

Proceso de Nacimiento y muerte

Es una cadena de Markov continua $\{x(t), t, 0\}$, Nacimiento:

$$P(x_{T+T} = n + 1 \mid X_T = n) = \int_0^t \lambda n e^{-\lambda n t} dt$$

$$P(X_{T+T} = n - 1 \mid X_T = n) = \int_0^t \mu n e^{-\mu n t} dt \rightarrow \text{muerte}$$

La matriz de transición tiene las siguientes características:

| | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \mu}$ | 0 | $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \mu}$ | 0 | ... |
| 2 | 0 | $\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 + \mu}$ | 0 | $\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 + \mu}$ | ... |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots |

$$p_n n + 1 = \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_n + \mu_n}$$

$$P_n, n - 1 = \frac{\mu_n}{\lambda_n + \mu_n}$$

$$P(T_B < T_D)$$

$$\int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty \mu e^{\mu y} dy \lambda e^{\lambda x} = \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{\lambda x} e^{\mu x} dx$$

$$[-e^{\mu y}] = e^{-\mu x}$$

$$x \int_0^\infty e^{-(x+\mu)x} dx = \lambda \left[-\frac{1}{(\lambda + \mu)} \right] e^{-(\lambda + \mu)}$$

$$= \lambda \left[\frac{1}{(x + \mu)} e^{-(x+\mu)x} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$P(T_D < T_B) = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda + \mu}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda + \mu - \lambda}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$f_{\min}(T_B \leq t, T_B < T_D) + P(T_D \leq t, T_D < T_B) :$$

$$\int_0^t \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mu e^{-\mu y} dy dx + \int_0^t \int_y^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mu e^{-\lambda y} dx dy$$

$$\int_0^t \lambda e^{-\lambda x} e^{-\mu x} dx + \int_0^t e^{-\mu y} \lambda e^{-x y} dy = \int (\lambda + \mu) e^{-(\lambda + \mu)T}$$

$$dt = 1 - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x(t)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nP(t)$$

$$Var(x_t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 P(n(t)) - \mathbb{E}[x(t)]^2$$

Sistema de Ecuaciones de kolmogorov

La ecuación de Chapman-Kolmogórov es una identidad sobre las distribuciones de probabilidad conjunta de los diferentes conjuntos de coordenadas en un proceso estocástico.

$$P_0(t) = \lambda_0 P_0(t) + \mu_1 P_1(t)$$

$$P_n(t) = \lambda_{n-1} P_{n-1}(t) + \mu_{n+1} P_{n+1} - (\lambda_n + \mu_n) P_n(t)$$

$$P_{n0}(0) = 1$$