

# Stochastic Processes

## Assignment 4, due 2022-02-18

---

**Note:** Start each problem on a **new page**. (Multiple pages for a single problem are fine if needed.)

**Problem 1.** Is it possible for a branching process to be reversible? What can be said about  $\xi$  in that case (The number of children of each individual is an independent copy of  $\xi$ .)

**Problem 2.** Find the probability generating function  $G(s) = \mathbb{E}s^X$  for the following distributions:

- (a)  $X = \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ : here  $P(X = 1) = p$  and  $P(X = 0) = 1 - p$ .
- (b)  $X = \text{Bin}(n, p)$ .
- (c)  $X = \text{Poi}(\lambda)$ .
- (d)  $X = \text{Geom}(p)$ , so  $P(X = n) = p(1 - p)^{n-1}$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ .

**Problem 3.** Find the probability generating function  $G(s) = \mathbb{E}s^X$  for the following distributions:

- (a)  $X = A + B$  where  $A = \text{Bin}(n, p)$  and  $B = \text{Geom}(p)$  are independent.
- (b) Let  $N = \text{Poi}(\lambda)$  and  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$  be  $\text{Geom}(p)$  for some  $p, \lambda$  and all are independent. Let  $X = Y_1 + \dots + Y_N$ .
- (c) Let  $N = \text{Geom}(q)$  and  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$  be  $\text{Geom}(p)$  for some  $p, q$  and all are independent. Let  $X = Y_1 + \dots + Y_N$ .

**Problem 4.** Consider a branching process with offspring distribution  $\xi$  with

$$P(\xi = 0) = \alpha \qquad P(\xi = 1) = \beta \qquad P(\xi = 2) = 0 \qquad P(\xi = 3) = 1 - \alpha - \beta.$$

- (a) If  $\alpha = \beta = 1/3$ , find the probability the process becomes extinct.
- (b) If we start with 4 individuals instead of 1, find the probability the process becomes extinct.
- (c) If  $\alpha, \beta$  are such that  $\mathbb{E}(\xi) = 2$ , what  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  minimize the probability of extinction (starting with 1 individual)? What  $\alpha, \beta$  maximize that probability?

**Problem 5.** Find transition probabilities on  $S = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  so that the stationary distribution is  $\text{Poi}(\lambda)$  and the only transitions that can have non-zero probability are  $P_{n,n-1}$ ,  $P_{n,n+1}$ , and  $P_{n,n}$  for all  $n$ .

**Extra practice problems** Do not hand these in. (Feel free to ask for hints is stuck.)

Ross, chapter 4: problems 64,66,71,72,73,74.

**Read ahead** We will start Chapter 5 next week.