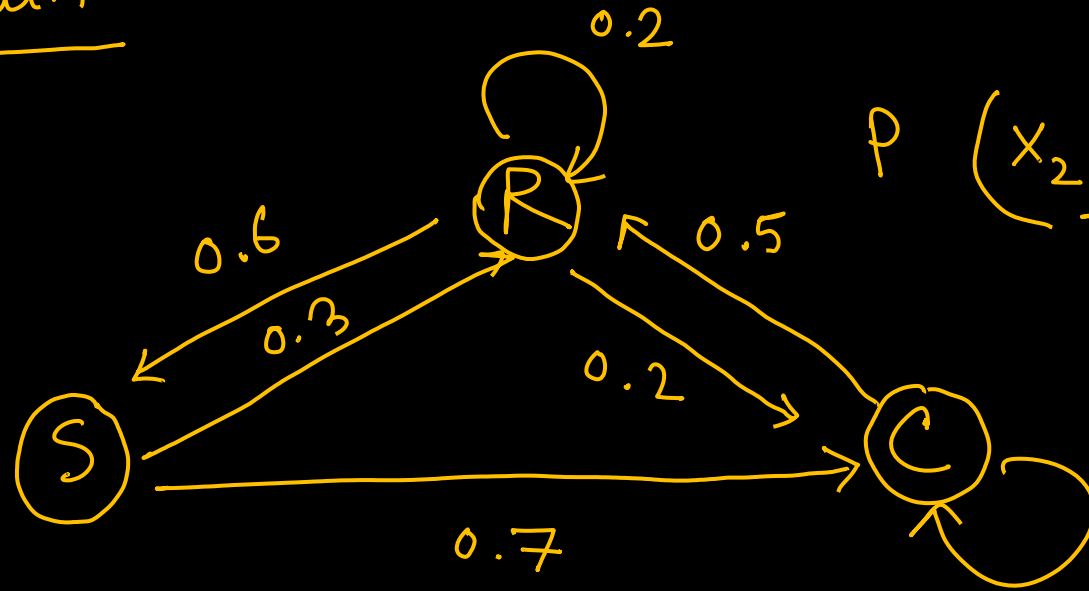


Markov Chain



$$P(X_2 = "S" \mid X_1 = "R") = 0.6$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = "x" \mid X_n = "x_n")$$

Markov chain

"Future state only depends on the current state,
not the states before

Naive Bayes

$$P(X_{n+1} = "x" \mid X_1 = "x_1", X_2 = "x_2", \dots, X_n = "x_n")$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \\
 R \quad S \quad C \\
 R \quad S \quad C
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 R \quad S \quad C \\
 \begin{bmatrix}
 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\
 0.3 & 0 & 0.7 \\
 0.5 & 0 & 0.5
 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}
 = A
 \begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \\
 \text{Transition Matrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\pi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_1 &= \pi_0 A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.7 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi_2 = \pi_1 A$$

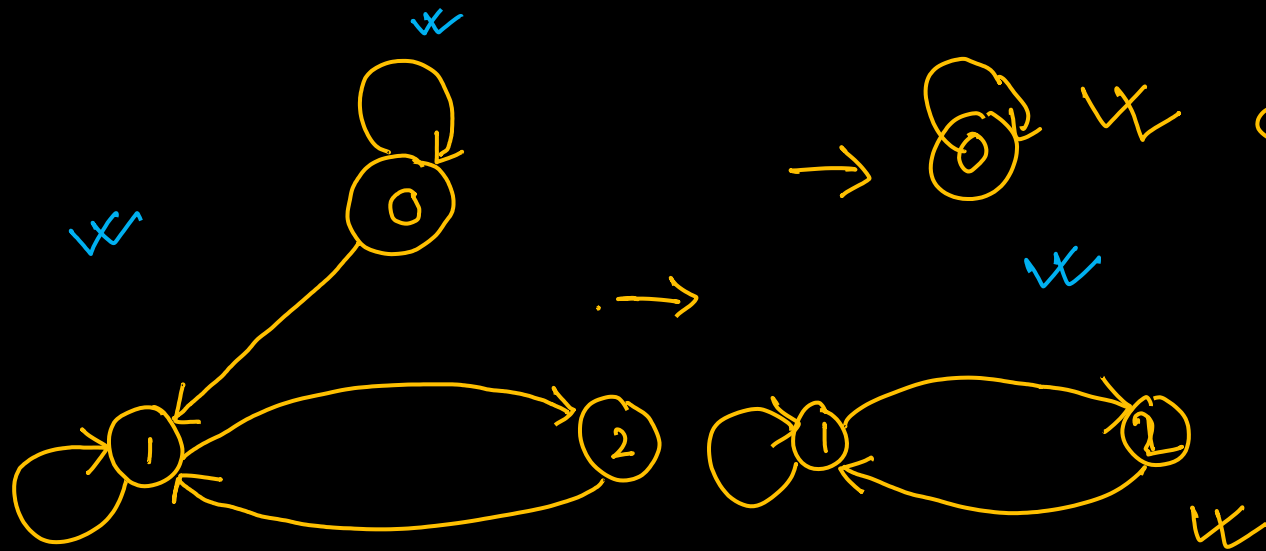
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix} [A]$$

$$\pi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.41 & 0.18 & 0.41 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_n A = \pi_n \quad [\text{Equilibrium State}]$$

$$\boxed{vA = \lambda v \quad \lambda = I}$$

$$\pi_n = \begin{bmatrix} 0.35211 & 0.21127 & 0.43662 \end{bmatrix}$$



$0 \rightarrow 0$

$0 \rightarrow 1$

$x \rightarrow 0$

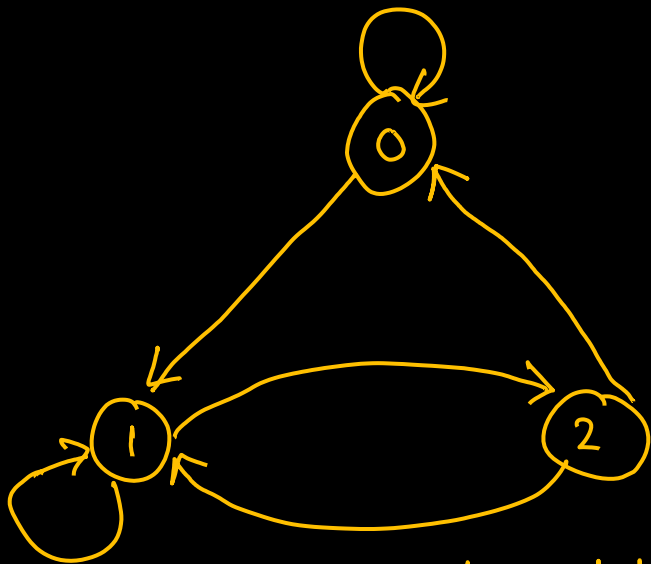
$1 \rightarrow 2$

$2 \rightarrow 1$

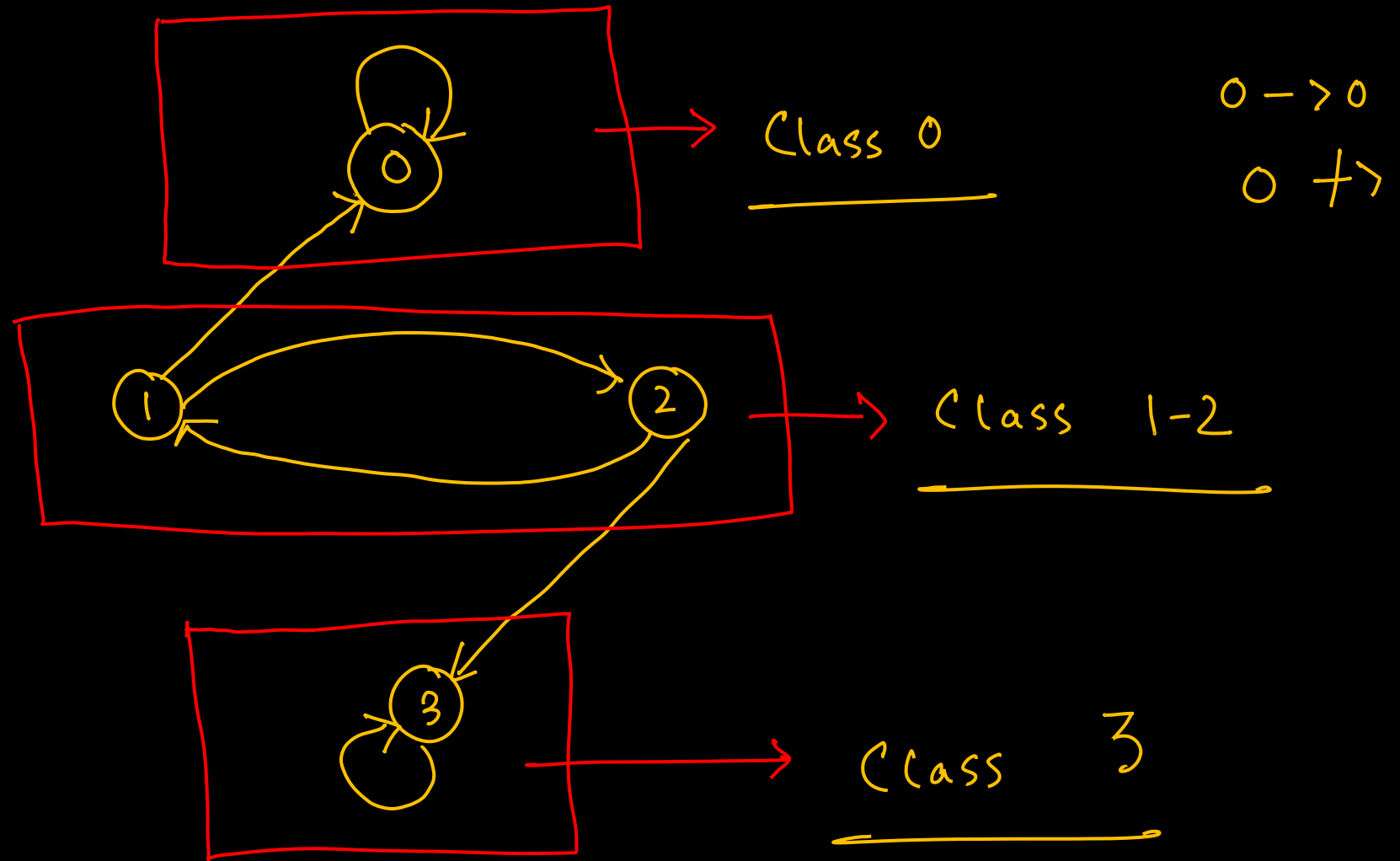
Reducible MC \times

Transient State $\rightarrow 0$

Recurrent state $\rightarrow 1, 2$



Irreducible MC



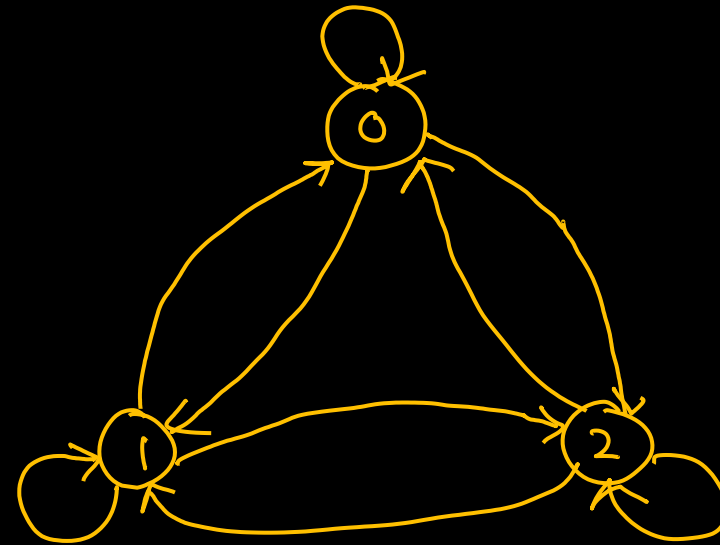
$$P_{i \rightarrow j}(n) \quad \checkmark$$

$$P_{02}(1) = 0.3 = A_{02}$$

$$P_{12}(1) = 0.2$$

$$P_{21}(1) = 0.8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{P_{02}(2)} &= A_{00} \times A_{02} + A_{01} \times A_{12} \xrightarrow{1} \\
 &\quad + A_{02} \times A_{22} \xrightarrow{2} \\
 &= 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.1 = 0.22
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left. \begin{array}{l} 0-0 \\ 0-2 \end{array} \right\} \checkmark \\
 &\left. \begin{array}{l} 0-1 \\ 1-2 \end{array} \right\} \checkmark \\
 &\left. \begin{array}{l} 0-2 \\ 2-2 \end{array} \right\} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

	0	1	2
0	0.5	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
1	0.6	0.2	<u>0.2</u>
2	0.1	0.8	0.1

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{P_{10}(2)} &= 0.6 \times 0.5 + 0.2 \times 0.6 + 0.2 \times 0.1 \\ &= \boxed{0.44} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{ij}(2) = [A_{i0} \quad A_{i1} \quad A_{i2}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{0j} \\ A_{1j} \\ A_{2j} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A * A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A
(3x3)

$$P_{ij}(2)$$

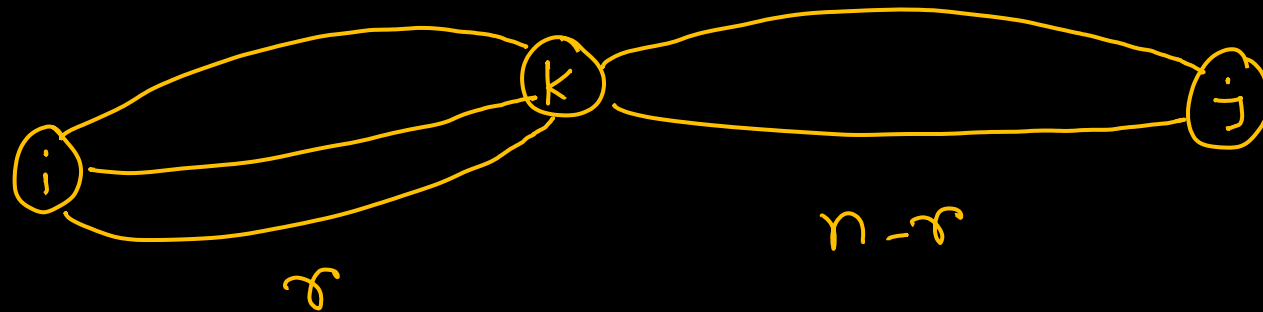
$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.38 & \underline{0.22} \\ \underline{0.44} & 0.32 & 0.24 \\ 0.54 & 0.26 & 0.20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{ij}(2) = A^2_{ij}$$

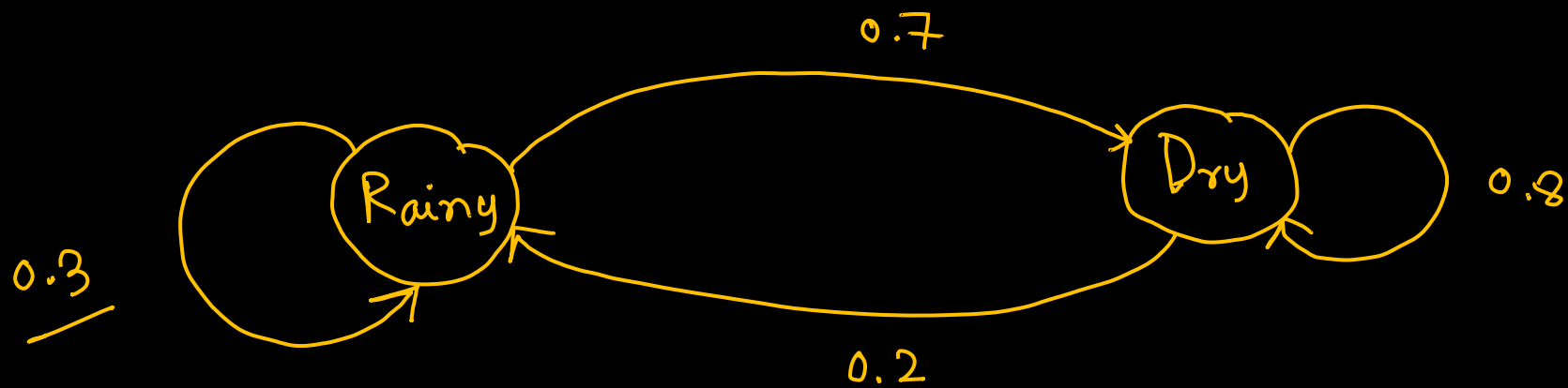
$$P_{ij}(n) = A^n_{ij}$$

* Chapman - Kolmogorov Theorem

$$P_{ij}(n) = A_{ij}^n$$



$$P_{ij}(n) = \sum_k P_{ik}(r) * P_{kj}(n-r)$$



$$P(\overset{\downarrow}{B} | \overset{\downarrow}{A})$$

$$\underline{P(\text{Rainy}) = 0.4} \quad \underline{P(\text{Dry}) = 0.6}$$

Rainy \rightarrow Rainy \rightarrow Dry \rightarrow Dry ?

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} R & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} R \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.7 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\pi = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = P(R) * P(\overset{\downarrow}{R} | \overset{\downarrow}{R}) * \underline{P(\overset{\downarrow}{D} | \overset{\downarrow}{R})} * P(D | D)$$

$$= 0.4 * 0.3 * 0.7 * 0.8$$

$$= \boxed{} \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

Soln:



$$r_{ij}(n) = A^n_{ij}$$

$$r_{ij}(n) = P(X_n = j \mid X_0 = i)$$



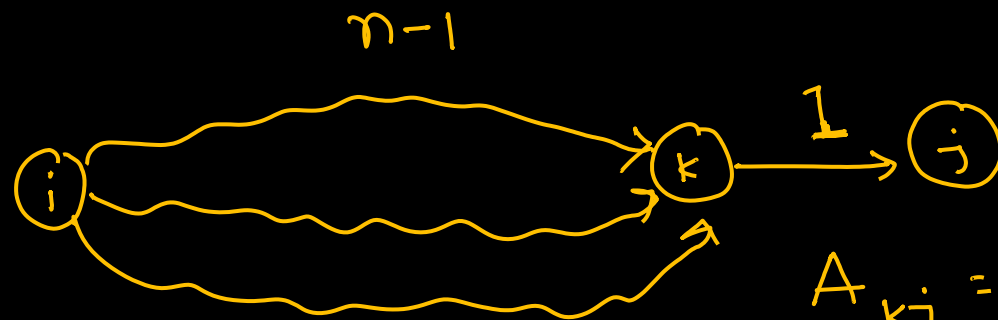
$$(*) \quad r_{ij}(0) = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$



$$(*) \quad r_{ij}(1) = A_{ij} = P_{ij}(X_1 = j \mid X_0 = i)$$

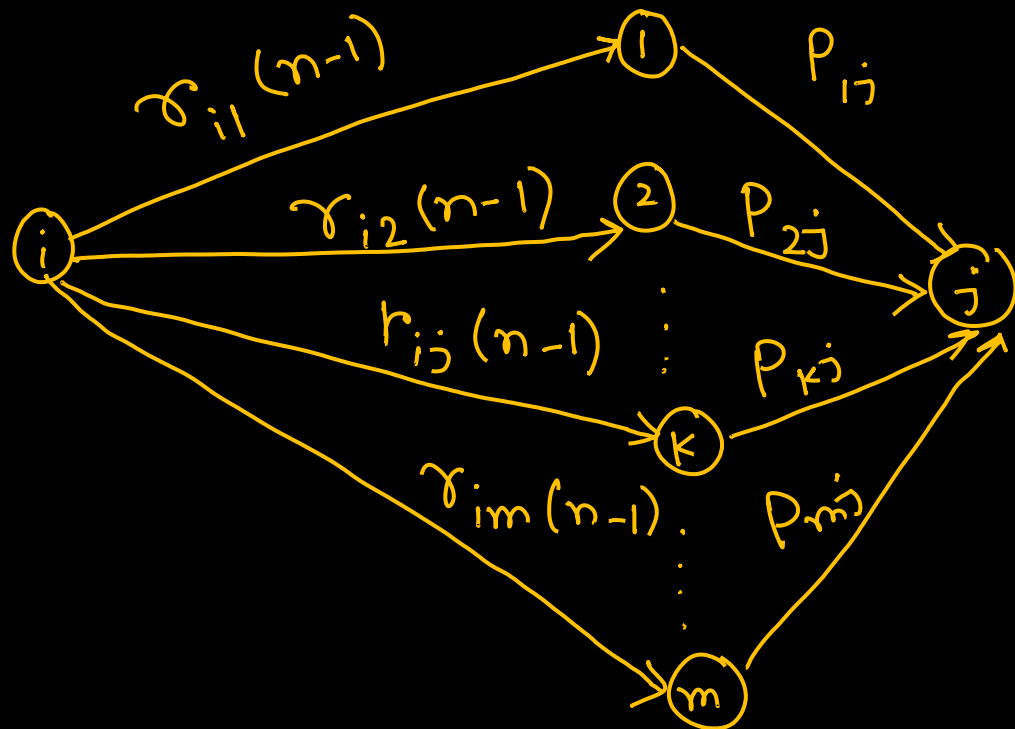
$$\sum r_{ij}(n) = 1$$

$$n \geq 2$$



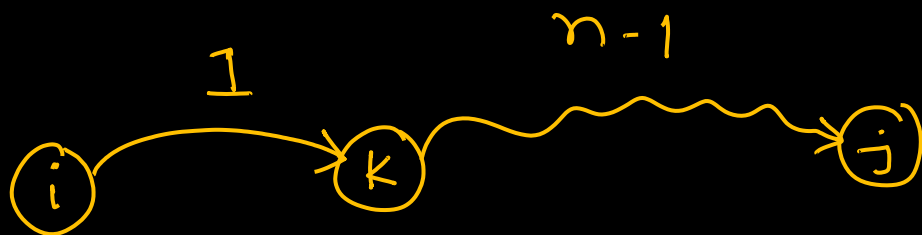
$$A_{kj} = P_{kj}(X_n = j \mid X_{n-1} = k)$$

$$\sum_k r_{ik}(n-1)$$



(*)

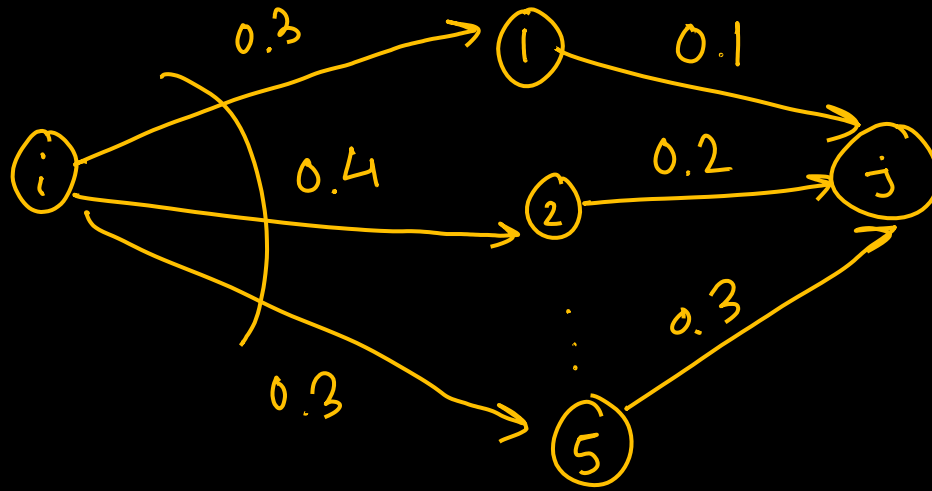
$$\gamma_{ij}(n) = \sum_k \underbrace{\gamma_{ik}(n-1)}_{n-1} * \underbrace{p_{kj}}_1$$



$$\gamma_{ij}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{p_{ik}}_1 * \underbrace{\gamma_{kj}(n-1)}_{n-1}$$

(*)

$$\gamma_{ij}(n) = \sum_k \gamma_{ik}(q) * \gamma_{kj}(n-q)$$



$$A * A = A^2$$

$$A^2 * A = A^3$$

$$A^3 * A = A^4$$

$$p_{ij}(n) = A^n_{ij}$$

Equilibrium state → does not depend on initial state.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n$$

(*) irreducible

$$A^\infty =$$

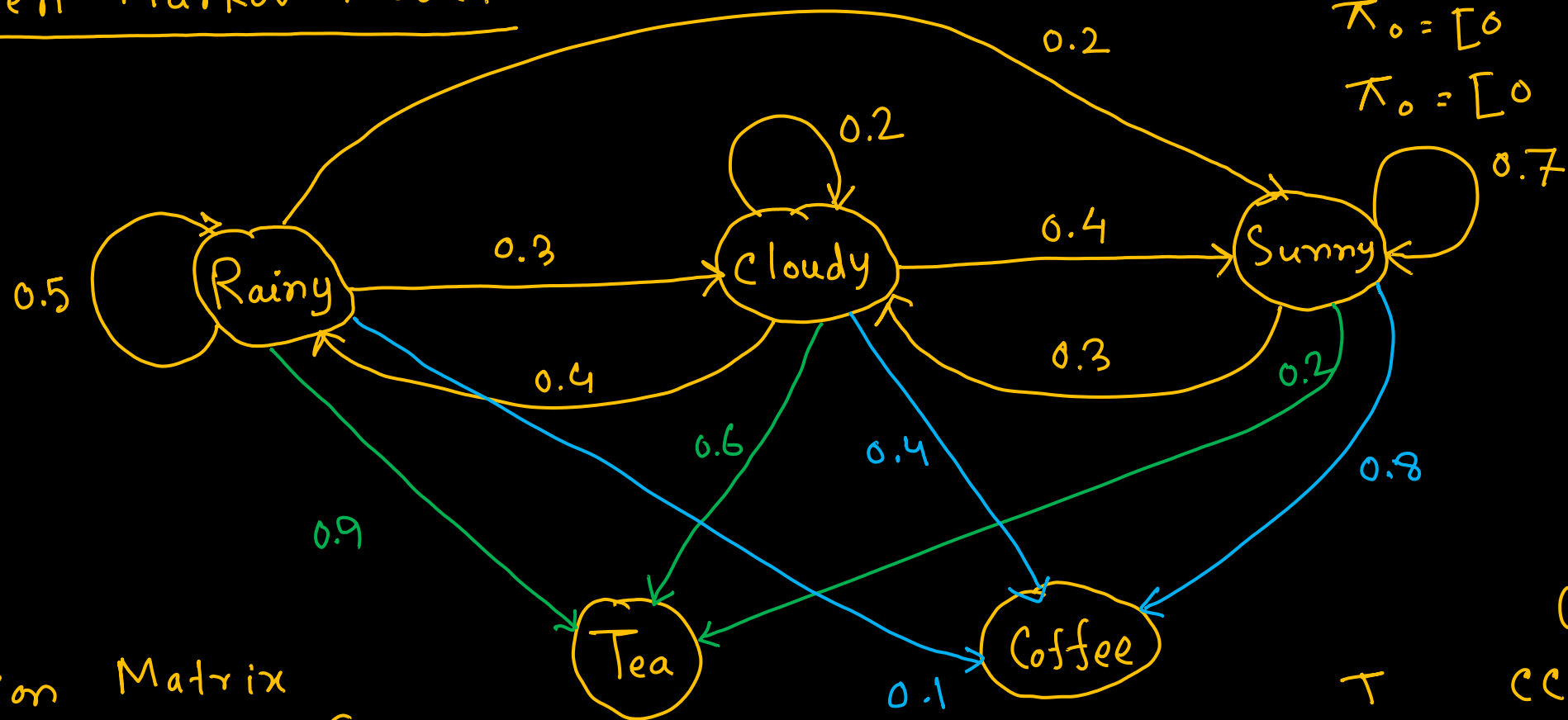
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.54 & 0.45 \\ 0.54 & 0.45 \\ 0.54 & 0.45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$i = 0$

①

②

Hidden Markov Model



$$\begin{aligned} \pi_0 &= [1 & 0 & 0] \\ \pi_0 &= [0 & 1 & 0] \\ \pi_0 &= [0 & 0 & 1] \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \pi_0 &= [1 & 0 & 0] \\ \pi_0 &= [0 & 1 & 0] \\ \pi_0 &= [0 & 0 & 1] \end{aligned}} \right\}$$

Hidden states

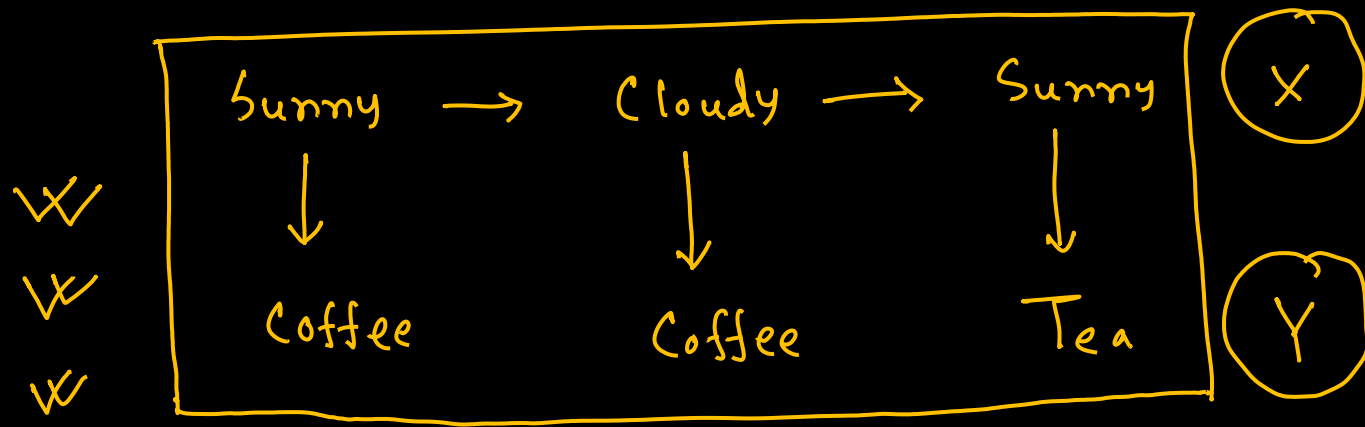
Transition Matrix

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} R & C & S \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} R \\ C \\ S \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & \underline{0.4} \\ 0.0 & \underline{0.3} & 0.7 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Emission Matrix, E =

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} T & C \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} R \\ C \\ S \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & \underline{0.4} \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Observable states



$$P(\overset{\downarrow}{A} | \overset{\downarrow}{B})$$

$$P(Y = cc \rightarrow cc \rightarrow T, X = S \rightarrow C \rightarrow S)$$

$$\underbrace{P(X_1 = S)}_{0.6} * \underbrace{P(Y_1 = cc | X_1 = S)}_{0.8} * \underbrace{P(X_2 = C | X_1 = S)}_{0.3} * \underbrace{P(Y_2 = cc | X_2 = C)}_{0.4} * \underbrace{P(X_3 = S | X_2 = C)}_{0.4} * \underbrace{P(Y_3 = T | X_3 = S)}_{0.2}$$

$$\rightarrow \pi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} R & C & S \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \pi_1 = \pi_0 A \quad \pi_2 = \pi_1 A \quad \pi_3 = \pi_2 A$$

$$\pi_i = \pi_{i-1} A = \pi_i$$

$$\pi A = \pi \rightarrow \text{Equilibrium state}$$

ⓧ

$$\pi = \begin{matrix} & R & C & S \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} & & & \end{matrix}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) * P(A)}{P(B)}$$

R

C → R → C

$$\pi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

argmax

$$P(X = x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n \mid Y = y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n)$$

$$X = x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$$

argmax

=

$$X = x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$$

$$\frac{\overset{\checkmark}{P(Y \mid X)} * \overset{\checkmark}{P(X)}}{\underbrace{\overset{\checkmark}{P(Y)}}_I}$$

$$P(Y \mid X) = P(y_1 \mid x_1) * P(y_2 \mid x_2) * P(y_3 \mid x_3) * \dots * P(y_n \mid x_n)$$

$$P(X) = P(x_0) * P(x_1 \mid x_0) * P(x_2 \mid x_1) * \dots * P(x_i \mid x_{i-1})$$

$$P(Y|X) = \prod_{i=1}^n (P(y_i|x_i))$$

$$P(X) = \prod_{i=1}^n (P(x_i|x_{i-1}))$$

argmax

$$\prod (P(y_i|x_i) * P(x_i|x_{i-1}))$$

$$X = x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$$