THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA



A. M. E. C. E. A

MAIN EXAMINATION

P.O. Box 62157 00200 Nairobi - KENYA **Telephone: 891601-6** Fax: 254-20-891084 E-mail:academics@cuea.edu

AUGUST – DECEMBER 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

PART TIME PROGRAMME

MAT 542: STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

Date: DECEMBER 2018 **Duration: 3 Hours INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer any THREE Questions

- Q.1 Define the generating function A(s) of a sequence {ak} (2 marks) a) i)
 - ii) Let X have the binomial distribution with parameters n and p thats $p_k = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ Obtain the probability generating function of X and hence obtain the (6 marks)

mean and variance of X

- Let $u_n = p(s_n = s_0)$ be the probability that a simple random walk revisits its b) starting point at time n. Show that un=0, if n is odd, and $u_n = \binom{2m}{m} p^k q^m$ if n=2m is even(p is the probability of a rightward step and q is the probability of a leftwardstep) (6marks)
- C) Consider two players playing a certain game. Player 1 has z amount and player 2 has a - z amount so that the total amount used in the game is "a". After each game, a player either wins with probability p or loses with probability q. For player1, in the first trial if he wins then he has z + 1 and if he loses he has z - 1. Obtain the probability q_z that he will eventually lose all his money. Assume $p \neq q, p + q = 1$. (9 marks)
- Q.2 Let *X* be random variable with geometric distribution $\{p_K\}$, where a) $p_k = Prob\{X = k\} = q^k p, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 0 < q < 1$

Cuea/ACD/EXM/AUGUST – DECEMBER 2018 / MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE Page 1

ISO 9001:2008 Certified by the Kenya Bureau of Standards

Obtain:

- i) The p.g.f of X
- ii) The expected value of X, E(X)
- iii) The variance of X, var(X) (8 marks)
- b) The random variable X has logarithmic series distribution if

 $p_{k} = Prob\{X = k\} = \frac{aq^{k}}{k}, k = 1, 2, ..., \alpha = \frac{-1}{\log p}$ 0 < q = 1 - p < 1.Show that the p.g.f. of X can be expressed as $P(s) = \frac{\log(1-sq)}{\log(1-q)}.$ Hence or otherwise obtainE(X)andVar(X).(9 marks)

- c) Let X be a random variable assuming values 0,1,2,.... And let $P(X = j) = p_j$, and $(X > j) = q_j$, j=0,1,2,.... If P(s) is the generating function of $\{p_j\}$ show that $Q(s) = \frac{1-P(s)}{1-s}$, -1 < s < 1 (6marks)
- Q3. a)i)Explain clearly what is meant by a branching process.ii)Give two examples of a branching process.(5 marks)
 - b) In a branching process, the *nth* generation of size Z_n depends on the (n-1)th generation of size Z_{n-1} . The probability generation function of $\{Z_n\}$ is given as $\phi_n(s) = \phi_{n-1}(\phi(s))$
 - i) Show that $\phi_n(s) = \phi(\phi_{n-1}(s))$
 - ii) Find an expression of $\phi_n(s)$ and $\phi_n'(s)$ (6 marks)
 - c) Assuming that $Z_0=1$ and postulating that $E(Z_1) = m$ and $var(Z_1) = E(Z_1^2) [E(Z_1)]^2 = \sigma^2$, where m and σ^2 exist and are finite, show that :
 - i) $E(Z_n) = m^n$ ii) $var(Z_n) = \sigma^2 m^{n-1} \frac{m^{n-1}}{m-1}$ if $m \neq 1$ and $var(Z_n) = n\sigma^2$ if m = 1(9 marks)
 - d) If the family-size distribution of a branching process has mass function $p_k = pq^k$, $k = 0,1,2,..., 0 , show that the probability that the process becomes extinct ultimately is <math>\frac{p}{q}$ if $p \le \frac{1}{2}$. (4 marks)
- Q.4 a) Define each of the following examples of a stochastic process
 - i) A symmetric simple random walk
 - ii) A compound poisson process

Cuea/ACD/EXM/AUGUST – DECEMBER 2018 / MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE Page 2

ISO 9001:2008 Certified by the Kenya Bureau of Standards

- iii) For each of the process in (i) and (ii), classify it as stochastic process according to its state space and the time that it operates on. (4 marks)
- b) Consider the stochastic matrix

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad .\text{Obtain } P^n. \tag{14 marks}$$

c) A random variable Y has a pgf $G_Y(s) = \frac{3+s}{6-2s}$, determine: i) The mean ii) The variance (2 marks) (3 marks)

- Q5. a) Let $\phi(t)$ be the characteristic function of a random variable *X*. Show that if $\phi(t)$ is real it satisfies the inequality $1 \phi(2t) \le 4[1 \phi(t)]$. (6 marks)
 - b) Let *X* be a symmetric random walk, that is , *X* and *X* have the same characteristic function. Show that $E(\sin t X) = 0$. (6 marks)
 - c) i) State the inversion theorem for characteristic functions.
 - ii) Find the probability density for which the characteristic function is $\phi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 |t| \text{ for } |t| \le 1 \\ 0 t \le 1 \end{cases}$ (11 marks)

$$\phi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |v| & |v| & |v| \\ 0 & for & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (11 marks)

END