

Recuerdo Cadenas de markov

$$\mathbb{E} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$$

$$\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{N}_0$$

X_n : estado al instante n

(las siguientes variables no son independientes, dependen de la anterior)

$$P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} / X_n = i_n, X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}, \dots, X_1 = i_1, X_0 = i_0) = P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} / X_n = i_n)$$

$$P(\cap_{k=0}^n X_k = i_k) = P(X_n = i_n / \cap_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k = i_k) P(\cap_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k = i_k) =$$

$$= P(X_n = i_n / X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}) P(X_{n-1} = i_{n-1} / X_{n-2} = i_{n-2}) \dots P(X_1 = i_1 / X_0 = i_0) P(X_0 = i_0)$$

$$\text{Donde } P(X_n = i_n / X_{n-1} = i_{n-1}) P(X_{n-1} = i_{n-1} / X_{n-2} = i_{n-2}) \dots P(X_1 = i_1 / X_0 = i_0) = P(X_n = i_n / X_0 = i_0)$$

Si todos los elementos son visitados entonces la cadena es regular

O sea que se asegura de que si

$$(\mathbb{P}^n)_{ij} = P(i \rightarrow^{(n)} j)$$

La **cadena de Markov** es **homogénea** si

$$P(X_{n+1} = j / X_n = i) \text{ no depende de } n$$

$$P(i \rightarrow^{(1)} j) = p_{ij} = (\mathbb{P})$$

donde $p_{ij} \geq 0$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N p_{ij} = 1 \text{ con } i: 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$(\mathbb{P}^n)_{ij} = P(i \rightarrow^{(n)} j)$$

Recuerdo:

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

$$(\mathbb{P}^n)_{ij} > 0 \quad \forall i, j$$

$$\forall k \geq 4$$

$$\text{entonces existe } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pi_n = \Pi_\infty$$

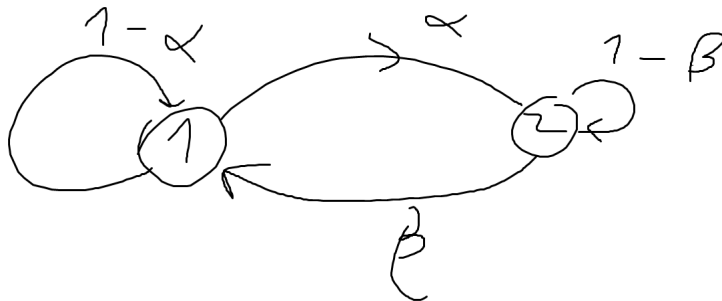
$$\text{con } (\pi_\infty)_i > 0 \quad \forall i$$

y además independientes de Π_0

$$(\Pi_n)_i = P(X_n = i)$$

$$\Pi_{n+1} = \Pi_n \mathbb{P}$$

Hay problemas de equilibrio que no cumplen la condición $(\pi_\infty)_i > 0 \quad \forall i$



$$\mathbb{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & 1-\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = 1; \beta = 1$$

$$\mathbb{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\mathbb{P}^n = \begin{cases} \mathbb{P} & \text{n impar} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{n par} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 0; \beta = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^n = \mathbb{P} \quad \forall n$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1; 0 < \beta < 1$$

$$0 < \alpha + \beta < 2$$

$$\Pi_n = (1 - \alpha_n \quad \alpha_n)$$

$$(1 - \alpha_{n+1} \quad \alpha_{n+1}) = (1 - \alpha_n \quad \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & 1 - \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 - \alpha_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)(1 - \alpha) + \beta \alpha_n$$

$$-\alpha_{n+1} = -\alpha_n - \alpha + \alpha \alpha_n + \beta \alpha_n$$

$$\alpha_{n+1} = (1 - (\alpha + \beta)) \alpha_n + \alpha$$

Donde

$$(1 - (\alpha + \beta)) = r$$

$$0 < \alpha + \beta < 2$$

$$-1 < r < 1$$

$$|r| < 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = r \alpha_0 + \alpha$$

$$\alpha_2 = r \alpha_1 + \alpha = r^2 \alpha_0 + \alpha(1 + r)$$

$$\alpha_3 = r \alpha_2 + \alpha = r^3 \alpha_0 + \alpha(1 + r + r^2)$$

...

$$\alpha_n = r^n \alpha_0 + \alpha(1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^{n-1})$$

$$(1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^{n-1}) = \frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r}$$

$$P(X_n = 2) = \alpha_n = (1 - \alpha - \beta)^n \alpha_0 + \alpha \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha - \beta)^n}{1 - 1 + \alpha + \beta}$$

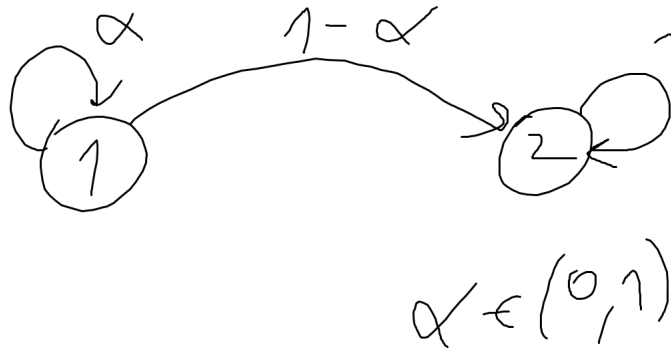
$$P(X_n = 1) = 1 - \alpha_n$$

como $|r| < 1$ entonces $r^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pi_n = \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \quad \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \text{ (no se hacer espacios en lyx)}$$

El estado i es absorbente si $p_{ii} = (\mathbb{P})_{ii} = 1$



$$\mathbb{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 - \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 & (1 - \alpha^2) \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

...

$$\mathbb{P}^r = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^r & (1 - \alpha^r) \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

r: 1, 2, 3, ...

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}^r = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Pi_n = (\alpha_n \quad 1 - \alpha_n)$$

$$(\alpha_{n+1} \quad 1 - \alpha_{n+1}) = (\alpha_n \quad 1 - \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 - \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_{n+1} = \alpha \alpha_n$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha \alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha\alpha_1 = \alpha^2\alpha_0$$

...

$$\alpha_n = \alpha^n \alpha_0 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow \prod_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (0, 1)$$

Problema 24 de la guía

1 \rightarrow "estoy vivo"

2 \rightarrow "estoy muerto"

X_n : estar vivo al comienzo del año n

$$P(X_0 = 1) = 1$$

$$P(X_1 = 1, X_0 = 1) = P(X_1 = 1/X_0 = 1)P(X_0 = 1) = \alpha$$

$$P(X_1 = 0, X_0 = 1) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(X_2 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_0 = 1) = P(X_2 = 0/X_1 = 1)P(X_1 = 1/X_0 = 1)P(X_0 = 1) = \alpha(1 - \alpha)$$

Donde

$$P(X_2 = 0/X_1 = 1) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(X_1 = 1/X_0 = 1) = \alpha$$

$$P(X_3 = 0, X_2 = 1, X_1 = 1, X_0 = 1) = (1 - \alpha)(\alpha)^2$$

T : #años de vida

$$n P(T=n)$$

$$1 \quad 1 - \alpha$$

$$2 \quad \alpha(1 - \alpha)$$

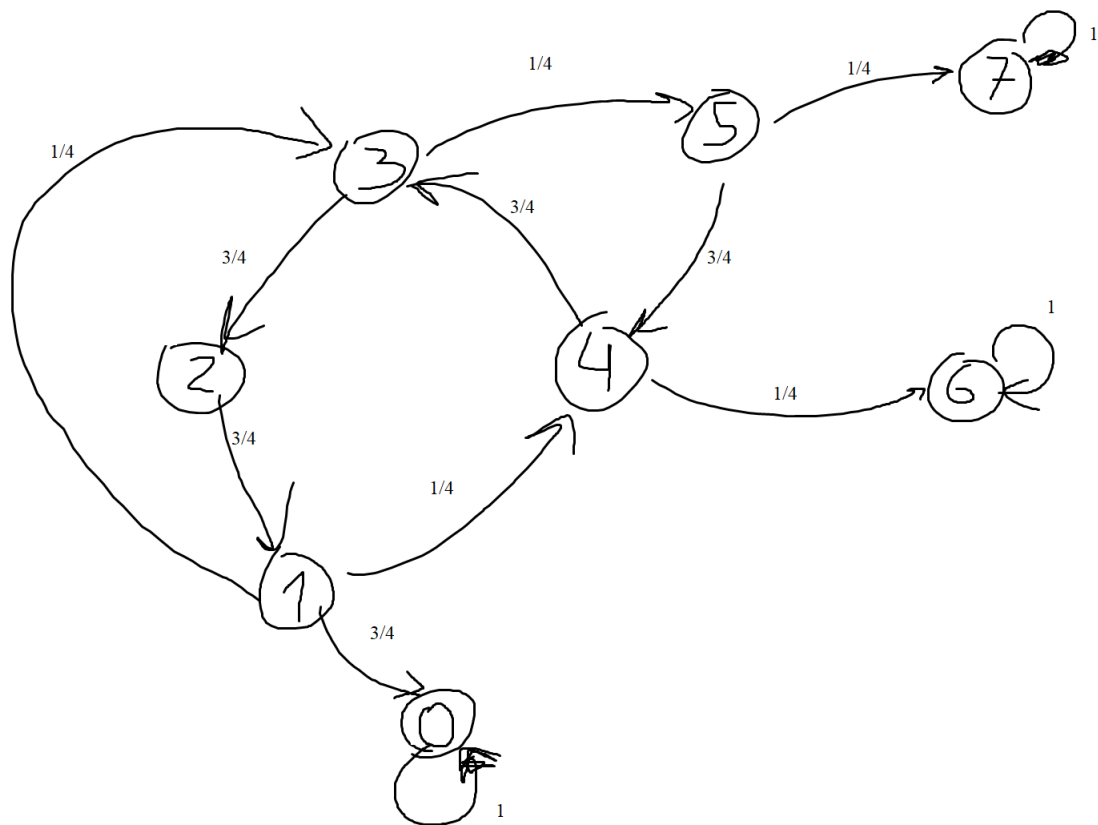
$$3 \quad \alpha^2(1 - \alpha)$$

$$E(T) = 1(1 - \alpha) + 2\alpha(1 - \alpha) + 3\alpha^2(1 - \alpha) \dots$$

Recuerdo

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kq^{k-1} = \frac{q}{1-q} \text{ con } |q| < 1$$

Problema 19 de la guía



1, 2 ó 3 jugadas

$$3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7 \text{ (2): } \frac{1}{16}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6 \text{ (3): } \frac{3}{64}$$

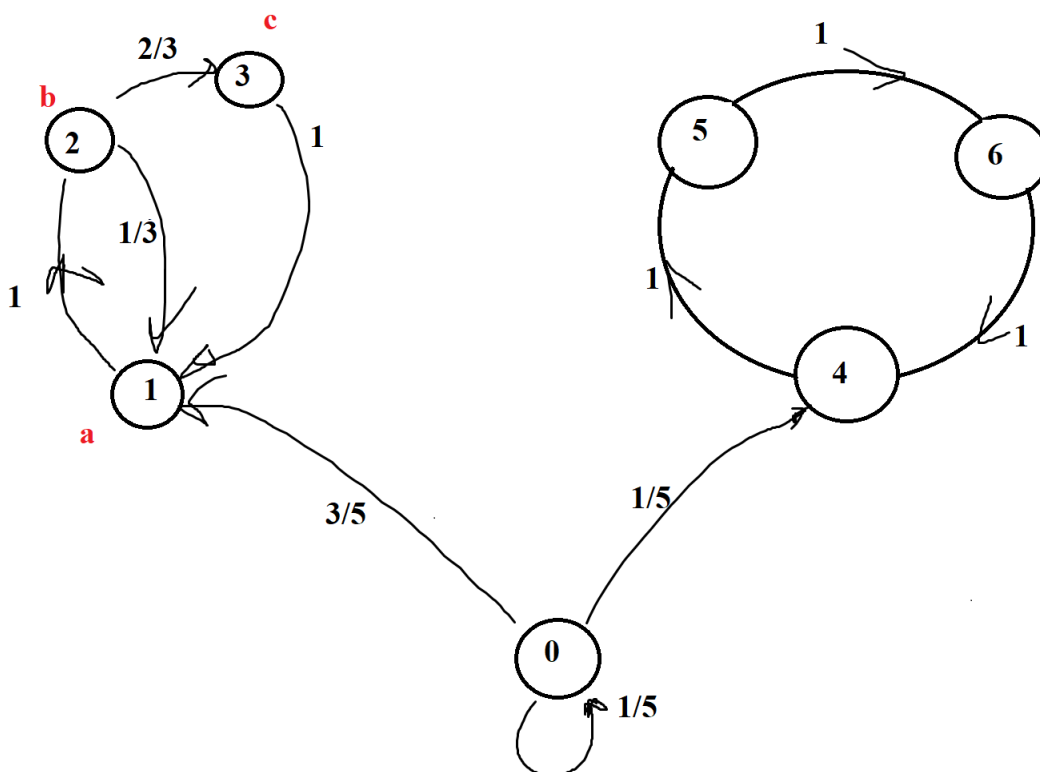
$$3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6 \text{ (3): } \frac{3}{64}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0(3): \frac{27}{64}$$

$$\frac{37}{64} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{37}{64} = \frac{27}{64}$$

Estado 0 y estado 7 son absorbentes

Problema 22



Dijo paco que la sub cadena del lazo izquierdo es regular.

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

$$(a \ b \ c) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (a \ b \ c)$$

$$b\frac{1}{3} + c = a$$

$$a = b$$

$$a + b + c = 1$$

También podemos pensarlo como corrientes eléctricas (Ley de Kirchoff de los nodos):

Nodo a: $a = b$

Nodo b: $c + \frac{b}{3} = a$

Nodo c: $b\frac{2}{3} = c$

Hay N-1 ecuaciones LI

Sugiere ver este problema por las preguntas. Las mismas se resuelven usando el calculo de probabilidades (alto consejo).