ERGODICITY COEFFICIENTS FOR SECOND-ORDER MARKOV CHAINS

D. Fasino, and F. Tudisco Dept. of Mathematics, Computer Science and Physics University of Udine, Udine, Italy dario.fasino@uniud.it

We extend a class of ergodicity coefficients [1] from the matrix case to the higher-order setting of nonnegative stochastic tensors of order three, denoted hereafter with a bold letter **P**. Similarly to the matrix case, the new higher-order ergodicity coefficients provide novel conditions that guarantee the existence and uniqueness of a positive Z-eigenvector of **P** corresponding to the eigenvalue one, i.e., a vector *x* such that $\mathbf{P}xx = x$. Moreover, they allow us to prove new conditions for the global convergence of the so-called higher-order and alternate higher-order power methods, defined by $x_{k+1} = \mathbf{P}x_kx_k$ and $x_{k+1} = \mathbf{P}x_kx_{k-1}$, respectively. Example applications include the analysis of the behaviour of second-order Markov chains, such as the multilinear PageRank [2], and the convergence of the shifted higher-order power method [3].

References

- I. C. F. Ipsen, T. M. Selee, *Ergodicity coefficients defined by vector norms*, SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl., 32 (2011), pp. 153–200.
- [2] D. F. Gleich, L.-H. Lim, Y.-Y. Yu, *Multilinear PageRank*, SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl., 36 (2015), pp. 1507–1541.
- [3] T. G. Kolda, J. R. Mayo, Shifted power method for computing tensor eigenpairs, SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl., 32 (2011), pp. 1095–1124.