## **In-Class Activity 20**

The Markov Chain we will look at handles the transition of 4 states, gives as follows:

$$s_1 \rightarrow 0.2 \ s_1 + 0.3 \ s_2 + 0.1 \ s_3 + 0.4 \ s_4$$

$$s_2 \rightarrow 0.1 s_2 + 0.7 s_3 + 0.2 s_4$$

$$s_3 \rightarrow 0.2 s_2 + 0.1 s_3 + 0.7 s_4$$

$$s_4 \rightarrow 0.8 s_2 + 0.1 s_3 + 0.1 s_4$$

- 1. What is the transition matrix for this Markov Chain?
  - a.  $P \leftarrow cbind(c(.2,0.3,0.1,0.4),c(0,0.1,0.7,0.2),c(0,0.2,0.1,0.7),c(0,0.8,0.1,0.1))$
  - b. P

- 2. Take an initial state (1, 0, 0, 0).
  - a. What is the next state after 1 transition?

i. 
$$x0 <- as.matrix(c(1,0,0,0))$$

iii. 
$$x1 = [,1]$$

viii.

- ix. What is the state after 10 transitions?
  - 1. x0 <- as.matrix(c(1,0,0,0))

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x <- P %*% x</li>
print(x)
```

6. }

- 7. [1,] 0.000001024
- 8. [2,] 0.3602174411
- 9. [3,] 0.3140708890
- 10. [4,] 0.3257115675
- b. Is there a stable final state?
  - i. eigen(P)
  - ii. eigen() decomposition
  - iii. \$values
  - iv. [1] 1.00+0.0000000i-0.35+0.4873397i-0.35-0.4873397i 0.20+0.0000000i
  - v. eigenvector corresponding to eigenvalue 1 is final state, one of the values (first one) is one so yes

c.

- d. We will simulate an arbitrary initial state with the Dirichlet distribution. Define an initial state with the command t(as.matrix(rdirichlet(1,rep(1,4)))) Find the end state after burn-in (50 for burn-in)
  - i. library(DirichletReg)
  - ii. state <- t(as.matrix(rdirichlet(1,rep(1,4))))</pre>
  - iii. x <- state
  - iv. #initial burn-in
  - v. for(i in 1:50){
  - vi. x <- P %\*% x
  - vii. }

viii.#collect end-states

- ix.  $y \leftarrow matrix(nrow=4, ncol = 50)$
- x. for(i in 1:50){
- xi. x <- P%\*%x
- xii. y[,i] <-x
- xiii.mean(y[1,])

xiv.mean(y[2,])

xv. mean(y[3,])

xvi.1.1577e-38

xvii.[1] 0.3592233

xviii.[1] 0.315534