1. Give an example of random walk graph that is not strongly connected but has a unique stationary distribution.

Ans: 1 🡪 2 🡪2. More generally, any graph that has a unique strongly connected “sink” subgraph that you can’r get out of.

2. Calculate the stationary dist for the graph in 1(e) when a supervertex is added such that each vertex has a 1/10 chance of moving to the super.