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function [chain,state] = MarkovSimulation(PI, N, S, S0)
% INPUTS:
%   PI   : Transition matrix
%   N    : length of simulation
%   S    : State vector
%   S0   : initial state (index)

% -----
% 1. validacoes de inputs

% Verifica a quantidade de inputs minimo e maximo
narginchk(2,4)

[rPI, cPI] = size(PI);
[rN, cN] = size(N);

% Validade\Fill in unset optional values.
switch nargin
    case 2
        S=1:rPI;
        S0=1;
    case 3
        S0=1;
end

[rS, cS] = size(S);

% (a) Checking the total of shocks
% Checks if N is a scalar or not
if rN == 1 & cN == 1
    N = round(abs(N));
else
    error('The first input must be a scalar');
end

% (b) checking the Transition matrix
% Checks if it is a square matrix or not
if (rPI == 1 | cPI == 1) | (rPI ~= cPI)
    error('The second input must be a square matrix.');
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end

% changes the sign if some probabilities are negative
PI = abs(PI);

% checks if the probabilities sum to one, if not, it normalizes
for i = 1:rPI
    if sum(PI(i,:)) ~= 1
        fprintf('probability: %f', sum(PI(i,:)));
        warning('The probabilities don't sum to 1.');
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        PI(i,:) = PI(i,+)/sum(PI(i,:));
    end
end
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end

% (c) checking the State Vector
if rS > 1
    error('State vector must be 1xN.')
elseif ~(cS==cPI)
    error('Number of state does not match size of Transition matrix')
end

% -----
% 2. Creating the shock realizations

% Cria matrix de somas acumuladas
cum_PI = [zeros(rPI,1) cumsum(PI')'];

% Cria o vetor de simulacao
simulation = rand(N,1);
state = nan(N,1);
state(1) = S0;

for i=2:N
    state(i)=find(((simulation(i) <= cum_PI(state(i-1), 2:cPI+1))&(simulation(i) >cum_PI(state(i-1),1:cPI))));
end

chain=S(state);

end %end of function
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