

# Applied Stochastic Processes

## Exercise sheet 14

### Quiz 14.1

Let  $(N_t^1)_{t \geq 0}$ ,  $(N_t^2)_{t \geq 0}$ , and  $(N_t^3)_{t \geq 0}$  be independent Poisson processes with rate  $\lambda > 0$ .

- (a) Is  $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$  defined by  $N_t = N_t^1 + N_t^2 + N_t^3$  a Poisson process? If yes, what is its rate?
- (b) What is the probability that the  $k$ 'th jump time of  $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is a jump time of  $(N_t^1)_{t \geq 0}$ ?
- (c) Is  $(N'_t)_{t \geq 0}$  defined by  $N'_t = 2 \cdot N_t^1$  a Poisson process? If yes, what is its rate?

### Exercise 14.2 <sup>(\*)</sup>[Compound Poisson process]

Let  $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$  be a Poisson process with rate  $\lambda > 0$  and  $(X_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  a sequence of real-valued i.i.d. random variables with common distribution  $\mu$  such that  $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$  and  $(X_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  are independent. Define the process  $(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$  by

$$Z_t := \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} X_k, \quad t \geq 0.$$

$(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is called a *compound Poisson process* with rate  $\lambda$  and *jump size distribution*  $\mu$ .

- (a) For  $t > 0$ , determine the characteristic function of  $Z_t$ .
- (b) Prove that  $(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$  has stationary and independent increments.
- (c) Show that if  $\mathbb{P}[X_i = 1] = 1 - \mathbb{P}[X_i = 0] = p$ , then  $(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is a Poisson process with rate  $\lambda p$ .

### Exercise 14.3 [Largest gap in a Poisson process]

Let  $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$  be a Poisson process with intensity  $\lambda > 0$ . The largest gap up to time  $t$  is defined as

$$L_t = \max_{k \geq 1} (S_k \wedge t - S_{k-1} \wedge t).$$

- (a) Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Show that there exists almost surely some  $n_0 \geq 1$  such that for all  $n \geq n_0$ ,

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} T_k \leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\lambda} \log(n/\lambda),$$

where the  $T_1, \dots, T_n$  denote the inter-arrival times of the process.

*Hint:* Use Borel-Cantelli's lemma.

- (b) Show that there exists almost surely some  $t_0 \geq 0$  such that for all  $t > t_0$ ,

$$N_t + 1 \leq (1 + \varepsilon)t\lambda.$$

- (c) Conclude that almost surely

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L_t}{\log t} \leq \lambda^{-1}.$$

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**Submission deadline:** No submission.

Further information are available on:

<https://metaphor.ethz.ch/x/2023/fs/401-3602-00L/>