

Lecture 10 Branching Chain 2 Review of Chapter 1

Example 1 Consider the following branching processes and find the corresponding extinction probability.

① $\Phi(t) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2$

② $\Phi(t) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{8}t^2$

③ $\Phi(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k t^k$ where

$$a_k = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

④ the offspring number follows a binomial distribution with parameters N and p

⑤ $\Phi(t) = 0.1 + 0.1t^2 + 0.8t^{10}$

Solution:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \xi_1 = 0, 1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ and} \\ p(\xi_1 = 0) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

\Rightarrow extinction probability is

$$p = 1$$

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$$\textcircled{2} \quad \xi_1 = 0 \text{ or } 2 \text{ and } p(\xi_1 = 0) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{4} > 1$$

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$$\Rightarrow p = t_0 \text{ where } t_0 < 1 \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{8} t_0^2 = t_0$$

$$\Rightarrow 7t_0^2 - 8t_0 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{8 - \sqrt{64 - 28}}{14} = \frac{8 - 6}{14} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \quad \Phi(t) &= e^{-\lambda} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} t^k e^{-\lambda} \\
 &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} \right) e^{-\lambda} \\
 &= e^{\lambda t - \lambda} = e^{\lambda(t-1)} \\
 \mu = E[\xi_1] &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 1 \quad \text{if } \lambda \leq 1$$

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 $p = t_0$ if $\lambda > 1$ where

$$e^{\lambda(t_0-1)} = t_0$$

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$$\textcircled{4} \quad \xi_1 \sim \text{Bin}(N, p)$$

$$\Rightarrow E \xi_1 = Np$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 1 \quad \text{if } Np \leq 1$$

$$p = t_0 \quad \text{if } Np > 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi(t) &= \binom{N}{0} (1-p)^N + \sum_{k=1}^N \binom{N}{k} p^k (1-p)^{N-k} t^k \\
 &= (tp + 1-p)^N = [1 + p(t-1)]^N
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_0 = (1 + p(t_0 - 1))^N$$

$$(5) \quad \xi_1 = 0, 2, \text{ or } 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[\xi_1] &= 0.1 \times 2 + 0.8 \times 10 \\ &= 8.2 > 1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$0.1 + 0.1 t_0^2 + 0.8 t_0 = t_0$$

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Review of Chapter 1

1. Markov chain
2. Initial Distribution and One-step Transition Matrix
3. Three Main Issues:
 - (a) Distribution at each time

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(b) Joint Distributions

(c) <https://powcoder.com> Long-Run Behaviour

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4. Transient & Recurrent
5. Hitting Time & Absorption Probabilities
6. Decomposition of State Space
7. Birth-Death and Branching Chains