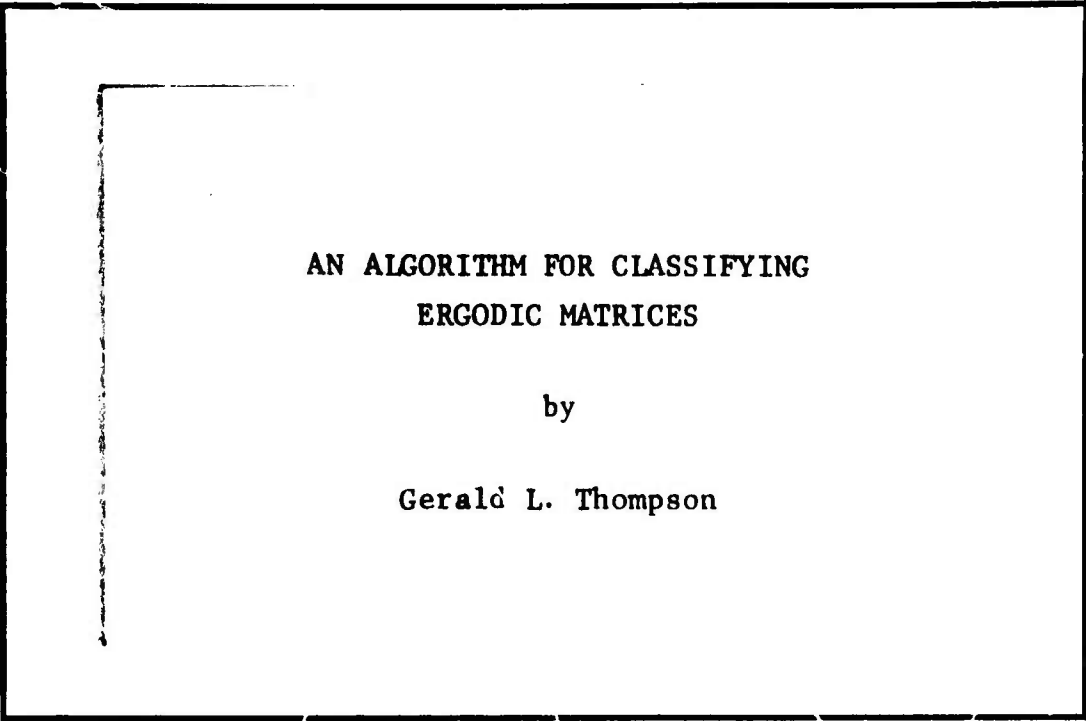


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Management Sciences Research Report No. 83

AN ALGORITHM FOR CLASSIFYING  
ERGODIC MATRICES

by

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September, 1966

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/ Graduate School of Industrial Administration  
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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

An ergodic matrix is a nonnegative matrix with a special property to be defined in the next section. Such matrices occur in finite Markov chain theory, mathematical economics, sociology, and similar applications. In 1950 Wielandt [7] conjectured that an ergodic matrix was regular (to be defined) if and only if its  $n^2 - 2n + 2$  power had all entries positive. The first published proof of this fact was by Rosenblatt [5] who also established many other facts concerning such matrices. Subsequently, two other proofs by Holladay and Varga [1] and Perkins [4] have appeared.

In this paper a new elementary completely independent proof is given that gives rise to some simple algorithms for determining whether an ergodic matrix is regular or cyclic. The work in carrying out these algorithms is considerably less (in the numerical analysis sense) than that of previous ones.

The author is indebted to Professor John G. Kemeny for advice during the preparation of the paper which led to substantial improvement of the algorithms.

## 2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Let  $A$  be a nonnegative  $n \times m$  matrix. We shall denote the set of row and column indices by  $S = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and call them states. Let  $a_{ij}^{(t)}$  be the  $i, j$ th element of  $A^t$ . We say that state  $i$  can contact state  $j$  in  $t$  steps if  $a_{ij}^{(t)} > 0$ . The immediate successors of  $i$  are those states it can contact in one step, and the successors of  $i$  are those states it can contact in one or more steps. The immediate predecessors and predecessors of  $i$  are defined analogously. The matrix  $A$  is said to be ergodic if every

state as its successor, that is, every state can contact every other state. There are easy algorithms for checking for ergodicity, see e.g., [3], Chapter VII, Section 2.

Let  $S_{i,t}$  be the set of states that  $i$  can contact in exactly  $t$  steps for  $t \geq 1$ . Define  $S_{i,0} = \{i\}$ . Let  $T_{i,t} = S_{i,1} \cup \dots \cup S_{i,t}$  be the set of states  $i$  can contact in 1 through  $t$  steps.

LEMMA 1. (a)  $S_{i,t+q}$  is uniquely determined by  $S_{i,t}$  for  $q \geq 1$ .

(b) If  $S_{i,t+m} = S_{i,t}$  for positive integers  $t$  and  $m$  then  $S_{i,h+m} = S_{i,h}$  for all  $h \geq t$ .

(c) Every state can contact every other state in at most  $n-1$  steps.

PROOF. (a) Note that  $S_{i,1}$  consists of the column indices of the positive entries of the  $i$ th row of  $A$ , and hence is uniquely determined. Assume  $S_{i,t-1}$  is uniquely determined by  $S_{i,1}$ . Then  $S_{i,t}$  consists of the column indices of the positive entries of the rows whose indices are in  $S_{i,t-1}$ , which is a unique set. Hence  $S_{i,t}$  is uniquely determined by  $S_{i,t-1}$ , which is a unique set. Hence  $S_{i,t}$  is uniquely determined by  $S_0 = \{i\}$ . So is  $S_{i,t+q}$ , and the statement follows.

(b) If  $S_{i,t+m} = S_{i,t}$  for positive integers  $t$  and  $m$ , then it follows from (a) that  $S_{i,h+1+m} = S_{i,h+1}$ , hence (b) follows by finite induction.

(c) Consider the sequence

$$(1) \quad \{i\} = T_{i,0} \subseteq T_{i,1} \subseteq \dots \subseteq T_{i,t}.$$

Note that  $T_{i,k} = T_{i,k+1}$  only if  $S_{i,k+1} \subseteq T_{i,k}$ , and (a) implies that the latter can hold only if  $S_{i,h} \subseteq T_{i,k}$  for all  $h \geq k$ . Hence the sequence (1) is strictly increasing for a certain number of terms and then constant.

Because  $A$  is assumed to be ergodic,  $T_{i,t} = S$  for  $t$  sufficiently large. However, the sequence (1) can be strictly increasing for at most  $n-1$  steps, since at least one new state must be added each time and there are  $n$  states in all. Hence  $T_{i,n-1} = S$ , which is (c).

LEMMA 2. (a) For each  $i$  there is a smallest positive integer  $m$  for which  $S_{i,t+m} = S_{i,t}$  for some  $t$ . Moreover  $m \leq n$ .

(b) For  $t$  sufficiently large  $S = S_{i,t} \cup \dots \cup S_{i,t+m-1}$ .

(c) The smallest  $m$  given by (a) is the same for every  $i$ .

(d) The sets  $S_{i,t}, S_{i,t+1}, \dots, S_{i,t+m-1}$  partition  $S$ .

PROOF. (a) Since  $A$  is ergodic there is a smallest positive integer  $m$  such that  $i$  is a member of  $S_{i,m}$ . By Lemma 1(c),  $m \leq n$ . It follows that  $S_{i,qm} \subseteq S_{i,(q+1)m}$  for  $q = 0, 1, \dots$ . Consider the sequence

$$(2) \quad S_{i,0} \subseteq S_{i,m} \subseteq S_{i,2m} \subseteq \dots \subseteq S_{i,(q+1)m}.$$

By Lemma 1(b) this sequence is strictly increasing for a few terms and then constant. Hence there is a smallest  $q$  such that  $S_{i,qm} = S_{i,qm+m}$ . Setting  $t = qm$  we conclude that there is at least one  $m$  satisfying the condition. The set of possible  $m$  is finite and has a least member, which is the one whose existence is asserted in (a).

(b) Let  $m$  be as in (a) and let  $t$  be large enough that  $S_{i,t+m} = S_{i,t}$ . By Lemma 1(b) the sequence of  $S_{i,h}$  for  $h \geq t+m$  simply repeats the sequence  $S_{i,t}, S_{i,t+1}, \dots, S_{i,t+m-1}$ . Since  $A$  is ergodic  $S$  is contained in the union of these sets. And since  $S$  contains each one, it contains their union.

(c) (This proof is adapted from Kemeny and Snell [2], ppgs. 5-7.) Let  $N_{ij}$  be the set of times at which a message starting from  $i$  can reach  $j$ . In particular,  $N_{ii}$  is the set of times that a message can return to  $i$ .

The set  $N_{ii}$  is closed under addition, since if  $a$  and  $b$  are two such times then  $a + b$  is also such a time. By a well known theorem a set of positive integers that is closed under addition contains all but a finite number of positive multiples of the greatest common divisor of the numbers in the set. Let  $d_i$  be the greatest common divisor of the numbers in  $N_{ii}$ .

In the next two paragraphs we let  $a$  and  $b$  be members of  $N_{ij}$  and  $c$  a member of  $N_{ji}$ .

Since  $a$  is a time that  $i$  can send to  $j$  and  $c$  a time that  $j$  can send to  $i$ , we see that  $a+c$  belongs to  $N_{ii}$ ; hence  $a+c \equiv 0 \pmod{d_i}$ . It is also possible to send a message from  $i$  to  $j$  in time  $a$ , from  $j$  back to itself in time  $kd_j$ , and then from  $j$  to  $i$  in time  $c$ . Hence  $a+kd_j+c \equiv 0 \pmod{d_i}$ . Hence  $kd_j = hd_i$  for some  $h$ . Since  $k$  can be any large prime number,  $d_j$  is divisible by  $d_i$ . By a symmetric argument  $d_i$  is divisible by  $d_j$ . Hence  $d_i = d_j = d$ , where  $d$  is the common divisor for all  $i$ .

Finally note that  $a+c$  and  $b+c$  both belong to  $N_{ii}$ , and hence are congruent mod  $d$ , hence  $a \equiv b \pmod{d}$ .

We know that  $m_i \geq d$ . But for  $k$  sufficiently large  $N_{ii}$  contains  $kd$ . Hence  $m_i = d = m_j$  for all  $i$  and  $j$ .

(d) As we saw,  $a \equiv b \pmod{d}$ . If  $S_{i,t+k} \cap S_{i,t+k'} \neq \emptyset$  for  $k \neq k'$  and  $0 \leq k, k' < m$ , then there is some  $j$  such that  $i$  can send to  $j$  at times  $t+k$  and  $t+k'$  where  $k'-k < d$ , a contradiction. The fact that the union of  $S_{i,t}, \dots, S_{i,t+m-1}$  is  $S$  is Lemma 2(b).

### 3. MAIN RESULTS

DEFINITION. If  $m > 1$  then matrix  $A$  is cyclic with period  $m$ .

If  $m = 1$ , then  $A$  is regular.

THEOREM 1. (a) Every ergodic matrix is either cyclic or regular.

(b).  $A$  is regular if and only if there is a positive integer  $N$  such that  $A^N > 0$ .

(c) If  $a_{ii} > 0$  for some  $i$ , then  $A$  is regular and  $A^{2(n-1)} > 0$ .

PROOF. (a) Obvious, since  $m \geq 1$ .

(b) Since for every  $i$ ,  $S_{i,t} = S_{i,t+1} = S$  for  $t$  sufficiently large, some power of  $A$  is positive. Conversely, if the  $N$ th power of  $A$  is positive, then  $S_{i,N} = S_{i,N+1}$  so that  $m = 1$ .

(c)  $S_{i,t} = T_{i,t}$  for every  $t$ . Hence  $m = 1$ . Since  $S_{i,n-1} = T_{i,n-1} = S$  by Lemma 1(c), we see that  $a_{i,k}^{(n-1)} > 0$  and  $a_{k,i}^{(n-1)} > 0$  for all  $k$ . The definition of matrix multiplication now implies that  $A^{2(n-1)} > 0$ .

There exist matrices (see matrix  $C$  in Section 4) for which the bound in Theorem 1(c) is the best possible. However, for specific matrices better bounds are frequently possible. E.g., let  $k$  be the longest time it takes to send a message from any state  $j$  to  $i$ , and let  $k'$  be the longest time it takes to send from  $i$  to any other state. Each of these is less than or equal to  $n-1$ . It is easy to see that  $A^{k+k'} > 0$ .

THEOREM 2. If  $A$  is cyclic, then by reordering the states so that for some large  $t$  members of  $S_{i,t}$  are listed first,  $S_{i,t+1}$  second, etc., then  $A$  can be put in the following canonical form:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & A_{m-1} \\ A_m & 0 & 0 & \dots & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $A_k$  is the submatrix with row indices in  $S_{i,t+k-1}$  and column indices in  $S_{i,t+k}$  for  $k=1, \dots, m$ .

PROOF. By Lemma 2(d), the sets  $S_{i,t}, S_{i,t+1}, \dots, S_{i,t+m-1}$  partition  $S$ . By the definition of  $S_{i,h}$ , the set  $S_{i,h+1}$  consists of the successors of  $S_{i,h}$  and is uniquely determined, hence the entries outside the  $A_k$ 's are all zeros. Since  $A$  is ergodic every row and column of  $A$ , and hence of  $A_k$  must have a nonzero entry, therefore no further decomposition of  $A$  is possible.

THEOREM 3. If  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  nonnegative ergodic matrix then either  $A^{n^2-2n+2} > 0$  and  $A$  is regular or else  $A$  is cyclic.

PROOF. Suppose  $A$  is regular. Then  $S_{i,t} = S$  for every  $i$  and for  $t$  sufficiently large. For each state  $i$  there exists a minimum  $t$  such that  $S_{i,t} = S$ . Let  $i_0$  be a state whose minimal  $t$  is maximal. We must show that  $t \leq n^2-2n+2$ . Denote  $S_{i_0,t}$  by  $S_t$  from now on.

Let  $k$  be the smallest index such that  $i_0 \in S_k$ . We know that  $1 \leq k \leq n$ . If  $k=1$ , then by Theorem 1(c)  $A^{2(n-1)} > 0$ . Since  $(n^2-2n+2)-2(n-1) = (n-2)^2 \geq 0$ , the theorem is true in this case.

Suppose now that  $1 < k \leq n$ . Choose  $q$  to be the largest positive integer so that  $S_{qk} \neq S_{(q+1)k}$ . Consider the sequence

$$\{i_0\} = S_0, S_1, \dots, S_k, \dots, S_{qk}, S_{qk+1}, S_{qk+2}, \dots, S_{(q+1)k}, \dots$$

Let  $j_0$  be any element different from  $i_0$  in  $S_1$ ; obviously such an element exists. Then  $j_0 \in S_{qk+1}$  for all  $q \geq 1$ . Consider the sequence,

$$S_0 \subset S_k \subset S_{2k} \subset \dots \subset S_{qk}$$

$$S_1 \subset S_{k+1} \subset S_{2k+1} \subset \dots \subset S_{qk+1}$$

The containing relationships in the second sequence are a consequence of those in the first sequence. Both these sequences are strictly increasing by Lemma 1(b). Hence we can choose the following sequence of elements:

$$i_v \in S_{vk} - S_{(v-1)k}$$

$$j_v \in S_{vk+1} - S_{(v-1)k+1}$$

for  $v=1, \dots, q$ . Because  $i_0 \neq j_0$  this can be done at most  $n-2$  times, so that  $q \leq n-2$ . If  $q < n-2$  then  $q+1 \leq n-2$  and  $S_{(q+1)k} = S$ . But  $(q+1)k \leq (n-2)n < n^2 - 2n + 2$ , and the theorem is true.

Hence suppose that  $q=n-2$ . Then

$$S_{qk} = \{i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}\} = S - \{j_0\}$$

$$S_{qk+1} = \{j_0, j_1, \dots, j_{n-2}\} = S - \{i_0\}$$

Now  $i_0$  will be in  $S_{qk+2}$  since one of its predecessors is in  $S_{qk+1}$ .

Also  $S_{qk+2}$  will contain  $S_{qk} \cap S_{qk+1} = S - \{i_0, j_0\}$  since all these elements have appeared in two adjacent sets. Hence  $S_{qk+2} \supseteq S_{qk}$ . If  $S_{qk+2} = S_{qk} = S - \{j_0\}$ , then by Lemma 1(b)  $A$  is cyclic with period 2. Hence  $S_{qk+2} = S$ . Now

$$qk+2 \leq (n-2)n + 2 = n^2 - 2n + 2.$$

Since  $i_0$  was a state with largest minimal  $t$ ,  $A^{n^2 - 2n + 2} > 0$ .

#### 4. THE ALGORITHM

Theorem 3 can, of course, be used to check on regularity of  $A$  by computing powers of  $A$ . Since we can square  $A$  each time, we need only square  $k$  times with  $k$  being the smallest integer such that  $2^k > n^2 - 2n + 2$ . However, squaring a matrix requires  $n^3$  multiplications so that this represents considerable work.

A much more efficient algorithm (in the sense of requiring fewer numerical operations) can be based on Lemma 2(c) and (d), and the obvious fact that if two successive  $S_j$ 's have a common element then the matrix is regular, since the partition of Lemma 2(d) can then have but one set. No numerical operations are involved--merely lookups to see for each state what its successors are. The algorithm may be described as follows:

0. Let  $i$  be any row index (a good start is to let it be a row with maximum number of positive entries). Let  $S_0 = U = \{i\}$ ; let  $j = t = 0$ ; let  $m = \infty$ .
1. Let  $U = S_j$
2. Let  $j = j+1$ ,  $t = t+1$ .
3. Let  $S_j = \{\text{the immediate successors of elements of } U\}$ .
4. If  $S_j \cap U \neq \emptyset$  go to 11.
5. If  $i$  is not in  $S_j$  go to 1.
6. If  $t = m$  go to 1.
7. Let  $t = m$ .
8. If  $m = 1$  go to 11.
9. If  $j = n^2 - 2n + 2$  go to 12.
10. Let  $t = 0$ ; go to 1.
11. Stop. The matrix is regular.

12. Stop. The matrix is cyclic with period  $m$ . The partition of the states is given by  $S_j, S_{j+1}, \dots, S_{j+m-1}$ .

There is an additional instruction that can be added to the algorithm to speed it up, at the expense of requiring more memory space. The instruction should be inserted between 4 and 5, and is

4a. If  $S_j = S_{j-m}$  go to 12.

Note that to implement this instruction all the sets between  $S_{j-m}$  and  $S_j$  must either be saved, or recomputed when necessary. A more economical change that requires at most  $m-1$  additional iterations of the program is to number the additional instruction 5a, and insert it between 5 and 6.

To illustrate the use of these algorithms consider the matrices,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The complete calculations that show that  $A$  is regular and  $B$  cyclic are given below, using the 4a instruction in the algorithm.

|         | $S_0$   | $S_1$     | $S_2$     | $S_3$       | $S_4$       | $S_5$       |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| For $A$ | $\{6\}$ | $\{1,2\}$ | $\{2,3\}$ |             |             |             |
| For $B$ | $\{6\}$ | $\{1,5\}$ | $\{2,6\}$ | $\{1,3,5\}$ | $\{2,4,6\}$ | $\{1,3,5\}$ |

Note that the algorithm is such that it can be done by hand, even for fairly large matrices. Since for  $n=6$ ,  $n^2-2n+2 = 26$ , we see that these computations are considerably simpler than raising the matrices to the 26th

power. It can be shown that  $A$  and  $B$  are such that their ergodic properties are not evident before the 26th power. Matrix  $C$  has the property that  $C^9 > 0$  and  $C^{10} > 0$ , showing that the bound in Theorem 1(c) is the best possible.

In [6] the author has published a computer program (in the language BASIC) that implements the algorithm using the 5a instruction.

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