



$p_{ij}(s) = P(E_j | E_i, E_1, E_2, \dots, E_k, s)$

$\{p_{ij}\}$

$P :$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & \dots & p_{1k} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & \dots & p_{2k} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ p_{k1} & p_{k2} & \dots & p_{kk} \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

$1,$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k p_{ij} = 1, (i = 1, \dots, k) \tag{2}$$

$$p_{jm}(r) = p_{jm}(s) = p_{jm},$$

$$p_{jm}(r) \neq p_{jm}(s),$$

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} E_1 \\ E_2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1-\alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & 1-\beta \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}.$$

$$p_{11} = 1 - \alpha,$$

$$p_{12} = \alpha.$$

$$p_{21} = \beta,$$

$$p_{22} = 1 - \beta.$$

$$p_{10} + p_{11} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{14} + p_{15} = 1,$$

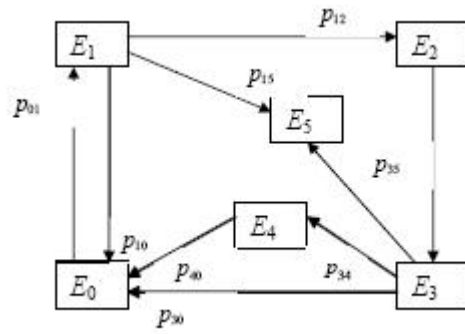
$$p_{10} + p_{11} + p_{12} + 0 + 0 + p_{15} = 1.$$

$$p_{11} = 1 - (p_{10} + p_{12} + p_{15})$$

$$p_{22} = 1 - p_{23}, \quad p_{33} = 1 - (p_{30} + p_{34} + p_{35}),$$

$$p_{44} = 1 - p_{40}, \quad p_{55} = 1.$$

$$E_5$$



$$p_{ij} \quad , \quad E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n \quad (1).$$

$$p_j(k) \quad , \quad \{ \alpha_j \} \quad , \quad E_j \quad , \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (3)$$

$$k = 1, \dots, n. \quad \{ \alpha_j \} \quad p_1(0), p_2(0), \dots, p_n(0) \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha_j = p_j(0), \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

(2):

$$\sum_j p_j(0) = 1.$$

$E_m$ ,

$$p_1(0) = 0; p_2(0) = 0; \dots; p_m(0) = 1; \dots; p_n(0) = 0.$$

$$k=1. \quad (3) \quad E_m$$

$$E_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n: \quad p_1(1) = p_{m1}; \quad p_2(1) = p_{m2}; \dots; \quad p_n(1) = p_{mn}.$$

$$(4) \quad (4) \quad \dots$$

$$\{p_j(1)\} = \{p_j(0)\} \cdot P.$$

$$p_1(1), p_2(1), \dots, p_n(1)$$

$$p_1(2), p_2(2), \dots, p_n(2)$$

$$p_j(2) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(1) p_{ij}.$$

$$\{p_j(2)\} = \{p_j(1)\} = \{p_j(0)\} \cdot P^2,$$

$$P^2 - \quad k- \quad (5) \quad \{p_j(k)\} = \{p_j(0)\} \cdot P^k.$$

$$(5) \quad k- \quad (6) \quad \{p_j(k)\} = \{p_j(0)\} \cdot P(1) \cdot P(2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(k),$$

$$P(m) - \quad m- \quad (6), \quad k- \quad ( \quad ' \quad ).$$

$E_1, E_2, \dots, E_{n-1}$

$E_j$

55

. . . Vagis

#### RESEARGH OF HEALTH INDICATORS BASED ON MARKOV CHAINS

A technique of health indicators of population modeling based on mathematical apparatus of Markov chains is presented. It allows computing the sets of unconditional probabilities by the initial data and carrying out a probabilistic forecast of the health status of an individual or groups of people for succeeding periods of life.

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#### **Про автора:**