

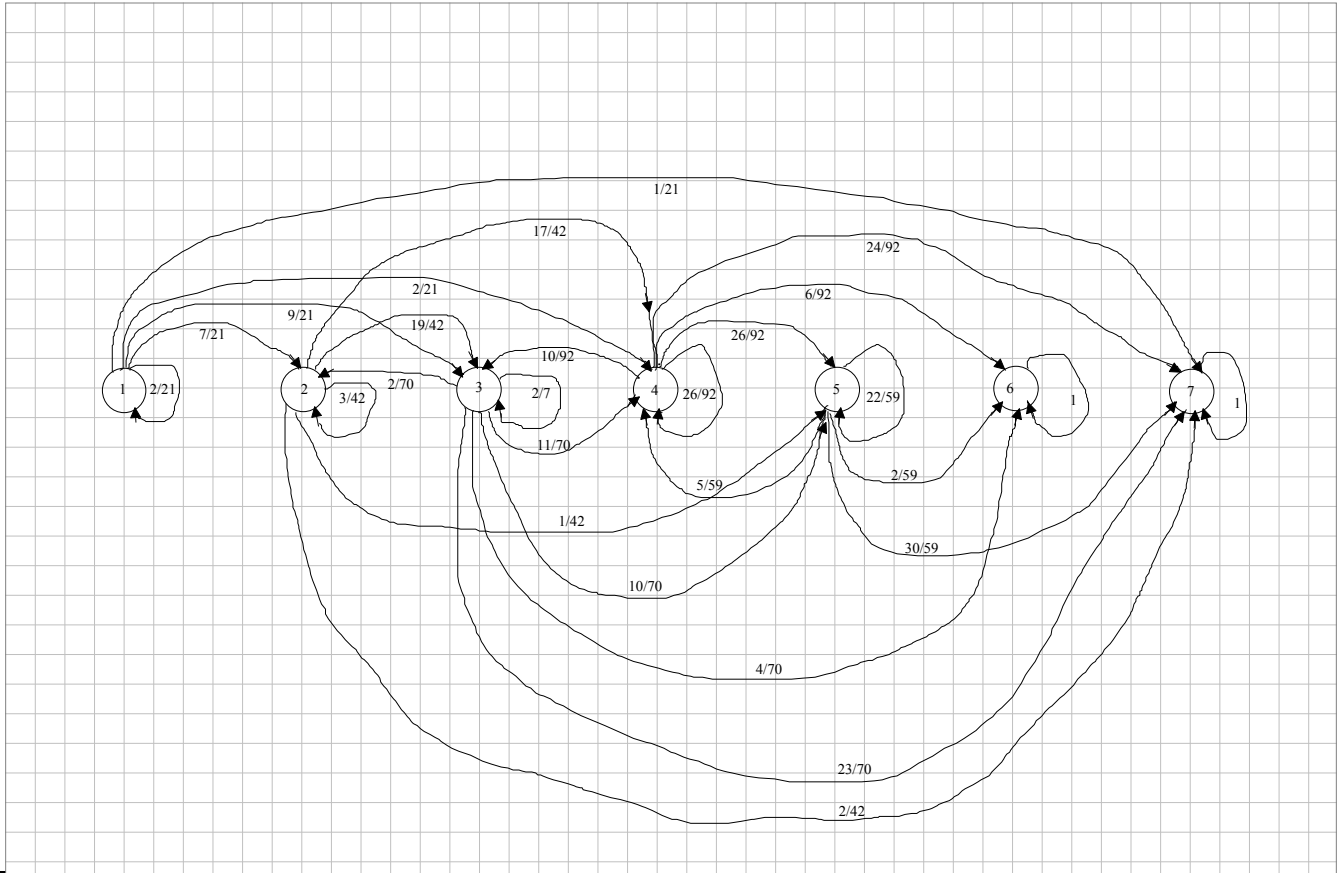
Hermit Crabs

The hermit crab (*Pagurus longicarpus*) does not have a hard protective shell to protect its body. It uses discarded shells to carry around as portable shelters. These empty shells are rare commodities in tide pools and are available only when their occupants die. In an experiment at Long Island Sound tide pools, an empty shell was dropped into the water to initiate a chain of vacancies. This experiment was repeated a large number of times as vacancies flowed from larger to generally smaller shells. The states in this experiment are the various shell sizes. There are seven states in a model. States 6 and 7 are absorbing states.

Transition Matrix for Absorbing Markov Chain.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2/21	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	7/21	3/42	2/70	0	0	0	0
3	9/21	19/42	20/70	10/92	0	0	0
4	2/21	17/42	11/70	26/92	5/59	0	0
5	0	1/42	10/70	26/92	22/59	0	0
6	0	0	4/70	6/92	2/59	1	0
7	1/21	2/42	23/70	24/92	30/59	0	1

State Diagram



> with(LinearAlgebra) :

> $T := \text{evalf}\left(\text{Matrix}\left(\left[\left[\frac{2}{21}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\right], \left[\frac{7}{21}, \frac{3}{42}, \frac{2}{70}, 0, 0, 0, 0\right], \left[\frac{9}{21}, \frac{17}{42}, \frac{20}{70}, \frac{10}{92}, 0, 0, 0\right], \left[\frac{2}{21}, \frac{17}{42}, \frac{11}{70}, \frac{26}{92}, \frac{5}{59}, 0, 0\right], \left[0, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{10}{70}, \frac{26}{92}, \frac{22}{59}, 0, 0\right], \left[0, 0, \frac{4}{70}, \frac{6}{92}, \frac{2}{59}, 1, 0\right], \left[\frac{1}{21}, \frac{2}{42}, \frac{23}{70}, \frac{24}{92}, \frac{30}{59}, 0, 1\right]\right]\right)\right)$

$:= \begin{bmatrix} 0.09524 & 0. & 0. & 0. & 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0.33333 & 0.07143 & 0.02857 & 0. & 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0.42857 & 0.40476 & 0.28571 & 0.10870 & 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0.09524 & 0.40476 & 0.15714 & 0.28261 & 0.08475 & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0.02381 & 0.14286 & 0.28261 & 0.37288 & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0.057143 & 0.06522 & 0.033898 & 1. & 0. \\ 0.04762 & 0.04762 & 0.32857 & 0.26087 & 0.50847 & 0. & 1. \end{bmatrix}$

```
> A := evalf(Matrix([ [ [ 2/21, 0, 0, 0, 0], [ 7/21, 3/42, 2/70, 0, 0], [ 9/21, 17/42, 20/70, 10/92, 0], [ 2/21, 17/42, 11/70, 26/92, 5/59], [ 0, 1/42, 10/70, 26/92, 22/59] ] ]))
```

```
> [ 0.09524  0.  0.  0.  0.
  0.33333  0.07143  0.02857  0.  0.
  0.42857  0.40476  0.28571  0.10870  0.
  0.09524  0.40476  0.15714  0.28261  0.08475
  0.  0.02381  0.14286  0.28261  0.37288 ]
```

```
> B := evalf(Matrix([ [ [ 0, 0, 4/70, 6/92, 2/59], [ 1/21, 2/42, 23/70, 24/92, 30/59] ] ]))
```

```
> [ 0.  0.  0.05714  0.06522  0.03390
  0.04762  0.04762  0.32857  0.26087  0.50847 ]
```

```
> Id := Matrix([ [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], [ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], [ 0, 0, 1, 0, 0], [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0], [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ]])
```

```
Id := [ 1  0  0  0  0
        0  1  0  0  0
        0  0  1  0  0
        0  0  0  1  0
        0  0  0  0  1 ]
```

(1)

In order to calculate the expected length of the crab vacancy we need to calculate Fundamental Matrix.

Fundamental Matrix $F = (I - A)^{-1}$

```
> F := MatrixInverse(Id - A)
```

```
[ 1.10526  -0.0  -0.0  -0.0  -0.0
  0.42778  1.10012  0.04582  0.00733  0.00099
  1.00811  0.75376  1.48902  0.23829  0.032201
  0.67383  0.85663  0.41435  1.53863  0.2079
  0.54955  0.59951  0.52766  0.74794  1.69567 ]
```

Absorbion Probabilities

```
> Absorbtion := B • F
```

```
[ 0.12018  0.11926  0.13000  0.13932  0.07288
  0.85945  0.82835  0.86782  0.86033  0.92707 ]
```

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 1 will reach Shell 6 = 0.120

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 1 will reach Shell 7 = 0.859

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 2 will reach Shell 6 = 0.119

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 2 will reach Shell 7 = 0.828

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 3 will reach Shell 6 = 0.130

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 3 will reach Shell 7 = 0.868

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 4 will reach Shell 6 = 0.139

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 4 will reach Shell 7 = 0.860

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 5 will reach Shell 6 = 0.073

Probability that starting from occupying Shell 5 will reach Shell 7 = 0.927

Limiting Steady-State Matrix $L = \lim(T^n), n \rightarrow \infty$

```
> LimitingSteadyStateMatrix := evalf(MatrixPower(T, 15))
```

0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
0.00004	0.00003	0.00002	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
0.00010	0.00007	0.00004	0.00004	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
0.00021	0.00000	0.00009	0.00008	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
0.12014	0.1192353	0.12998	0.13930	0.07287	1.00000	0.00000
0.85911	0.828118	0.86768	0.86020	0.92700	0.00000	1.00000

We can see that when power of transition matrix approaching infinity the partial matrix (cells(6,1) - cell(7,5)) approaches Absorption = B*F Matrix.

```
>
```

Expected Length Of The Crab Vacancy Chains

Summing the columns of the Fundamental matrix F we will get the expected length of vacancy chains.

```
> ExpectedLengthOfVacancyChains := Vector([add(F[i, 1], i = 1 .. 5), add(F[i, 2], i = 1 .. 5),  
add(F[i, 3], i = 1 .. 5), add(F[i, 4], i = 1 .. 5), add(F[i, 5], i = 1 .. 5)])
```

<i>ExpectedLengthOfVacancyChains :=</i>	3.76452639127018
	3.31000862999884
	2.47683941189274
	2.53219315884294
	1.93678285919612

(2)

Expected length resulting from starting occupying Shell 1 = 3.765

Expected length resulting from starting occupying Shell 2 = 3.310

Expected length resulting from starting occupying Shell 3 = 2.477

Expected length resulting from starting occupying Shell 4 = 2.532

Expected length resulting from starting occupying Shell 5 = 1.937

```
>
```