

Esercizio 8 (SCHEDA 7)

Consideriamo un sistema a sei stati numerati da 1 a 6. Ad ogni istante n , si lancia un dado:

- se esce 1, il sistema si sposta nello stato 1
- se esce un numero maggiore dello stato presente, il sistema si sposta nello stato successivo
- negli altri casi, il sistema rimane nello stato presente.

1) Matrice di transizione e grafo.

$$3) \pi_{34}^{(2)} ?$$

2) Classi comunicanti.

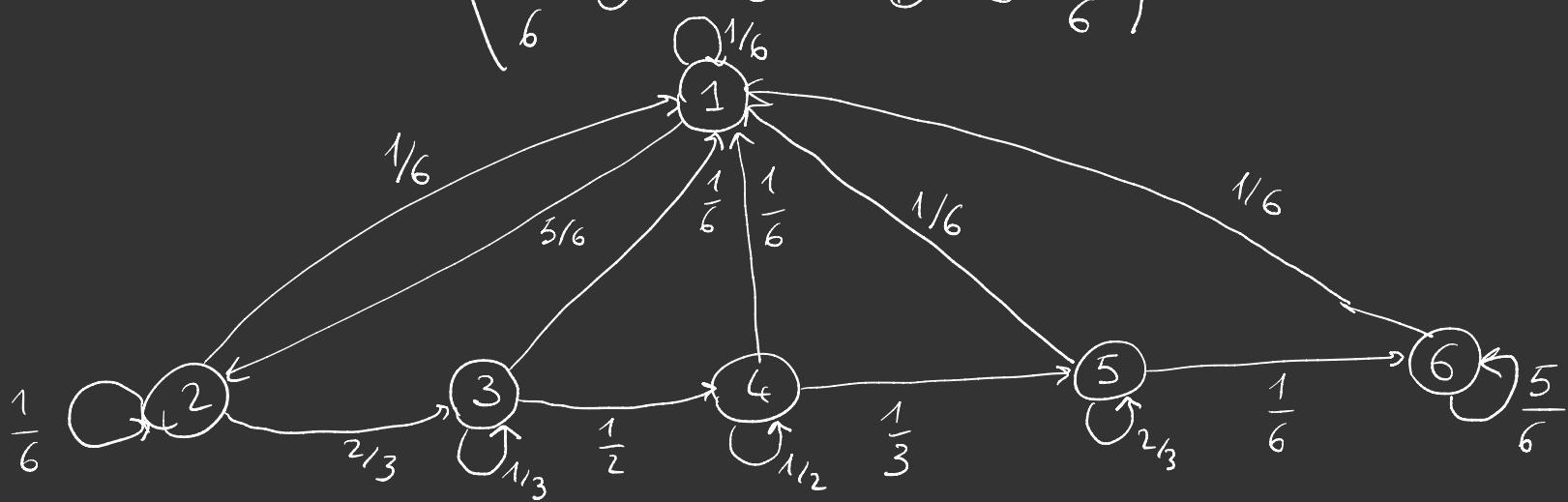
4) Distribuzione invariante.

1)

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

2) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

IRRIDUCIBILE



$$3) \quad \pi_{3,4}^{(2)} = 3 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}} 3 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 4 + 3 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 4 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 4 =$$

$$= \frac{5}{12} = P(X_{n+2} = 4 \mid X_n = 3), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$4) \quad \vec{\pi} = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3, \pi_4, \pi_5, \pi_6), \quad 0 \leq \pi_i \leq 1 \quad \text{e} \quad \sum_{i=1}^6 \pi_i = 1$$

$$\vec{\pi} = \vec{\pi} \vec{\Pi}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi_1 = \frac{1}{6} (\pi_1 + \dots + \pi_6) \implies \pi_1 = \frac{1}{6} \\ \pi_2 = \frac{5}{6} \pi_1 + \frac{1}{6} \pi_2 \implies \frac{5}{6} \pi_2 = \frac{5}{6} \pi_1 \implies \pi_2 = \pi_1 \\ \pi_3 = \frac{2}{3} \pi_2 + \frac{1}{3} \pi_3 \implies \frac{2}{3} \pi_3 = \frac{2}{3} \pi_2 \implies \pi_3 = \pi_2 \\ \pi_4 = \frac{1}{2} \pi_3 + \frac{1}{2} \pi_4 \implies \pi_4 = \pi_3 \\ \pi_5 = \frac{1}{3} \pi_4 + \frac{2}{3} \pi_5 \implies \pi_5 = \pi_4 \\ \pi_6 = \frac{1}{6} \pi_5 + \frac{5}{6} \pi_6 \implies \pi_6 = \pi_5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 + \pi_5 + \pi_6 = 1$$

Distribuzione invariante: $\vec{\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6} \right)$

ESERCIZIO 9

Sei palline, 2 bianche e 4 rosse, distribuite a caso in due urne A e B (tre palline ciascuna). Si estraggono due palline, una da ogni urna, e si reinseriscono nell'altra urna.

$X_n =$ "n° palline rosse nell'urna A
dopo n estrazioni", $n \geq 1$

$X_0 =$ "n° palline rosse nell'urna A
nella configurazione iniziale".

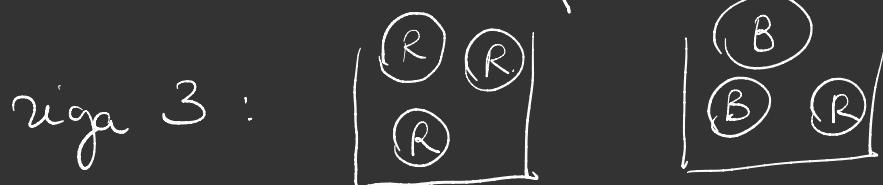
- 1) Matrice di transizione e graf.
- 2) Classi comunicanti.
- 3) $\pi_{23}^{(3)}$
- 4) Legge di X_0

5) Legge di X_2 e valore atteso.

6) $P(X_1=2 | X_2=1)$.

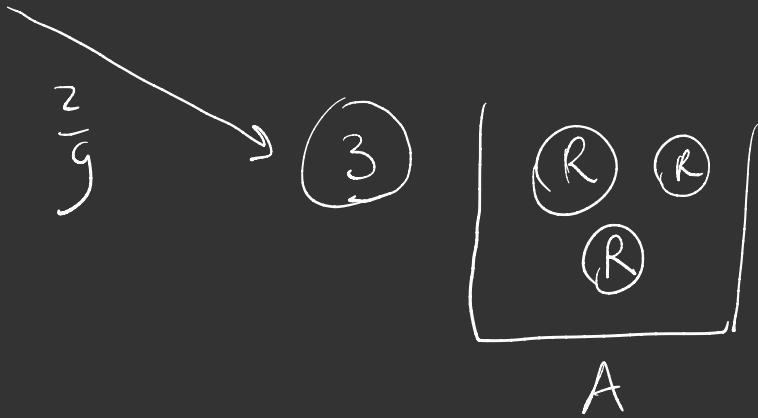
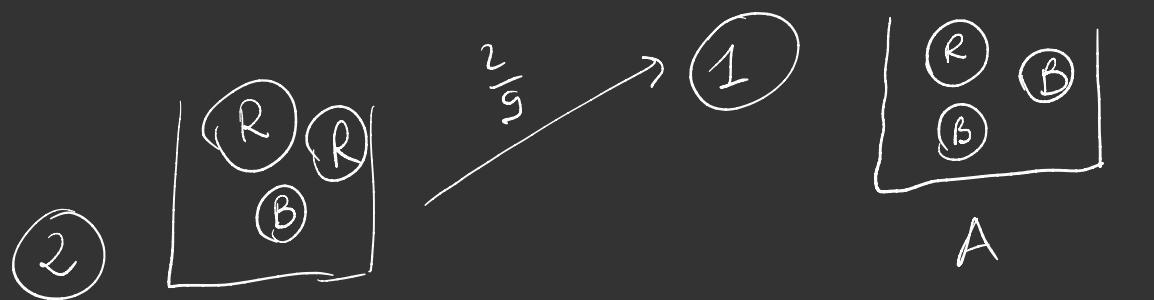
1) $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$

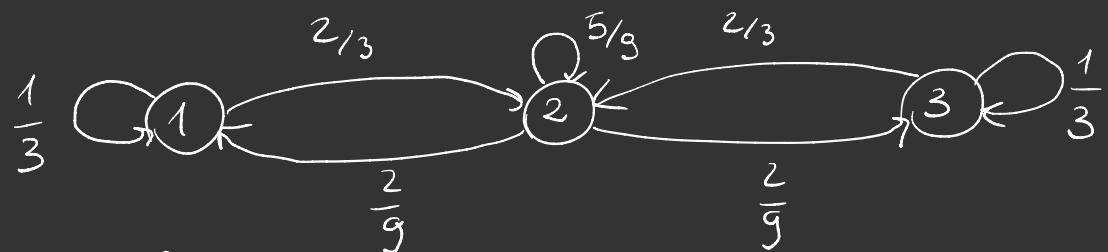
$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



A

B





2) $\{1, 2, 3\}$, IRREDUCIBILE.

$$3) \pi_{23}^{(3)} = P(X_{n+3} = 3 | X_n = 2)$$

$$\pi_{23}^{(3)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \\ 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \\ 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \\ 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \\ 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \end{array} \right. = \frac{146}{729}$$

4) Legge di X_0 ?

X_0	1	2	3
PX_0			

$$P_{X_0}(1) = P(X_0=1) = P\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{"1 ROSSA e 2 BIANCHE"} \\ \text{nella urna A} \end{array}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{\binom{4}{1} \binom{2}{2}}{\binom{6}{3}} = \frac{4}{\cancel{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4} \cancel{3 \cdot 2}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P_{X_0}(2) = P\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{"2 Rosse e 1 BIANCA"} \end{array}\right) = \frac{\binom{4}{2} \binom{2}{1}}{\binom{6}{3}} = \frac{\frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} \cdot 2}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P_{X_0}(3) = \frac{1}{5}$$

X_0	1	2	3
P_{X_0}	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

5) Legge di X_0 :

X_0	1	2	3
p_{X_0}	0	1	0

Legge di X_1 : $\vec{P}_{X_1} = (p_{X_1}^{(1)}, p_{X_1}^{(2)}, p_{X_1}^{(3)})$

$$\vec{P}_{X_1} = \vec{P}_{X_0} \Pi = (0, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{2}{9} \right)$$

Legge di X_2 :

$$\vec{P}_{X_2} = \vec{P}_{X_0} \Pi^2 = \frac{1}{81} (0, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 48 & 12 \\ 16 & 49 & 16 \\ 12 & 48 & 21 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{16}{81}, \frac{49}{81}, \frac{16}{81} \right)$$

6) $\mathbb{P}(X_1 = 2 \mid X_2 = 1) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_2 = 1 \mid X_1 = 2) \mathbb{P}(X_1 = 2)}{\mathbb{P}(X_2 = 1)}$

↑
Bayes

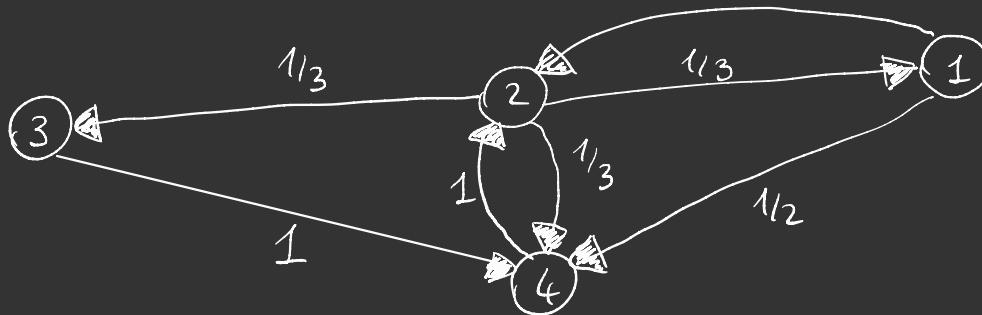
$$= \frac{\pi_{21} \cdot p_{X_1}(2)}{p_{X_2}(1)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{\cancel{2}}}{\cancel{\frac{16}{8}}} = \frac{5}{8}$$

ESERCIZIO

Si consideri una versione semplificata del web :

node : pagina web
archi : link



- 1) Distribuzione invariante

$$\Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\Pi} = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3, \pi_4) \text{ con } 0 \leq \pi_i \leq 1 \text{ e } \sum_{i=1}^4 \pi_i = 1.$$

$$\vec{\Pi} = \vec{\pi} \Pi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi_1 = \frac{1}{3} \pi_2 \\ \pi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi_1 + \pi_4 \\ \pi_3 = \frac{1}{3} \pi_2 \\ \pi_4 = \frac{1}{2} \pi_1 + \frac{1}{3} \pi_2 + \pi_3 \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\pi_2 = x \implies \pi_1 = \pi_3 = \frac{1}{3}x$$

$$\implies \pi_4 = \pi_2 - \frac{1}{2}\pi_1 = x - \frac{1}{6}x = \frac{5}{6}x$$

$$\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 = 1 \implies \frac{1}{3}x + x + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6}x = 1$$

$$\implies x = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\vec{\pi} = \left(\frac{2}{15}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\approx (0.\bar{1}\bar{3}, 0.\bar{4}, 0.\bar{1}\bar{3}, 0.\bar{3})$$

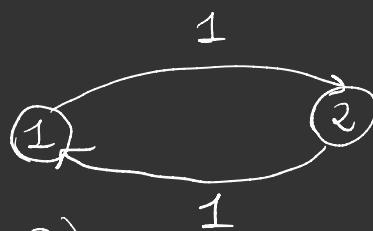
Definizione

$(X_n)_n$ catena di Markov si dice REGOLARE se esiste
 $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ tale che la matrice π^{n_0}
ha tutte le componenti > 0 .

REGOLARE \Rightarrow IRRIDUCIBILE



$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



n PARI

$$\pi^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^n = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & n \text{ PARI} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & n \text{ DISPARI} \end{cases}$$

TEOREMA (DI CONVERGENZA ALL'EQUILIBRIO / ERGODICO)

$(X_n)_n$ catena di Markov regolare.

1) $\exists!$ distribuzione invariante $\vec{\pi} = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_N)$

2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \pi_{ij}^{(n)} = \pi_j, \quad \forall i \in S$

3) $|\pi_{ij}^{(n)} - \pi_j| \leq C q^n, \quad C > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad q \in (0, 1)$

OSS.

$$2) \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_{X_n}(j) = \pi_j$$

Infatti

$$\vec{P}_{X_n} = \vec{P}_{X_0} \vec{\pi}^n$$

Quindi

$$P_{X_n}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^N \pi_{ij}^{(n)} P_{X_0}(i)$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \pi_j P_{X_0}(i) = \pi_j$$

X_n , per n grande, ha circa distribuzione $\vec{\pi}$

$$\vec{P}_{X_n} \approx \vec{\pi} \quad (n \text{ grande})$$

Algoritmo Page Rank di Google

Brin, Page 1998

Grafo del web:

Pagina dangling : $(0, \dots, 0) \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{N}, \dots, \frac{1}{N}\right)$

Regolare : $\pi^* = d \pi + (1-d) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{N} & \frac{1}{N} & \dots & \frac{1}{N} \\ \frac{1}{N} & \frac{1}{N} & \dots & \frac{1}{N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{N} & \frac{1}{N} & \dots & \frac{1}{N} \end{pmatrix}$