



## Stochastics II Exercise Sheet 3

Deadline: November 5, 2014 at 4pm before the exercises

### Exercise 1 (4)

Let  $X : \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a non-negative random variable with distribution function  $F$  and expectation  $\mathbb{E}X = \mu \in (0, \infty)$ . Let  $F$  be differentiable on  $(0, \infty)$  and define  $F^s(x) = \mu^{-1} \int_0^\infty (1 - F(s)) ds$  for each  $x \geq 0$ . Then it holds  $F^s(x) = F(x)$  for each  $x \geq 0$  if and only if  $F(x) = (1 - \exp(-x/\mu))\mathbb{I}(x \geq 0)$ .

### Exercise 2 (4)

Let  $\{N_t^{(1)}, t \geq 0\}$  and  $\{N_t^{(2)}, t \geq 0\}$  be two independent homogeneous Poisson processes with intensity  $0 < \lambda < \infty$ . Let  $X : \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a non-negative random variable, which is independent of  $\{N_t^{(1)}, t \geq 0\}$  and  $\{N_t^{(2)}, t \geq 0\}$ . Define the stochastic process  $\{N_t, t \geq 0\}$  by

$$N_t = N_t^{(1)}\mathbb{I}(t \leq X) + \left(N_X^{(1)} + N_{t-X}^{(2)}\right)\mathbb{I}(t > X),$$

for each  $t \geq 0$ . Show that  $\{N_t, t \geq 0\}$  is a Poisson process with intensity  $\lambda$ .

### Exercise 3 (2 + 2 + 3)

Let  $\{N_t, t \geq 0\}$  be a homogeneous Poisson process with intensity  $\lambda > 0$ . Let  $Z$  be a random variable that is independent of  $\{N_t, t \geq 0\}$  with  $\mathbb{P}(Z = 1) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(Z = -1) = 1/4$ . Define the stochastic process  $\{X_t, t \geq 0\}$  by  $X_t = Z(-1)^{N_t}$ , for each  $t \geq 0$ .

- Let  $t \geq 0$  arbitrary. Show that  $\mathbb{P}(\{N_t \text{ is even}\}) = (1 + \exp(-2\lambda t))/2$ .
- Determine the distribution of  $X_t$  for each  $t \geq 0$ .
- Compute  $\mathbb{E}X_t$ ,  $\text{Var } X_t$  and  $\text{Cov}(X_s, X_t)$  for all  $s, t \geq 0$ .

### Exercise 4 (2 + 3 + 3)

Let  $\{N_t, t \geq 0\}$  be a homogeneous Poisson process with intensity  $\lambda > 0$  and jump times  $S_1, S_2, \dots$ . Define the stochastic process  $\{X_t, t \geq 0\}$  by

$$X_t = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(S_n - t),$$

for each  $t \geq 0$  with  $f(x) = (2x - x^2)\mathbb{I}(0 \leq x \leq 2)$ .

- a) Show that the sum in the definition of  $X_t$  converges for each  $t \geq 0$  with probability 1.
- b) Compute  $\mathbb{E}X_t$ .
- c) Write an R-code (or Matlab-code) in order to simulate  $\{X_t, 0 \leq t \leq 20\}$ . Hand in your R-code and a plot of one realization.