1. Let $0 < p, q < 1$. Consider the Markov chain on state set $\{1, 2\}$ given by transition probability matrix

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p \\ q & 1-q \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

Compute explicit expressions for the $k$-step transition probability matrices $P^k$, $k \geq 1$, and their (elementwise) limit $P^\infty = \lim_{k \to \infty} P^k$. Observe that if $\rho$ is any distribution vector, then $\rho P^\infty = \pi$, where $\pi$ is the stationary distribution of the chain.

2. Given the transition probability matrix $P$ of an irreducible Markov chain on state set $S = \{1, \ldots, n\}$, show how to obtain from $P$ the expected hitting times $\mu_{ii}$ for initial states $i \neq 1$. Use this result to compute the expected time to reach state 0 from each of the other states in a cyclic random walk on set $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ that at each step moves from state $i$ to state $i \pm 1 \pmod{4}$ with probability $1/2$.

3. Consider Problem 3(a) from the previous tutorial, i.e. the Markov chain determined by a king making random moves on a chessboard. You presumably already showed that this chain is irreducible and aperiodic, and hence has a unique stationary distribution $\pi$. Determine $\pi$. (Hint: View the chessboard as a graph.)