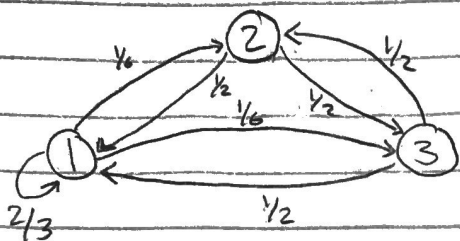


Midterm Stats 100A (page 1)  
webpages 1, 2, 3



markov chain matrix

	1	2	3
1	2/3	1/6	1/6
2	1/2	0	1/2
3	1/2	1/2	0

$X_t$  ~ webpage person is browsing at time  $t$   
assume  $X_0 = 1$

$$1) K = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$2) p_i^{(t)} = P(X_t = i). \text{ Let } p^{(t)} = (p_i^{(t)}, i=1,2,3)$$

$$\star p^{(t)} = p^{(0)} K^t, \quad p^{(0)} = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$t=1: p^{(1)} = p^{(0)} K^1 = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \langle 2/3, 1/6, 1/6 \rangle$$

$$p^{(1)} = \langle 2/3, 1/6, 1/6 \rangle = \langle .\bar{6}, .\bar{1}\bar{6}, .\bar{1}\bar{6} \rangle$$

$$t=2: p^{(2)} = p^{(0)} K^2 = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \langle 11/18, 7/36, 7/36 \rangle$$

$$p^{(2)} = \langle \frac{11}{18}, \frac{7}{36}, \frac{7}{36} \rangle = \langle .611, .194, .194 \rangle$$

$$t=3: p^{(3)} = p^{(0)} K^3 = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^3 = \langle \frac{65}{108}, \frac{43}{216}, \frac{43}{216} \rangle$$

$$p^{(3)} = \langle \frac{65}{108}, \frac{43}{216}, \frac{43}{216} \rangle = \langle .602, .199, .199 \rangle$$

## Midterm Stats 100A (page 2)

3)  $\pi_i$  ~ stationary distribution at webpage  $i$

$$\pi_j = \sum_{i=1}^3 \pi_i k_{ij}, \quad \pi = \pi K$$

essentially the matrix multiplication will no longer affect anything once  $p_i^{(t)} \rightarrow \pi_i$  that is why  $\pi = \pi K$

$$\pi = \langle .6, .2, .2 \rangle = \langle \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \rangle$$

for instance

$$\pi K = \langle \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \rangle \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \langle \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \rangle$$

$p^{(3)}$  is very close to  $\pi$

4) distribution with 1 million people at  $t=1, 2, 3$  assuming they all start at page 1

★ note:  $1,000,000 = 10^6 = 1e6$

$$t=1: p^{(1)} = \langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6} \rangle$$

$$(1e6) \langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6} \rangle$$

★★★ slight rounding error, for all times  $t=1, 2, 3$

webpage 1: 666,666

webpage 2: 166,667

webpage 3: 166,667

$$t=2: p^{(2)} = \langle \frac{11}{18}, \frac{7}{36}, \frac{7}{36} \rangle$$

$$(1e6) \langle \frac{11}{18}, \frac{7}{36}, \frac{7}{36} \rangle$$

webpage 1: 611,112

webpage 2: 194,444

webpage 3: 194,444

## Midterm Stats 100A (page 3)

cont. 4)

$$t=3: p^{(3)} = \left\langle \frac{65}{108}, \frac{43}{216}, \frac{43}{216} \right\rangle$$
$$(1e6) \left\langle \frac{65}{108}, \frac{43}{216}, \frac{43}{216} \right\rangle$$

webpage 1 : 601,852

webpage 2 : 199,074

webpage 3 : 199,074

★ note : cannot have a percentage (decimal) of a person  $\therefore$  some rounding was taken into consideration to have proper sum of 1,000,000 people

webpage 1 is the most popular