Seminarul 12-partea 2

P. Dezolvate

$$\tilde{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

e)
$$\Pi = \begin{pmatrix} T & O \\ NR & O \end{pmatrix}$$
 distribution stationara

N = (1-1) - matricea Jumdamentala $N-Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \alpha & \frac{1}{1} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$ C) No mediu de freceri prim 2 mainte de a ajunge m O sou 4, stiind cà a pomit din 1 n: = N(ijj) ~ mr. mediu de vizite pe care lantul ce pormeste din i rl face stànii tranzitaii; mainte de a $= \sum_{\lambda} m_{\lambda \lambda} = N(\lambda_{\lambda} \lambda) = \lambda$ parmette din 1 thece prin 2 d) Nn. de pasi pancursi pâma când e absorbit stiend ca a plecat dim 3 timpul mediu ti = mi, ma+1 + mi, ma+2+...+ mi, ma+nt) 2000+1, mat 2, ..., mat ty poince la alsorbia mt. stariler transition

bartului ce pleaca din i $t_3 = m_{31} + m_{32} + m_{33} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 3$ Obs! $t = N \cdot e$ $\begin{cases} t_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ t_{i+2} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} m_{i+1} \\ m_{i+2} \\ \vdots \\ m_{i+2} \end{cases}$ e) Probab. ca dacă pormeste din 2 să ajungă la 0 Prob. ca lamin ce pormeste din ; sà fie absorbit de j : G:= = Ni,R)-R(R,j) 3 = N·R $\theta_{20} = N(2,k) \cdot R(R,0) = N(2,l) \cdot R(1,0) + N(2,2) \cdot R(2,0) +$ $+N(2,3)\cdot R(3,0) = 1.0,5 = \frac{1}{2}$ P. nezolvate $\mathfrak{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & \lambda & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Sa = 233 (da ca langel ajunge ?m starea 3) St = [1, 2]

$$N = (1 - 1)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{5}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det (1 - 1) = -\frac{1}{3} - (\frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{5}) = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\det (1-7) = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{6}$$

$$(A-T) * = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{6} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

3)

Q=

2 0.1 0.2 0.7 0.2

J ON 0.2 O.C

$$(\lambda - \overline{1})^{-1} = -2 \cdot \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \lambda \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{3}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

d) $\theta_{23} = \sum_{k=1}^{2} N(2,k) \cdot R(R,3) = N(2,1) \cdot R(1,3) + N(2,2) \cdot R(2,3) =$

5 t = { 2, 3, 4}

 $= -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{2}{25} - \frac{2}{1} = -\frac{31}{25}$

a) Sa = [1] (do că ajunge in Si nu se mai întoane)

e)
$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 2 & 0, 5 & 0, 2 \\ 0, 2 & a, 2 & 0, 4 \\ 0, 1 & 0, 3 & a, 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
e) Care este probabilitatea ca un lanţ Markov absorbant ce pleacă din starea tranzitorie $i \in S_t$ să facă n paşi în mulţimea stărilor tranzitorii înainte să fie absorbit de starea absorbantă $j \in S_a$?

$$(2) = \sum_{R=2}^{4} T^{2}(3,R) \cdot R(R,1)$$

$$\rho_{3,1}(2) = \sum_{k=2}^{4} 7^{2}(3,k) \cdot R(k,1)$$

$$R = 2$$

$$7 = \begin{cases} 0,18 & 0,47 & 0,48 \\ 0,18 & 0,57 & 0,49 \\ 0,18 & 0,28 & 0,22 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{(0,18)}{(3,10)} = \frac{(3,10)}{(3,10)} + \frac{$$

$$= 0,18.0,1 + 0,57.0, \lambda + 0,14.0,2$$

$$\vec{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 45 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

d)
$$P(x_7 = 3 | x_2 = 4) = Q^5(4,3) = 0$$

$$G(\overline{u}, F_{x}) = \overline{u}, \quad X_{x} = \overline{u}, \quad X_{z} = \overline{u}, \quad X_{$$

$$\rho_{\overline{\Pi}}, \overline{\epsilon}_{\times}(2) + \rho_{\overline{\Pi}}, A_{\theta}(2) = \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Omega}, \underline{I}) \cdot R(\underline{I}, \overline{\epsilon}_{\times}) + \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Pi}, \underline{I}) \cdot R(\underline{I}, \overline{\epsilon}_{\times}) +$$

$$+ \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Pi}, \overline{\Pi}) \cdot R(\overline{\Pi}, \overline{\epsilon}_{\times}) + \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Pi}, \overline{I}) \cdot R(\underline{I}, A_{\theta}) + \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Pi}, \overline{I}) \cdot R(\underline{I}, A_{\theta}) + \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Pi}, \overline{I}) \cdot R(\overline{\Pi}, A_{\theta}) +$$

$$+ \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Pi}, \overline{\Pi}) \cdot R(\overline{\Pi}, A_{\theta}) + \overline{1}^{2}(\overline{\Pi}, \overline{I}) \cdot R(\overline{N}, A_{\theta}) =$$

$$= O \cdot \mathcal{A}, \lambda + \mathcal{A} + O_{1} \cdot OO_{25} \cdot O_{1}O_{5} + O_{2} \cdot O_{$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{C}_{\underline{I}, AC} = \sum_{R=\underline{I}}^{\underline{W}} N(\underline{I}, R) \cdot R(R, AC) = N(\underline{I}, \underline{I}) \cdot R(\underline{I}, AC) + N(\underline{I}, \underline{E}) \cdot R(\underline{I}, AC) +$$