Continuous-time stochastic processes

Homework 1

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December 4, 2020

Exercise 1. *A Poisson process with rate $\lambda > 0$ can be defined as a counting process $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$ with the following properties:*

(i) $N(0) = 0$.

(ii) $N(t)$ *has independent and stationary increments.*

(iii) Let $\Delta N(t) = N(t + \Delta t) - N(t)$ *with* $\Delta t > 0$. *The following relations hold:*

$$\begin{aligned}
P[\Delta N(t) = 0] &= 1 - \lambda \Delta t + o(\Delta t),\\
P[\Delta N(t) = 1] &= \lambda \Delta t + o(\Delta t),\\
P[\Delta N(t) \geq 2] &= o(\Delta t).
\end{aligned}$$

From this definition show that

$$P[N(t) = n] = \frac{1}{n!}\lambda^n t^n e^{-\lambda t}. \tag{1}$$

To this end, set up a system of differential equations for the quantities $P[N(t) = 0]$ *and* $P[N(t) = n]$ *with* $n \geq 1$. *Then verify that Eq. (1) satisfies the differential equations derived.*

Illustrate the validity of the derivation by comparing the empirical distribution obtained in a simulation of the Poisson process and the theoretical distribution of $P[N(t) = n]$ *given by Eq. (1) for the values* $\lambda = 10$ *and* $t = 2$.

Solution. We begin by deriving the differential equation for $P[N(t) = 0]$. Given $\Delta t > 0$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
P[N(t + \Delta t) = 0] &\overset{(ii)}{=} P[N(t) = 0]P[\Delta N(t) = 0]\\
&\overset{(iii)}{=} P[N(t) = 0](1 - \lambda \Delta t + o(\Delta t))\\
&= P[N(t) = 0] - P[N(t) = 0]\lambda \Delta t + o(\Delta t).
\end{aligned}$$

Rearranging and dividing both sides by Δt, we get

$$\frac{P[N(t + \Delta t) = 0] - P[N(t) = 0]}{\Delta t} = -\lambda P[N(t) = 0] + \frac{o(\Delta t)}{\Delta t}.$$

Finally, we obtain the desired differential equation by letting $\Delta t \to 0^+$:

$$\frac{d}{dt}P[N(t) = 0] = -\lambda P[N(t) = 0],$$

where the last term vanishes by definition of $o(\cdot)$:

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0^+} \frac{o(\Delta t)}{\Delta t} = 0.$$

It is well-known that the solution to this differential equation with initial condition $P[N(0) = 0] = 1$ is

$$P[N(t) = 0] = e^{-\lambda t}.$$

We can now tackle the general case. Firstly, for a fixed $n \geq 1$ we notice that the event $N(t + \Delta t) = n$ can happen in three different ways:

1. There are no events between times t and Δt: $N(t) = n$ and $\Delta N(t) = 0$.
2. There is one event between t and Δt: $N(t) = n - 1$ and $\Delta N(t) = 1$.
3. There is more than one event between t and Δt: $N(t + \Delta t) = n$ and $\Delta N(t) \geq 2$.

Thus, since the increments are independent, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P[N(t + \Delta t) = n] = {} & P[N(t) = n] P[\Delta N(t) = 0] \\ & + P[N(t) = n - 1] P[\Delta N(t) = 1] \\ & + P[N(t + \Delta t) = n \mid \Delta N(t) \geq 2] P[\Delta N(t) \geq 2]. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

We can expand the expressions in which $\Delta N(t)$ is involved by virtue of (iii), noting that some terms will be negligible when divided by $\Delta t \to 0^+$. In particular, since the last term in the RHS of Eq. (2) is smaller than $P[\Delta N(t) \geq 2]$ and the latter is $o(\Delta t)$, the former is $o(\Delta t)$ as a whole. Following the same reasoning as before, we have:

$$\frac{P[N(t + \Delta t) = n] - P[N(t) = n]}{\Delta t} = -\lambda P[N(t) = n] + \lambda P[N(t) = n - 1] + \frac{o(\Delta t)}{\Delta t}.$$

Letting $\Delta t \to 0^+$, we get:

$$\frac{d}{dt} P[N(t) = n] = -\lambda P[N(t) = n] + \lambda P[N(t) = n - 1].$$

Rearranging and multiplying both sided by $e^{\lambda t}$ yields:

$$e^{\lambda t} \left(\frac{d}{dt} P[N(t) = n] + \lambda P[N(t) = n] \right) = e^{\lambda t} \lambda P[N(t) = n - 1].$$

Now we realize that the left hand side is the result of applying Leibniz's product differentiation rule to a certain pair of functions. Indeed, it is easy to see that the above expression is equivalent to:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{\lambda t} P[N(t) = n] \right) = e^{\lambda t} \lambda P[N(t) = n - 1]. \tag{3}$$

We will find a closed-form solution to Eq. (3) via induction. For $n = 1$, since we already know that $P[N(t) = 0] = e^{-\lambda t}$, we have:

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{\lambda t} P[N(t) = 1] = e^{\lambda t} \lambda P[N(t) = 0] = \lambda e^{-\lambda t} e^{\lambda t} = \lambda.$$

Integrating in both sides w.r.t t, we arrive at

$$e^{\lambda t} P[N(t) = 1] = \lambda t + C \implies P[N(t) = 1] = \lambda t e^{-\lambda t} + e^{-\lambda t} C,$$

but C must be zero to fulfill the initial condition $P[N(0) = 1] = 0$. Next, we assume that the solution for $n - 1$ is:

$$P[N(t) = n - 1] = \frac{1}{(n-1)!}\lambda^{n-1}t^{n-1}e^{-\lambda t},$$

and we will prove the desired equality for n. Applying the induction hypothesis, we have:

$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{\lambda t}P[N(t) = n] = e^{\lambda t}\lambda P[N(t) = n - 1] = \frac{1}{(n-1)!}\lambda^n t^{n-1}.$$

Integrating in both sides yields

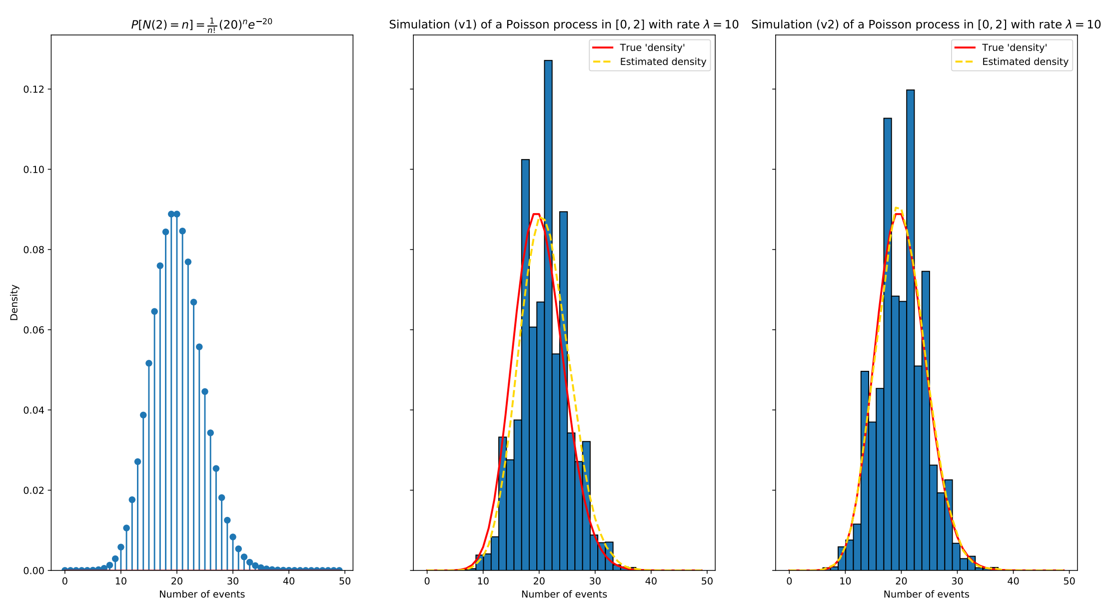
$$e^{\lambda t}P[N(t) = n] = \frac{1}{n!}\lambda^n t^n + C \implies P[N(t) = n] = \frac{1}{n!}\lambda^n t^n e^{-\lambda t} + e^{-\lambda t}C,$$

but again $C = 0$ since $P[N(0) = n] = 0$. Thus the inductive step is completed, and the proof is concluded.

□

To illustrate the result, we compare the theoretical distribution given by Eq (1) (which is a Poisson distribution with parameter λt) and the result of many simulations of a Poisson process. In particular, we use two strategies for simulating such a process: one that leverages the fact that interarrival times follow an exponential distribution; and one that uses the order statistics of a certain uniform distribution (see Exercise 3).

Below are the results for 1000 independent simulations with a fixed value of $\lambda = 10$ and $t = 2$. That is, we are interested in counting the number of events up to the time instant $t = 2$ in a Poisson process governed by a rate $\lambda = 10$. The code employed is available in the files `src/arrival.py` and `src/1.py`.

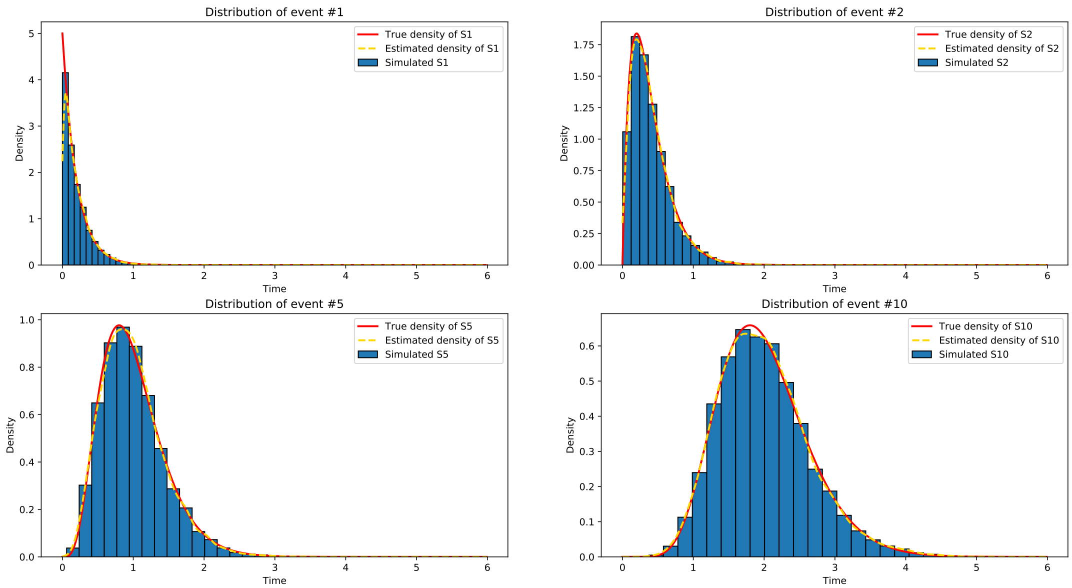


The leftmost graph shows the theoretical distribution, and the other two are the result of the simulations with each strategy. We also superimpose the estimated kernel density (via a Gausian kernel) and the "true" density, that is, the theoretical p.m.f of the Poisson distribution in which the points have been joined in a continuous line. We can see that the simulations accurately represent the theoretical distribution.

Exercise 2. *Simulate a Poisson process with* $\lambda = 5.0$. *From these simulations show for different values of* $n = 1, 2, 5$ *and* 10 *that the probability density of the* n^{th} *arrival is*

$$f_{S_n}(t) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!}\lambda^n t^{n-1} e^{-\lambda t}. \tag{4}$$

Solution. We simulate 10000 Poisson processes with rate $\lambda = 5$, using the code available in the file `src/arrival.py`. From these simulations we extract the times of the first, second, fifth and tenth events, and we create a histogram of them. We also depict the estimated kernel density, and the true density of these arrival times. We know that the nth arrival time follows an Erlang distribution with shape parameter n and rate λ, whose p.d.f is given by Eq. (4). After running `src/2.py` we obtain the following graphs:



As we can see, the simulations agree with the theoretical distribution for each arrival time.

Exercise 3. *Assume that we have a sample* $\{u_i\}_{i=1,\dots,n}$ *of* n *i.i.d* $U_i \sim U[0,t]$ *variables. The probability density of the order statistics* $\{U_{(1)} < U_{(2)} < \cdots < U_{(n)}\}$ *is*

$$f_{U_{(1)},\dots,U_{(n)}}(u_{(1)},\dots,u_{(n)}) = \frac{n!}{t^n}.$$

Let $\{N(t);\, t \geq 0\}$ *be a Poisson process with rate* λ. *show that conditioned on* $N(t) = n$, *the distribution of the arrival times* $\{0 < S_1 < S_2 < \cdots < S_n\}$ *coincides with the distribution of order statistics of* n *i.i.d* $U[0,t]$ *random variables*

$$f_{S_1,\dots,S_n|N(t)}(s_1,\dots,s_n \mid N(t) = n) = \frac{n!}{t^n}.$$

Solo si $t \geq s_n$, en otro caso es 0 Cambiarla por:.

$$f_{S_1,\dots,S_n|N(t)}(s_1,\dots,s_n \mid N(t) = n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{t^n} & t \geq s_n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Solution. Using the Bayes theorem:

$$f(s_1,\dots,s_{n+1} \mid N(t)=n) = \frac{f(N(t)=n \mid s_1,\dots,s_{n+1}) f(s_1,\dots,s_{n+1})}{f(N(t)=n)}.$$

Where subindexes are removed in order to clarify the structure. We may use that $N(t)=n \iff s_n \leq t < s_{n+1}$ in order to write

$$f(N(t)=n \mid s_1,\dots,s_{n+1}) = \begin{cases} 1 & s_n \leq t < s_{n+1} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Given this distinction, the previous density verifies

$$f(s_1,\dots,s_{n+1} \mid N(t)=n) \neq 0 \iff s_n \leq t < s_{n+1}.$$

Which makes sense: *the probability of having $s_1,\dots,s_{n+1}$ arrival times is zero if after s_n there are not n events.*

We are now focusing in the case $s_n \leq t < s_{n+1}$, where the density verifies

$$f(s_1,\dots,s_{n+1} \mid N(t)=n) = \frac{f(s_1,\dots,s_{n+1})}{f(N(t)=n)} = \frac{\lambda^{n+1}\exp(-\lambda s_{n+1})}{\frac{1}{n!}(\lambda t)^n \exp(-\lambda t)} = \frac{n!\exp(-\lambda(s_{n+1}-t))}{t^n}.$$

Using the *memoryless* property for $s_{n+1} > t$

$$f(s_1,\dots,s_{n+1} \mid n) = f(s_{n+1} \mid s_1,\dots,s_n,n) f(s_1,\dots,s_n \mid n) = f(s_{n+1} \mid n) f(s_1,\dots,s_n \mid n)$$

Substituting in the above formula:

$$f(s_1,\dots,s_n \mid n) = \frac{n!}{t^n}\frac{\exp(-\lambda(s_{n+1}-t))}{P(s_{n+1} \mid n)} = \frac{n!}{t^n}.$$

Conditional on $N(t)=n$, S_{n+1} is the first arrival event after t, whose probability is

Exercise 4. *Two teams A and B play a soccer match. The number of goals scored by Team A is modeled by a Poisson process $N_1(t)$ with rate $\lambda_1 = 0.02$ goals per minute. The number of goals scored by Team B is modeled by a Poisson process $N_2(t)$ with rate $\lambda_2 = 0.03$ goals per minute. The two processes are assumed to be independent. Let $N(t)$ be the total number of goals in the game up to and including time t. The game lasts for 90 minutes.*

1. *Find the probability that no goals are scored.*
2. *Find the probability that at least two goals are scored in the game.*
3. *Find the probability of the final score being $A:1$, $B:2$.*
4. *Find the probability that they draw.*
5. *Find the probability that Team B scores the first goal.*

Confirm your results by writing a Python program that simulates the process and estimate the answers from the simulations.

In this problem, the series representation of the modifier Bessel function of order ν can be useful

$$I_\nu(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!\Gamma(n+\nu+1)}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+\nu}$$

Solution.

1. The probability that no goals are scored equals

$$P[N(90) = 0] = P[N_1(90)+N_2(90) = 0] = P[N_1(90) = 0]P[N_2(90) = 0] = e^{-\lambda_1 90}e^{-\lambda_2 90} = 0.0111090\ldots$$

2. The probability that at least two goals are scored in the game is

$$\begin{aligned}
P[N(90) > 1] = P[N_1(90) + N_2(90) > 1]& \\
=&1 - P[N_1(90) = 0]P[N_2(90) = 0] \\
&- P[N_1(90) = 1]P[N_2(90) = 0] - P[N_1(90) = 0]P[N_2(90) = 1] \\
=&1 - e^{-\lambda_1 90-\lambda_2 90} - \lambda_1 90e^{-\lambda_1 90-\lambda_2 90} - \lambda_2 90e^{-\lambda_1 90-\lambda_2 90} \\
=&
\end{aligned}$$

3. The probability of finishing with a score of $A : 1$ and $B : 2$:

$$P[N_1(90) = 1]P[N_2(90) = 2] = \lambda_1 90e^{-\lambda_1 90}\frac{1}{2}\lambda_2^2 90^2 e^{-\lambda_2 90}$$

4. The probability that they draw is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P[N_1(90) = n]P[N_2(90) = n] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!^2}\lambda_1^n \lambda_2^n 90^{2n} e^{-\lambda_1 90-\lambda_2 90}$$

5. The probability that team B scores the first goal is

$$\sum_{t=0}^{90} P[N_1(t) = 0]P[N_2(t) = 1] = \sum_{t=0}^{90} \lambda_2 te^{-\lambda_2 t-\lambda_1 t}$$