



LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 034

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – STATISTICS

FIFTH SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2024

UST 5501 – APPLIED STOCHASTIC PROCESSES



Date: 07-11-2024

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 am-12:00 pm

SECTION A - K1 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

(5 x 1 = 5)

1. Define the following

- a) Stochastic process.
- b) Transition Probability matrix.
- c) Poisson process.
- d) Renewal period.
- e) Branching process.

2. MCQ- Choose the correct option

(5 x 1 = 5)

- a) Let $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ be stochastic process with independent increments. Then, which of the following is always TRUE?
 - (a) $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a Markov Process
 - (b) $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ need not be a Markov Process
 - (c) $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a wide sense stationary stochastic process
 - (d) $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a strict-sense stationary stochastic process
- b) Every state can be reached from every other state, the Markov chain is said to be
 - (a) Homogeneous
 - (b) Reducible
 - (c) Irreducible
 - (d) Recurrent
- c) Let $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a Poisson process, then the current life follows
 - (a) Exponential distribution
 - (b) Truncated exponential distribution
 - (c) Poisson distribution
 - (d) Normal distribution.
- d) Let $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ be a renewal process with inter arrival distribution $U(0,1)$. i.e., $X_i \sim U(0,1)$. Let $m(t)$ denote the renewal function of $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$. Then, which of the following is True for $t \in [0,1]$?
 - a. $m(t) = e^t$ b. $m(t) = e^{-t}$
 - c. $m(t) = e^t - 1$ d. $m(t) = e^t + 1$
- e) Which one of the following is not true in branching process
 - (a) $\text{Var}(X_n) = n\sigma^2$ (b) $E(X_1) = m$
 - (c) $E(X_n) = m^n$ (d) $\text{Var}(X_{n+1}) = n\sigma^2$

SECTION A - K2 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

3. True or False

(5 x 1 = 5)

- a) Random processes or Random variable are same (True /false).

b)	Markov Chains are stochastic processes with no memory (True /false).
c)	Poisson process is the basic example of a renewal process (True /false)
d)	A Markov renewal process is a generalization of a renewal process that the sequence of holding times is not independent and identically distributed (True /False).
e)	In Branching process we can assume that the process starts with a single ancestor (True/False).
4.	Fill in the blanks (5 x 1 = 5)
a)	A _____ is the time evolution of a random variable or a collection of random variables.
b)	A discrete time state space stochastic process $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ is called _____.
c)	The _____ is a counting that counts the number of occurrences of some specific event through time.
d)	The sequence of the time of occurrences of the event S_n , is called the _____.
e)	In Branching process $\text{Var}(X_1)$ is -----.
SECTION B - K3 (CO2)	
Answer any TWO of the following (2 x 10 = 20)	
5.	Explain different classification of stochastic process by giving examples.
6.	State and prove Chapman-Kolmogorov equation.
7.	Explain Type I counter model with the necessary diagram.
8.	Explain age and block replacement policies.
SECTION C – K4 (CO3)	
Answer any TWO of the following (2 x 10 = 20)	
9.	Show that one-dimensional random walk is recurrent.
10.	State and prove Yule-Furry process.
11.	State and prove the elementary renewal theorem.
12.	In branching process prove that $\varphi_{n+1}(s) = \varphi_n(\varphi(s)) = \varphi(\varphi_n(s))$.
SECTION D – K5 (CO4)	
Answer any ONE of the following (1 x 20 = 20)	
13.	a) Derive the differential equations for a pure birth process. (10) b) Given TPM of a Markov chain $ \begin{array}{c ccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{array} $ Draw transition diagram of TPM. Check whether state two and state three is recurrent or transient. (10)
14.	Prove that Poisson process can be viewed as a renewal process.
SECTION E – K6 (CO5)	
Answer any ONE of the following (1 x 20 = 20)	
15.	Derive forward and backward Kolmogorov differential equations for birth and death process.
16.	a) If $m = E(X_1) = \sum k p_k$ and $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_1)$ then prove that $E\{X_n\} = mn$ and $V(X_n) = \{mn - 1(mn - 1)/(m - 1)\}\sigma^2$, if $m \neq 1$ and $V(X_n) = n\sigma^2$, if $m = 1$.

(12)

b) Define ultimate extinction. Prove that if $m \leq 1$, the probability of ultimate extinction is 1. (8)

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