Lecture C2. Discrete Time Markov Chain2

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2021-01-06

차 례

Method 1 -eigen-decomposition p.121Method2- system of linear equation p.153Limiting Probability p.174The limiting distribution may or may not exit. For example p.195
Method 1 -eigen-decomposition p.12
import numpy as np
P=np.array([[0.7, 0.3],[0.5, 0.5]]) print(P)
[[0.7 0.3] ## [0.5 0.5]]
<pre>egien_value, egien_vector = np.linalg.eig(P.T) ## np.linalg,eig(P.T) returns egien_value, egienvector for</pre>
<pre>print("egien_value :\n",egien_value)</pre>
egien_value : ## [1. 0.2]
<pre>print("egien_vector :\n",egien_vector)</pre>
egien_vector : ## [[0.85749293 -0.70710678] ## [0.51449576 0.70710678]]

```
x_1=egien_vector[:,0]
print(x_1)

## [0.85749293 0.51449576]

v=x_1/np.sum(x_1)
print(v)
```

[0.625 0.375]

Method2- system of linear equation p.15

```
import numpy as np
P=np.array([[0.7, 0.3],[0.5, 0.5]])
n=len(P)
I=np.identity(n)
A=np.c_[P-I,np.repeat(1,n)] # np.c_ == cbind in r
b=np.append(np.repeat(0,n), np.array(1))
print(A)
## [[-0.3 0.3 1.]
## [ 0.5 -0.5 1. ]]
print(b)
## [0 0 1]
v=np.linalg.solve(np.dot(A,A.T),np.dot(A,b.T))
print(v)
## [0.625 0.375]
```

Limiting Probability p.17

```
from numpy.linalg import matrix_power # provides matrix pwoer
P=np.array([[0.7, 0.3],[0.5, 0.5]])
print(P)
## [[0.7 0.3]
## [0.5 0.5]]
print(np.dot(P,P)) # matrix multiplication
## [[0.64 0.36]
## [0.6 0.4]]
print(matrix_power(P,3))
## [[0.628 0.372]
## [0.62 0.38]]
print(matrix_power(P,4))
## [[0.6256 0.3744]
## [0.624 0.376 ]]
print(matrix_power(P,20))
## [[0.625 0.375]
## [0.625 0.375]]
```

The limiting distribution may or may not exit. For example p.19

```
from numpy.linalg import matrix_power

P=np.array([[0,1],[1,0]])
print(P)

## [[0 1]
## [1 0]]

print(matrix_power(P,2))

## [[1 0]
## [0 1]]

print(matrix_power(P,3))

## [[0 1]
## [1 0]]

"Done, Lecture C2. Discrete Time Markov Chain2 "

## [1] "Done, Lecture C2. Discrete Time Markov Chain2 "
```