

## Άσκηση

Έστω  $N(t)$  η αριθμητική ευρωπαϊκή με τις ανεξαρτητές αριθμητικές διαδοχικές  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  με  $0 < E[X_n] = \tau < \infty$  και  $\text{Var}[X_n] = \sigma^2 < \infty$ .

Να βρεθεί αριθμητική επίγωση για την  $H(t) = M(t) - \frac{t}{\tau}$

και v.s.o

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( M(t) - \frac{t}{\tau} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2 - \tau^2}{2\tau^2}.$$

(Μπορείτε να χρησιμοποιήσετε τις σχέσεις

$$\int_0^{\infty} u(1-G(u)) du = \frac{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}{2} = \frac{E[X_n^2]}{2}$$

$$\int_t^{\infty} (u-t) dG(u) = \int_t^{\infty} (1-G(u)) du, \quad t > 0$$

Λύση:

$$H(t) = M(t) - \frac{t}{\tau} = E[N(t)] - \frac{t}{\tau} = E\left[N(t) - \frac{t}{\tau}\right]$$

Εφαρμόζω αριθμητικό επιχείρημα (δεσμεύω ως προς  $S_1$ ).

$$H(t) = \int_0^{\infty} E\left[N(t) - \frac{t}{\tau} \mid S_1 = u\right] dG(u)$$

Αν  $u \leq t$



$$E\left[N(t) - \frac{t}{\tau} \mid S_1 = u\right] = 1 + E[N(t-u)] - \frac{t}{\tau} = 1 + M(t-u) - \frac{t}{\tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{H(t-u) = M(t-u) - \frac{t-u}{\tau}}{=} 1 + H(t-u) + \frac{t-u}{\tau} - \frac{t}{\tau} \\ & = 1 + H(t-u) - \frac{u}{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

Αν  $u > t$



$$E\left[N(t) - \frac{t}{\tau} \mid S_1 = u\right] = 0 - \frac{t}{\tau} = -\frac{t}{\tau}$$

$$\text{Οπότε } H(t) = \int_0^{\infty} E\left[N(t) - \frac{t}{\tau} \mid S_1 = u\right] dG(u) =$$

$$\int_0^t \left(1 + H(t-u) - \frac{u}{\tau}\right) dG(u) + \int_t^{\infty} \left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) dG(u) \Rightarrow$$

$$H(t) = \underbrace{\int_0^t (1 - \frac{u}{\tau}) dG(u) - \int_t^\infty \frac{t}{\tau} dG(u)}_{D(t)} + \int_0^t H(t-u) dG(u)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(t) &= \int_0^t (1 - \frac{u}{\tau}) dG(u) - \int_t^\infty \frac{t}{\tau} dG(u) \\ &= \int_0^\infty (1 - \frac{u}{\tau}) dG(u) - \int_t^\infty (1 - \frac{u}{\tau}) dG(u) - \int_t^\infty \frac{t}{\tau} dG(u) \\ &= \underbrace{\int_0^\infty 1 dG(u)}_1 - \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \frac{u}{\tau} dG(u)}_{\frac{E[X]}{\tau} = 1} - \int_t^\infty 1 dG(u) + \int_t^\infty \frac{u}{\tau} dG(u) - \int_t^\infty \frac{t}{\tau} dG(u) \\ &= -(1 - G(t)) + \frac{1}{\tau} \underbrace{\int_t^\infty (u-t) dG(u)}_{\int_t^\infty (1-G(u)) du} \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tau} \int_t^\infty (1-G(u)) du}_{D_1(t)} - \underbrace{(1-G(t))}_{D_2(t)} \end{aligned}$$

0,  $D_1(t)$  und  $D_2(t)$  einer Wahrscheinlichkeit

$$0 \leq D_1(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_t^\infty (1-G(u)) du \leq D_1(0) = \frac{1}{\tau} \underbrace{\int_0^\infty (1-G(u)) du}_\tau = \frac{\tau}{\tau} = 1$$

$$0 \leq D_2(t) = 1 - G(t) \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty D_1(t) dt &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\tau} \int_t^\infty (1-G(u)) du dt = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\infty \int_t^\infty (1-G(u)) du dt \\ &\stackrel{0 < t < u < \infty}{=} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\infty \int_0^u (1-G(u)) dt du = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\infty (1-G(u)) \underbrace{\int_0^u dt}_{u} du = \\ &= \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\infty u (1-G(u)) du = \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{E[X^2]}{2} = \frac{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}{2\tau} < \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\infty D_2(t) dt = \int_0^\infty (1-G(t)) dt = \tau < \infty$$

0 bis  $\tau \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty |D(t)| dt &= \int_0^\infty |D_1(t) - D_2(t)| dt \leq \int_0^\infty (D_1(t) + D_2(t)) dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty D_1(t) dt + \int_0^\infty D_2(t) dt = \frac{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}{2\tau} + \tau < \infty \end{aligned}$$

Εφαρμογή Jordan το Βασικό Ανενεργό Θεώρημα Riemann

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} H(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} D(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} (D_1(t) - D_2(t)) dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^{\infty} D_1(t) dt - \int_0^{\infty} D_2(t) dt \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{6^2 + \tau^2}{2\tau} - \tau \right) = \frac{6^2 - \tau^2}{2\tau}$$