

To hand in: 18.12. during the exercise class

## 10. Exercise sheet Probability II

(Poisson process, Polya's statement)



### Exercise 10.1

(4 editing points)

Let  $\kappa : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a continuous and non-negative function. We say that a process  $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$  taking values in  $\mathbb{N}_0$  is an *inhomogeneous Poisson process* (IPP) with rate  $\kappa$  if and only if

- $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is càdlàg and has independent and non-negative increments,
- $\mathbb{P}(X_0 = 0) = 1$ ,
- for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$  and all  $0 \leq s < t$  we have

$$\mathbb{P}(X_t - X_s = n) = \frac{\left(\int_{[s,t]} \kappa(r) \, dr\right)^n}{n!} \exp\left\{-\int_{[s,t]} \kappa(r) \, dr\right\}.$$

- a) Let  $m(t) := \int_{[0,t]} \kappa(s) \, ds$  and  $(N_t)_{t \geq 0}$  be a Poisson process with rate 1. Define  $\tilde{N}_t := N_{m(t)}$ ,  $t \geq 0$ . Show that  $(\tilde{N}_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is an inhomogeneous Poisson process with rate  $\kappa$ .
- b) Show that an inhomogeneous Poisson process with rate  $\kappa$  has stationary increments if and only if  $\kappa$  is constant.
- c) Assume that  $\kappa$  is constant. Let  $\mu_t$ ,  $t \in [0, \infty)$ , be the Markov semigroup of transition kernels from Example 3.2.2.b), that is  $\mu_t(n, B) = \mathbb{P}(\text{Poi}(\kappa t) + n \in B)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$  and  $B \in 2^{\mathbb{N}_0}$ . Show that, if  $\mathbb{P}_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ , and  $(Y_t)_{t \geq 0}$ , describes a Markov process associated to  $\mu_t$ ,  $t \in [0, \infty)$ , then  $(Y_t)_{t \geq 0}$  has the same distribution under  $\mathbb{P}_0$  as any (inhomogeneous) Poisson process  $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$  with rate  $\kappa$ .
- d) Show that a stochastic process  $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$  taking values in  $\mathbb{N}_0$  is an inhomogeneous Poisson process with rate  $\kappa$  if and only if
  - i)  $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$  is càdlàg and has independent and non-negative increments,
  - ii)  $\mathbb{P}(X_0 = 0) = 1$ ,
  - iii)  $\mathbb{P}(X_{t+h} - X_t = 1) = \kappa(t)h + o(h)$  as  $h \downarrow 0$  for all  $t \geq 0$  and
  - iv)  $\mathbb{P}(X_{t+h} - X_t \geq 2) = o(h)$ .

Hint: Show that in both cases for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$  and all  $0 \leq s < t$  we have

$$\frac{d\mathbb{P}(X_t - X_s = n)}{dt} = \kappa(t)(\mathbb{P}(X_t - X_s = n - 1) - \mathbb{P}(X_t - X_s = n)).$$

## Exercise 10.2

(4 editing points)

Let  $d \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $L : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ , be the generator of the discrete time  $d$ -dimensional simple random walk (SRW)  $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ . For  $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$  we define  $\tau_A := \inf \{n \in \mathbb{N}_0 : X_n \in A\}$  the first entrance time in  $A$ .

- a) Let  $d \geq 3$  and for  $\alpha \in (0, d-2)$  we define  $V_\alpha(x) := \|x\|_2^{-\alpha}$ . Show, applying the convergence theorem for a suitable supermartingale, that for some  $R > 0$  big enough and all  $x \in B(0, R)^c$  we have

$$\mathbb{P}_x(\tau_{B(0,R)} < \infty) \leq V_\alpha(x/R).$$

*Hint:* You can use without a proof that  $(LV_\alpha)(x) = \frac{\alpha}{2d}\|x\|_2^{-\alpha-2}(\alpha + 2 - d + o(1))$  as  $\|x\|_2 \rightarrow \infty$ .

- b) Let  $d \in \{1, 2\}$  and define  $V(x) := \ln\|x\|_2 - \frac{1}{\|x\|_2}$ ,  $x \neq 0$ . Show, applying the convergence theorem for a suitable supermartingale, that for some  $r > 0$  large enough and all  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$  we have

$$\mathbb{P}_x(\tau_{B(0,R)^c} < \tau_{B(0,r)}) \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

*Hint:* You can use without a proof that  $(LV)(x) = \frac{d-2}{\|x\|_2^2} + \frac{d-3}{\|x\|_2^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{\|x\|_2^3}\right)$  as  $\|x\|_2 \rightarrow \infty$ .

- c) Show that the SRW on  $\mathbb{Z}^d$  is recurrent if and only if  $d \in \{1, 2\}$ , i.e.

$$\{\text{for all } x \in \mathbb{Z}^d, \mathbb{P}_x(\tau_{\{0\}} < \infty) = 1\} \iff d \in \{1, 2\}.$$

*Hint:* You can use without a proof, that if  $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$  is a finite set such that  $\mathbb{P}_x(\tau_A < \infty) = 1$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ , then  $\mathbb{P}_x(\tau_{\{y\}} < \infty) = 1$  for all  $y \in A$  and  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ .

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**Remark:** Please write your name, Matrikel-number, group number and exercise number in the first row! If you need more than one paper, please staple all your sheets together!