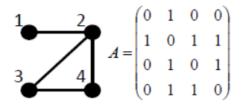
CN Quiz 3

Name: Erwin Wu Student ID: 17M38147



Random walks on the above graph:

pi(t): probability that the walk is at vertex i at time t

$$p_i(t) = \sum_j \frac{A_{ij}}{k_j} p_j(t-1)$$
$$p(t) = AD^{-1}p(t-1)$$

1.find AD⁻¹

$$\mathbf{D}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/k_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 1/k_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 1/k_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{D}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/k_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/k_1 & 0 & 1/k_3 & 1/k_4 \\ 0 & 1/k_2 & 0 & 1/k_4 \\ 0 & 1/k_2 & 1/k_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since we have $k_1 = 1, k_2 = 3, k_3 = 2, k_4 = 2$. So we can find AD^{-1} :

$$AD^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.find p1(∞), p2(∞), p3(∞), and p4(∞)

According to the result of AD^{-1} , we can have:

$$\begin{cases} p_1(\infty) = 0 + \frac{1}{3}p_2(\infty) + 0 + 0 \\ p_2(\infty) = p_1(\infty) + 0 + \frac{1}{2}p_3(\infty) + \frac{1}{2}p_4(\infty) \\ p_3(\infty) = 0 + \frac{1}{3}p_2(\infty) + 0 + \frac{1}{2}p_4(\infty) \\ p_4(\infty) = 0 + \frac{1}{3}p_2(\infty) + \frac{1}{2}p_3(\infty) + 0 \\ p_1(\infty) + p_2(\infty) + p_3(\infty) + p_4(\infty) = 1 \end{cases}$$

As a result:

$$p_1(\infty)=\frac{1}{8}$$
 , $p_2(\infty)=\frac{3}{8}$, $p_3(\infty)=\frac{1}{4}$, $p_4(\infty)=\frac{1}{4}$