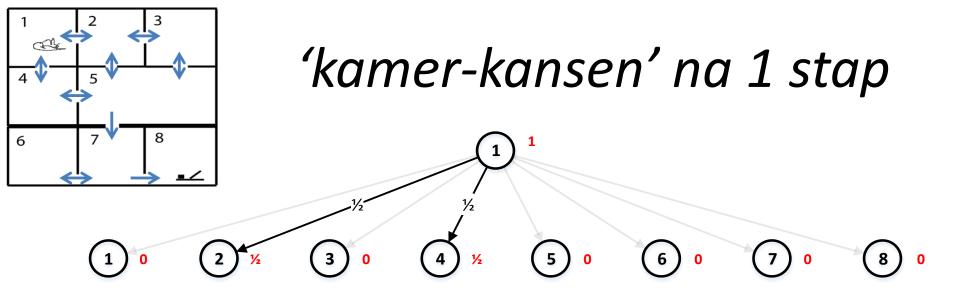
bovenverdieping

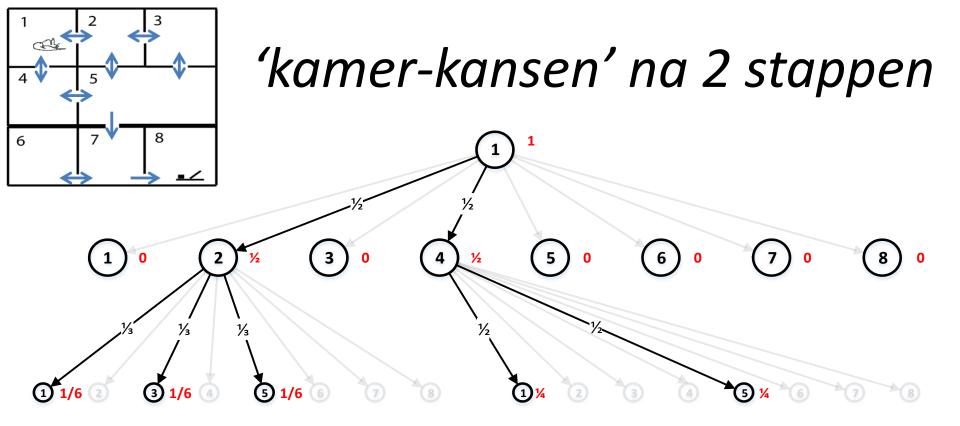
begane grond

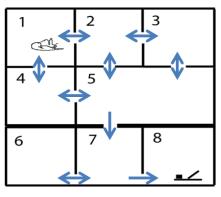


# Een muis wandeling...

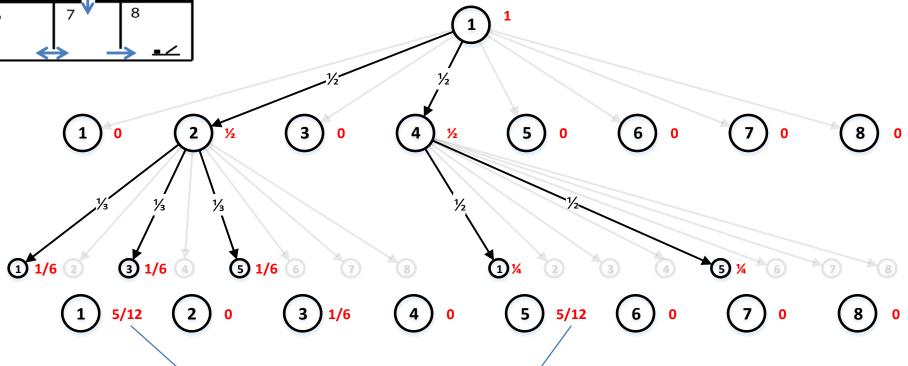




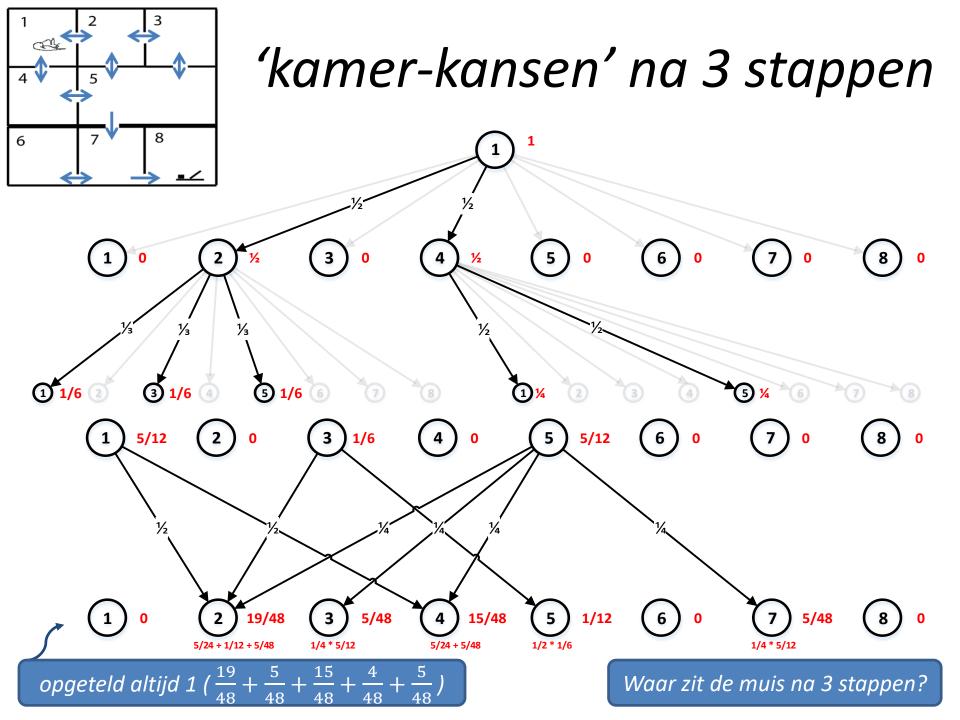




# 'kamer-kansen' na 2 stappen



$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$



# 'kamer-kans' berekening

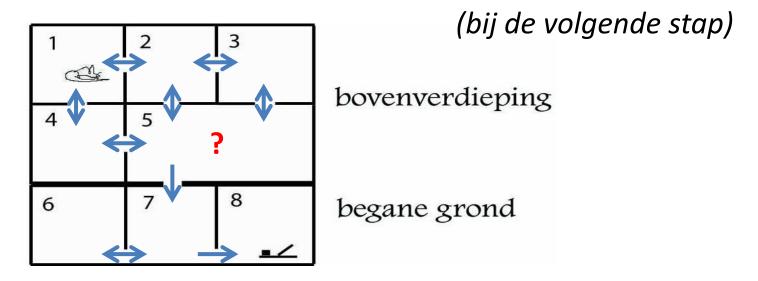
Kans dat je in kamer j belandt (na een volgende stap) is de som van elke kamer-kans (i) maal de kans dat je van die kamer i naar kamer j gaat

$$p(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p(i) \times p(i \to j)$$

n = 8 (aantal kamers)

$$p(5) = p(1) \times p(1 \to 5) + p(2) \times p(2 \to 5) + \dots + p(8) \times p(8 \to 5)$$

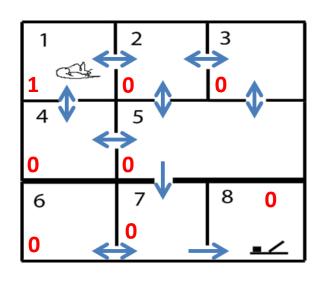
#### Kans dat muis in kamer 5 komt?

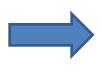


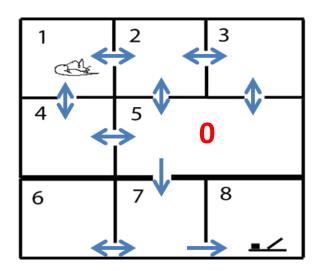
#### Is afhankelijk van:

- 1. de huidige kamer-kansen;
- 2. de overgangskansen van elke kamer naar kamer 5;

### Kans dat muis in kamer 5 komt? (na 1 stap)



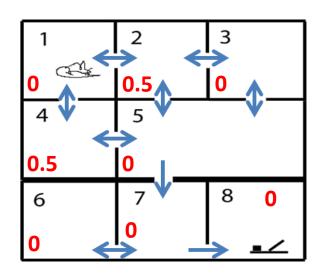


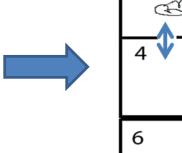


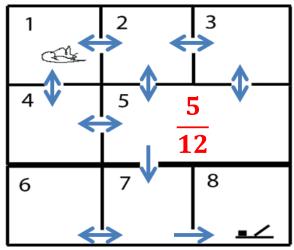
$$p(1) \times p(1 \to 5) + p(2) \times p(2 \to 5) + p(3) \times p(3 \to 5) + p(4) \times p(4 \to 5) + p(5) \times p(5 \to 5) + p(6) \times p(6 \to 5) + p(7) \times p(7 \to 5) + p(8) \times p(8 \to 5) = ...$$

$$p(5) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} p(i) \times p(i \rightarrow 5)$$

### Kans dat muis in kamer 5 komt? (na 2 stappen)







$$p(1) \times p(1 \to 5) + p(2) \times p(2 \to 5) + p(3) \times p(3 \to 5) + p(4) \times p(4 \to 5) + p(5) \times p(5 \to 5) + p(6) \times p(6 \to 5) + p(7) \times p(7 \to 5) + p(7 \to 5)$$

 $p(8) \times p(8 \to 5) = ...$ 

$$0 \times 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 0 \times 0 - \frac{5}{2}$$

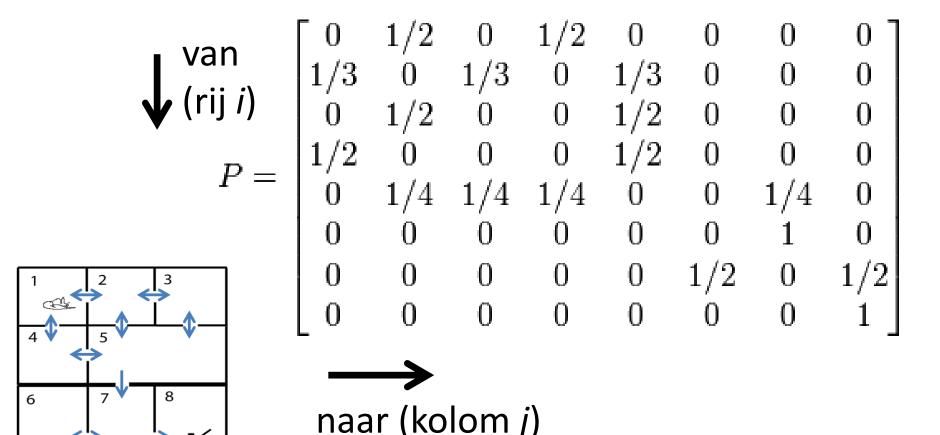
$$0 \times 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + p(5) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} p(i) \times p(i \to 5)$$

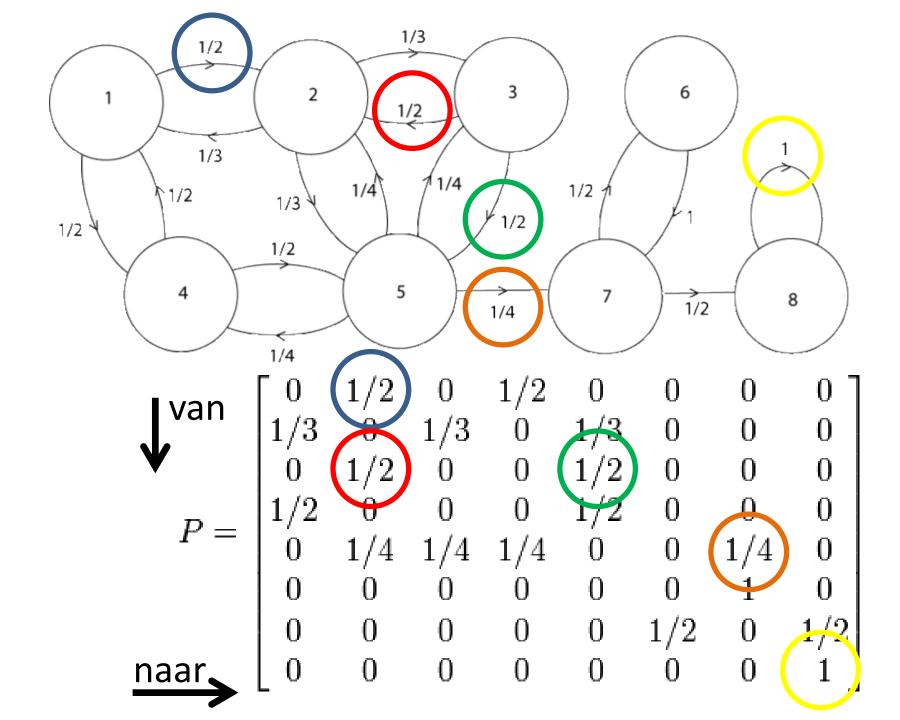
$$0 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 0 + 0$$

$$0 \times 0 + 0 \times 0 + 0$$

$$0 \times 0 = \frac{5}{12} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}$$

- Transitie matrix P
- In P is het getal op rij i en kolom j de waarschijnlijkheid dat het systeem van toestand i naar toestand j overgaat.





• Begintoestand: (muis in kamer 5)

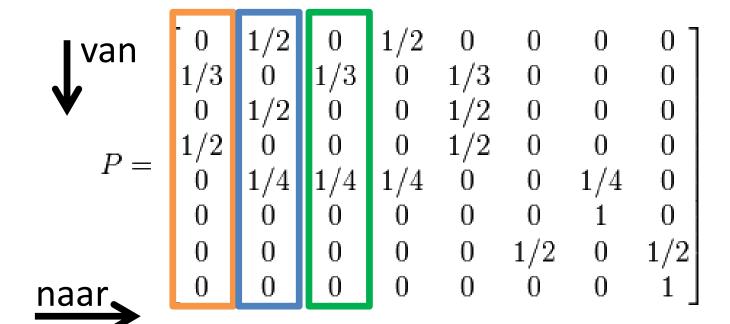
$$\pi_0 = [00001000]$$

Verwachte toestand na 1 stap:

$$\pi_1 = \pi_0 * P = 0 \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} 0 0 \frac{1}{4} 0$$

Verwachte toestand na N stappen:

$$\pi_{N} = \pi_{N-1} * P$$



# Kans van een doorlopen pad...

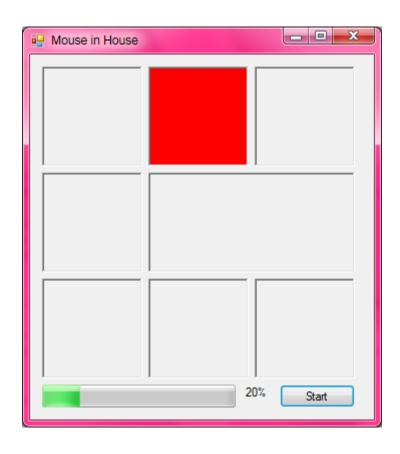
- Combinatie van overgangswaarschijnlijkheden
- P(12545767678) =

$$P_{12} \times P_{25} \times P_{54} \times P_{45} \times P_{57} \times P_{76} \times P_{67} \times P_{76} \times P_{67} \times P_{67} \times P_{78}$$

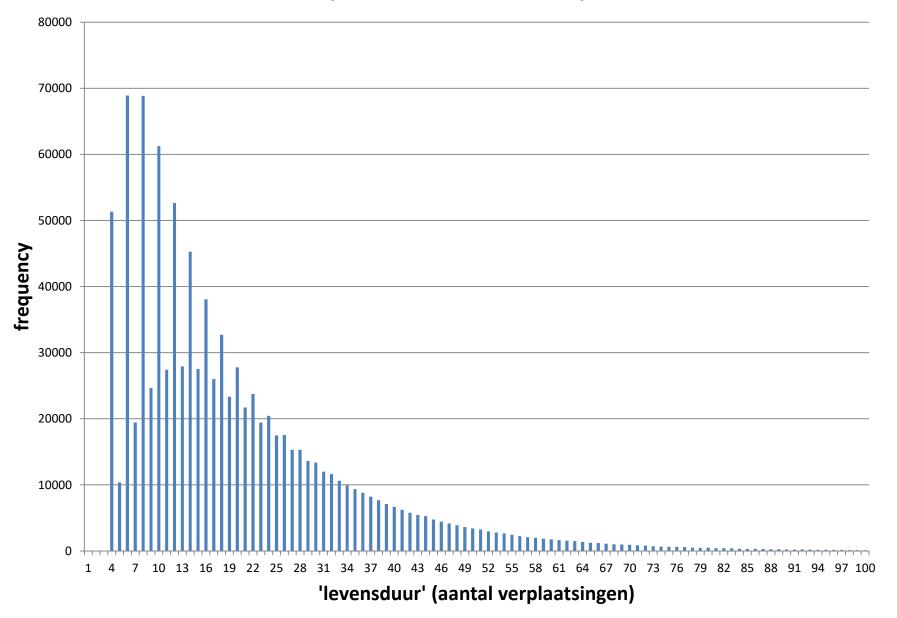
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1536} \approx 0.00065104$$

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

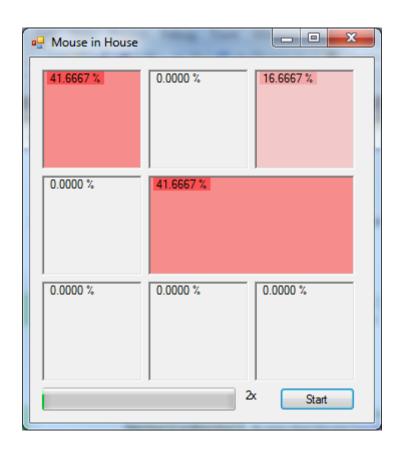
### Monte Carlo - demo



## Monte Carlo (1.000.000x) - resultaten

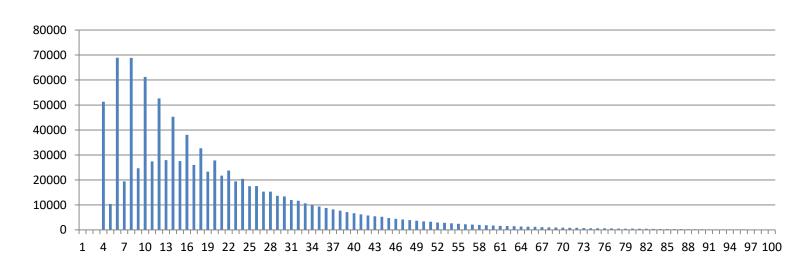


# Markov keten - demo

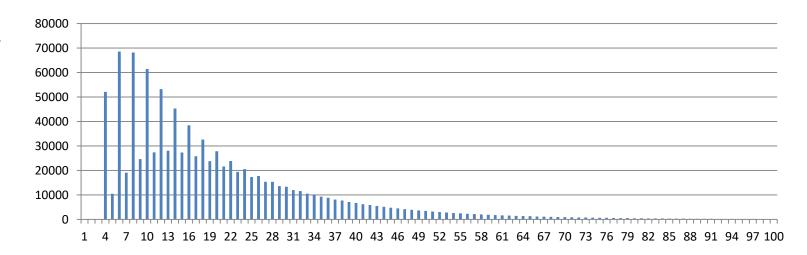


#### Zoek de verschillen...

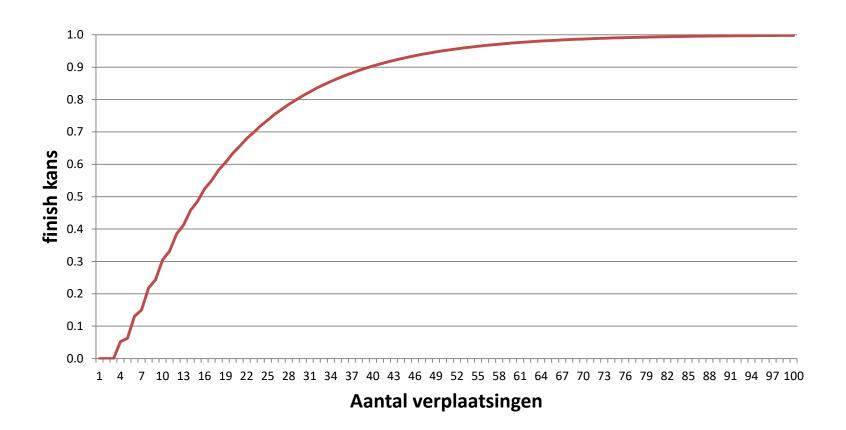
Monte Carlo (1.000.000x)



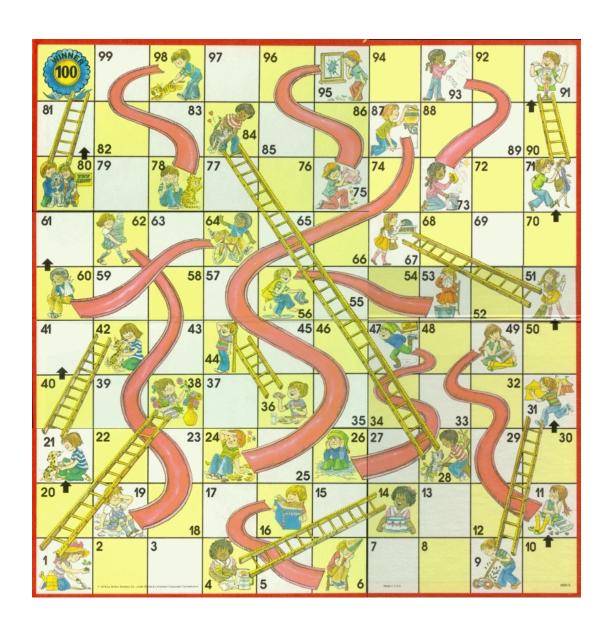
Markov keten (kans \* 1.000.000)



### Markov keten

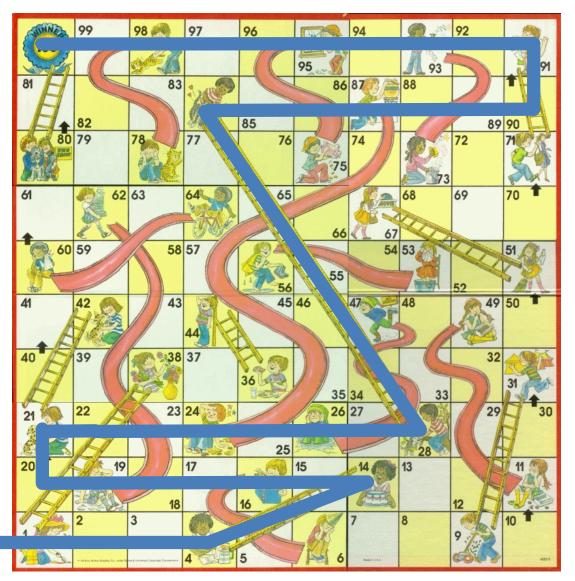


### Voorbeeld 2 – 'Chutes and Ladders'



# Hoe lang duurt een (gemiddeld) spel?





#### Chutes and Ladders

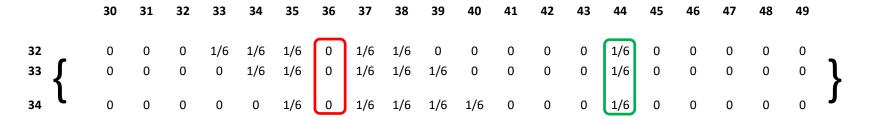
Transitie matrix van 100 x 100

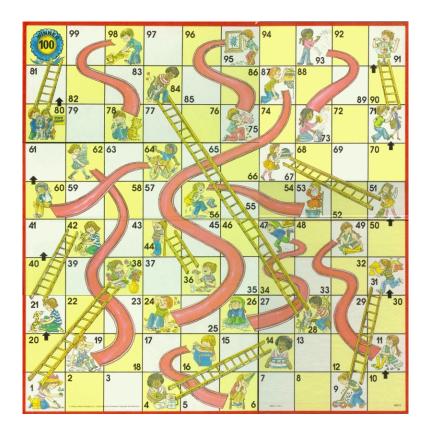
(kans van elk vakje naar elk vakje)

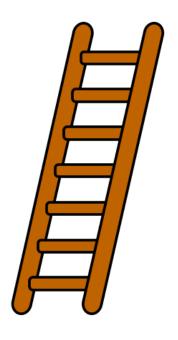
```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1 0 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 0 0 0 0
3 0 0 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 0 0 0
3 }
```

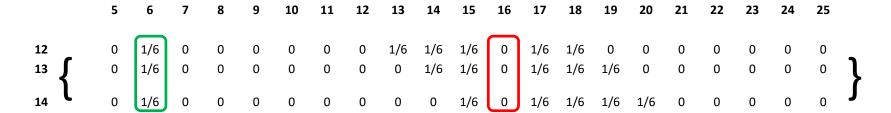
## Transitie matrix (1/3)

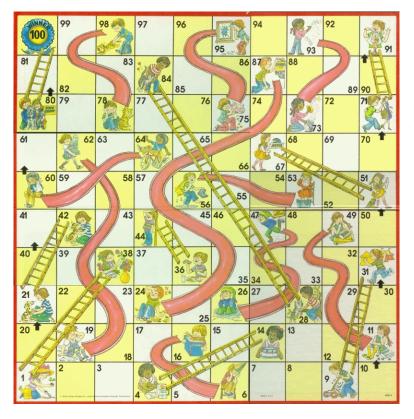






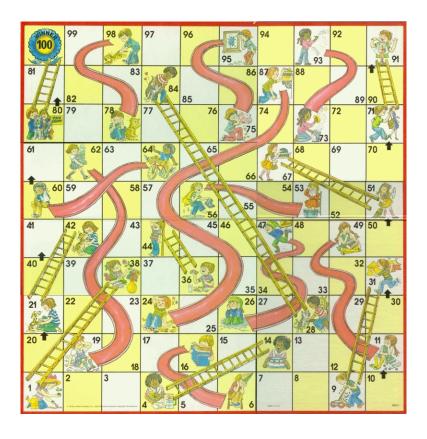
## Transitie matrix (2/3)





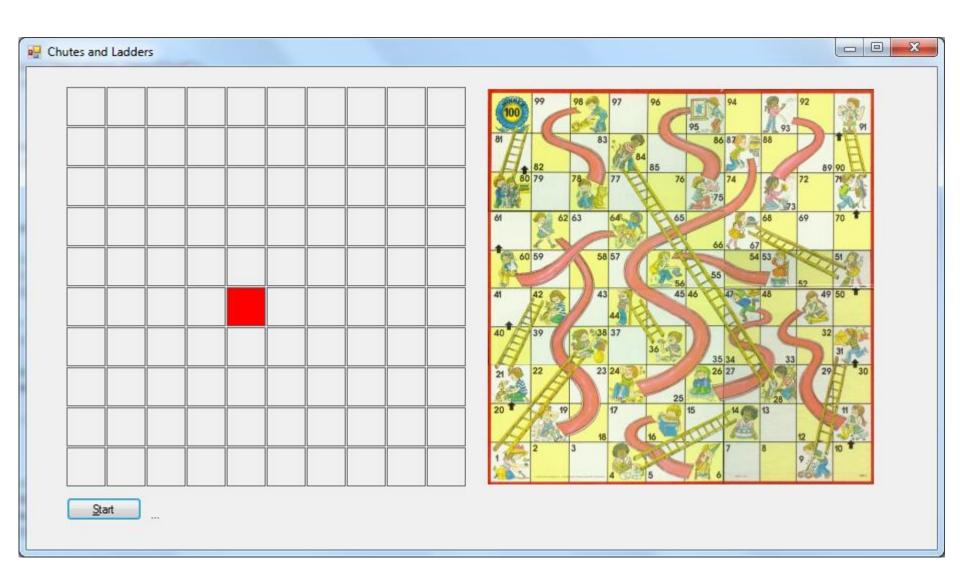


# Transitie matrix (3/3)

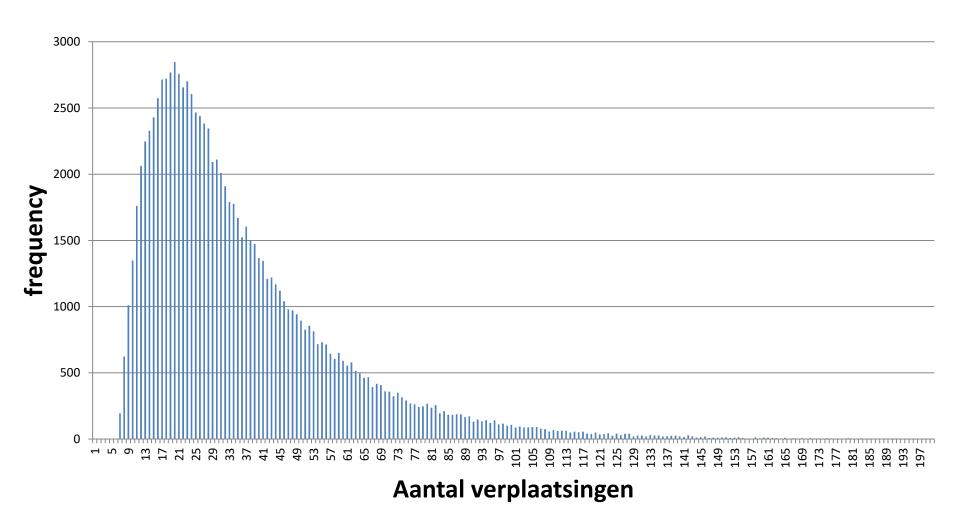




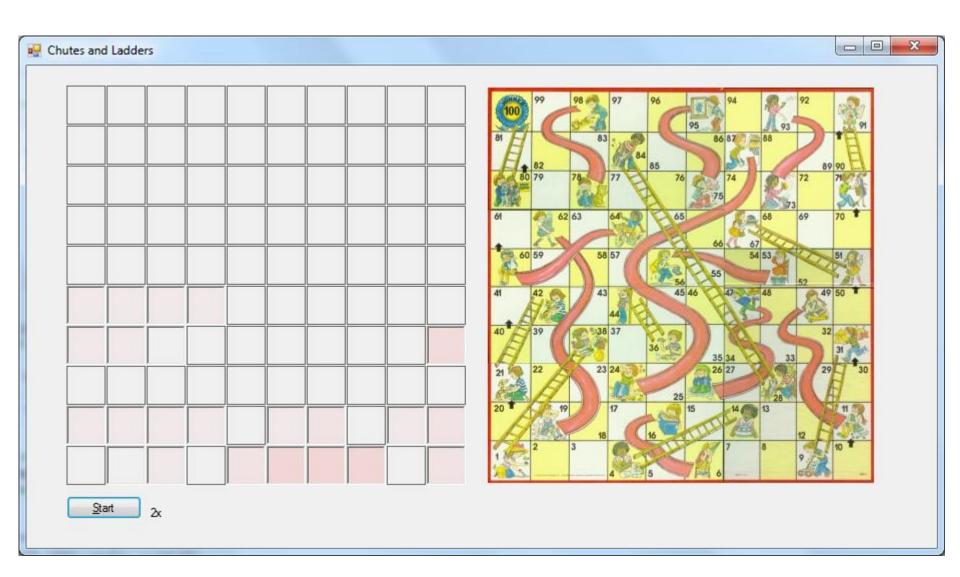
### Monte Carlo - demo



## Monte Carlo (100.000x) - resultaten

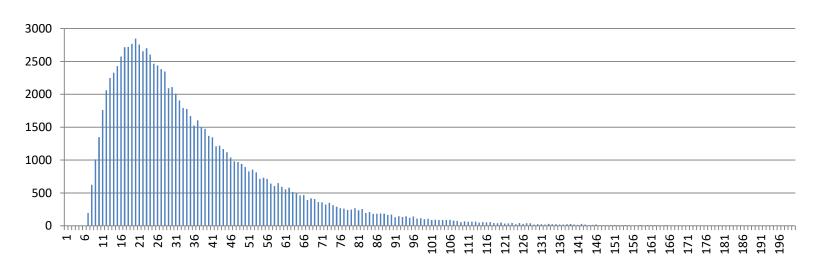


### Markov keten - demo

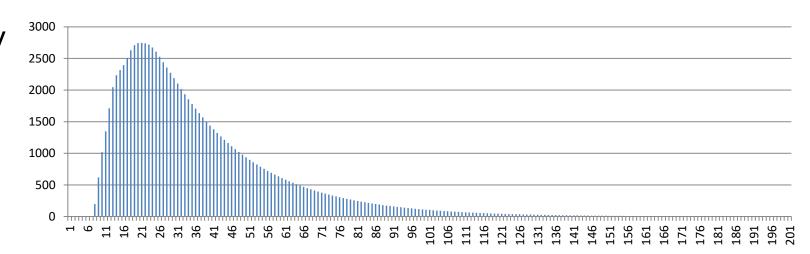


### Zoek de verschillen...

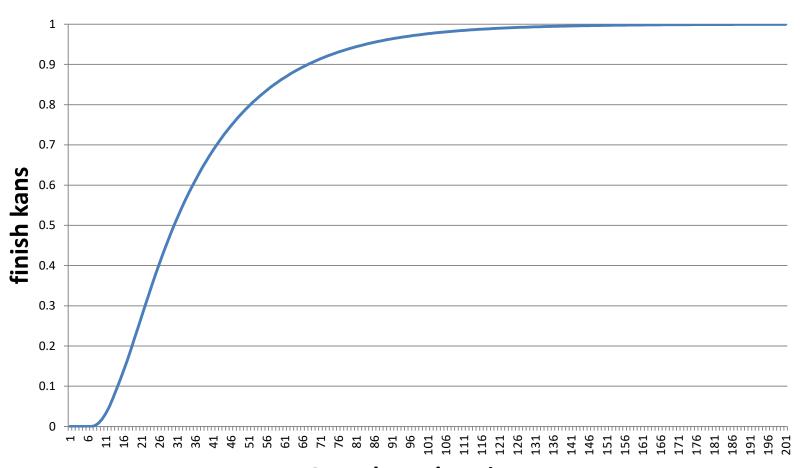




#### Markov keten (kans \* 100.000)



#### Finish kans na N beurten



**Aantal verplaatsingen** 

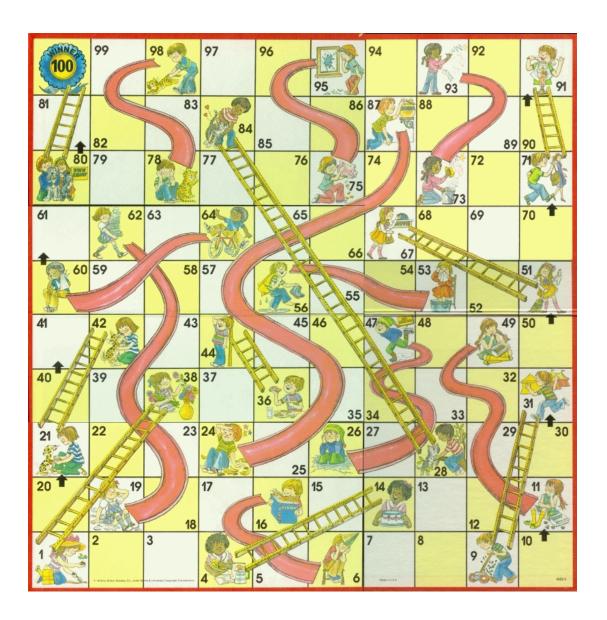
# Welke informatie wil je?

Modaal aantal beurten: 20
 (meest voorkomend aantal beurten om spel uit te spelen)

• Mediaan aantal beurten: 29 (net zoveel spellen eindigen voor als na 29 beurten)

• Gemiddeld aantal beurten: 36.2 (totaal aantal beurten / aantal spellen)

# 'Chutes and Ladders' – wijzigen?



# Oefening

(geef de transitiematrix)

