

Fig. 1 A standard Snakes and Ladders

## **RULES**:

- The game of Snakes and Ladders is played on a board with a  $10 \times 10$  grid.
- Players roll a single die and moving the corresponding number of squares.
- If the player lands you on the head of the Snake, you must go back to the square at the Snake tail.
- If you land at the bottom of a Ladder, you instantly climb to the top of that Ladder
- If a player rolls a die that would advance them beyond square 100, they stay at the same place.

## **MARKOV PROCESS:**

- each square is a state.
- square of 100 as the only absorbing state
- with no memory of previous states is known

## **Probability Distribution:**

$$\pi_i = (0, 0, \dots, 1)$$
 for states  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ .

## R, representing all of the transitions.

R= {(8, 30), (15, 47), (20, 39), (23, 76), (28, 50), (33, 70), (41, 62), (57, 83), (66, 89), (79, 99), (13, 4), (35, 11), (61, 14), (69, 32), (81, 43), (85, 17), (87, 31), (91, 25), (95, 67), (97, 58)}.

six equally probable options: rolling a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.

transition matrix.

$$P_{101\times 101} = \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 98 \\ 99 \\ 100 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 99 \\ 100 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{$$

It should be reduced to a 81 x 81 dimension.

