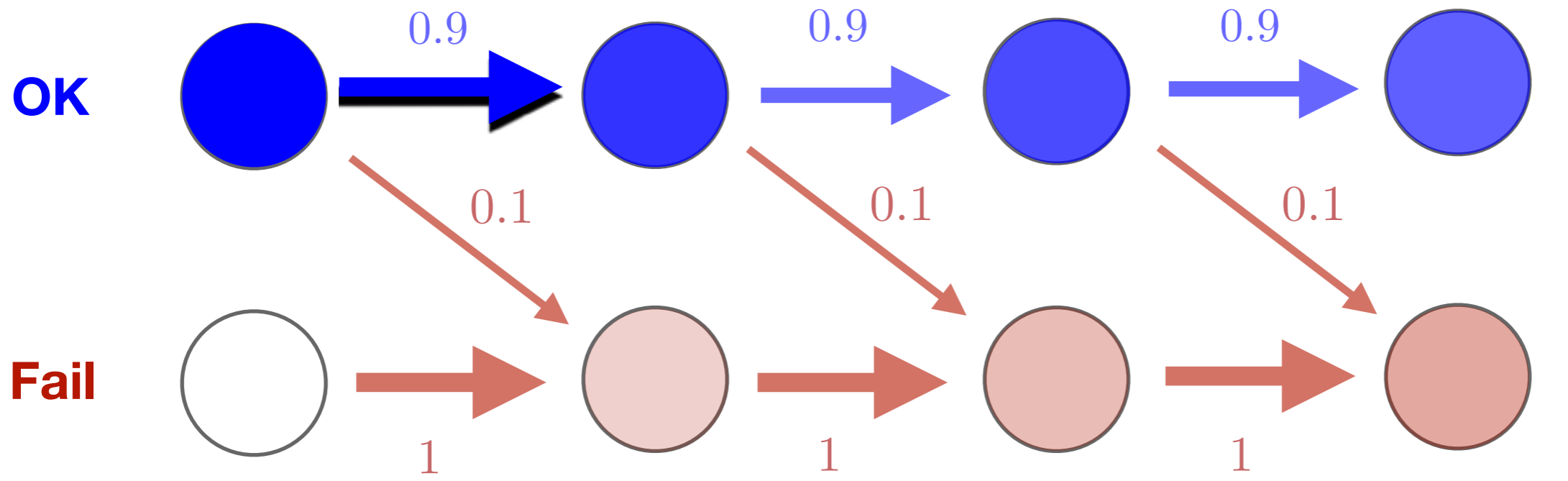


Markov Chain: Examples

Stochastic Processes

Major sources:

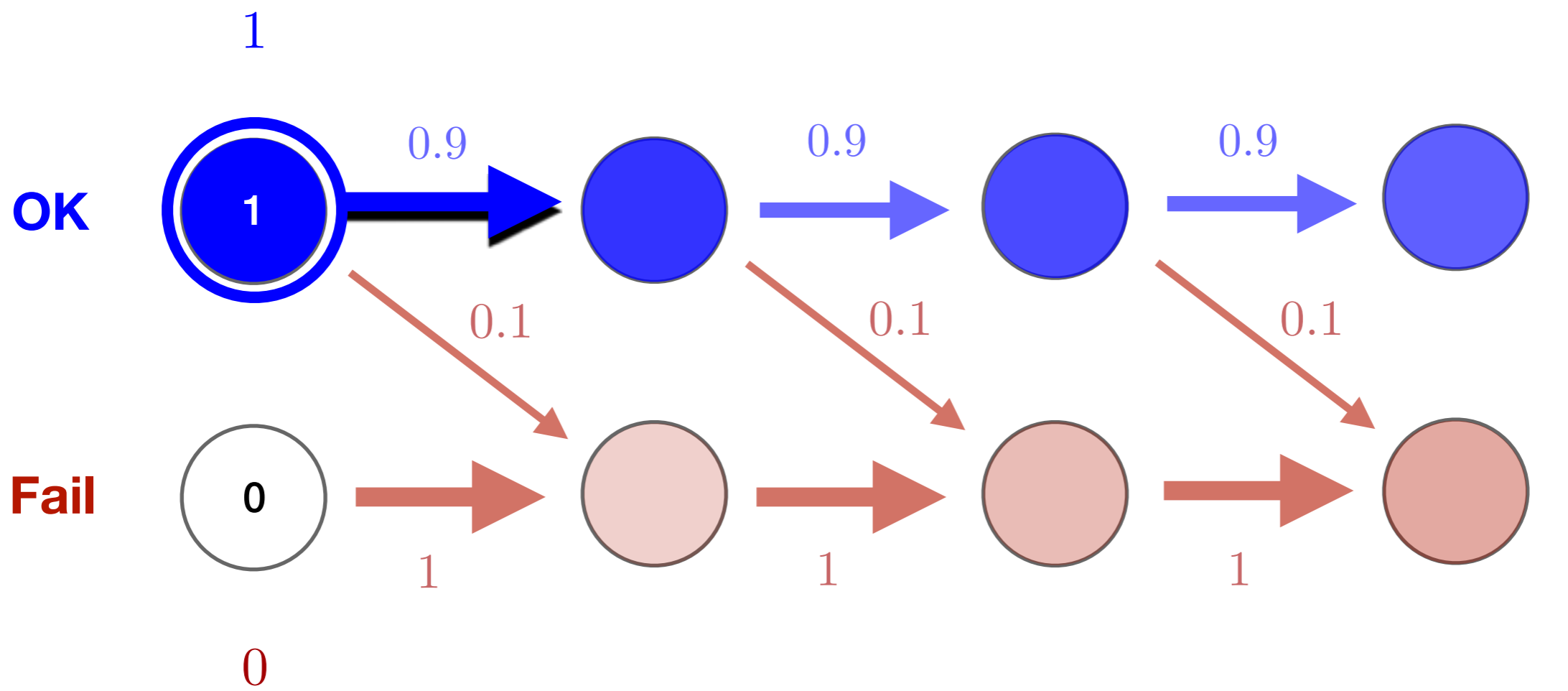


$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

$t = 3$

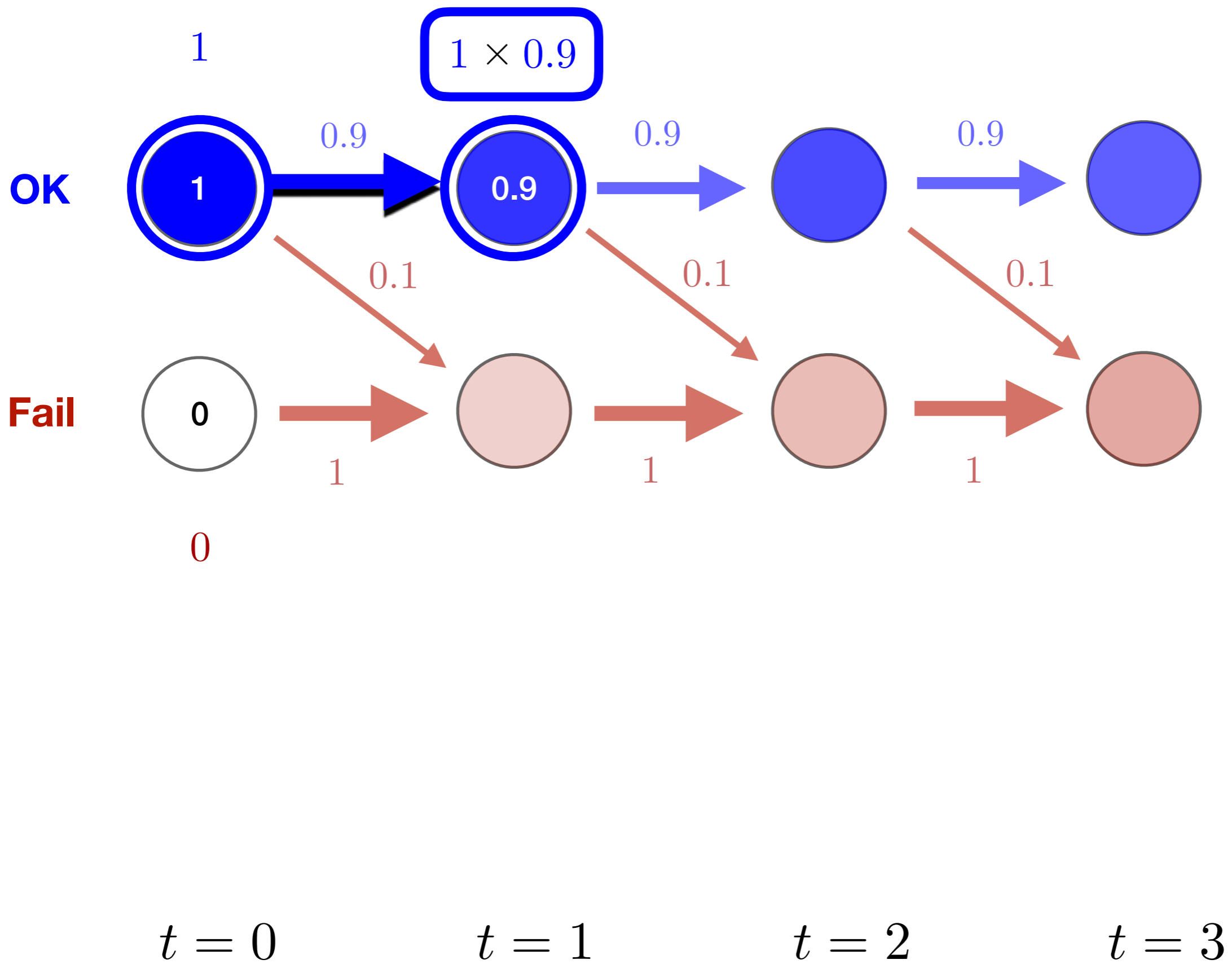


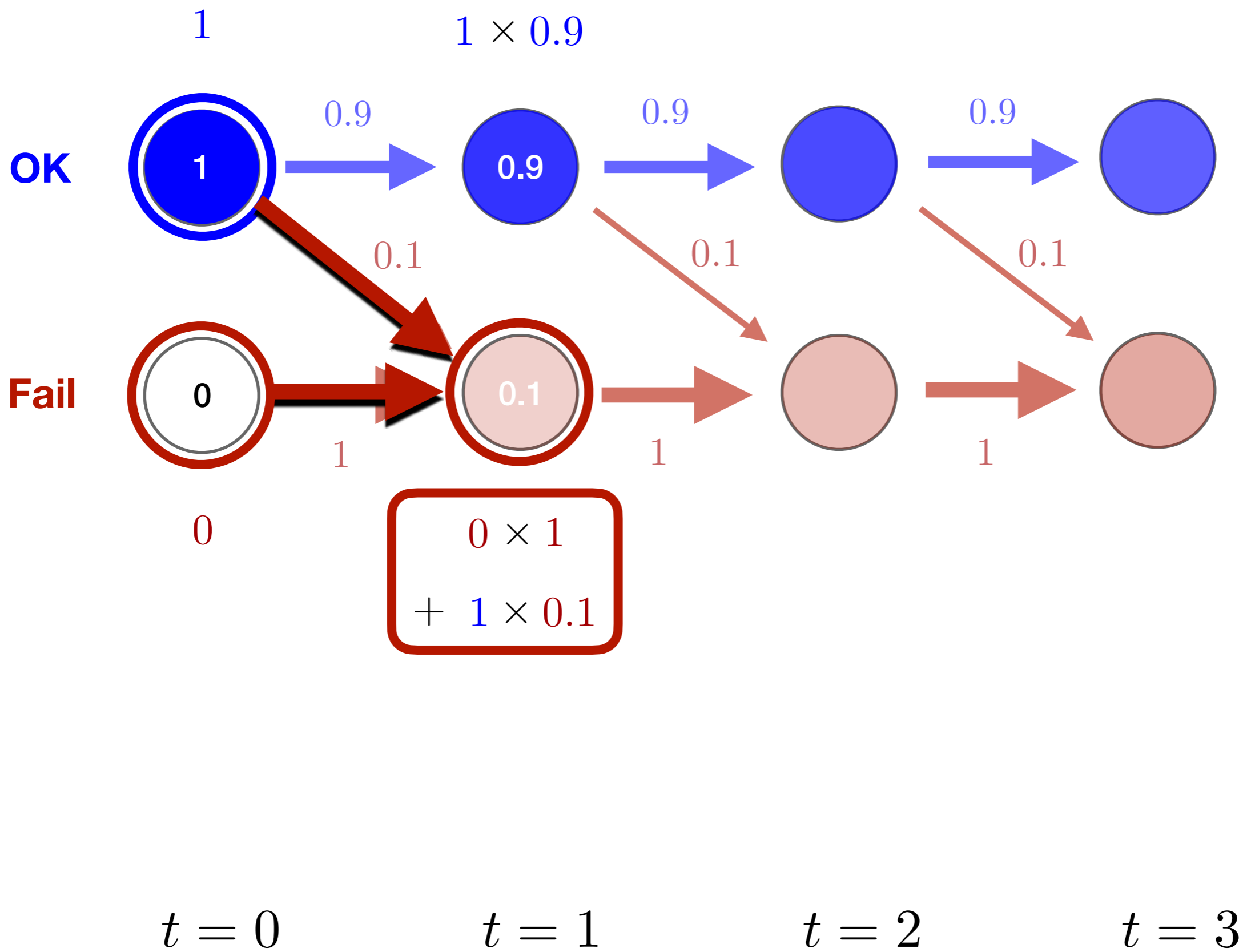
$t = 0$

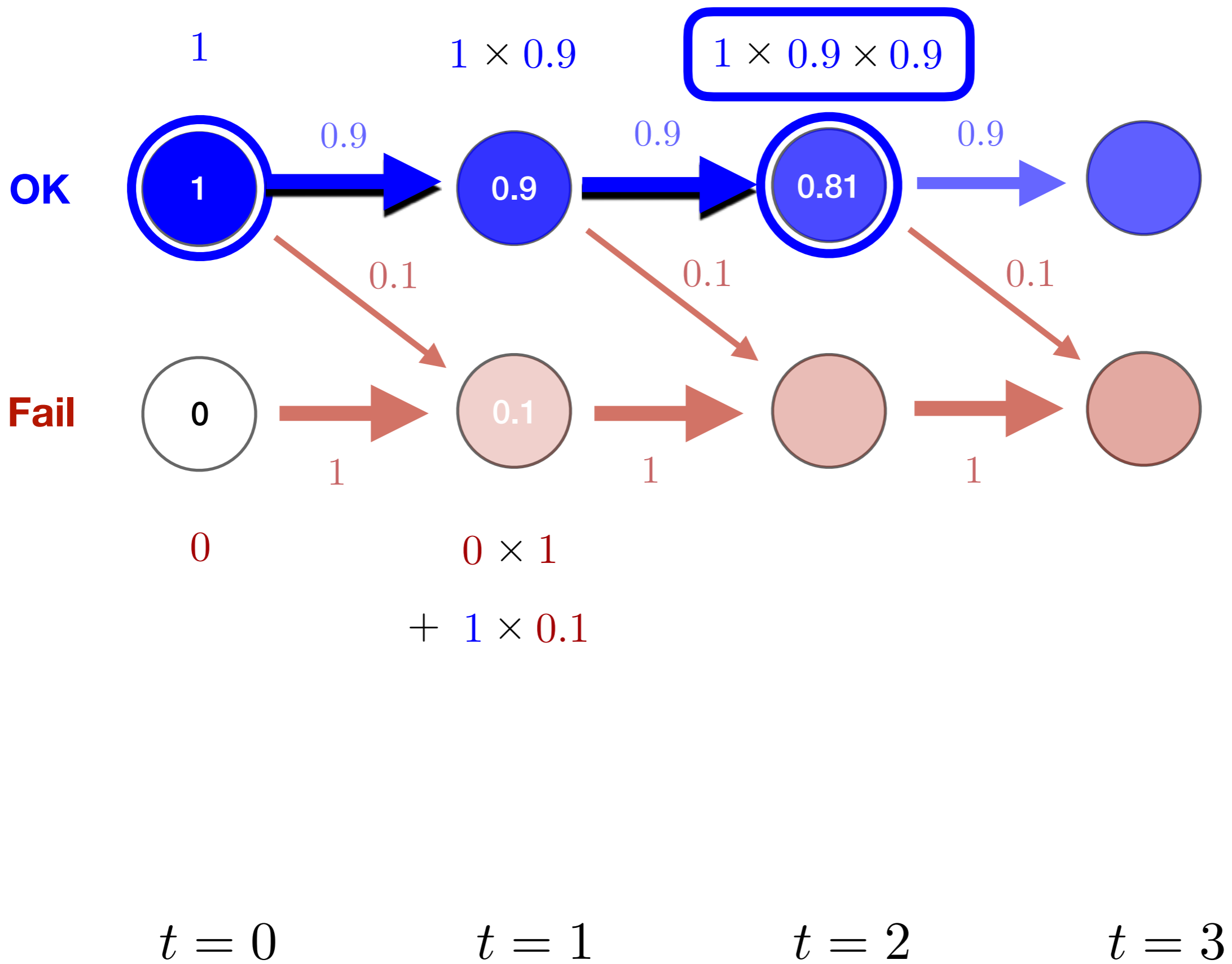
$t = 1$

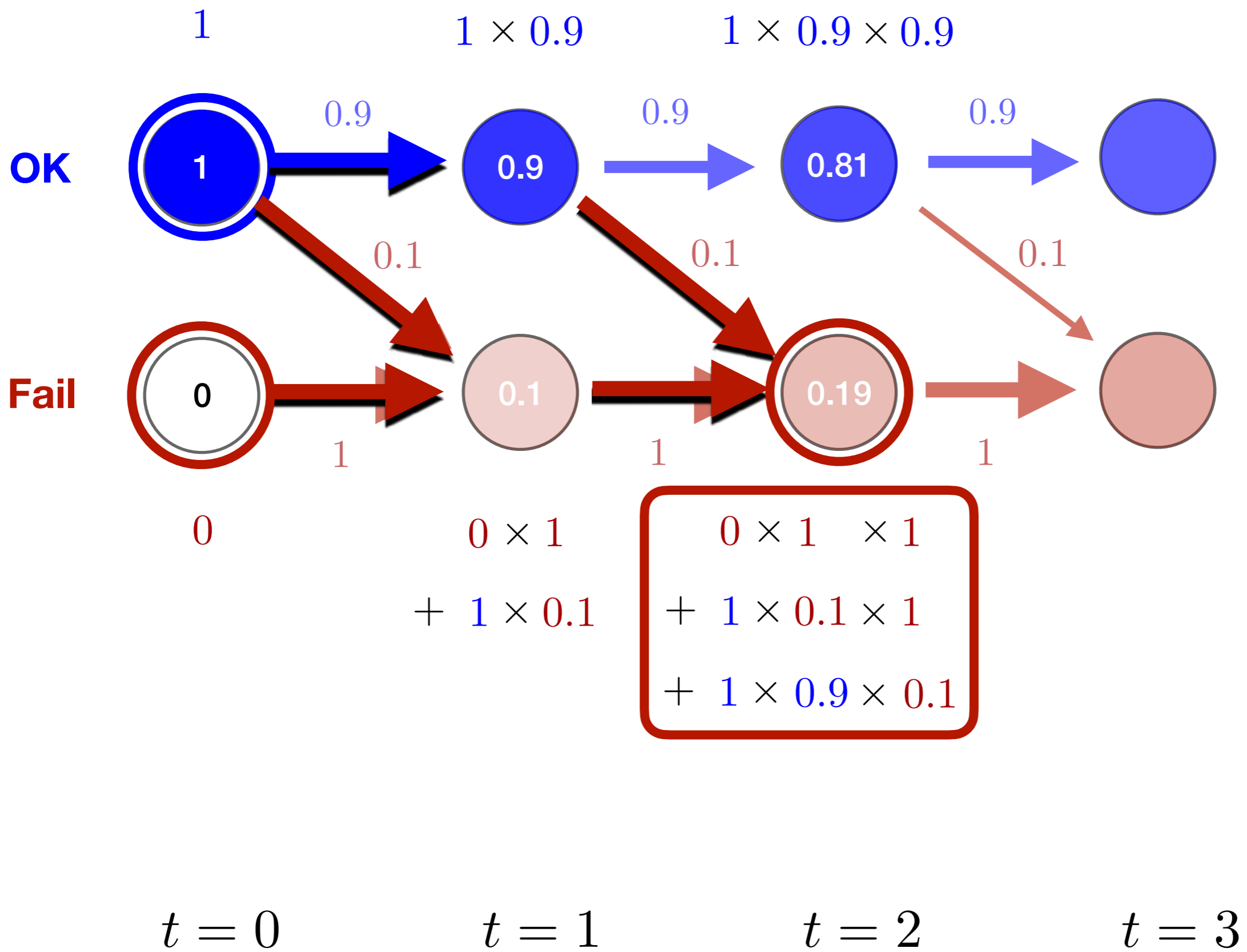
$t = 2$

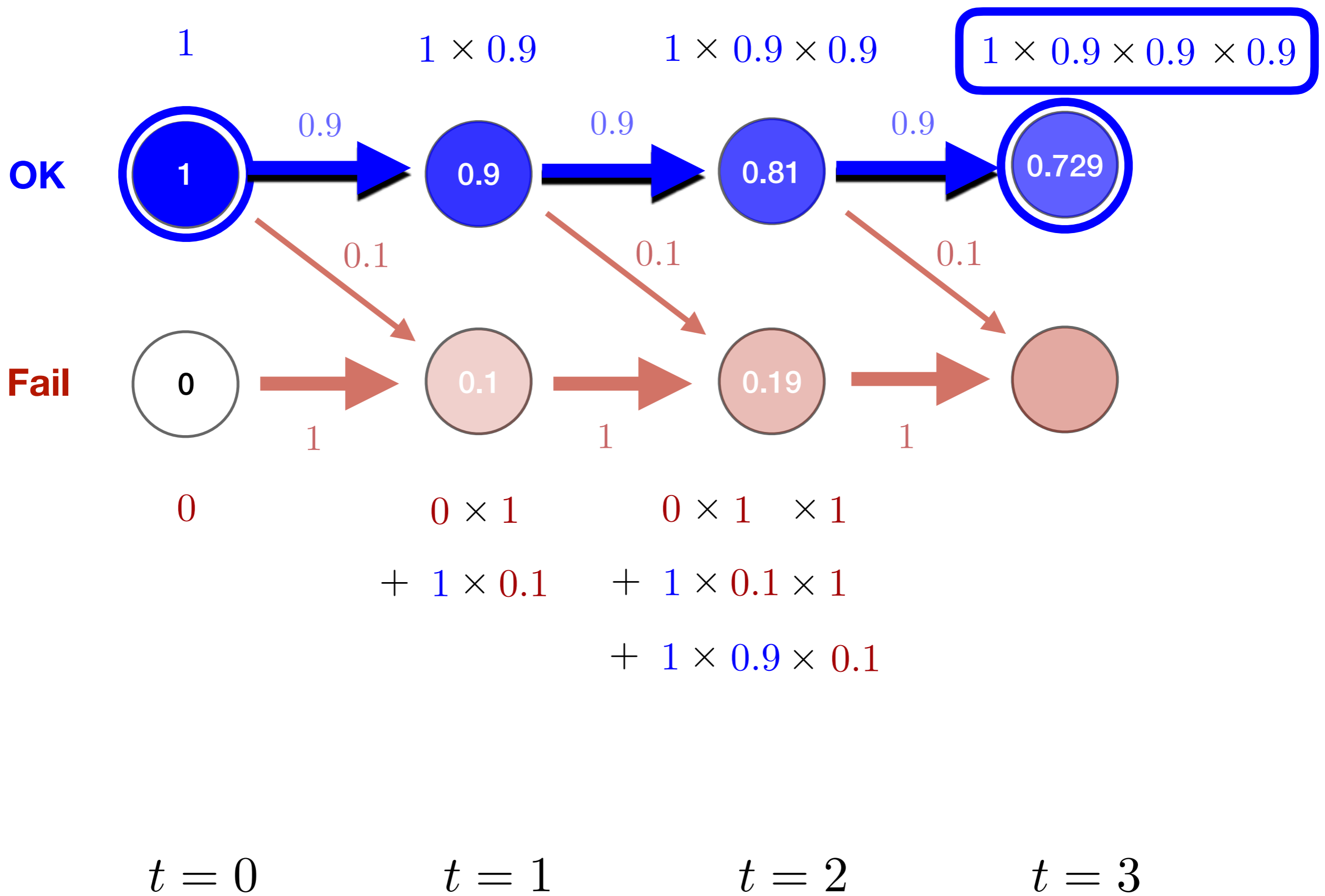
$t = 3$

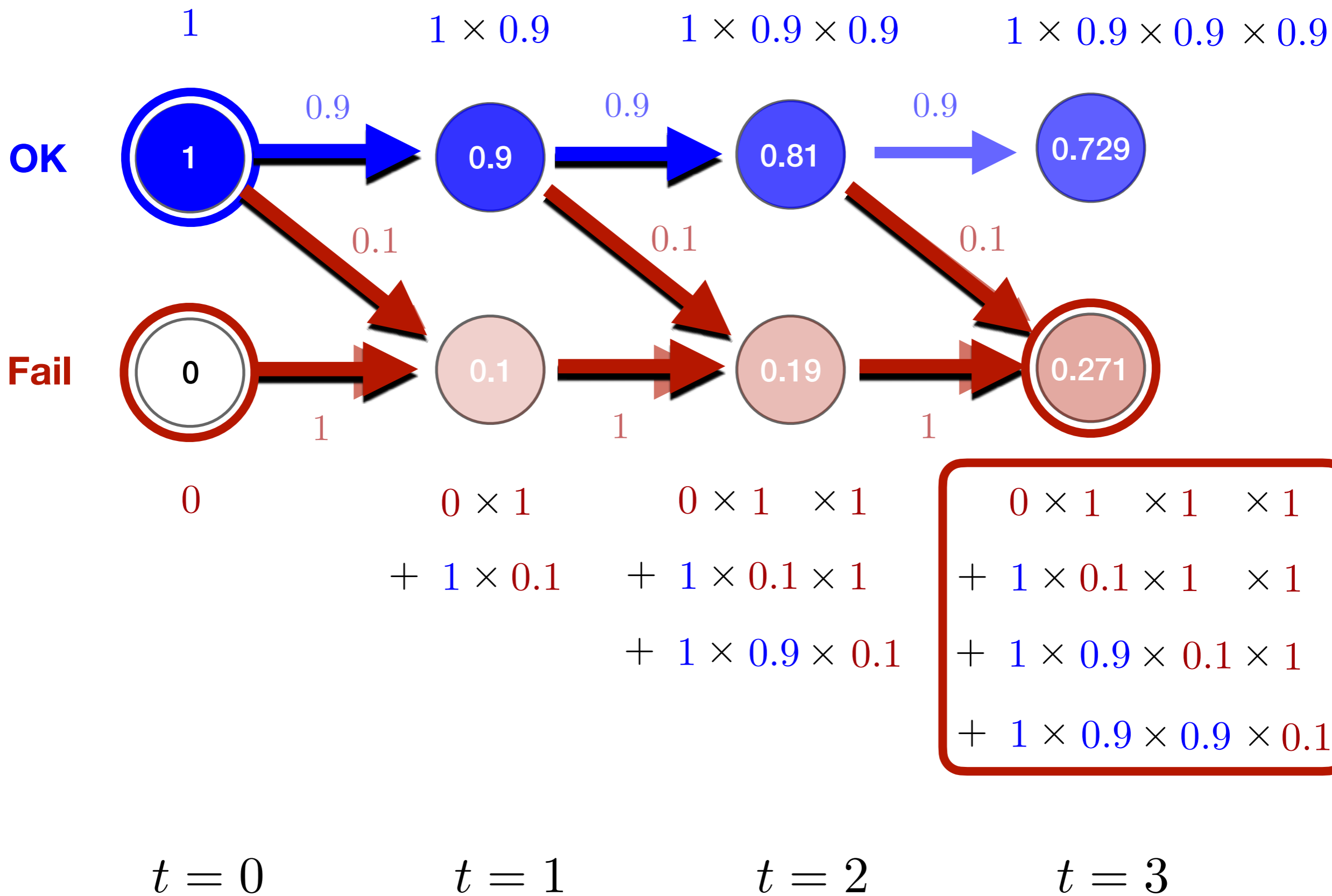


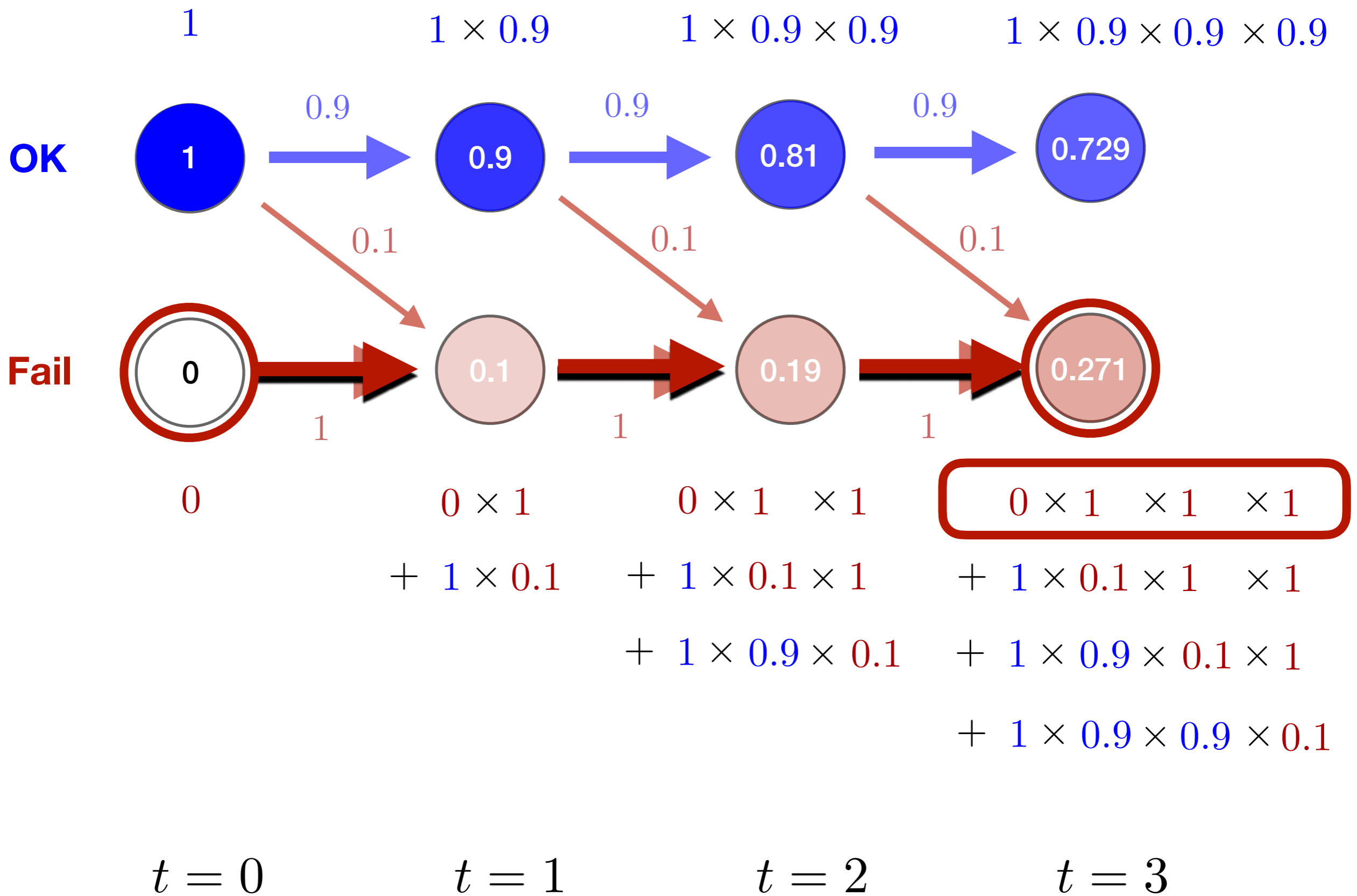


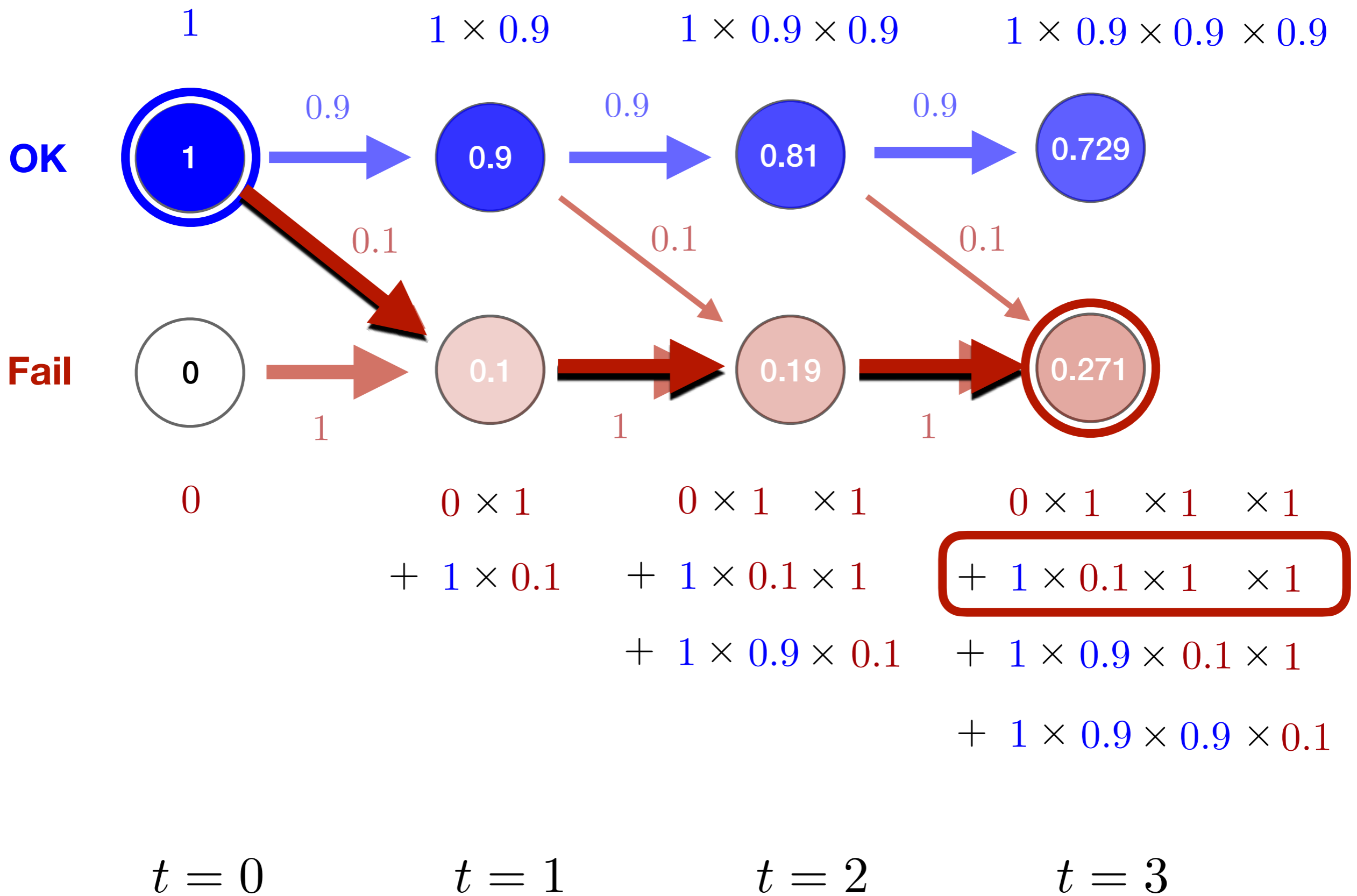


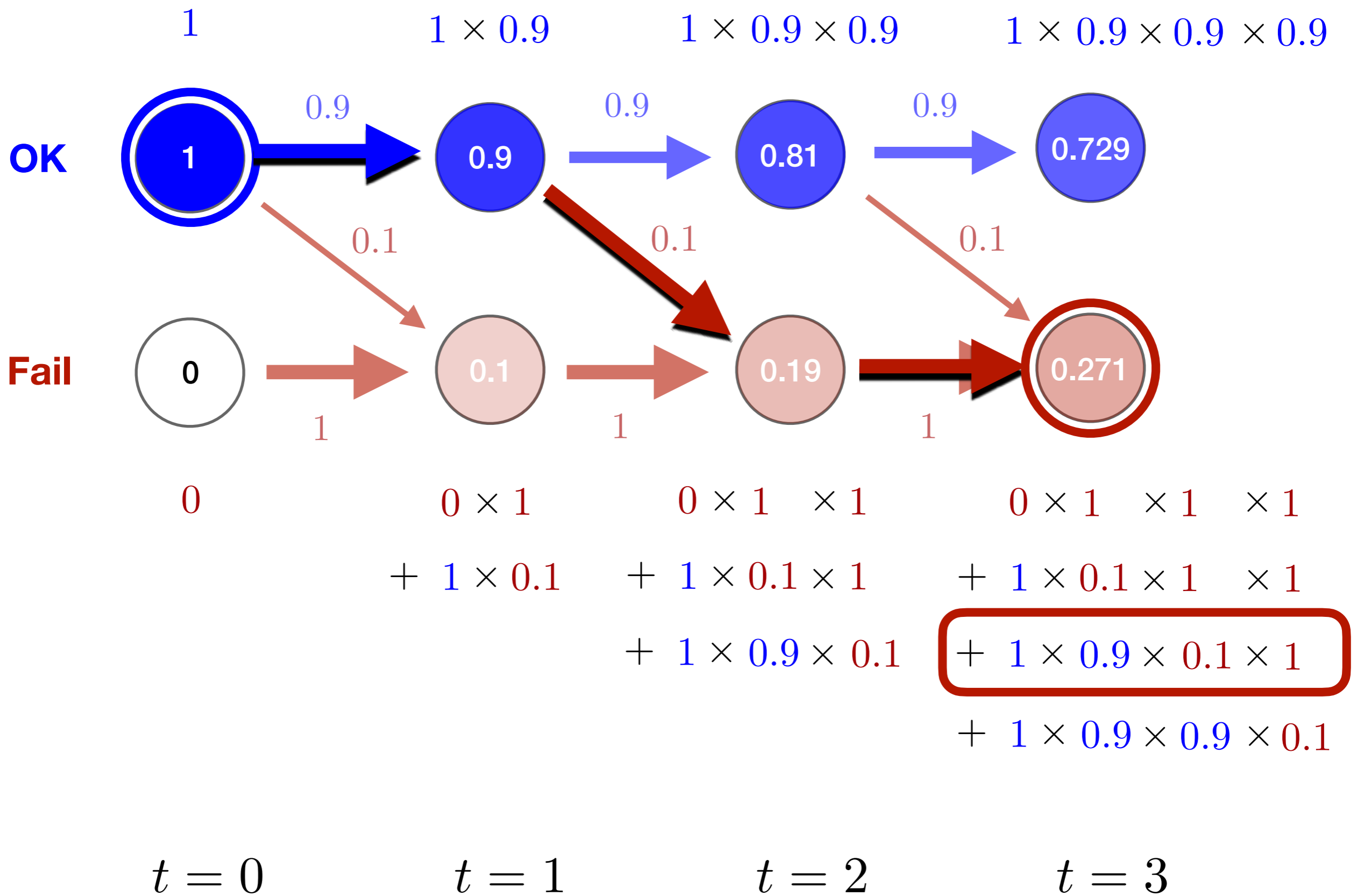


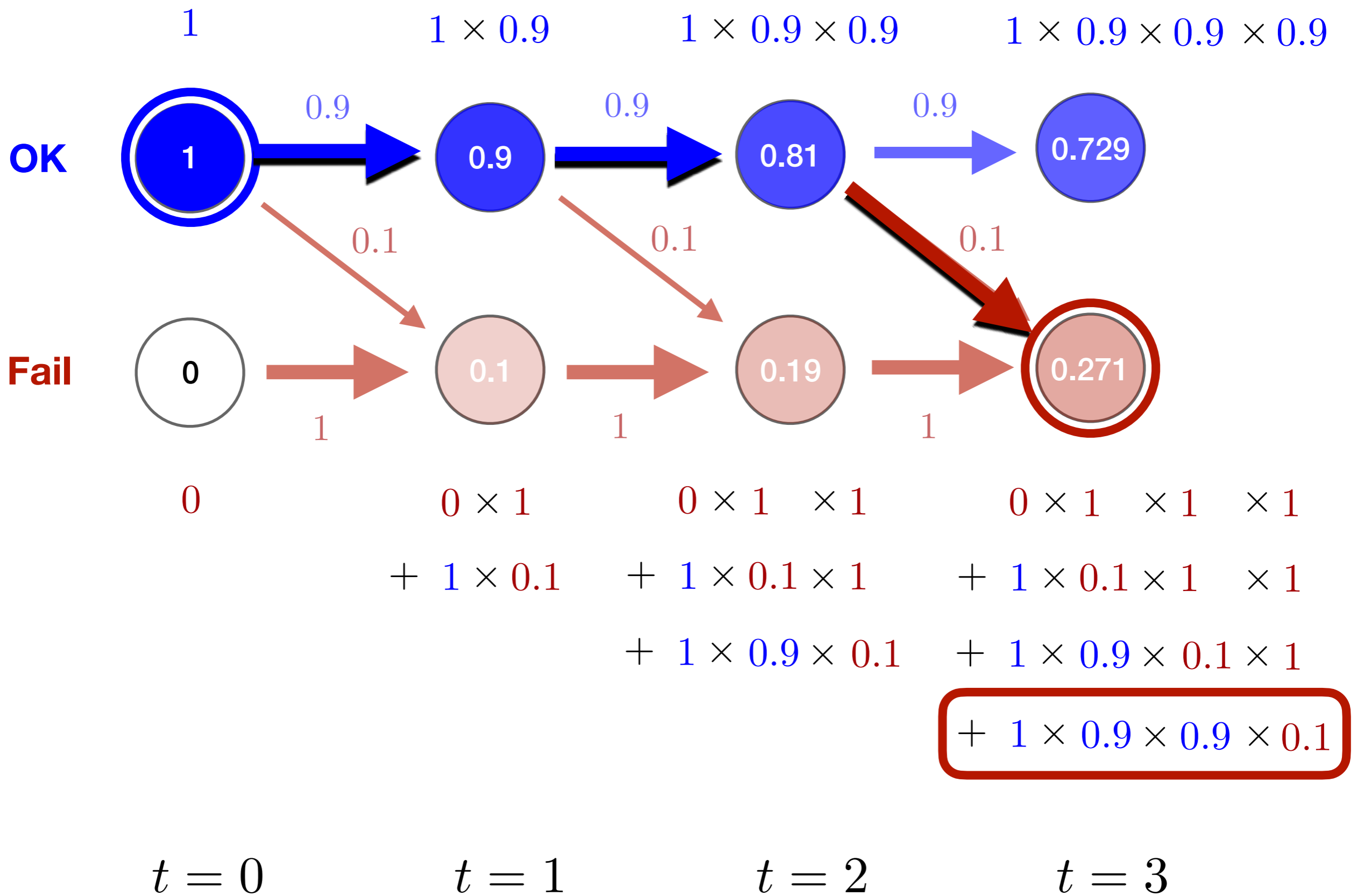


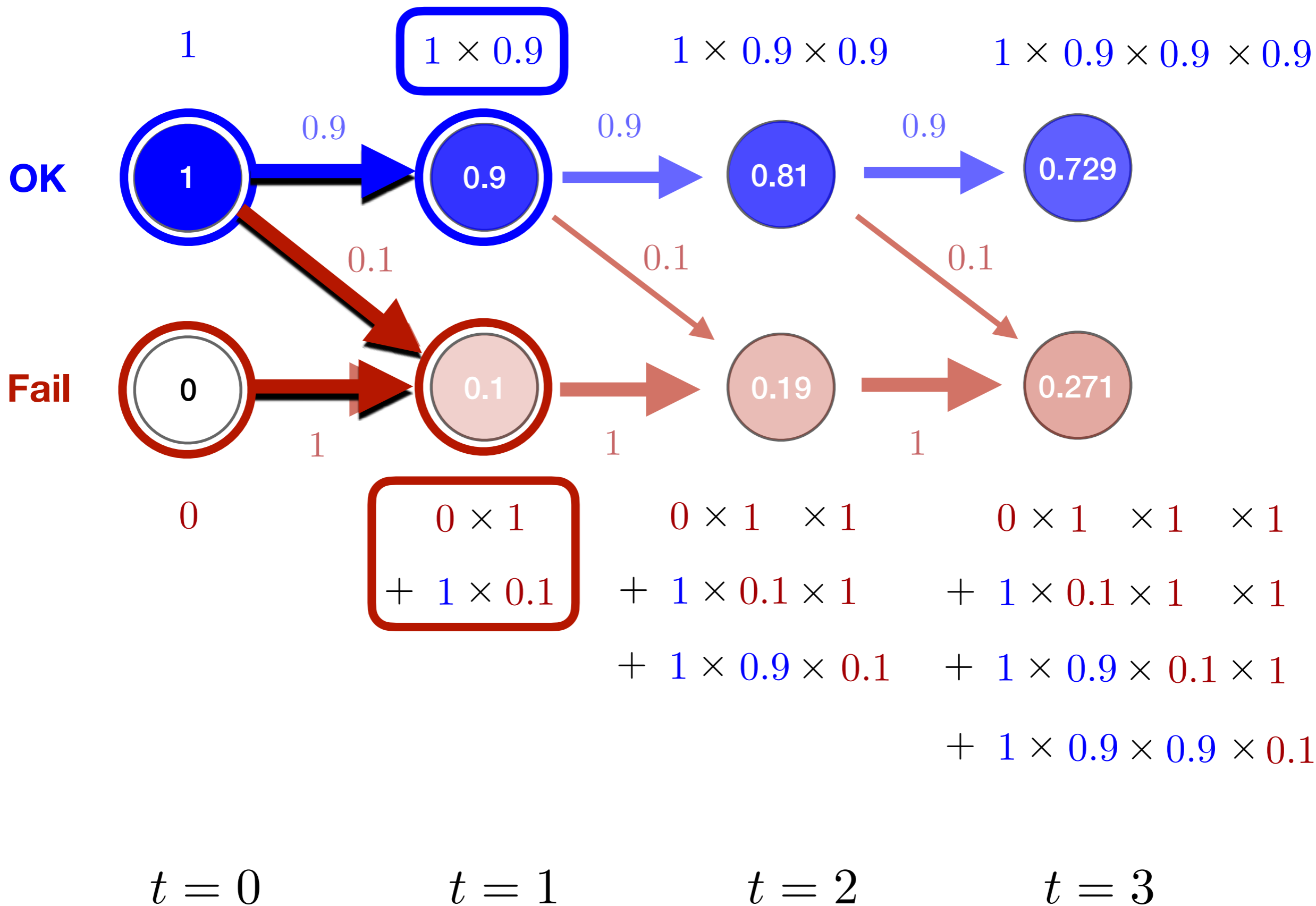


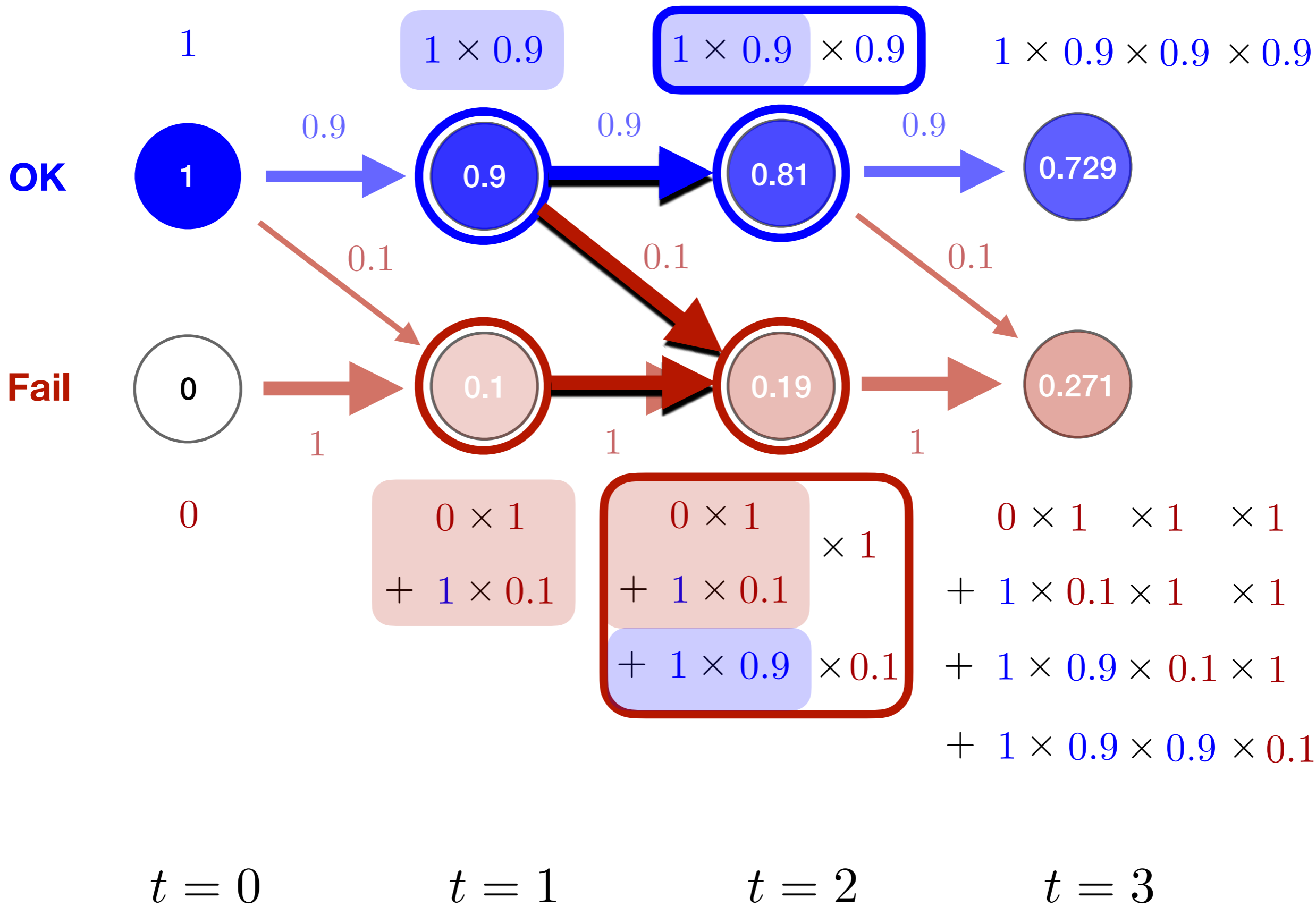


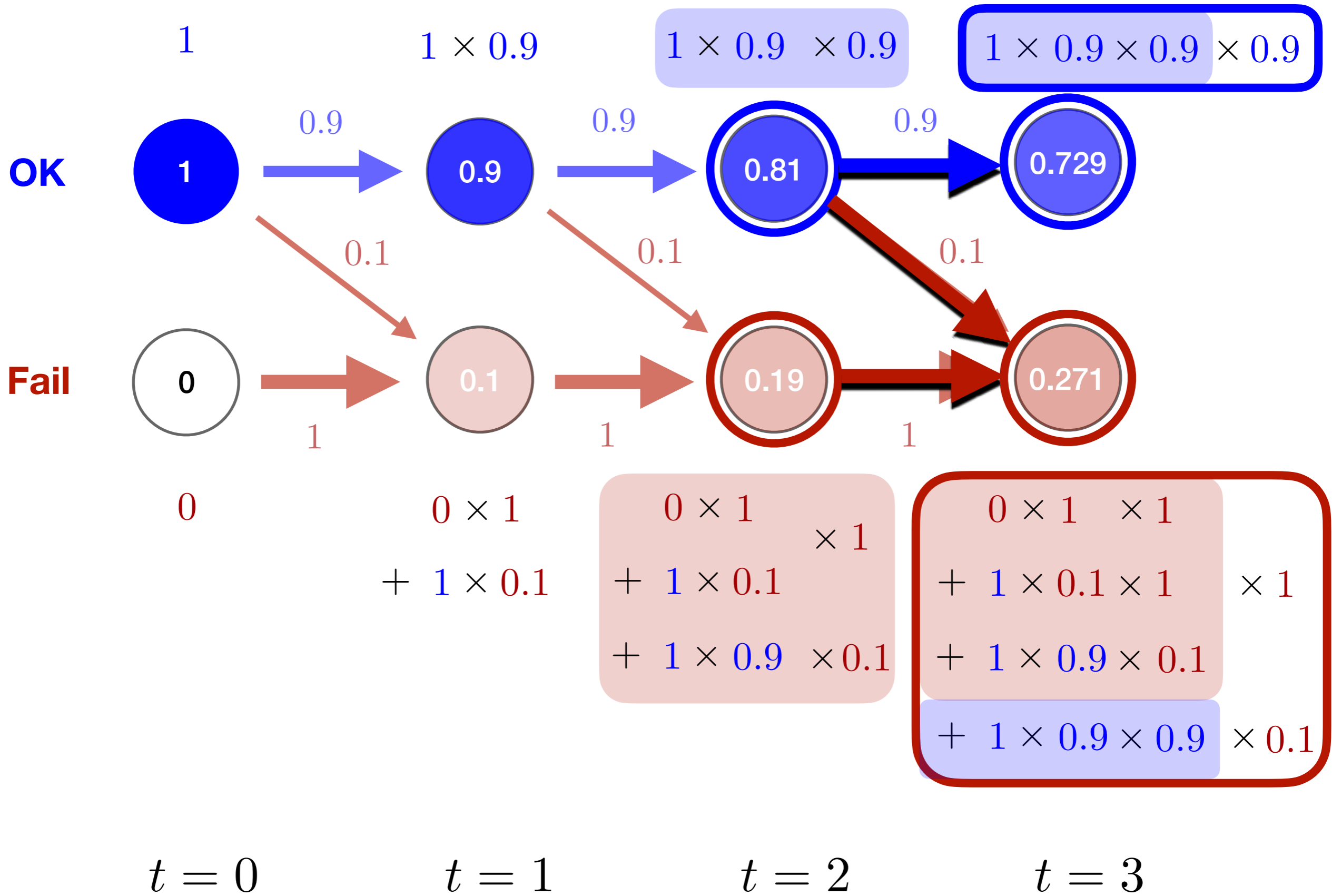


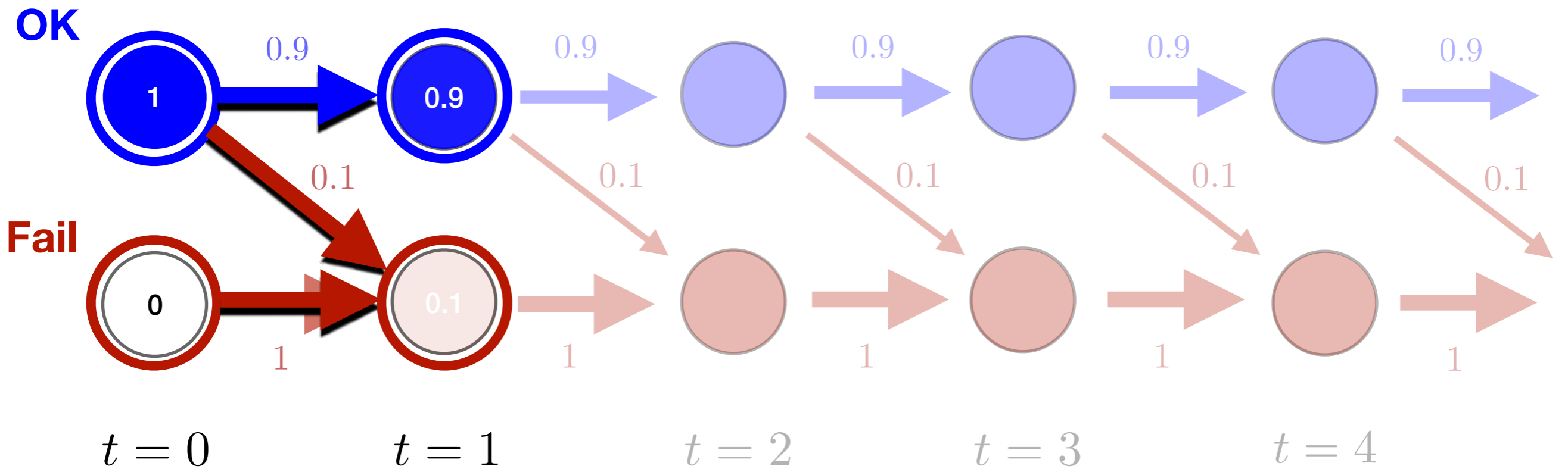




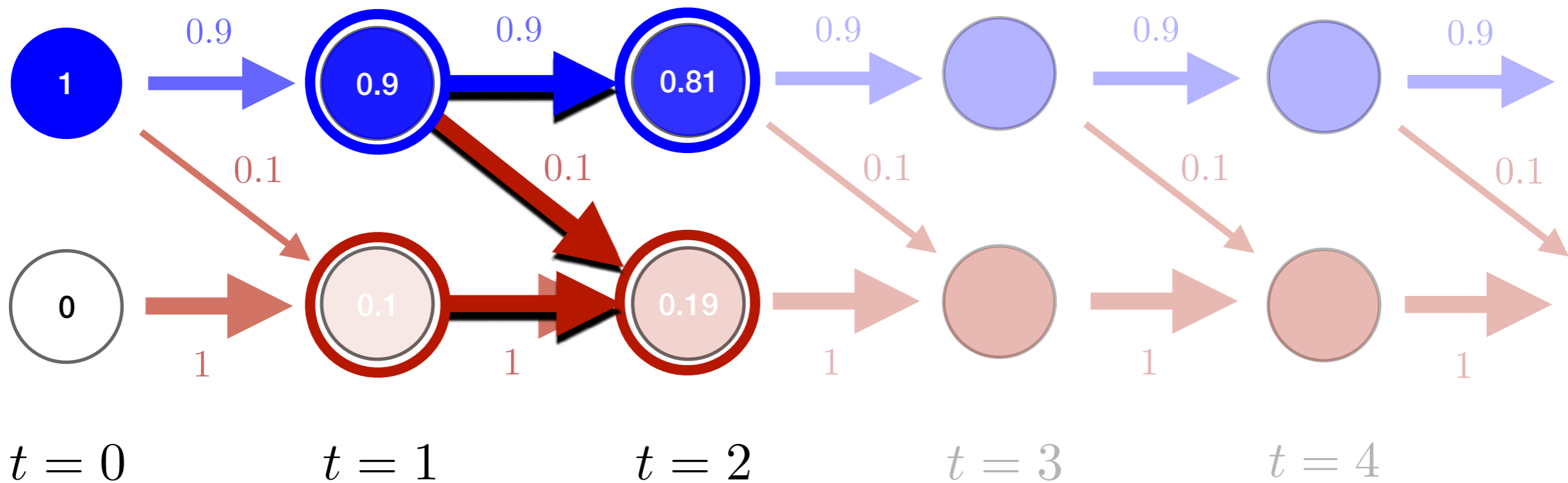








OK



$t = 0$

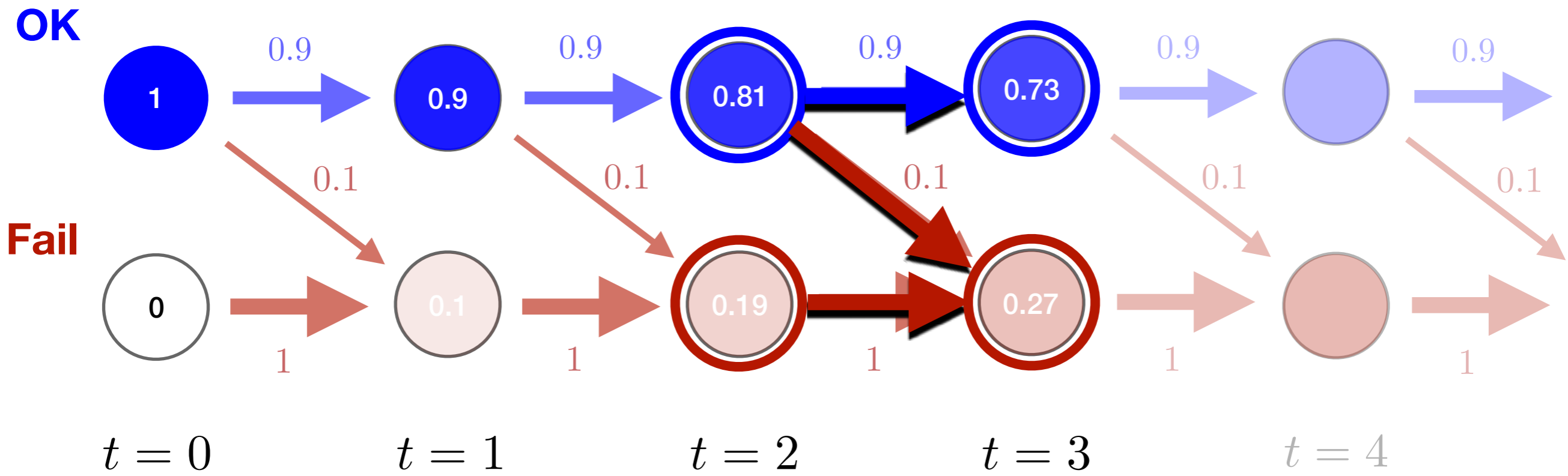
$t = 1$

$t = 2$

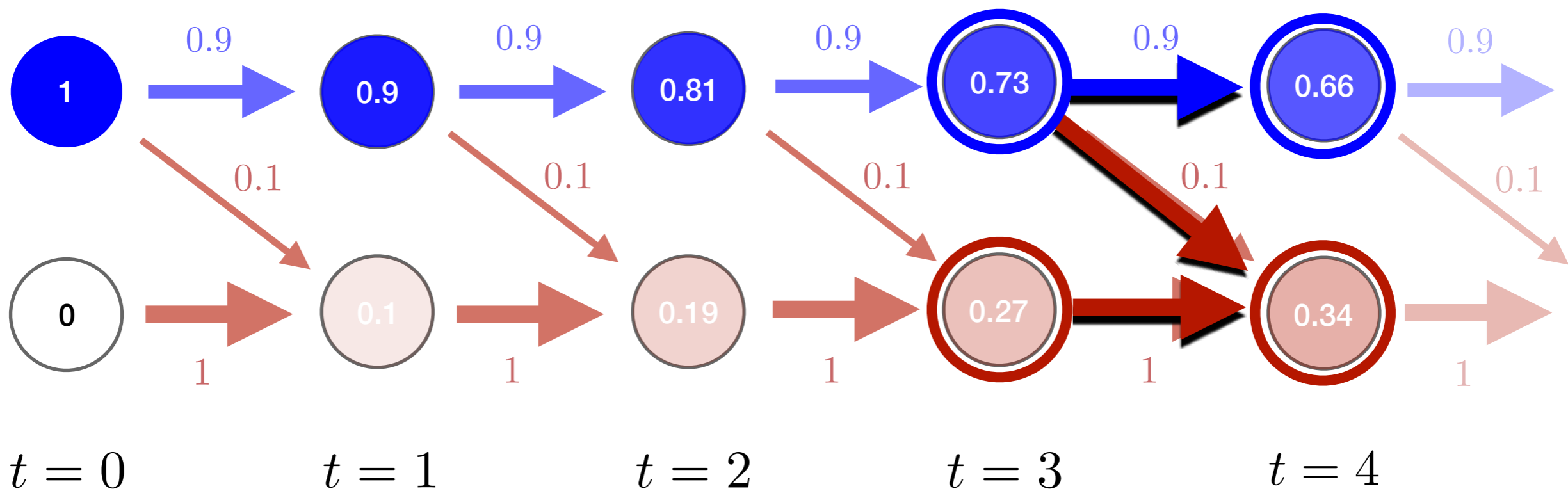
$t = 3$

$t = 4$





OK



Fail

$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

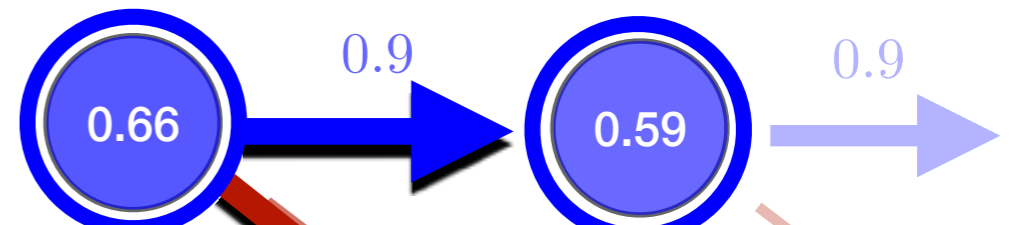
$t = 3$

$t = 4$

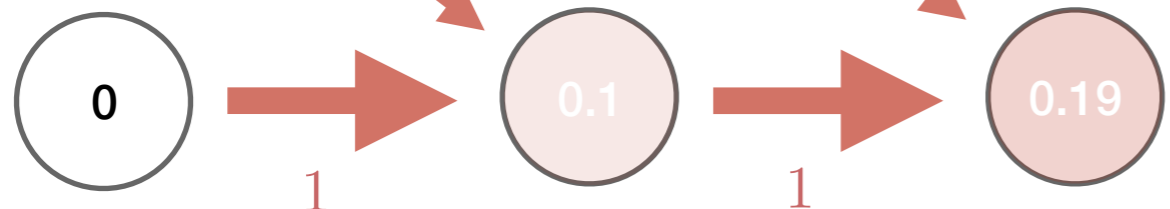
OK



...



Fail



...



$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

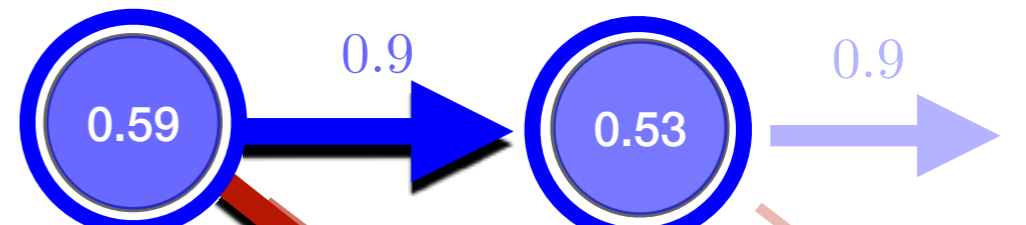
$t = 4$

$t = 5$

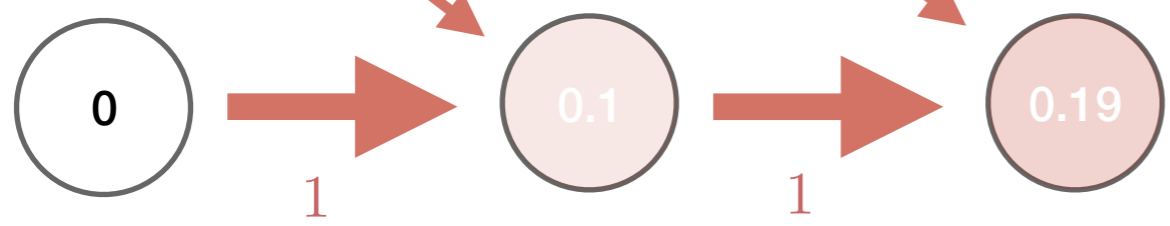
OK



...



Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

$t = 5$

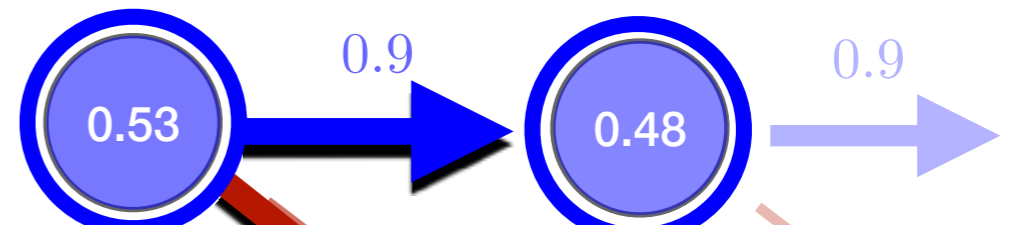
$t = 6$



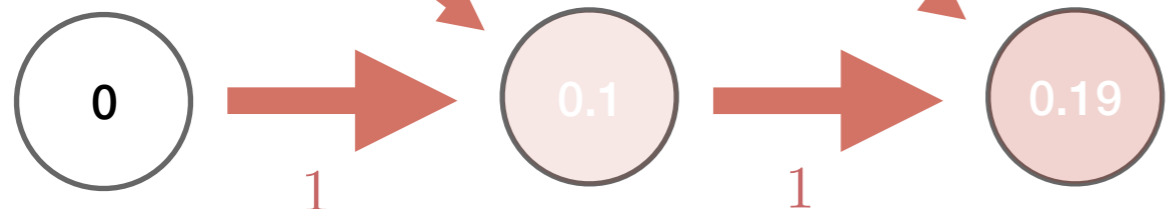
OK



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Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

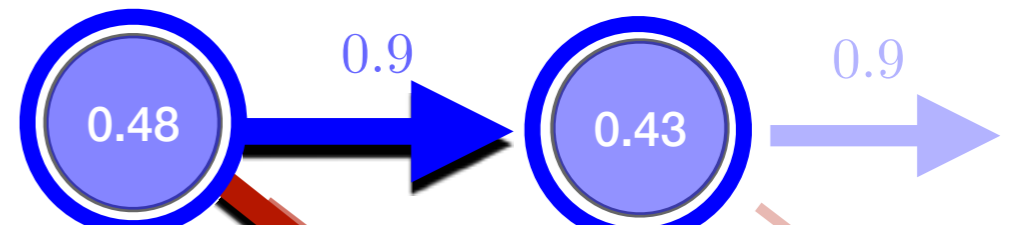
$t = 6$

$t = 7$

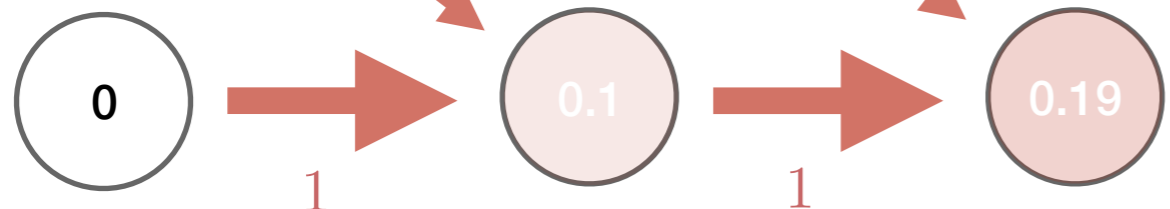
OK



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Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

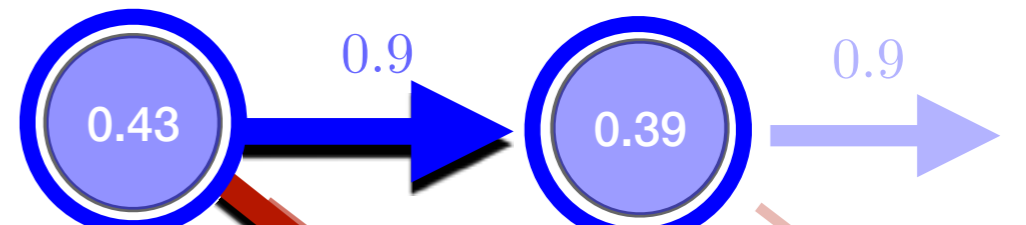
$t = 7$

$t = 8$

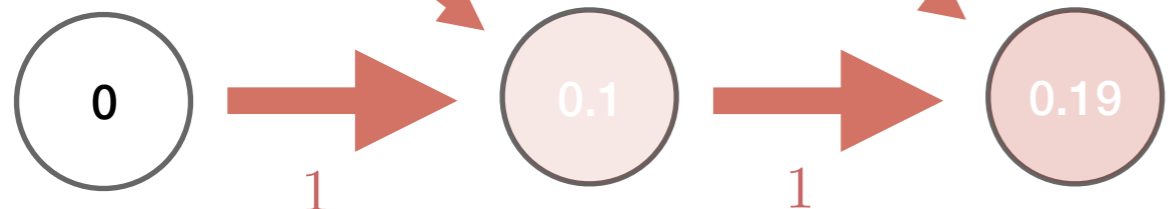
OK



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Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

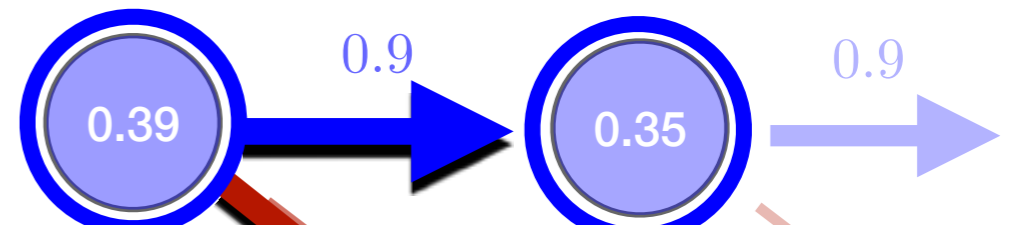
$t = 8$

$t = 9$

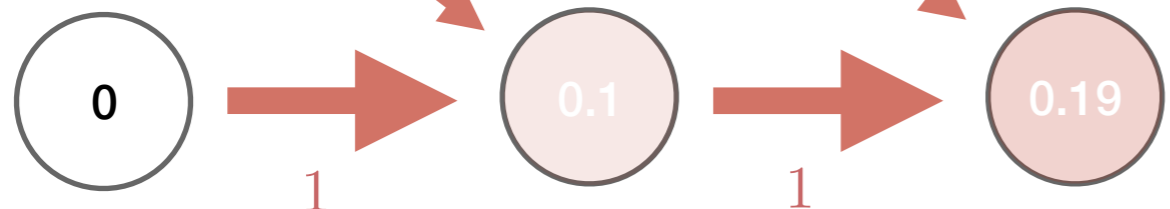
OK



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Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

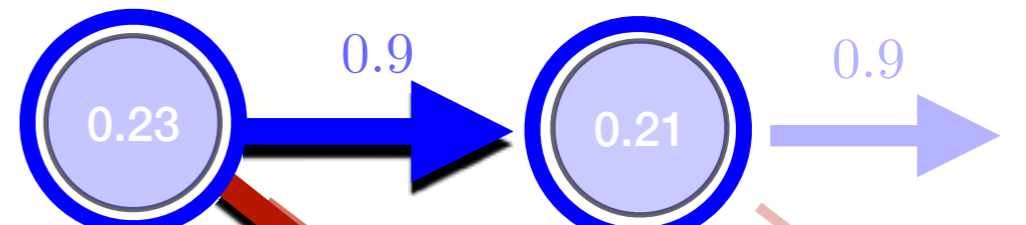
$t = 9$

$t = 10$

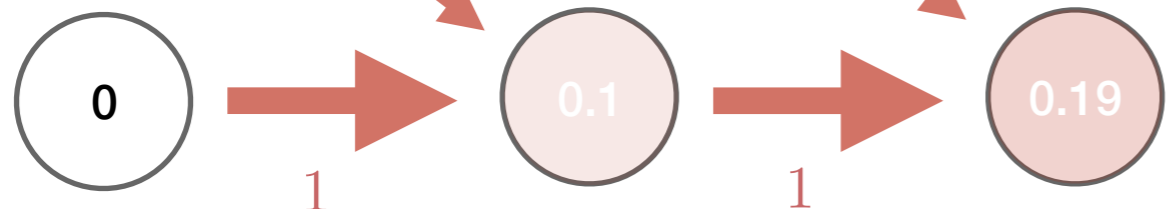
OK



...



Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

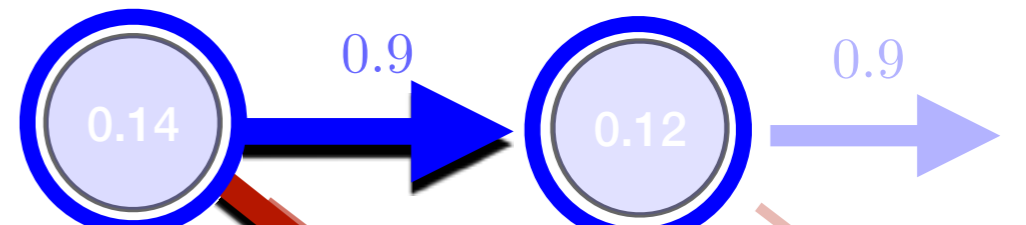
$t = 14$

$t = 15$

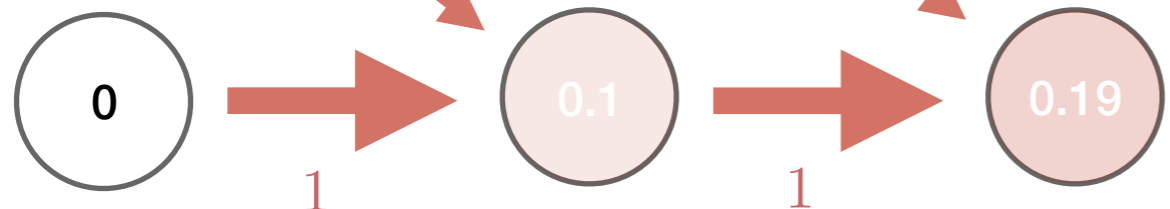
OK



...



Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

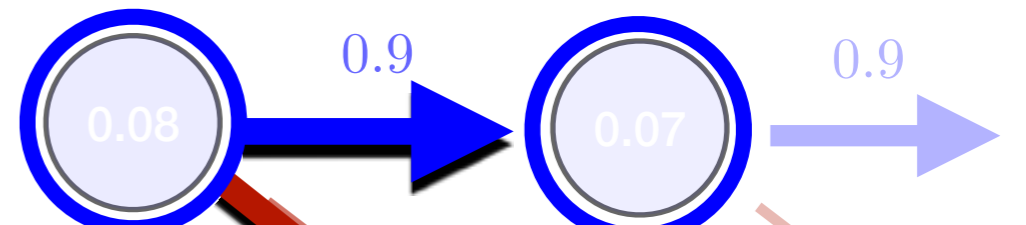
$t = 19$

$t = 20$

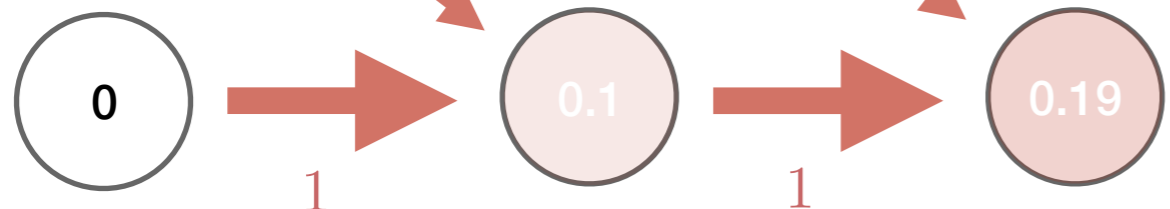
OK



...



Fail



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$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

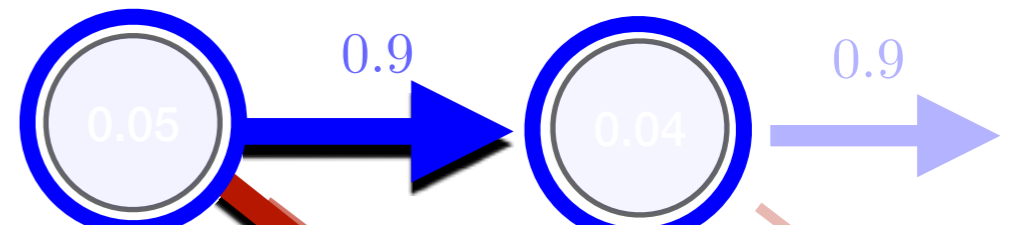
$t = 24$

$t = 25$

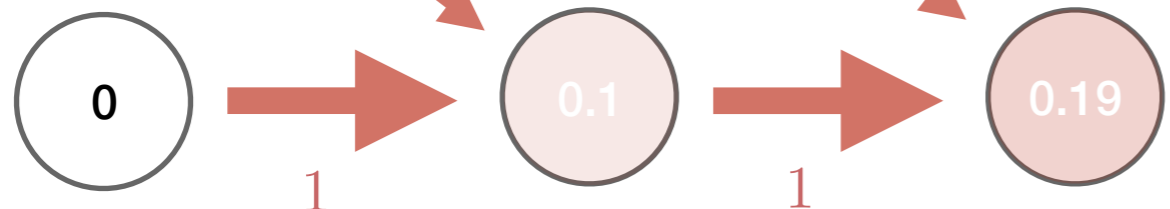
OK



...



Fail



...



$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

$t = 29$

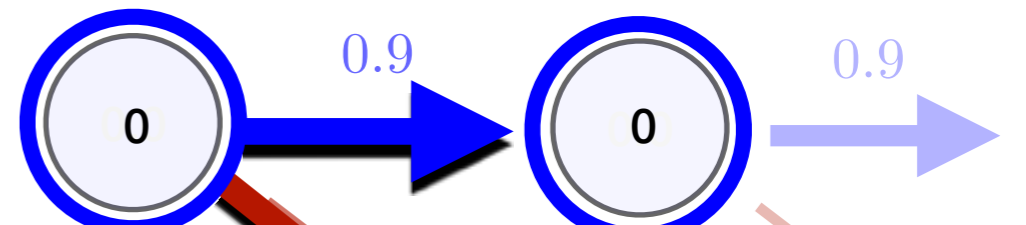
$t = 30$



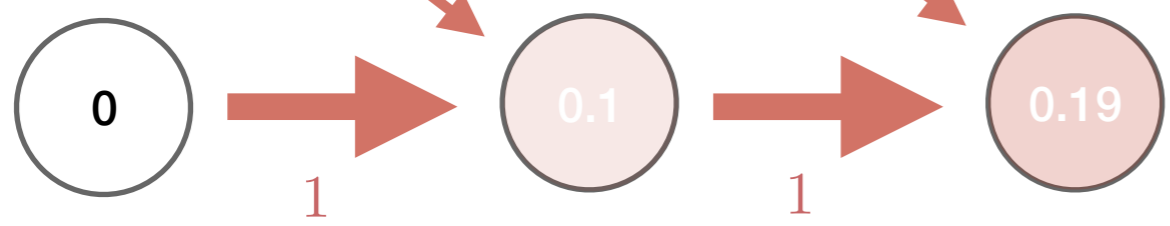
OK



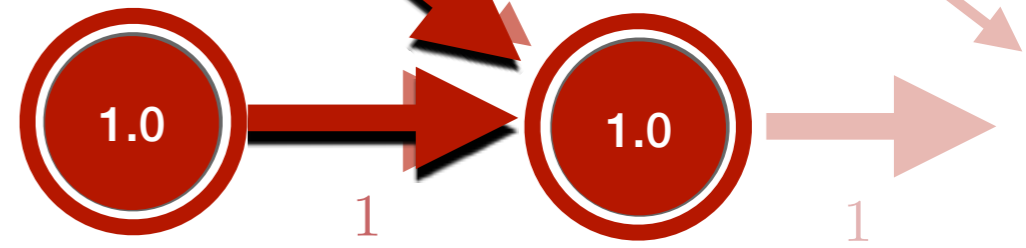
...



Fail



...



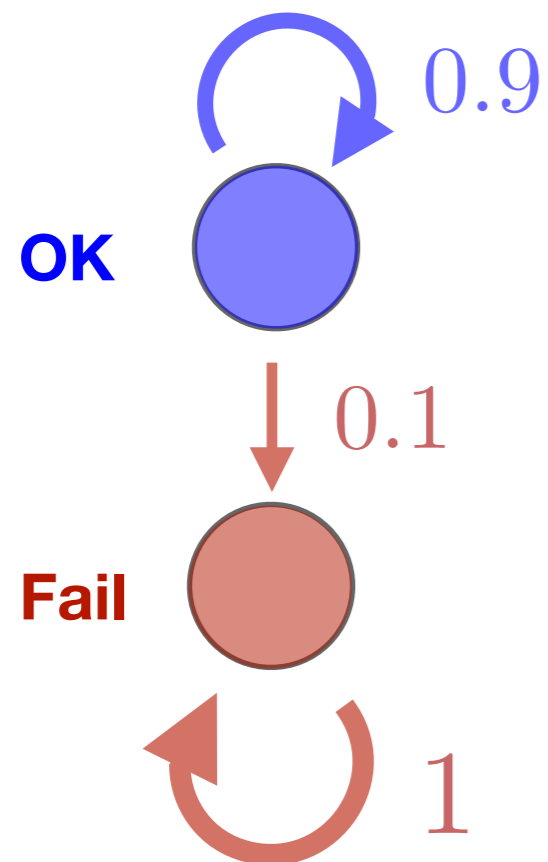
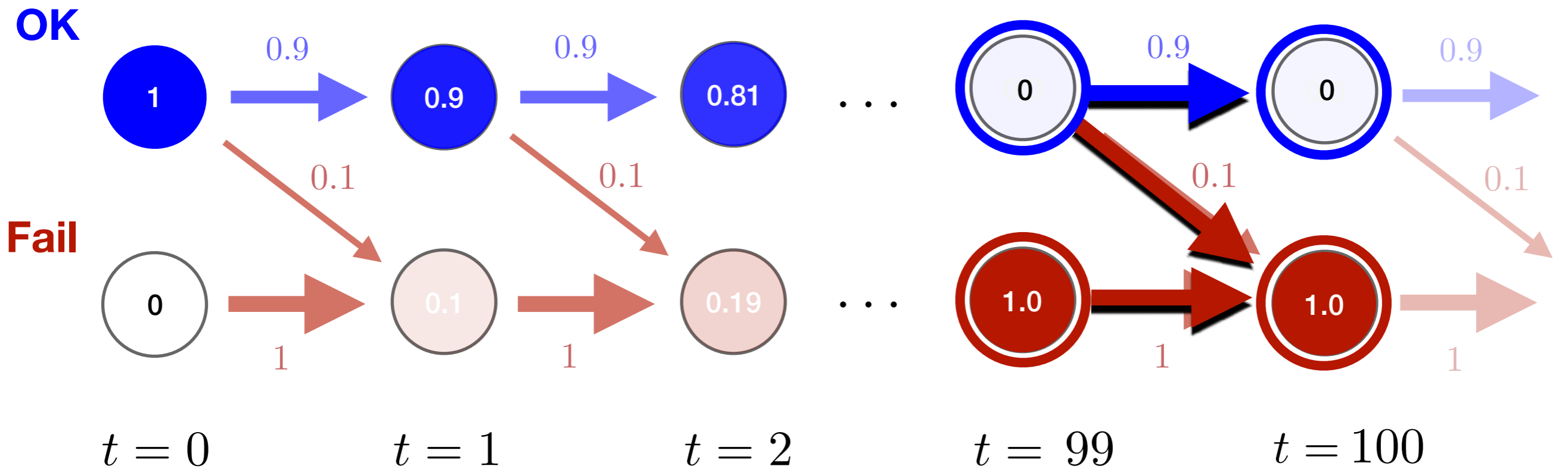
$t = 0$

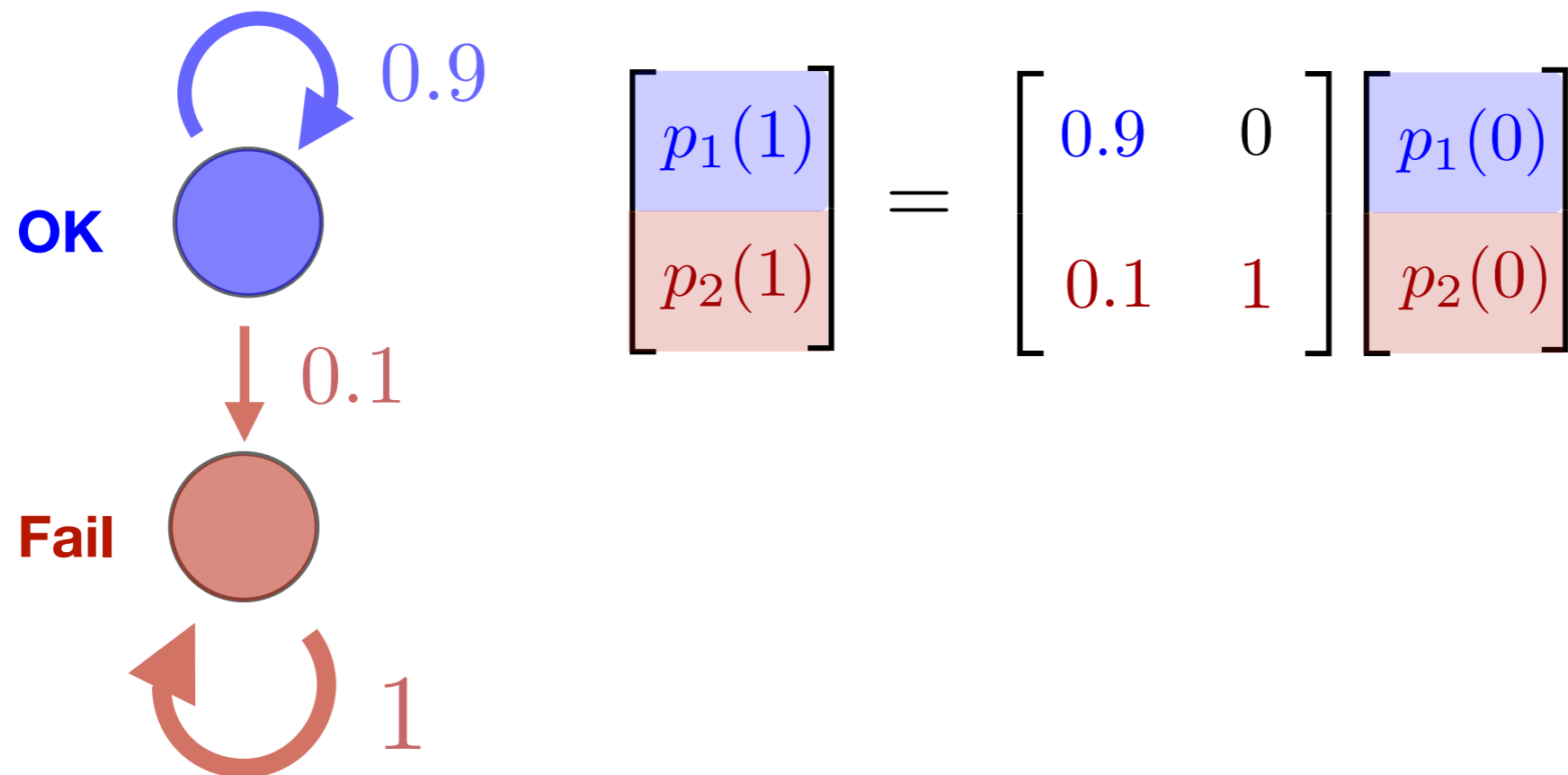
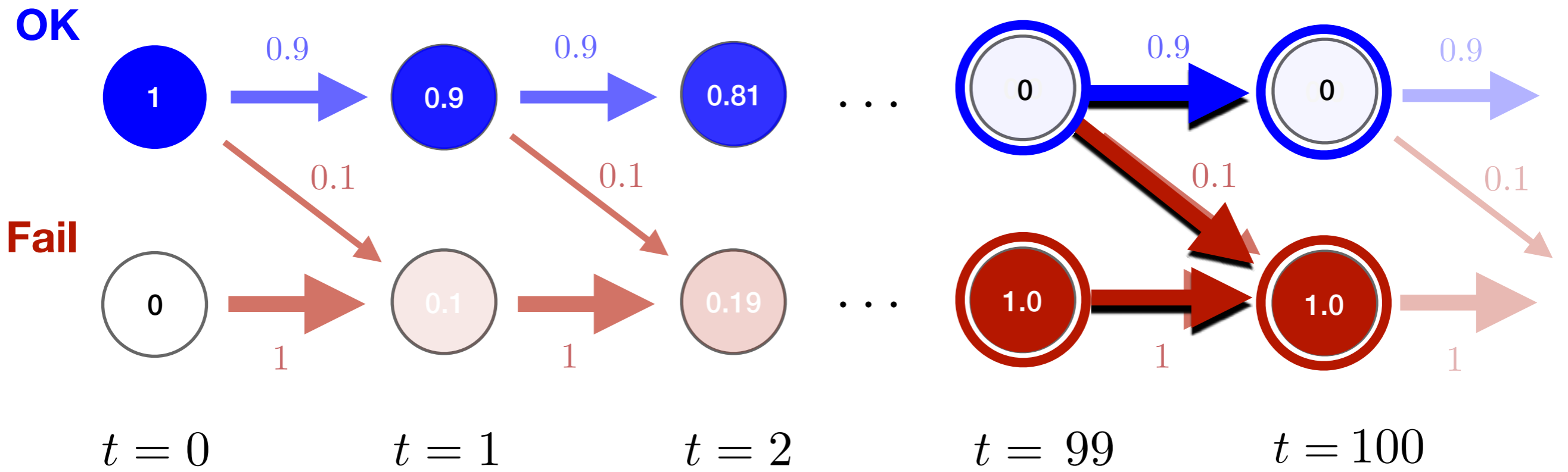
$t = 1$

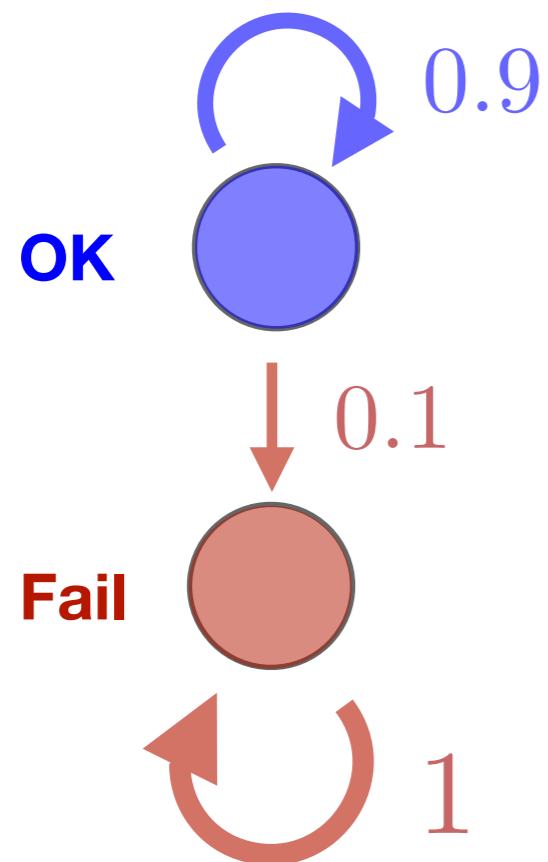
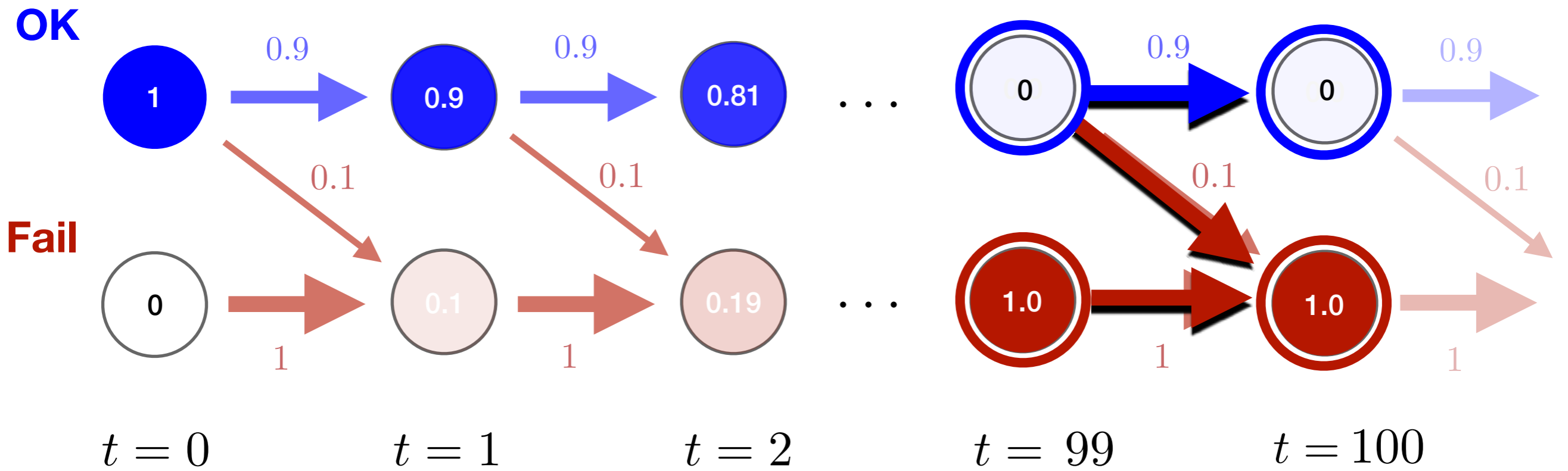
$t = 2$

$t = 99$

$t = 100$



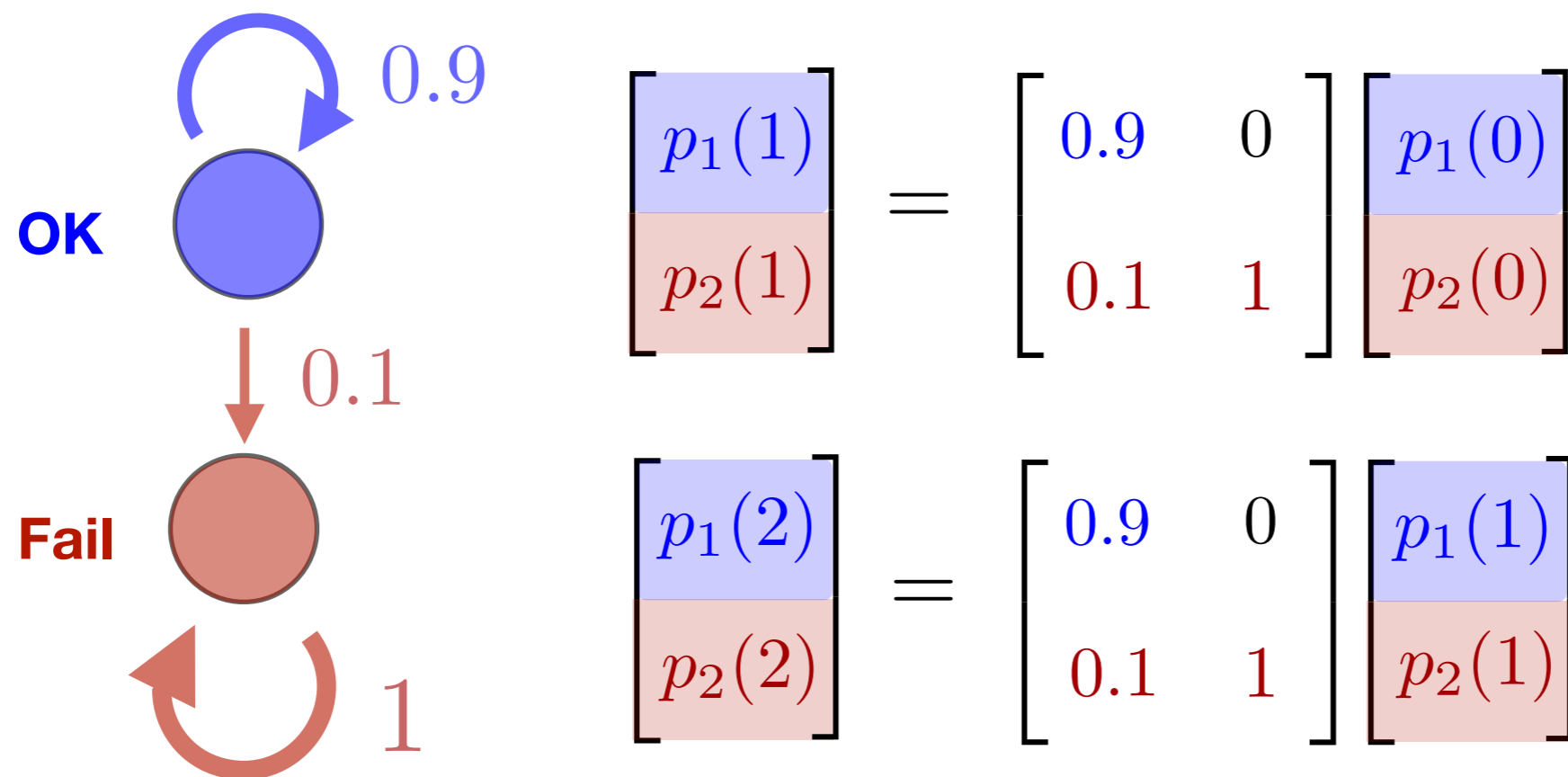
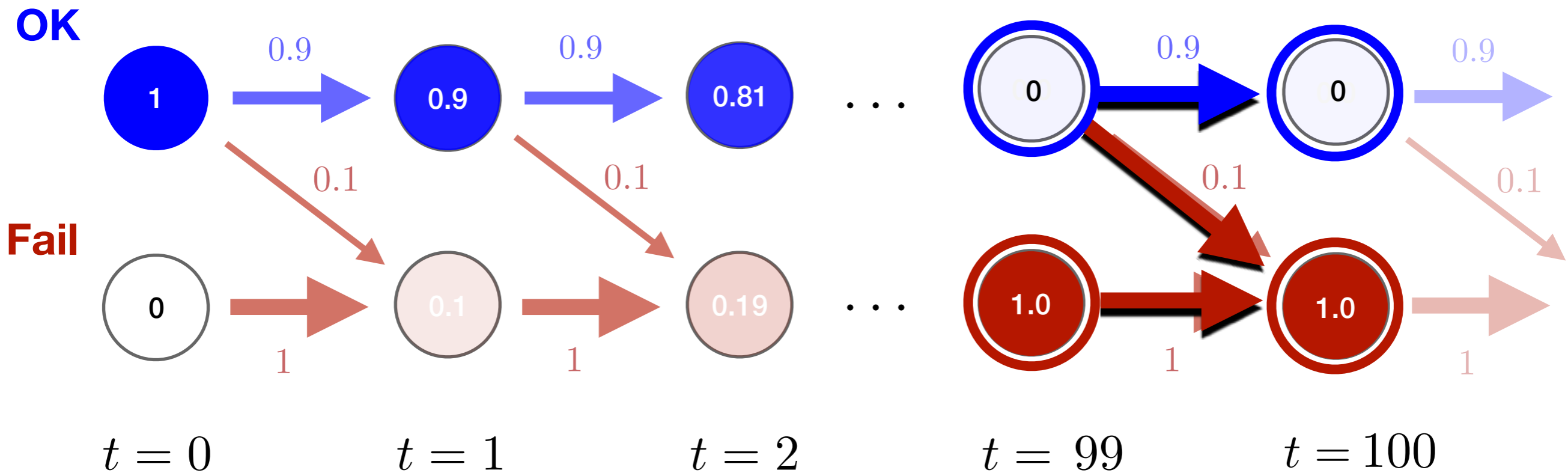


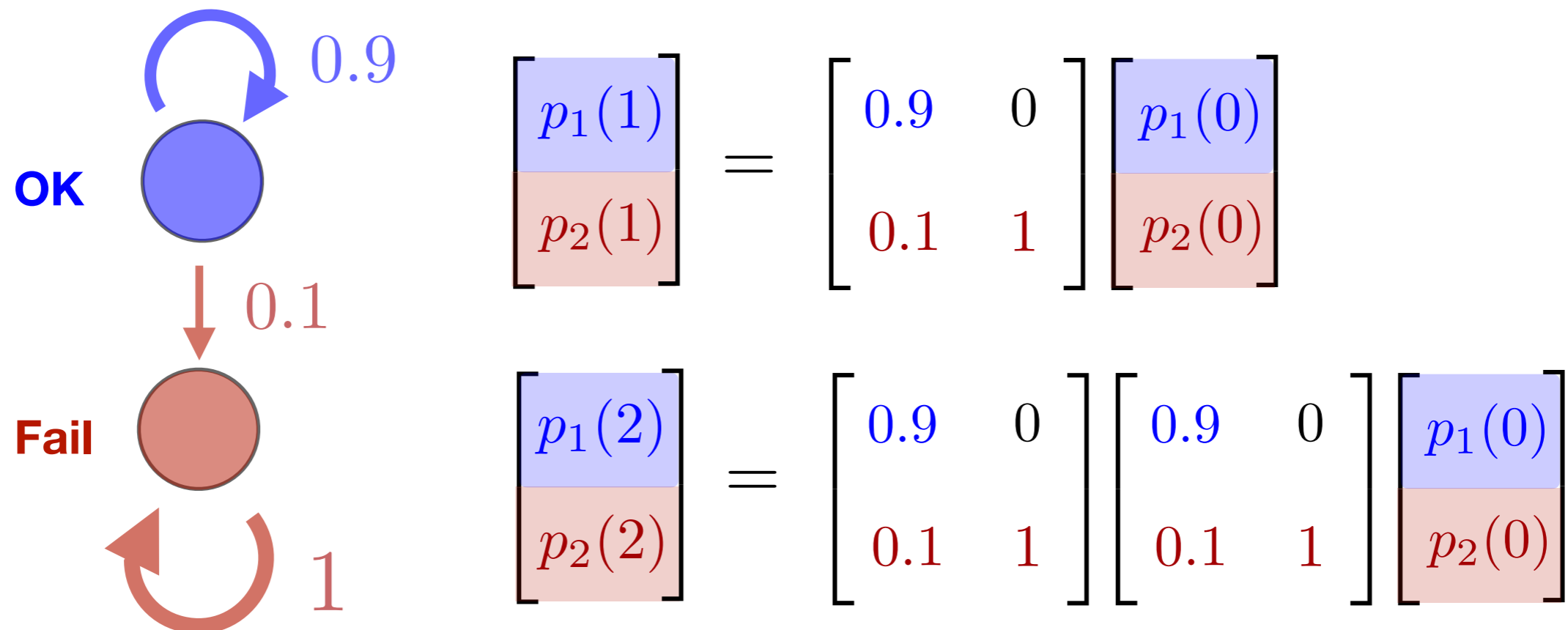
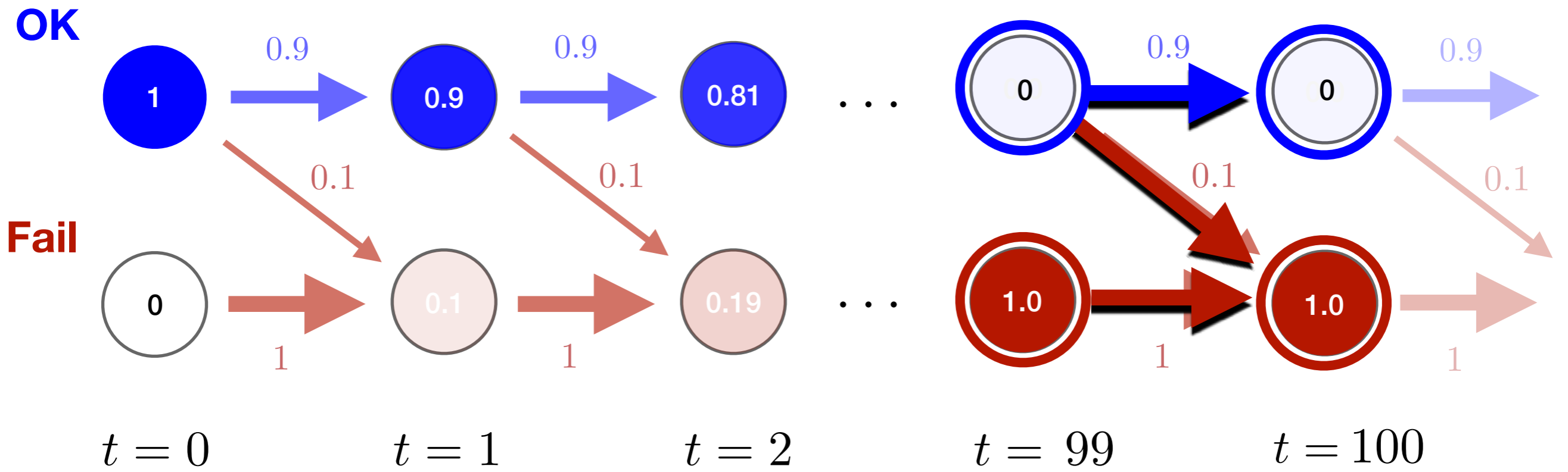


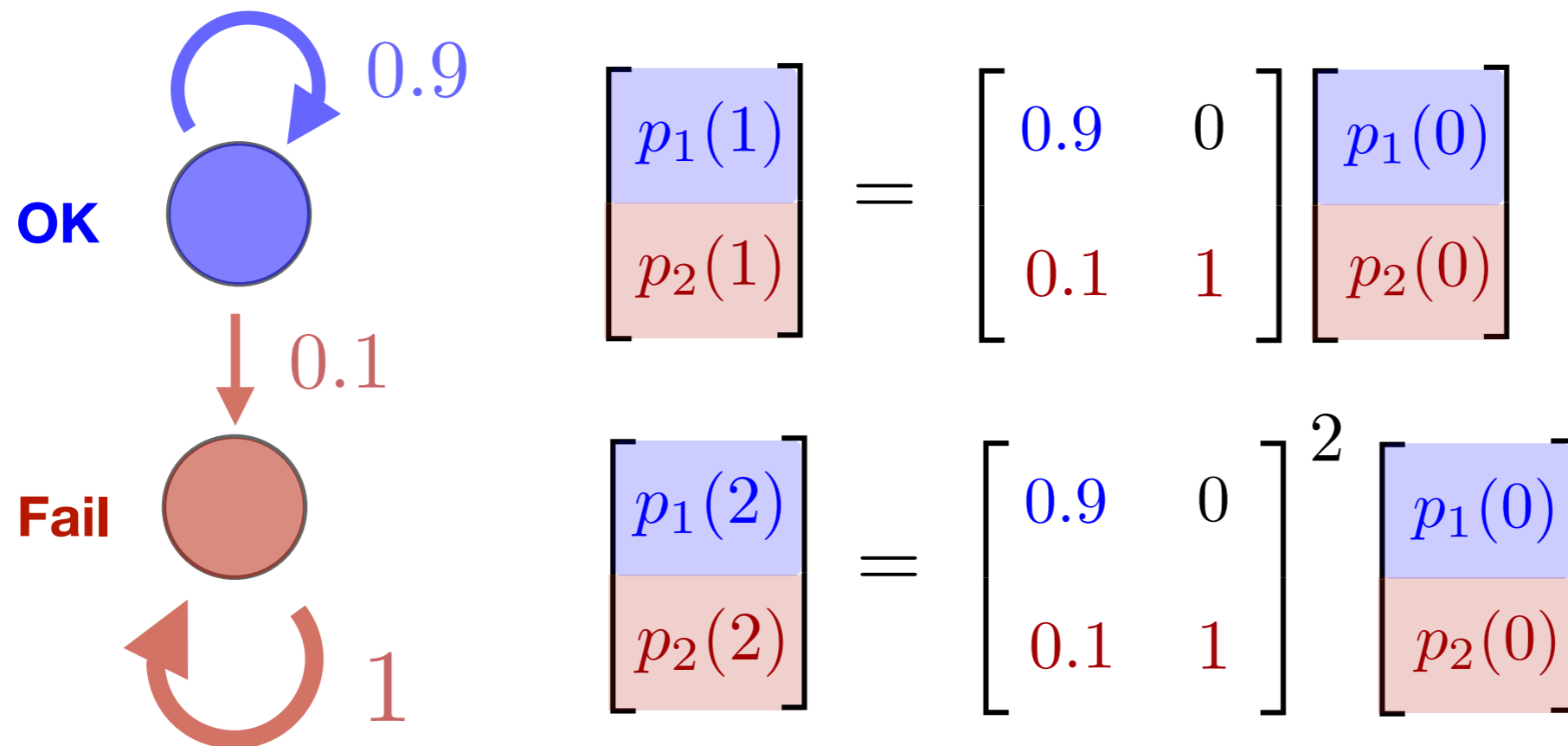
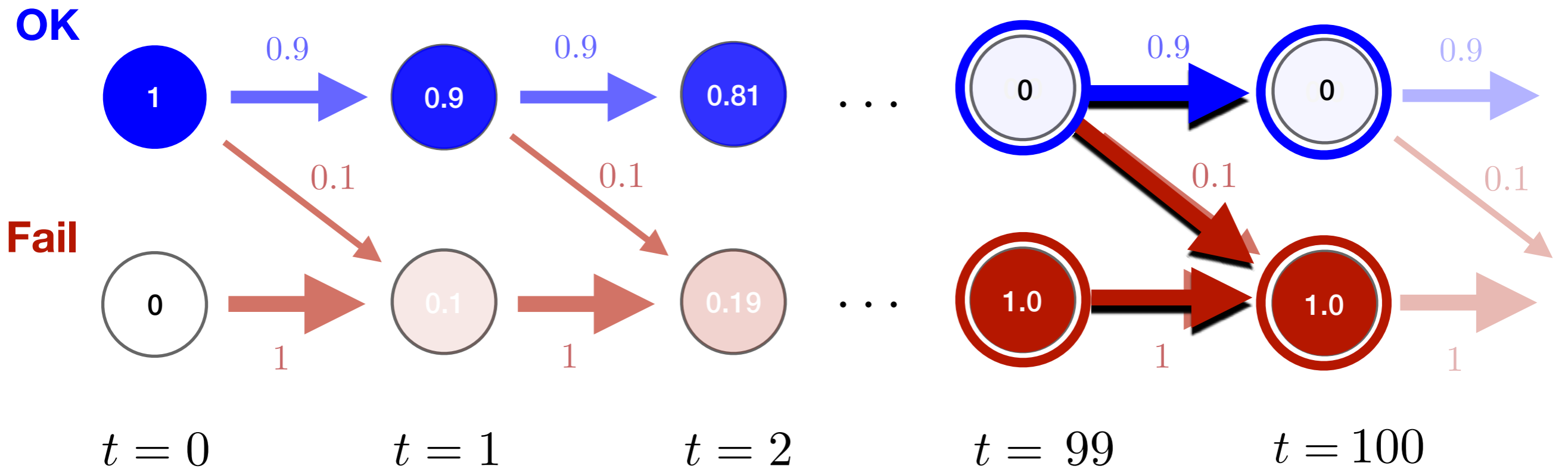
$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1(1) \\ p_2(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_1(0) \\ p_2(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

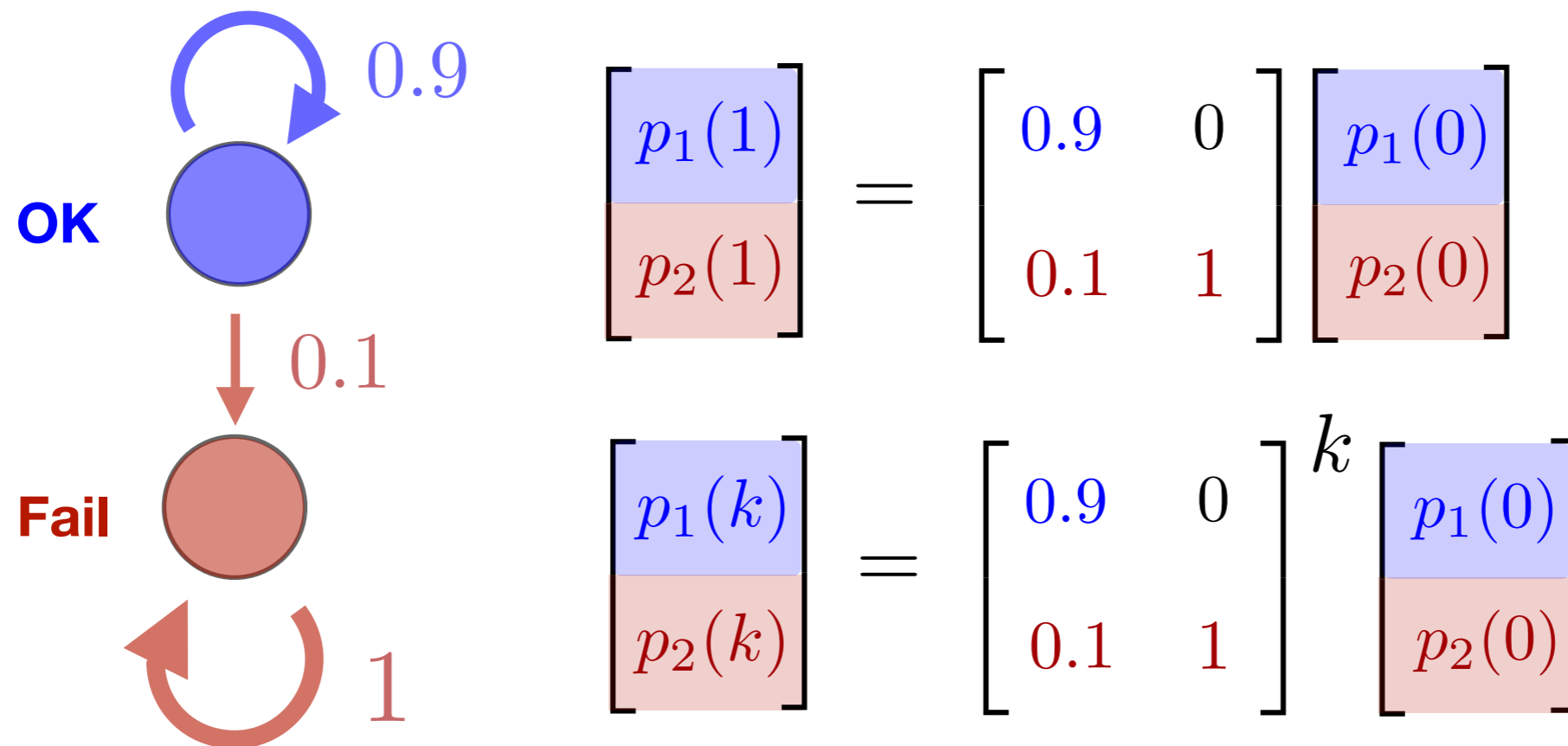
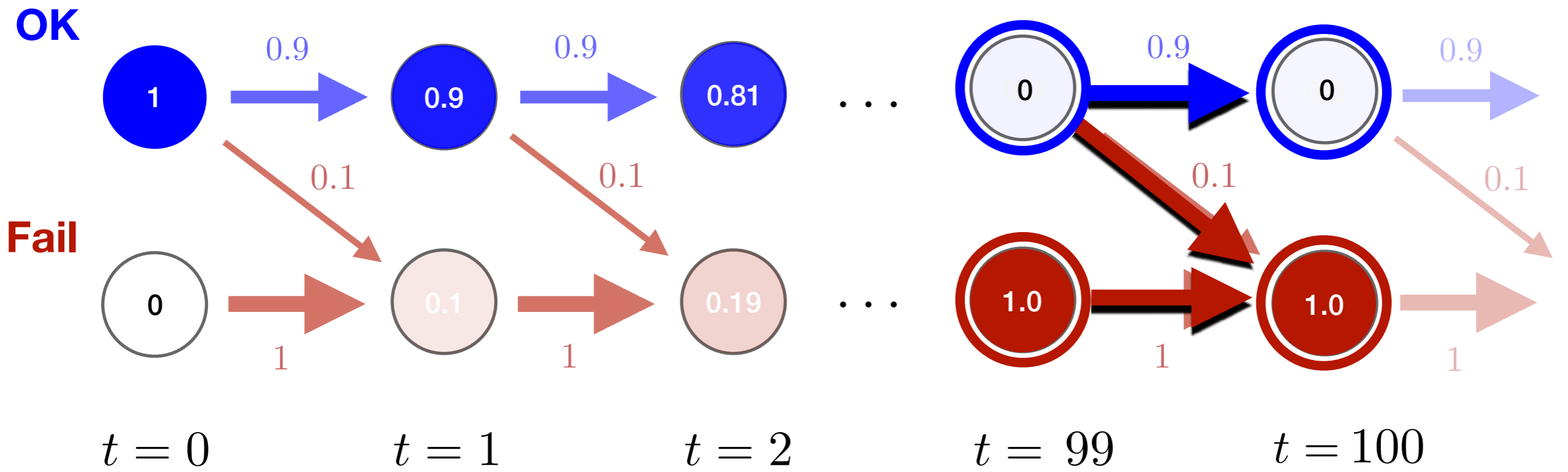
$$p_1(1) = 0.9 \times p_1(0) + 0 \times p_2(0)$$

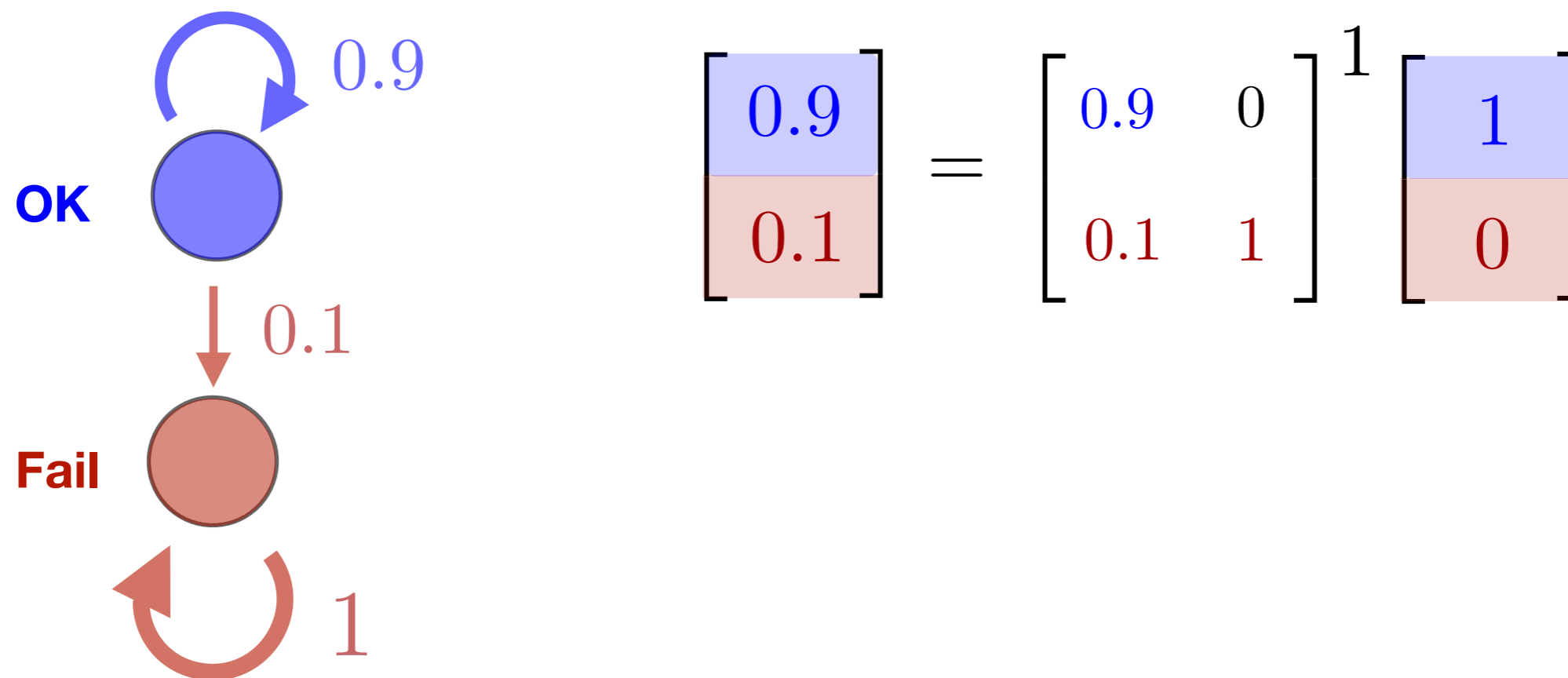
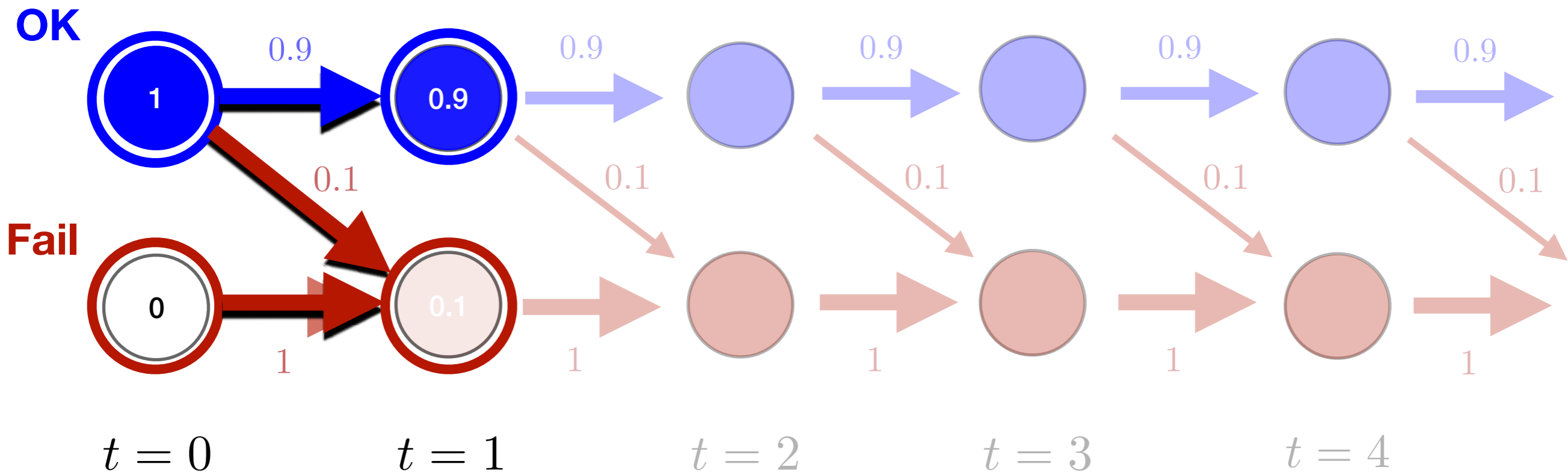
$$p_2(1) = 0.1 \times p_1(0) + 1 \times p_2(0)$$

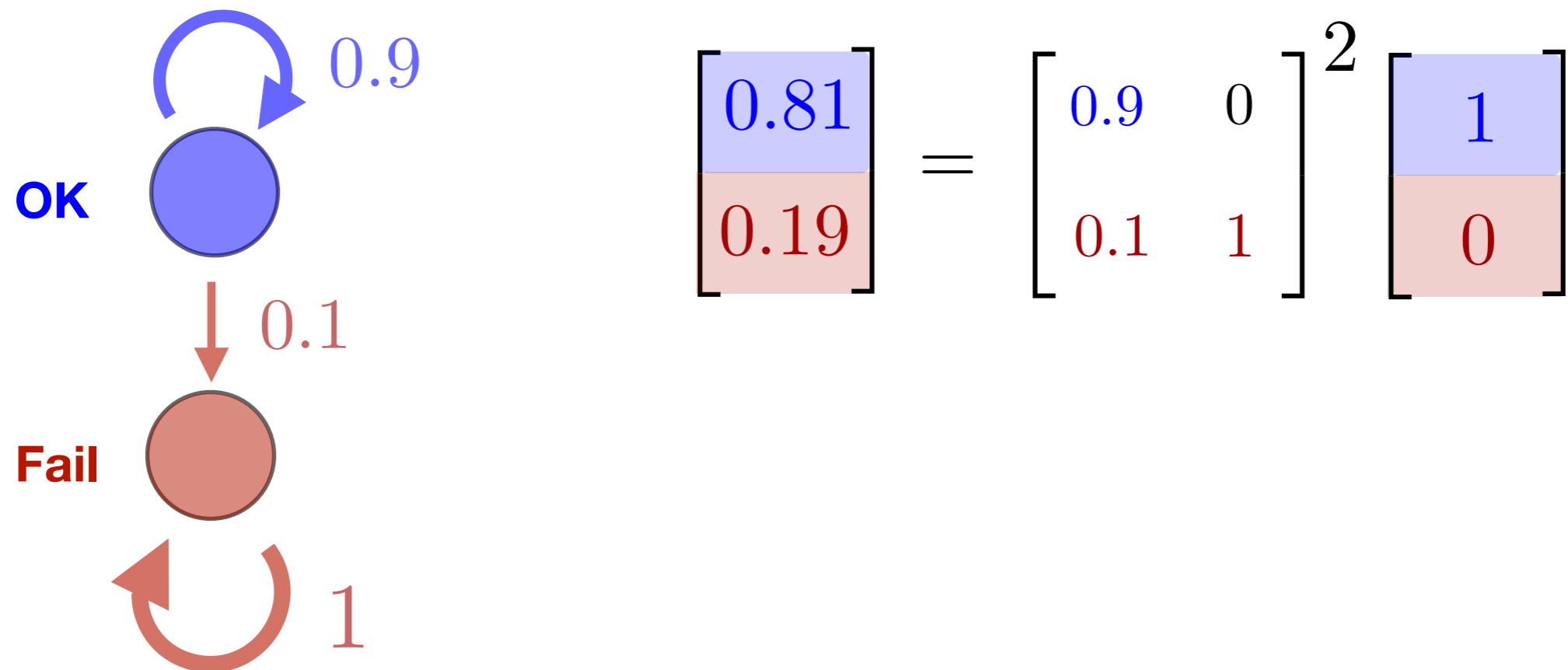
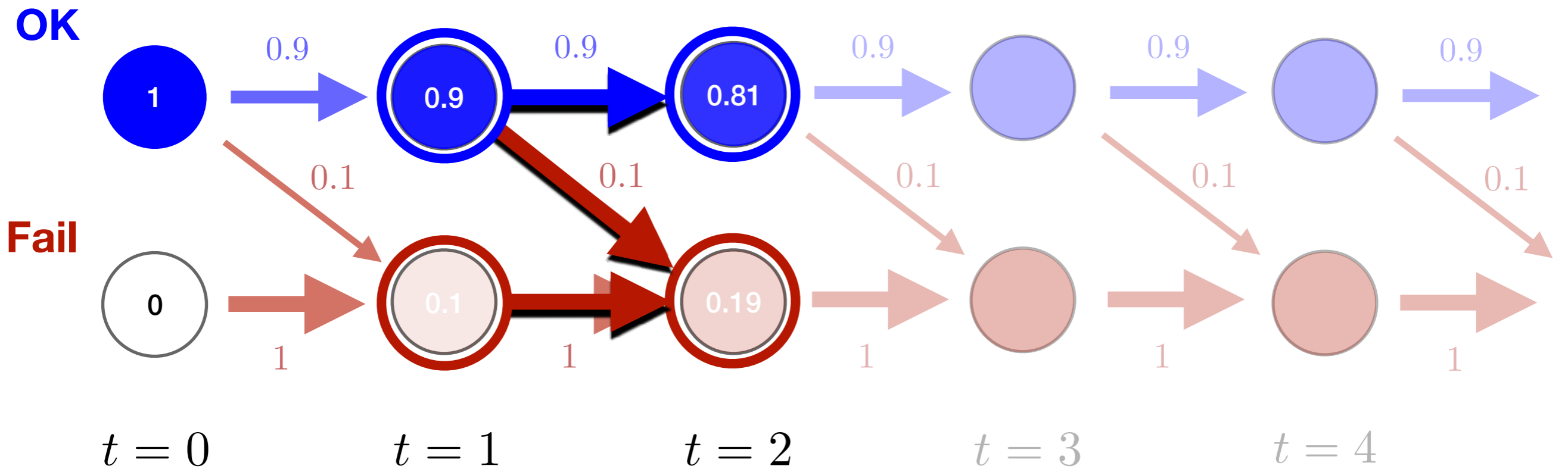


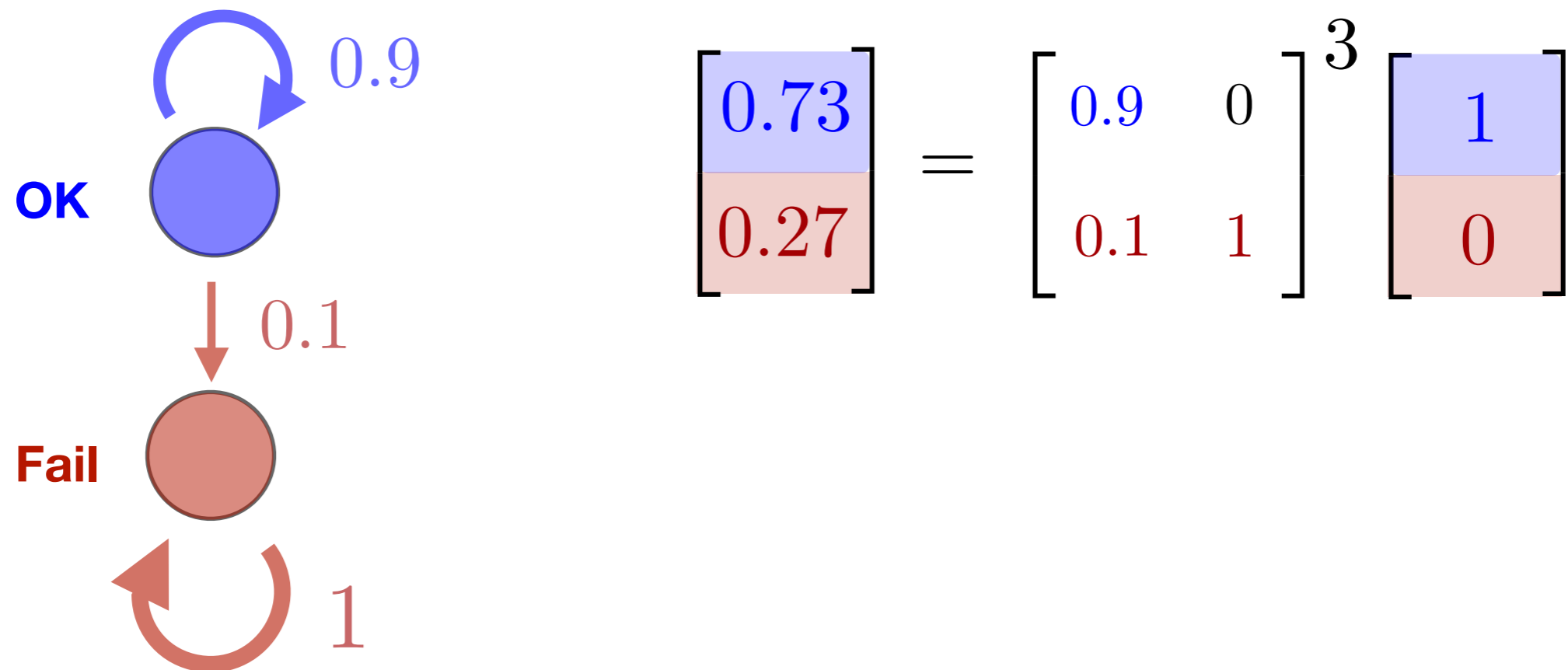
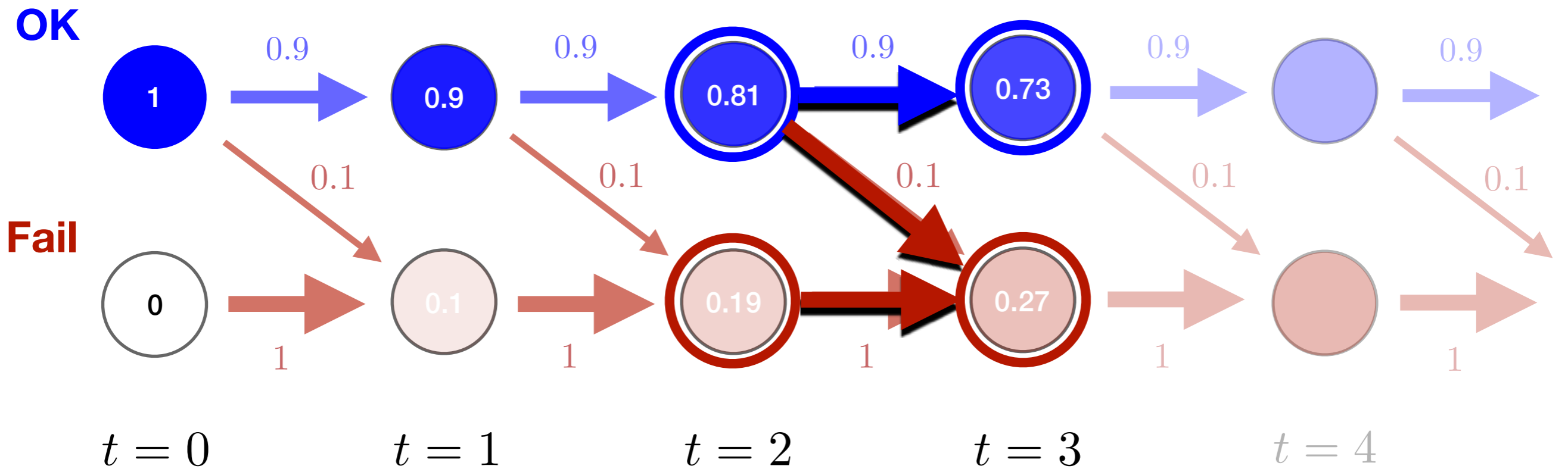


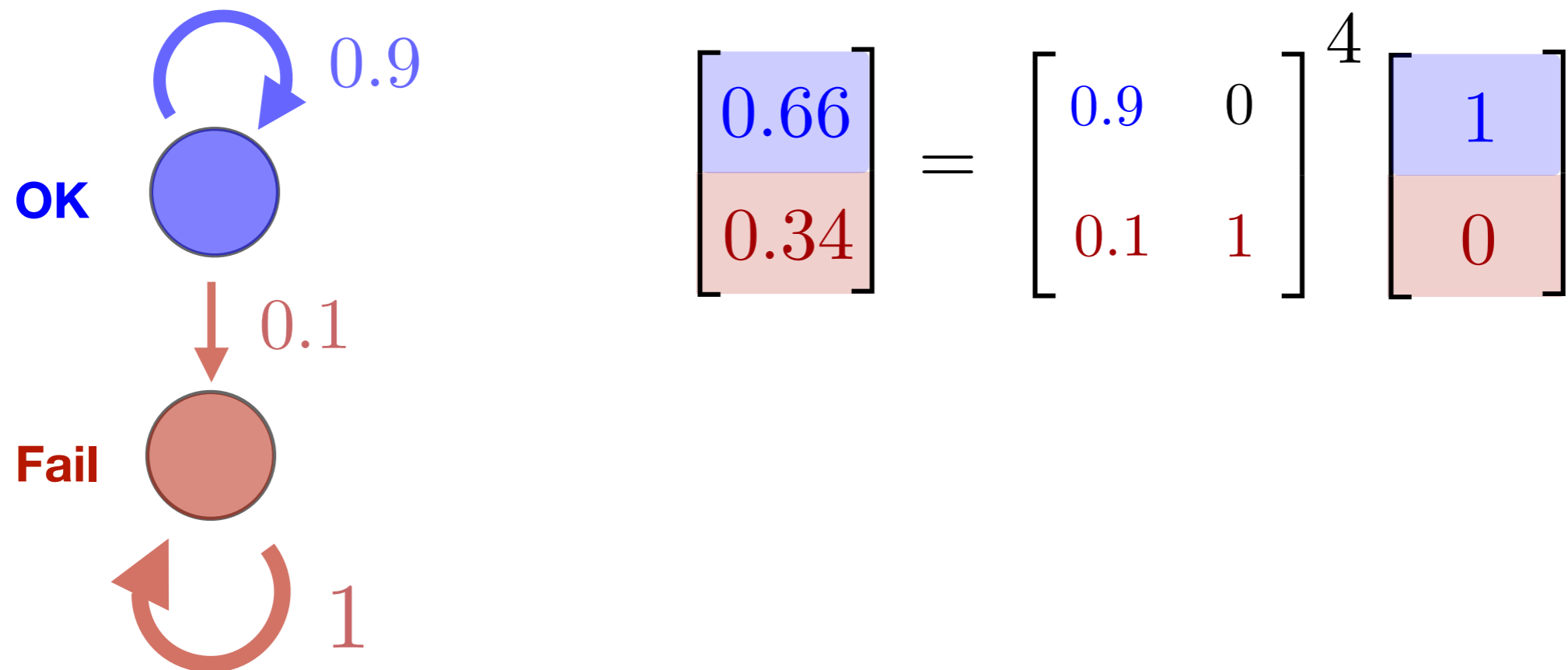
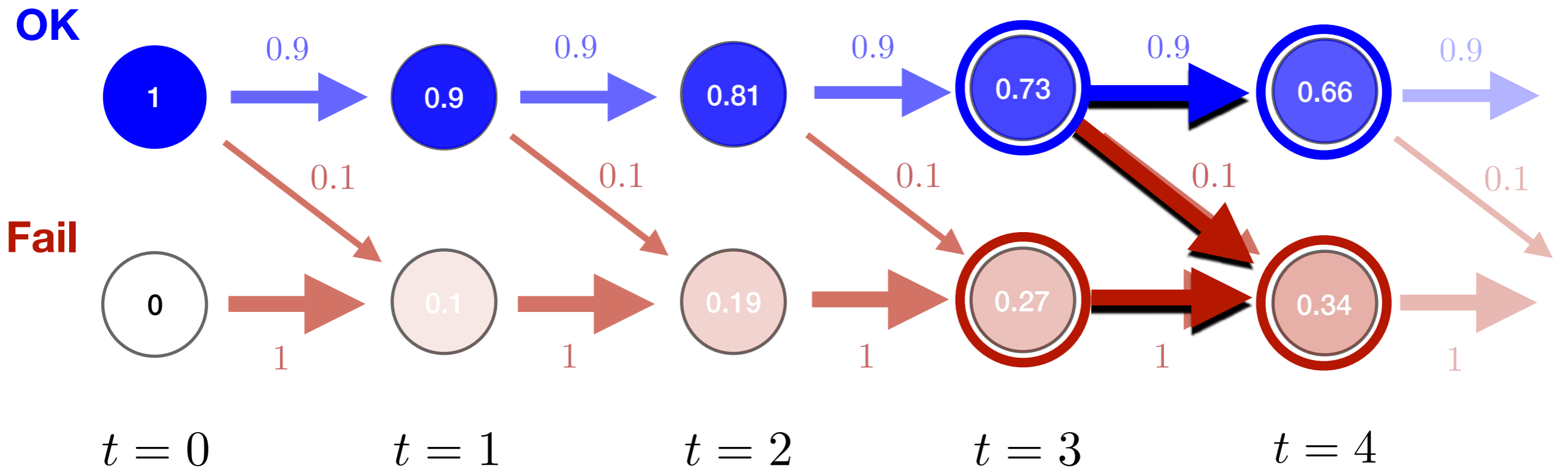


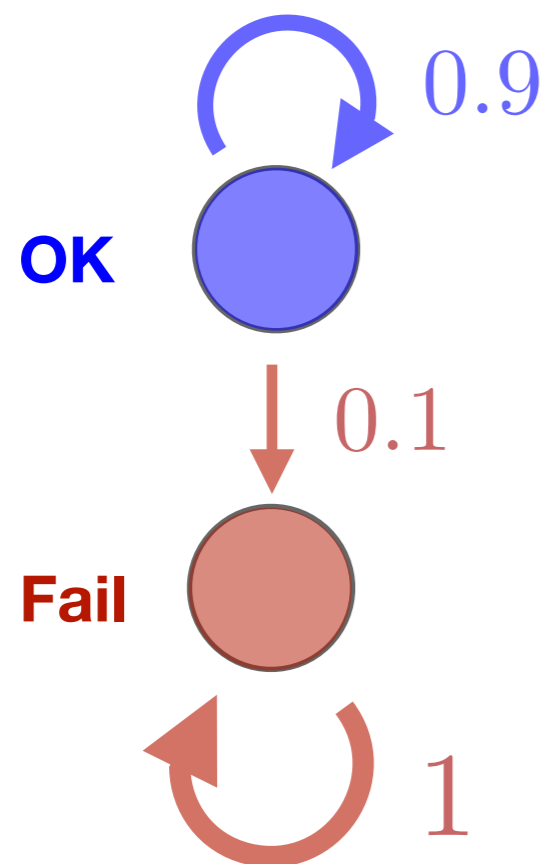
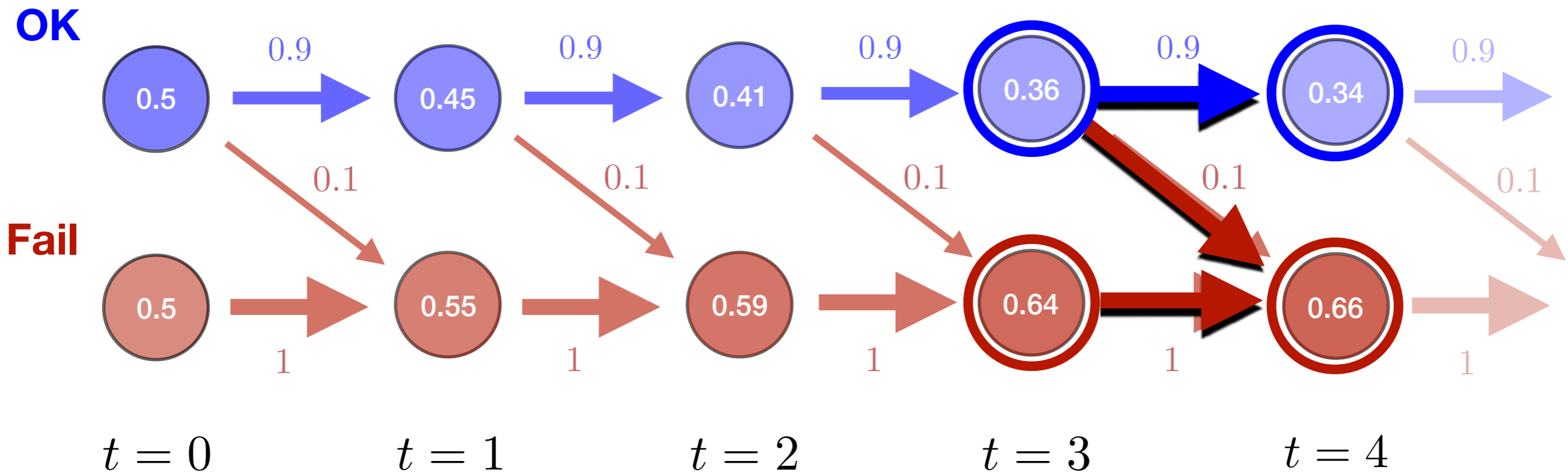




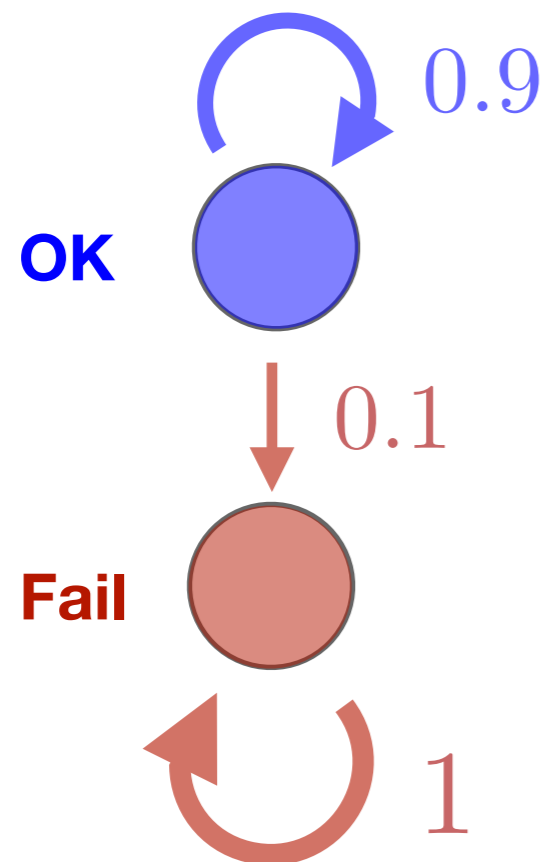
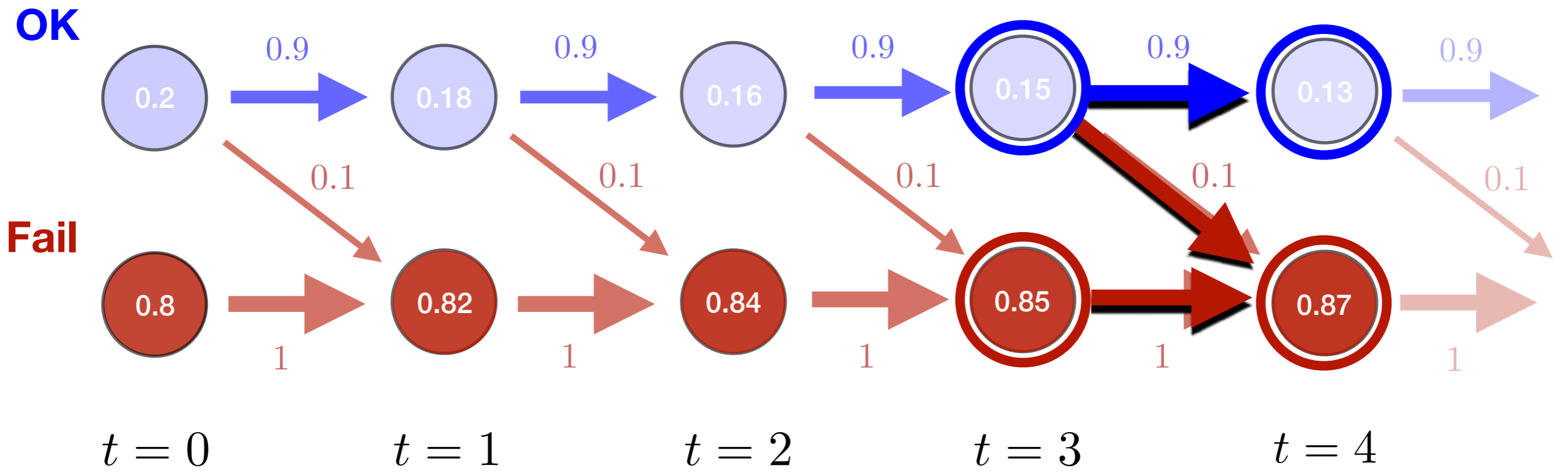




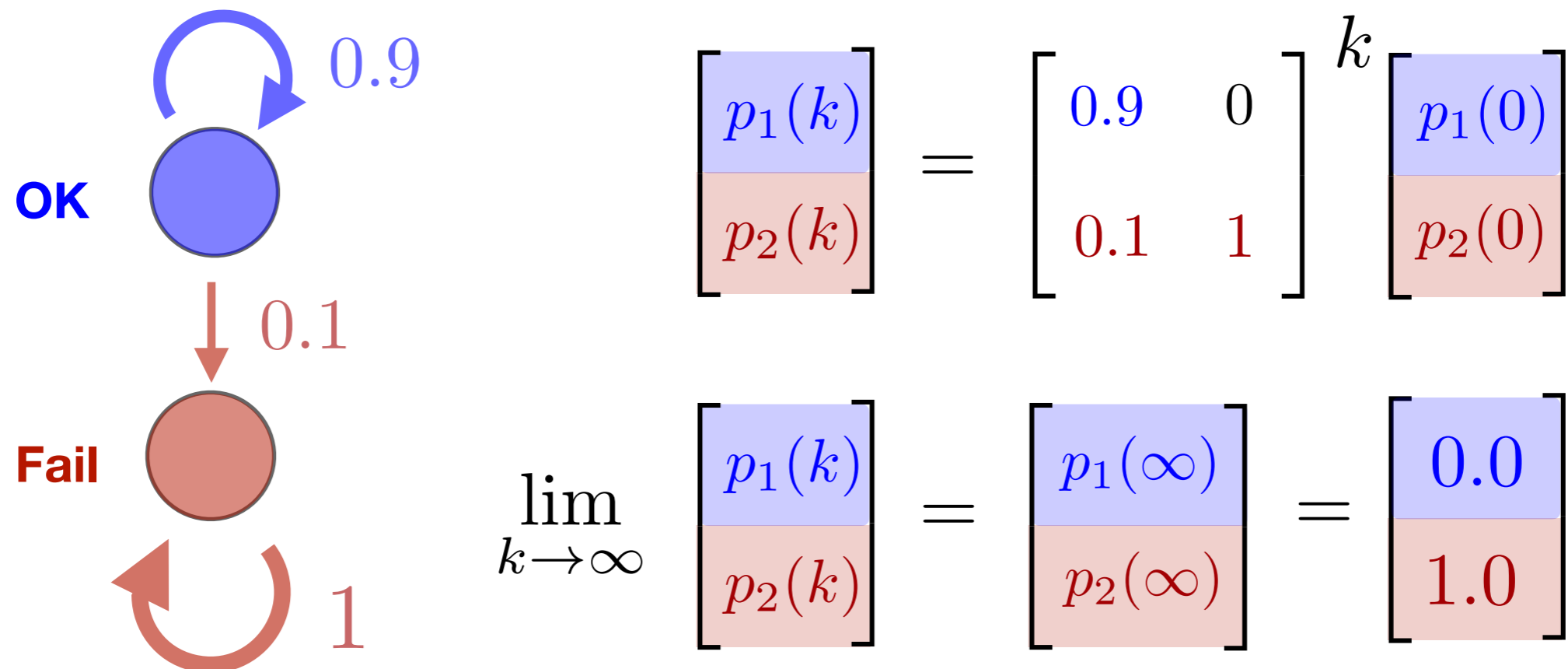
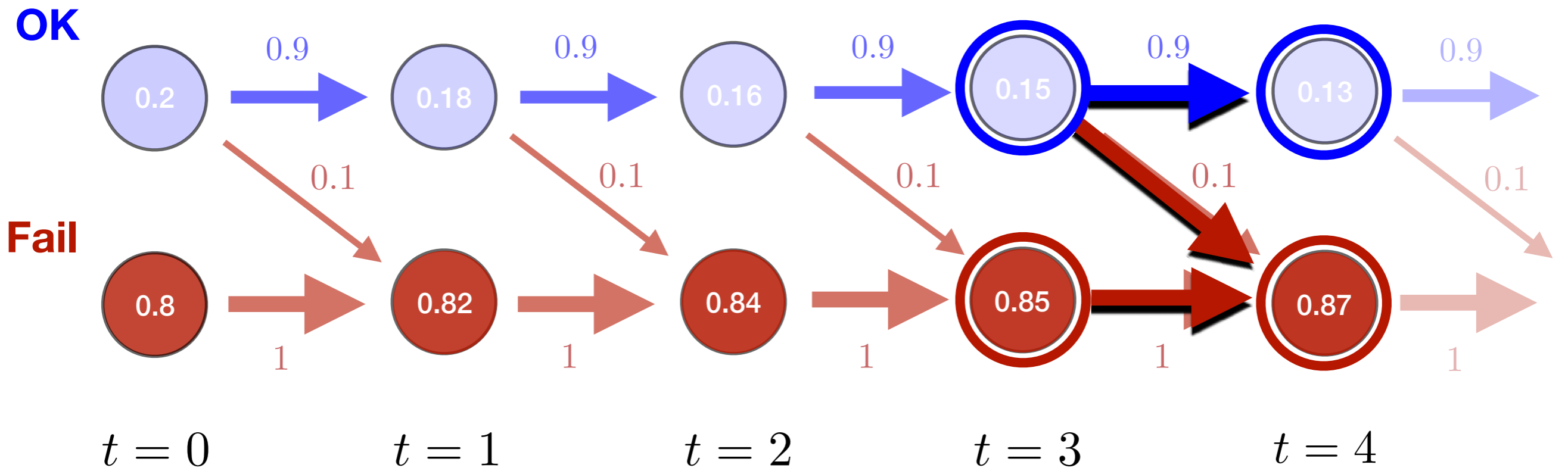


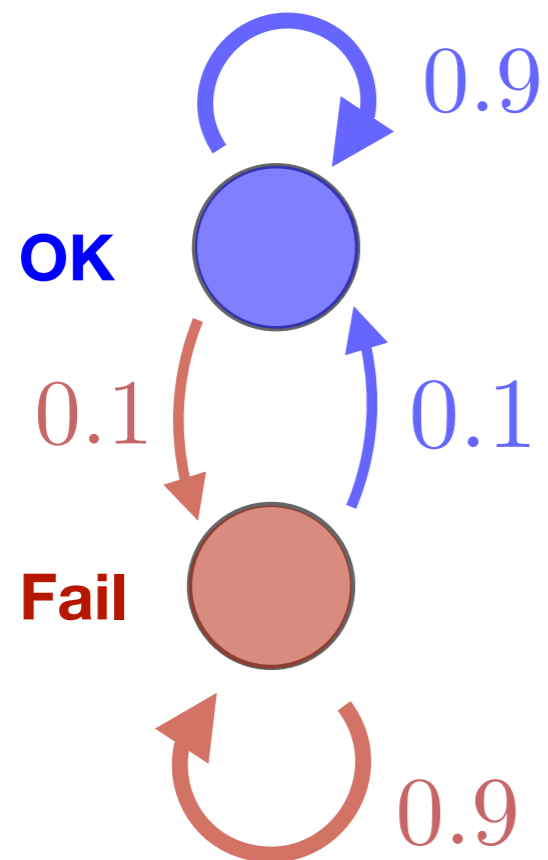
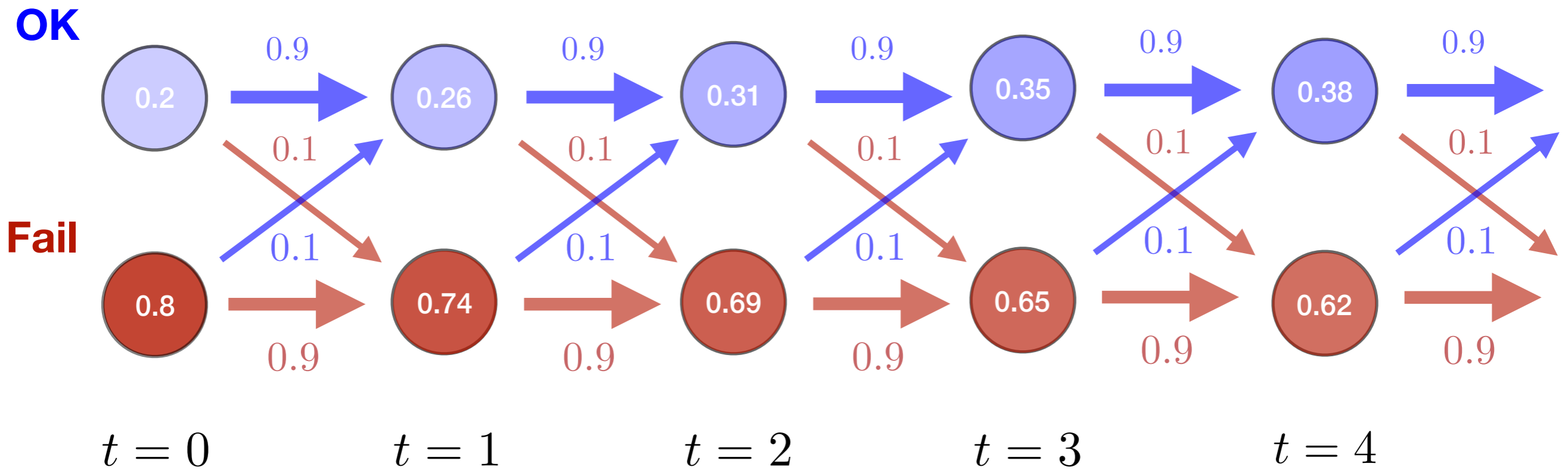


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.66 \\ 0.34 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^4 \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



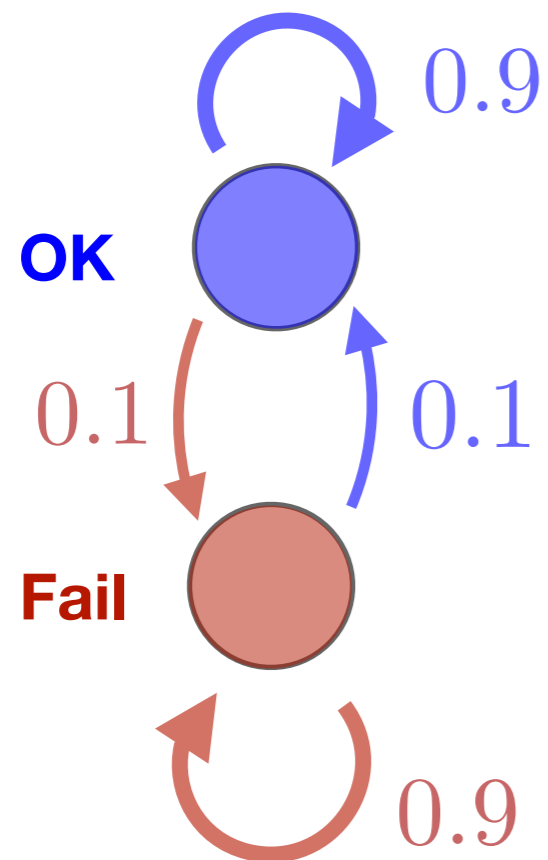
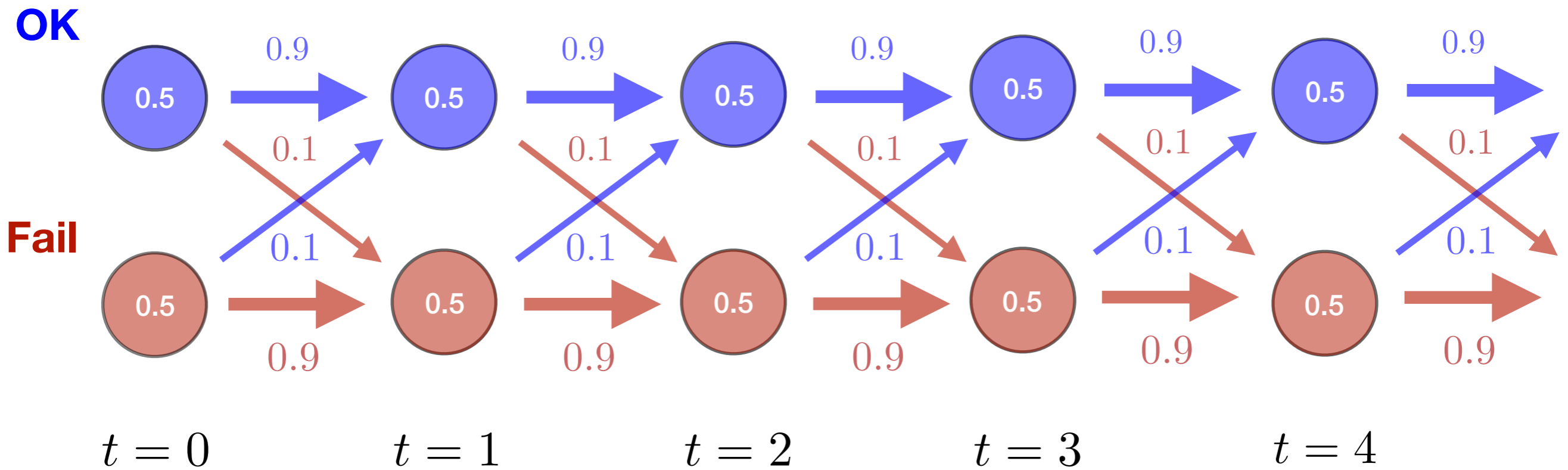
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.13 \\ 0.87 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^4 \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1(k) \\ p_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}^k \begin{bmatrix} p_1(0) \\ p_2(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

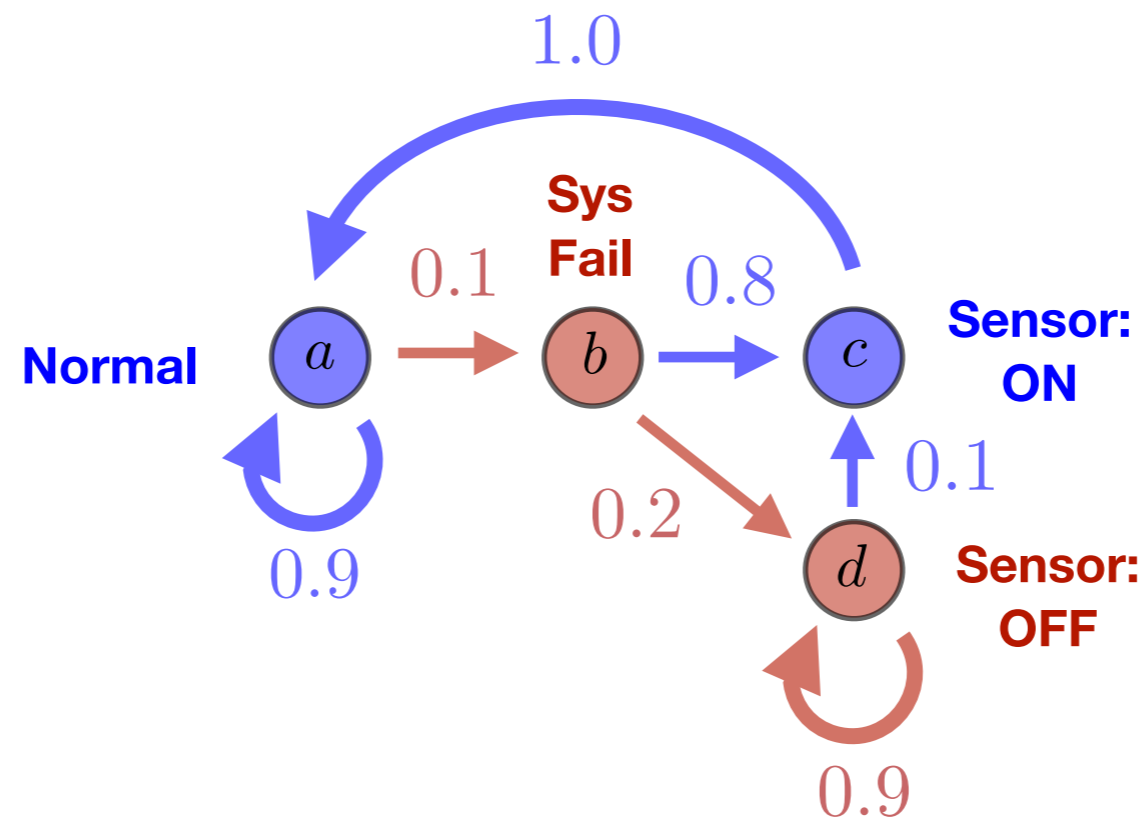
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \begin{bmatrix} p_1(k) \\ p_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1(\infty) \\ p_2(\infty) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

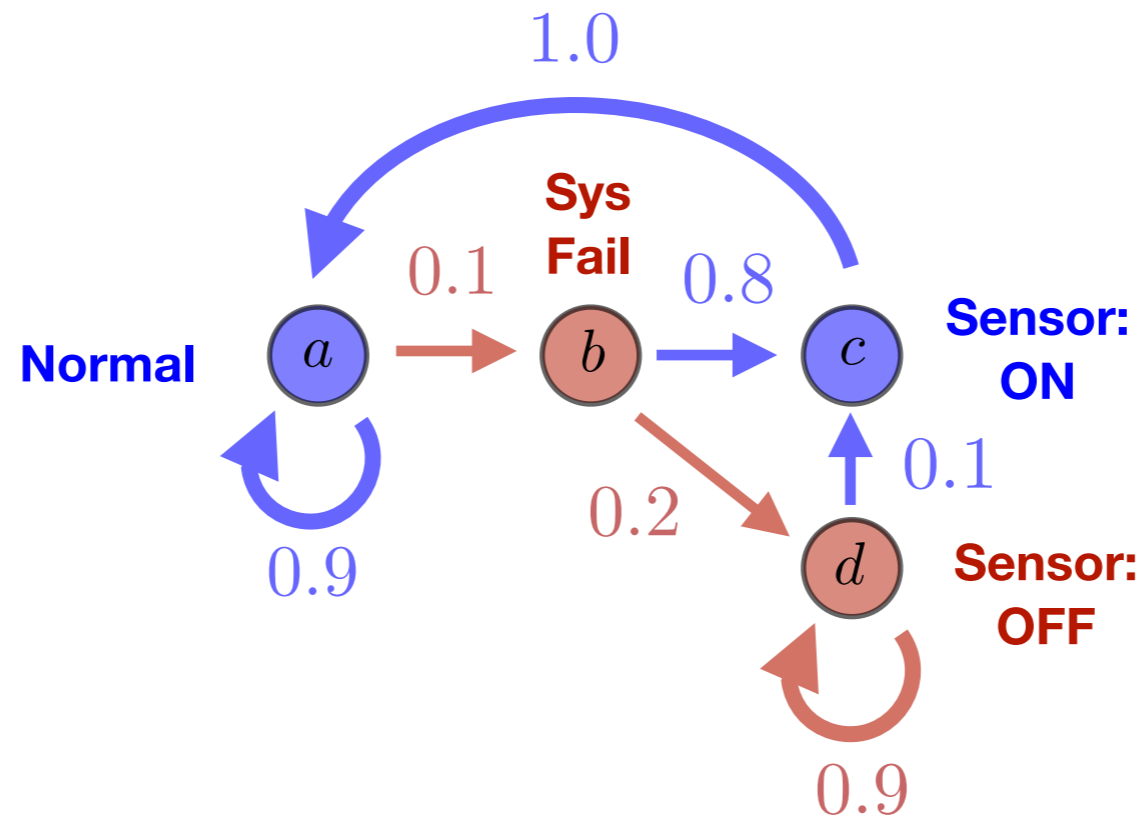


$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1(k) \\ p_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}^k \begin{bmatrix} p_1(0) \\ p_2(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \begin{bmatrix} p_1(k) \\ p_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1(\infty) \\ p_2(\infty) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

examples



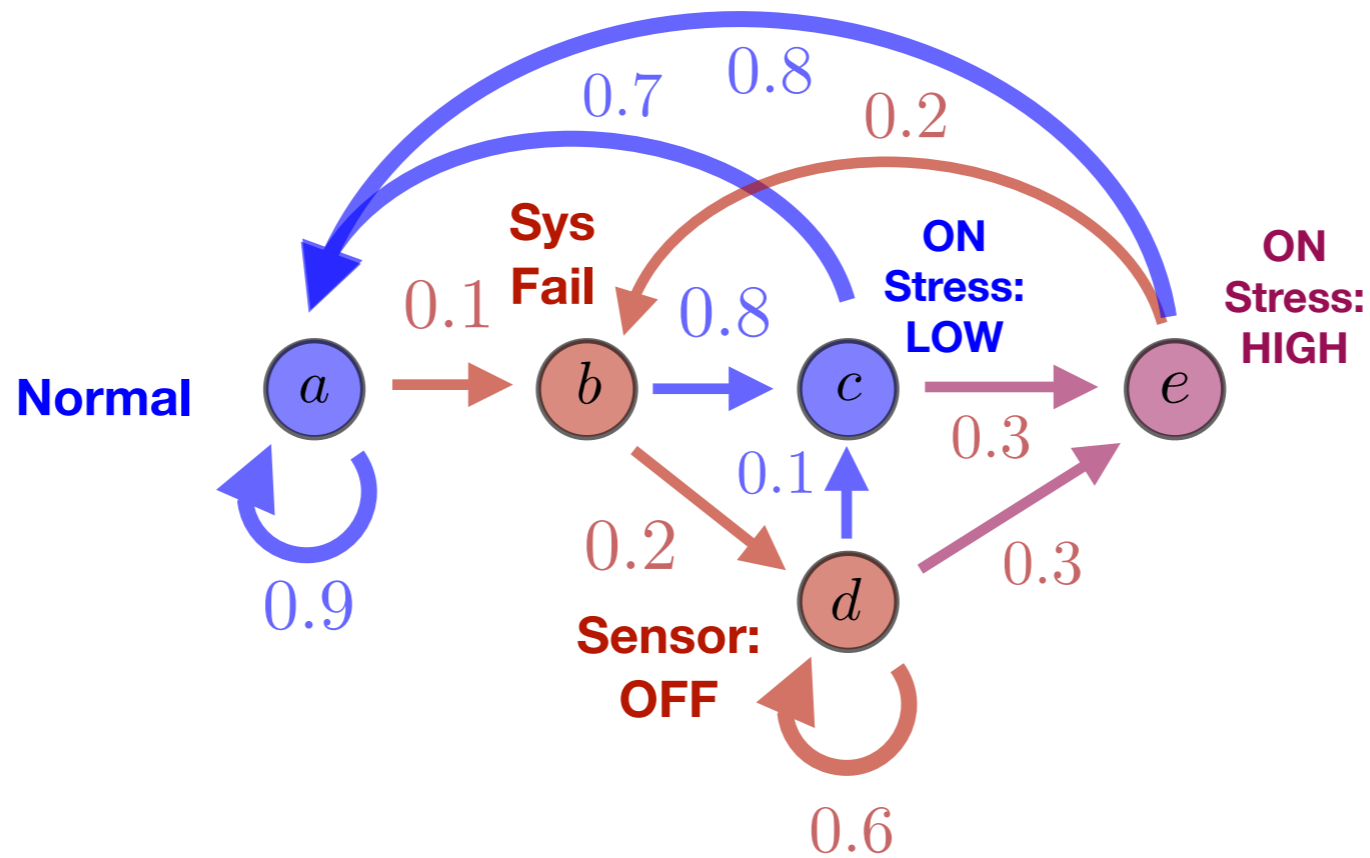


Update Equation:

Steady State Dist.

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_a(k) \\ p_b(k) \\ p_c(k) \\ p_d(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 0 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}^k \begin{bmatrix} p_a(0) \\ p_b(0) \\ p_c(0) \\ p_d(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_a(\infty) \\ p_b(\infty) \\ p_c(\infty) \\ p_d(\infty) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.14 \end{bmatrix}$$



Update Equation:

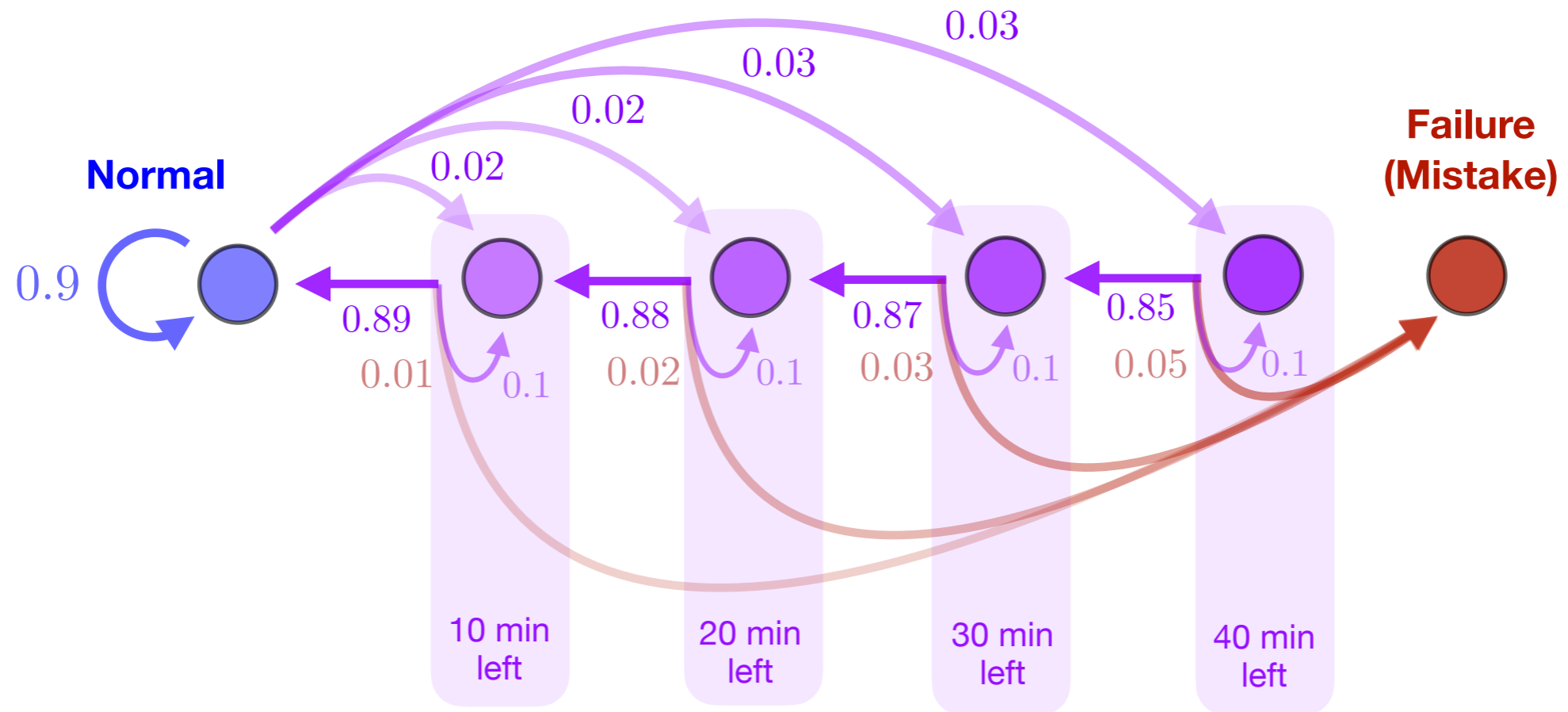
Steady State Dist.

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_a(k) \\ p_b(k) \\ p_c(k) \\ p_d(k) \\ p_e(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 & 0.7 & 0 & 0.8 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 0 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^k \begin{bmatrix} p_a(0) \\ p_b(0) \\ p_c(0) \\ p_d(0) \\ p_e(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_a(\infty) \\ p_b(\infty) \\ p_c(\infty) \\ p_d(\infty) \\ p_e(\infty) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.77 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.03 \end{bmatrix}$$

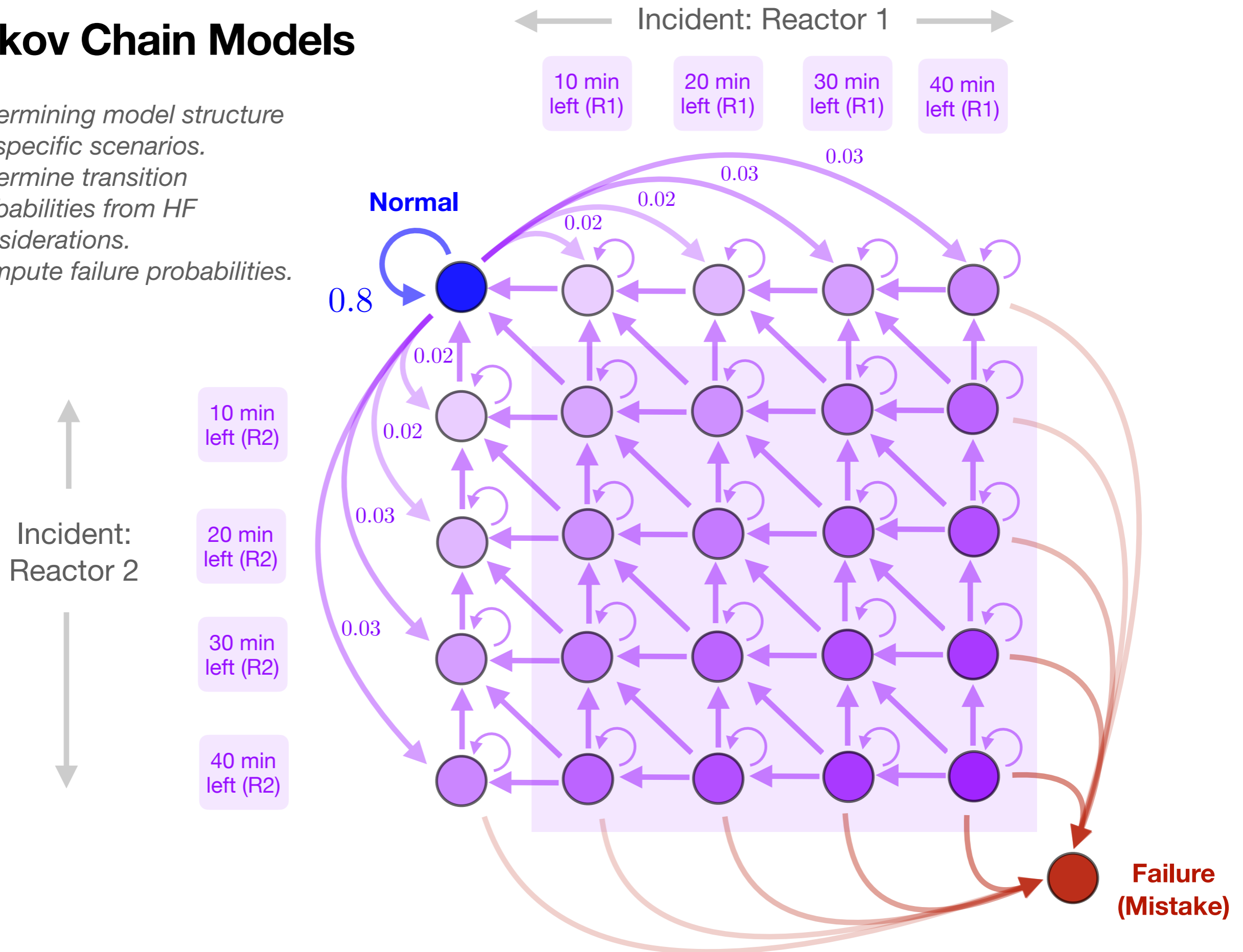
Markov Chain Models

1. Determining model structure for specific scenarios.
2. Determine transition probabilities from HF considerations.
3. Compute failure probabilities.



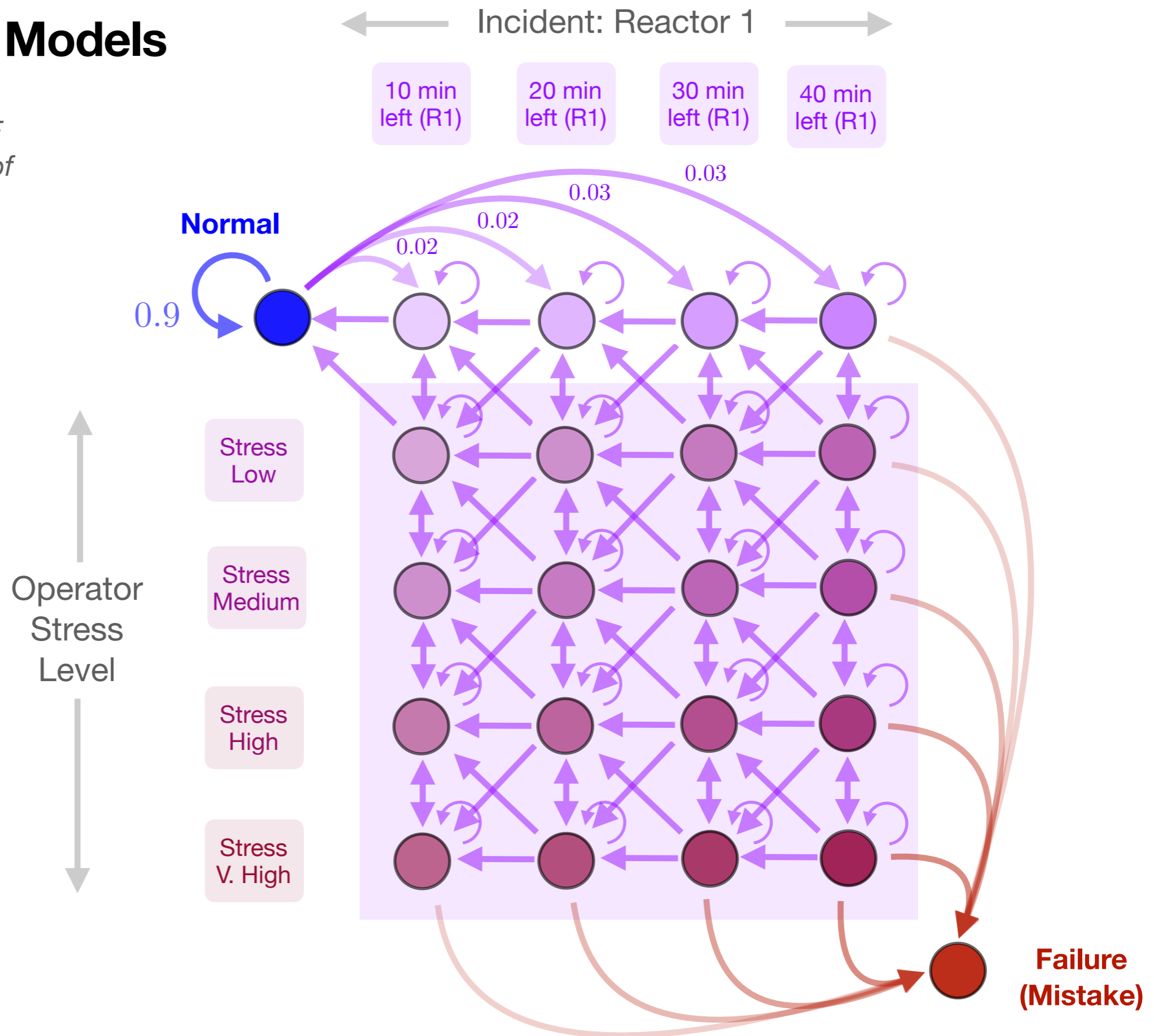
Markov Chain Models

1. Determining model structure for specific scenarios.
2. Determine transition probabilities from HF considerations.
3. Compute failure probabilities.



Markov Chain Models

4. Modeling different HF components as part of the state space.

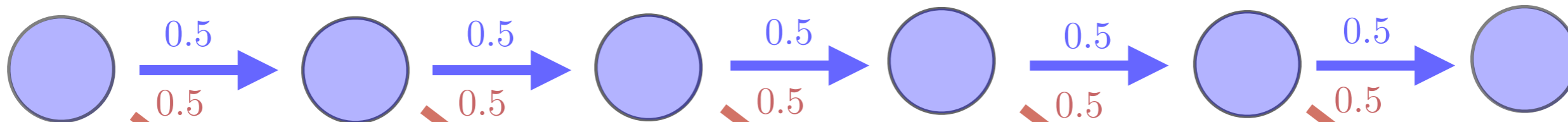


Markov Decision Process (MDP): Examples

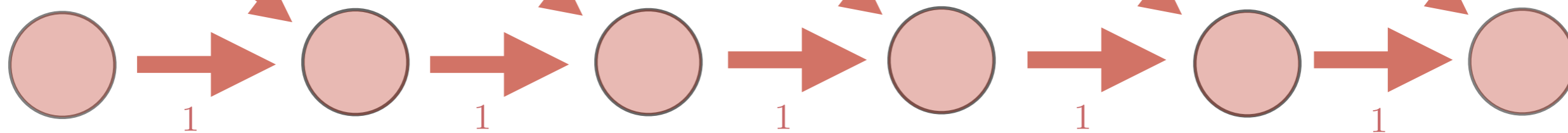
Stochastic Processes

Major sources:

OK



Fail



$t = 0$

$t = 1$

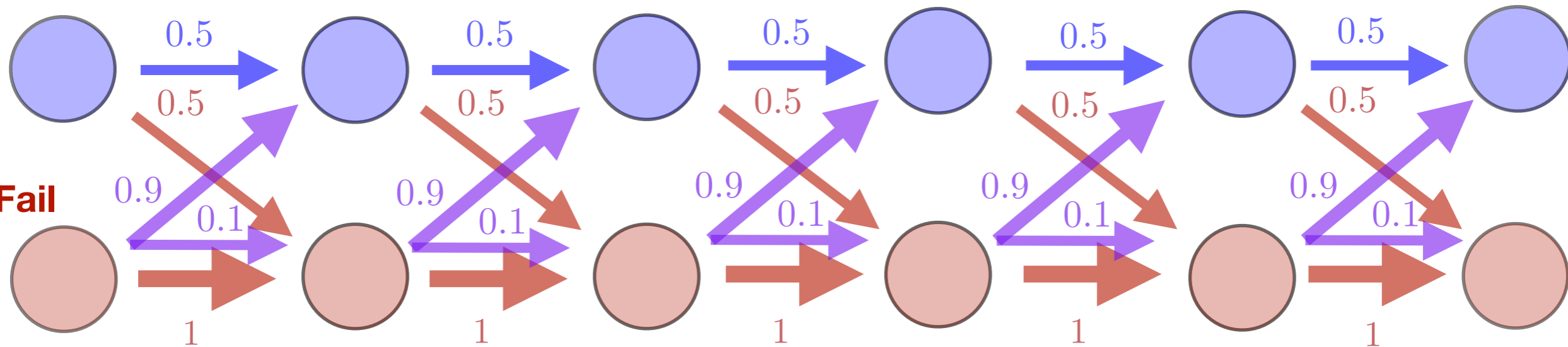
$t = 2$

$t = 3$

$t = 4$

$t = 5$

OK



$t = 0$

$t = 1$

$t = 2$

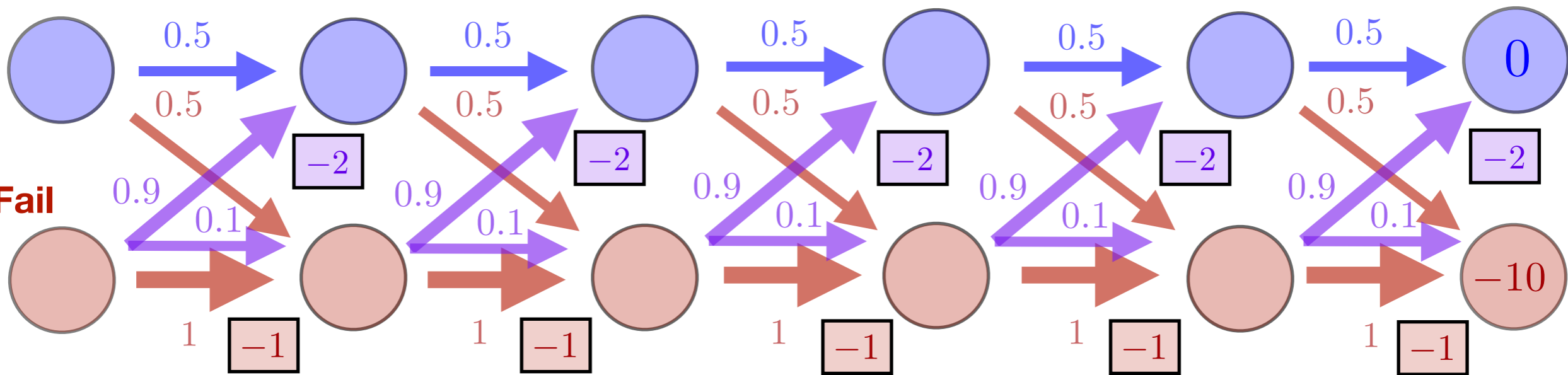
$t = 3$

$t = 4$

$t = 5$

OK

Fail



$t = 0$

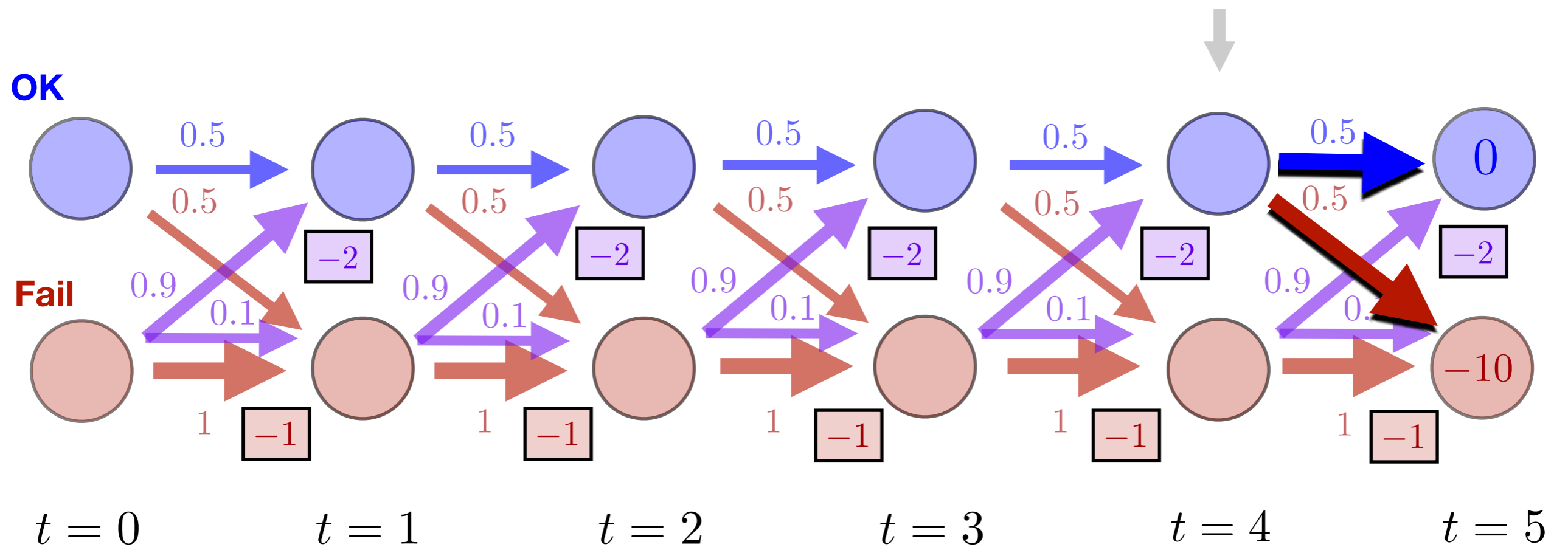
$t = 1$

$t = 2$

$t = 3$

$t = 4$

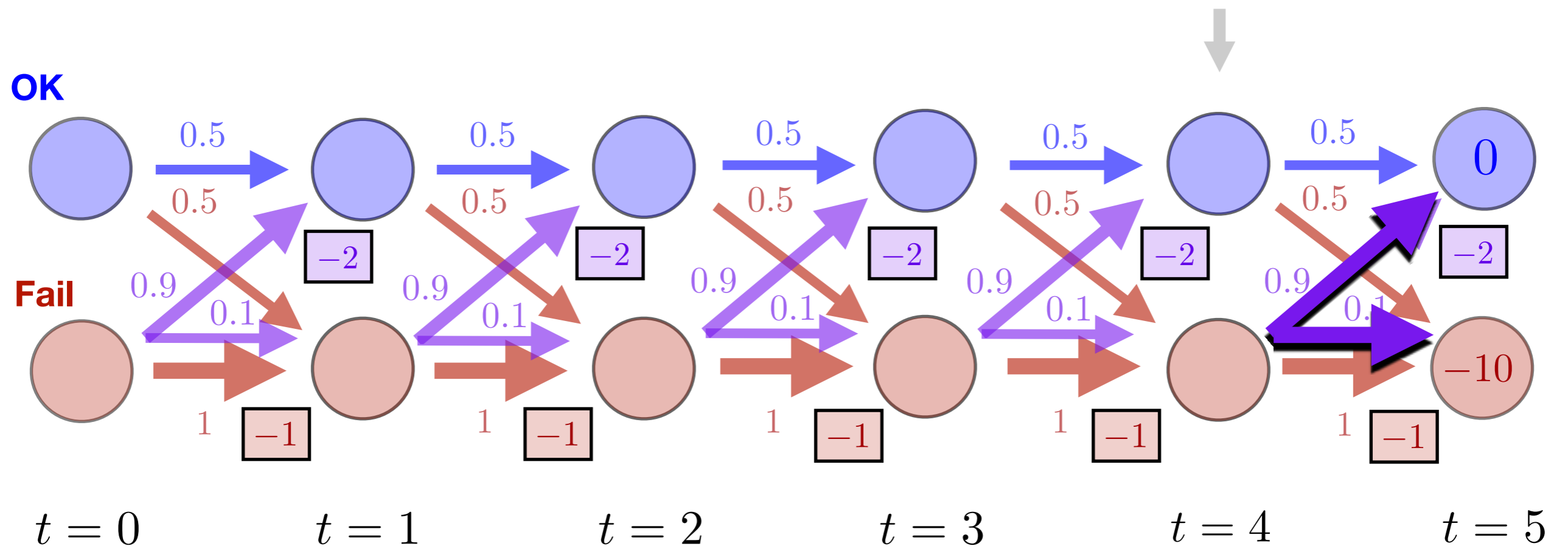
$t = 5$



From State 1

action 1

$$-5 = 0 \times 0.5 + -10 \times 0.5$$



From State 1

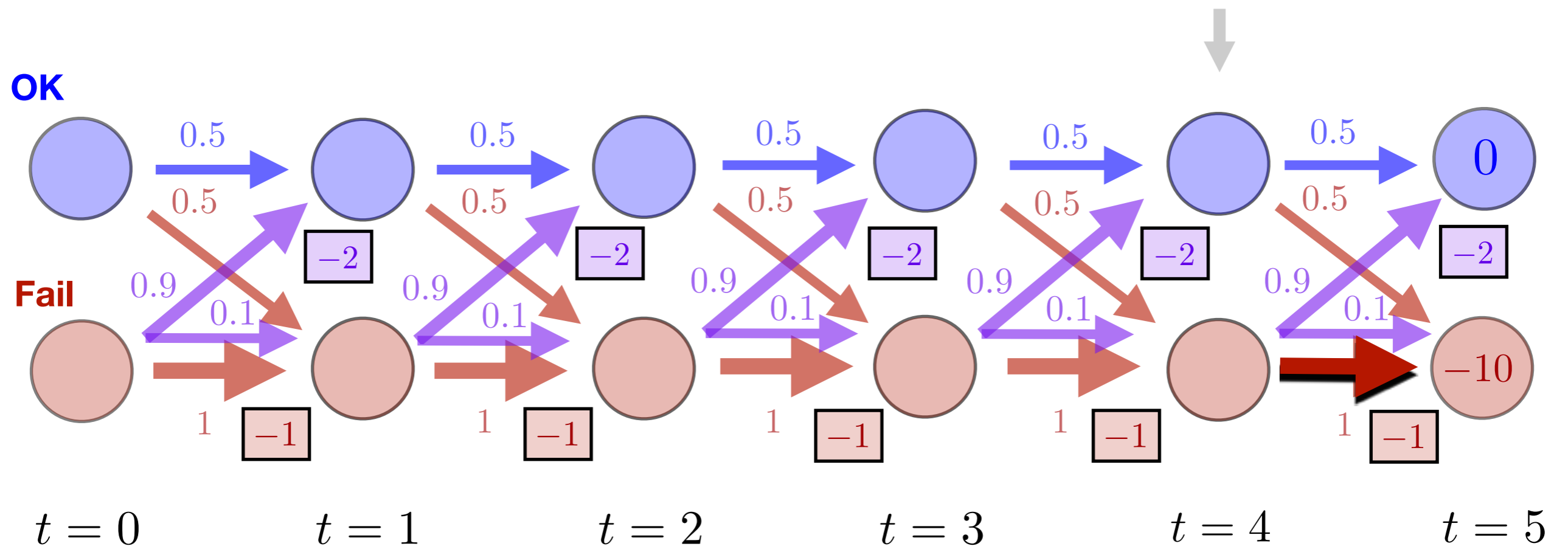
action 1

$$-5 = 0 \times 0.5 + -10 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

$$-3 = 0 \times 0.9 + -10 \times 0.1 + -2$$



From State 1

action 1

$$-5 = 0 \times 0.5 + -10 \times 0.5$$

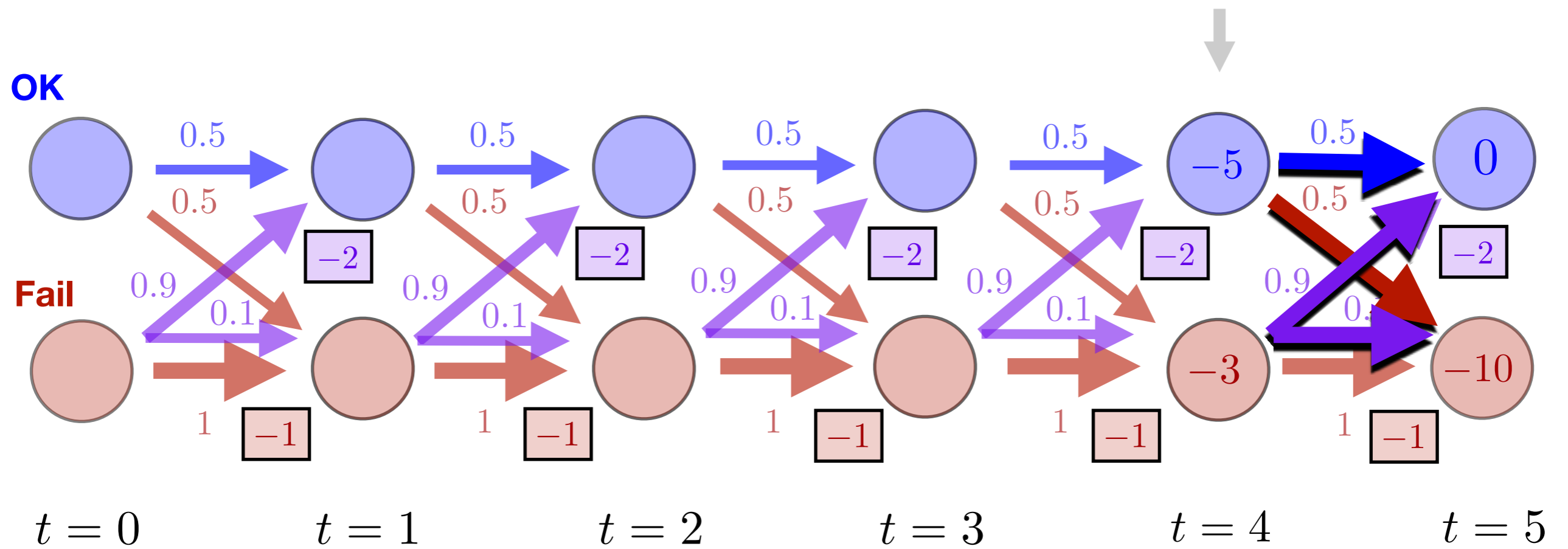
From State 2

action 1

$$-3 = 0 \times 0.9 + -10 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2

$$-11 = -10 \times 1 + -1$$



From State 1 max

action 1

$$-5 = 0 \times 0.5 + -10 \times 0.5$$

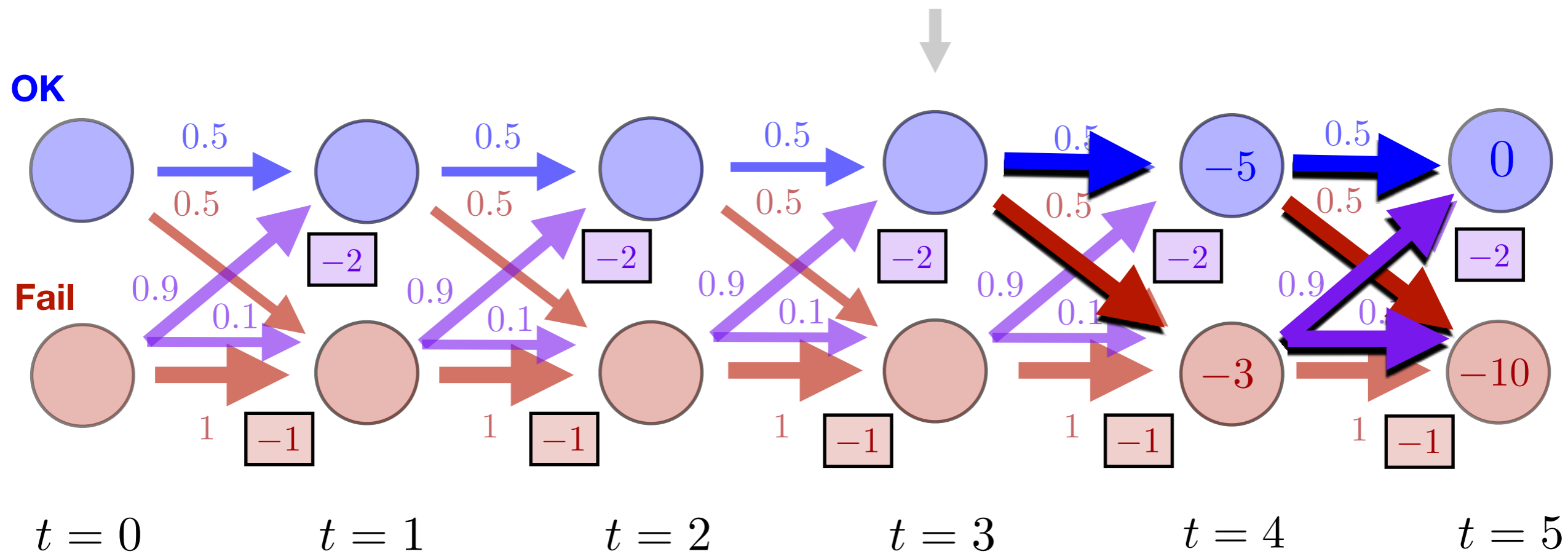
From State 2 max

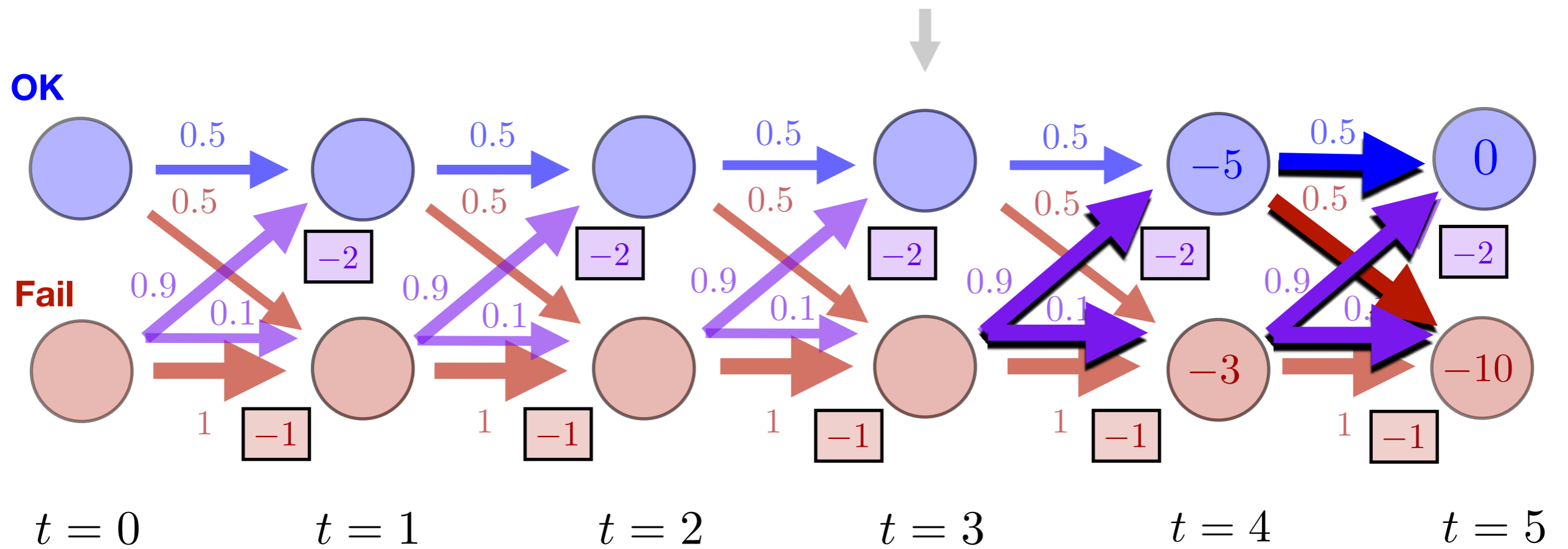
action 1

$$-3 = 0 \times 0.9 + -10 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2

$$-11 = -10 \times 1 + -1$$





From State 1

action 1

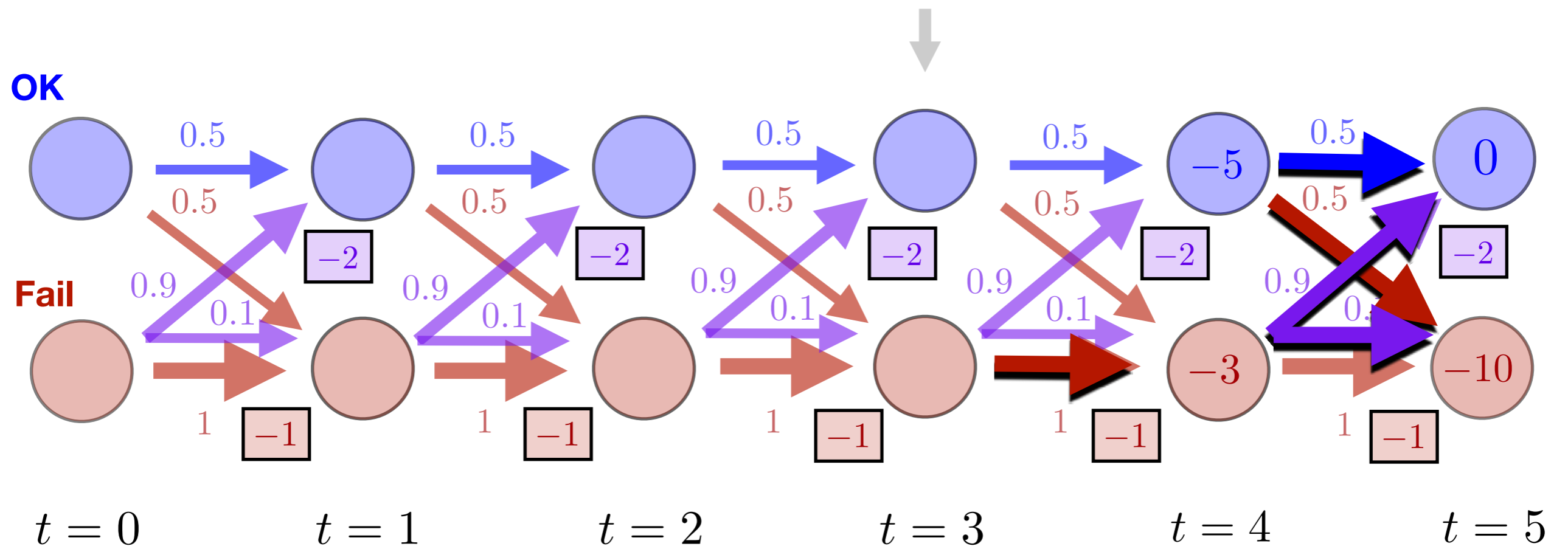
$$-4 = -5 \times 0.5 + -3 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

$$-6.8 = -5 \times 0.9 + -3 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2



From State 1

action 1

$$-4 = \text{OK}(-5) \times 0.5 + \text{Fail}(-3) \times 0.5$$

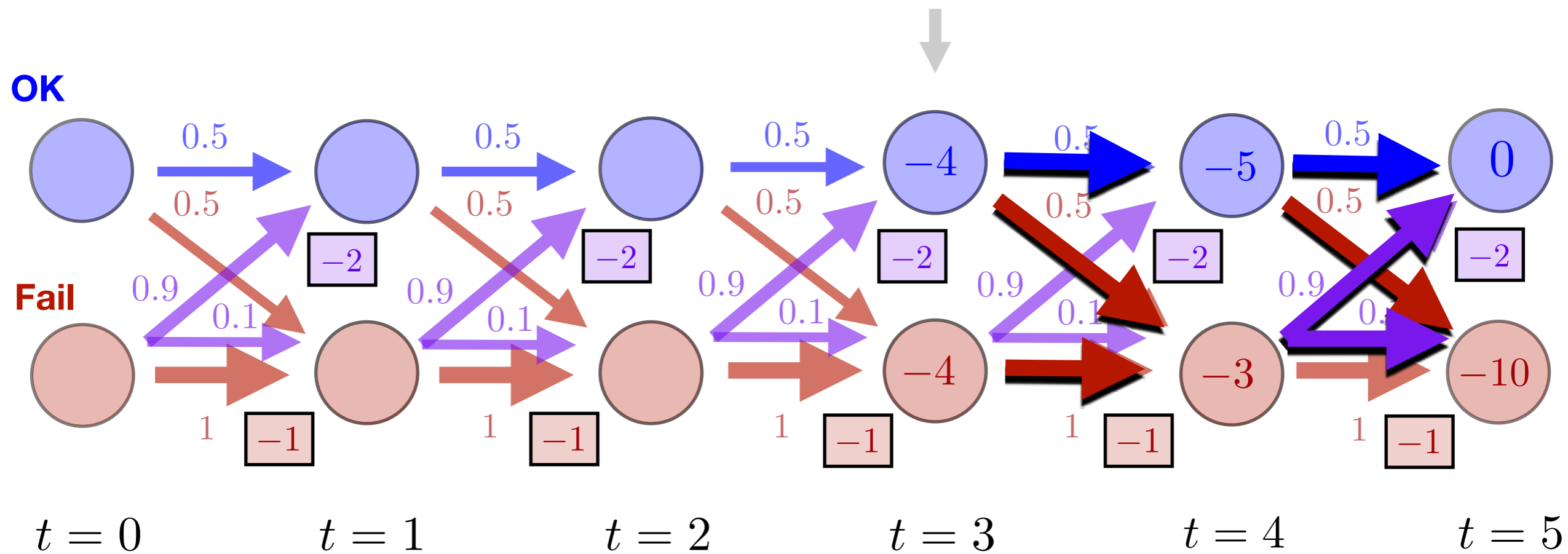
From State 2

action 1

$$-6.8 = \text{OK}(-5) \times 0.9 + \text{Fail}(-3) \times 0.1 + \text{OK}(-2)$$

action 2

$$-4 = \text{Fail}(-3) \times 1 + \text{Fail}(-1)$$



From State 1 max

action 1

$$-4 = -5 \times 0.5 + -3 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

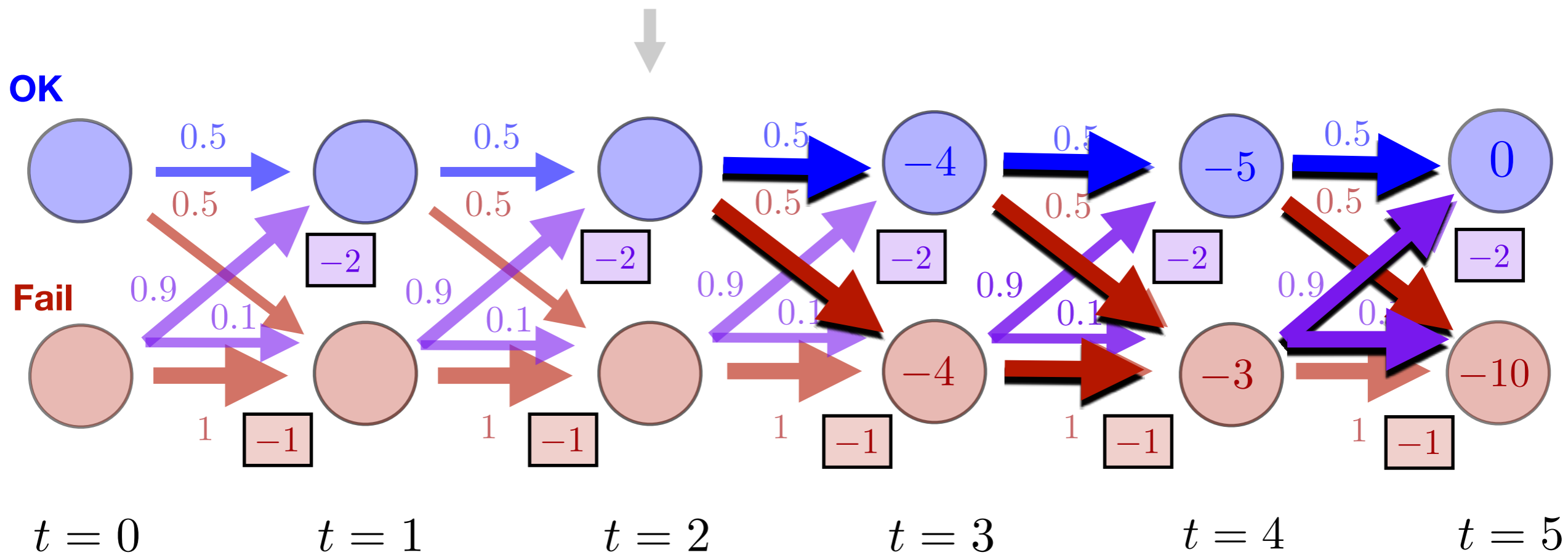
action 1

$$-6.8 = -5 \times 0.9 + -3 \times 0.1 + -2$$

max

action 2

$$-4 = -3 \times 1 + -1$$



From State 1

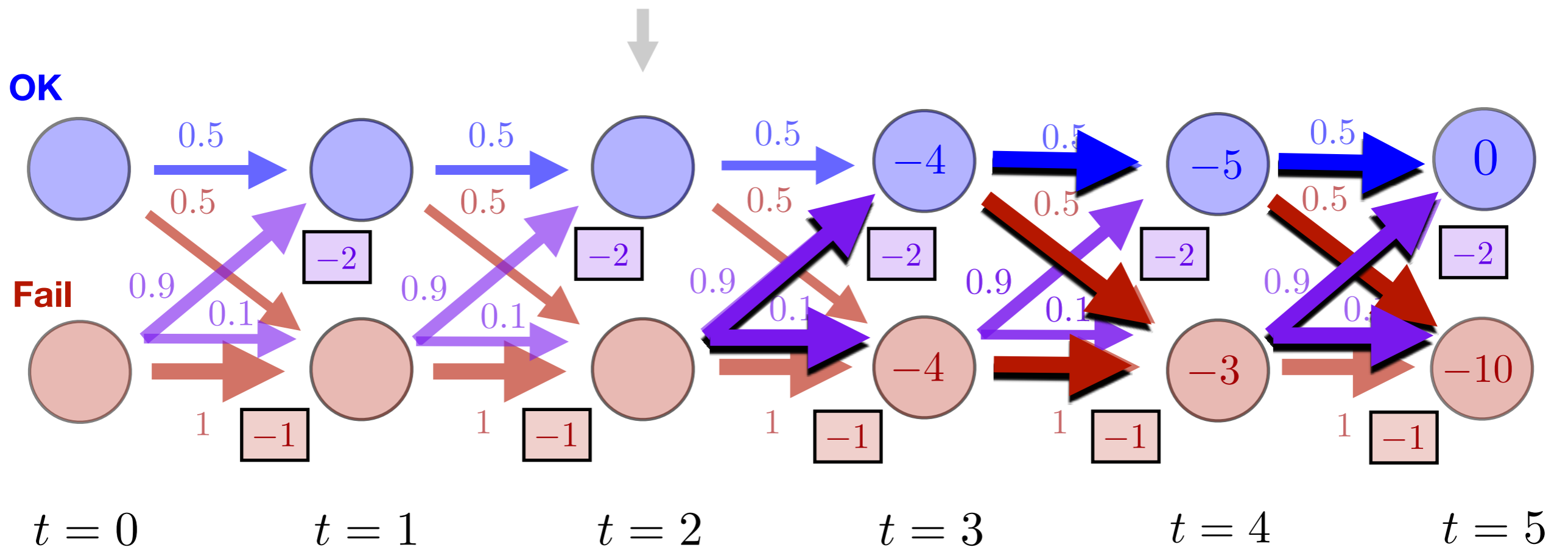
action 1

$$-4 = -4 \times 0.5 + -4 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

action 2



From State 1

action 1

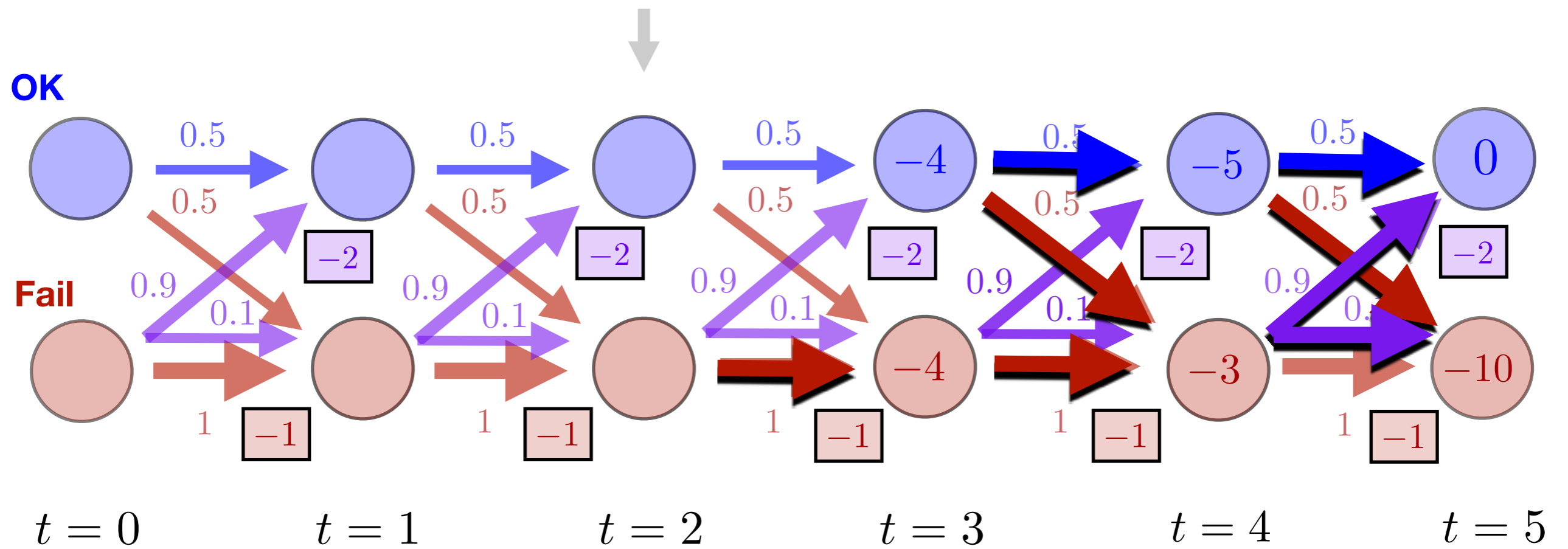
$$-4 = \text{blue circle } -4 \times 0.5 + \text{red circle } -4 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

$$-6 = \text{blue circle } -4 \times 0.9 + \text{red circle } -4 \times 0.1 + \text{purple box } -2$$

action 2



From State 1

action 1

$$-4 = \text{OK}(-4) \times 0.5 + \text{Fail}(-4) \times 0.5$$

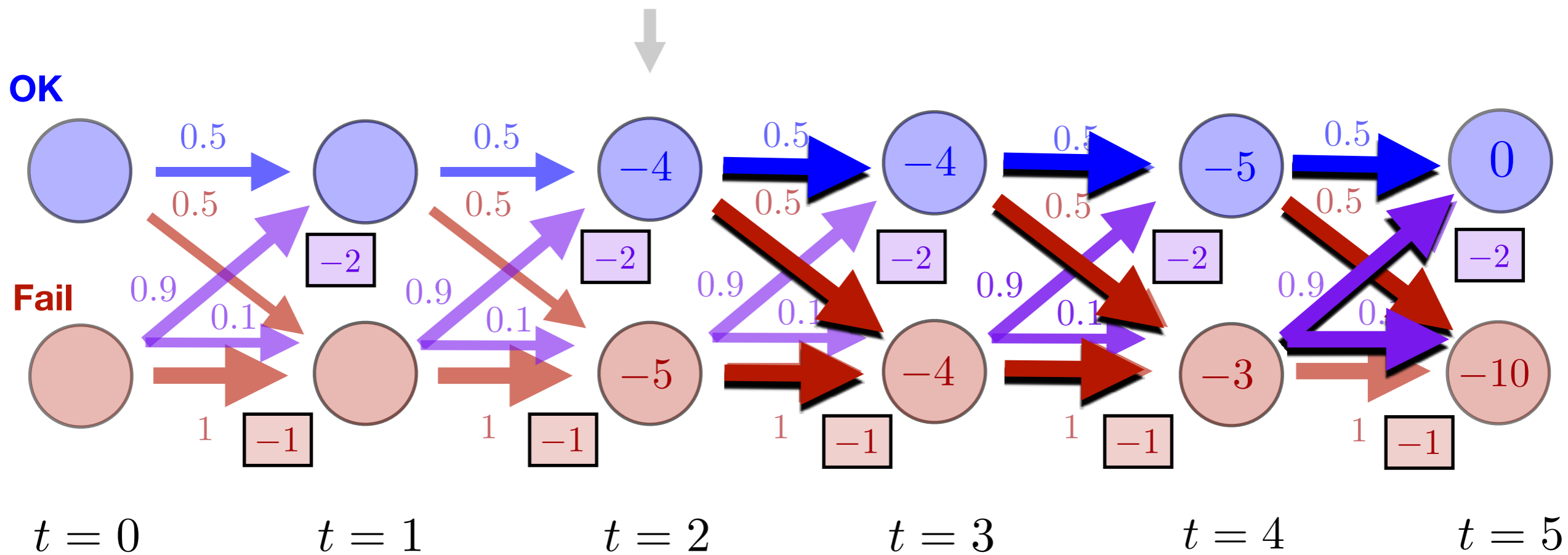
From State 2

action 1

$$-6 = \text{OK}(-4) \times 0.9 + \text{Fail}(-4) \times 0.1 + \text{Box}(-2)$$

action 2

$$-5 = \text{Fail}(-4) \times 1 + \text{Box}(-1)$$



From State 1

action 1

$$-4 = \max(-4 \times 0.5 + -4 \times 0.5)$$

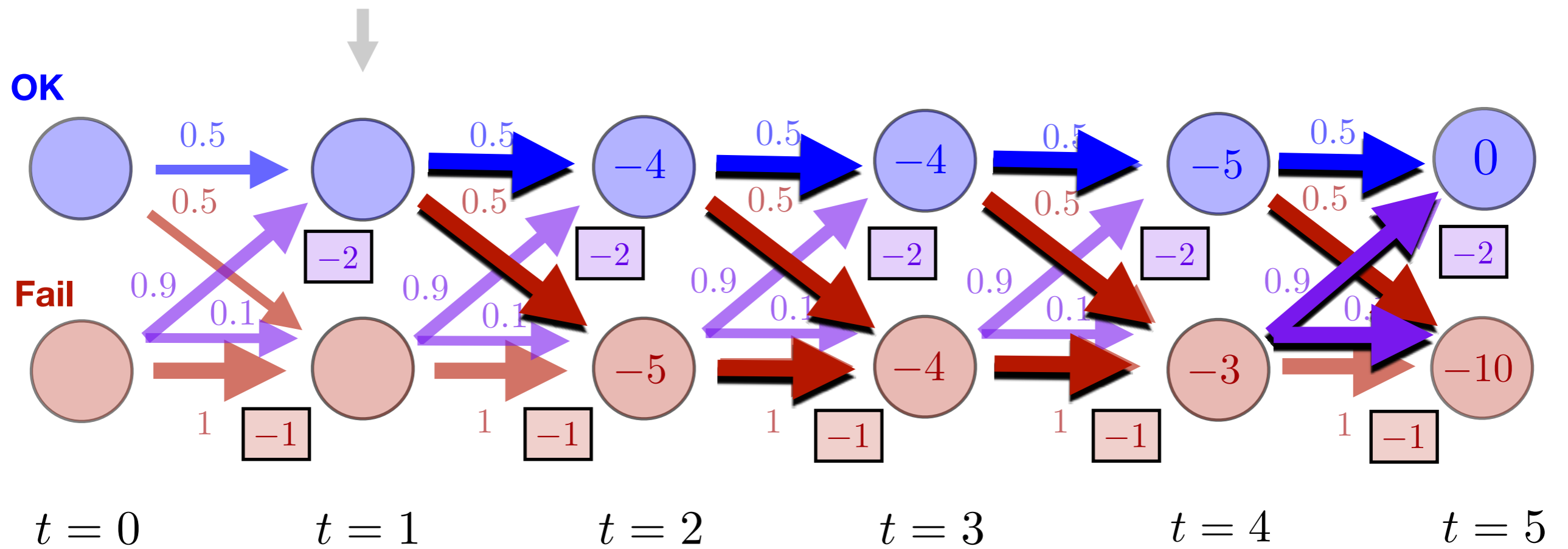
From State 2

action 1

$$-6 = -4 \times 0.9 + -4 \times 0.1 + \max(-2)$$

action 2

$$-5 = -4 \times 1 + -1$$



From State 1

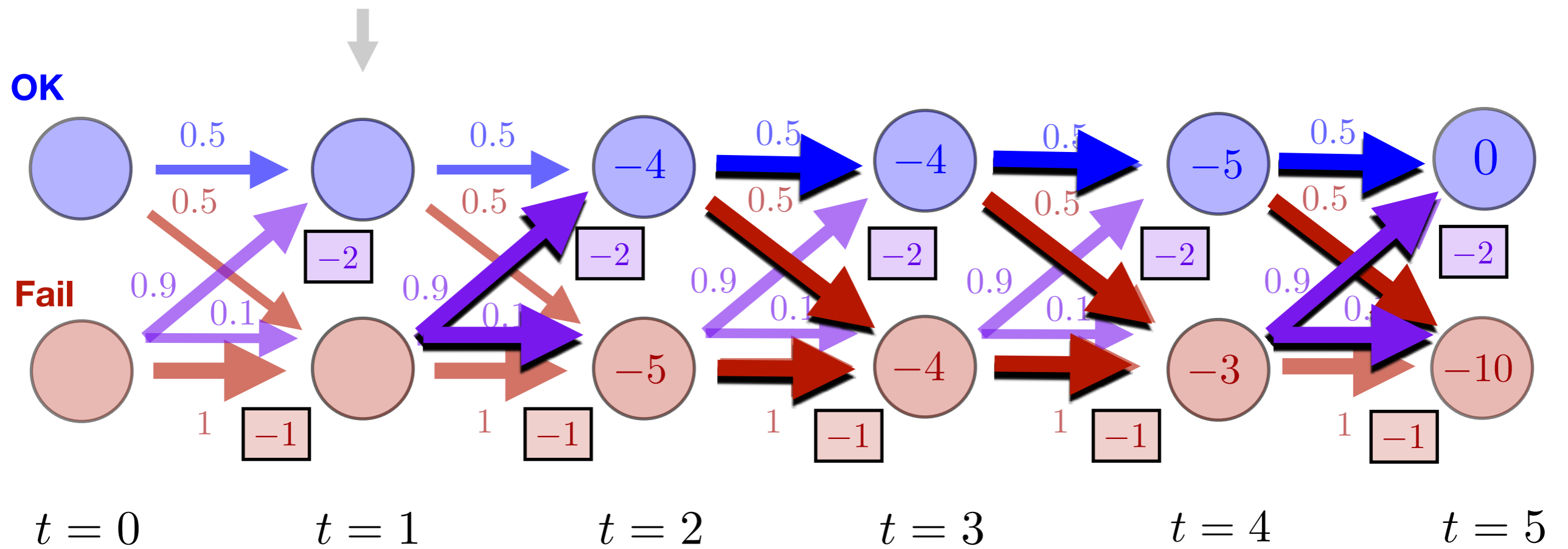
action 1

$$-4.5 = -4 \times 0.5 + -5 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

action 2



From State 1

action 1

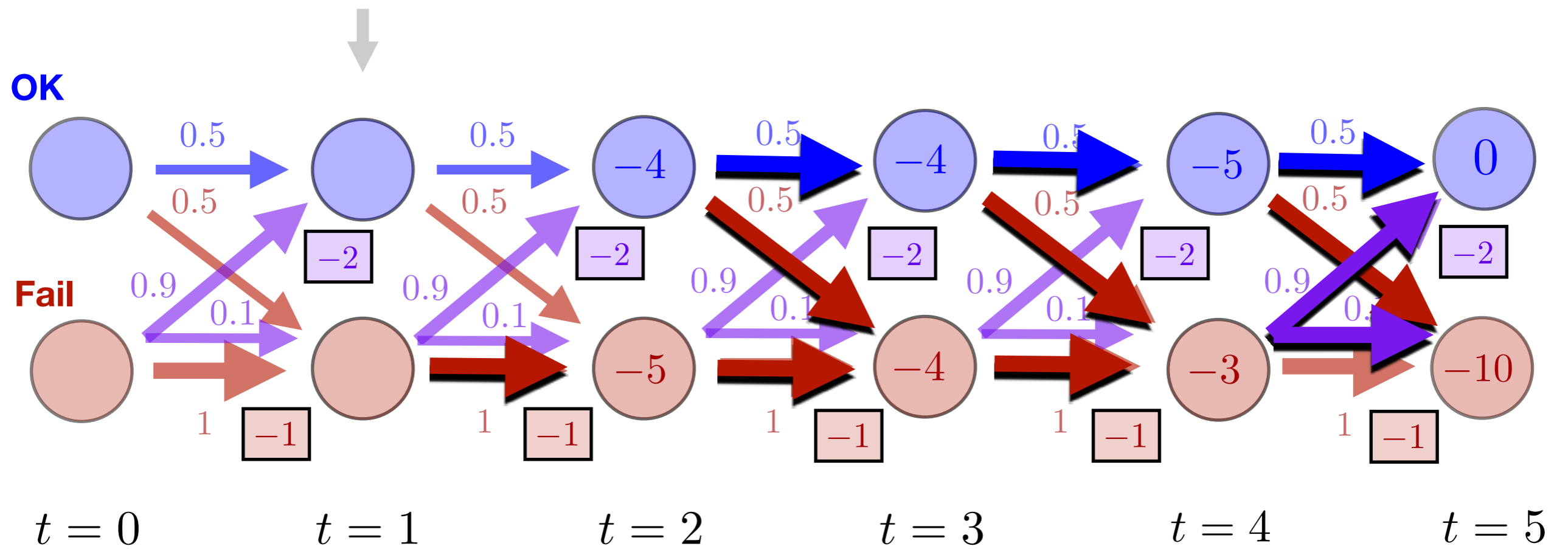
$$-4.5 = -4 \times 0.5 + -5 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

$$-6.1 = -4 \times 0.9 + -5 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2



From State 1

action 1

$$-4.5 = -4 \times 0.5 + -5 \times 0.5$$

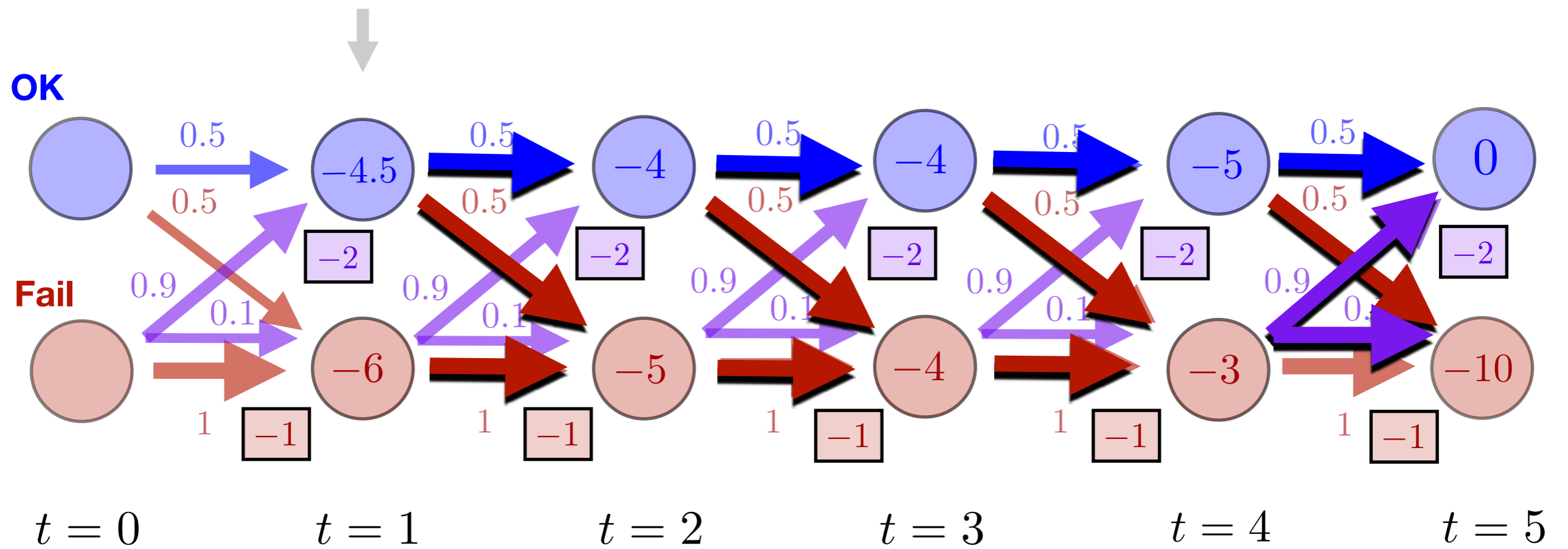
From State 2

action 1

$$-6.1 = -4 \times 0.9 + -5 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2

$$-6 = -5 \times 1 + -1$$



From State 1

action 1

$$-4.5 = -4 \times 0.5 + -5 \times 0.5$$

max

From State 2

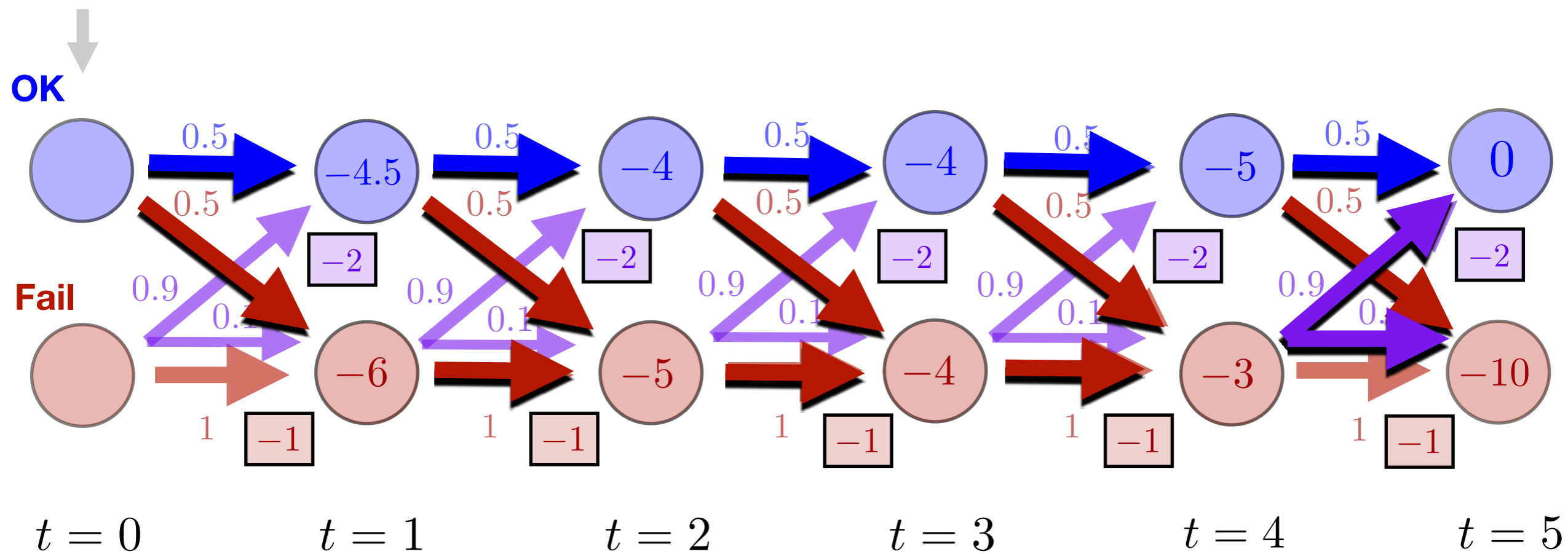
action 1

$$-6.1 = -4 \times 0.9 + -5 \times 0.1 + -2$$

max

action 2

$$-6 = -5 \times 1 + -1$$



From State 1

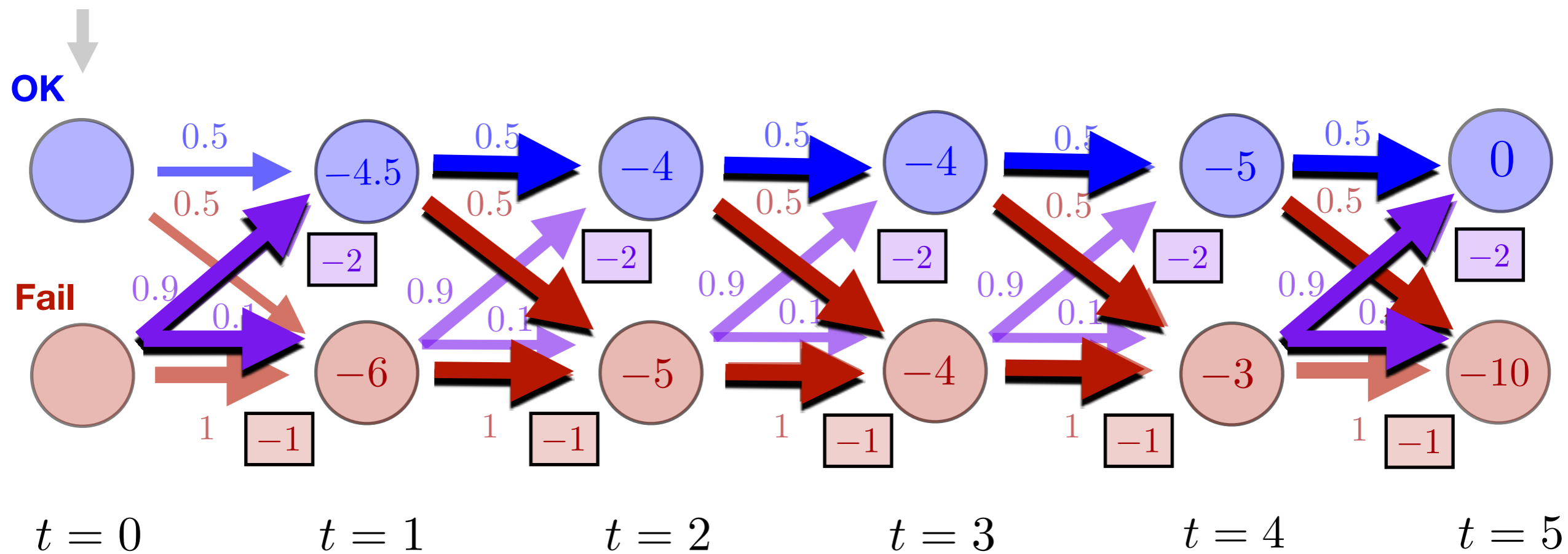
action 1

$$-5.3 = -4.5 \times 0.5 + -6 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

action 2



From State 1

action 1

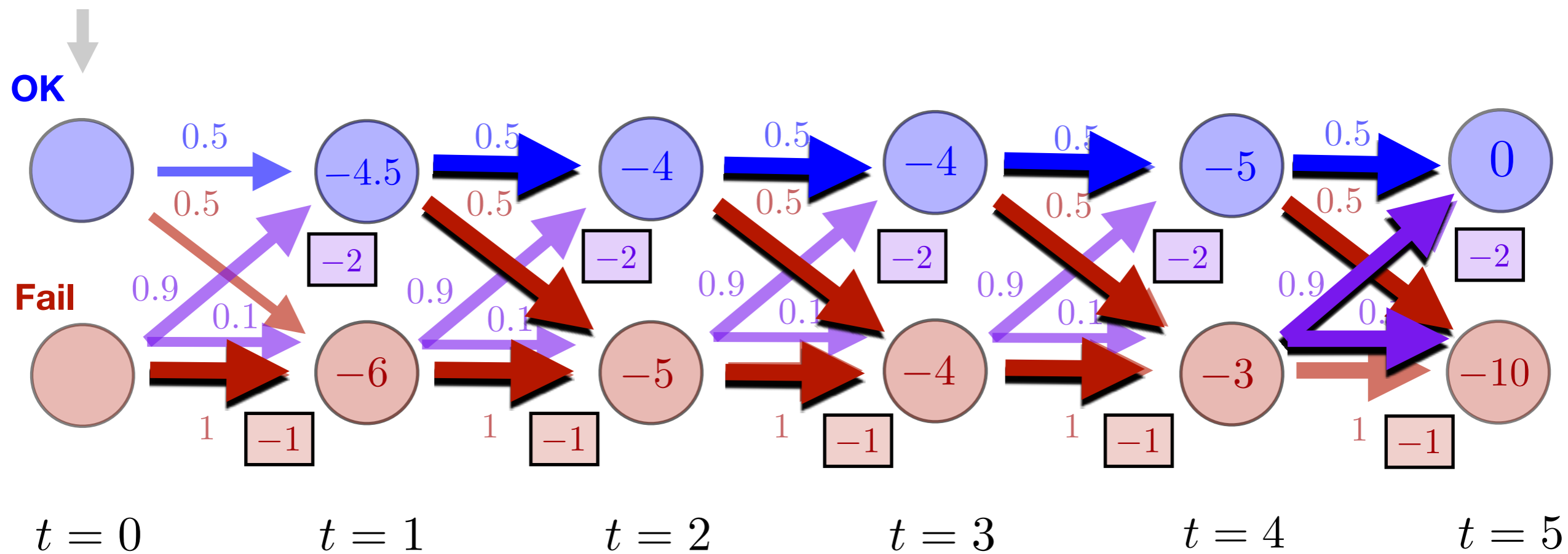
$$-5.3 = -4.5 \times 0.5 + -6 \times 0.5$$

From State 2

action 1

$$-6.7 = -4.5 \times 0.9 + -6 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2



From State 1

action 1

$$-5.3 = -4.5 \times 0.5 + -6 \times 0.5$$

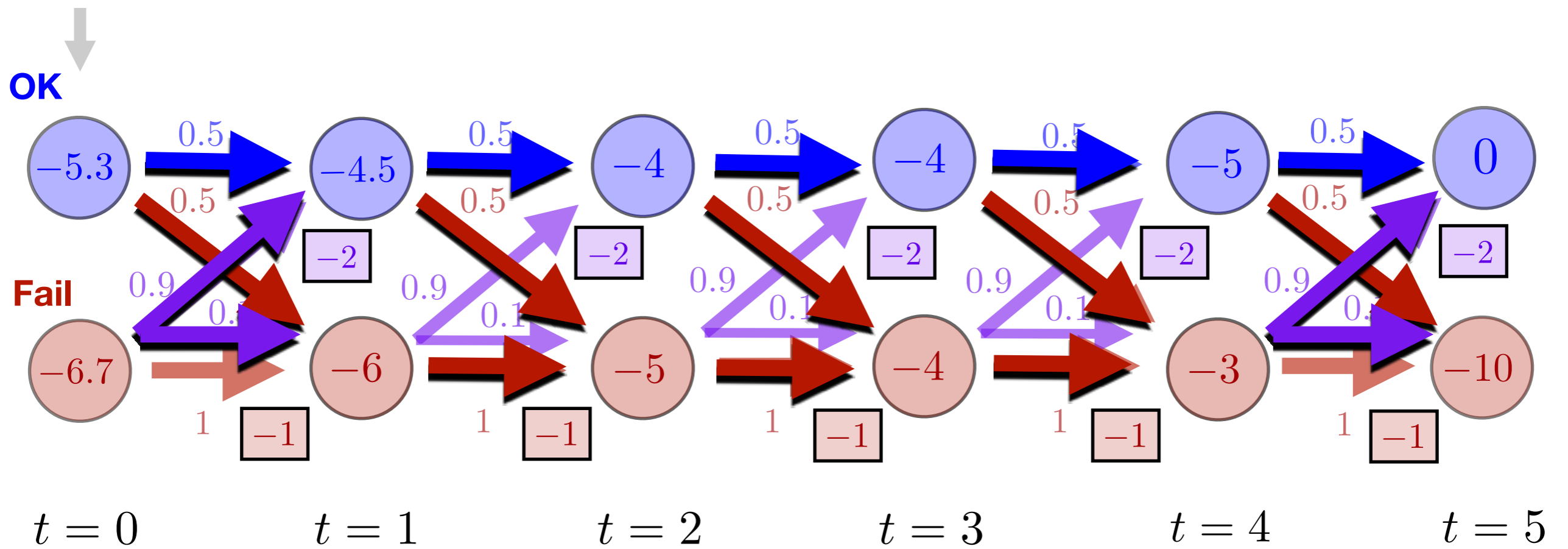
From State 2

action 1

$$-6.7 = -4.5 \times 0.9 + -6 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2

$$-7 = -6 \times 1 + -1$$



From State 1

action 1

$$-5.3 = -4.5 \times 0.5 + -6 \times 0.5$$

max

From State 2

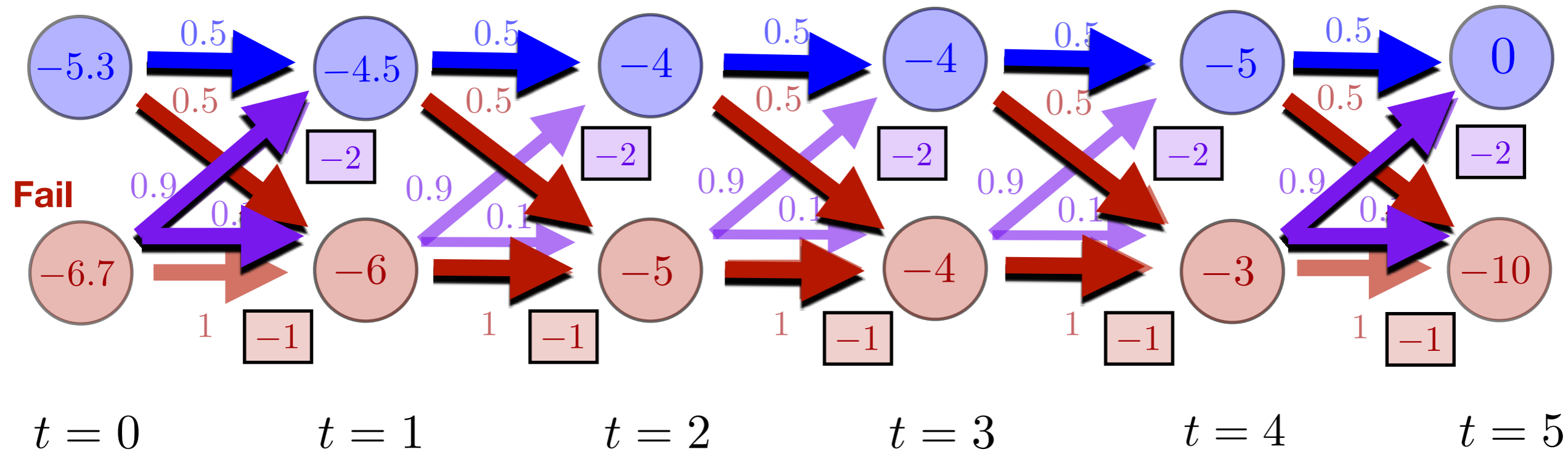
action 1

$$-6.7 = -4.5 \times 0.9 + -6 \times 0.1 + -2$$

action 2

$$-7 = -6 \times 1 + -1$$

OK



Action-Value

from state s , action a

$$q_{sa}(k-1) = \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

“q-value”
general
form

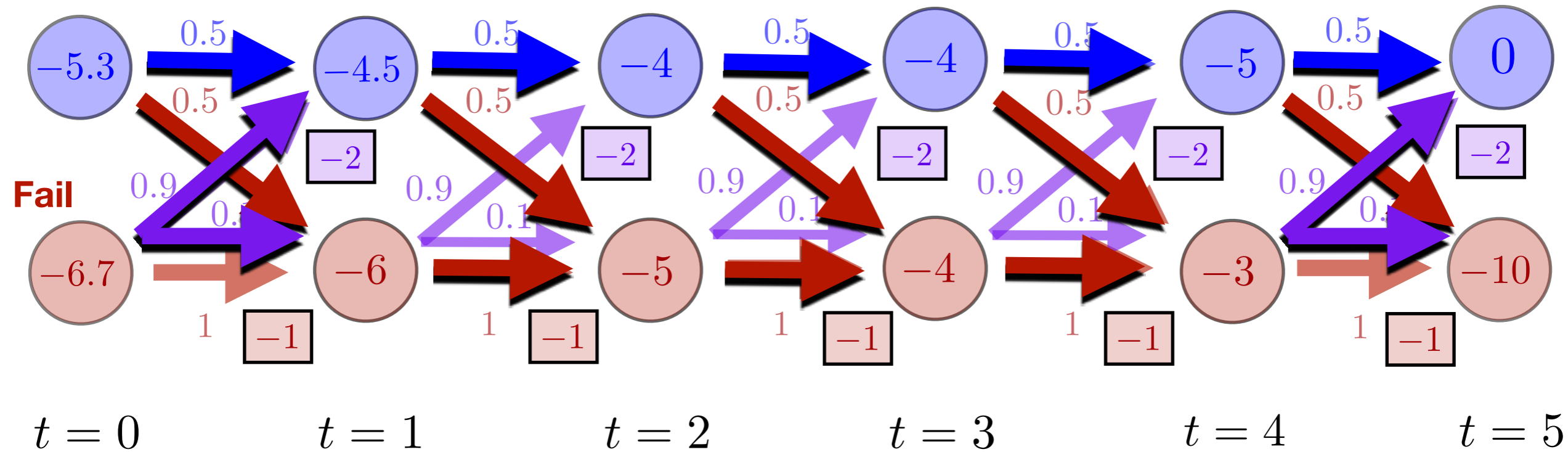
From State 2

action 1

$$-6.7 = -4.5 \times 0.9 + -6 \times 0.1 + -2$$

example

OK



Action-Value

from state s , action a

$$q_{sa}(k-1) = \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

“q-value”
general
form

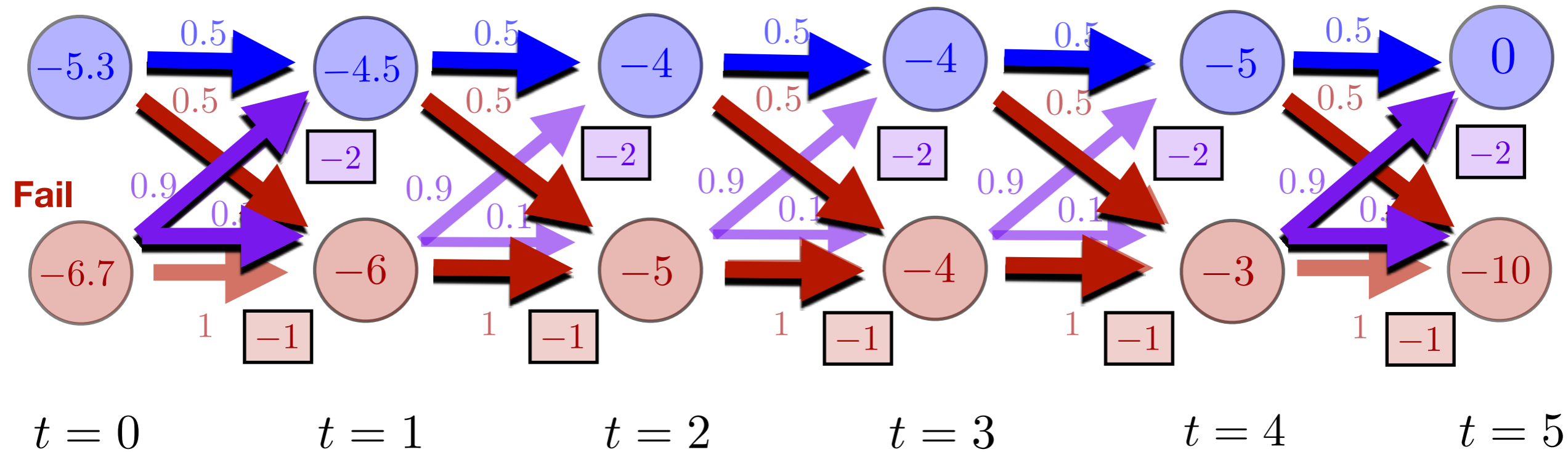
State-Value

for each state s

$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} q_{sa}(k-1)$$

“Reward-to-go”

OK



Action-Value

from state s , action a

$$q_{sa}(k-1) = \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

“q-value”
general
form

State-Value

for each state s

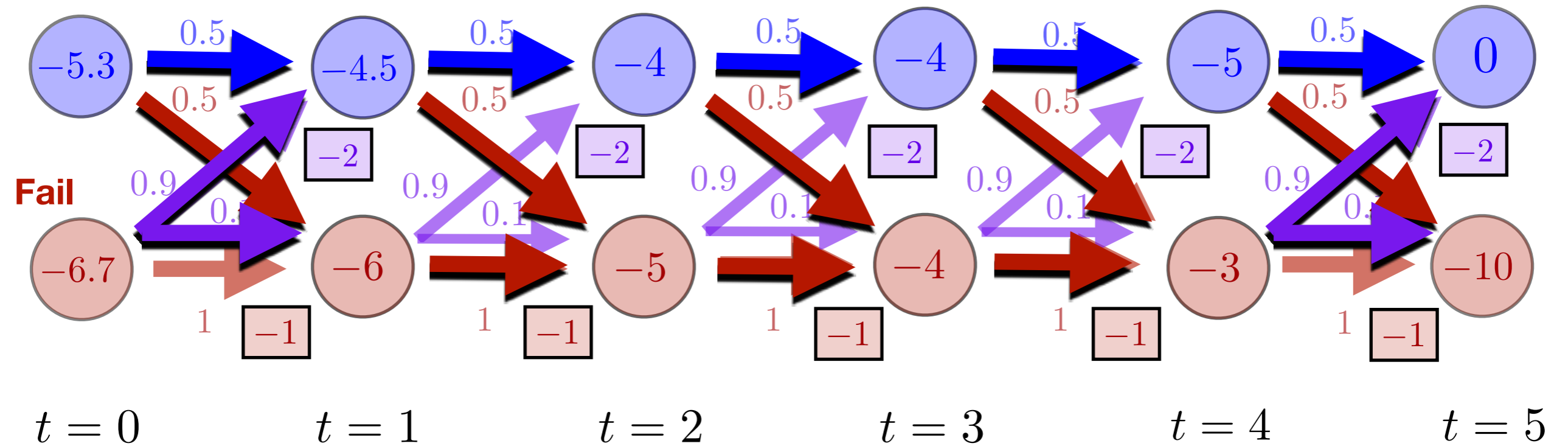
$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} q_{sa}(k-1)$$

“Reward-to-go”

Bellman Equation
Dynamic Programming

$$= \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

OK



State-Value Meaning

from state s

$v_s(k) =$ *expected reward till the end of the time horizon if you start in state s at time k and use optimal policy*

State-Value

for each state s

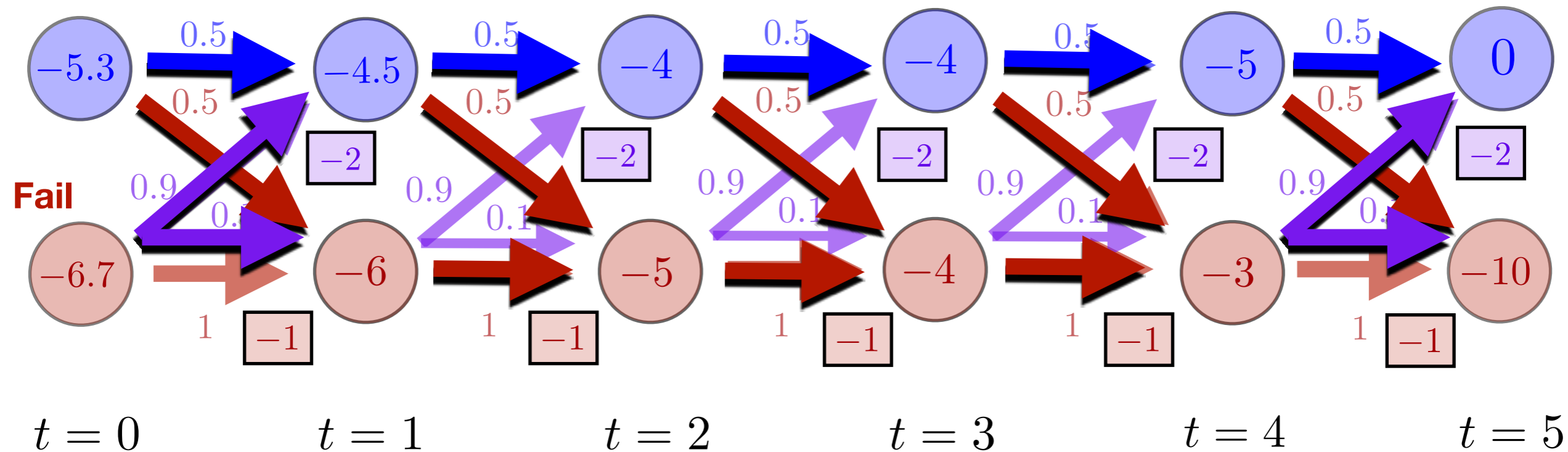
$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} q_{sa}(k-1)$$

“Reward-to-go”

Bellman Equation
Dynamic Programming

$$= \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

OK



State-Value Meaning

from state s

$v_s(0) =$ expected reward if you start in state s (at time 0) and use the optimal policy

State-Value

for each state s

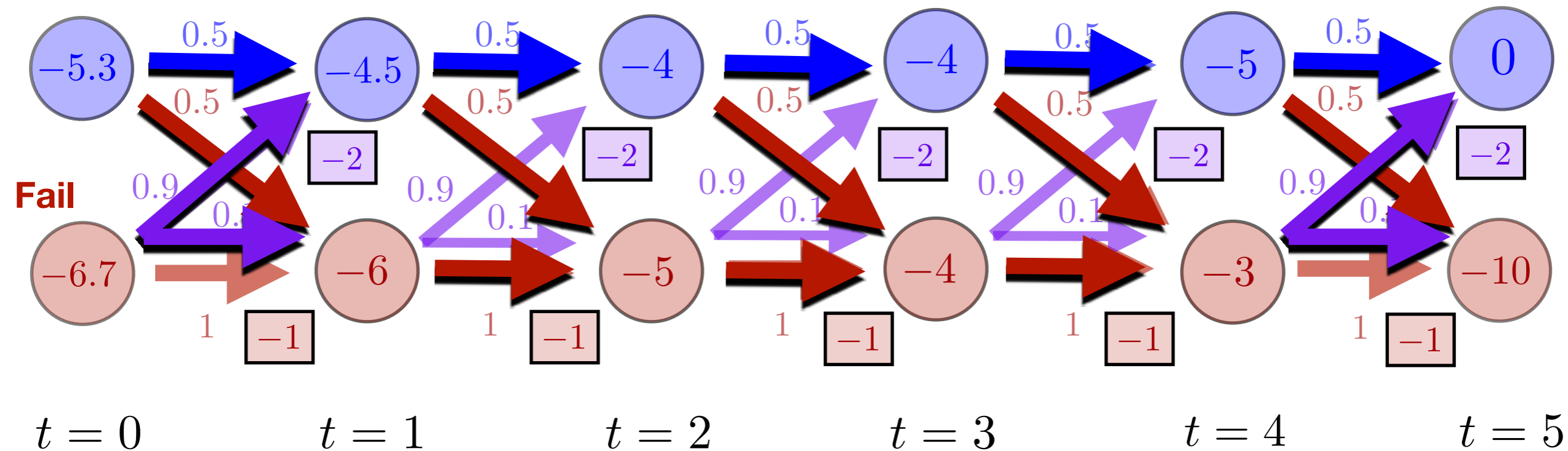
$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} q_{sa}(k-1)$$

“Reward-to-go”

Bellman Equation
Dynamic Programming

$$= \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

OK



Total Reward

(Finite Horizon)

$$R = \sum_s p_s(0) v_s(0)$$

State-Value

for each state s

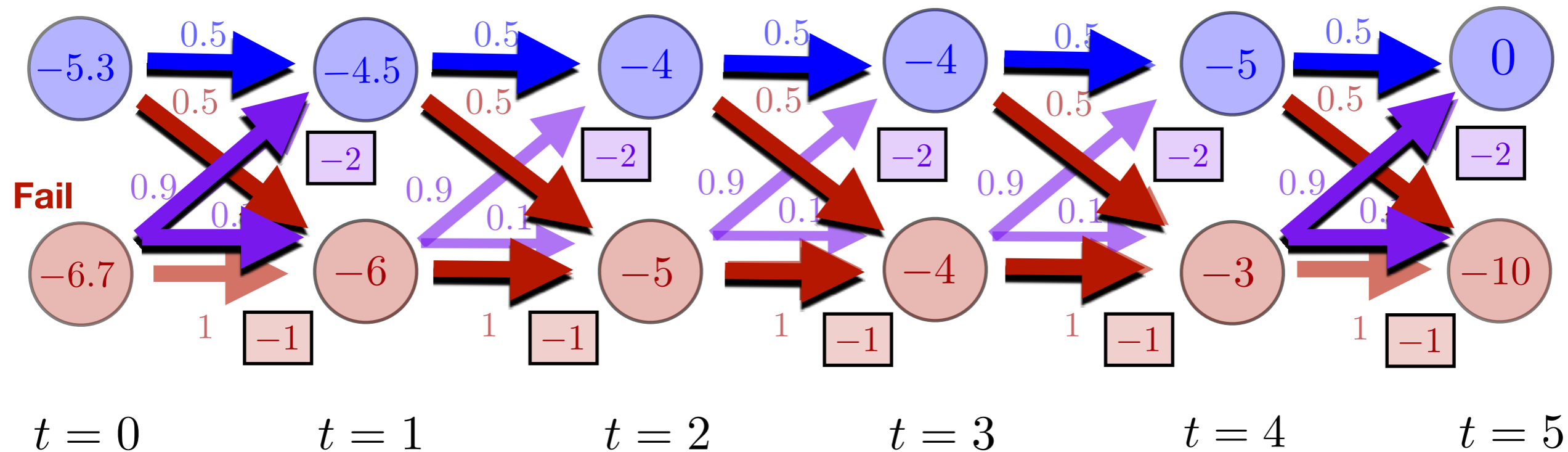
$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} q_{sa}(k-1)$$

“Reward-to-go”

Bellman Equation
Dynamic Programming

$$= \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

OK



Total Reward

(Finite Horizon)

$$R = \sum_s p_s(0) \sum_{k=0}^{k=K} \sum_{s'} r_{s'a} p_{s'a}(k)$$

State-Value

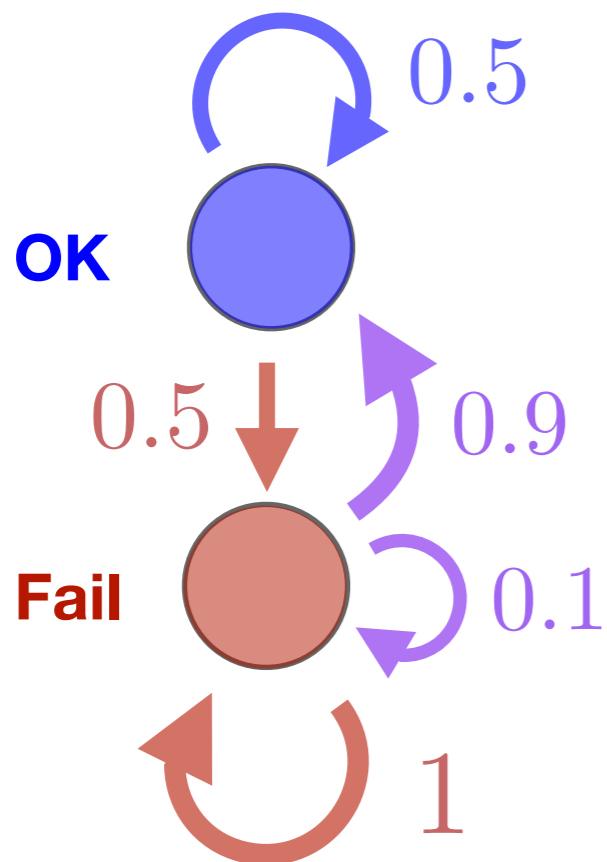
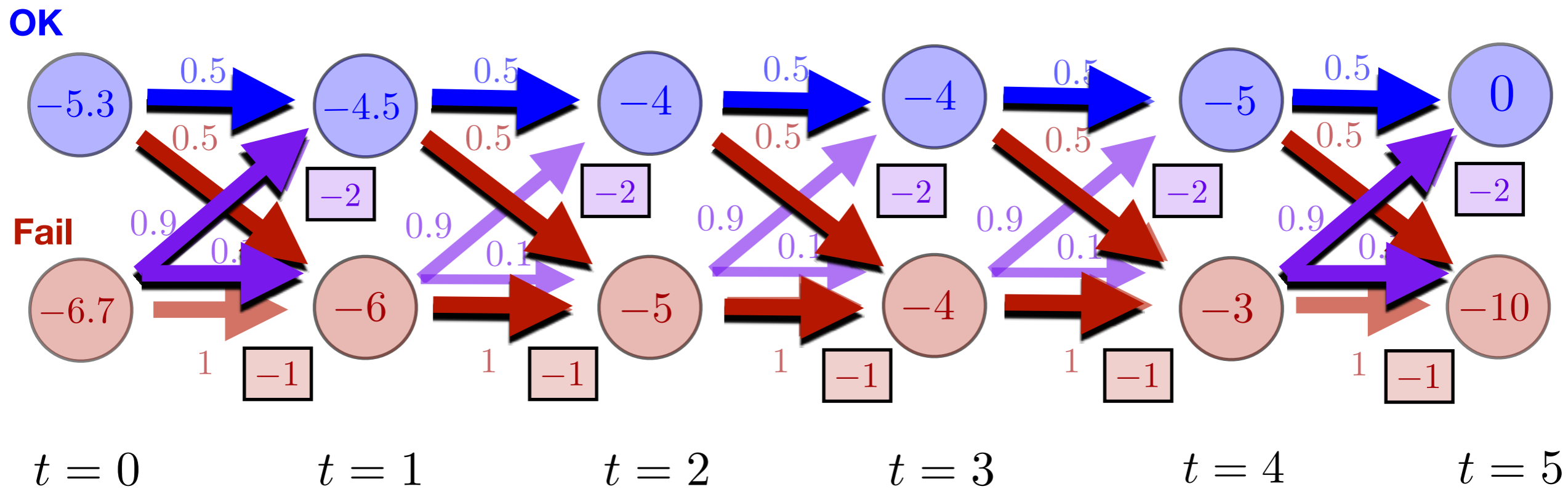
for each state s

$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} q_{sa}(k-1)$$

“Reward-to-go”

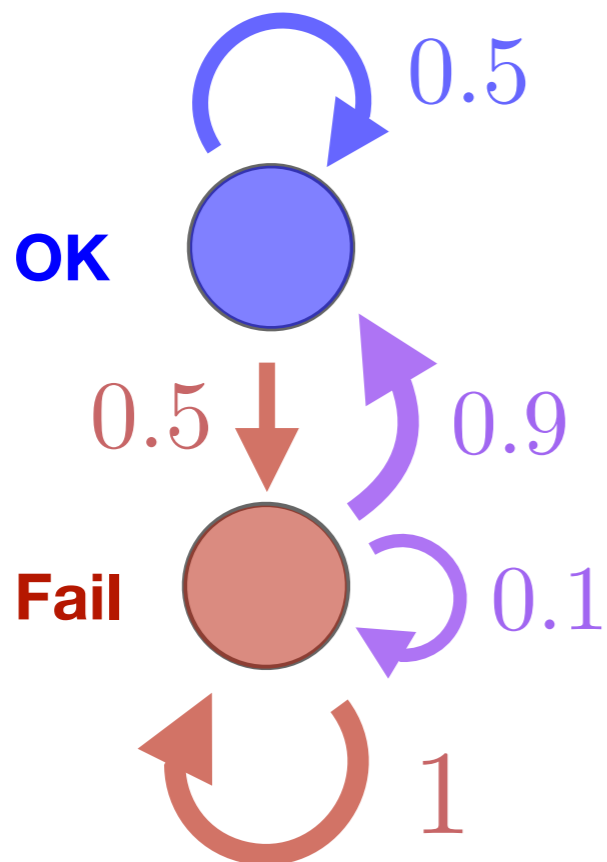
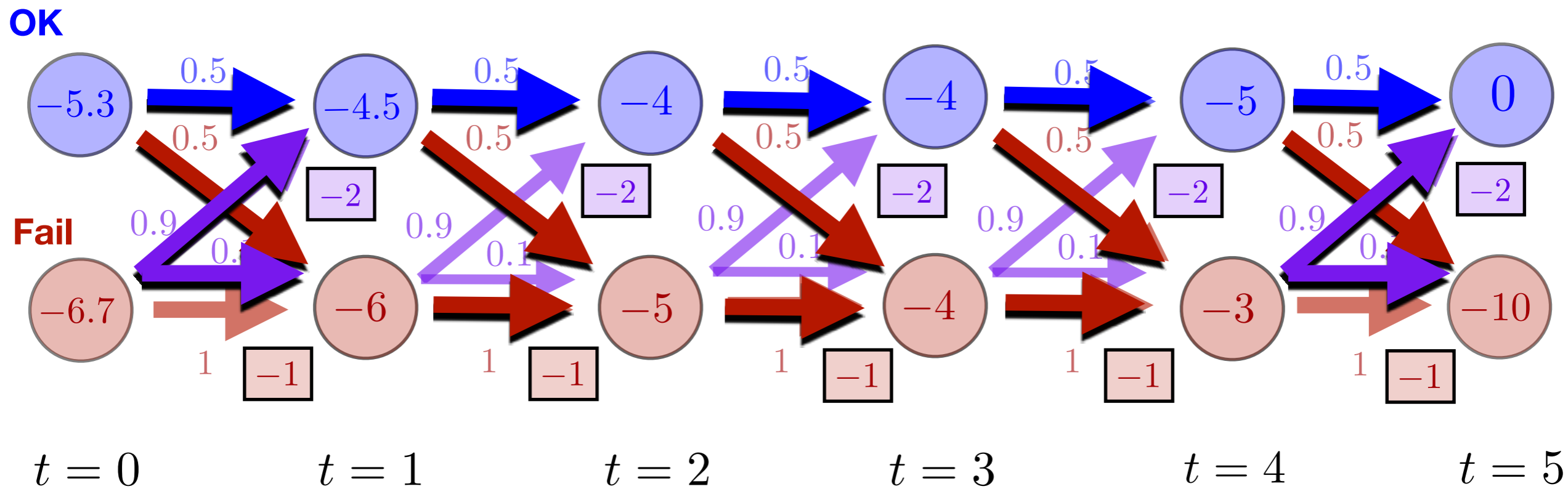
Bellman Equation
Dynamic Programming

$$= \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$



Bellman Equation

$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

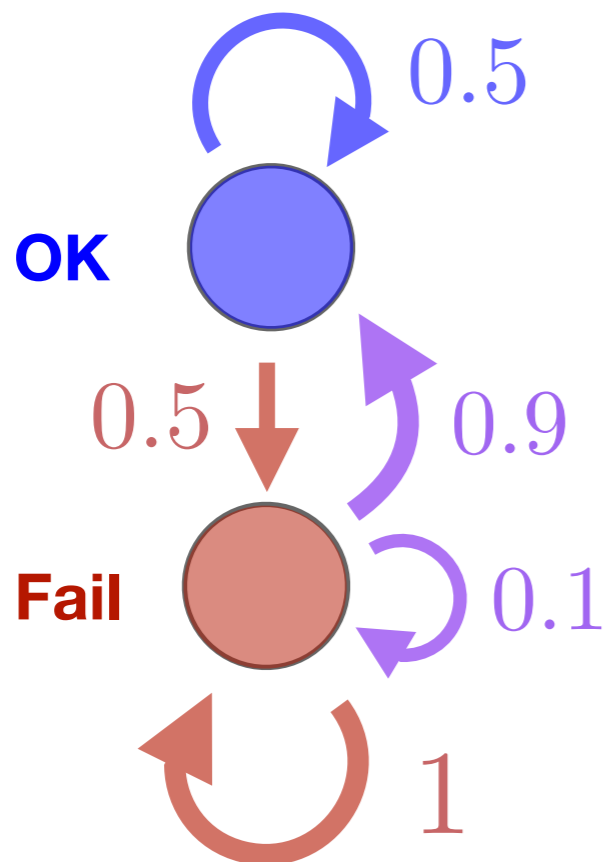
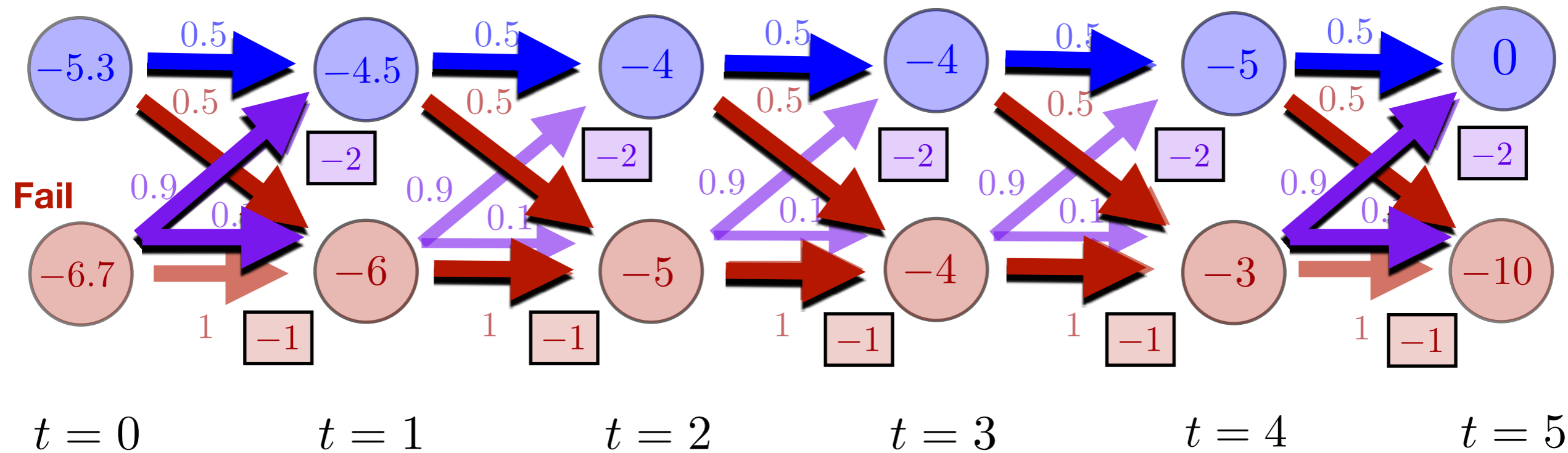


Bellman Equation

$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

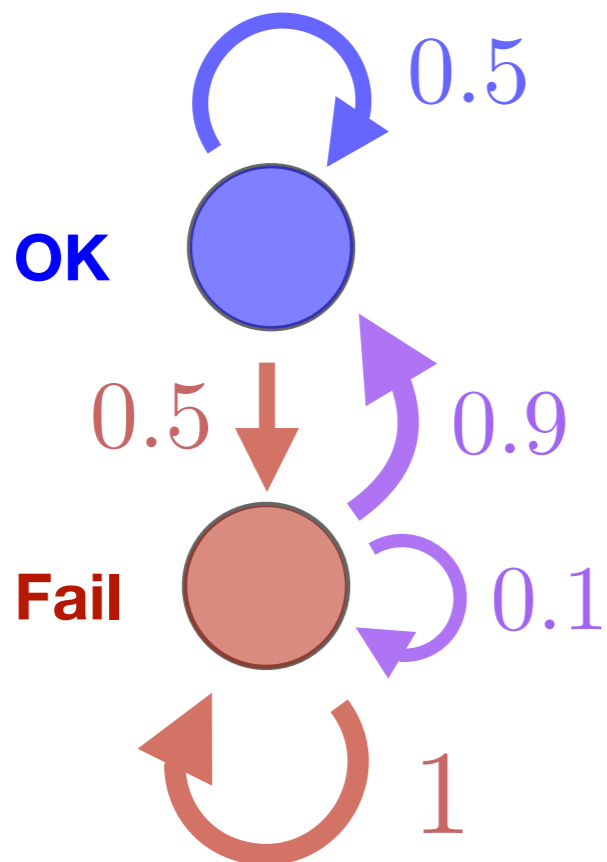
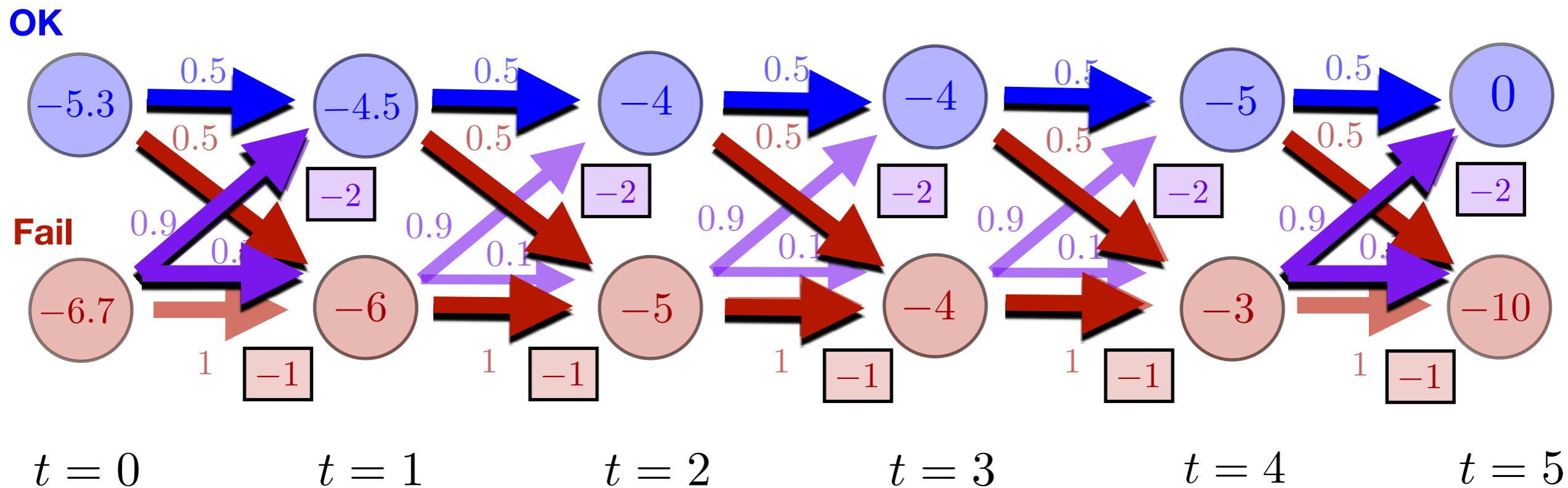
*iterative equation...
value doesn't necessarily converge...*

OK



Discounted Bellman Equation $\gamma \in [0, 1)$

$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} \gamma v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$



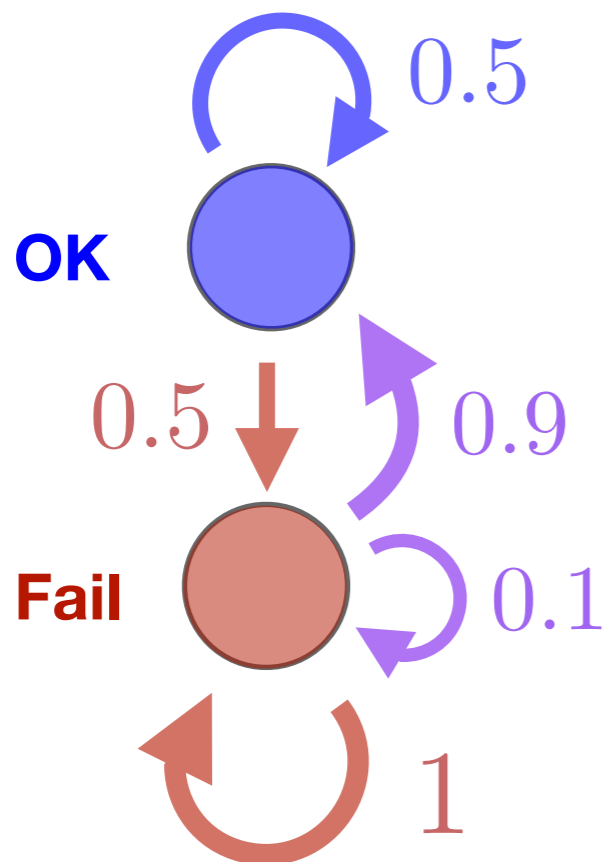
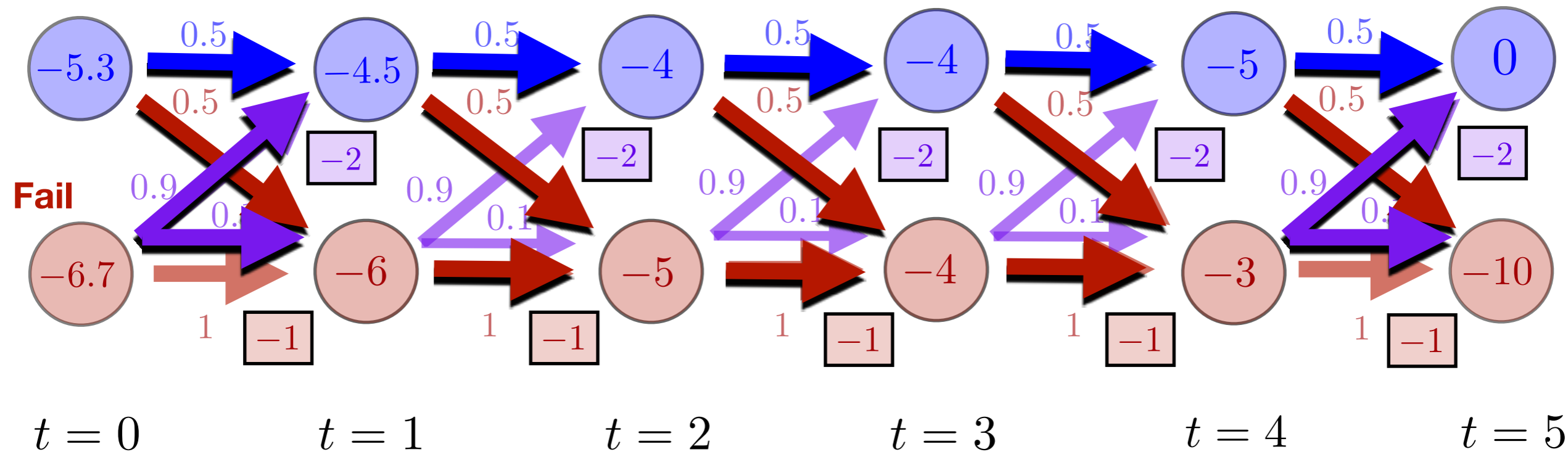
Discounted Bellman Equation $\gamma \in [0, 1)$

$$v_s(k-1) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} \gamma v_{s'}(k) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}(k)$$

if $0 \leq \gamma < 1$ we can always find $v_s(\infty)$ such that

$$v_s(\infty) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} \gamma v_{s'}(\infty) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}$$

OK

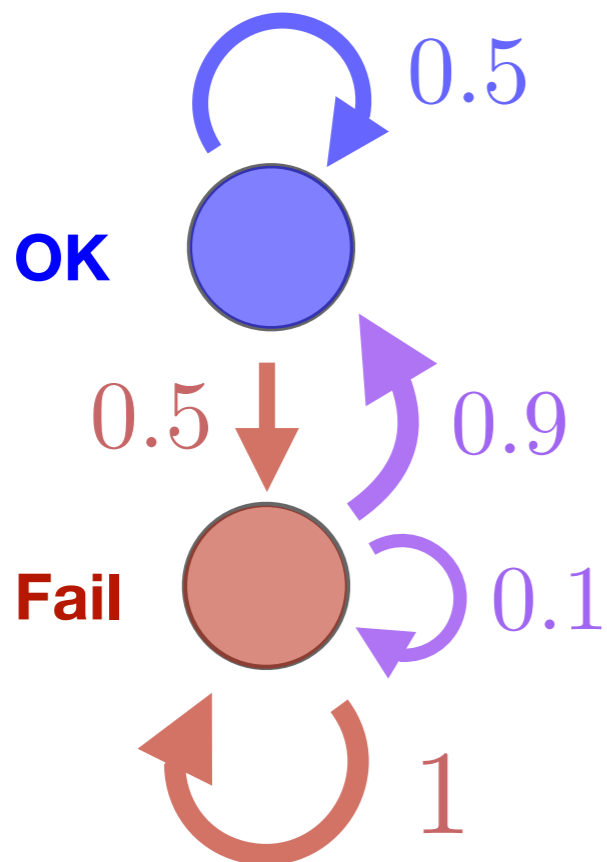
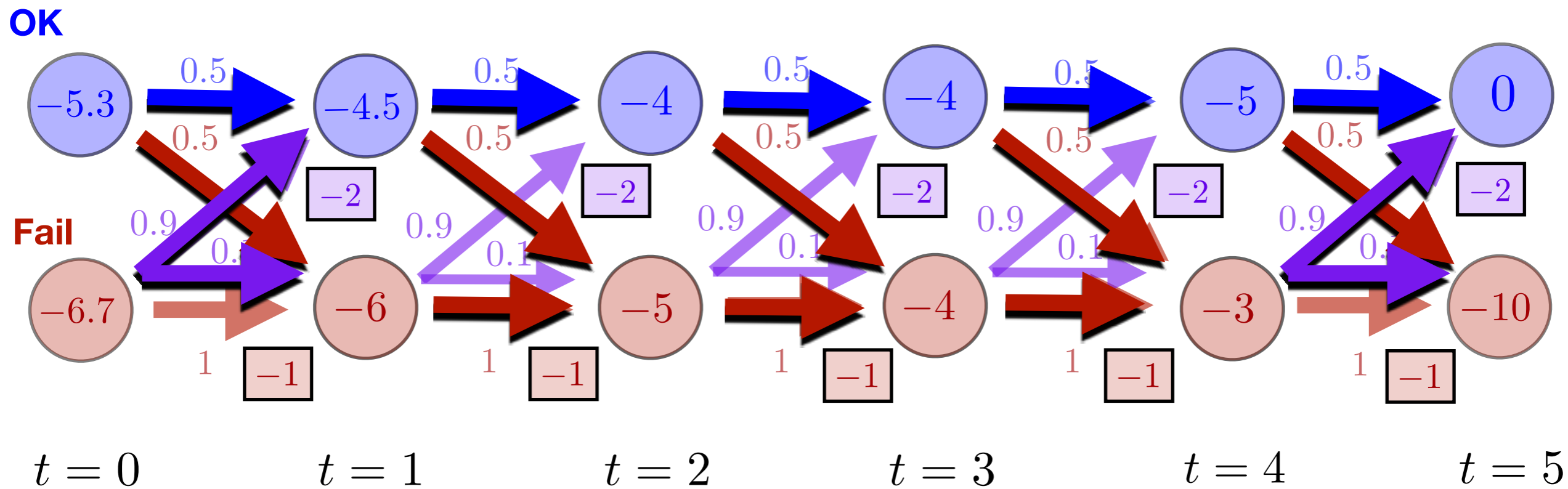


Discounted Bellman Equation $\gamma \in [0, 1)$

$$v_s(\infty) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} \gamma v_{s'}(\infty) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}$$

Discounted State-Value Meaning

$$v_s(\infty) = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s'} \gamma^k r_{s'a} p_{s'a}(k), \quad p_s(0) = 1$$

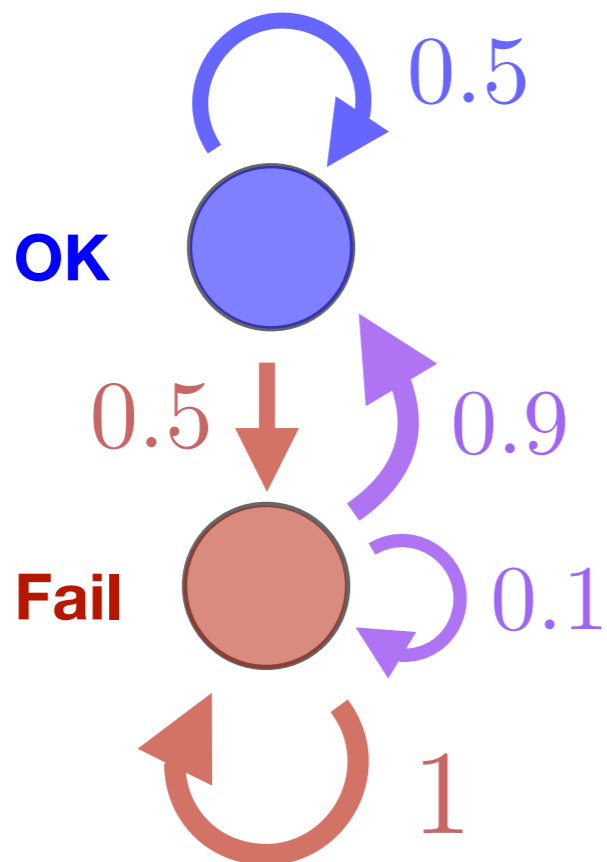
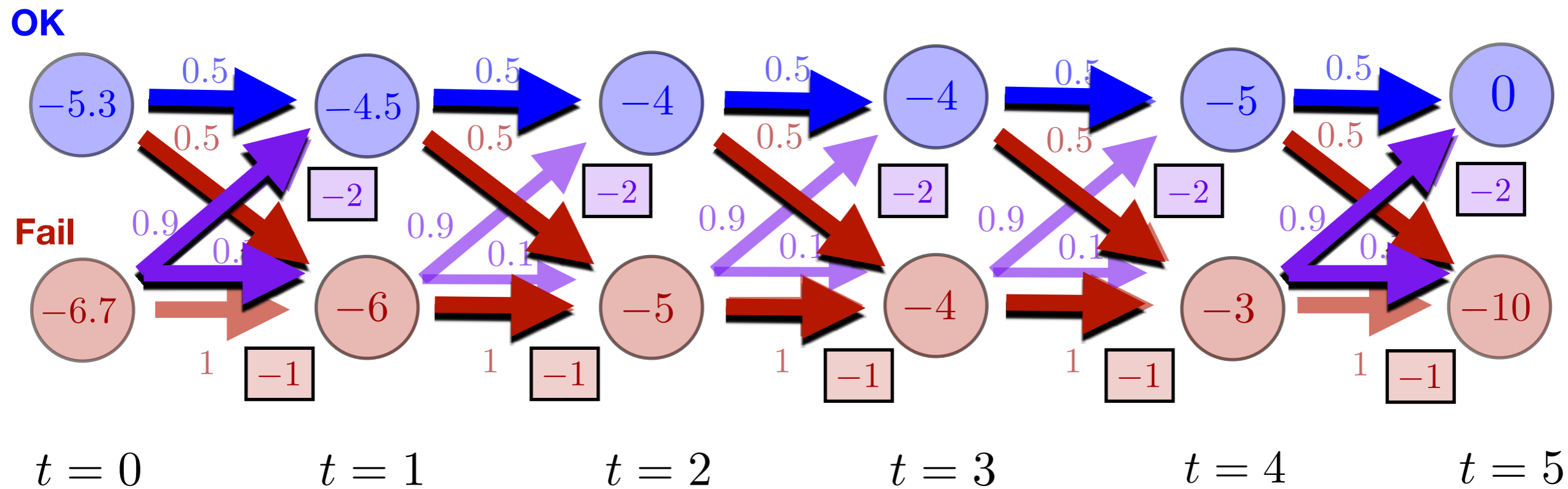


Discounted Bellman Equation $\gamma \in [0, 1)$

$$v_s(\infty) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} \gamma v_{s'}(\infty) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}$$

Discounted Reward

$$R_\gamma = \sum_s p_s(0) v_s(\infty)$$



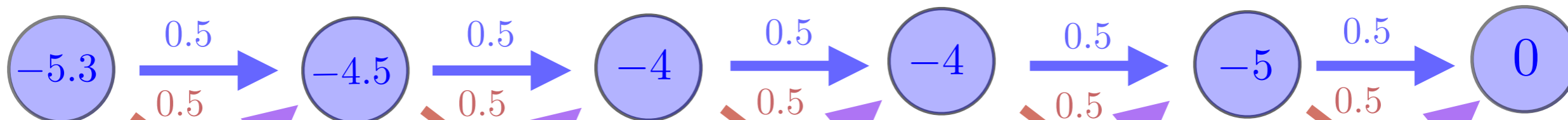
Discounted Bellman Equation $\gamma \in [0, 1)$

$$v_s(\infty) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}_s} \sum_{s'} \gamma v_{s'}(\infty) P(s'|s, a) + r_{sa}$$

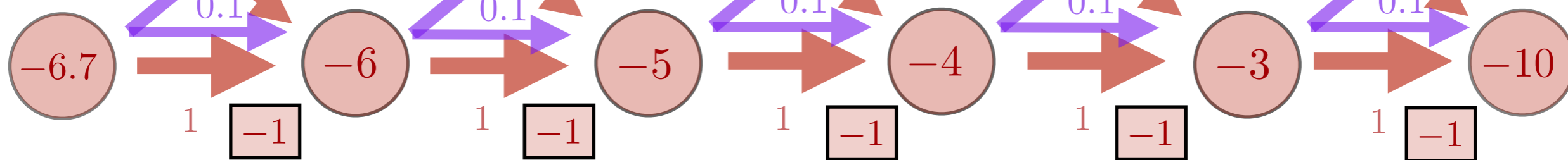
Discounted Reward

$$R_\gamma = \sum_s p_s(0) \left(\frac{1}{1-\gamma} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s'} \gamma^k r_{s'a} p_{s'a}(k) \right)$$

OK



Fail



$t = 0$

$t = 1$

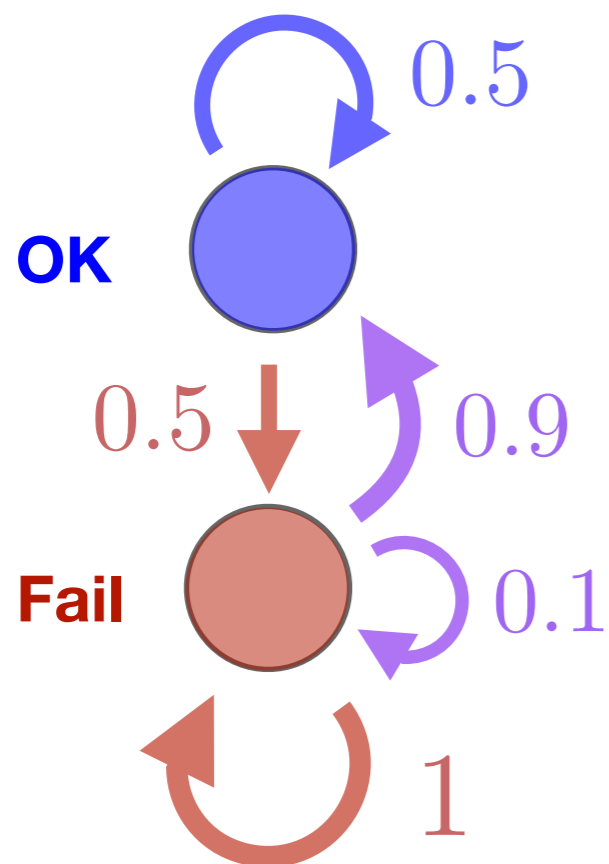
$t = 2$

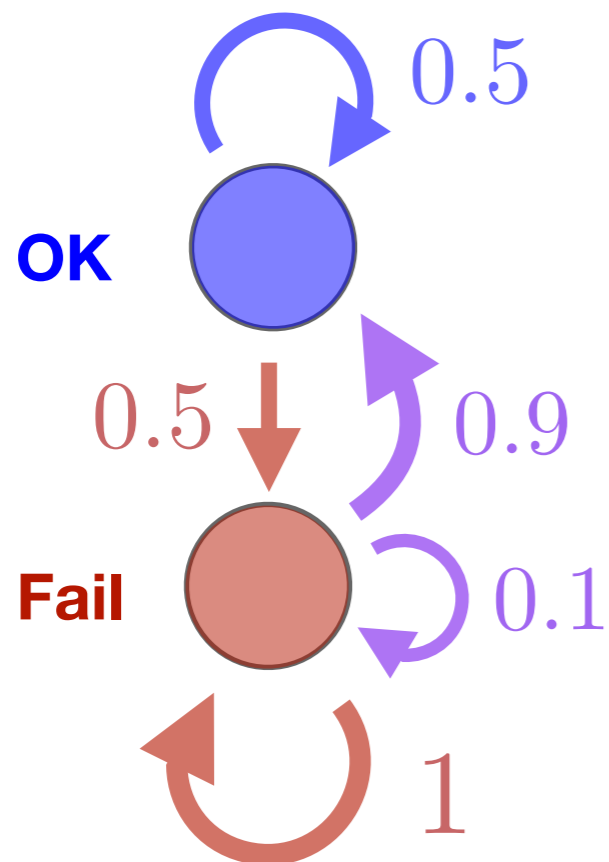
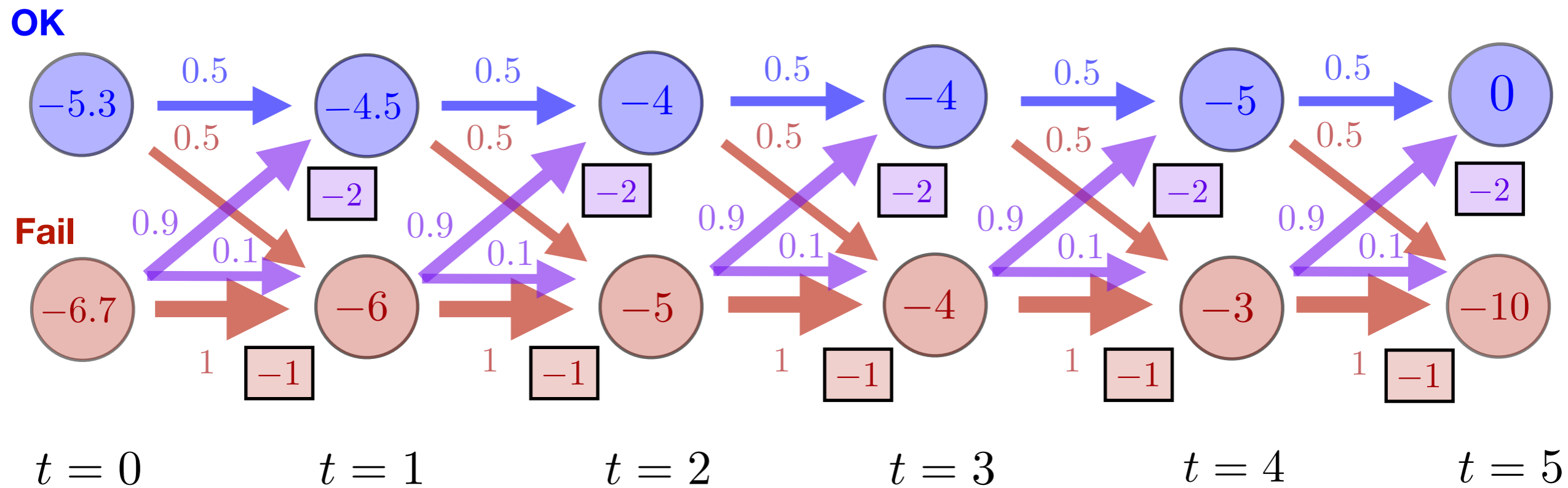
$t = 3$

$t = 4$

$t = 5$

Connection to Markov Chains

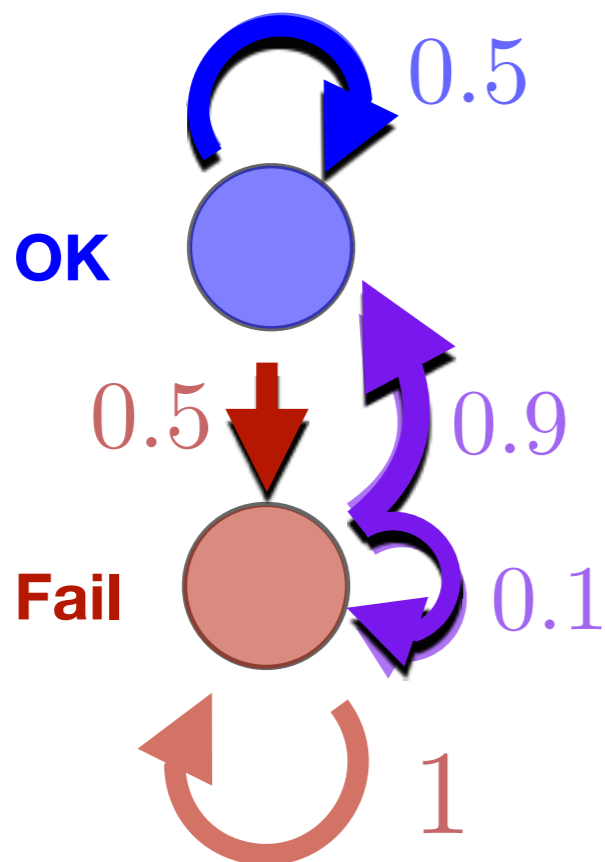
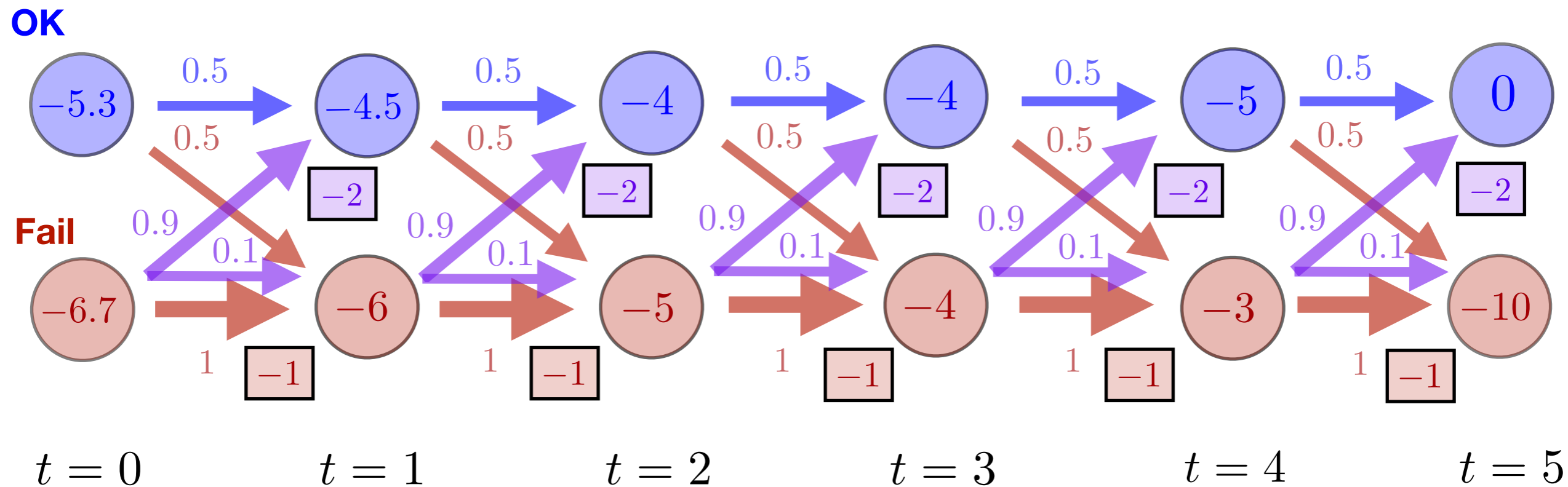




Connection to Markov Chains

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} \text{state 1} & \text{state 2} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0.5 & & 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.5 & & 0.1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} \text{action 1} & \text{action 2} \end{array} \end{array}$$

*probability
transition
kernel*



Connection to Markov Chains

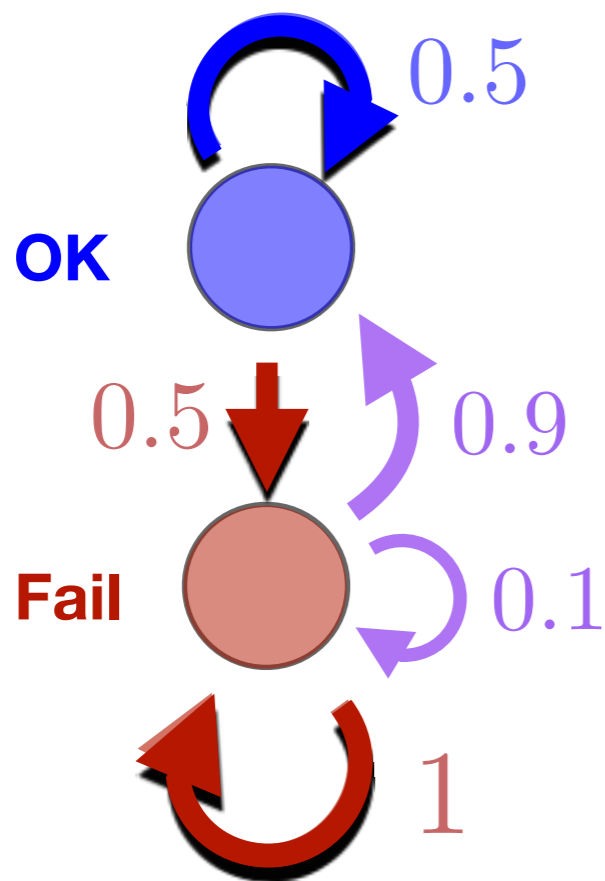
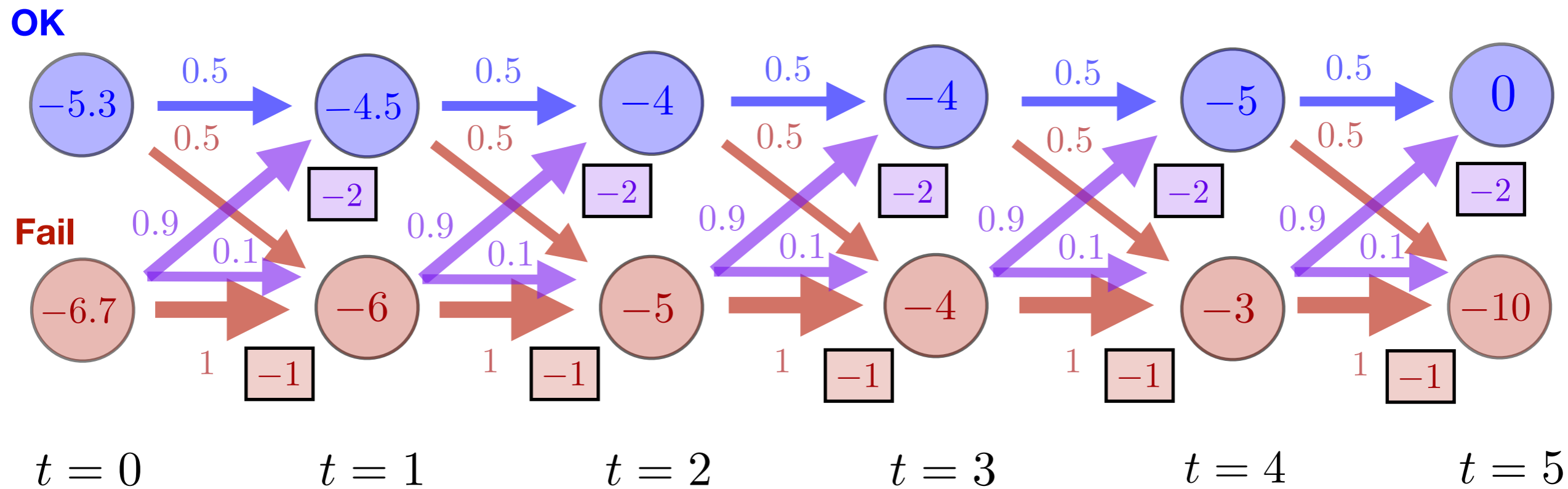
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{state 1} & \text{state 2} \\ \hline 0.5 & 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

action 1 action 1 action 2

probability transition kernel

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.9 \\ 0.5 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

“choosing a policy determines a Markov chain”



Connection to Markov Chains

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{array}{c} \text{state 1} \\ \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 0.5 & 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{action 1} \quad \text{action 1} \quad \text{action 2} \end{array}$$

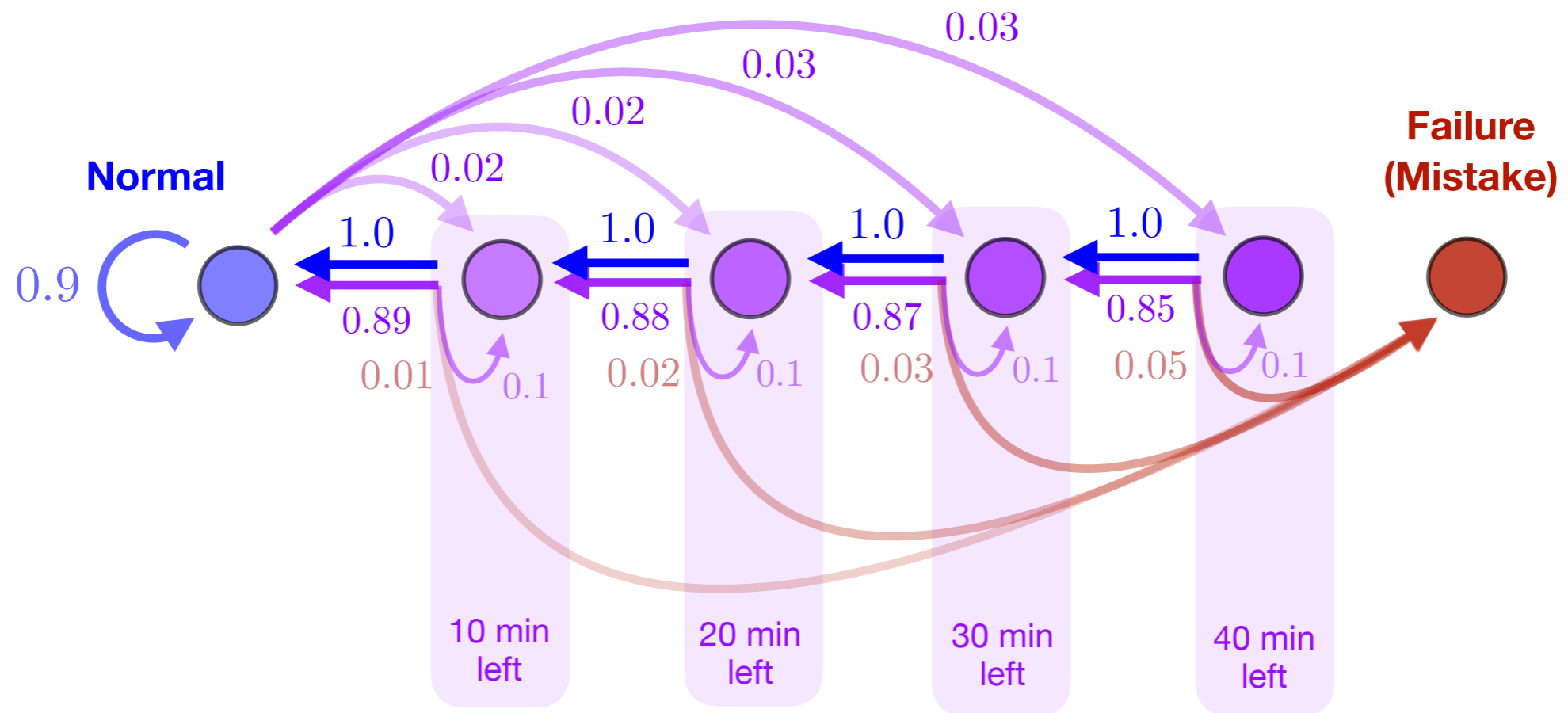
probability transition kernel

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

“choosing a policy determines a Markov chain”

Markov Decision Process (MDP) Models

5. Modeling human decision making as an policy in an MDP
6. Compute optimal policy (over time) to keep failure risk below some threshold



Markov Decision Process Models

- 5. Modeling human decision making as an policy in an MDP
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