# **Applied Stochastic Processes**

# Exercise sheet 8

#### **Quiz 8.1**

- (a) Let  $(N_t)$  and  $(N'_t)$  be two independent renewal processes. Which of the following statements are true?
  - 1.  $(3N_t)$  is also a renewal process.
  - 2. We always have  $\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{N_t}{t^2}=0$  almost surely.
  - 3. We always have  $\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{N_t + N_t'}{t} = 0$  almost surely.
  - 4.  $(N_t N_t')$  is also a renewal process.
  - 5.  $(N_t + N'_t)$  is also a renewal process.
- (b) Let  $\{T_n\}_{n\geq 1}$  be i.i.d. random variables with distribution  $T_1 \sim \mathcal{U}(0,2)$ , and define their corresponding renewal process  $(N_t)_{t\geq 0}$ . Which of the following statements are true?
  - 1.  $(N_t)_{t>0}$  has independent increments<sup>1</sup>.
  - 2.  $(N_t)_{t>0}$  has stationary increments<sup>2</sup>.
  - 3. The process  $(N_n)_{n\geq 0}$  is a Markov process.
  - 4.  $N_n$  is Uniform on  $\{0, ..., 2n\}$ .
  - 5.  $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\mathbf{E}(N_t)}{t} = 1.$

#### Exercise 8.2 [Renewal function]

For  $(N_t)_{t\geq 0}$ , a renewal process with arrival distribution F, we define the renewal function  $m: \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathbb{R}_+$  by

$$t \mapsto m(t) := \mathbf{E}(N_t).$$

Draw m for the following distributions of the inter-arrival times:

- (a)  $T_1 = 1$  a.s.
- (b)  $T_1 \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$
- (c)  $T_1 \sim \text{Exp}(2)$
- (d)  $T_1 \sim \text{Ber}(1/2)$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A stochastic process  $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$  has independent increments if, for any sequence of times  $0 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$ , the random variables  $N_{t_2} - N_{t_1}$ ,  $N_{t_3} - N_{t_2}$ , ...,  $N_{t_n} - N_{t_{n-1}}$  are independent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>A stochastic process  $(N_t)_{t\geq 0}$  has stationary increments if, for all  $s,t\geq 0$ , the increment  $N_{s+t}-N_s$  has the same distribution as  $N_t$ . That is, the law of the increment depends only on the length of the time interval, not on its position.

### Exercise 8.3 [CLT for renewal processes]

Let  $(N_t)_{t\geq 0}$  be a renewal process with arrival distribution F and denote  $\mu=E[T_1]$ . Assume that  $\mathbf{E}[T_1^2]<\infty$  and  $\sigma^2:=\mathrm{Var}(T_1)>0$ . Show that

$$\frac{N_t - t/\mu}{\sigma \sqrt{t/\mu^3}} \xrightarrow{\text{law}} \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \quad \text{as } t \to \infty,$$

where  $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$  is the standard normal distribution.

Hint: Let  $S_n := T_1 + ... + T_n$ , then by the central limit theorem

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \mathbf{P}\Big( (S_n - n\mu) / \sigma \sqrt{n} \le x \Big) = \Phi(x)$$

uniformly in  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , where  $\Phi$  denotes the distribution function of the standard normal distribution.

## Exercise 8.4 [Renewal process with lattice arrival distribution]

Let  $(N_t)_{t\geq 0}$  be a renewal process with arrival distribution given by  $T_1$ , and assume that the law of  $T_1$  is lattice with span a. Denote  $\mu := \mathbf{E}(T_1)$ .

(a) Show that the span

$$a := \max\{a' > 0 : \mathbf{P}(T_1 \in a'\mathbb{Z}) = 1\}$$

is well-defined and finite.

(b) Show that  $(\widetilde{N}_t)_{t\geq 0}$ , defined by  $\widetilde{N}_t := N_{at}$ , is a renewal process with integer-valued jump times.

From now on, we assume that  $T_1$  is lattice with span 1 and  $\mathbf{P}(T_1=0)=0$ . We define

$$S := \begin{cases} \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\} & \text{if } N := \sup\{n \ge 0 : \mathbf{P}(T_1 = n) > 0\} < \infty, \\ \mathbb{N} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and for  $i \geq 1$ ,

$$p_{0,i-1} = \mathbf{P}(T_1 = i)$$
, and  $p_{i,i-1} = 1$ .

(c) Show that  $p = (p_{ij})_{i,j \in S}$  is a transition probability, and that the chain P is aperiodic, irreducible, and recurrent.

As in Exercise 7.2, we define the renewal function  $m: \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathbb{R}_+$  by

$$t \mapsto m(t) := \mathbf{E}(N_t).$$

(d) [Elementary renewal theorem]: Show that

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{m(t)}{t} = \frac{1}{\mu}.$$

Hint: Use the theorem "density of visit times" for Markov chains from Section 2.6.

(e) [Blackwell's renewal theorem]: Show that for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} m(t+k) - m(t) = \frac{k}{\mu}.$$

Hint: Use the results on the convergence of Markov chains from Sections 3.7 and 3.8.

#### Submission deadline: 10:15, April 15.

Please submit your solutions online before the beginning of the lecture.

Further information is available on:

https://metaphor.ethz.ch/x/2025/fs/401-3602-00L/