

## More Markov Chains: Classification of States, Stationary Distribution

CS 70, Summer 2019

Lecture 27, 8/8/19

### Stationary Distribution

Let  $\mathcal{S}, P$  be the states and transition matrix of a Markov chain. A distribution  $\mu$  over states is **stationary** or **invariant** if

**Intuition:**

### The Symmetric Two-State Chain

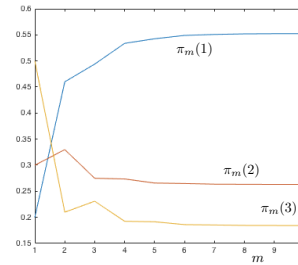
Transition matrix  $P =$

Last time:  $P^n =$

As  $n \rightarrow \infty, P^n \rightarrow$

### Stationary Distribution: A Visual

$$\pi_m = \pi_0 P^m = \pi_0 \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 & 0.7 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^m$$



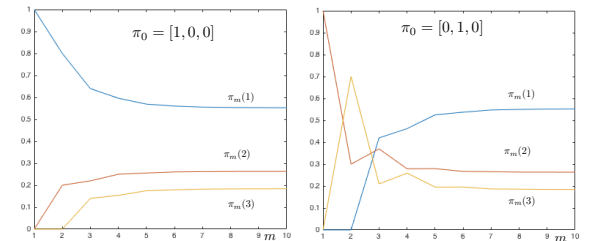
### Different Initial Distributions?

Let  $\mu^{(0)} = [p \ (1-p)]$  be some initial distribution on the symmetric two state chain.

What is  $\mu^{(n)} = \mu^{(0)} P^n$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

**Observe:**  $\mu^{(0)} = [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2}]$  is the only initial distribution such that

### Initial Distributions: A Visual



## Asymmetric Two State Chain

Similar example to the one before:

Is there a stationary distribution? If so, what is it?

## Loopy Two State Chain

A funny looking chain:

Is there a stationary distribution? If so, what is it?

**Q:** When do we have a stationary distribution?  
When do we have exactly 1?

## Irreducibility

A Markov chain is **irreducible** we can go from every state  $i \in \mathcal{S}$  to every other state  $j \in \mathcal{S}$ , possibly in **multiple steps**.

Are these chains **irreducible**:

Two state asymmetric chain?

Gambling chain (from yesterday)?

## Long Run Behavior

Let  $I\{X_m = i\}$  be an indicator for whether  $X_m = i$ .

How do we interpret the quantity below?

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} I\{X_m = i\}$$

What happens as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

## Irreducibility Implies...

**Theorem:**

Let  $\mathcal{S}, P$  be an **irreducible** Markov chain.

$\mathcal{S}$  is a **finite** set.

The stationary  $\pi$  exists and **is unique**.

For **any initial**  $\mu^{(0)}$  and **all states**  $i \in \mathcal{S}$ :

## Break

If you were a random variable, which one would you be and why?

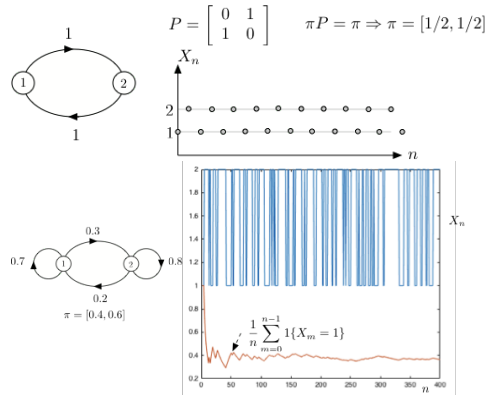
## Non-Loopy Two State Chain

A simple looking chain:

Is there a stationary distribution? If so, what is it?

If  $X_0 = a$ , what is  $X_{1,000,000}$ ? What is  $X_{1,000,001}$ ?

## Two Scenarios...



## Periodicity

For a state  $i$ , its **periodicity** is the **gcd** of the length of all **tours** (i.e. walks from  $i$  to  $i$ ).

Examples:  
Asymmetric two state chain?

Gambling chain from yesterday?

## Periodicity + Irreducibility

Let  $\mathcal{S}, P$  define an **irreducible** Markov chain. Then, every state has the **same period**.

If the chain is also **aperiodic**, then as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ :

$$\mathbb{P}[X_n = 1] \rightarrow \pi_1$$

## Cars and Trucks

Three out of every four trucks on the road are followed by a car, while only one out of every five cars is followed by a truck. What fraction of vehicles on the road are trucks?

Step 1: Draw the Markov Chain.

## Cars and Trucks

Step 2: Compute the stationary distribution.

## Markov Chain on a Graph

Let  $G$  be any loopless, connected graph. Each vertex represents a state, and at each vertex, we transition to a neighbor each with the same probability.

**Q:** Is this Markov chain irreducible?

## Markov Chain on a Graph

The unique stationary distribution  $\pi$  is given by:

$$\pi =$$

Can we verify this?

## Sanity Check

Let  $G$  be a complete graph. What do we know about its long run behavior?

Let  $G$  be an odd cycle. What do we know about its long run behavior?

## Sanity Check

Let  $G$  be a hypercube. What do we know about its long run behavior?

What fraction of time does it spend on strings with exactly  $k$  zeros?

## Summary

- ▶ Stationary distributions do not change when we multiply them by the transition matrix.
- ▶ Irreducible chains always have a **unique** stationary distribution.
- ▶ We can say something about **fraction of time** spent in state  $i$  if a chain is irreducible
- ▶ If an irreducible chain is also aperiodic, the probability of being in a state at **any time** far enough out approaches  $\pi_i$ .

**Next week:** Conceptual review!