

Applied Stochastic Processes

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September 11, 2024

Question 2: Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

You are analyzing a system modeled by a 3x3 state transition matrix, which represents the interaction of three interconnected features in a neural network, given by:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

To get the eigenvectors, you use the formula $\det(B - \lambda I) = 0$ where I is the identity matrix.

1 Eigen Values

The eigenvalues of the matrix B are given by the roots of the equation $\det(B - \lambda I) = 0$. $\det(B - \lambda I) = 0$ is given by:

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 - \lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(4 - \lambda)((3 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) - 2) - 2(2 - \lambda) + 1 = 0$$

$$(4 - \lambda)(6 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 2) - 2(2 - \lambda) + 1 = 0$$

$$(4 - \lambda)(4 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2) - 4 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$(4 - \lambda)(4 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2) + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$4(4 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2) - \lambda(4 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2) + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$16 - 20\lambda + 4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 9\lambda^2 - 18\lambda + 13 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 9\lambda^2 + 18\lambda - 13 = 0$$

The roots of the equation $\lambda^3 - 9\lambda^2 + 18\lambda - 13 = 0$ are the eigenvalues of the matrix B :

$$\lambda_1 \approx 5.33005874, \quad \lambda_2 \approx 2.79836032, \quad \lambda_3 \approx 0.87158094$$

since all the three eigen values are positive, the system is unstable

2 Modification of the off diagonal elements of the matrix

let us say the off-diagonal elements of the matrix are modified to be 0.5 as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 3 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The eigenvalues of the matrix B are given by the roots of the equation $\det(B - \lambda I) = 0$. which is given by:
the matrix B is given by:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 3 - \lambda & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4 - \lambda((3 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) - 0.5^2) - 0.5((0.5(2 - \lambda) - 0.5(0.5))) + 0.5((0.5)(0.5) - 0.5(3 - \lambda)) = 0 \\ & (4 - \lambda)(6 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 0.5^2) - 0.5(0.75 - 0.5\lambda) + 0.5(0.5\lambda - 1.25) = 0 \\ & 4(6 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 0.25) - \lambda(6 - 5\lambda + \lambda^2 - 0.25) - 0.375 + 0.25\lambda + 0.25\lambda - 1.25 = 0 \\ & 24 - 20\lambda + 4\lambda^2 - 1 - 6\lambda + 5\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 + 0.25\lambda - 0.375 + 0.25\lambda - 1.25 = 0 \\ & -\lambda^3 + 9\lambda^2 - 18\lambda + 13 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

The roots of the equation $\lambda^3 - 9\lambda^2 + 18\lambda - 13 = 0$ are the eigenvalues of the matrix B :

$$\lambda_1 \approx 5.33005874, \quad \lambda_2 \approx 2.79836032, \quad \lambda_3 \approx 0.87158094$$

the eigen values still remain the same, hence the system is still unstable

Question 3: Markov Chains

The transition matrix for a Markov chain is given by:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

It is modelling the transition of a system between three states high performance, medium performance, low performance, for employees respectively.

initial state is given by: $\pi_0 = (0.5 \quad 0.3 \quad 0.2)$

3 find the state of the system after 1 step

The state of the system after 1 step is given by:

$$\pi_1 = \pi_0 Q$$

$$\pi_1 = (0.5 \quad 0.3 \quad 0.2) \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi_1 = (0.5(0.7) + 0.3(0.3) + 0.2(0.2) \quad 0.5(0.2) + 0.3(0.4) + 0.2(0.5) \quad 0.5(0.1) + 0.3(0.3) + 0.2(0.3))$$

$$\pi_1 = (0.48 \quad 0.32 \quad 0.2)$$

4 steady state distribution

The steady state distribution is given by:

$$\pi Q = \pi$$

$$(\pi_a \quad \pi_b \quad \pi_c) \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} = (\pi_a \quad \pi_b \quad \pi_c)$$

also:

$$\pi_a + \pi_b + \pi_c = 1 \quad \text{since the sum of the probabilities must be 1}$$

The above matrix equation can be written as:

$$\pi_a(0.7) + \pi_b(0.3) + \pi_c(0.2) = \pi_a \dots \text{equation 1}$$

$$\pi_a(0.2) + \pi_b(0.4) + \pi_c(0.5) = \pi_b \dots \text{equation 2}$$

$$\pi_a(0.1) + \pi_b(0.3) + \pi_c(0.3) = \pi_c \dots \text{equation 3}$$

$$\pi_a + \pi_b + \pi_c = 1 \dots \text{equation 4}$$

with this system of equations, we can solve for the steady state distribution.

The solution is given by:

step 1: we can rewrite the equations as:

$$\pi_a(0.7 - 1) + \pi_b(0.3) + \pi_c(0.2) = 0 \dots \text{equation 1}$$

$$\pi_a(0.2) + \pi_b(0.4 - 1) + \pi_c(0.5) = 0 \dots \text{equation 2}$$

$$\pi_a(0.1) + \pi_b(0.3) + \pi_c(0.3 - 1) = 0 \dots \text{equation 3}$$

$$\pi_a + \pi_b + \pi_c = 1 \dots \text{equation 4}$$

this is equivalent to:

$$-(0.3)\pi_a + (0.3)\pi_b + (0.2)\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 1}$$

$$0.2\pi_a + -(0.3)\pi_b + (0.5)\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 2}$$

$$0.1\pi_a + (0.3)\pi_b + -(0.7)\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 3}$$

multiply equation 1 by 10, equation 2 by 10 and equation 3 by 10:

$$-3\pi_a + 3\pi_b + 2\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 1}$$

$$2\pi_a - 3\pi_b + 5\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 2}$$

$$\pi_a + 3\pi_b - 7\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 3}$$

$$\pi_a + \pi_b + \pi_c = 1 \dots \text{equation 4}$$

we can write

$$\pi_a = 1 - \pi_b - \pi_c$$

and substitute in the above equations to get:

$$-3(1 - \pi_b - \pi_c) + 3\pi_b + 2\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 1}$$

$$2(1 - \pi_b - \pi_c) - 3\pi_b + 5\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 2}$$

$$1 - \pi_b - \pi_c + 3\pi_b - 7\pi_c = 0 \dots \text{equation 3}$$

let us expand equation 1:

$$-3 + 3\pi_b + 3\pi_c + 3\pi_b + 2\pi_c = 0$$

$$-3 + 6\pi_b + 5\pi_c = 0$$

$$6\pi_b + 5\pi_c = 3 \dots \text{equation 5}$$

let us expand equation 2:

$$2 - 2\pi_b - 2\pi_c - 3\pi_b + 5\pi_c = 0$$

$$2 - 5\pi_b + 3\pi_c = 0$$

$$-5\pi_b + 3\pi_c = -2 \dots \text{equation 6}$$

the above equation 5 and 6 can be written as:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \pi_b \\ \pi_c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

its augmented matrix is:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 6 & 5 & 3 \\ -5 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

by row reduction, we get:

$$R_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6}R_1 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -5 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 \Rightarrow R_2 + 5R_1 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{43}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 \Rightarrow \frac{6}{43}R_2 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{43} \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_1 \Rightarrow R_1 - \frac{5}{6}R_2 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{19}{43} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{43} \end{array} \right)$$

this gives us:

$$\pi_b = \frac{19}{43}, \quad \pi_c = \frac{9}{43}$$

$$\Pi_a = 1 - \frac{19}{43} - \frac{9}{43} = \frac{15}{43}$$

therefore the steady state distribution is given by:

$$\pi = \left(\frac{15}{43} \quad \frac{19}{43} \quad \frac{9}{43} \right)$$

A lot of employees are in the medium performance state, while the least number of employees are in the low performance state. The high performance state has the second highest number of employees. So the company might introduce Initiatives to push the medium performance employees to high performance state and the low performance employees to medium performance state.

Question 6: Conditional Probability

5 storyline

An insurance company examines its pool of auto insurance customers and makes the following observations:

- All customers insure at least one car
- 70% of the customers insure more than one car
- 20% of the customers insure a sports car
- of those customers who insure more than one car, 15% insure a sports car

6 find the probability that a randomly chosen customer insures one car and it is not a sports car

for Conditional probability, the formula is:

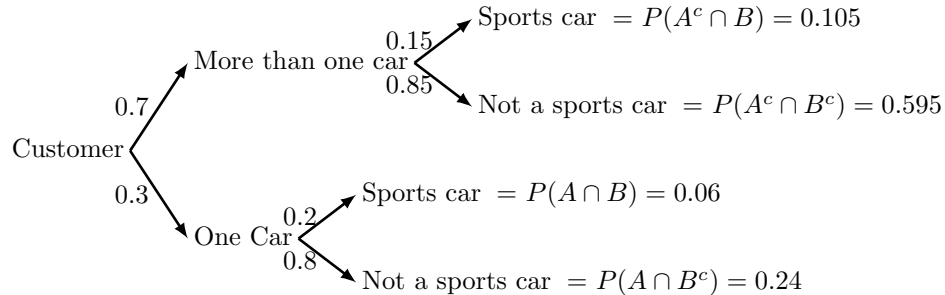
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

let A be the event that a customer insures one car and B be the event that the customer insure a sports car.

let us list out the probability of the events we have:

- $P(A) = 0.3$ = probability that a customer insures one car
- $P(A^c) = 0.7$ = probability that a customer insures more than one car
- $P(B) = 0.2$ = probability that a customer insures a sports car
- $P(B^c) = 0.8$ = probability that a customer does not insure a sports car
- $P(A^c \cap B) = 0.105$ = probability that a customer insures more than one car and it is a sports car
- $P(A^c \cap B^c) = 0.595$ = probability that a customer insures more than one car and it is not a sports car

this is how the tree diagram looks like:



so, let us do the calculations:

What is the probability that a customer insures one car and it is a sports car? this are dependent events

- $P(B^c) = 0.8$ = probability that a customer does not insure a sports car
- $P(B^c|A) = \frac{P(B^c \cap A)}{P(A)}$ = probability that a customer insures one car and it is not a sports car
- $P(B^c \cap A) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = 0.3 - (0.3 \times 0.2) = 0.24$ = probability that a customer insures one car and it is not a sports car

- $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B) = 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.06$ = probability that a customer insures one car and it is a sports car

Therefore the probability that a randomly chosen customer insures one car and it is not a sports car is **0.24**

Question 7: Bayes Theorem

7 storyline

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

(a) (4 points) A medical test for a new strain of a viral respiratory disease has a 98% sensitivity and a 97% specificity. If 0.5% of the population has the disease, calculate the probability that a person has the disease given they tested positive.

- $P(D) = 0.005$ = probability that a person has the disease
- $P(D^c) = 0.995$ = probability that a person does not have the disease
- $P(T|D) = 0.98$ = probability that a person tests positive given they have the disease
- $P(T|D^c) = 0.03$ = probability that a person tests positive given they do not have the disease
- $P(T) = P(T|D)P(D) + P(T|D^c)P(D^c) = (0.98 \times 0.005) + (0.03 \times 0.995) = 0.03475$ = probability that a person tests positive
- $P(D/T) = \frac{P(T|D)P(D)}{P(T)} = \frac{0.98 \times 0.005}{0.03475} \approx 0.141$

(b) (4 points) A financial credit scoring model is 95 percent effective in identifying individuals who are likely to default on their loans when they actually will default. However, the model also yields a “false positive” result for 1 percent of individuals who are creditworthy. (That is, if a creditworthy individual is tested, then, with probability 0.01, the model will incorrectly classify them as likely to default.) If 0.5 percent of the population actually defaults on their loans, what is the probability that an individual will default given that the model predicts they are likely to default?

- $P(E) = 0.005$ = probability that an individual will default on their loans
- $P(E|D) = 0.95$ = probability that an individual will default on their loans given they actually will default
- $P(D) = P(E|D) \cdot P(D) + P(E|D^c) \cdot P(D^c)$ = probability that an individual will default on their loans

- $P(E|D^c) = 0.01$ = probability that an individual will default on their loans given they are creditworthy
 - $P(E) = (0.95)(0.005) + (0.01)(0.995)$
 - $P(D) = 0.0147$ = probability that an individual will default on their loans
- Bayes Theorem = $P(D|E) = \frac{P(E|D)P(D)}{P(E)} = \frac{0.95 \times 0.005}{0.0147} \approx 0.323$

Question 8: Independence of Events, Inclusion-Exclusion Principle & Mutual Exclusivity

8 Positive probabilities & Independent events

show that if A & B are events with positive probabilities, then so are:

1. A^c and B
- for independent events: $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

Question 9: Combinatorics

9 storyline

1. calculate the number of ways to arrange the letters in the word "ALGORITHM" such that the vowels are together.

permutations: $P(n) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

the number of letters in the word "ALGORITHM" is 8, with 3 vowels and 5 consonants.

the number of ways to arrange the vowels is $P(3) = \frac{3!}{(3-3)!} = 336$

2. (4 points) Every fall semester, elections are held at CMU-Africa to choose members of the student guild and other club representatives. After, the elections were held, the elected members conducted a survey on students problems and it was revealed that tuition funding and housing ranked first. The guild decided on decentralized task forces to address specific issues from a group of 5 females and 7 males, how many different committees consisting of 2 females and 3 males can be formed? What if 2 of the males are feuding and refuse to serve on the committee together?

Combinations to choose 2 females in a group of 5(here order doesn't matter):

$$C(n, r) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Combinations

$$C\binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} = \frac{120}{12} = 10$$

Combinations to choose 3 males in a group of 7(here order doesn't matter):

$$C\binom{7}{3} = \frac{7!}{3!(7-3)!} = \frac{5040}{144} = 35$$

Therefore the number of different committees: $10 \times 35 = 350$

If 2 of the males refuse to work together:

Question 10: LAW OF TOTAL PROBABILITY

10 For my own revision

This helps us to calculate the probability of an event by considering all the possible outcomes it could take. let us say: it could rain whether it is cloudy or clear. The probability of rain is the sum of the probability of rain given it is cloudy and the probability of rain given it is clear.

Another example is that a student can pass a test if they study or not. The probability of passing the test is the sum of the probability of passing the test given they studied and the probability of passing the test given they did not study.

so in general the law of total probability is given by: $P(A) = P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)$

as in

Questions