

Monday october 5th 2020

Lecture 9

$$T_3 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \sim f_{T_3}(t) = ?$$

$$= \int_{\text{Supp}[T_3]} \int_{T_2}^{\text{old}}(x) \int_{X_3}^{\text{old}}(t-x) \mathbb{1}_{t-x \in \text{Supp}[X_3]} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty x \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} \lambda e^{-\lambda(t-x)} \mathbb{1}_{t-x \in [0, \infty)} dx = \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^t x \mathbb{1}_{x \leq t} dx$$

$$= \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^t x dx \mathbb{1}_{t \in [0, \infty)}$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda t} \mathbb{1}_{t \in [0, \infty)} = \text{Erlang}(3, \lambda)$$

$$T_4 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 = T_3 + X_4 \sim f_{T_4}(t) = ?$$

$$f_{T_4}(t) = \int_{\text{Supp}[T_3]} \int_{T_3}^{\text{old}}(x) \int_{X_4}^{\text{old}}(t-x) \mathbb{1}_{t-x \in \text{Supp}[X_4]} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{2} \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda x} \lambda e^{-\lambda(t-x)} \mathbb{1}_{t-x \in [0, \infty)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lambda^4 e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^t x^2 \mathbb{1}_{x \leq t} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^4 e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^t x^2 dx \mathbb{1}_{t \in [0, \infty)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} t^3 \lambda^4 e^{-\lambda t} \mathbb{1}_{t \in [0, \infty)} = \text{Erlang}(4, \lambda)$$

$$T_k = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i \sim \text{erlang}(k, \lambda) := \frac{t^{k-1} \lambda^k e^{-\lambda t}}{(k-1)!} \mathbb{1}_{t \in [0, \infty)}$$

$$\text{Supp}[T_k] = [0, \infty), \lambda \in (0, \infty) \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\text{Exp}(\lambda) \xrightarrow{\text{add}} \text{Erlang}(k, \lambda)$$



$$\text{Geom}(p) \xrightarrow{\text{add}} \text{Neg Bin}(k, p)$$

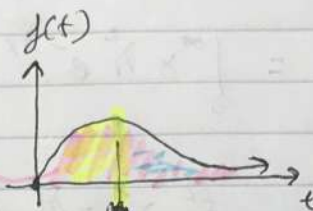


conceptually analogous.

Let's do some pure math. I want to define the gamma family of functions. Beginning with the gamma function for x non-neg:

$$\Gamma(x) := \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{t^{x-1}}_{f(t)} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\text{eg } \Gamma(3) = \int_0^{\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = 2$$



$$\Gamma(x) := \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^a t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt + \int_a^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$\gamma(x, a)$ $\Gamma(x, a)$

Lower incomplete gamma function

Upper incomplete gamma function

$$1 = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\Gamma(x)} = \frac{\gamma(x, a) + \Gamma(x, a)}{\Gamma(x)} = \frac{\gamma(x, a)}{\Gamma(x)} + \frac{\Gamma(x, a)}{\Gamma(x)} = P(x, a) + Q(x, a) = 1$$

$P(x, a)$ is called the lower regularized gamma function

$Q(x, a)$ is called the upper regularized gamma function

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1 \quad \leftarrow x \sim \exp(1) = e^{-t} \quad t \in [0, \infty)$$

Hw : $\Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$

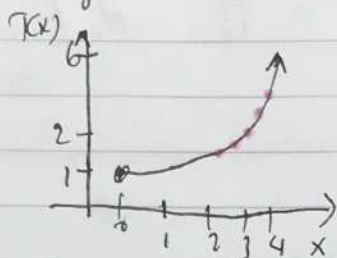
let $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)\Gamma(n-1) = (n-1)(n-2)\Gamma(n-2) = \dots = (n-1)(n-2)\dots(3)(2)(1) = (n-1)!$$

Let $x \in (0, \infty)$

$$\Gamma(x) = (x-1)\Gamma(x-1) = \dots = (x-1)(x-2)\dots \Gamma(1) \text{ where } c \in (0,1)$$

The gamma function "extends" the factorial function to all positive #'s



$$c > 0 \quad \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-ct} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u^{x-1}}{c^{x-1}} e^{-u} \frac{1}{c} du = \frac{1}{c^x} \int_0^{\infty} u^{x-1} e^{-u} du = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{c^x}$$

Let $u = ct \Rightarrow t = \frac{u}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = c \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{c} du, t=0 \Rightarrow u, t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_0^a t^{x-1} e^{-ct} dt = \int_0^{ac} \frac{u^{x-1}}{c^{x-1}} e^{-u} \frac{1}{c} du = \frac{1}{c^x} \int_0^{ac} u^{x-1} e^{-u} du = \frac{\gamma(x, ac)}{c^x}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-ct} dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{c^x} - \frac{\gamma(x, ac)}{c^x} = \frac{\Gamma(x, ac)}{c^x}$$

If $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Gamma(n, a) := \int_a^{\infty} t^{n-1} e^{-t} dt = \left[\int_a^{\infty} t^{n-1} e^{-t} dt \right] \quad \text{Integration by part}$$

$$v = \int dv = \int e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t}$$

$$= \left[t^{n-1} (-e^{-t}) \right]_a^{\infty} - \int_a^{\infty} -e^{-t} (n-1) t^{n-2} dt$$

$$= \cancel{a^{n-1}} e^{-a} + (n-1) \int_a^{\infty} t^{n-2} e^{-t} dt = e^{-a} + (n-1) \Gamma(n-1, a) \quad \leftarrow \text{Repeat}$$

$$= \cancel{a^{n-1}} e^{-a} + (n-1) \left(\cancel{a^{n-2}} e^{-a} + (n-2) \Gamma(n-2, a) \right) = \cancel{a^{n-2}} e^{-a} + (n-1) \left(\cancel{a^{n-3}} e^{-a} + (n-2) \Gamma(n-3, a) \right)$$

$$= e^{-a} \left(\cancel{a^{n-1}} + (n-1) \left(\cancel{a^{n-2}} + (n-2) \left(\cancel{a^{n-3}} + (n-3) \Gamma(n-3, a) \right) \right) \right)$$

$$= e^{-a} \left(a^{n-1} + (n-1) a^{n-2} + (n-1)(n-2) a^{n-3} + (n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \Gamma(n-3, a) \right)$$

$$= e^a (n-1)! \left(\frac{a^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{a^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} + \frac{a^{n-3}}{(n-3)!} + \frac{1}{(n-4)!} \Gamma(n-3, a) \right)$$

$$= e^{-a} (n-1)! \left(\frac{a^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{a^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} + \dots + \frac{a^1}{1!} + \frac{a^0}{0!} \right) = e^{-a} (n-1)! \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{a^i}{i!}$$

$$\Gamma(1, a) = \int_a^\infty e^{-t} dt = [-e^{-t}]_a^\infty = e^{-a}$$

Back to probability land...

$$X \sim \text{Erlang}(k, \lambda) := \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda x} x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq 0}$$

CDF:

$$F_X(x) := P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda t} t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} dt \mathbb{1}_{x \geq 0} = \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} \int_0^x t^{k-1} e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^k}{\Gamma(k)} \frac{\gamma(k, \lambda x)}{\lambda} = P(k, \lambda x)$$

$$= 1 - F_X(x) = 1 - P(k, \lambda x) = Q(k, \lambda x)$$

$$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda) := \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \mathbb{1}_{x \in \mathbb{N}_0}$$

$$\Gamma(x+1, \lambda)$$

CDF

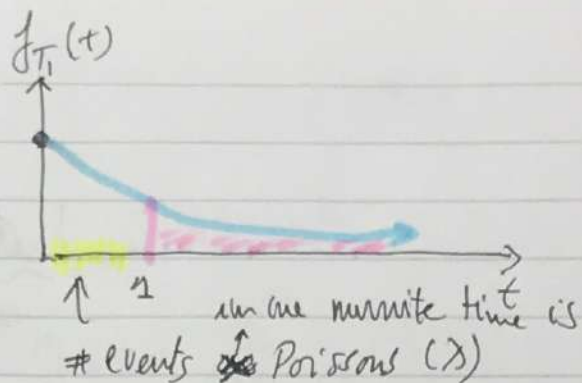
$$F_X(x) := P(X \leq x) = \sum_{t=0}^x \frac{\lambda^t e^{-\lambda}}{t!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{t=0}^x \frac{\lambda^t}{t!} = x! e^{-\lambda} \frac{1}{x!} \sum_{t=0}^x \frac{\lambda^t}{t!}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(x+1, \lambda)}{\Gamma(x+1)} = Q(x+1, \lambda)$$

The relationship between the Erlang and Poisson is known as the Poisson process.

$$T_1 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) = \text{Erlang}(1, \lambda)$$

$$P(T_1 > 1) = Q(1, \lambda)$$



$$N \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$$

$$F_N(0) = P(N \leq 0) = P(N=0) = Q(1, \lambda)$$