## HW 7

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 $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1}$ 

 $\mathbf{Q2}$ 

First without loss of generality we may assume the starting position is at time 1 since otherwise we could simply rename all the states by rotating the clock until the starting position was 1. Also note that all states communicate with state 1 since there is at most a shortest path of length 6 from any state to 1 with a probability of  $0.5^6$  of occurring. Then using this, we may apply theorem 1.28 and say that if g(x) is the expected number of transitions required to first get to state 1, then g(1) = 0 and for  $x \neq 1$ 

$$g(x) = 1 + \sum_{y} p(x, y)g(y) = 1 + \sum_{y} r(x, y)g(y)$$

where r is p restricted to  $\{2..12\}$ . Then we can solve

$$g[2..12] = (I - r)^{-1}\vec{1}$$

g turns out to be ,

$$[0, 11, 20, 27, 32, 35, 36, 35, 32, 27, 20, 11]^T$$

Then since with probability 1 the starting state will transition to 2 or 12, then the expected the expected number of steps it will take  $X_n$  to return to the starting position is

$$1 + 0.5 * q(2) + 0.5 * q(12) = 1 + 0.5 * 11 + 0.5 * 11 = 12$$

 $\mathbf{Q4}$ 

First since the problem was not clear on edge cases I assume p(1,2)=1 and p(6,5)=1. With that we first realize clearly that all states communicate with state 1 since each contains a shortest path to state 1 of positive probability. So we again may use theorem 1.28 where our exit state is 1. and solve for q

$$g[2..6] = (I - r)^{-1}\vec{1}$$

And it turns out g is equal to

$$g = [0, 2.875, 5.625, 8.125, 10.125, 11.125]^T$$

So since state 1 transitions to 2 with probability 1 then

$$E_1T_1 = 1 + g(2) = 3.875$$

## $\mathbf{Q5}$

Let C = G, A. Then since p(G, F) > 0 and p(A, B) > 0 then clearly  $\rho_{xF} + \rho_{xB} > 0$  for both x = G and x = A. Then let  $h(x) = P_x(V_F < V_B)$ , and using theorem 1.27, h(F) = 1, h(B) = 0, and for  $x \in C$ ,

$$h(x) = r(x, F) + \sum_{y} r(x, y)h(y)$$

where r is p restricted to  $\{G, A\}$  Then,

$$h[G, A] = (I - r)^{-1}v$$

where, v is a column vector of p(x, F).

h turns out to be

$$[0.875, 0.75]^T$$

Therefore the probability of paying of your debt in full given you are in good standing is 0.875 and 0.75 if you are in arrears.