



## Stochastics II Exercise Sheet 11

Due to: Wednesday, 13th of January 2016

### Exercise 1 (5 Points)

Let  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  be a Gamma process with parameters  $b, p > 0$ , i.e.  $X(t) \sim \Gamma(b, pt)$ . Show that  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  is a subordinator with Laplace exponent

$$\xi(u) = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-uy}) \nu(dy)$$

where  $\nu(dy) = py^{-1} \exp(-by) dy, y > 0$ . Note that the Laplace exponent of  $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$  is defined as the function  $\xi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  with  $E \exp(-uX(t)) = \exp(-t\xi(u))$  for arbitrary  $t, u \geq 0$ .

### Exercise 2 (7 Points)

Let  $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$  be a compound Poisson process with Lévy measure

$$\nu(dx) = \frac{\lambda\sqrt{2}}{\sigma\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where  $\lambda, \sigma > 0$ . Let furthermore  $W = \{W(t); t \geq 0\}$  be a Wiener process and  $N = \{N(t); t \geq 0\}$  be a Poisson process with intensity  $2\lambda$ . Assume that  $N$  and  $W$  are independent. Show<sup>1</sup> that the process  $\{\sigma W(N(t)); t \geq 0\}$  has the same finite dimensional distributions as  $X$ .

### Exercise 3 (6 Points)

Let  $T$  be a subordinator with density given by

$$f_{T(t)}(s) = \frac{t}{2\sqrt{\pi}} s^{-3/2} \exp(-t^2/4s) \mathbb{I}_{(0,\infty)}(s), \quad s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Show<sup>2</sup> that  $T$  is a  $1/2$ -stable<sup>3</sup> subordinator.

### Exercise 4 (4 Points)

Let  $W = \{W(t); t \geq 0\}$  be a Wiener process and  $\tau$  be a  $\alpha/2$ -stable subordinator,  $\alpha \in (0, 2)$ . Show that  $\{W(\tau(s)); s \geq 0\}$  is an  $\alpha$ -stable Lévy process.

<sup>1</sup>You can use Theorem 5.6.4 without proof.

<sup>2</sup>Find a differential equation by differentiating the Laplace transform of  $T(t)$ .

<sup>3</sup>A subordinator  $X = \{X(t); t \geq 0\}$  is called  $\alpha$ -stable (cf. Example 4.1.2) if  $\varphi_{X(1)}(s) = \exp(\int_{\mathbb{R}} (e^{isx} - 1) \nu(dx))$ ,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ , with Lévy measure  $\nu$  given by

$$\nu(dx) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{1}{x^{1+\alpha}} dx & , x > 0 \\ 0 & , x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$