ullsoln7a.tex

SOLUTIONS 7a. 8.11.2017

- Q1. Gamma distributions and Renewal.
- (i) Density.

$$\int f = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} \cdot \lambda^{\alpha} x^{\alpha - 1} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{-u} \cdot u^{\alpha - 1} du = 1,$$

putting $u := \lambda x$ and using the definition of the Gamma function.

(ii) Mean.

$$\begin{split} \mu &= \int x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x. e^{-\lambda x} . \lambda^\alpha x^{\alpha - 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty (u/\lambda) . e^{-u} . u^{\alpha - 1} du = \frac{1}{\lambda \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{-u} . u^\alpha du \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{\lambda \Gamma(\alpha)} \\ &= \alpha/\lambda. \end{split}$$

(iii) LST: $\hat{f}(s)$.

$$\hat{f}(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} \cdot e^{-\lambda x} \cdot \lambda^{\alpha} x^{\alpha - 1} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{-(\lambda + s)x} \cdot \lambda^{\alpha} x^{\alpha - 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{-u} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + s}\right)^{\alpha} u^{\alpha - 1} du \quad (u := (\lambda + s)x)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + s}\right)^{\alpha}.$$

(iv) LST: $\hat{U}(s)$.

$$\begin{split} \hat{U}(s) &= \frac{1}{1 - \hat{f}(s)} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + s}\right)^{\alpha}} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda + s)^{\alpha}}{(\lambda + s)^{\alpha} - \lambda^{\alpha}} = \frac{(\lambda + s)^{\alpha}}{\lambda^{\alpha} \left[\left((1 + \frac{s}{\lambda}\right)^{\alpha} - 1\right]}. \end{split}$$

As $s \downarrow 0$,

$$(\lambda + s)^{\alpha}/\lambda^{\alpha} \to 1, \qquad \left[\left((1 + \frac{s}{\lambda})^{\alpha} - 1\right] \sim \sigma.s/\lambda = \mu s,\right]$$

by the (generalised) Binomial Theorem (Newton: see M3H). So

$$\hat{U}(s) \sim \frac{1}{\mu s}$$
 $(s \downarrow 0).$

So by HLK with $\rho = 1$,

$$U(x) \sim x/\mu$$
 $(x \to \infty),$

giving the Renewal Theorem in this case.

NHB