

~~Example~~ A pensioner receives 2000 \$ at the beginning of each month. The amount of money he needs to spend during a month is independent of the amount he has and is equal to x with probability p_i ($i=1,2,3,4$) & $\sum p_i = 1$. If the pensioner has more than 3000 \$ at the end of a month, he gives the amount greater than 3000 \$ to his son. If, after receiving his payment at the beginning of a month, the pensioner has a capital of 5000, what is the probability that his capital is ever 1000 or less at any time within the following four months.

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Consider Markov chain with states $\{1, 2, 3\}$

and transition probability matrix $Q = [Q_{ij}]$

given by

$$Q = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} + p_4 & p_2 & p_1 \\ p_4 & p_3 & p_1 + p_4 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Q_{21} is the probability that a month that ends with the Pensioner having the amount 2000 will be followed by a month that ends with the Pensioner having less than or equal to 1000\$.

$\therefore$ Pensioner receives 2000\$ at the beginning

$\therefore$ amount in new month = 2000 + 2000 = 4000\$

his ending capital will be less than or

equal to 1 if his expenses are either 3000\$ or 4000\$.

$$\text{Thus, } Q_{2,1} = p_3 + p_4$$

In particular, if $p_i = \frac{1}{4}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

The transition probability matrix is

$$Q = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{(4)} \\ Q_{3,1} = 2.$$

$$Q^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{16} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{16} & \frac{5}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^3 = Q^2 \cdot Q^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\phi^9 = \phi^2 \cdot \phi^2 = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{222}{256} & \frac{17}{256} & \frac{21}{256} \\ \frac{201}{256} & \frac{21}{256} & \frac{79}{256} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{required probability} = \phi_{71}^{(9)} = \frac{201}{256}.$$