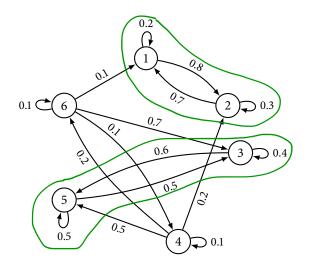
**Problem 1.** An autonomous UAV has been programmed to move between six regions to perform surveillance. The movements of the UAV follow a Markov chain with 6 states (1 for each region), and the following transition probability diagram:

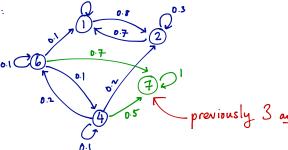


- a. There are two irreducible sets of states:  $\{1,2\}$  and  $\{3,5\}$ . Briefly explain why these sets are irreducible.
- b. Which states are transient? Which states are recurrent? Briefly explain.
- c. Suppose the UAV starts in region 1. What is the long-run fraction of time that the UAV spends in region 1?
- d. What is the probability that the UAV is absorbed into states 3 or 5, given that it starts in region 4?
- a. Looking at the transition diagram, it is clear that {1,2} and {3,5} form self-contained Markov chains.
- b. Transient states: {4,6} Recurrent states: {1,2,3,5}
- c. Let  $R = \{1,2\}$ . To find  $\pi_1$ , let's find  $\overline{\pi}_R$ :  $P_{RR} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.8 \\ 0.7 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \overline{\pi}_R^T (\mathbf{I} P_{RR}) = 0 \qquad 0.8\pi_1 0.7\pi_2 = 0$   $\overline{\pi}_R^T \mathbf{1} = 1 \qquad -0.8\pi_1 + 0.7\pi_2 = 0$   $\overline{\pi}_1 + \overline{\pi}_2 = 1$   $\Rightarrow \overline{\pi}_1 = \frac{7}{15} \qquad \overline{\pi}_2 = \frac{P}{15} \qquad \text{Long-run fraction of time}$ the UAV spends in region 1

d. This is a little tricky - our definition of an absorbing probability requires on absorbing state — an irreducible set of states with only one state.

Let's replace 3 and 5 with a "super state" called 7 - we end up with the

following transition diagram:



Then, let  $T = \{4,6\}$  and  $R = \{7\}$ . To find dy7, we compute  $d_{TR}$ :

$$\mathbf{A}_{TR} = \left( \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_{77} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{P}_{TR} = \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0.747 \\ 0.861 \end{bmatrix}$$

=> d<sub>47</sub> ≈ 0.747.