

PAGE RANK - Esercizi - TEMPO CONTINUO

Note Title

04/04/2019

$$\pi = \left(\frac{1}{N}, \frac{1}{N}, \dots, \frac{1}{N} \right) \quad P = \left(p_{ij} = \frac{1}{N} \right)_{i,j=1 \dots N}$$

$$(\pi P)_j = \sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i p_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{N} = N \cdot \frac{1}{N^2} = \frac{1}{N} = \pi_j \quad \forall j = 1 \dots N$$

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Web di N pagine

$$P(vinto_j) = \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{P(vinto_j | \text{sens su } i)}_{P_i(vinto_j)} P(\text{sens su } i)$$

$$P_i := P(\text{- sens su } i)$$

$$P_i(vinto_j) = P_i(vinto_j | \text{clicks link}) P_i(\text{clicks link}) + \\ + P_i(vinto_j | \text{sens indirizzo}) P_i(\text{scrivere un indirizzo}) \\ = P_i(vinto_j | \text{clicks link}) d_i + \frac{1-d_i}{N}$$

$$d_i := P_i(\text{clicks link}) \in [0, 1] \quad P_i(\text{scrivere indirizzo}) = 1 - d_i$$

$$P_i(vinto_j | \text{clicks un link}) = \begin{cases} 0 & j \text{ non è linkato da } i \\ \frac{1}{N_i} & j \in \text{linkato da } i \end{cases}$$

$$N_i := \# \text{ pagine linkate da } i \text{ (diverse)}$$

$$P_i(vinto_j | \text{scrivere indirizzo}) = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$P(vinto_j) = \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\left(d_i P_i(vinto_j | \text{clicks link}) + \frac{1-d_i}{N} \right)}_{p_{ij}} P(\text{sens su } i)$$

$$w \in \Omega \quad X_n(w) \quad (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad S = \{1, \dots, N\}$$

$$P(X_n=j) = \sum_{i=1}^N p_{ij} P(X_{n-1}=i)$$

$$P = (p_{ij})_{i,j=1 \dots N}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N p_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^N \left(d_i \pi_i(X_n=j \mid \text{clicks link}) + \frac{(1-d_i)}{N} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{j \text{ non linkate} \\ \text{de } i}} \frac{1-d_i}{N_i} + \sum_{\substack{j \text{ linkate} \\ \text{de } i}} \frac{d_i}{N_i} + \frac{1-d_i}{N}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1-d_i}{N} + \sum_{\substack{j \text{ linkate} \\ \text{de } i}} \frac{d_i}{N_i} = \cancel{N} \frac{1-d_i}{\cancel{N}} + \cancel{N_i} \frac{d_i}{\cancel{N_i}} = 1$$

$$\text{Se } d_i \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow p_{ij} > 0 \quad \forall i, j \quad d_i = 0.85$$

$$\pi(n)_j = P(X_n=j) \quad \pi(n-1)_j = P(X_{n-1}=j)$$

$$\pi(n) = \pi(n-1)P$$

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Esercizi Determinare una matrice societico regolare P

avente $\pi = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ come riga fix

$$N = 3$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i \neq j \quad p_{ij} = \frac{1}{\pi_i} \min \left\{ \pi_i q_{ij}, \pi_j q_{ji} \right\} = \frac{1}{2\pi_i} \min \left\{ \pi_i, \pi_j \right\}$$

$$i=1 \quad p_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \right\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$p_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6} \right\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_{11} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i=2 \quad P_{21} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{23} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{22} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$i=3 \quad P_{31} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{32} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{33} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi = \left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8} \right)$$

$$N = 4 \quad Q = (q_{ij})_{i,j=1-4} = \begin{cases} 0 & i=j \\ \frac{1}{3} & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$i \neq j \quad p_{ij} = \frac{1}{\pi_i} \min \{ \pi_i q_{ij}, \pi_j q_{ji} \} = \frac{1}{3\pi_i} \min \{ \pi_i, \pi_j \}$$

$$i=1 \quad P_{12} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{8} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_{13} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{14} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{8} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{71} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 1 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

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continuare per esercizio

Es. $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\| R^2 - R^4 \| = 2 \Rightarrow P \text{ non è una contrazione}$$

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5/8 & 0 & 1/8 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/16 & 5/16 & 3/16 & 1/8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \| R^2 - R^4 \| = 2$$

$$P^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/32 & 9/16 & 11/32 & 1/16 \\ 5/8 & 0 & 1/8 & 1/5 \\ 43/64 & 5/32 & 5/64 & 3/32 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^3 \text{ è una contrazione}$$

$$x P^3 \cancel{x} = x$$

$$(x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = x_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_4 = x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = x_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_3 = x_4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_4 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_1 = \frac{1}{3}x_1$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x_3 = \frac{1}{2}x_1 \quad x_3 = \frac{2}{3}x_1$$

$$x_2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}x_1 = x_1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5}{6}x_1$$

$$x_1 \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right)}_{1} = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{17}{6} = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{6}{17} \quad x_4 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{17} = \frac{2}{17} \quad x_2 = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{17} = \frac{5}{17} \quad x_3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{17} = \frac{4}{17}$$

$$x = \left(\frac{6}{17}, \frac{5}{17}, \frac{4}{17}, \frac{2}{17} \right)$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{← } \|R^2 - R^4\|_1 = 2$$

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ \frac{5}{16} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{9}{16} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{← } \|R^i - R^j\|_1 < 2$$

$\Rightarrow P^2$ e confirmation

$$xP = x$$

$$(x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = x_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_4 = x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{3}{5}x_3 = x_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_2 = x_4 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} x_4 = \frac{1}{2}x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_2 = \frac{1}{5}x_3 \quad x_3 = 2x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 = x_2 \quad x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 \left(1 + 1 + 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \end{array}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \quad x_2 \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{2} = 1$$

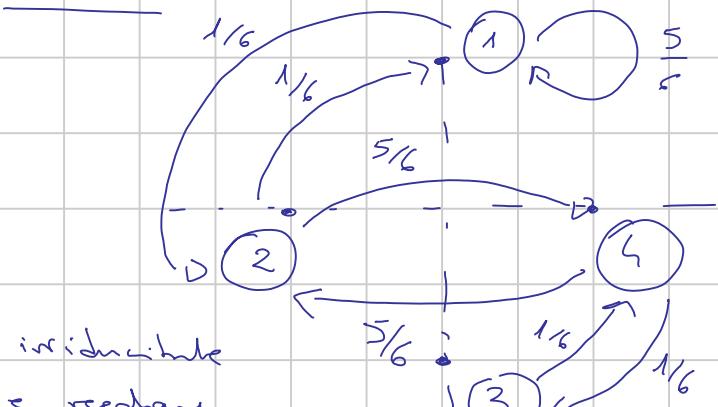
$$x_2 = \frac{2}{9} \quad x_1 = \frac{2}{9} \quad x_3 = \frac{5}{9} \quad x_4 = \frac{1}{9} \quad x = \left(\frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$e^{ik\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$k = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

punktopf \Rightarrow m. spazio d. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ in sens. sen.



irriducibile
e regolare

k pari sono puntigli diversi \Rightarrow m. spazio d. π

le disper., non puntigli

ESERCIZIO

$$P = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccccc|c} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right)$$

$$B := \sum_{k=0}^7 P^k$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & \times & \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$C_1 = \{4\}$$

$$B = \begin{matrix} 3 & 0 & \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & \times & \times & \times & \times & \times & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & \times & \times & \times & \times & 0 & \times & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$C_2 = \{1, 2\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times \\ 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times \end{matrix}$$

$$T = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6\}$$

PROCESSO STOCHASTICO A TEMPO CONTINUO

$$(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$$

X_t v.a. su $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$

$X_t(\omega) \in S$ insieme disueto $\forall t \geq 0$

$$X_t = 1$$

$$X_t = 0$$

$0 \leq s < t$ $N(s, t) := \#$ di volte che l'evento è avvenuto nell'intervalle di tempo $(s, t]$

$$(s, z] \quad (z, t]$$

$$N(s, t] = N(s, z] + N(z, t]$$

$$N(t, t] = 0$$

Se famiglia d'intervalli disgiunti I_1, I_2, \dots

$(N_{I_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ è una famiglia d.v.v. indipendenti.

$$\rightarrow P_{N(s, t]} = \prod_{i=1}^n N(s+I_i, t+I_i) \quad \forall h > 0 \quad \forall 0 \leq s < t$$

$$\mathbb{E}[N_{(s,t)}] < +\infty$$

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Supponiamo che $\exists t \in [0, 1]$ t.c. l'evento accade almeno 2 volte contemporaneamente al tempo t



$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

2^n part. uguali

$$\exists K=1, \dots, 2^n \quad t \in \left[\frac{K-1}{2^n}, \frac{K}{2^n} \right] = I_{k,n}$$

$F := \{ \text{l'evento si verifica almeno 2 volte contemporaneamente ad un qualsiasi Tempo } t \in [0, 1] \} =$

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{K=1}^{2^n} \{ \omega \in \Omega : N_{I_{k,n}}(\omega) \geq 2 \}$$

S. dimostra che $P(F) = 0$ sse -

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{P(N_{(0,\varepsilon)} \geq 2)}{\varepsilon} = 0$$

PROCESSO DI POISSON

$(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$ processo stocastico a valori interi si dice un processo di Poisson d. intensità $\lambda > 0$ se:

- 1) $N_0(\omega) = 0 \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega$
 - 2) Per qo $\omega \in \Omega$ $t \in [0, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow N_t(\omega)$ è non decrescente e continua da destra
 - 3) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 0 \leq t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$ la v.a.
- $$N_{t_1} - N_{t_0}, N_{t_2} - N_{t_1}, \dots, N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}}$$
- sono indip.

- 4) $\forall t > s \geq 0$ la v.a. $N_t - N_s$ ha distribuzione d. Poisson d. parametri $\lambda(t-s)$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$P(N_t - N_s = k) = e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \frac{(\lambda(t-s))^k}{k!}$$

$N_0 = 0 \quad P_{gc.}$

$$P(N_t = k) = e^{-\lambda t} \frac{\lambda^k t^k}{k!}$$

$X \sim \text{Poisson d. parametri } \lambda$
 $\lambda(s) = \lambda \cup \{+\infty\}$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[N_t] = \lambda t$$

$$T_0(\omega) = 0$$

$$T_1(\omega) = \min \{ t > 0 : N_t(\omega) > \bar{N}_0(\omega) \}$$

$$T_{n+1}(\omega) = \min \{ t > T_n(\omega) : N_t(\omega) \geq N_{T_n(\omega)}(\omega) \}$$

$$S_1(\omega) = T_1(\omega)$$

$$\forall n > 2 \quad S_n(\omega) = T_n(\omega) - T_{n-1}(\omega)$$

Tra le X la distribuzione esponentiale d. parametri

$\lambda > 0$ se $P_X \in A.C.$ con densità

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Di conseguenza $F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda t} & t > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$P(X \leq t+s | X \geq t) = P(X \leq s) \quad \forall t, s \geq 0$$

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TEOREMA Sono fatti equivalenti:

- 1) $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$ è un processo di Poisson d. intensità λ
- 2) Le v.e. $(S_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ dei tempi d'arrivo tra i incrementi successivi di N_t sono i.i.d. e con legge esponentiale d. parametri λ .

$(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ process sochastic o tempo continuo e nato
discr. S.

$\forall i, j \in S \quad \forall t, s \geq 0$

$$P(s, t)_{ij}^i := \begin{cases} P(X_t = j | X_s = i) \times P(X_s = i) & \\ f_{ij} & \approx P(X_s = i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

La matrice $P(s, t) = (P(s, t)_{ij}^i)_{i,j \in S}$ è una matrice
sochistica ed è detta MATRICE DI PROBABILITÀ DI
TRANSIZIONE da X_s a X_t .

$$P(X_t = j) = \sum_{i \in S} P(X_t = j | X_s = i) P(X_s = i)$$

$\pi(t)$ vettore delle densità di X_t $\pi(t)_j = P(X_t = j) \quad \forall j \in S$

$$\pi(t) = \pi(s) P(s, t)$$

Il processo sochastic si dice omogeneo se
 $P(s+h, t+h) = P(s, t) \quad \forall 0 \leq s < t \quad \forall h > 0$

Suggeriamo $s=0$ $P(h, t+h) = P(0, t) =: P(t)$

$$\underbrace{\{X_t = i \quad \forall t \in [a, b]\}}_{\text{-- -- --}} = \bigcap_{t \in [a, b]} \underbrace{\{X_t = i\}}_{\in \mathcal{E} \quad \forall t \in [a, b]}$$

\mathcal{D} denso e numerabile in $[a, +\infty)$

$$\{X_t = i \quad \forall t \in [a, b] \cap \mathcal{D}\} = \bigcap_{t \in [a, b] \cap \mathcal{D}} \{X_t = i\}$$

Uno spazio probabilitativo $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbb{P})$ si dice completo se $\forall A \subset \Omega$ t.c. $\exists \tilde{\omega} \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \quad P(\{\tilde{\omega}\}) = 0$ t.r.
 $A \subseteq \tilde{\omega}$, altrimenti $A \in \mathcal{E}$.

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$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow s^+} f(t) = f(s)$$

$$\omega \in \Omega \quad X_t(\omega) \in S \text{ disegno} \quad X_t(\omega) = X_s(\omega) \\ t \in [s, s+\delta) \\ — —$$

DEF Si dicono processi stocastici a tempo continuo e stati discreti su uno spazio probabilitativo completo $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbb{P})$ - Il processo stocastico $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ si dice continuo da destra se per $\mathbb{P}-\text{q.s. } \omega \in \Omega$ e $\forall t \geq 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta = \delta(t, \varepsilon, \omega) > 0$
 t.c. $X_s(\omega) = X_t(\omega) \quad \forall s \in [t, t+\delta]$