# universitätfreiburg

### Stochastic processes Winter semester 2024

Lecture: Prof. Dr. Peter Pfaffelhuber Assistance: Samuel Adeosun [https://pfaffelh.github.io/hp/2024ws\\_stochproc.html](https://pfaffelh.github.io/hp/2024ws_stochproc.html) <https://www.stochastik.uni-freiburg.de/>

## Tutorial 3 - Poisson process and Brownian motion

Exercise 1  $(2+2 \text{ points})$ .

Assume that the service of buses in Freiburg starts at 8 pm and then they arrive according to a Poisson process of intensity  $\lambda = 4$  per hour. Franz Kafka starts to wait for a bus at 8pm.

- (a) What is the expected waiting time for the next bus?
- (b) At 8:30pm Kafka is still waiting. What is now the expected waiting time?

Exercise  $2(1+3$  Points).

- (a) Let Z be a standard normal random variable. For all  $t \geq 0$ , let  $X_t =$ √ tZ. The stochastic process  $\mathcal{X} = \{X_t : t \geq 0\}$  has continuous paths and  $\forall t \geq 0, X_t \sim N(0,t)$ . Is  $X$  a Brownian motion? Justify!
- (b) Let  $W_t$  and  $\tilde{W}_t$  be two independent Brownian motion and  $\rho$  is a constant contained in the unit interval. For all  $t \geq 0$ , let  $X_t = \rho W_t + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \tilde{W}_t$ . The stochastic process  $\mathcal{X} = \{X_t : t \geq 0\}$  has continuous paths and  $\forall t \geq 0, X_t \sim N(0,t)$ . Is X a Brownian motion? Justify!

## Exercise 3  $(2+2=4$  Points).

Let  $d, k \in \mathbb{N}, C \in R^{d \times d}$  and  $X \sim N(0, C)$ . (Recall from definition 10.14 from the manuscript of probability theory!)

- (a) If there is  $S \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$  with  $C = S^{\top}S$ , and  $Z \sim N(0, I_k)$  (where  $I_k$  is the  $k \times k$  identity matrix), show that  $S^{\top}Z \stackrel{d}{=} X$ .
- (b) Let  $t_1 \leq ... \leq t_n$  and  $Z \sim N(0, I_d)$ . Find  $S \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  such that  $S^{\top}Z \sim N(0, C)$  with  $C_{ij} := t_i \wedge t_j$  (as in the covariance matrix of Brownian Motion).

#### Exercise 4 (4 Points).

Let  $\mathcal{X} = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a Gaussian process. Show that if X converges to a random variable X in probability, it also converges in  $\mathcal{L}^2$  to X.