

Άσκηση

Δ.ό η διαδικασία Poisson (i) έχει στάθμη

πιθανότητα μετάβασης (δηλ ότι είναι χρονικά ομογενής)

(ii) Η διαδικασία Poisson έχει συνεχή χρόνο $T = \mathbb{R}_0^+$

κ' διακριτό χώρο καταστάσεων $S = \mathbb{N}_0$. Έχουμε δει

ότι για $\Sigma \Delta \{X_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ όπου $T = \mathbb{R}_0^+$, $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ με στάθμη

πιθ. μετάβασης, ισχύει ότι: $f_{X_t}(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^X_s} f_{X_s}(x) p(t-s, x, y) dx$

Δείξτε αντιστοιχη σχέση για την διαδικασία Poisson.

$$(i) P \{ N_t = n | N_s = m \} = P \{ N_t - N_s = n - m | N_s = m \}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ανεξ. προς.}} P \{ N_t - N_s = n - m \} \xrightarrow{\text{στάθ. προς}} P \{ N_{t-s} = n - m \}$$

$$= P_0(n - m | \lambda(t - s)), \quad t < s, m \leq n$$

Δηλ. η πιθ μετάβασης εξαρτάται μόνο από το $n - m$ κ' όχι από τα n, m .

$$p(s, m, t, n) = p(t - s, m, n)$$

$$(ii) p_{N_t}(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} p_{N_s}(m) p(t - s, m, n) =$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^n P_0(m | \lambda s) P_0(n - m | \lambda(t - s))$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^n P_0(m | \lambda s) P_0(n - m | \lambda(t - s))$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{e^{-\lambda s} (\lambda s)^m}{m!} \frac{e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \{ \lambda(t-s) \}^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{e^{-\lambda t} \lambda^n}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} s^m (t-s)^{n-m} \\
&= \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^m \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-m} \\
&= \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!} \left\{ \frac{s}{t} + \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right) \right\}^n = P_0(n | \lambda t)
\end{aligned}$$

Άσκηση (i) Δείξτε ότι $[N_s | N_t = n] \stackrel{s \leq t}{\sim} \text{Bin}(n, \frac{s}{t})$

(ii) Χρησιμοποιήστε το (i) για να β.ο'.

$$\text{Cov}(N_s, N_t) = \lambda \cdot s \lambda t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(i) \quad P\{N_s = m | N_t = n\} &= \frac{P\{N_s = m, N_t = n\}}{P\{N_t = n\}} = \\
&= \frac{P\{N_s = m, N_t - N_s = n - m\}}{P\{N_t = n\}} = \frac{P\{N_s = m\} P\{N_t - N_s = n - m | N_s = m\}}{P\{N_t = n\}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\text{ανεξ. πρσ.}}{=} \frac{P\{N_s = m\} P\{N_t - N_s = n - m\}}{P\{N_t = n\}} \stackrel{\text{εταξ. πρσ.}}{=} \\
&= \frac{P\{N_s = m\} P\{N_{t-s} = n - m\}}{P\{N_t = n\}} = \frac{\frac{e^{-\lambda s} (\lambda s)^m}{m!} \frac{e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \{\lambda(t-s)\}^{n-m}}{(n-m)!}}{\frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \binom{n}{m} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^m \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-m} = \text{Bin}(m | n, s/t)$$

$$(ii) \mathbb{E}[N_s N_t] \stackrel{t > s}{=} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[N_s N_t | N_t]] = \mathbb{E}[N_t \mathbb{E}[N_s | N_t]]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[N_t \cdot \left(N_t \cdot \frac{s}{t}\right)\right] = \frac{s}{t} \mathbb{E}[N_t^2] = \frac{s}{t} (\lambda t + (\lambda t)^2)$$

$$\text{Cov}(N_s, N_t) = \frac{s}{t} (\lambda t + (\lambda t)^2) - (\lambda s)(\lambda t) = \lambda s$$

Από συμμετρία εστω $t < s \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[N_s N_t] = \frac{t}{s} (\lambda s + (\lambda s)^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(N_s, N_t) = \lambda t$$

επίτλ

$$\text{Cov}(N_s, N_t) = \lambda \cdot s \wedge t$$

□

Ασκ (i) Δό' η διαδικασία $J_t = N_t - \lambda t$
είναι martingale

(ii) Χρησιμοποιώντας το (i) δ.ό $\text{Cov}(N_s, N_t) = \lambda \cdot s \wedge t$

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \mathbb{E}[N_{t_n} | N_{t_{n-1}}, \dots, N_{t_0}] &= \mathbb{E}[N_{t_n} | N_{t_{n-1}}] = \\ &= \mathbb{E}[N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}} | N_{t_{n-1}}] + N_{t_{n-1}} = \mathbb{E}[N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}}] + N_{t_{n-1}} \\ &= \lambda(t_n - t_{n-1}) + N_{t_{n-1}} = \lambda t_n + (N_{t_{n-1}} - \lambda t_{n-1}) \Leftrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}[N_{t_n} - \lambda t_n | N_{t_{n-1}}, \dots, N_{t_0}] = N_{t_{n-1}} - \lambda t_{n-1}$$

$$\forall 0 \leq t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ii) \quad \mathbb{E}[N_t N_s] &\stackrel{t > s}{=} \mathbb{E}[N_s \mathbb{E}[N_t | N_s]] = \\
 &\mathbb{E}\left[N_s \cdot \left[\mathbb{E}[N_t - \lambda t | N_s] + \lambda t\right]\right] = \\
 &\mathbb{E}\left[N_s \cdot (N_s + \lambda(t-s))\right] = \mathbb{E}[N_s^2] + \lambda(t-s)\mathbb{E}[N_s] = \\
 &(\lambda s + (\lambda s)^2) + \lambda(t-s) \cdot \lambda s = \frac{s}{t}(\lambda t + (\lambda t)^2) \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Αόκνου Δό η διαδικασία $\{X_t\}_{t \geq 0}$, $X_t = Y_t^2 - \lambda t$ είναι martingale

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\mathbb{E}\left[(Y_{t_n} - Y_{t_{n-1}})^2 \mid N_{t_{n-1}}, \dots, N_{t_0}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[(Y_{t_n} - Y_{t_{n-1}})^2 \mid N_{t_{n-1}}\right] \\
 &= \mathbb{E}\left\{\left[(N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}}) - \lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})\right]^2 \mid N_{t_{n-1}}\right\} = \\
 &= \mathbb{E}\left\{(N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}})^2 \mid N_{t_{n-1}}\right\} - 2\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})\mathbb{E}[N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}} \mid N_{t_{n-1}}] \\
 &\quad + \lambda^2(t_n - t_{n-1}) = \mathbb{E}\left\{(N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}})^2\right\} - 2\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})\mathbb{E}[N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}}] \\
 &= \mathbb{E}[N_{t_n - t_{n-1}}^2] - 2\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1})\mathbb{E}[N_{t_n - t_{n-1}}] + \lambda^2(t_n - t_{n-1}) \\
 &= \left\{\lambda(t_n - t_{n-1}) + \lambda^2(t_n - t_{n-1})^2\right\} - 2\lambda^2(t_n - t_{n-1})^2 + \lambda^2(t_n - t_{n-1}) \\
 &= \lambda(t_n - t_{n-1}) \quad (*)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}\left[(Y_{t_n} - Y_{t_{n-1}})^2 \mid N_{t_{n-1}}\right] &= \mathbb{E}[Y_{t_n}^2 \mid N_{t_{n-1}}] - 2\mathbb{E}[Y_{t_n} Y_{t_{n-1}} \mid N_{t_{n-1}}] \\
 &\quad + \mathbb{E}[Y_{t_{n-1}}^2 \mid N_{t_{n-1}}] =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbb{E} [Y_{t_n}^2 | N_{t_{n-1}}] - 2 Y_{t_{n-1}} \underbrace{\mathbb{E} [Y_{t_{n-1}} | N_{t_{n-1}}]}_{Y_{t_{n-1}}} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E} [Y_{t_{n-1}}^2 | N_{t_{n-1}}]}_{Y_{t_{n-1}}^2} =$$

(*)
 $= \lambda(t_n - t_{n-1}) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\mathbb{E} [Y_{t_n}^2 - \lambda t_n | N_{t_{n-1}}] = Y_{t_{n-1}}^2 - \lambda t_{n-1}$$

□

Πρόταση: Έστω Y_K ο χρόνος αναμονής για την K άφιξη διαδικασίας Poisson με ένταση λ ($\underline{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $N_t \sim PP(\lambda)$). Εάν $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$ δείξτε ότι $[Y | N_t = n] \sim \mathcal{U}(R_t)$ όπου R_t το πολυέδρο $R_t = \{s = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : 0 < s_1 < \dots < s_n < t\}$ δηλ το τυχαίο διάνυσμα $[Y | N_t = n]$ έχει την ομοιομορφη κατανομή στο R_t .

Εάν η πυκνότητα του $\underline{Y} = [Y | N_t = n]$ είναι $f(\underline{s})$ θα έχουμε:

$$f(\underline{s}) d\underline{s} = P\{s_i < Y_i \leq s_i + ds_i, 1 \leq i \leq n | N_t = n\}$$

$$= P\{s_i < Y_i \leq s_i + ds_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, N_t = n\} / P\{N_t = n\}$$

$$= P\{N_{s_1} = 0, dN_{s_1} = 1, N_{s_2} - N_{s_1 + ds_1} = 0, \\ dN_{s_2} = 1, N_{s_3} - N_{s_2 + ds_2} = 0, \\ \vdots \\ dN_{s_{n-1}} = 1, N_{s_n} - N_{s_{n-1} + ds_{n-1}} = 0, \\ dN_{s_n} = 1, N_t - N_{s_n + ds_n} = 0\} / P\{N_t = n\}$$

$$= P\{N_{s_1} = 0\} \prod_{i=1}^n P\{dN_{s_i} = 1\} \prod_{i=2}^n P\{N_{s_i} - N_{s_{i-1} + ds_{i-1}} = 0\} P\{N_{t - s_n - ds_n} = 0\} / P\{N_t = n\}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda s_1} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\lambda ds_i} \lambda ds_i \cdot \prod_{i=2}^n e^{-\lambda(s_i - s_{i-1} - ds_{i-1})} \lambda (t - s_n - ds_n) / e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n / n!$$

$$= n! e^{-\lambda s_1} \lambda^n \prod_{i=1}^n ds_i \cdot e^{-\lambda(s_n - s_1)} e^{-\lambda(t - s_n)} / e^{-\lambda t} \lambda^n =$$

$$= \frac{n!}{t^n} ds_1 \dots ds_n \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{R}_t} f(s) = \frac{n!}{t^n} \mathbb{1}(s \in \mathcal{R}_t) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{Y \cap N_t} f(s_1, \dots, s_n | n) = \frac{n!}{t^n} \mathbb{1}(0 < s_1 < \dots < s_n < t)$$

Άσκηση

Δίνεται $\Sigma \Delta$. $\{K_t\}_{0 \leq t \leq 1}$, $K_t = \inf \left\{ n : \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i > t \right\}$

οπou $\omega_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} U(0,1)$. Δ_0 $\mathbb{E}[K_t] = e^t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$m(t) = \mathbb{E} \left\{ \mathbb{E}[K_t | \omega_1] \right\} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{E}[K_t | \omega_1 = y] U(y|0,1) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \mathbb{E}[K_t | \omega_1 = y] dy$$

$$\mathbb{E}[K_t | \omega_1 = y] = 1(y > t) + [1 + \mathbb{E}[K_{t-y}]] 1(y \leq t)$$

$$m(t) = \int_0^1 1(y > t) dy + \int_0^1 \{1 + \mathbb{E}[K_{t-y}]\} 1(y \leq t) dy$$

$$= \int_t^1 dy + \int_0^t dy + \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[K_{t-y}] dy =$$

$$= 1 + \int_0^t \mathbb{E}[K_{t-y}] dy$$

$$m(t) = 1 + \int_0^t m(t-y) dy \quad m = 1 + m * F_U$$

$$m'(t) = m(0) t' + \int_0^t m'(t-y) dy \quad u=t-y \Rightarrow$$

$$m'(t) = m(0) + \int_0^t m'(u) du = m(0) + (m(t) - m(0)) = m(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow m(t) = m(0) e^t \quad \underline{\underline{\alpha \lambda \epsilon}} \quad P\{K_0 = 1\} = 1 \Rightarrow m(0) = 1$$