

Stochastic Network Modeling

Homework 3 - Solutions

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Problem 3.1

3.1.1

$$P(X(0), X(1), X(2)) = P(X(1) \cap X(2)) \quad (1a)$$

$$= P(X(1))P(X(2)) \quad (1b)$$

$$= (p + q)(p + q) \quad (1c)$$

$$= p^2 + 2pq + q^2 \quad (1d)$$

3.1.2

$$P(X(2) = a) = qq \quad (2a)$$

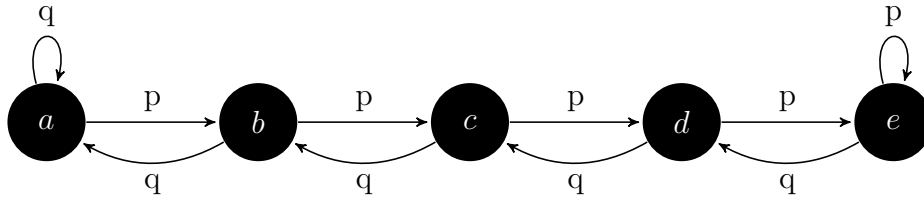
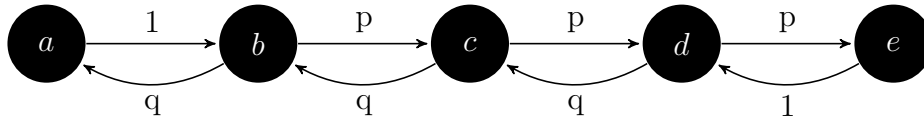
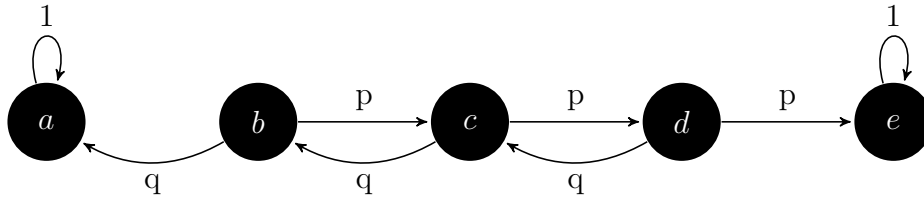
$$P(X(2) = b) = 0 \quad (2b)$$

$$P(X(2) = c) = qp + pq = 2pq \quad (2c)$$

$$P(X(2) = d) = 0 \quad (2d)$$

$$P(X(2) = e) = pp \quad (2e)$$

$$(2f)$$

Problem 3.2**3.2.1****3.2.1(a)****3.2.1(b)****3.2.1(c)****3.2.2****3.2.2(a)**

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} q & p & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ q & 0 & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & q & 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q & p \end{bmatrix}$$

3.2.2(b)

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ q & 0 & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & q & 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.2.2(c)

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ q & 0 & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & q & 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 3.3**3.3.1**

It is not a *MC* because the $\sum_j p_{ij} > 1$.

3.3.2

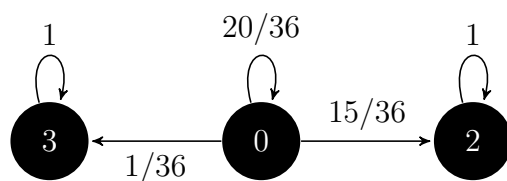
I think it is possible because we use that extra state to go back from a to a' , then from a' to a again and after to b . The same for the case of e .

Problem 3.4**3.4.1**

Let 0 be the Initial State or Loosing.

Let 2 be the state to get 2 equal dice.

Let 3 be the state to get 3 equal dice.



$$\pi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 20/36 & 1/36 & 15/36 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi(0) = (\pi_0(0), \pi_2(0), \pi_3(0)) \quad (3a)$$

$$= (20/36, 1/36, 15/36) \quad (3b)$$

3.4.2

$$\pi_2(\infty) = P(X(\infty) = 2) \quad (4a)$$

$$= P(X(\infty - 1) = 0)P(X(\infty) = 2 | X(\infty - 1) = 0) \quad (4b)$$

$$= 15/36 * 20/36 \quad (4c)$$

$$= 25/108 \quad (4d)$$

3.4.3

I am not sure how to calculate this. I think it should be summing up over all $\pi_k(0)p_{ki}(n)$ but i am not sure.