

Statistical and Risk Modelling - 2

Name: Jash Dattani

Roll no: 427

Sem 4

Assignment 2

1) (i) Writing the state space in the order $\{\text{Bid (B)}, \text{Offer (O)}\}$, the generator matrix is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} B & -\lambda & \lambda \\ O & \mu & -\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) The holding times are exponentially distributed with parameter λ in state B, and μ in state O.

$$(iii) \frac{d}{dt} {}_tP_s^{BB} = \lambda {}_tP_s^{BB} + \mu {}_tP_s^{BO}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} {}_tP_s^{BO} = \lambda {}_tP_s^{BB} - \mu {}_tP_s^{BO}$$

(iv) We have a two-state model so:

$${}_tP_s^{BB} + {}_tP_s^{BO} = 1.$$

$$\text{Substituting: } \frac{d}{dt} {}_tP_s^{BB} = -\lambda {}_tP_s^{BB} + \mu (1 - {}_tP_s^{BB});$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [\exp((\lambda + \mu)t) \cdot {}_tP_s^{BB}] = \mu \exp((\lambda + \mu)t);$$

and hence

$$\exp((\lambda + \mu)t) \cdot {}_tP_s^{BB} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \cdot \exp((\lambda + \mu)t) + \text{constant}$$

- Since the process is in state Bid at time s (i.e. $t=0$), the constant is $\frac{\lambda}{\mu + \lambda}$,

$$\text{and thus } {}_tP_s^{BB} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \cdot \exp(-(\lambda + \mu)t).$$

2] (i) Done

$$(ii) \frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -0.3 P_{AA}(t) + 0.1 P_{AB}(t) + 0.3 P_{AC}(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AB}(t) = 0.2 P_{AA}(t) - 0.5 P_{AB}(t) + 0.1 P_{AC}(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AC}(t) = 0.1 P_{AA}(t) + 0.4 P_{AB}(t) - 0.4 P_{AC}(t)$$

(iii) EITHER

To stay in state A the equation reduces to:

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -0.3 P_{AA}(t)$$

which has solution

$$P_{AA}(t) = \exp(-0.3t)$$

- So for $t=2$ we have $\exp(-0.6) = 0.5488$.

OR

We can model this as Poisson with parameter $(0.1 + 0.2) \times 2 = 0.6$

$$P(\text{Poi}(0.6)=0) = \frac{e^{-0.6} \times 0.6^0}{0!} = e^{-0.6} = 0.5488.$$

(iv) The only paths under which the third jump is into state C are BAC, CAC and CBC.

- The probabilities of each jump are given by the ratio of the transition rates. So the probabilities for each path are:

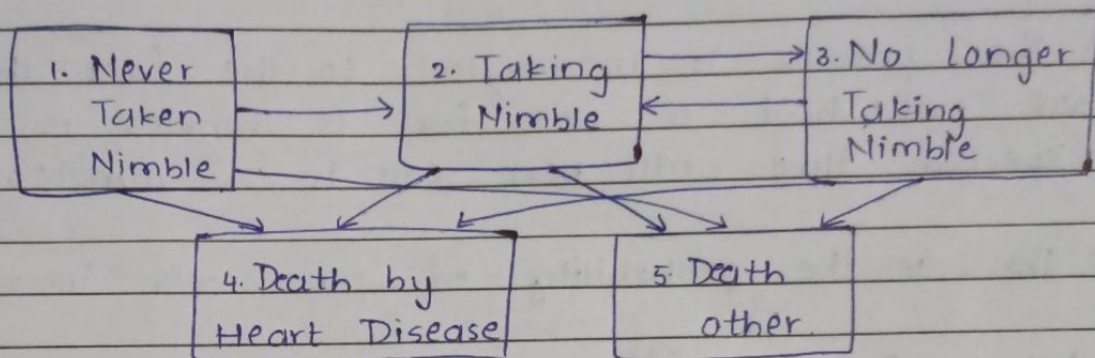
$$BAC = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{45}$$

$$CAC = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$CBC = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\text{Sum} = 7/36 = 0.194$$

3] (i)



(ii) Using the Markov assumption, the Chapman Kolmogorov equation is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{34} = & \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{31} P_{x,t}^{14} + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{32} P_{x,t}^{24} + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{33} P_{x,t}^{34} + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{34} P_{x,t}^{44} \\ & + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{35} P_{x,t}^{54} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{54} = \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{31} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{34} = \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{32} P_{x,t}^{24} + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{33} P_{x,t}^{34} + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{34} P_{x,t}^{44}$$

$$\text{Given that } \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{44} = 1$$

And assuming that, for small dt

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^u = \mu_{x,t}^u dt + o(dt) \quad i \neq j$$

$$\text{where } \lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(dt)}{dt} = 0,$$

then substituting, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{34} = \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{32} \mu_{x,t}^{24} dt + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{33} \mu_{x,t}^{34} dt + \frac{d}{dt} P_{x,t}^{34} + o(dt)$$

So that

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_x^{34} - P_x^{34} = \frac{d}{dt} P_x^{32} \mu_{x+1}^{24} dt + \frac{d}{dt} P_x^{33} \mu_{x+1}^{34} dt + o(dt)$$

4] (i) The mean is equal to the parameter, so there are 3 calls per hour.

(ii) The process is memoryless so the fact that Fred has not had a call for 15 minutes is irrelevant.
- Expected time until next call is 20 minutes.

(iii) This is the probability of zero calls in time 0.5 hrs

Using $P_j(t) = e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^j / j!$

OR

Since $P_0(0.5) = \frac{e^{-1.5} (1.5)^0}{0!},$

$$P_0(0.5) = e^{-1.5} = 0.2231.$$

(iv) The expected time that Fred is on the phone is the expected number of calls times the expected length of a call.

- Per hour this is 3 calls time 7 minutes = 21 minutes.

So, the probability that the phone is engaged is $21/60 = 0.35.$

5] (i) EITHER

Using the Markov assumption,
OR

The Chapman Kolmogorov equation is

$$P_{HH}(x, t + dt) = P_{HH}(x, t) P_{HH}(t, t + dt) +$$

$$P_{HS}(x, t) P_{SH}(t, t + dt) + P_{HD}(x, t) P_{DH}(t, t + dt)$$

But $P_{DH}(t, t+dt) = 0$ or other explanation why path through D can be ignored.

$$\text{So: } P_{HH}(x, t+dt) = P_{HH}(x, t) P_{HH}(t, t+dt) + P_{HS}(x, t) P_{SH}(t, t+dt)$$

Assuming that, for small dt

$$P_{ij}(t, t+dt) = \lambda_{ij}(t) dt + o(dt) \quad i \neq j$$

$$P_{ii}(t, t+dt) = 1 + \lambda_{ii}(t) dt + o(dt)$$

OR

$$P_{ii}(t, t+dt) = 1 - \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_{ij}(t) dt + o(dt)$$

where the λ s are the instantaneous transition rates and $\lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(dt)}{dt} = 0$,

then substituting, we have

$$P_{HH}(x, t+dt) = P_{HH}(x, t) (1 - \sigma(t)dt - \mu(t)dt) + P_{HS}(x, t) f(t, C_t) + o(dt)$$

so that,

$$P_{HH}(x, t+dt) - P_{HH}(x, t) = P_{HH}(x, t) (-\sigma(t) - \mu(t))dt + P_{HS}(x, t) f(t, C_t)dt + o(dt)$$

and hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} P_{HH}(x, t) &= \lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{HH}(x, t+dt) - P_{HH}(x, t)}{dt} \\ &= P_{HH}(x, t) (-\sigma(t) - \mu(t)) + P_{HS}(x, t) f(t, C_t) \end{aligned}$$

(ii) The equation simplifies when considering $P_{HH}(t)$ to

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{HH}(0, t) = -(\sigma(t) + \mu(t)) P_{HH}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{P_{HH}(0, t)} \frac{d}{dt} P_{HH}(0, t) = -(\sigma(t) + \mu(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} \ln P_{HH}(t)$$

Integrate both sides:

$$\left[\ln P_{HH}(0, t) \right]_0^t = \int_{s=0}^t -(\sigma(s) + \mu(s)) ds$$

as $P_{HH}(0) = 1$

$$P_{HH}(0, t) = \exp - \left(\int_{s=0}^t (\sigma(s) + \mu(s)) ds \right)$$

6] The similarities and differences between Markov chain, Markov Jump Chain and Markov Jump Process are as follows:

1. All the processes have a discrete state space.
2. Markov chain and Markov jump chain operates in discrete time but a Markov jump process operates in continuous time.
3. All the mentioned processes satisfy the Markov property which is that the future value of the process can be determined from its current state alone, without reference to its past history.
4. Markov jump chain obeys the Markov property and behaves as a Markov chain except when the jump encounters an absorbing state.
5. Markov jump chain and Markov chain are expressed in terms of probabilities whereas Markov Jump process is expressed in terms of rates.
6. Markov chain can have loops in each state, Markov jump process cannot and the Markov Jump chain only has loops on absorbing states.

7] (i) The maximum likelihood estimates of the transition intensity from state i to state j is the number of transitions from state i to state j divided by the total waiting time in state i .
To estimate the transition intensities exactly we therefore need the total time spent in each state.

OR

entry and exit times spent for each state individual for each state, and the total number of transitions of each type.

(iii) Define $P_{AA}(s, t)$ to be the probability of being in state Active at time $s+t$ if Active at time s .

Then EITHER

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(s, t) = -P_{AA}(s, t)\mu$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AT}(s, t) = P_{AA}(s, t)\mu,$$

OR

$$\frac{d}{dt} p(s, t) = p(s, t)M$$

where $M = \begin{pmatrix} -\mu & \mu \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ in order Active, Thet,

OR

Integrated forward equations:

$$P_{AA}(s, t) = \exp\left(-\int_{u=s}^t \mu du\right).$$

$$P_{AT}(s, t) = \int_{u=0}^t P_{AA}(s, u)\mu \cdot 1 du.$$

i) Measure from time zero i.e., $s=0$ and drop s from notation.

EITHER

$$\frac{1}{P_{AA}(t)} \frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -\mu.$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\ln(P_{AA}(t))) = -\mu,$$

hence $P_{AA}(t) = \exp(-\mu t + c).$

As $P_{AA}(0) = 1$, $C = 0$, so

$$P_{AA}(t) = \exp(-\mu t)$$

A claim occurs with cost $\in C$ if moves to state "Theft claim". Hence the expected cost is $C(1 - \exp(-\mu T))$

OR.

Solving for P_{AT} , we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AT}(t) = P_{AA}(t)\mu = (1 - P_{AT}(t))\mu \text{ (as the model has only two states)}$$

Using an integrating factor, we can write

$$\frac{d}{dt} [\exp(\mu t) P_{AT}(t)] = \mu \exp(\mu t),$$

$$\exp(\mu t) P_{AT}(t) = \exp(\mu t) - 1,$$

$$P_{AT}(t) = 1 - \exp(-\mu t),$$

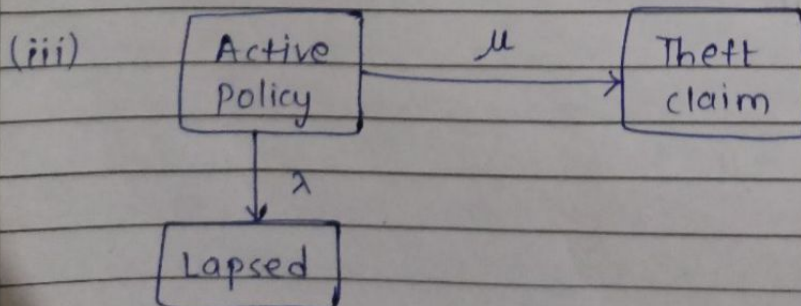
and hence the expected cost is $C(1 - \exp(-\mu T))$.

OR.

Solving the integrated forward equation

$$P_{AT}(T) = \int_{s=0}^T \exp(-\mu s) \mu ds = [-\exp(\mu s)]_0^T = 1 - \exp(-\mu T),$$

and hence the expected cost is $C(1 - \exp(-\mu T))$.



(iv) We now have $\frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -P_{AA}(t)(\mu + \lambda)$.

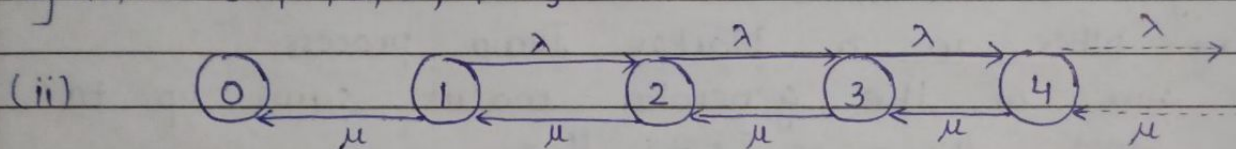
So $P_{AA}(t) = \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)t)$.

We want $\frac{d}{dt} P_{AT}(t) = P_{AA}(t) \mu = \mu \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)t)$.

Solving this produces $P_{AT}(t) = \left| \frac{-\mu}{(\mu + \lambda)} \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)t) \right|_0^T$
 $= \frac{\mu}{\mu + \lambda} (1 - \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)T))$.

So claims become $\frac{\mu}{\mu + \lambda} C (1 - \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)T))$.

8] (i) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$



(iii) Generator matrix

Lives	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	0	0	0	0	0	...
1	μ	$-(\mu + \lambda)$	λ	0	0	...
2	0	μ	$-(\mu + \lambda)$	λ	0	...
3	0	0	μ	$-(\mu + \lambda)$	λ	...
4	0	0	0	μ	$-(\mu + \lambda)$	...

(iv) EITHER

If a Markov jump process X_t is examined only at the times of transition, the resulting process is called the jump chain associated with X_t .

OR

A jump chain is each distinct state visited in the order visited where the time set is the times when states are moved between.

(v) Lives	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	$\mu/(\mu+\lambda)$	0	$\lambda/(\mu+\lambda)$	0	0	etc.
1	0	$\mu/(\mu+\lambda)$	0	$\lambda/(\mu+\lambda)$	0	
2	0	0	$\mu/(\mu+\lambda)$	0	$\lambda/(\mu+\lambda)$	
3	0	0	0	$\mu/(\mu+\lambda)$	0	
4	0	0	0	0	$\mu/(\mu+\lambda)$	
etc						

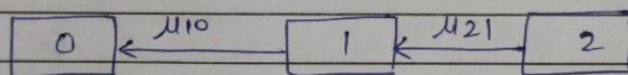
(vi) $\left[\frac{\mu}{(\mu+\lambda)} \right]^3$

9] (i) A generator matrix is a matrix whose entries signify the transition rates from one state to every other in a Markov Jump process.

Each row of the generator matrix sums up to zero since $\mu_{ij} = -\sum_{i \neq j} \mu_{i \neq j}$

(ii) Required state space is $\{0, 1, 2\}$, since the 2 policies in force can still be in force at a future time, either of the policies can be claimed or 'lapsed' or both can expire at a future time.

(iii)



10] (i) $\frac{d}{dt} P_{\overline{AA}}(t) = -2t \times P_{\overline{AA}}(t)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} [\ln P_{\overline{AA}}(t)] = -2t$

$\Rightarrow \ln P_{\overline{AA}}(s) = -s^2 + \text{constant}$

We know $P_{\overline{AA}}(0) = 1$, hence constant = 0

Hence, $P_{\overline{AA}}(s) = \exp^{-s^2}$

(ii) $P(\text{in first visit to B at time T in state A at } t=0)$

$= \int_0^T P(\text{remains in A to time s})$

$\times P(\text{transition to B in time s, s+ds})$
 $\times P(\text{remains in B to time T}) ds$

$$= \int_{s=0}^T P_{AA}(s) \times 2s \times P_{BB}(s, T) ds.$$

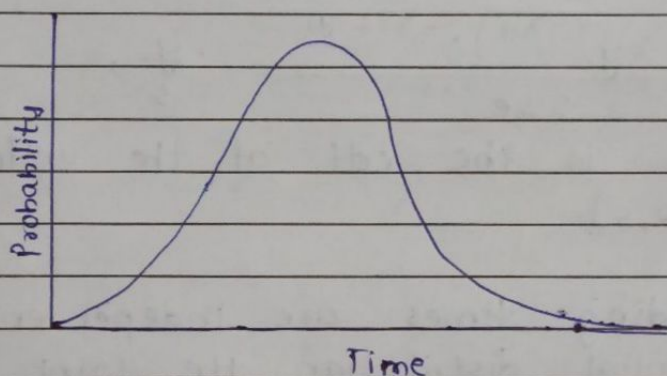
Using the result from part (i) and the similar result for P_{BB} with boundary condition $P_{BB}(s, s) = 1$, this gives us:

$$= \int_{s=0}^T e^{-s^2} \times 2s \times e^{-T^2+s^2} ds$$

$$= \int_{s=0}^T 2s \times e^{-T^2} ds$$

$$= e^{-T^2} \times T^2$$

(iii) a) The sketch should be shaped like:



- Initially probability increases from 0 at $T=0$, and accelerates as the transition rate from A to B increases
- However, as transitions increase, it becomes more likely that the process has already visited state B and jumped back to A.

Therefore, the probability of being in the first visit to B tends (exponentially) to zero.

b) Differentiate to find turning points:

$$\frac{d}{dt} [e^{-t^2} \times t^2] = 2t \times e^{-t^2} - 2t^3 \times e^{-t^2}$$

set derivative equal to zero.

$$e^{-t^2} \times 2t \times (1-t^2) = 0$$

implies $t=1$ for a positive solution,
and, from above analysis, this is clearly a maximum.

11] (i) let N_t denote the number of claims up to time t . Since the Poisson process has stationary increments, we may take $t=0$, so that the required conditional distribution is

$$\begin{aligned} P(T_0 \leq y | N_s = 1) &= \frac{P(T_0 \leq y, N_s = 1)}{P(N_s = 1)} \\ &= \frac{P(N_y = 1, N_s - N_y = 0)}{P(N_s = 1)} \end{aligned}$$

But $N_s - N_y$ is independent of N_y and has the same distribution as N_{s-y} .

Thus the right hand side above equals

$$\frac{(\lambda y e^{-\lambda y}) e^{-\lambda(s-y)}}{\lambda s e^{-\lambda s}} = \frac{y}{s},$$

which is the cdf of the uniform distribution on $[0, s]$.

(ii) Since holding times are independent, each having an exponential distribution, the joint density is

$$\lambda^n e^{-\lambda(t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n)} \mathbb{1}_{\{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n > 0\}}.$$

(iii) We have, as in part (i),

$$\begin{aligned} P(N_s = k | N_t = n) &= \frac{P(N_s = k, N_t = n)}{P(N_t = n)} \\ &= \frac{P(N_s = k, N_t - N_s = n - k)}{P(N_t = n)} \end{aligned}$$

Using again that the Poisson process has stationary and independent increments, and that the number of claims in an interval $[0, t]$ is Poisson(t), we derive from above that

$$P(N_s = k | N_t = n) = \frac{\frac{e^{-\lambda s} (\lambda s)^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \lambda^{n-k} (t-s)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}}{\frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda t} \lambda^n s^k (t-s)^{n-k}}{k! (n-k)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{e^{-\lambda t} \lambda^n t^n}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \cdot \frac{s^k (t-s)^{n-k}}{t^k t^{n-k}}$$

$$= \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-k}$$

which is binomial with parameters n & s/t .