

HW4_Q1

November 23, 2019

```
[29]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[37]: markov_chain = np.array([[0.0,0.6,0.4],[0.3,0.0,0.7],[0.85,0.15,0.0]])
beta = np.array([1,1/2,1/3])
```

(a) Simulate and plot a single realization of $X(t)$ between $t = 0$ and $t = 1000$. (Notice this is a continuous time chain, it will move not necessarily on integer time epochs.)

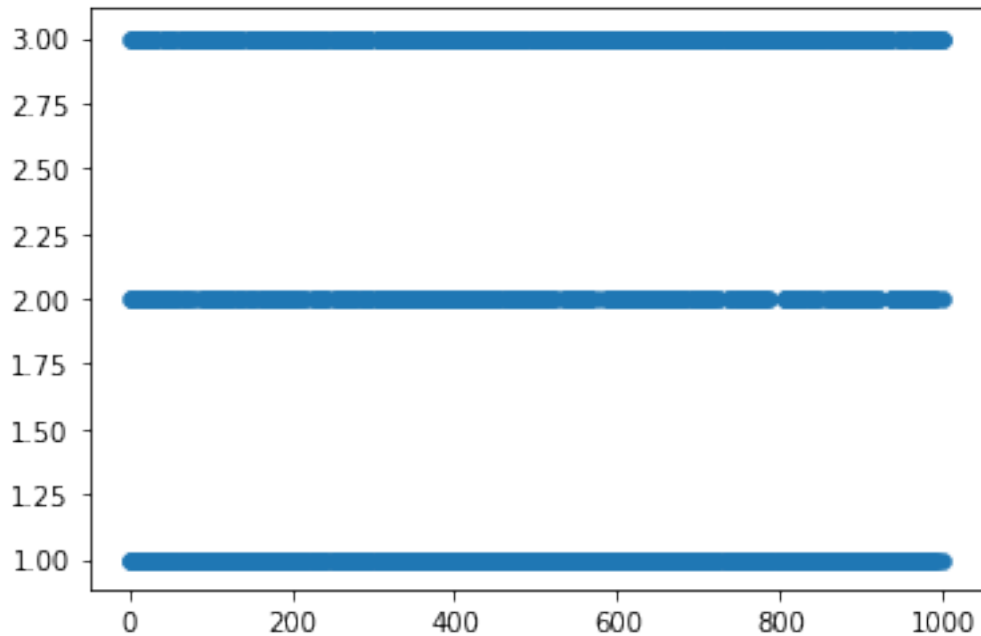
```
[41]: def markov_chain_simulation(markov_chain, beta, T = 1000):
    results = []
    time = []
    length = []
    xi = 0
    t = np.random.exponential(beta[xi])
    results.append(1)
    time.append(t)
    length.append(t)

    while(t <= T):
        xi = np.random.choice([0,1,2], p = markov_chain[xi])
        l = np.random.exponential(beta[xi])
        t += l
        time.append(t)
        length.append(l)
        results.append(xi + 1)

    return time, results, length

X,Y,I = markov_chain_simulation(markov_chain, beta)
plt.scatter(X,Y, linewidth = 0.5)
```

```
[41]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x11689d5c0>
```



(b) Compute the stationary distribution of the CTMC and, from it, the long-run average expected reward. How does this number compare the number you obtained from the simulation.

```
[42]: print(markov_chain)
```

```
[[0.  0.6  0.4 ]
 [0.3  0.  0.7 ]
 [0.85 0.15 0.  ]]
```

```
[43]: beta2 = np.array([1,2,3])
      Q = (markov_chain.T * beta2).T
      print(Q)
```

```
[[0.  0.6  0.4 ]
 [0.6  0.  1.4 ]
 [2.55 0.45 0.  ]]
```

```
[44]: Q[0][0] = -1
      Q[1][1] = -2
      Q[2][2] = -3
      print(Q)
```

```
[[ -1.   0.6   0.4 ]
 [  0.6  -2.   1.4 ]
 [ 2.55  0.45 -3.  ]]
```

```
[46]: s = beta2 **2@[537/899, 198/899, 164/899]
      print(s)
```

3.1201334816462736

```
[52]: i = np.array(I)
      y = np.array(Y)
      sum((y**2)*i)/1000
```

[52]: 3.0594543292192875

There is some difference but they are almost the same. They are close.

```
[ ]:
```

$$2. \quad N(t) = (N_A(t), N_B(t))$$

$$\lambda_{n_A, n_B} = n_A \beta + n_B \alpha$$

$$A \rightarrow B : \beta$$

$$B \rightarrow 2A : \alpha$$

$A \rightarrow B$

$$P(n_A, n_B | n_A-1, n_B+1) = \frac{\lambda(n_A, n_B, (n_A-1, n_B+1))}{\lambda(n_A, n_B, (n_A-1, n_B+1)) + \lambda(n_A, n_B, (n_A+2, n_B-1))}$$

$$= \frac{n_A \beta}{n_A \beta + n_B \alpha}$$

$B \rightarrow 2A$

$$P(n_A, n_B | n_A+2, n_B-1) = \frac{\lambda(n_A, n_B, (n_A+2, n_B-1))}{\lambda(n_A, n_B, (n_A+2, n_B-1)) + \lambda(n_A, n_B, (n_A-1, n_B+1))} = \frac{n_B \alpha}{n_B \alpha + n_A \beta}$$

A transition probability matrix P:

P :	(n_A, n_B)	(n_A-1, n_B+1)	(n_A+2, n_B-1)
(n_A, n_B)	0	$\frac{n_A \beta}{n_A \beta + n_B \alpha}$	$\frac{n_B \alpha}{n_A \beta + n_B \alpha}$

A transition-rates matrix Q:

Q :	(n_A, n_B)	(n_A-1, n_B+1)	(n_A+2, n_B-1)
(n_A, n_B)	$-(n_A \beta + n_B \alpha)$	$n_A \beta$	$n_B \alpha$

4. (a) CTMC with 6 states of inventory = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \mu & -(\mu+1) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \mu & -(\mu+1) & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu & -(\mu+1) & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu & -(\mu+1) & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu & -\mu \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Expected time is $\frac{1}{\mu+1}$

(c) Let x_i be the expected time for the first time running out of inventory from state i .

$$x_0 = 0,$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{u}{u+1} x_0 + \frac{1}{u+1} x_5$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{u}{u+1} x_1 + \frac{1}{u+1} x_5$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{u}{u+1} x_2 + \frac{1}{u+1} x_5$$

$$x_4 = \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{u}{u+1} x_3 + \frac{1}{u+1} x_5$$

$$x_5 = \frac{\frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{u}{(u+1)^2} + \frac{u^2}{(u+1)^3} + \frac{u^3}{(u+1)^4} + \frac{1}{u}}{1 - \frac{u^3}{(u+1)^4} - \frac{u^2}{(u+1)^3} - \frac{u}{(u+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(u+1)}}$$

(d) $\pi = [\pi_0 \pi_1 \pi_2 \pi_3 \pi_4 \pi_5]$

Since $\pi Q = 0 \quad \sum_{i=0}^5 \pi_i = 1$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{u^5}{(u+1)^5}$$