

# STAT 552 Homework 8

Due: Tuesday, November 22, 2005

Instructor: Dr. Rudolf Riedi

## 25. (Age and excess life)

Let  $N_t$  be a pure renewal process. Let  $A(t)$  be the age of the current item, and  $B(t)$  its excess life time as usual. Also, set as usual

$$F_0(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^x (1 - F(u)) du. \quad (1)$$

Recall the renewal equation of the tail probability  $P[B(t) > x]$  as well as Blackwell's key renewal theorem, saying that  $U * z(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^\infty z(u) du$  under appropriate assumptions.

- (a) Using Blackwell's theorem show that  $P[B(t) \leq x] \rightarrow F_0(x)$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .
- (b) Similarly, show that  $P[A(t) \leq x] \rightarrow F_0(x)$ .

Still with the same setting fix now two positive numbers  $x$  and  $y$  and define

$$Z(t) := P[A(t) > x, B(t) > y]. \quad (2)$$

- (c) Write a renewal equation for  $Z(t)$ .
- (d) Compute  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Z(t)$ .

## 26. (Markov versus Renewal process)

Let  $\{S_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  denote a *stationary* renewal sequence with inter-arrival times  $\{Y_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  uniformly distributed on  $[0, 1]$ . Let  $N_t$  be the renewal process associated with  $S_n$ .

- (a) Compute the initial distribution, i.e., compute  $G(x) = P[Y_0 \leq x]$ .
- (b) Show that  $P[N_{s+1/2} = k | N_s = k, N_{s-2/3} = k] = 0$ .
- (c) Show that  $P[N_{s+1/2} = k | N_s = k, N_{s-x} = k-1] \geq P[Y_{k+1} \geq x + 1/2]$ .
- (d) Conclude that  $N_t$  is not Markov.

Let  $N_t$  denote a homogeneous Poisson process (PRM( $dt$ )). Let the r.v.  $\Lambda$  be independent of  $\{N_t(\cdot)\}$  and take the values 1 and 2 with probabilities  $p$  and  $q = 1 - p$ , respectively. Let  $M_t = N_{\Lambda \cdot t}$  be the associated mixed Poisson process.

- (e) Show that  $M_t$  is not a renewal process.  
Hint: The inter-arrival times are not independent. Compute the joint distributions of the first two interarrival times  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  by conditioning on  $\Lambda$ .
- (f) Recall that  $N_t$  is Markov. Show that  $M_t$  is also Markov.  
Hint: Condition on knowing  $\Lambda$ .