

Announcements: November 12

- Midterm 3 on §4.5-6.5 **Friday** in recitation
- **WeBWork** 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 due **Wednesday**
- My office hours **Wed 2-3** and Friday 9:30-10:30 in Skiles 234
- TA office hours
 - ▶ Arjun Wed 3-4 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Talha Tue/Thu 11-12 Clough 250
 - ▶ Athreya Tue 3-4 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Olivia Thu 3-4 Skiles 230
 - ▶ James Tue 11-12 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Jesse Wed 9:30-10:30 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Vajraang Thu 11-12 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Hamed Thu 11:15-12, 1:45-2:45, 3-4:15 Clough 280
- Math Lab Monday-Thursday 11:15-5:15 Clough 280 [▶ Schedule](#)
- Review sessions
 - ▶ Talha Wed 6-7:30, Skiles 368
 - ▶ Talha Thu 6-7:30, Skiles 269
- PLUS Sessions
 - ▶ Tue/Thu 6-7 Westside Activity Room
 - ▶ Mon/Wed 6-7 Westside Activity Room

Section 6.6

Stochastic Matrices (and Google!)

Outline of Section 6.6

- Stochastic matrices and applications
- The steady state of a stochastic matrix
- Important web pages

Stochastic matrices

A stochastic matrix is a non-negative square matrix where all of the columns add up to 1.

Examples:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 3/5 \\ 3/4 & 2/5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} .3 & .4 & .5 \\ .3 & .4 & .3 \\ .4 & .2 & .2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Application: Rental Cars

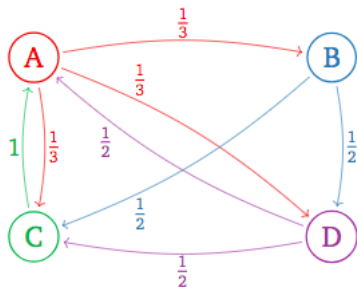
Say your car rental company has 3 locations. Make a matrix whose ij entry is the fraction of cars at location i that end up at location j . For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} .3 & .4 & .5 \\ .3 & .4 & .3 \\ .4 & .2 & .2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note the columns sum to 1. Why?

Application: Web pages

Make a matrix whose ij entry is the fraction of (randomly surfing) web surfers at page i that end up at page j . If page i has N links then the ij -entry is either 0 or $1/N$.



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Properties of stochastic matrices

Let A be a stochastic matrix.

Fact. One of the eigenvalues of A is 1 and all other eigenvalues have absolute value at most 1.

Now suppose A is a **positive** stochastic matrix.

Fact. The 1-eigenspace of A is 1-dimensional; it has a positive eigenvector.

The unique such eigenvector with entries adding to 1 is called the **steady state vector**.

Fact. Under iteration, all nonzero vectors approach the steady state vector.

▶ Demo

The last fact tells us how to distribute rental cars, and also tells us the importance of web pages!

Application: Rental Cars

The rental car matrix is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} .3 & .4 & .5 \\ .3 & .4 & .3 \\ .4 & .2 & .2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Its steady state vector is:

$$\frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} .39 \\ .33 \\ .28 \end{pmatrix}$$

Application: Web pages

The web page matrix is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Its steady state vector is approximately

$$\begin{pmatrix} .39 \\ .13 \\ .29 \\ .19 \end{pmatrix}$$

and so the first web page is the most important.

Summary of Section 6.6

- A stochastic matrix is a non-negative square matrix where all of the columns add up to 1.
- Every stochastic matrix has 1 as an eigenvalue, and all other eigenvalues have absolute value at most 1.
- A positive stochastic matrix has 1-dimensional eigenspace and has a positive eigenvector.
- For a positive stochastic matrix, a positive 1-eigenvector with entries adding to 1 is called a steady state vector.
- For a positive stochastic matrix, all nonzero vectors approach the steady state vector under iteration.
- Steady state vectors tell us the importance of web pages (for example).