

Errata in Stochastic Processes, Theory for Applications

The following list of typos and errata, as of 3/25/17, will be kept up to date as new errors are found. I would greatly appreciate anyone finding errors to let me know at gallager@mit.edu.

p10, line 9 and the following equation should be:

for any disjoint events, A_1, A_2, \dots , and any event B with $\Pr\{B\} > 0$,

$$\Pr\left\{\left(\bigcup_n A_n\right) \mid B\right\} = \sum_n \Pr\{A_n \mid B\}.$$

p31, Eq. 1.54: $\dots \exp(-i2\pi\theta) \dots$ should be $\dots \exp(-i2\pi\theta x) \dots$

p31, Eq. 1.55: $\dots dx \dots$ should be $\dots d\theta \dots$

p61, Exer. 1.11b: $\dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_X(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} F_X^c(x) dx \dots$ should be $\dots \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} F_X(x) dx + \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} F_X^c(x) dx \dots$

p64, Exer. 1.22: $\dots p_Y(m) = \mu^n e^{(-\mu)} / n! \dots$ should be $\dots p_Y(n) = \mu^n e^{(-\mu)} / n! \dots$

p68, Exer. 1.38b: \dots for some $\alpha < 1 \dots$ should be \dots for some α , $0 < \alpha < 1 \dots$

p75, line 2 of Def. 2.2.3: \dots rv ($=1$) \dots should be \dots rv (*i.e.*, $\Pr\{X > 0\} = 1$) \dots

p96, line 6: \dots IID \dots should be \dots identically distributed \dots

p88: line 9 of Exam. 2.3.3: \dots geometricly \dots should be \dots geometrically \dots

p116, line 1 of Theorem 3.4.5: \dots semi-definite \dots should be \dots positive semi-definite \dots

p183, Figure 4.7: At the extreme right side of the figure, p_1 should be 1; also, on the self-transition above state 1, 1 should be p_1

p207, Exer. 4.20c: $\dots 1 + [P] + \dots, [P^{d-1}] \dots$ should be $\dots 1 + [P] + \dots + [P^{d-1}] \dots$

p221, line 1: \dots Using Lemma 5.3.2 \dots should be \dots Using Lemma 5.2.1 \dots

p227, last line, $\dots \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} N(t) \dots$ should be $\dots \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N(t) \dots$

p238, left middle part of the top displayed equation: $\dots 1 -$ for $p = 0.5 \dots$ should be $\dots 1$ for $p = 0.5 \dots$

p275, line 1 of Exer. 5.14: \dots (over the limiting interval $(0, \infty)$ that \dots should be \dots (over the limiting interval $(0, \infty)$) that \dots

p320, last eq. in Exer. 6.5: $\dots \Pr\{T_{ji} > \infty\} \dots$ should be $\dots \Pr\{T_{ji} = \infty\} \dots$

p331, line 2 of final paragraph of Sec.7.2.1: \dots indentically \dots should be \dots identically \dots

p339, Displayed equation 8 lines from bottom should be:

$$[P(t)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} e^{-(\lambda+\mu)t} & \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} e^{-(\lambda+\mu)t} \\ \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} - \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} e^{-(\lambda+\mu)t} & \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} + \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} e^{-(\lambda+\mu)t} \end{bmatrix} \quad [Q] = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda \\ \mu & -\mu \end{bmatrix}.$$

p345, Eq. 7.50 $\dots q_{ij}^* = \nu_j P_{ij}^* \dots$ should be $\dots q_i^* = \nu_i P_{ij}^* \dots$

p421, the unnumbered eq. before 9.6: $\dots Z_i^n = \sum_{j=1}^i U_{n-j} \dots$ should be $\dots Z_i^n = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} U_{n-j} \dots$

p465, first eq.: $\dots \sum_j \lambda(j) \ln [\mathbf{E}[X(j)]] \dots$ should be $\dots \ln [\sum_j \lambda(j) \mathbf{E}[X(j)]] \dots$

p466, line 1 of final paragraph: \dots submartingale \dots should be \dots supermartingale \dots

p474, line 3 of Exer. 9.2: $\dots X_i - Y_{i-1} \dots$ should be $\dots Y_{i-1} - X_i \dots$

p486, line 1: $\dots \log\text{-w!ealth} \dots$ should be $\dots \log\text{-wealth} \dots$

p486, Replace parts a, b, and c of Exer. 9.37 with: **a)** Let $Z_n = \frac{1}{n}L_n(\lambda) - \mathbf{E}[Y(\lambda)]$ and explain why $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Z_n = 0$ WP1. Let $A(n_o, \epsilon) = \{\omega : |Z_n(\omega)| \leq \epsilon \text{ for all } n \geq n_o\}$. Consider an ω for which $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Z_n(\omega) = 0$ and explain why $\omega \in A(n_o, \epsilon)$ for some n_o . **b)** Show that $\Pr\{\bigcup_{n_o=1}^{\infty} A(n_o, \epsilon)\} = 1$. **c)** Show that for any $\delta > 0$, there is an n_o large enough that $\Pr\{A(n_o, \epsilon)\} > 1 - \delta$. Hint: Use (1.9).

p490, Eq. 10.5: $\dots \mathbf{E} \left[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\text{MMSE}} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{\text{MMSE}}^{\top}(\mathbf{Y}) \right] \dots$ should be $\dots \mathbf{E} \left[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\text{MMSE}} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{\text{MMSE}}^{\top}(\mathbf{Y}) \right] = 0 \dots$

p492, Eq. 10.9: $\dots [G]y \dots$ should be $\dots [G]\mathbf{y} \dots$

p501, last line of Footnote 4: $\dots \text{addional} \dots$ should be $\dots \text{additional} \dots$

p511, Eq. 10.91: $\dots \beta \mathbf{E}[Y_i] \dots$ should be $\dots \beta \mathbf{E}[Y_i] \dots$

p525, line 2 of Exer. 10.6: $\dots \mathbf{Y} = [H]\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{Z} \dots$ should be $\dots \mathbf{Y} = [H]\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{Z}$ where \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Z} are independent...

p525, line 1 of Exer. 10.10: $\dots (\mathbf{X} = X_1, \dots, X_n)^{\top} \dots$ should be $\dots \mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)^{\top} \dots$

p526, Exer. 10.12c: $\dots [K_X] = 2([K_{re} - [K_{ri}]) \dots$ should be $\dots [K_X] = 2([K_{re} - i[K_{ri}]) \dots$

p527, line 2 of Exer. 10.15: $\dots V_x(y) \dots$ should be $\dots v_x(y) \dots$

p527, lines 1, 2 of Exer. 10.16: $\dots V_x(y) \dots$ should be $\dots v_x(y) \dots$ at each appearance.