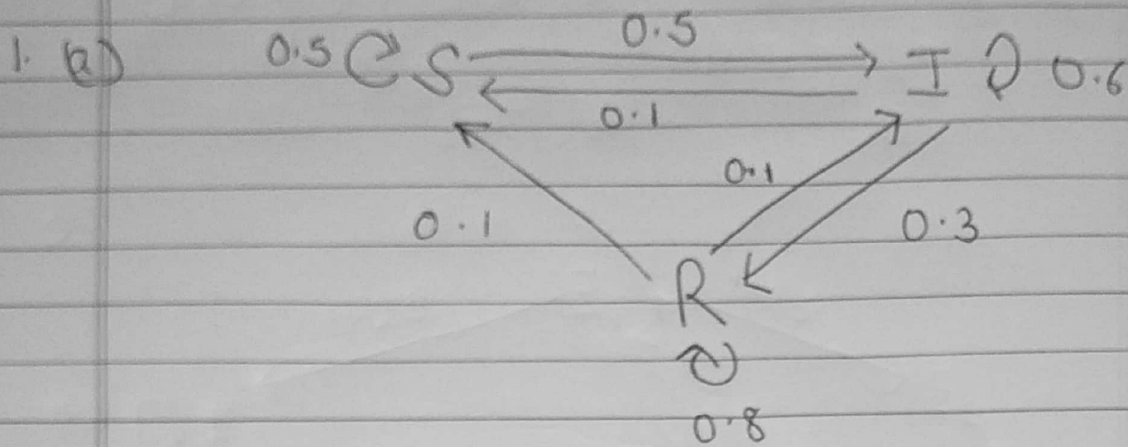


# ISTA-311 HW4 Written

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(b) The transition matrix is :-

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & S & I & R \\ \hline S & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ I & 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.3 \\ R & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{array}$$

(c) Now, to get stationary probabilities :-

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = x \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{6}{10}y + \frac{3}{10}z = y \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}y + \frac{8}{10}z = z \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\text{From (i), } \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{1}{2}x \Rightarrow x = y \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

Putting (iv) in (iii),

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{10} y + \frac{8}{10} z = z \Rightarrow y = z$$

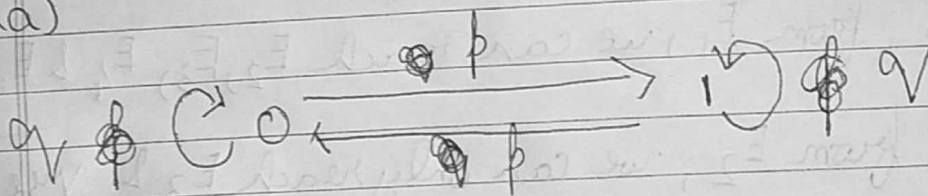
So,  $x = y = z$ . But since  $x, y$  &  $z$  are probabilities, so,

$$x + y + z = 1 \Rightarrow 3z = 1 \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$$

(d) Since the long-term behavior of Markov Chain is dependent on the stationary probabilities, and  $y = \frac{1}{3}$ , hence, we can say that about  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the population will be infected at any given time.

2. (a)



(b) The transition matrix would be :-

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) Now, from state 0 to get to state 0 after 2 steps, will take 2 different routes :-

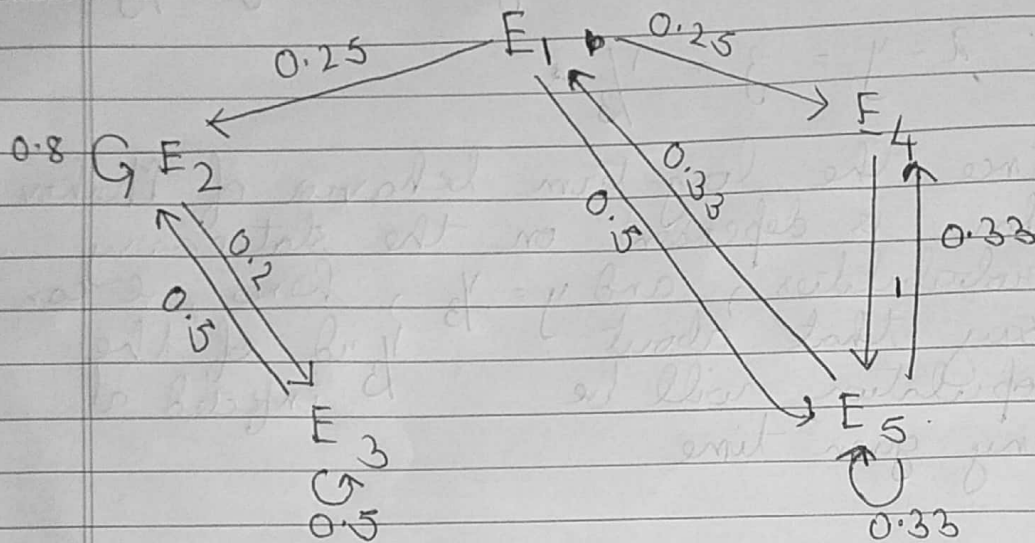
$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{i} \\ 0 &\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{ii} \end{aligned}$$

For case (i), since the state has changed twice, so, probability =  $q \times q = q^2$   
 $p \times p = p^2$

From case (ii), since the state has not changed twice, so, probability =  $p \times p = p^2$   
 $q \times q = q^2$

$\therefore \text{Ans.} = p^2 + q^2$

3.



Now, from  $E_1$ , we can reach  $E_2, E_3, E_4$  &  $E_5$

But from  $E_2$ , we can only reach  $E_3$  & vice versa.

$\therefore$  Not all points can reach all other points. (Ans.)