Lista 1 - 1815031 Aluno: Fernanda Midori Abukawa

Questão 1. a)
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} P(010) & P(110) & P(210) & P(310) \\ P(011) & P(111) & P(211) & P(311) \\ P(012) & P(112) & P(212) & P(312) \\ P(013) & P(113) & P(213) & P(313) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & \frac{9}{10} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{15} & \frac{6}{15} & \frac{8}{15} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{15} & \frac{17}{30} & \frac{7}{30} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{6}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$mij = Pr(A_{t+1} = J - 1 \mid A_t^{\vee} = i - 1)$$

1.b)
$$P(A_{t+1} = 3 \mid A_t^{\vee} = 3) = \frac{6}{10}$$

 $P(A_{t+2} = 3 \mid A_{t+1} = 3) = \frac{6}{10}$
A probabilidade é $P(3|3) \times P(3|3) = \frac{36}{100}$

1.c)
$$P(A_{t-1}^{\vee} = 1 \mid A_{t}^{\vee} = 3) = 0$$

 $P(A_{t}^{\vee} = 3 \mid A_{t+1} = 2) = \frac{7}{30}$
A probabilidade é $P(113) \times P(312) = 0$

1.d)
$$_{V}^{t}$$
. $M^{2} =$
 $_{1\times t}^{t} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] \times M_{4\times t}^{2} = A_{1\times t}$

$$A_{1\times +} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{15} & \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{17}{30} + \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{30} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{30} & \frac{2}{10} & \frac{2}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{15} & \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{17}{30} + \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{30} & \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{2}{10} & \frac{2}{10}$$

Como os 3 primeiros elementos de vt é O, apenas a última linha da matriz M²

$$P(313) \times M = 0$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{1}{10}$$

$$0 \quad \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{15} \quad \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{17}{30} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{7}{30} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{6}{10}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{10} \delta = \frac{1}{20} P_r(|V - y| > \frac{1}{10}) \leq 2e^{2[\frac{1}{10}]^2 \cdot N}$$

$$2e^{-2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \cdot N} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$e^{-2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \cdot N} = \frac{1}{40} \times e^{-2\left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^2 \cdot N}$$

$$-\frac{1}{50} \cdot N \cdot lne = ln\frac{1}{40}$$

 $-\frac{1}{50} N = ln\frac{1}{40}$

$$N = -50 \cdot ln + 6$$
 $N = -50 \cdot (-3, 7) =$
 $N \approx 185$

R= 0 N necessário é 185.