## **Exercises for Stochastic Processes**

## Tutorial exercises:

- T1. Show that a stochastic process  $\mathbb{X}$  on  $(\Omega, \mathfrak{F})$  with values in  $S^T$  is  $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{S}^T$ -measurable iff all projections  $X_t$  are  $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{S}$ -measurable! ( $\mathfrak{S}$  denotes a  $\sigma$ -algebra on S.)
- T2. Let  $(X_t)_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$  be a real-valued  $\mathfrak{F}-\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{R}}$ -measurable stochastic process with continuous paths. Show that  $\sup_{t\in\mathbb{R}} X_t$  is measurable!
- T3. Let  $\tau_1, \tau_2, \ldots$  be independent and exponentially distributed with parameter  $\lambda > 0$ . Define

$$N_t := |\{k \ge 1 \mid \tau_1 + \dots + \tau_k \le t\}|$$
.

Show that, if 0 < s < t, then  $N_s$  and  $N_t - N_s$  are independently Poisson distributed with parameters  $\lambda s$  and  $\lambda (t - s)!$ 

T4. Let M and N be independent Poisson processes with intensities  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$ . Show that M+N is a Poisson process with intensity  $\lambda + \mu$ !

## Homework exercises:

H1. (a) Let  $(S,\mathfrak{S})$  be a measurable space. Show that, for uncountable  $T\subset\mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\mathfrak{S}^T = \left\{ \{ f \in S^T \mid (f(t_1), f(t_2), \dots) \in A \} \mid t_1, t_2, \dots \in T, A \in \mathfrak{S}^{\{t_1, t_2, \dots\}} \right\}!$$

("all sets in the product  $\sigma$ -algebra are countably determined")

- (b) Conclude that the set of all continuous functions on  $T \subset \mathbb{R}$  is no (product-)measurable subset of  $\mathbb{R}^T$ !
- H2. Deduce Kolmogorov's continuity criterion (Theorem 1.3 in the lecture) from Proposition 1.4!
- H3. Under which (necessary and sufficient) condition does an i.i.d. family  $(X_t)_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$  have a continuous modification?
- H4. Let  $N, X_1, X_2, \ldots$  be independent random variables, N Poisson distributed and  $X_k$  uniformly distributed on [0, 1]. Show that

$$N_t := \sum_{k=1}^{N} 1_{[0,t]}(X_k) \qquad (t \in [0,1])$$

is a Poisson process (restricted to  $t \in [0, 1]$ ) in the sense of the "alternative 1" definition from the lecture! How can it be extended to all  $t \ge 0$ ?

**Deadline:** Monday, 31.10.16