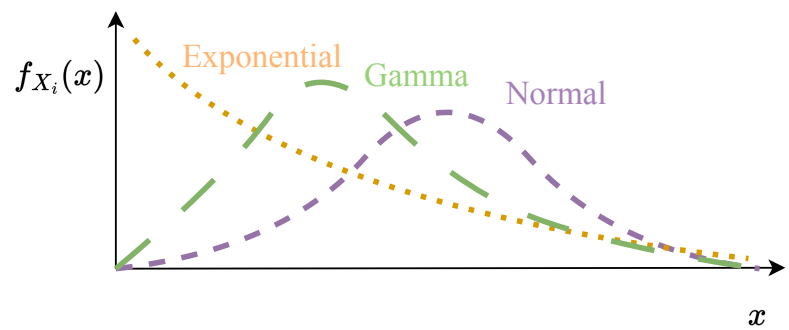


Compound Poisson Process

$(t; \lambda, f_{X_i})$

Parameters are continuous, states are discrete



The magnitude of i^{th} event

$X_i \in (0, +\infty)$ could follow any specified distribution, e.g. continuous dist.: normal, gamma (exponential is a special case of gamma distribution); or discrete dist.

If X_i is gamma distribution with shape parameter a and rate parameter b

$$X_i \in (0, +\infty) \sim \Gamma(a, b), a > 0, b > 0$$

$$\text{PDF: } f_X(x) = \frac{x^{a-1}e^{-x/b}}{b^a\Gamma(a)}$$

CDF: regularized incomplete gamma function $F_X(x) = \frac{\gamma(a, x/b)}{\Gamma(a)}$

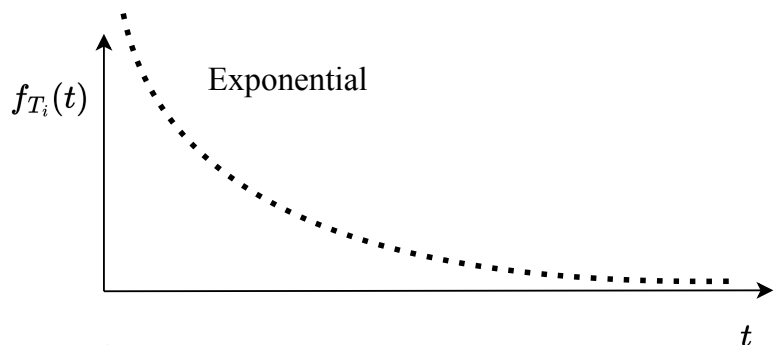
lower incomplete gamma function

$$\gamma(a, x/b) = \int_0^{x/b} t^{a-1}e^{-t}dt$$

gamma function

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

$$\mu_X = ab, \sigma_X = \sqrt{ab}$$



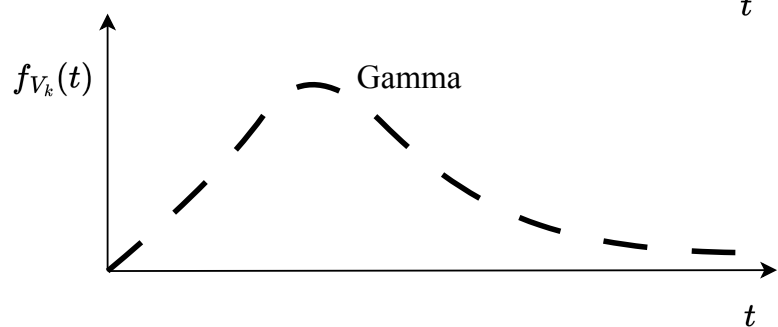
The time or distance between $(i-1)^{th}$ and i^{th} success:

$$T_i \in (0, +\infty) \sim \exp(\lambda), \lambda > 0$$

$$\text{PDF } f_{T_i}(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\text{CDF } F_{T_i}(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\mu_{T_i} = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \sigma_{T_i} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$



The time until obtaining the k^{th} success: Erlang dist.

$$V_k \in (0, +\infty) \sim \Gamma(k, \lambda), \lambda > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

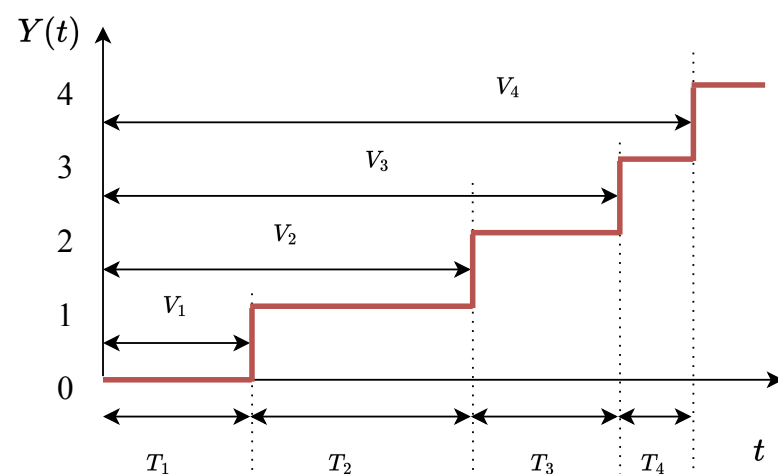
$$\text{PDF } f_{V_k}(t) = \frac{\lambda^k t^{k-1} e^{-\lambda t}}{\Gamma(k)} = \frac{\lambda^k t^{k-1} e^{-\lambda t}}{(k-1)!}$$

$$\text{CDF } F_{V_k}(t) = \frac{\gamma(k, \lambda t)}{\Gamma(k)} = \frac{\int_0^{\lambda t} \tau^{k-1} e^{-\tau} d\tau}{(k-1)!}$$

$$\mu_{V_k} = \frac{k}{\lambda}, \sigma_{V_k} = \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\lambda}$$

In numpy

V_k = np.random.gamma(shape = k, scale = 1/lambda)



The total number of successes until time t

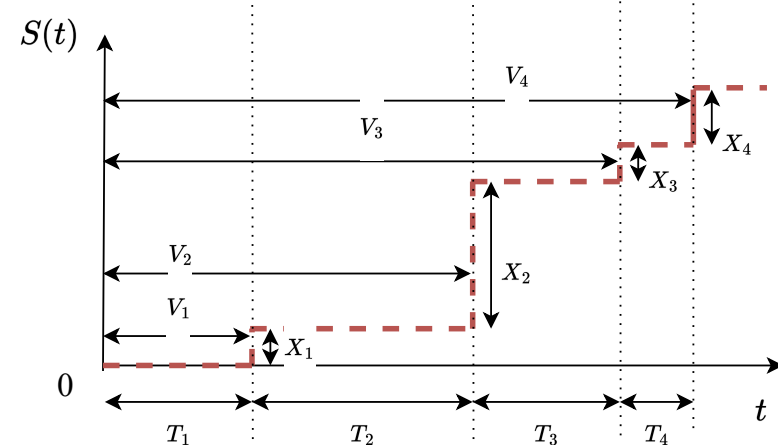
$$Y(t) \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \sim \text{poisson}(\nu), \nu = \lambda t, \lambda > 0, t > 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty, p \rightarrow 0, yp \rightarrow \lambda t} \text{binomial}(y, p) = \text{poisson}(\lambda t)$$

$$\text{PMF } p_Y(y) = \frac{\nu^y}{y!} e^{-\nu} = \frac{(\lambda t)^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\text{CDF } F_Y(y) = 1 - p(1-p)^y$$

$$\mu_Y = \nu = \lambda t, \sigma_Y = \sqrt{\nu} = \sqrt{\lambda t}$$



The accumulated total amount until time t

$$S(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{Y(t)} X_i \in (0, +\infty) \sim \text{CPP}(t; \nu, F_X(x)), \nu = \lambda t, \lambda > 0, t > 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[S(t)] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[S(t)|Y(t)]] = \mathbb{E}[Y(t)\mathbb{E}[X(t)]] = \lambda t \mathbb{E}[X_i]$$

$$\mathbb{D}[S(t)] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{D}[S(t)|Y(t)]] + \mathbb{D}[\mathbb{E}[S(t)|Y(t)]] = \mathbb{E}[\sigma_X^2 Y(t)] + \mathbb{D}[\mu_X Y(t)] = \sigma_X^2 \mu_Y + \mu_X^2 \sigma_Y^2 = \lambda t (\mu_X^2 + \sigma_X^2)$$

$$S|_{Y(t)=y} = \sum_{i=1}^y X_i \sim \Gamma(ya, b) \quad f_{S|Y=y}(x) = (f_X * \dots * f_X)(x) = \frac{b^{ya} x^{ya-1} e^{-bx}}{\Gamma(ya)}$$

$$f_S(x) = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} p_Y(y) f_{S|Y=y}(x) = e^{-\lambda t} + \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda t} \frac{b^{ya} x^{ya-1} e^{-bx}}{\Gamma(ya)} = e^{-\lambda t} + \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^y b^{ya} x^{ya-1}}{y! \Gamma(ya)} e^{-\lambda t - bx}$$

$$W(x, z) = \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^y}{y! \Gamma(zy)} \quad f_S(x) = e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{e^{-\lambda t - bx}}{x} \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t (bx)^a)^y}{y! \Gamma(ya)} = e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{e^{-\lambda t - bx}}{x} W(\lambda t (bx)^a, a)$$

$$F_S(s) = \int_0^s f_S(x) dx = e^{-\lambda t} + \int_0^s \frac{e^{-\lambda t - bx}}{x} \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t (bx)^a)^y}{y! \Gamma(ya)} dx$$