

# MATH180C: Introduction to Stochastic Processes II

<https://mathweb.ucsd.edu/~ynemish/teaching/180c>

Today: Renewal processes

Next: PK 7.2-7.3, Durrett 3.1

Week 4:

- HW4 due Friday, May 5 on Gradescope

## Renewal process. Definition

Def. Let  $\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$  be i.i.d. r.v.s,  $X_i > 0$ .

Denote  $W_n := X_1 + \dots + X_n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , and  $W_0 := 0$ .

We call the counting process

$$N(t) = \# \{k > 0 : W_k \leq t\} = \max \{n : W_n \leq t\}$$

the **renewal process**.

Remarks. 1)  $W_n$  are called the waiting / renewal times

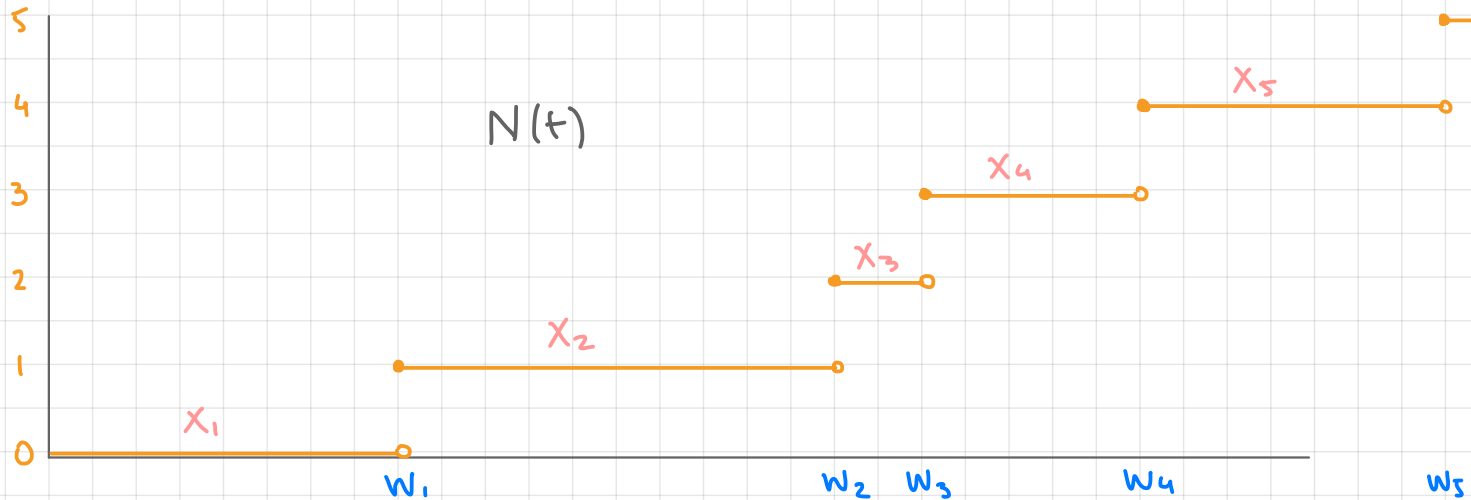
$X_i$  are called the interrenewal times

2)  $N(t)$  is characterised by the distribution of  $X_i > 0$

3) More generally, we can define for  $0 \leq a < b < \infty$

$$N((a, b]) = \# \{k : a < W_k \leq b\}$$

# Renewal process. Definition



$\forall k \geq 0 \quad N(t) \geq k$  if and only if  $W_k \leq t$  (\*)

Remarks 1) (\*) implies that  $(N(t))_{t \geq 0}$  is determined by  $(W_k)_{k \geq 0}$ , so sometimes  $(W_k)_{k \geq 0}$  is called renewal process

2) For any  $t$ ,  $W_{N(t)} \leq t < W_{N(t)+1}$

## Convolutions of c.d.f.s

Suppose that  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent r.v.s

$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the c.d.f. of  $X$  (i.e.  $P(X \leq t) = F(t)$ ).

$G: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$  is the c.d.f. of  $Y$

- if  $Y$  is discrete, then

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X+Y}(t) &= P(X+Y \leq t) = \sum_k P(X+Y \leq t \mid Y=k) P(Y=k) \\ &= \sum_k P(X+k \leq t) P(Y=k) = \sum_k P(X \leq t-k) P(Y=k) \\ &= \sum_k F(t-k) P(Y=k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t-x) dG(x) = F * G(t) \end{aligned}$$

- if  $Y$  is continuous, then

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X+Y}(t) &= P(X+Y \leq t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(X+y \leq t) f_Y(y) dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t-y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t-y) dG(y) = F * G(t) \end{aligned}$$

## Distribution of $W_k$

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d. r.v.s,  $X_i > 0$ , and let  $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be the c.d.f. of  $X_i$  (we call  $F$  the interoccurrence or interrenewal distribution). Then

$$\bullet F_1(t) := F_{W_1}(t) = P(W_1 \leq t) = P(X_1 \leq t) = F(t)$$

$$\bullet F_2(t) := F_{W_2}(t) = F_{X_1+X_2}(t) = F * F(t)$$

$$\bullet F_3(t) := F_{W_3}(t) = F_{(X_1+X_2)+X_3} = (F * F) * F(t) =: F^{*3}(t)$$

• More generally,

$$F_n(t) := F_{W_n}(t) = P(W_n \leq t) = F^{*n}(t) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} n\text{-fold convolution} \\ \text{of } F \end{array}$$

Remark: 
$$F^{*(n+1)}(t) = \int_0^t F^{*n}(t-x) dF(x) = \int_0^t F(t-x) dF^{*n}(x)$$

# Renewal function

Def. Let  $(N(t))_{t \geq 0}$  be a renewal process with interrenewal distribution  $F$ . We call

$$M(t) = E(N(t))$$

the **renewal function**.

Proposition 1.  $M(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} F^{*k}(t)$

Proof.  $M(t) = E(N(t)) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(N(t) \geq k)$   
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(W_k \leq t)$   
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} F^{*k}(t)$

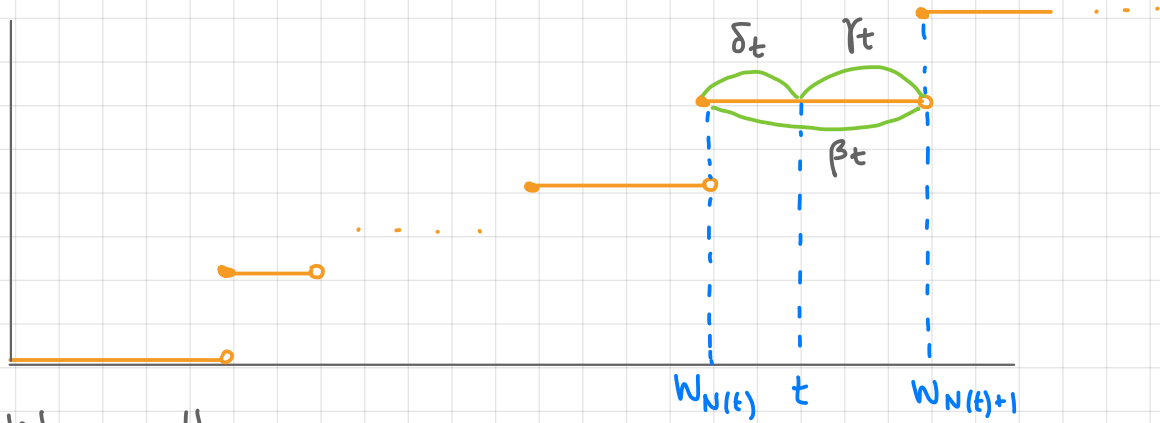
If  $X \geq 0$  discrete

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq k) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \ell P(X = \ell) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} P(X = \ell) \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} P(X \geq t) dt \end{aligned}$$



# Related quantities

Let  $N(t)$  be a renewal process.



Def. We call

- $\gamma_t := W_{N(t)+1} - t$  the excess (or residual) lifetime
- $\delta_t := t - W_{N(t)}$  the current life (or age)
- $\beta_t := \gamma_t + \delta_t$  the total life

Remarks

1)  $\gamma_t > h$  iff  $N(t+h) = N(t)$

2)  $t \geq h$ ,  $\delta_t \geq h$  iff  $N(t-h) = N(t)$

## Expectation of $W_n$

Proposition 2. Let  $N(t)$  be a renewal process with interrenewal times  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  and renewal times  $(W_n)_{n \geq 1}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} E(W_{N(t)+1}) &= E(X_1) E(N(t)+1) \\ &= \mu (M(t)+1) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\mu = E(X_1)$ .

Proof.  $E(W_{N(t)+1}) = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{N(t)+1}) = E(X_1) + E(X_2 + \dots + X_{N(t)+1})$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_2 + \dots + X_{N(t)+1}) &= E(X_2 | N(t)=1) P(N(t)=1) \\ &\quad + E(X_2 + X_3 | N(t)=2) P(N(t)=2) \\ &\quad + E(X_2 + X_3 + X_4 | N(t)=3) P(N(t)=3) \\ &\quad + \vdots \\ &\quad + E\left(\sum_{k=2}^{n+1} X_k | N(t)=n\right) P(N(t)=n) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(X_2 | N(t)=n) P(N(t)=n) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} E(X_3 | N(t)=n) P(N(t)=n) + \dots$$



## Expectation of $W_n$

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\sum_{j=2}^{N(t)+1} X_j\right) &= \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=j-1}^{\infty} E(X_j | N(t)=n) P(N(t)=n) \\ &= \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} E(X_j | N(t) \geq j-1) P(N(t) \geq j-1) \end{aligned}$$

Since  $N(t) \geq j-1 \Leftrightarrow W_{j-1} \leq t \Leftrightarrow X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{j-1} \leq t$

$$= \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} E(X_j | \underbrace{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{j-1}}_{\text{independent}} \leq t) P(N(t) \geq j-1)$$

$$= \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} E(X_j) P(N(t) \geq \overset{\color{red}{\leftarrow}}{j-1}) = \mu \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} P(N(t) \geq \ell)$$

$$= \mu \cdot E(N(t)) = \mu \cdot M(t) \quad \blacksquare$$

Remark For proof in PK take  $1 = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\{N(t)=i\}}$ .