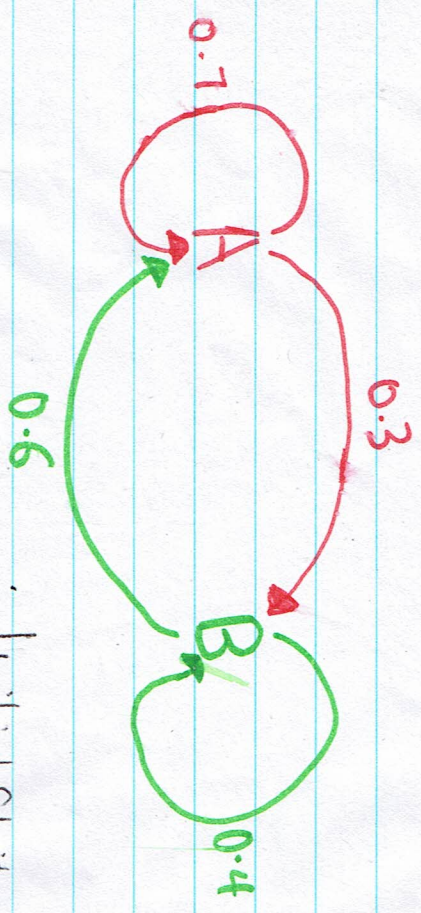


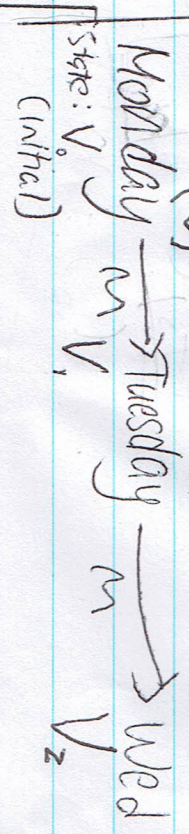
Markov Matrices



$$M = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Initial State
Monday: Ate An Apple

$$V_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$V_1 = M \times V_0$$

$$V_2 = M \times V_1$$

$$= (M^2) \times V_0$$

$$V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.67 & 0.66 \\ 0.33 & 0.34 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

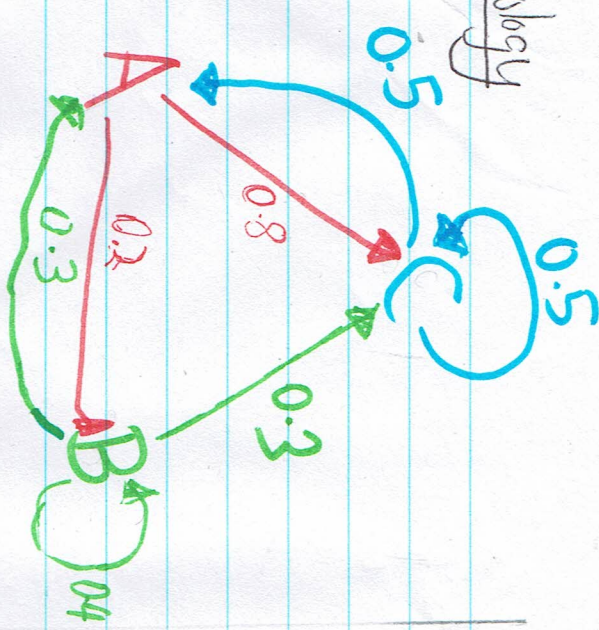
$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.67 \\ 0.33 \end{pmatrix}$$

P(on wed eat an apple | given that mon ate an apple) = 0.67
P(on wed eat an banana | given that mon ate an apple) = 0.33

From Excel graphs; as power increase $\rightarrow \infty$
1st element approach value 0.66667
2nd 0.33333
3rd 0.66667
4th 0.33333

$$M^{10} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.66667 & 0.66667 \\ 0.33333 & 0.33333 \end{bmatrix}$$

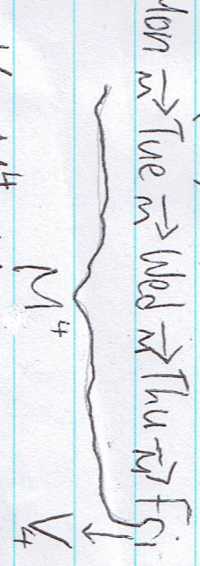
Transition Matrix



$$M = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 & 0 \\ 0.8 & 0.3 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Initial State: Monday: Ate an apple

$$V_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$V_4 = M^4 \times V_0$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Meaning: Not on Friday, the probability (p)

is P(on Friday eat an apple | given that Monday ate an apple) = 0
P(on Friday eat an banana | given that Monday ate an apple) = 0.2
P(on Friday eat a cake/clementine | given that Monday ate an apple) = 0.8

$$M^{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.319149 & 0.319149 & 0.319149 \\ 0.166383 & 0.166383 & 0.166383 \\ 0.514468 & 0.514468 & 0.514468 \end{bmatrix}$$

On average, the probability of eating:
An Apple is 0.319149
A banana is 0.166383
A cake is 0.514468

This means, on average, the probability of eating an apple, every day is 0.333333 and the probability of eating a banana is 0.333333