

## MITx: 6.041x Introduction to Probability - The Science of Uncertainty

■ Bookmarks

- Unit 0: Overview
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- Unit 1: Probability models and axioms
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- Unit 3: Counting
- Unit 4: Discrete random variables
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Unit 10: Markov chains > Problem Set 10 > Problem 1 Vertical: Steady-state convergence

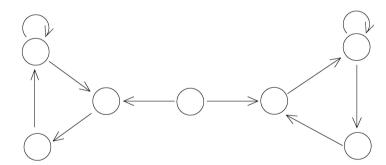
**■** Bookmark

# Problem 1: Steady-state convergence

(4/6 points)

Let 
$$X_0, X_1, \ldots$$
 be a Markov chain, and let  $r_{ij}(n) \equiv \mathbf{P}\left(X_n = j \mid X_0 = i 
ight)$  .

1. Consider the Markov chain represented below. The circles represent distinct states, while the arrows correspond to positive (one-step) transition probabilities.



For this Markov chain, determine whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- Unit 6: Further topics on random variables
- Unit 7: Bayesian inference
- ▶ Exam 2
- Unit 8: Limit theorems and classical statistics
- Unit 9: Bernoulli and Poisson processes
- ▼ Unit 10: Markov chains

#### Unit overview

Lec. 24: Finite-state Markov chains

Exercises 24 due May 18, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Lec. 25: Steady-state behavior of Markov chains Exercises 25 due May 18, 2016 at 23:59 UTC (a) For every i and j, the sequence  $r_{ij}(n)$  converges, as  $n \to \infty$ , to a limiting value  $\pi_j$ , which does not depend on i.

True ▼ 3

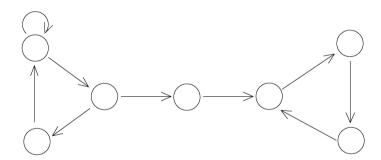


(b) Statement (a) is true, and  $\pi_i > 0$  for every state j.

False ▼



2. Consider the Markov chain represented below. The circles represent distinct states, while the arrows correspond to positive (one-step) transition probabilities.



(a) For every i and j, the sequence  $r_{ij}(n)$  converges, as  $n \to \infty$ , to a limiting value  $\pi_j$ , which does not depend on i.

False ▼



Lec. 26: Absorption probabilities and expected time to absorption

Exercises 26 due May 18, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

### Solved problems

#### **Problem Set 10**

Problem Set 10 due May 18, 2016 at 23:59 UTC



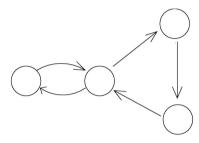
Exit Survey

(b) Statement (a) is true, and  $\pi_i > 0$  for every state j.





3. Consider the Markov chain represented below. The circles represent distinct states, while the arrows correspond to positive (one-step) transition probabilities.



(a) For every i and j, the sequence  $r_{ij}(n)$  converges, as  $n \to \infty$ , to a limiting value  $\pi_j$ , which does not depend on i.





(b) Statement (a) is true, and  $\pi_j > 0$  for every state j.





You have used 1 of 1 submissions

Printable problem set available here.

**DISCUSSION** 

Click "Show Discussion" below to see discussions on this problem.

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